

# *SANTA CRUZ COUNTY REGIONAL CONSERVATION INVESTMENT STRATEGY*

*Technical Advisors  
Meeting*

*June 25, 2020*



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Consulting**



# WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

# Meeting Agenda



Technical Advisor Roles and Goals



RCIS Background



Review Data and Plans



Conservation Element Selection  
Process



## Regional Conservation Assessment (RCA)

*Purpose: Assess conservation opportunities at an ecoregional scale*



## Regional Conservation Investment Strategy (RCIS)

*Purpose: Develop a voluntary conservation strategy to inform conservation investments and advance mitigation*



## Mitigation Credit Agreement (MCA)

*Purpose: Provide an advance mitigation tool for use on public and private lands, to offset CESA, CEQA, LSA, & other impacts*

# RCIS Program Components



# RCIS Essentials

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- Developed by a public agency and approved by CDFW
- Voluntary, non-regulatory
- Non-binding on land use authorities
- Developed to complement HCPs, NCCPs, banks
- Intended to be done quickly
- Good for 10 years, extendable
- Required in order to develop CDFW mitigation credit agreements
- CDFW program but goal is to address other resource agency needs to make plans broadly applicable





# RCIS Components

- Ecological assessment of **focal species & other conservation elements**
- Pressures/stressors (e.g. climate change, invasives)
- Goals and objectives
- **Identify conservation & enhancement actions**
- Consistent with NCCP, HCP, RCA, and recovery plans
- Major foreseeable development including infrastructure projects
- Assess existing protected lands
- Summary of banks in RCIS area
- Opportunities for working lands conservation







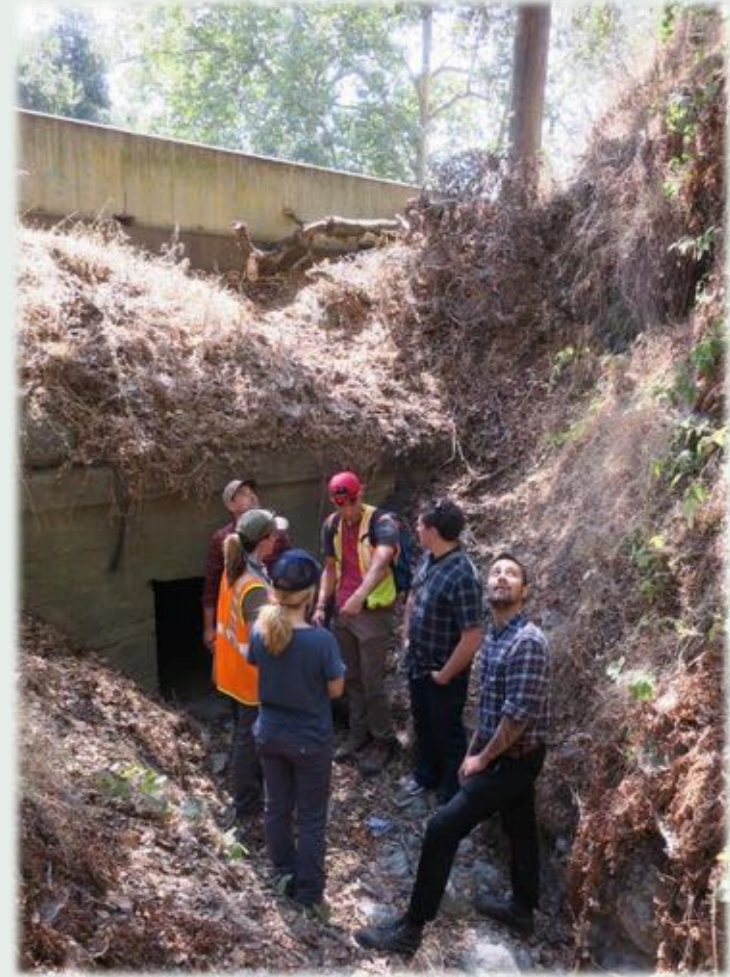
# Implementation Overview

RCIS can/should inform strategic conservation as part of

- Regional prioritization and road map for critical future actions
- Guide government and private grants/philanthropy
- Focus mitigation funding, including advance mitigation

# Mitigation Credit Agreements

- Based on actions in an **approved** RCIS
- Anyone may apply for an MCA
- Habitat protection, restoration, expansion, and enhancement
- On public or private land
- Offset impacts under CESA, CEQA, LSA (and possibly other regs/laws)
- Offset permanent and *temporary* impacts
- Used to implement advance mitigation
- Excess project mitigation available as credits, which are transferable
- Consistent with CDFW's Banking Program







# SANTA CRUZ COUNTY RCIS



# Our Regional Conservation Investment Strategy Isn't....

- An effort to re-invent the wheel
- An effort to collect new data
- A new set of laws or regulations governing local land-use
- A new set of land-use restrictions imposed by CDFW and/or other wildlife agencies.
- A permit enabling development or restoration projects that supplants existing state, federal or local environmental regulations



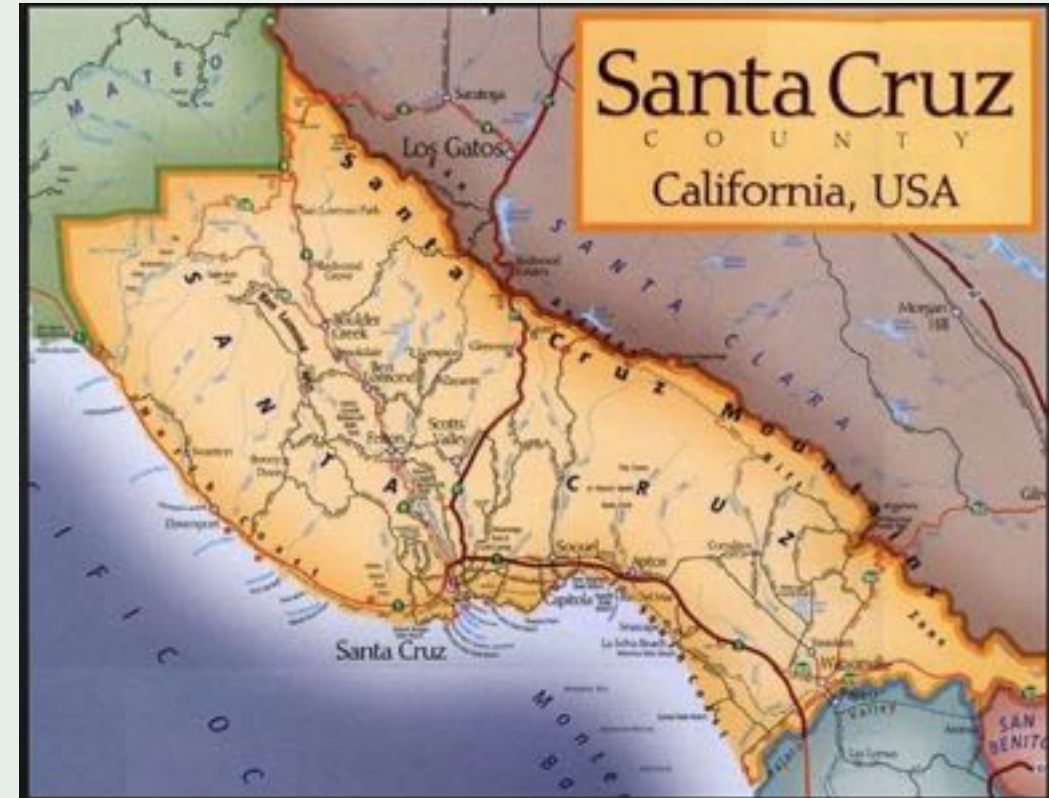
# Foundational Principles

- ▶ **Science Based:** uses best available information
- ▶ **Integrative:** builds on prior processes and plans for the region
- ▶ **Locally Developed:** developed with experts in the region (**you!**)
- ▶ **Countywide:** will cover resources across the entire County
- ▶ **Accessible:** contents are widely accessible and usable (incl. pithy not wordy)
- ▶ **Efficient:** developed using existing content from approved RCIS
- ▶ **Strategic:** prioritizes actions of greatest benefit (protection and restoration/enhancement)
- ▶ **Implementable:** identifies actions of high direct conservation value
- ▶ **Forward Looking:** links to current state initiatives (Cutting the Green Tape)

