



Frequently Asked Questions

(updated September 24, 2018)

The purpose of this document is to address frequently asked questions and provide interim guidance for the Regional Conservation Investment Strategy (RCIS) Program (Program). These frequently asked questions (FAQ) may change as the Program guidelines evolve and as public interest in the Program grows. See the RCIS Program Guidelines for complete details of the Program. If there are any inconsistencies between answers to FAQ and guidance in the RCIS Program Guidelines, the most current published version of the RCIS Program Guidelines serve as the answer.

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1. What is the purpose of the Program?

The Program was established when Assembly Bill 2087 was signed into law in September 2016 and became effective on January 1, 2017 (Fish and Game Code, Chapter 9, Section 1850, et seq.). The Program encourages a voluntary, non-regulatory regional conservation assessment process intended to result in high-quality conservation outcomes and includes an advance mitigation tool. The Program uses a science-based approach to identify actions that, if implemented, will help California's declining and vulnerable species by protecting, creating, restoring, and reconnecting habitat. The Program consists of three primary components: Regional Conservation Assessments (RCAs), Regional Conservation Investment Strategies (RCISs), and Mitigation Credit Agreements (MCAs). The Program provides a mechanism that allows any person or entity to develop mitigation credits through MCAs under an approved RCIS.

RCAs and RCISs are intended to be ecologically based and may encompass varying geographic areas. An RCA is expected to include one or more United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) ecoregion sections and an RCIS will typically encompass a smaller region, such as a USDA ecoregion subsection that may overlap with one or more counties; see RCIS Program Guidelines for more information. The voluntary RCA will provide a broader ecoregional perspective, tying the biological and natural resource information to a larger ecoregional context. An RCIS will identify high-value conservation and habitat enhancement opportunities within a region that will aid in species recovery, adaptation to climate change, and resiliency in the face of wildlife population stressors and pressures. The RCIS Program can assist in infrastructure and other land use planning in two ways: 1) by indicating biologically and ecologically important areas to protect and 2) by maximizing the value of mitigation funds through advance mitigation credits using an MCA. The credits, developed in advance of future impacts to natural resources, may be applied to offset future impacts to declining and vulnerable species, threatened and endangered species, other sensitive species, natural communities, ecological processes, and habitat connectivity.

2. What is an RCA?

An RCA is a voluntary, non-regulatory, non-binding conservation assessment that includes information and analyses of important species, ecosystems, protected areas, and habitat linkages at the USDA ecoregion section scale and may include more than one ecoregion section. RCAs include information supporting the development of long-term conservation priorities within one or more USDA ecoregion sections including ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water conservation, and preservation of agricultural lands. RCAs also support the development of RCISs that will more specifically identify areas of greatest conservation value. An RCA is not required to develop an RCIS.

3. What is an RCIS?

An RCIS is a voluntary, non-regulatory, and non-binding conservation strategy that includes information and analyses relating to the conservation of focal species, their associated habitats, and the conservation status of the RCIS land base. An RCIS establishes biological goals and objectives at the species and other conservation elements (e.g., natural communities) level and describes conservation actions and habitat enhancement actions that, if implemented, will contribute to those goals and objectives. Those actions will benefit the conservation of focal species, habitat, and other natural resources when implemented through conservation investments such as land acquisition, restoration, or to provide advance mitigation through the development of credits (see MCA question below) based on those actions. The development of an RCIS does not create, modify, or impose regulatory requirements or standards, regulate land use, establish land use designations, or affect the land use authority of a public agency. If approved by CDFW, an RCIS may be valid for up to 10 years. CDFW may extend the duration of an approved or amended RCIS for an additional 10 years provided the RCIS is updated to include new scientific information and the RCIS continues to meet the Program's requirements outlined in Fish and Game Code (Chapter 9, Section 1850, et seq.).

4. What is an MCA?

An MCA is a mitigation credit agreement developed under an approved RCIS. An MCA is developed and submitted for CDFW approval. MCAs create mitigation credits by implementing the conservation or habitat enhancement actions identified in an RCIS. An RCIS must be developed and approved before an MCA can be prepared. All MCAs must be within the boundary of an approved RCIS.

