

# ACTION ITEMS / DISCUSSION CALENDAR

## SAN DIEGO STATE FIELDSTATION

### PROJECT BACKGROUND

The San Diego State Field Station (or the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve, SMER) is located along the Santa Margarita River, downstream of Murrieta, CA. Part of the facility is in Riverside County and part is in San Diego County. This report covers the Riverside County portion of the Arundo treatment work. The riparian area is a deep rocky gorge, it has perennial flows and high value riparian habitat dominated by native vegetation. It is jointly managed by San Diego State University and CDFW. The area has scattered clumps of Arundo and is upstream of areas that once had over 800 acres of Arundo in San Diego County (Camp Pendleton, San Diego County Parks, and Wildlands Conservancy properties). Mission Resource Conservation District joined with Team RCD in Riverside to jointly treat these scattered clumps of Arundo using a Wildlife Conservation Board Prop 1 Grant (held by Mission RCD).

**Table 1: Mitigations Placed at Project**

Permit Number	Project Name	Permittee Name	Amount Received	Mitigated Acreage	Mitigation Type
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND NON-NATIVE REMOVAL

**Enhancement Activities:** During this reporting period, an herbicide mix (aquatic approved mix of glyphosate and imazapyr) was foliar applied to giant reed, A total of 1.9 acres of Arundo was treated.

**Table 2: San Diego State Field Station– Summary of Activities**

Project placed in:	2021		
Reporting Period	Amount (in acres)	Type of Activity	Species Removed or Treated
12-1-2021 to 12-31-2021	1.9	Treatment	Giant reed (Arundo donax)

**Removal/treatment methods:** All herbicide treatments are conducted using a foliar application with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. ACS Habitat conducted these treatments.

**Table 3: Chemicals used during herbicide treatments**

Product	Amount used	Purpose
Polaris	2 gal	Herbicide: Imazapyr
Round Up Custom	0.67 gal	Herbicide: Glyphosate
DyneAmic	19 oz	Surfactant

**Amount removed/treated:** approximately 1.9 acres of giant reed was treated during this reporting period.

**Treatment frequency and timing:** During this reporting period, treatments occurred on 12-28/29/30-2021.

**Disposal of removed/treated biomass:** Due to the small size and remote locations of the Arundo stands being treated, biomass was left on site and allowed to dry and decompose in place.

**Monitoring Activities:** Mission RCD staff and a biological consultant (Jason Giessow, Dendra Inc.) carried out an educational resources review with the crew and reviewed all permit conditions prior to work starting. An on-site tour of access and site logistics was also completed. Crews were checked daily and field station staff were notified daily when crews were done for the day.

### CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

Table 4: Current Site Conditions		
Average tree height class:	>5-10 meters	
Average shrub height class:	>2-5 meters	
Overall vegetative coverage:	>75%	
Native coverage:	>70%	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Coverage Class
Arroyo Willow	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	>5-15%
Goodding's Black Willow	<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	>5-15%
California sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	1-5%
Sandbar Willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	1-5%
Mulefat	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	1-5%
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	>5-15%
California Mugwort	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	1-5%
Non-native coverage:	<5-%	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Coverage Class
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	<1%

Table 5: Wildlife species detected on site		
<u>Avian Species</u>		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Special Status
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	State species of special concern

Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	State species of special concern
Least Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Federal and state endangered
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	None
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	None
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	None

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### PROJECT STATUS

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This Arundo treatment was funded with WCB Grant funds. An effort will be made to re-treat the area in a year or two. The efficacy (effectiveness) of the treatment should be quite high as foliar application is the most effective treatment method. Other scattered perennial non-natives were observed (fan palms, bottle brush tree, and pampas grass), but in general perennial non-native plant cover was extremely low. These should also be treated, but this work was outside of grant funding (Arundo only).

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### WORK SITE PHOTOS

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PHOTO OF TREATED ARUNDO DONAX (GIANT REED).



PHOTO OF TREATED ARUNDO DONAX (GIANT REED).