# Santa Cruz County RCIS will be UNIQUE because...

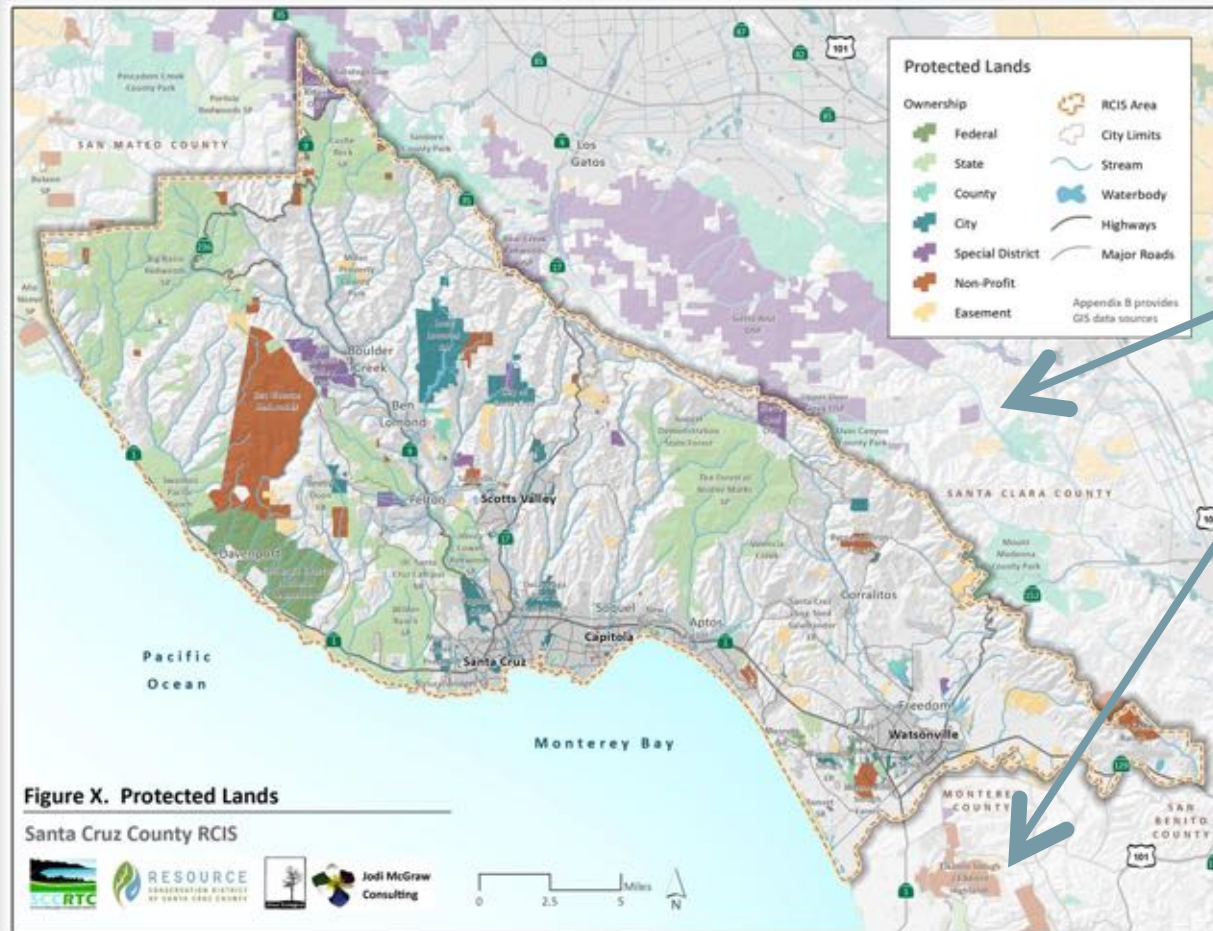
Building on tons of existing data and rich history of conservation planning:

- Long history of collaborative conservation
- 9+ Watershed Plans,
- Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP)
- Amphibian In-Lieu Fee Program w/USFWS
- Land Trust's Conservation Blueprint
- Transportation Advance Mitigation MOU
- SC Co Steelhead and Coho Conservation Strategy
- Conceptual Area Protection Plans
- City of Santa Cruz's draft HCPs
- County Steelhead Monitoring Program
- **Depth and breadth of local biological knowledge**





# Santa Cruz County RCIS will be UNIQUE because...



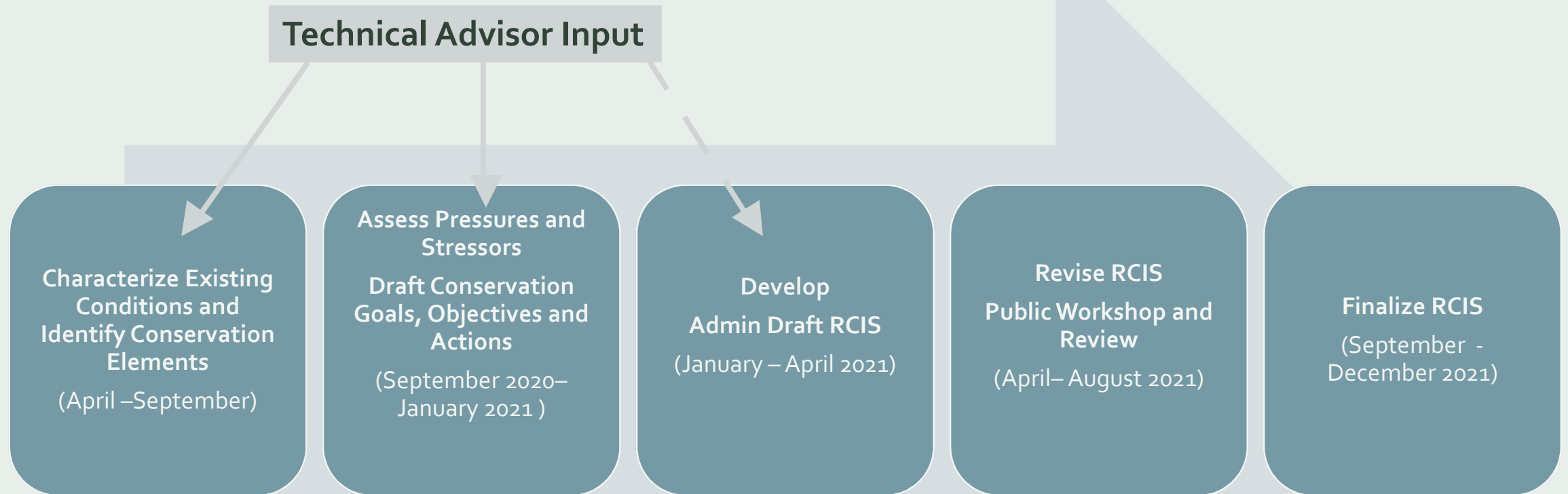
Linked to:

Santa Clara RCIS  
(complete)

Monterey RCIS  
(in process)

Greater focus on  
ecological restoration  
and enhancement on  
protected lands vs  
acquiring more land

# Schedule Overview







# PLANNING

# Existing Plans

## Regional/Statewide

- State Wildlife Action Plan
- Conservation Lands Network (2.0)
- 20 Recovery Plans for Federally Listed Species
- Central Coastal Basin Plan

## Local

- Conservation Blueprint for Santa Cruz County
- Sandhills Conservation and Management Plan
- Conceptual Area Protection Plans (CAPPs)
  - Santa Cruz Mountains Redwoods, Santa Cruz Mountains Linkages, Sandhills, Long-Toed Salamander, Watsonville Wetlands
- Healthy Lands and Healthy Economies
- Watershed Enhancement Plans
  - Aptos Creek, Arana Gulch, San Lorenzo River, San Vicente Creek, Pinto Lake, Lower Pajaro River, Soquel Creek, Scotts Creek, Watsonville Sloughs