MCAs create credits that may be used as compensatory mitigation for impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program.

5. Who can create credits under an approved RCIS?

Any person or entity may enter into an MCA with CDFW to create credits, even if the person or entity was not involved in the development of the RCIS. Persons or entities may create and use, sell, or otherwise transfer mitigation credits upon CDFW's finding that credits have been created in accordance with Program requirements. Credits created through MCAs will be held by the credit developer. The Guidelines will include information on how transferred, sold, and used credits will be tracked.

6. How is an RCIS different from a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)?

Unlike an NCCP and HCP, an RCIS is a non-regulatory document. Approval of an RCIS will not result in a permit or include take authorization under CESA or the federal Endangered Species Act and will not alter in any way a project proponent's obligation or need to obtain take coverage under CESA (or federal ESA) through an appropriate permitting mechanism. The purpose of an RCIS is to provide regional

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planning that will identify important ecological resources and conservation or enhancement actions that, if implemented, will advance the conservation of focal species and their habitats and other conservation elements. In contrast to the typical jurisdiction-based boundary of an NCCP, an RCIS boundary should be ecologically based and may be consistent with or overlap county or other jurisdictional boundaries.

An RCIS must include provisions ensuring that it will be consistent with and complementary to any administrative draft NCCP, approved NCCP or HCP, state or federal recovery plan, or other state or federal approved conservation strategy that overlaps an RCIS.

7. How will MCAs interact with NCCPs and HCPs?

Mitigation credits created through an MCA may be used in limited circumstances within the area covered by an approved NCCP. The NCCP's Implementing Entity must provide advance written approval of the mitigation credits. The credits may be used for an approved NCCP's covered activities only in accordance with the requirements of the NCCP. Individuals and entities eligible for coverage as a Participating Special Entity under an approved NCCP may use mitigation credits provided through MCAs only if the Implementing Entity declines to extend coverage to the covered activity proposed by the eligible individual or entity.

Any person or entity may develop MCAs for CDFW's consideration and approval, including NCCP Implementing Entities. These credits may be sold or transferred to entities that are not Participating Special Entities or to entities whose impacts are not included in the NCCP's covered activities.

8. How is an RCA or RCIS different from a Conceptual Area Protection Plan (CAPP)?

A Conceptual Area Protection Plan (CAPP) is a document that helps guide and prioritize conservation spending by the Wildlife Conservation Board. The WCB's CAPP funds are used for acquisition or preservation (e.g., through a conservation easement) of lands identified as important by the CAPP for achieving conservation and, in some cases, compatible recreation goals. Like a CAPP, an RCA or RCIS prioritizes areas for conservation, but can be implemented by any entity, regardless of who prepared the RCA or RCIS. An RCIS determines goals, objectives, and actions that will assist in conserving a range of species and natural resources throughout a geographic area of interest. MCAs may then be created within the RCIS area by implementing conservation or habitat enhancement actions. A CAPP identifies explicit parcels of land to be acquired or preserved for the specific resource(s) of interest covered by the CAPP. RCAs and RCISs do not require indicating or providing the funds to achieve the acquisition of lands for conservation.

9. How is this Program different from CDFW's mitigation and conservation banking program?

Similar to banks, MCAs create mitigation credits. However, MCA credits are created by implementing an RCIS's conservation and enhancement actions. Some conservation or enhancement actions, due to size, type, or location, would not be suitable for establishing mitigation credits through CDFW's mitigation and conservation banking program. Implementing actions on public land, installing wildlife crossings, or removing fish passage barriers are examples of potential enhancement actions that may create credits under an MCA, but that are not suitable to create credits under CDFW's mitigation and conservation banking program.