PHOTO OF TREATED ARUNDO DONAX (GIANT REED).



PHOTO OF TREATED ARUNDO DONAX (GIANT REED).

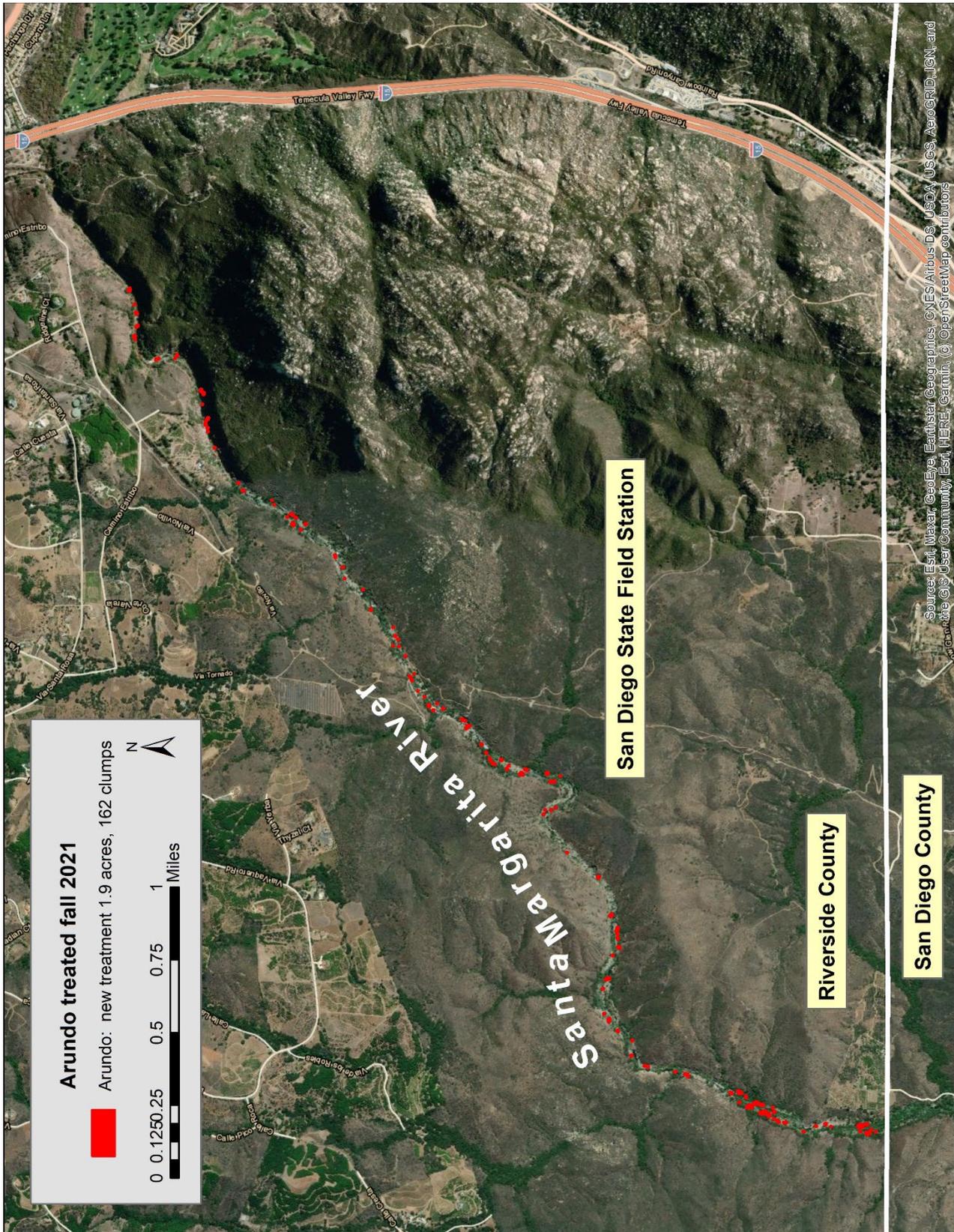


PHOTO OF ARUNDO DONAX (GIANT REED) PRIOR TO TREATMENT.