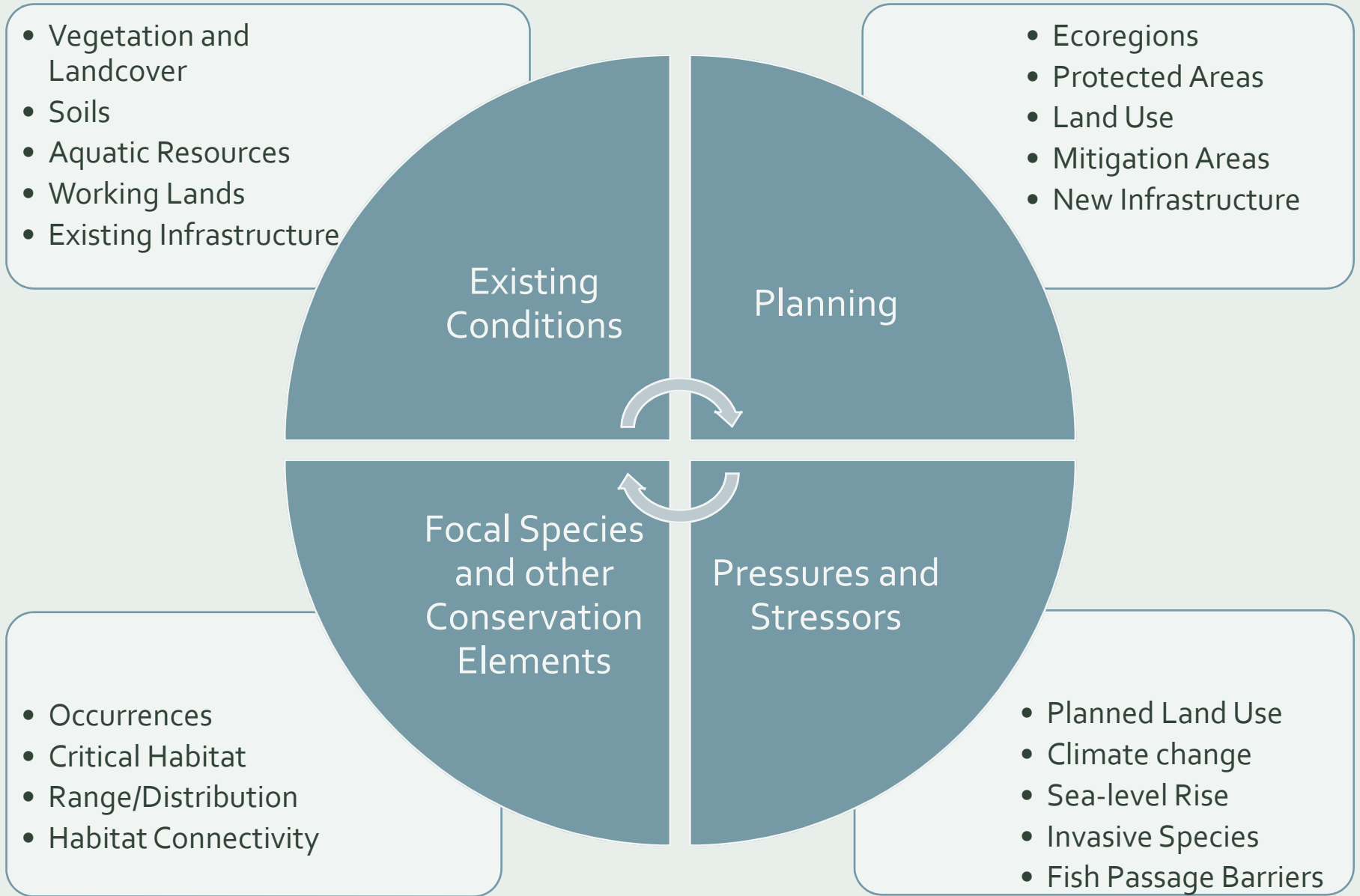
## HCPs (no NCCPs)

- Draft City of Santa Cruz Aquatic HCP
- Draft City of Santa Cruz Terrestrial HCP
- Interim Programmatic HCP for Mount Hermon June beetle and Ben Lomond spineflower
- PG&E Vegetation Management HCP
- Project specific HCPs
  - 13 Mount Hermon June beetle
  - 4 California red-legged frog
  - 1 Santa Cruz tarplant
  - 1 Santa Cruz long-toed salamander





# Spatial Data Themes



# *Vegetation and Land Cover: Proposed Methods*

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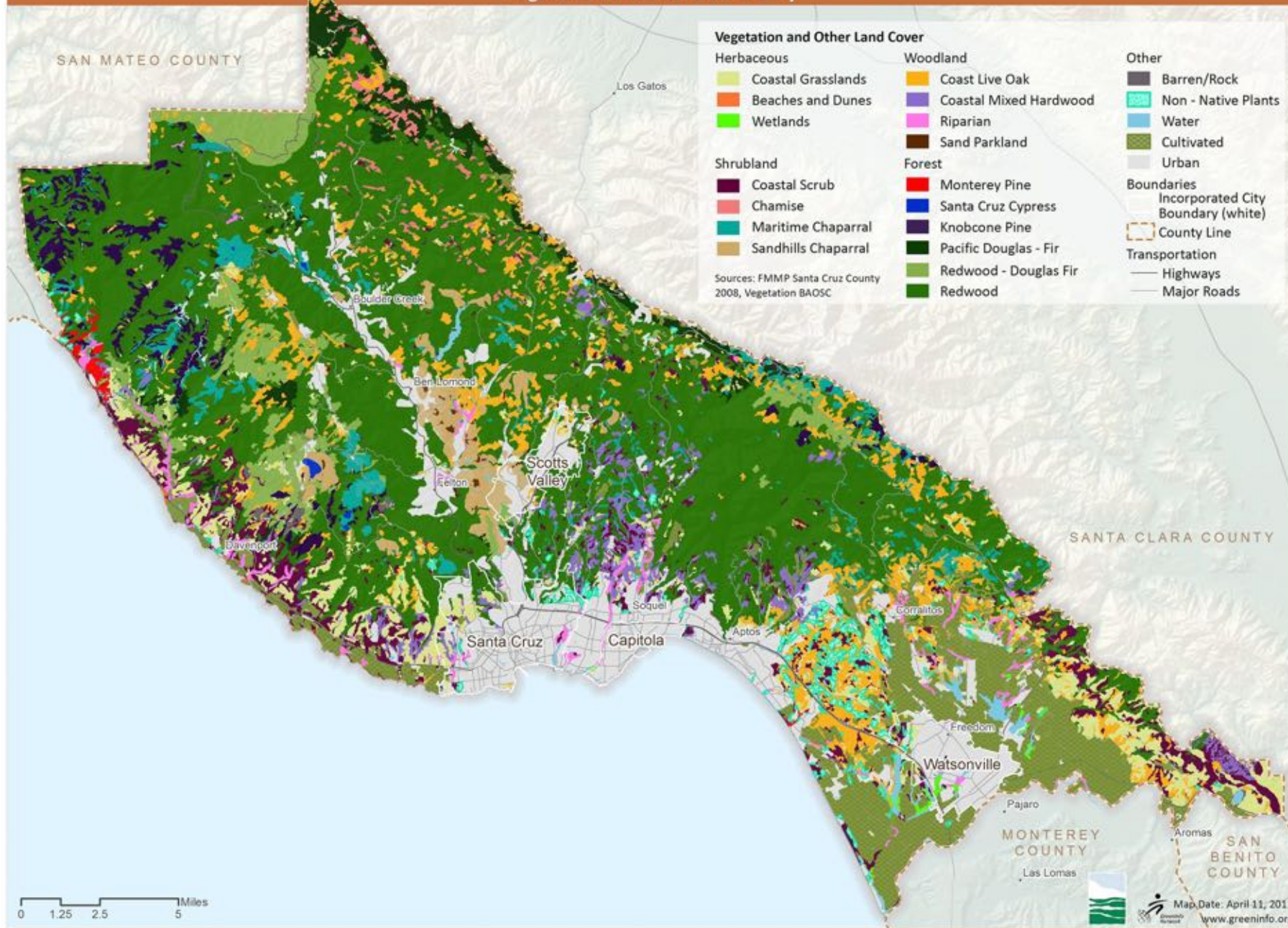
- Conservation Blueprint Vegetation Layer
  - CALVEG
  - Local Enhancements
    - Maritime chaparral
    - Sandhills
    - Santa Cruz cypress
- MidPen Vegetation (~2,500 acres)
- Sandhills adjustments/refinements
- Cypress adjustments/refinements
- CARI Wetlands
  - Waters
  - Wetlands
  - Beach, dune, and rocky shore
- Update urban and cultivated areas

## Overlays

- Streams (County)
- Old Growth and older second growth (Save-the-Redwoods League and Sempervirens Fund)



