

HCP Status and HMP Responsibilities Analysis

Report to Administrative Committee
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Timeline

Now ▶ Final Screencheck Review (by US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Solicitor)

May- June ▶ Public Draft Review

September -October ▶ HCP Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formation, Record of Decision (ROD), *both must precede:*

December ▶ State & Federal Incidental Take Permits (ITPs)

HMP Analysis Overview



- What are the basic responsibilities of Habitat Management Reserve owners?
- What is sufficient funding for the HMP requirements?
- What if we formed an HMP JPA instead of HCP?
- What are the possible funding mechanisms?

- ▶ 1997 Habitat Management Plan (HMP)
 - Agreement between Army & USFWS to allow transfer Fort Ord property
 - Established Fort Ord Habitat Reserve System
 - Authorized “Take” of special status species for cleanup, specifically
 - Signatories agreed to fulfill habitat management of reserves, Borderlands

▶ 1997 Habitat Management Plan (HMP)

Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA)

County of Monterey (County)

City of Marina

California Department of Parks and Recreation

The Regents of the University of California (UC)

Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District (MPRPD)

Monterey Peninsula Community College District (MPC), with FORA to manage their HMA

York School

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Marina Coast Water District

CA Department of Transportation, District Division 5

▶ 2019 Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)

Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA)

County of Monterey (County)

City of Marina

City of Seaside

City of Del Rey Oaks (DRO)

City of Monterey

California Department of Parks and Recreation

The Regents of the University of California (UC)

The Board of Trustees of the California State University

(on behalf of CSU Monterey Bay) (CSUMB)

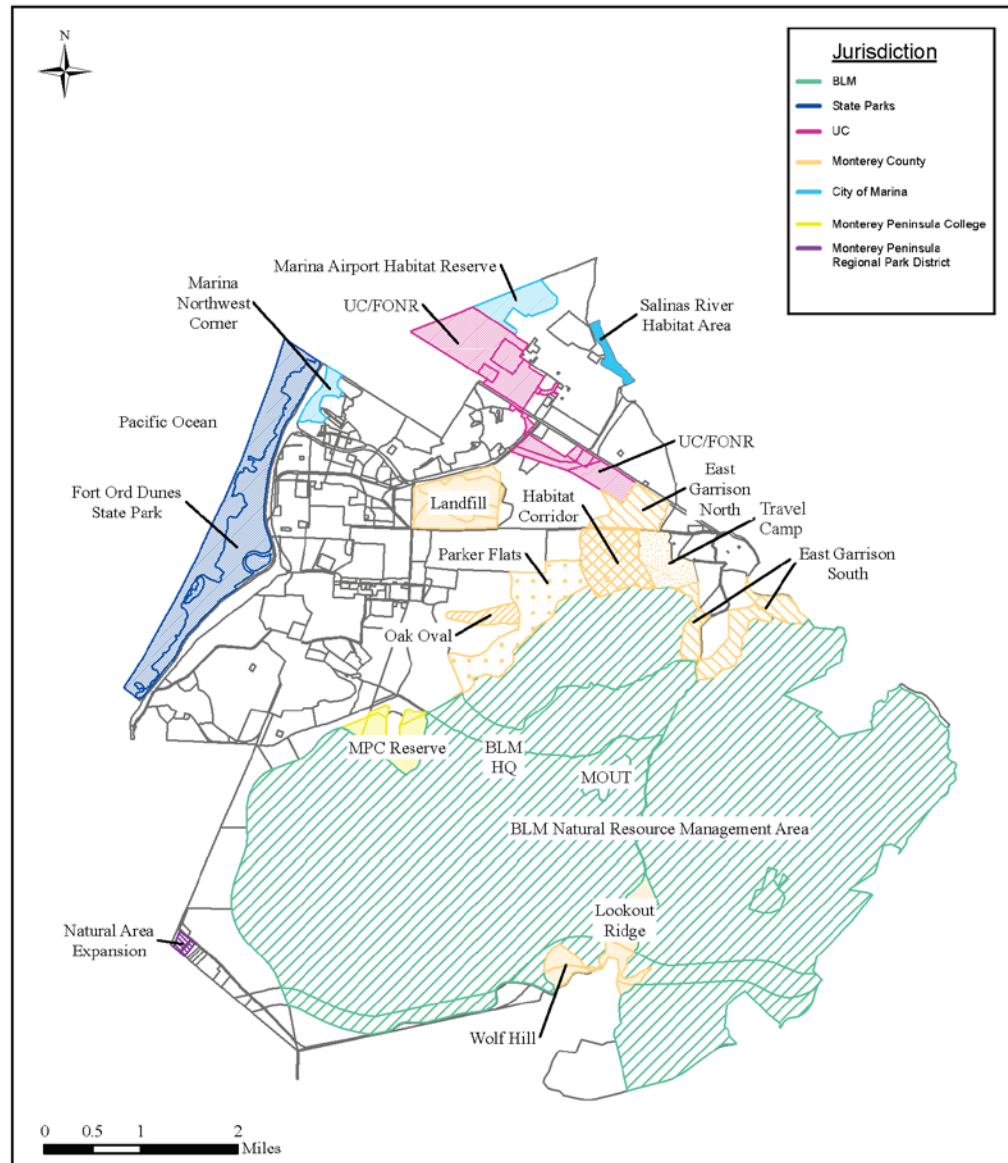
Monterey Peninsula Community College District (MPC)

Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District (MPRPD)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (Cooperating Entity)

Marina Coast Water District

Habitat Reserve locations



- ▶ Develop Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for the “Reserve” and “Development with Reserve” properties
 - Coordinated Resource Management Planning Group reviewed
 - USFWS and CDFW approved

- ▶ Prepare and submit annual Habitat Reserve Management reports to USFWS, CDFW, and BLM

- ▶ Management of reserves likely to result in some “take” of listed species. Fuel breaks, for example. Without a basewide HCP, ITPs to be negotiated again with USFWS and CDFW.

RMP Requirements

Specific protocols for managing biological resources to meet the overall goal of the HMP, which is “to provide for, at a minimum, no net loss of populations or important habitat for any of the subject species of this HMP.” (ACOE 1997, pg. s-6).

Sand gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora arenaria*) (Federal endangered, State threatened)
Smith’s blue butterfly (*Euphilotes enoptes smithi*) (Federal endangered)
Monterey spineflower (*Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens*) (Federal threatened)
Seaside bird’s beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis*) (State endangered)
California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) (Federal endangered)
California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) (Federal and State threatened)
Yadon’s piperia (*Piperia yadonii*) (Federal endangered)
Black legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) (CA Species of Special Concern (SSC))
Monterey ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus salarii*) (SSC)
California linderiella (*Linderiella occidentalis*)
Five manzanitas and chaparral plants
Coast wallflower (*Erysimum ammophilum*)
Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugens*) (Federal endangered)

- Beneficial enhancement of habitat to achieve the goal of the HMP
- Erosion control
- Non-native species controls
- Security and access controls
- Vegetation management, in the form of fire, grazing, or alternative vegetation management
- Road and trail maintenance
- short-term and long-term plans for trail and infrastructure development, public access, recreation, and other non-habitat-specific uses for the Habitat Reserve(s).

County East Garrison, aka Garrison North HMA: 148.41 acres total, 136 to be preserved as habitat. (Water tanks and sewage treatment plant considered developed.)

- ▶ Listed species present: sand gilia, Monterey spineflower.
- ▶ Other species with HMP responsibilities: Monterey ceanothus, Eastwood's ericameria, Monterey ornate shrew.
- ▶ Surveys and Monitoring level: medium.
- ▶ Erosion issues: medium.
- ▶ Access control: low.
- ▶ Management level: medium to high. Most of the parcel is Coast live oak woodland, within it a corridor to be maintained and sand gilia habitats to be maintained as linear north-south trending for population mixing, so firebreaks are to be constructed and trails, firebreaks must be maintained.
- ▶ Additional RMP cost: Mitigation for East Garrison development was set to roll into the HCP. Additional conservation measures pertaining to CTS mitigation will be required. Additional Firebreak maintenance.

Jurisdiction-level Responsibility

Reserve	Reserve Area	Estimated Cost
University of California	598 acres	\$337,750 annually
Monterey County	1507 acres	\$678,115 with \$440,000 startup
City of Marina	140 acres	\$244,125 with \$57,775 startup
Monterey Peninsula College	206 acres	\$117,500 with \$235,450 startup
COST		\$1,377,490 annually
		\$733,225 startup

If no HCP, \$21 Million reserved for HCP endowment funding could be distributed to HMP Reserve landholders.