10. Are there fees associated with the Program?

CDFW shall collect fees from: a) a public agency that proposes an RCIS or RCA, and b) a person or entity that proposes to enter into an MCA. Fees shall be used to pay for all or a portion of CDFW's costs associated with the Program including proposed RCAs, RCISs, and MCAs. The fee structure and schedule for RCAs and RCISs are available on the Program website. The preliminary fee schedule for RCAs and RCISs was published in June of 2017 and will be valid through the end of June 2018. The initial fees were based on an estimate of regional and headquarters staff hours required to complete the reviews. Actual hours will be tracked throughout the first 12 months and the fees may be revised based on the actual number of hours required, along with an annual adjustment using the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) for State and Local Government Purchases of Goods and Services, as published by the United States Department of Commerce. CDFW is currently developing the fee structure and schedule for MCAs.

11. Does the Program provide funding to develop an RCA or RCIS?

The Program does not provide funding to develop an RCA, RCIS, or MCA. RCA or RCIS development is funded by the public agency that creates them. Collaboration with different stakeholders and other entities may provide opportunities for cost-sharing. Additionally, there may be various grant programs that provide opportunities to fund, in whole or in part, RCA or RCIS development. For example, Proposition 68 is providing a total of \$5 million to be allocated to RCIS development.

Development of MCAs and all actions associated with implementing them, including review of environmental documents and implementing conservation and enhancement actions, will be funded by the entity that seeks to create credits through an MCA.

12. Has CDFW prepared guidelines? If so, what do they cover and where can they be found?

CDFW prepared RCA and RCIS Guidelines (revised September 2018), which are posted on the Program website. CDFW is currently developing the MCA Guidelines. The Guidelines will be reviewed periodically by CDFW and may be amended over

time. The Guidelines are to provide guidance on the components needed and resources available to prepare RCAs, RCISs, and MCAs, and the submittal, review, and approval processes for those documents. The Guidelines provide direction on selecting focal species and other conservation elements, determining goals and measurable objectives, developing conservation and enhancement actions, indicating data and analysis standards, and determining performance standards and metrics. The Guidelines also include recommendations on stakeholder involvement, guidance on the public review process, and how an RCIS will be consistent with administrative draft and approved Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) that overlap an RCIS area.

13. Which RCAs and RCISs will be subject to meeting any new requirements of the revised Guidelines (September 2018 version)?

All RCISs are subject to the September 2018 Guidelines, except for RCISs that were initiated prior to January 1, 2017 or filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1854(c)(1) on or before September 13, 2018. To be considered for exemption from these September 2018 Guidelines, RCIS proponents must provide CDFW with adequate written documentation that they have met either one of the criteria. Those RCISs that meet the criteria will be subject to the June 2017 RCIS Guidelines unless they choose to follow the September 2018 Guidelines. Any RCIS subject to the June 2017 Guidelines must be submitted to CDFW for completeness review by March 29, 2019. In the event the RCIS is not submitted by that date, it will thereafter be subject to the September 2018 Guidelines. Notwithstanding the above, all RCISs not already submitted for CDFW review prior to September 13, 2018 are subject to requirements in the following sections (including subsections) of the September 2018 Guidelines: 1.4 – Program Contacts; 2.1 – Terms, Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definitions; 4.2.2 – Description of the RCIS Area; 4.2.4 - Consultation, Consistency and Compliance; 4.2.5.3 – Non-focal Species Information; 4.6 – Review and Approval Process; 4.7 – Amending an RCIS; and 4.8 – Updating and Extending an RCIS.

14. If substantive changes (e.g., adding new focal species) are made to a “grandfathered” RCIS, does it then become subject to meeting the requirements of the revised Guidelines (dated September 14, 2018)?

The amended portions would require a new completeness review and would be subject to the requirements of the revised Guidelines.

15. What information should be included in an RCA or RCIS?

Required information in an RCA differs from an RCIS. Chapter 9, Section 1853 (RCA) and Section 1852 (RCIS) of the Fish and Game Code describe requirements for developing these assessment documents. Refer to Program Guidelines for clarification of terms and definitions and for further direction on the development, review, and approval of RCAs and RCISs.

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Generally, RCAs cover larger geographic areas and provide ecoregional assessments using geospatial information for species, natural community distributions, standard vegetation classifications, and other standardized data. RCAs identify and summarize relevant regional pressures and stressors, including climate change vulnerability, conservation areas and habitat connectivity values and consider existing conservation plans such as the State Wildlife Action Plan and approved or administrative draft NCCPs.