# Vegetation of Santa Cruz County





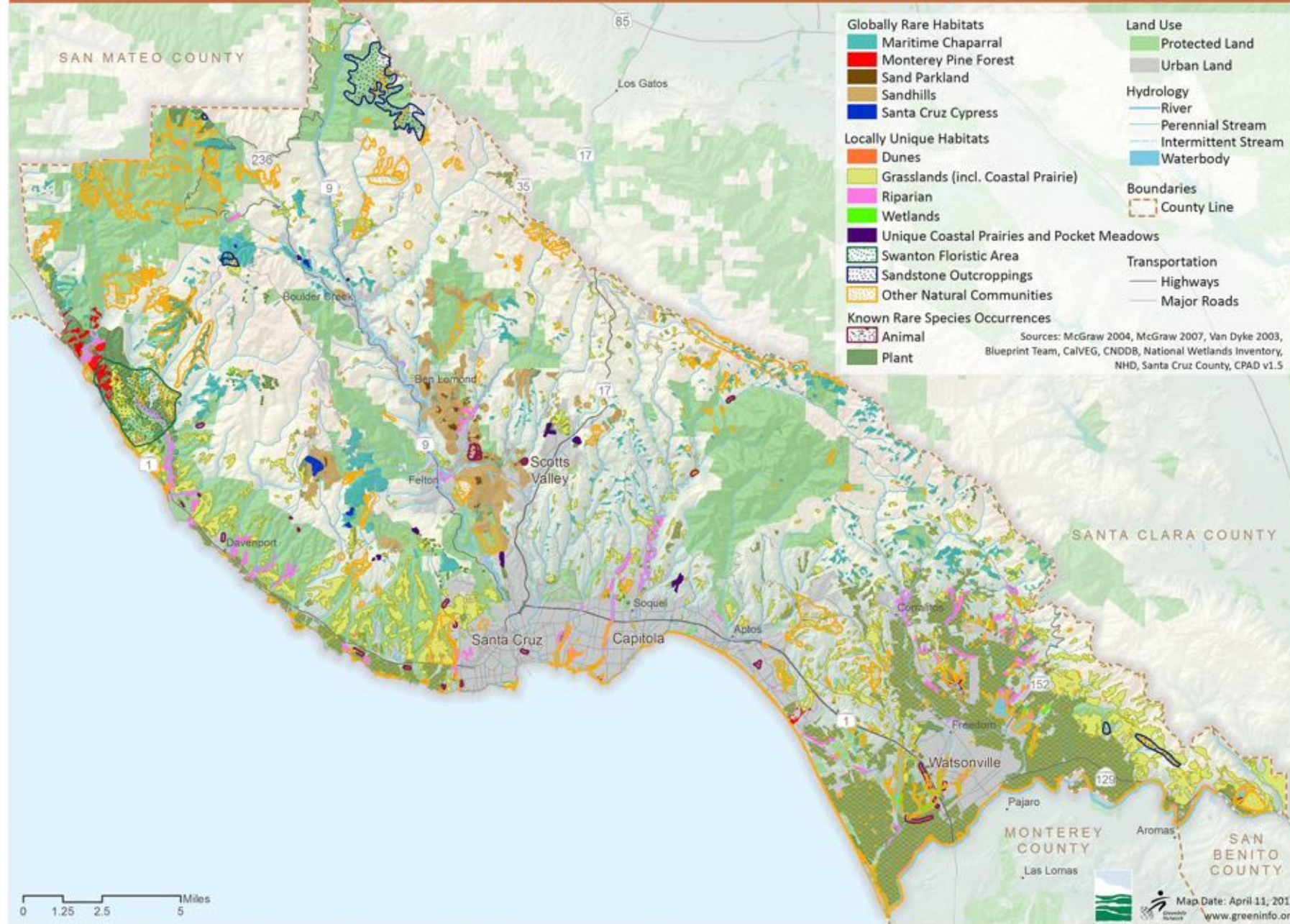
# Blueprint Vegetation Types

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent of Total
Barren/Rock	560.8	0.2
Chamise	2053.7	0.7
Coast Live Oak	19894.8	7.0
Coastal Mixed Hardwood	5942.6	2.1
Coastal Scrub	13177.7	4.6
Cultivated	27018.3	9.5
Dunes	361.9	0.1
Eucalyptus	1463.9	0.5
Grasslands	15145.1	5.3
Knobcone Pine	6139.0	2.2
Maritime Chaparral	8120.8	2.8
Monterey Pine	703.4	0.2
Non-Native/Ornamental Conifer/Hardwood Mixture	1084.2	0.4
Non-Native/Ornamental Grass	101.4	0.0
Non-Native/Ornamental Shrub	15.3	0.0
Pacific Douglas-Fir	7367.5	2.6
Redwood	123386.3	43.2
Redwood - Douglas-Fir	12056.7	4.2
Riparian	1615.7	0.6
Sandhill Parkland	227.9	0.1
Sandhills	5678.7	2.0
Santa Cruz Cypress	208.0	0.1
Urban	32158.2	11.3
Water	678.3	0.2
Wetlands	207.0	0.1
Grand Total	285367.4	100.0

+ Old growth forests (SRL and Sempervirens Fund)  
Beach, Dune, Rocky Shore and Cliffs (CARI)



# Globally Rare and Unique Terrestrial Habitats of Santa Cruz County







# CONSERVATION ELEMENTS

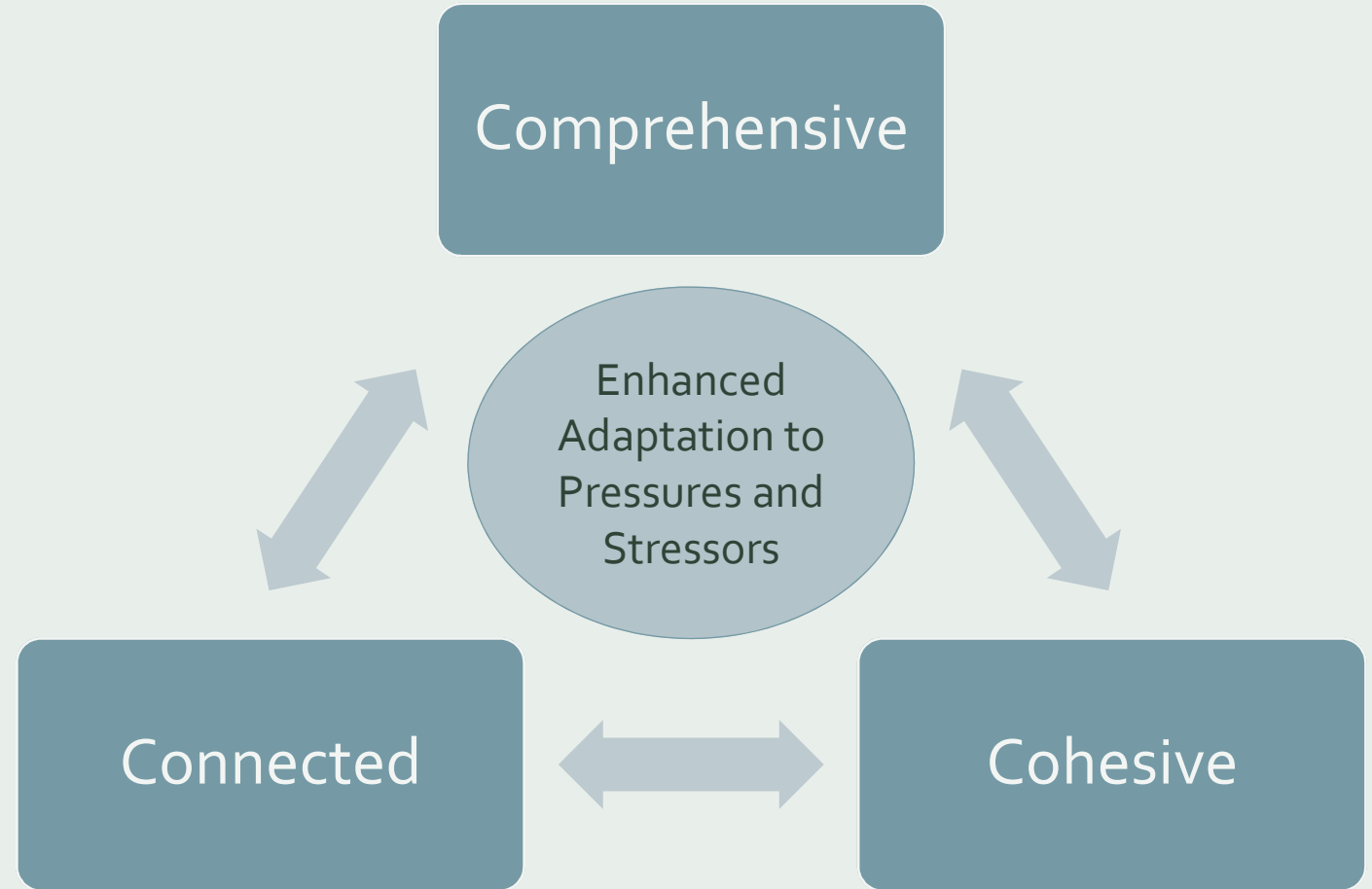


# *RCIS Conservation Element Definitions*

- **Focal:** Sensitive species that are **identified and analyzed** in an RCIS and will benefit from conservation actions and habitat enhancement actions set forth in the RCIS.
- **Other Conservation Elements:** other elements **needing conservation** within the RCIS area, and that would help **achieve a comprehensive, cohesive, and connected** regional conservation outcome. Examples
  - major and unique natural communities
  - Biodiversity
  - habitat connectivity
  - ecosystem functions
  - water resources
- **Non-Focal:** Species **associated with a focal species or other conservation element** and will **benefit from conservation actions** and habitat enhancement actions set forth in the RCIS.