Monterey County.	\$
UC Fort Ord Natural Reserve.	\$
City of Marina.	\$
Monterey Peninsula College.	\$
MPRPD.	\$?

If no HCP, endowment funding could be distributed to a coordinating entity, such as an HMP Joint Powers Authority (JPA). Economies of scale by sharing monitoring, reporting, administration, field crews, and equipment.



▶ Planned Regional Trail Project

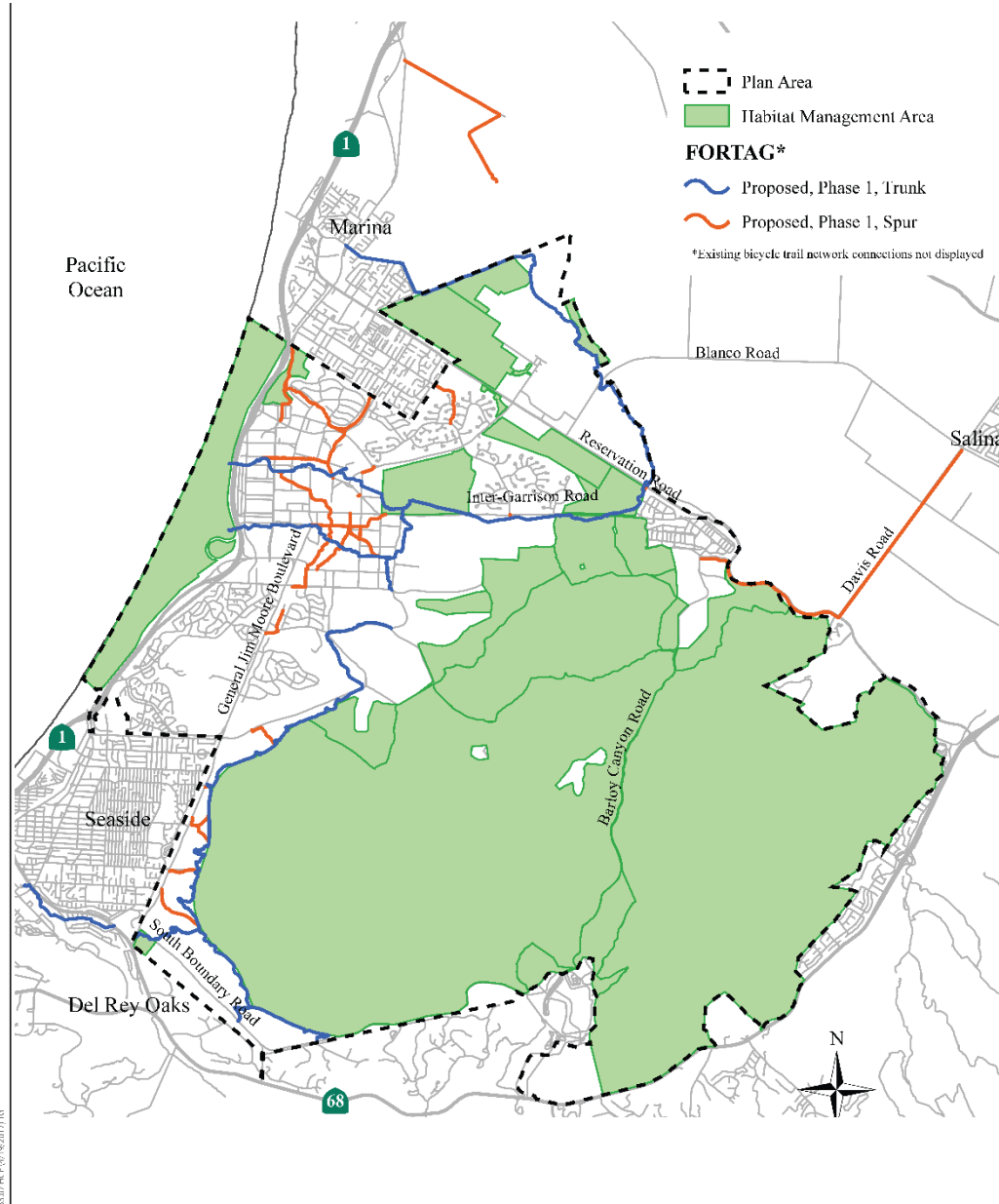
HMP

Listed species potentially present: Smith's Blue Butterfly, CTS, CRLF, Monterey Spineflower, seaside bird's beak, Sand gilia.