Similar to RCAs, RCISs include descriptions of geographic areas and identify important ecological resources and processes, natural communities, focal species, habitat, habitat connectivity, and existing protected areas. RCISs include summaries of stressors and pressures in RCIS areas that affect these resources, including climate change vulnerability. RCISs generally cover smaller geographic areas than RCAs. RCISs incorporate the best available scientific data and information to identify conservation goals and measurable objectives for focal species and other conservation elements, and identify conservation and enhancement actions that, if implemented, would further those goals and objectives. Conservation and habitat enhancement actions address or respond to focal species' stressors and pressures and advance the conservation of focal species and other conservation elements including ecological processes, natural communities, biodiversity, and habitat connectivity. RCISs also consider the conservation benefits of preserving working lands for agricultural uses. RCISs identify existing mitigation banks and available credits, and include provisions ensuring consistency with approved or administrative draft NCCPs and federal HCPs. RCISs must also reasonably indicate foreseeable infrastructure development, housing, and renewable energy projects. However, anticipated impacts from those development projects are not included in RCISs.

16. What information is required to be included in an MCA?

An MCA identifies information related to the proposed credit developer, indicates the mitigation site's manager, and fully describes the location and type of conservation or habitat enhancement actions. MCAs fully describe proposed types and quantities of mitigation credits and the supporting rationale that directly correlates their creation to the RCIS's focal species and other conservation elements. MCAs also identify metrics or indicators to measure how proposed conservation or habitat enhancement actions contribute to achieving the RCIS's goals and objectives. MCAs document baseline conditions and identify public and permanently protected lands in the vicinity of proposed sites. Additionally, MCAs ensure that conservation or habitat enhancement actions will be adequately funded and have long-term protection, monitoring, enforcement, and management.

Lastly, MCAs identify any approved mitigation and conservation banks and explain the terms and conditions under which the proposed mitigation credits may be sold or otherwise transferred. MCAs describe specific methods proposed for reporting and maintaining a record of the creation, release, and use, sale, or transfer of credits. MCAs include a proposed credit ledger, credit release schedule, and the performance measures or metrics used to determine credit release(s).

17. What are the criteria for selecting or defining an RCA or an RCIS geographical boundary?

Criteria for selecting or defining RCA or RCIS boundaries should reflect ecological considerations, as set forth in the requirements of Fish and Game Code Sections 1852, and 1853, but may also include administrative or jurisdictionally-based aspects. An RCIS area should be a complete, unfragmented geographic area, shall not overlap another RCIS area, and shall explain why the specific geographical area was chosen (including the rationale for excluding any areas). Entities proposing an RCA or RCIS are encouraged to work with CDFW early in the process to develop the geographic boundaries.

18. Is the completion of an RCA a prerequisite for the development and submission of an RCIS?

No, an RCIS can be submitted for an area that is not covered by an approved RCA.

19. CDFW can only approve an RCIS if one or more state agencies request approval of the RCIS through a letter send to CDFW's Director. When does the letter need to be submitted? Are there any responsibilities of the state agency that writes the letter?

The letter from the state agency requesting approval of the RCIS must be submitted to the Director concurrent with the submittal of the draft RCIS for initial completeness review. The state agency requesting approval has no responsibilities for preparing the RCIS, implementing or monitoring the RCIS, or for updating the RCIS (unless otherwise stipulated in the RCIS).

20. How are land use change impacts addressed in an RCIS?

RCISs must consider reasonably foreseeable development of infrastructure facilities, housing, and renewable energy. However, species and habitat impacts that may be associated with these developments are not to be included in RCISs. Developers that identify future projects and determine their likely compensatory mitigation needs may choose to use an RCIS for identifying potentially suitable mitigation opportunities and to voluntarily implement specific conservation or habitat enhancement actions to create mitigation credits through MCAs. Conservation and habitat enhancement actions may include actions on public land, installation of wildlife crossings, removal of fish barriers, and conservation or enhancement actions that consider conservation benefits of preserving working agricultural lands.