PHOTO OF UNTREATED MEXICAN FAN PALM).

MAP



**TEMECULA-ELSINORE-ANZA-MURRIETA  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**Report to the Board of Directors**

**For the Fiscal Year Ended  
June 30, 2021**

**NIGRO  
& NIGRO<sup>PC</sup>**

**TEMECULA-ELSINORE-ANZA-MURRIETA  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

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*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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Board of Directors  
Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District  
Temecula, California

We are pleased to present this report related to our audit of the financial statements of the Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021. This report summarizes certain matters required by professional standards to be communicated to you in your oversight responsibility for the District's financial reporting process.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors and management and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties. It will be our pleasure to respond to any questions you have about this report. We appreciate the opportunity to continue to be of service to the District.

Very truly yours,

Murrieta, California  
December 15, 2021

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## ***Required Communications***

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**TEMECULA-ELSINORE-ANZA-MURRIETA  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

*Required Communications*

*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

Generally accepted auditing standards (AU-C 260, *The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*) require the auditor to promote effective two-way communication between the auditor and those charged with governance. Consistent with this requirement, the following summarizes our responsibilities regarding the financial statement audit as well as observations arising from our audit that are significant and relevant to your responsibility to oversee the financial reporting process.

Area	Comments
<b>Our Responsibilities with Regard to the Financial Statement Audit</b>	Our responsibilities under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America have been described to you in our arrangement letter dated June 1, 2021. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities, which are also described in that letter.
<b>Overview of the Planned Scope and Timing of the Financial Statement Audit</b>	An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; therefore, our audit involved judgment about the number of transactions and the account-type of areas tested. There were no changes to the planned scope and timing of our audit testwork.
<b>Accounting Policies and Practices</b>	<p><b>Accounting Policies and Practices</b> Under generally accepted accounting principles, in certain circumstances, management may select among alternative accounting practices. During our audit, no such circumstances were noted.</p> <p><b>Adoption of, or Change in, Significant Accounting Policies or Their Application</b> Management has the ultimate responsibility for the appropriateness of the accounting policies used by the District. The District did not adopt any significant new accounting policies, nor have there been any changes in existing significant accounting policies during the current period.</p> <p><b>Significant or Unusual Transactions</b> We did not identify any significant or unusual transactions or significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.</p> <p><b>Management's Judgments and Accounting Estimates</b> Accounting estimates are an integral part of the preparation of financial statements and are based upon management's current judgement. No such significant accounting estimates were noted or estimate applications were changed from the previous year.</p>
<b>Audit Adjustments</b>	Audit adjustments are summarized in the attached <b>Summary of Adjusting Journal Entries</b> .
<b>Uncorrected Misstatements</b>	We are not aware of any uncorrected misstatements other than misstatements that are clearly trivial.

**TEMECULA-ELSINORE-ANZA-MURRIETA  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

*Required Communications*

*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

<b>Area</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Discussions With Management</b>	We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the District's auditor. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.
<b>Disagreements With Management</b>	We encountered no disagreements with management over the application of significant accounting principles, the basis for management's judgments on any significant matters, the scope of the audit, or significant disclosures to be included in the financial statements.
<b>Consultations With Other Accountants</b>	We are not aware of any consultations management had with other accountants about accounting or auditing matters.
<b>Significant Issues Discussed With Management</b>	No significant issues arising from the audit were discussed or the subject of correspondence with management.
<b>Significant Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit</b>	No significant difficulties were encountered in performing our audit.
<b>Required Supplementary Information</b>	<p>We applied certain limited procedures to the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Budget to Actual Comparison</li> </ol> <p>Which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.</p>

This information is intended solely for the information and use of Board of Directors and management of the District and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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***Summary of Adjusting Journal Entries***

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**TEMECULA-ELSINORE-ANZA-MURRIETA**  
**RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Summary of Adjusting Journal Entries*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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*No audit adjustments noted.*