# Focal Species

- Species that will benefit from conservation and habitat enhancement
- Sensitive species as well as other species
- Representative of:
  - all major taxonomic groups
  - unique natural communities
  - ecosystem functions
- Characterize conservation needs of Santa Cruz County
- Link Santa Cruz RCIS to Santa Clara and Monterey RCISs
- Eligible for mitigation credits in an MCA



# Other Conservation Elements

- needing conservation within the RCIS area
- inclusion would help to achieve a comprehensive, cohesive, and connected regional conservation outcome
- Eligible for mitigation credits in an MCA

## Examples Include

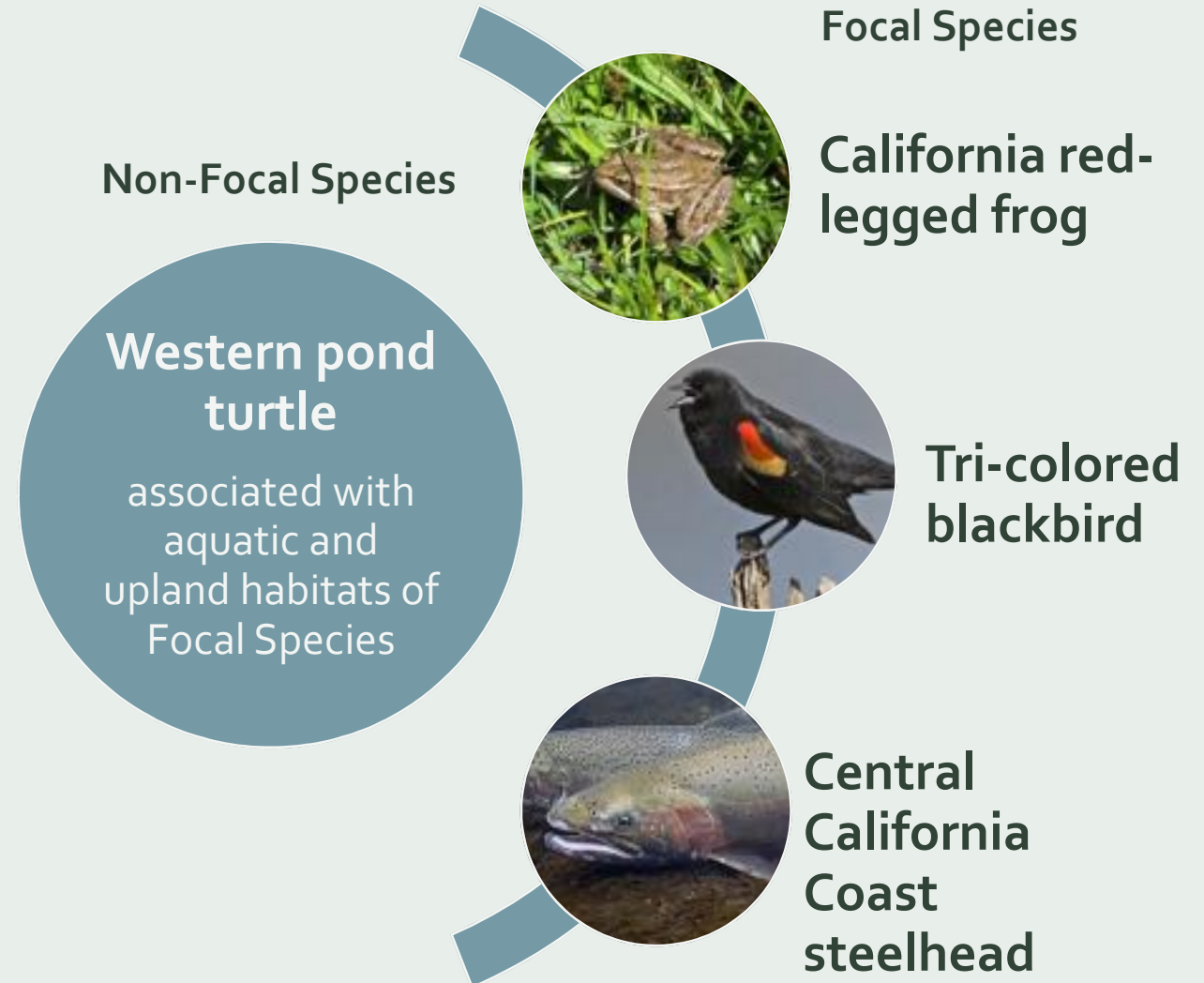
- major and unique natural communities
- **biodiversity**
- habitat connectivity
- ecosystem functions
- water resources
- Working lands



# Non-Focal Species

- Associated with a focal species or other conservation elements
- Will benefit from the conservation actions
- Eligible for mitigation credits in an MCA

*Example: Santa Clara County RCIS*



# *Planning Framework for Focal Species and Other Conservation Elements*

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1. Distribution and habitat
2. Key aspects of life history/ecology
3. Stressors and pressures (incl. Climate Change Vulnerability)
4. Conservation Investment Strategy
  - Goals
  - Objectives (at least one quantitative)
  - Actions
  - Conservation Priorities

# Monterey RCIS

## Example: Steelhead

### 3.2.17 Steelhead (South-Central California Coast Distinct Population Segment [DPS]) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*)

#### Status

- Federally Threatened

#### Ecological Requirements

- RCIS Regions: Salinas River and Associated Corridor, Carmel River, Nacimiento River, Pajaro River (NMFS 2013)
- RCIS Natural Communities: River, Riparian (CDFW 2019; NMFS 2013)
- Highly migratory, adults spawn in coastal watersheds and juveniles rear in freshwater or estuarine habitats prior to migrating to the sea (NMFS 2013, 2016).
- Prefers cool, clear streams with abundant cover and well-vegetated banks, with relatively stable flows. Spawning habitat includes pool and riffle complexes and cold, gravelly streambeds (NMFS 2013)
- Full species account available: California Natural Diversity Database, RareFind 5 (CDFW 2019) and the National Marine Fisheries Service 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation of South-Central California Coast Steelhead Distinct Population Segment (NMFS 2016)
- RCIS Conservation Priority: High (Federally listed, near-endemic to RCIS area, representative of sensitive riparian corridors and aquatic connectivity)



Photo Credit: National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries

#### Associated Non-Focal Species

- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- Little willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii brewsteri*)
- Clare's pogogyne (*Pogogyne clareana*)
- Eelgrass (*Zostera marina*)

Species	Airborne Pollutants	Dams and Water Management/ Use	Housing and Urban Areas		Livestock, Farming, and Ranching	Recreation and Tourism	Renewable Energy	Wood and Pulp Plantations
			Household Sewage and Urban Waste	Industrial and Military Effluents				
steelhead (South-Central California Coast steelhead Distinct Population Segment) ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> )		X	X	X	X	X		X

Table 3-32. Steelhead Summary of Climate Change Vulnerability Ranking (Moyle et al. 2012)

Baseline (present day) Vulnerability <sup>2</sup>	Climate Change Vulnerability <sup>2</sup>	Combined Vulnerability Score <sup>4</sup>
Approaching Extinction	Highly Vulnerable	On Path to Extinction

Source: Moyle et al. 2012.

Table 3-33. Steelhead Summary of Climate Change Vulnerability Ranking (Crozier et al. 2019)

Sensitivity	Exposure	Overall Vulnerability
Early Life History	Stream Temperature	Overall Sensitivity
Juvenile Freshwater Stage	Summer Water Deficit	Overall Exposure
Estuary Stage	Flooding	Adaptive Capacity
Marine Stage	Hydrologic Regime	Overall Vulnerability
Adult Freshwater Stage	Sea Level Rise	
Cumulative Life-Cycle Effects	Sea Surface Temperature	
Hatchery Influence	Ocean Acidification Exposure	
Other Stressors	Upwelling	
Population Viability	Ocean Currents	
Ocean Acidification Sensitivity		