A post-transfer modification to the HMP would be required. To develop 19 acres in HMAs and 140 acres in development areas, take permits would be required. Mitigation lands for permitting may be partly satisfied with reserves, requires inter-jurisdictional coordination.

HMP does not include this development in HMAs. A multijurisdictional approach to obtain ITPs would be necessary to allow take of listed species.

FORTAG Regional Impacts



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▶ Planned Infrastructure Projects

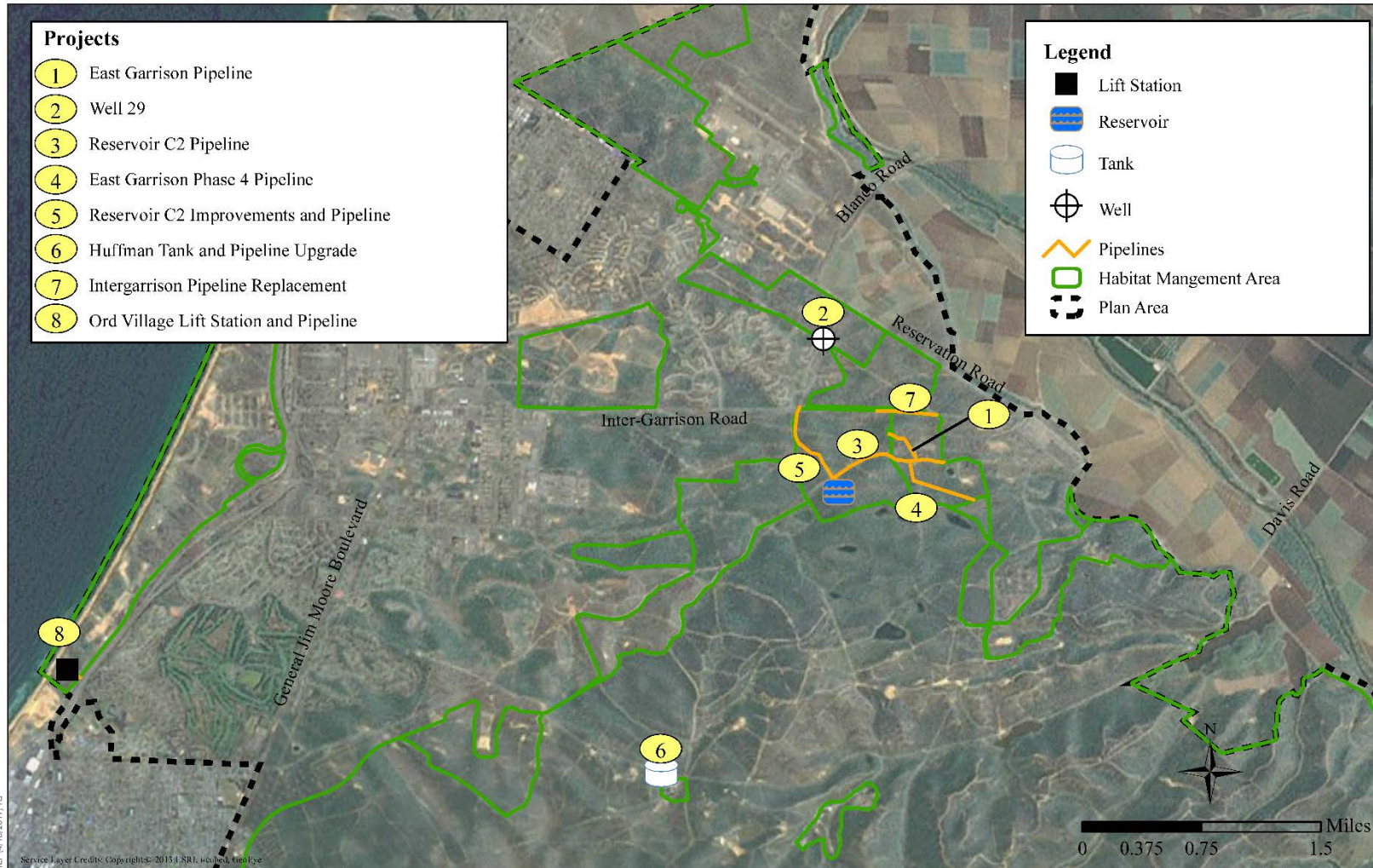
HMP

Listed species potentially present: CTS, CRLF, Monterey Spineflower, seaside bird's beak, Sand gilia.