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA  
RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND  
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
For the Fiscal Year Ended  
June 30, 2021**

**NIGRO & NIGRO<sup>PC</sup>**

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*  
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***Financial Section***

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors  
Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District  
Temecula, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General fund of Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District as of June 30, 2021, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**Other Matters**

*Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historic context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a separate report dated December 15, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Murrieta, California  
December 15, 2021

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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This discussion and analysis of Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- The net position of the District increased by \$116,613, or 8.66% during the fiscal year.
- In 2021, total revenues were \$212,712 and total expenses were \$96,099.
- There were no additions to capital assets during the year, and there was no depreciation expense.

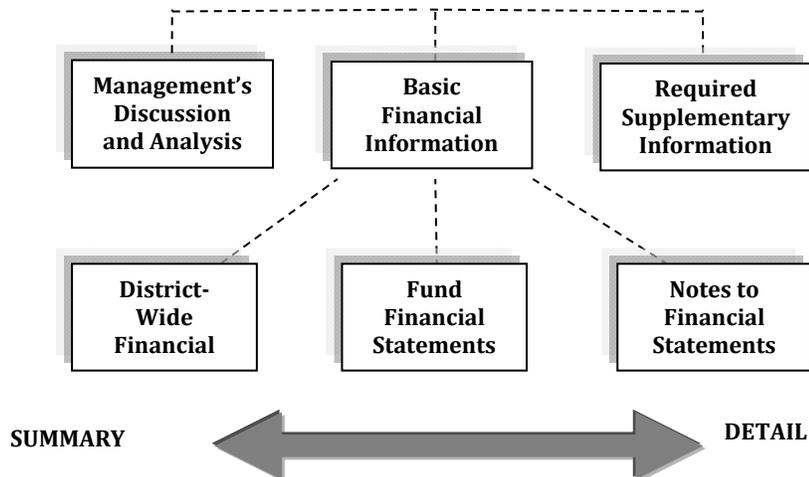
**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of three parts – management discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *district-wide financial statements* that provide both short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the district-wide statements.
  - The *governmental funds* statements tell how basic services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

**Figure A-1. Organization of Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District's Annual Financial Report**

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data. Figure A-1 shows how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.



**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District's activities they cover and the types of information they contain.

**Figure A-2. Major Features of the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

<b>Type of Statements</b>	<b>District-Wide</b>	<b>Governmental Funds</b>
<i>Scope</i>	Entire district, except fiduciary activities	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary
<i>Required financial statements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement of Net Position</li> <li>• Statement of Activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance Sheet</li> <li>• Statement of Revenues, Expenditures &amp; Changes in Fund Balances</li> </ul>
<i>Accounting basis and measurement focus</i>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus
<i>Type of asset/liability information</i>	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included
<i>Type of inflow/outflow information</i>	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter

The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**District-Wide Statements**

The district-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the District's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two district-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources – is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Over time increases and decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors, such as the amount of building construction in the area, and the political climate affecting conservation.
- In the district-wide financial statements, the District's activities are categorized as *Governmental Activities*. Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as mitigation, public outreach and partnering with similar groups and agencies seeking to protect local watersheds.

**Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds – not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.

The District has two funds, the General Fund and Permanent Fund.

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE**

The District was formed in 1949 under Public Resource Code Section 9074-9801 of the State of California. The District's mission is to promote conservation practices of natural resources, opportunities for public education and participation, and a sustainable quality of life for communities within the District. The District's territory includes 505,000 acres, or approximately 789 square miles, extending south from Scott Road in Menifee to the San Diego County line, and from the east of Anza west to the Orange County line. It also includes the loop around the north of Lake Elsinore. The District accepts many forms of mitigation to allow projects to run smoothly through the permitting process and promote a healthy environment for the respective communities.