21. Can development and/or restoration projects be permitted through this Program?

RCAs, RCISs and MCAs are not permits and do not authorize any take of species. Also, the restoration and conservation actions in an RCIS are not a solid commitment and there is no guarantee that they will be implemented. RCISs are regional conservation strategies intended to help guide voluntary conservation investments, including the development of mitigation credit agreements (MCA) which may be used to fulfill permit requirements for development and restoration projects.

22. Can RCISs be amended if they don't cover an element desired by an MCA?

Yes, an RCIS can be amended by the RCIS proponent or another entity with written authorization from the RCIS proponent or CDFW.

23. Who will be responsible for the long-term ownership and management of mitigation sites that are developed under an MCA?

MCAs identify the entities that will own the mitigation lands and be responsible for the long-term management. Requirements for entities to hold mitigation lands will be provided in the Guidelines and will be consistent with existing CDFW requirements and applicable state laws. Additionally, a state or local agency shall exercise due diligence in reviewing the qualifications of a governmental entity, special district, or nonprofit organization to effectively manage and steward land, water, or natural resources (Government Code Section 65967).

24. Could an MCA create credits by enhancing existing protected conservation lands?

An MCA may create credits by enhancing existing protected lands. However, mitigation credits shall not be created on a site that has already been permanently protected and has been used, or is currently in use, to fulfill compensatory mitigation requirements for one or more projects.

25. The original legislation limited the number of RCISs that CDFW could review and approve to a maximum of eight (8). It also required that any RCAs, RCISs, and MCAs be approved prior to January 1, 2020. How have these limitations changed?

The passage of SB 103 (Section 800 of Streets and Highways Code) eliminates the January 1, 2020 sunset. It also exempts from the cap restriction (maximum of eight approved by CDFW) for RCISs that have a letter from a state water or transportation infrastructure agency requesting that CDFW approve the RCIS. RCISs submitted without such an accompanying letter are still subject to the maximum limit of eight (Streets and Highways Code Section 800.6(j)). This letter can also satisfy the requirements of Chapter 9, Section 1852(a) of the Fish and Game Code (letter from a state agency) as long as the letter includes all required elements and specifically acknowledges that it is intended to satisfy both statutes.

26. What is the public review process for developing and approving an RCIS?

The RCIS proponents must follow Chapter 9, Section 1854 of the Fish and Game Code including notification to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, conducting and advertising public meetings and publishing notices and the draft RCIS on the RCIS proponent's website. The RCIS proponent must also notify entities within the RCIS boundaries about public meetings and public comment

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periods, including county boards of supervisors, county councils, and NCCP or HCP implementing entities.

Prior to submitting a draft RCIS, a state agency must request the approval of the RCIS by sending a letter to CDFW stating the RCIS will aid in meeting the State's goals of conservation and public infrastructure or forestry management. The letter must be submitted to the Director concurrent with the submittal of the draft RCIS for initial completeness review.

Once a draft RCIS is submitted to CDFW for completeness review, CDFW has 30 days to deem the draft complete or respond to the RCIS proponent with comments that describe what is needed to complete the RCIS. After a draft RCIS is deemed complete, CDFW will post it on its Program website for a minimum of 30 days for public review and comment and shall notify any public agency, organization, or individual that has filed a written request to CDFW to receive notices regarding draft RCISs. The RCIS proponent will then submit a revised draft RCIS to CDFW for a substantive review. The revised draft must include all public comments and the RCIS proponent's responses to those comments. Once approved, CDFW will post approved RCISs on its Program website.

27. Will final RCAs, RCISs, MCAs and their associated data be available to the public?

Final RCA, RCIS, and MCA documents will be available on the Program website. All geospatial data will be accessible through CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/>.

28. How can I learn more about the Program?

Additional resources are available on the RCIS Program website (<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/Regional-Conservation>), including the Program Guidelines. For further information, refer to the Guidelines or contact Ron Unger, Program Manager, at 916-653-3779 or by email at rcis@wildlife.ca.gov.