Source: Crozier et al. 2019

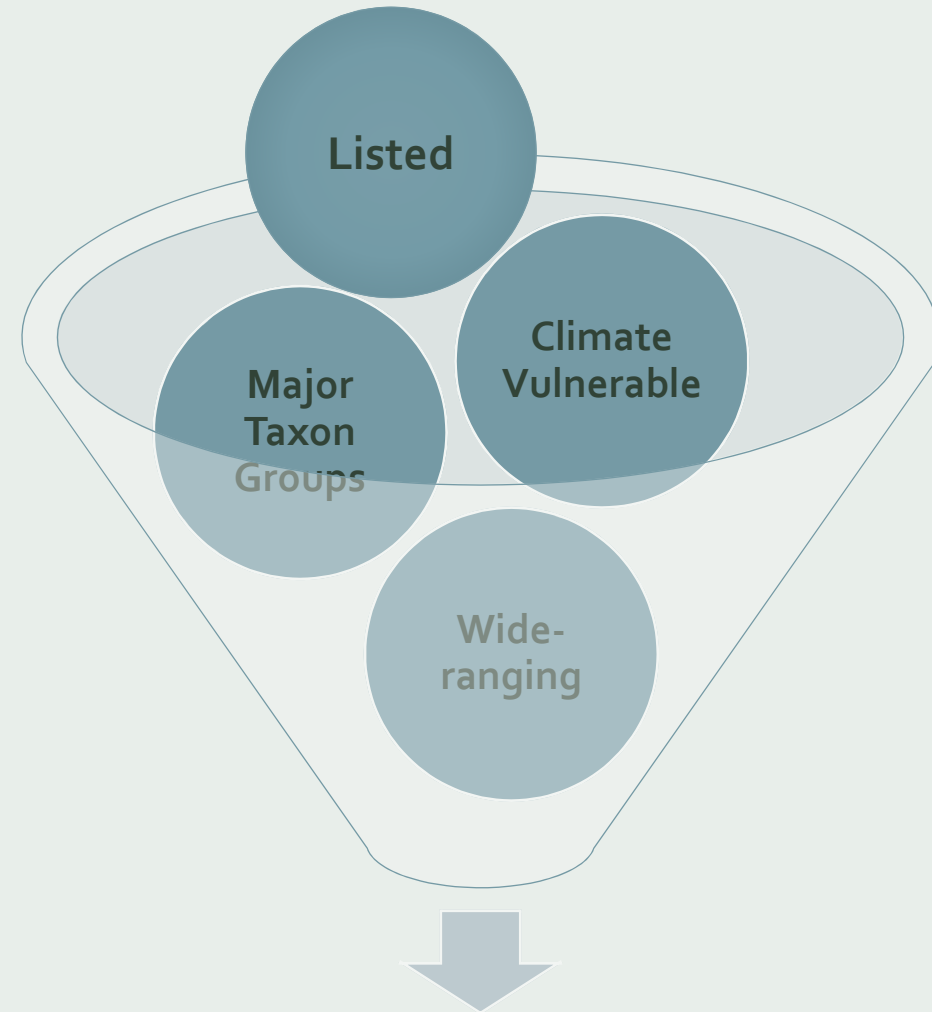


# Goals, Objectives and Actions

Goal	Objective	Threats	Co-Benefits	Action
SCCCS Goal 1: Promote persistence of steelhead south-central California coast DPS populations in the RCIS area through protection, restoration, and enhancement of habitat.	SCCCS Objective 1.2: Enhance occupied and suitable steelhead south-central California coast DPS habitat throughout the RCIS area, focusing on NMFS-designated Core Populations 1, 2 and 3 and throughout the RCIS area. Measure progress towards achieving this objective by the number of acres of Core Population and RCIS area riparian, riverine, and estuary habitat enhanced and occupied by steelhead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modifications to natural flow regimes (e.g., water storage, withdrawal, conveyance, and diversions for agriculture, flood control, domestic use, and hydropower)</li> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Climate change resilience</li> <li>• Other focal/non-focal species</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> </ul>	SCCCS 1.2.1: Develop and implement operating criteria to ensure the pattern and magnitude of groundwater extractions and water releases, including bypass flows around diversions, from Uvas Dam, Pacheco Dam, Salinas Dam, San Antonio Dam, Nacimiento Dam, San Clemente Dam, Los Padres Dam, Arroyo Seco, Lower Salinas River, San Jose Creek, Little Sur River, Big Sur River to provide essential habitat functions (NMFS 2013).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat loss, degradation, fragmentation</li> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality</li> <li>• Climate change resilience</li> <li>• Other focal/non-focal species</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> </ul>	SCCCS 1.2.2: Enhance estuarine rearing habitat, including the management of artificial sandbar breaching at river's mouth and enhancement of supplemental water in NMFS-designated Core Population 1, 2, and 3 watersheds and throughout the RCIS area (NMFS 2013).

# Conservation Element Selection Process

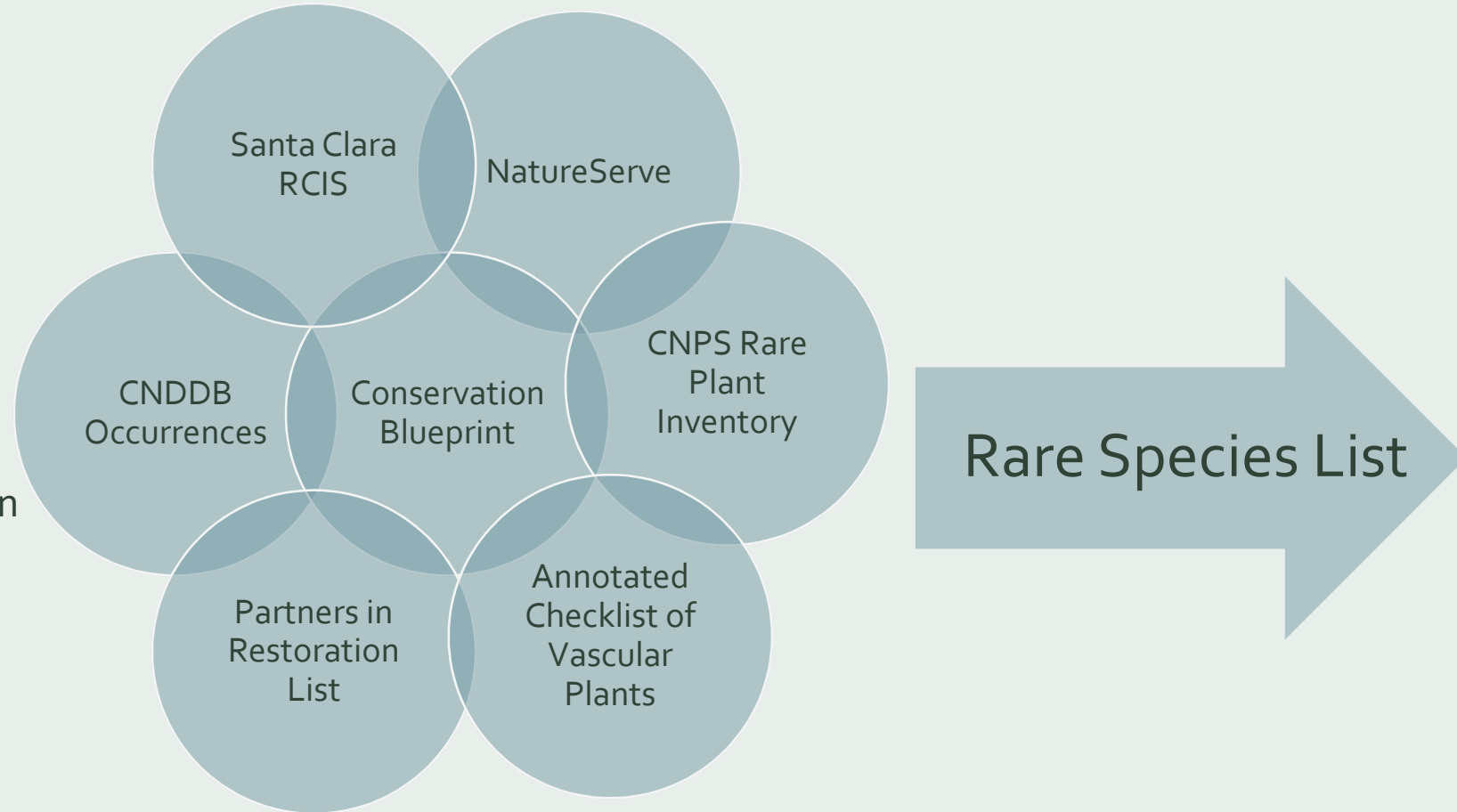
1. Assemble list of rare species
2. Revise based on stakeholder review
3. Apply RCIS selection criteria
4. Draft conservation elements
  - Species meeting criteria will exceed the RCIS's capacity
  - We will need to be strategic
5. Finalize conservation elements
  - Input from stakeholders and technical advisors



Focal and Non-Focal Species List

# Identify Rare Species

- Efficiently compile a list of rare and endemic species
- Use best available scientific information
- Utilize existing data sources
- Refine based on stakeholder and technical advisor review





# Rare Species Summary

Taxonomic Group	ESA and/or CESA (incl. FP)	Other Special Status (FSC, SSC, or CRPR List)	Statusless	Total	Endemic
Plants	16	76	23	115	17
Invertebrates	5		25	30	17
Fish	5	1	4	10	0
Amphibians	4	2	1	7	0
Reptiles	1	3	3	7	0
Birds	12	18	18	49	0
Mammals	2	8	7	17	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>35</b>