A post-transfer modification to the HMP would be required. To develop 36 acres in HMAs and likely more acres in development areas, take permits may be required. Mitigation lands for permitting may be partly satisfied with reserves, requires inter-jurisdictional coordination.

A multijurisdictional approach to obtain ITPs would be necessary to allow take of listed species. MCWD would fund.

MCWD -Impacts

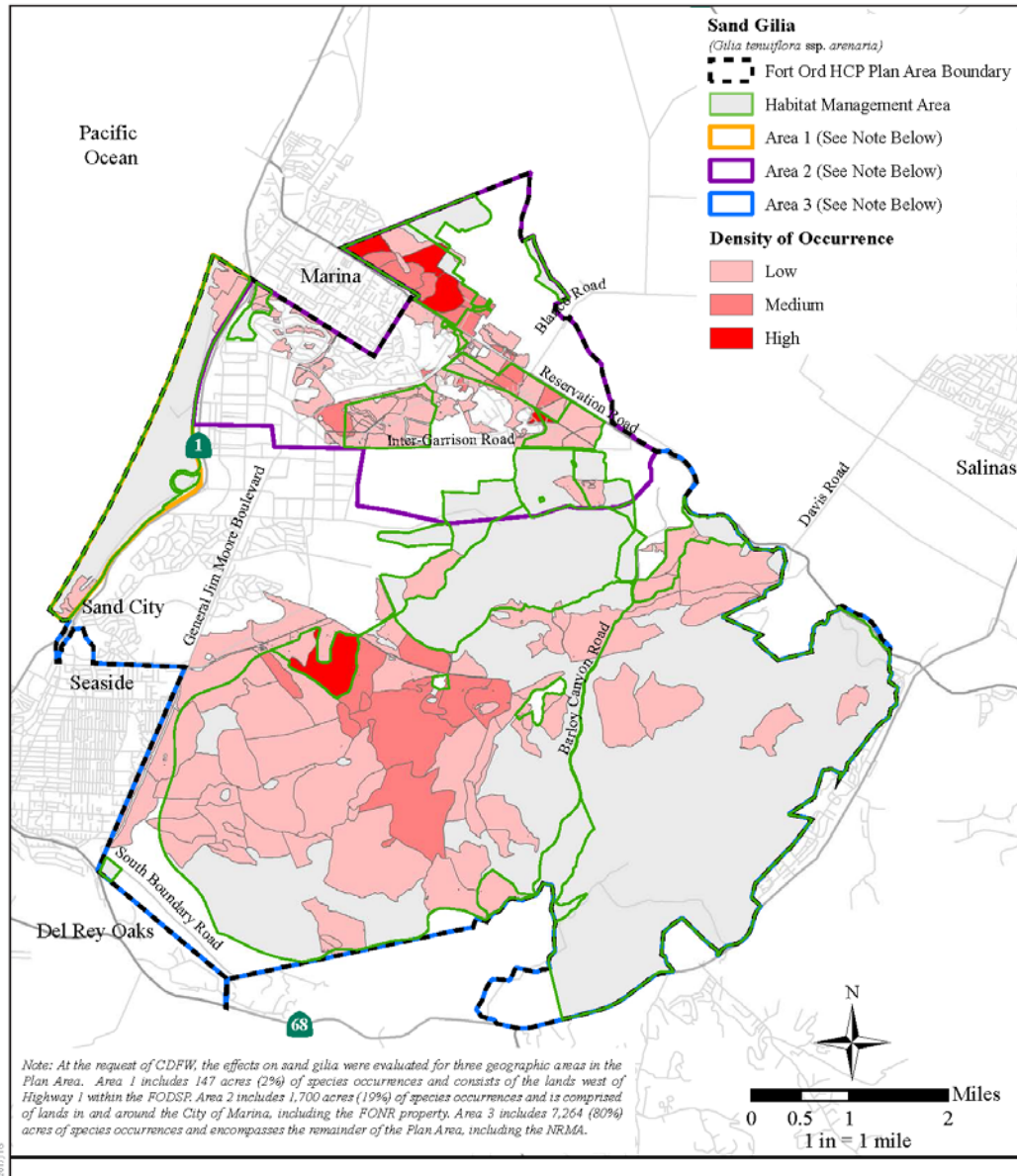


Images: Bobasur/Map of the World/1/13

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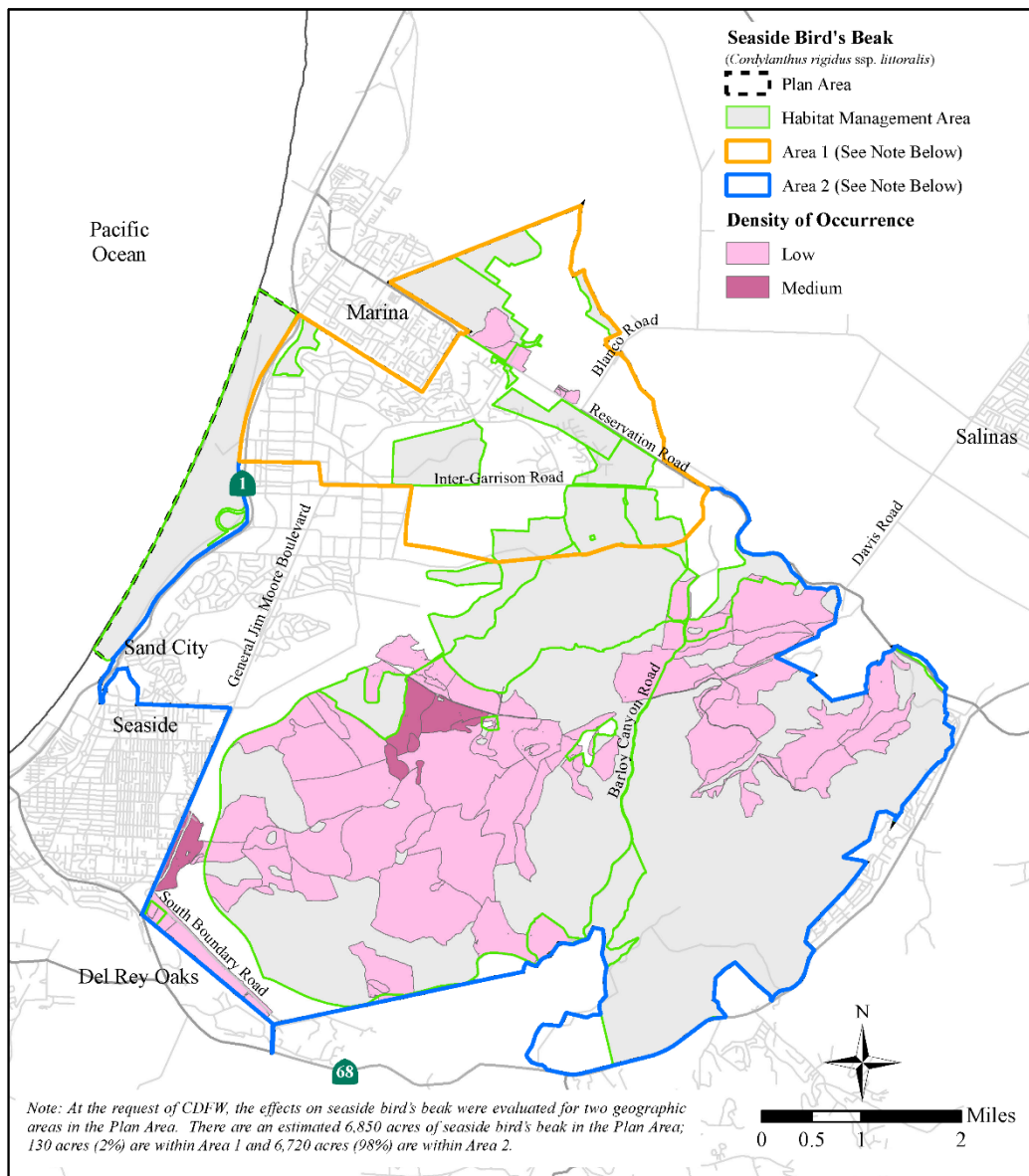
Source: Denise Duffy and Associates