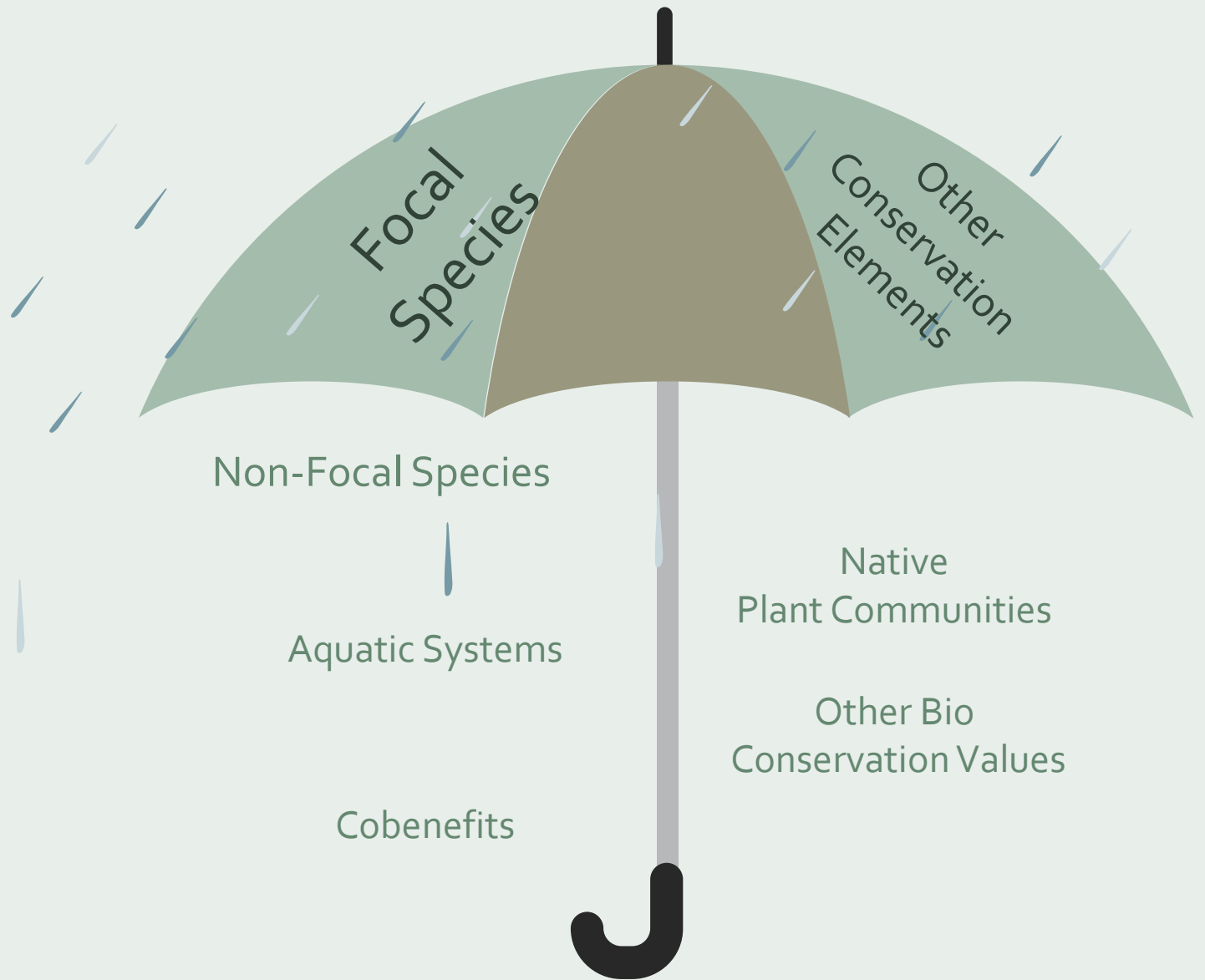
Important: Focal species may include non-rare species

# *Approach to Preliminary List of Conservation Elements*

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- Create an **efficient but comprehensive** conservation strategy to 'cover' all of the conservation values
  - Account for **all endemic species**
  - Select regional species for which Santa Cruz County is important and where **actions can be impactful**
  - Avoid redundancy/**focus planning**
  - Anticipate **mitigation needs** and ensure mitigation species eligible for MCAs
  - Make ties to other RCISs, where appropriate
- Iterative analysis of all three categories collectively
  - Look for 'gaps'
  - Not conducive to simple scoring system

# *Conservation Elements*





# *Focal Species in other RCISs that are also in Santa Cruz County*

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- Congdon's tarplant
- Monterey spineflower
- **Monarch butterfly**
- California brackishwater snail
- **Tidewater goby**
- **steelhead - central California coast DPS**
- **steelhead - south-central California coast DPS**
- California tiger salamander
- **Santa Cruz long-toed salamander**
- Foothill yellow-legged frog
- **California red-legged frog**
- Blainville's horned lizard
- **Tricolored blackbird**
- Burrowing owl
- **Western snowy plover**
- **Mountain lion**

# *Questions to Consider when Adding Focal Species or OCEs*

- Does it require **unique considerations** from the proposed conservation elements?
  - Different habitat requirements
  - Unique life history or ecology
  - Different conservation needs (habitat protection, restoration, management)
- Would the overall conservation strategy differ if we add it?
- Would a RCIS based on the existing conservation elements not be sufficiently detailed to support mitigation credit agreements?
- Can the new species or OCE replace an existing one and have a net benefit to the strategy?

# *Preliminary Other Conservation Elements*

- Beach, Dune, Rocky Shore and Cliffs
- Karst caves
- Coastal prairie
- Maritime chaparral
- Sandhills
- Water resources (wetlands and waters of the State)
- Connectivity
- Working lands



# Preliminary Focal Species List (n=22)

Taxonomic Group	Common Name	General Habitat
Plants	Monterey pine	Monterey Pine Forest
	robust spineflower	grassland/oak woodland
	Santa Cruz cypress	cypress forest
	Santa Cruz tarplant	coastal prairie
	Santa Cruz wallflower	sandhills
	Schreiber's manzanita	maritime chaparral
	Scotts Valley polygonum	coastal prairie
Invertebrates	Monarch butterfly	Non-native Tree
	Mount Hermon June beetle	sandhills
	Ohlone tiger beetle	coastal prairie
Fish	coho salmon - central California coast ESU	streams
	steelhead - central California coast DPS	streams
	steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	streams
	Tidewater goby	lagoons
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	ponds/streams/upland
	Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	ponds/oak woodlands
Birds	Marbled murrelet	old, complex forests
	Tricolored blackbird	ponds/agricultural lands
	Western snowy plover	dunes
	Yellow Warbler	riparian
Mammals	Mountain lion	most upland
	Townsend's big-eared bat	hardwood and conifer forests

# *Native Terrestrial Vegetation Types*

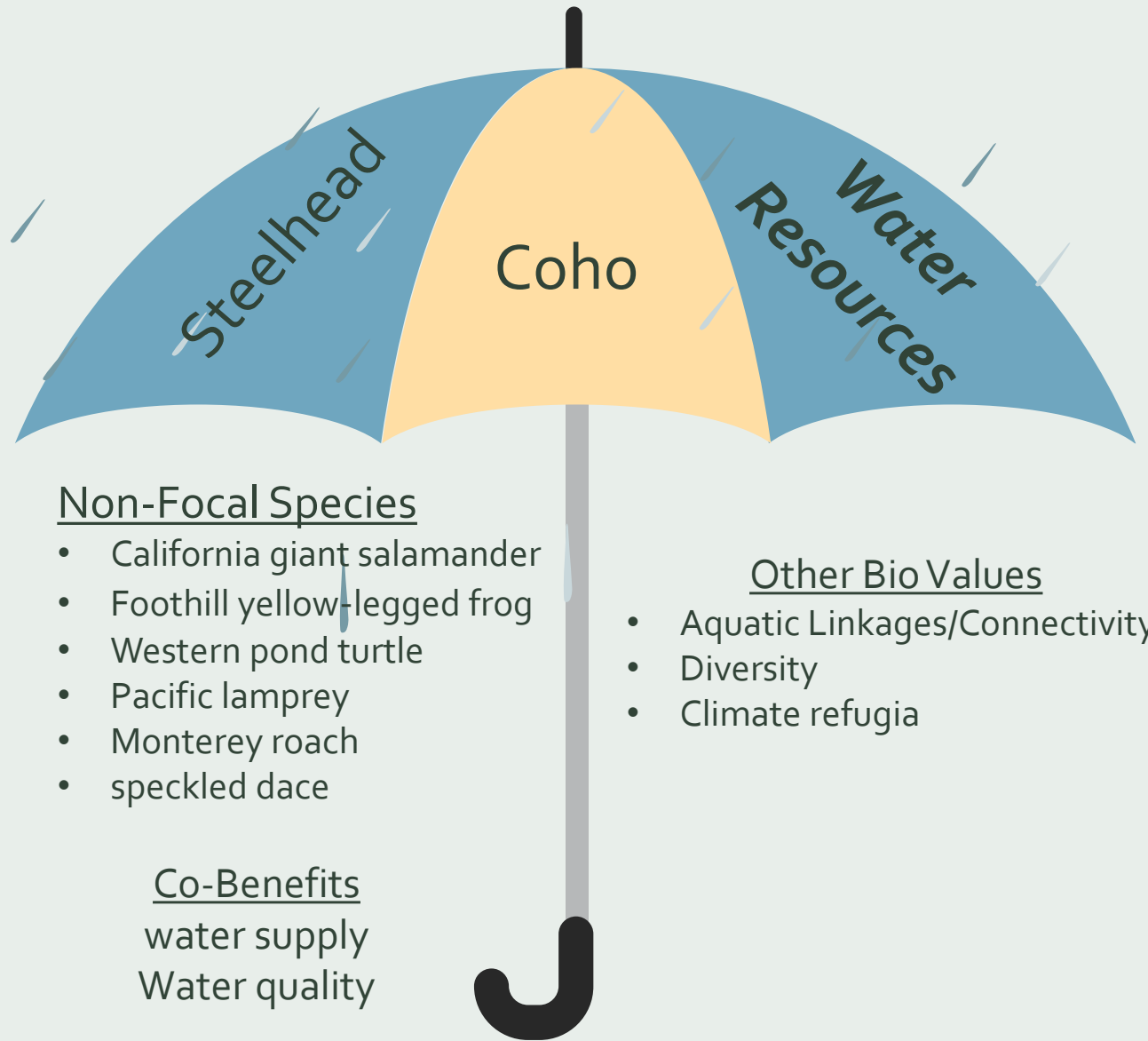
Vegetation Type	Acres	Conservation Elements
Chamise	2053.7	Mountain lion
Coast Live Oak	19894.8	Robust spineflower, Mountain lion
Coastal Mixed Hardwood	5942.6	Mountain lion
Coastal Scrub	13177.7	Mountain lion
Dunes	361.9	Western Snowy Plover
Grasslands	15145.1	Coastal Prairie OCE Santa Cruz Tarplant Scotts Valley Polygonum Ohlone Tiger Beetle
Knobcone Pine	6139.0	Maritime Chaparral OCE
Maritime Chaparral	8120.8	Schreiber's manzanita Maritime Chaparral OCE
Monterey Pine	703.4	Monterey pine
Pacific Douglas-Fir	7367.5	Mountain lion, Townsend's big-eared bat
Redwood	123386.3	Mountain lion, Marbled Murrelet, Townsends big-eared bat
Redwood - Douglas-Fir	12056.7	As above
Riparian	1615.7	Coho, Steelhead, Yellow Warbler
Sandhill Parkland	227.9	Sandhills OCE Santa Cruz Wallflower
Sandhills	5678.7	Sandhills OCE Mount Hermon June beetle
Santa Cruz Cypress	208.0	Santa Cruz Cypress

# *Aquatic Systems*

System	Conservation Elements
Lagoons	Tidewater goby steelhead Water Resources (incl. Wetlands)
Streams	Coho Steelhead Water Resources (incl. Wetlands)
Ponds	California red-legged frog Santa Cruz long-toed Tricolored blackbird Water Resources (incl. Wetlands)
Sloughs /Wetlands	Tricolored blackbird Water Resources (incl. Wetlands)
Riparian	Yellow warbler



# *Example: Riparian and Riverine Systems*



# *Example: Coastal Prairie Grasslands*

Scotts Valley  
Polygonum

Ohlone  
Tiger  
Beetle

Coastal  
Prairie

## Non-Focal Animals

- Opler's longhorn moth
- American badger
- Golden eagle
- Burrowing owl
- White tailed kite
- merlin

## Other Bio Values

- Diversity
- Raptor assemblages

## Non-Focal Plants

- San Francisco popcorn flower
- Scotts Valley spineflower
- Blasdale's bent grass
- Johnny nip
- Santa Cruz clover
- Scotts Valley sandwort
- Scotts Valley bouquet clover
- San Lorenzo Valley Bouquet clover
- Gairdner's yampah
- Harlequin lotus
- Bent-flowered fiddleneck
- Harlequin lotus
- Choris's popcornflower
- Pacific Grove clover

*Example  
Preliminary  
Non-Focal  
Species List*  
(this list  
could be *greatly*  
expanded)

Species Group	Common Name	General Habitat
Plants	Ben Lomond buckwheat	sandhills
	Ben Lomond spineflower	sandhills
	San Francisco popcornflower	coastal prairie
	Scotts Valley spineflower	coastal prairie
Invertebrates	Santa Cruz rainbeetle	sandhills
	Zayante band-winged grasshopper	sandhills
Fish	Monterey roach	streams
	Pacific lamprey	streams
Amphibians	California giant salamander	streams
	California tiger salamander	ponds/grasslands
	Foothill yellow-legged frog	streams
	Santa Cruz black salamander	Grasslands, Woodlands, Forests
Reptiles	northern California legless lizard	dunes
	San Francisco garter snake	ponds/grasslands
	Southwestern pond turtle	ponds (and mixed upland)
Birds	Burrowing owl	coastal prairie
	Golden eagle	coastal prairie
	Northern harrier	Coastal prairie, wetlands
	Vaux's Swift	Redwood forests
Mammals	American badger	coastal prairie
	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	Shrublands, woodlands/forests
	Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	sandhills



# Endemic Species and Systems ( $n=35$ , all accounted for)

Conservation Element	Common Name	Habitat
	Strohbeen parnassium (Extinct)	Forests
	undescribed fulboroid roothopper	?
Focal	Mount Hermon (=barbate) June beetle	sandhills
	Ohlone tiger beetle	coastal prairie
	Santa Cruz wallflower	sandhills
	Schreiber's manzanita	maritime chaparral
	Scotts Valley polygonum	coastal prairie
Non-Focal	Ben Lomond buckwheat	sandhills
	Ben Lomond spineflower	sandhills
	Bonny Doon manzanita	sandhills
	Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	sandhills
	Scotts Valley spineflower	coastal prairie
	Zayante band-winged grasshopper	sandhills
OCE	Bentham's ponderosa pine	sandhills
	Dolloff Cave spider	karst caves
	Empire Cave neochthonius	karst caves
	Empire Cave pseudoscorpion	karst caves
	Mackenzie's cave amphipod	karst caves
	Ohlone manzanita	maritime chaparral
	Palmer's live forever	sandhills
	San Lorenzo Valley bouquet clover	coastal prairie
	Sand Hill Bluff clarkia	coastal bluff
	sandhills everlasting	sandhills
	sandhills flesh-fly	sandhills
	sandhills Jerusalem cricket	sandhills
	sandhills melittid bee	sandhills
	sandhills metopia	sandhills
	sandhills poppy	sandhills
	sandhills robberfly	sandhills
	sandhills scorpion	sandhills
	Santa Cruz teleman spider	karst caves?
	Scotts Valley bouquet clover	coastal prairie
	Scotts Valley sandwort	coastal prairie
	Undescribed aquatic cave isopod	karst caves
	Gilia longituba (SLV form)	coastal prairie



# *Questions*

What do you think?

- What focal species or OCEs could be dropped without affecting the strategy?
- What is missing for a comprehensive strategy
- Other feedback?

# *Questions to Consider when Adding Focal Species or OCEs*

- Does it require **unique considerations** from the proposed conservation elements?
  - Different habitat requirements
  - Unique life history or ecology
  - Different conservation needs (habitat protection, restoration, management)
- Would the overall conservation strategy differ if we add it?
- Would a RCIS based on the existing conservation elements not be sufficiently detailed to support mitigation credit agreements?
- Can the new species or OCE replace an existing one and have a net benefit to the strategy?





# NEXT STEPS





# Next Steps

Technical Advisor One-on-One Assistance (July)

Develop “Existing Conditions” Report (August)

- Characterize the RCIS Area
- Identify Conservation Elements

Stakeholder Review (September)

Develop Conservation Strategy (Fall)

- Identify Pressures and Stressors
- Develop Goals, Objectives, and Actions





# More Information

For more information about the RCIS Program, go to

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Regional-Conservation>

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*THANK YOU!*