Sand Gilia Occurrence

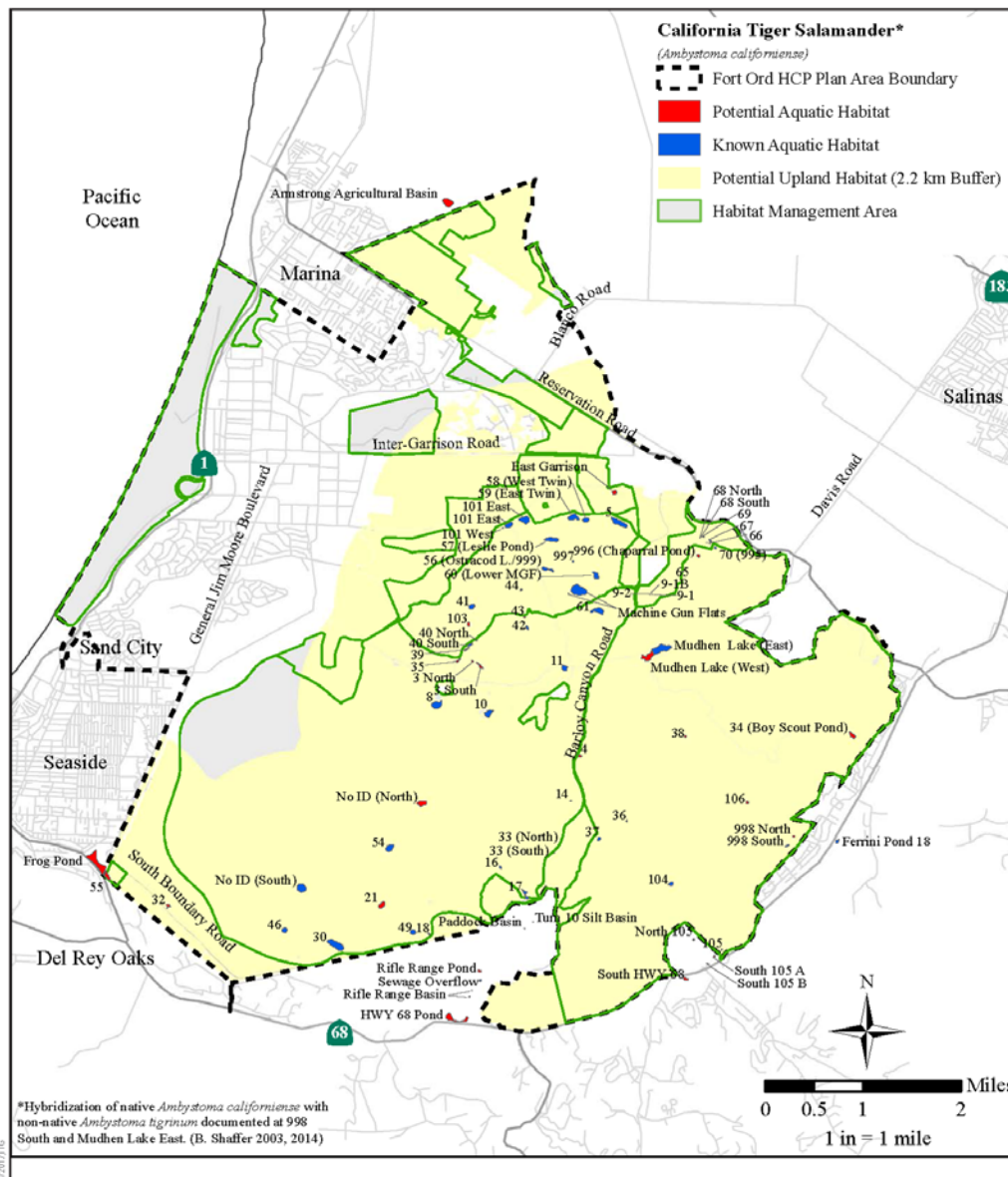


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Bird's Beak Occurrence



CTS Occurrence



Development per JD

Jurisdiction/Agency (JD)	Development Acres	Available HMA Acres
Monterey	110	0
Del Rey Oaks	344	18*
Seaside	1,811	17*
Marina	994**	140
County of Monterey	1,595	1,507
UC	479	598
CSUMB	532†	0
MPC	296	206
State Parks	145	834
TOTAL	6,306	3,303

*Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District owned in DRO, MPC owned in Seaside.

**Rough estimate of remaining Fort Ord development lands.

† CSUMB development area is estimated because the EIR is not final on their Master Plan.

Questions?