**Board of Directors**

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Rose Corona	President
Lisa Battiato	Vice President
Newt Parkes	Secretary/Treasurer
Teri Biancardi	Director
Randy Feeney	Director
Rick Neugebauer	Associate Director

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE**

**Table A-1**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Variance Increase (Decrease)</b>
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets	\$ 335,791	\$ 210,975	\$ 124,816
Restricted assets	388,271	391,055	(2,784)
Capital assets	747,750	747,750	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,471,812</b>	<b>1,349,780</b>	<b>122,032</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current liabilities	8,711	3,292	5,419
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>8,711</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>5,419</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Investment in capital assets	747,750	747,750	-
Restricted	388,271	391,055	(2,784)
Unrestricted	327,080	207,683	119,397
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ 1,463,101</b>	<b>\$ 1,346,488</b>	<b>\$ 116,613</b>

**Net Position.** The District's combined net position was higher on June 30, 2021, than it was the year before – increasing to \$1.463 million. (See Table A-1).

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)**

**Table A-2**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Variance Increase (Decrease)</b>
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Program revenues:			
Cropswap	\$ 22,950	\$ 2,750	\$ 20,200
SAWA stipends	17,450	10,053	7,397
RCFC pilot projects	157,715	120,250	37,465
Water audits	12,300	1,800	10,500
Grant revenue	-	9,647	(9,647)
Total program revenues	<u>210,415</u>	<u>144,500</u>	<u>65,915</u>
General revenues:			
Endowments	-	-	-
Investment earnings	2,297	8,193	(5,896)
Other revenues	-	-	-
Total general revenues	<u>2,297</u>	<u>8,193</u>	<u>(5,896)</u>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>212,712</u>	<u>152,693</u>	<u>60,019</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Program expenses	68,812	83,761	(14,949)
Administrative expenses	27,287	19,321	7,966
<b>Total expenses</b>	<u>96,099</u>	<u>103,082</u>	<u>(6,983)</u>
<b>Change in net position</b>	116,613	49,611	\$ 67,002
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Beginning of year	<u>1,346,488</u>	<u>1,296,877</u>	<u>49,611</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 1,463,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,346,488</u>	<u>\$ 116,613</u>

**Changes in net position, governmental activities.** The District's total revenues increased 39.31% to \$212,712 (See Table A-2). The increase is primarily due to the increase in Cropswap and RCFC pilot projects income in fiscal year 2021.

The total cost of all programs and services decreased 6.77% to \$96,099. The increase is due to decreased program costs for the RCFC pilot projects.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

While the District's adopted final budget for the General Fund anticipated revenues would exceed expenditures by \$20,242 the actual results for the year show that revenues exceeded expenditures by \$94,099. Actual revenues were \$165,840 more than budgeted, but expenditures were \$71,741 more than planned.

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**CAPITAL ASSETS**

By the end of fiscal year 2021 the District had invested \$747,750 in capital assets. (More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the financial statements).

**FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE**

The District will continue to work with the communities of Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, Murrieta, Temecula, and Anza by providing education and mitigation services, protection of resources and the watershed through building stronger partnerships within the District's boundaries.

The District anticipates future revenue streams in partnership with the Santa Ana Watershed Association (SAWA), state grants and by accepting and monitoring new easements.

This and other factors were considered in preparing the Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year.

**CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Rose Corona at [Rose.Corona@teamrcd.org](mailto:Rose.Corona@teamrcd.org).

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

*Statement of Net Position*

*June 30, 2021*

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	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 311,667
Restricted – cash and cash equivalents (Note 2 and 6)	98,234
Restricted – investments (Note 2 and 6)	290,000
Restricted – accrued interest receivable (Note 6)	37
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	21,473
Prepaid Items	2,651
Capital assets – not being depreciated (Note 5)	<u>747,750</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>1,471,812</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>8,711</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>8,711</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Investment in capital assets	747,750
Restricted for mitigation projects:	
Nonspendable (Note 6)	388,000
Expendable (Note 6)	271
Unrestricted	<u>327,080</u>
<b>Total net position</b>	<u>\$ 1,463,101</u>

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Statement of Activities*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Program expense	\$ 68,812
Administrative	27,287
Total program expenses	<u>96,099</u>
<b>PROGRAM REVENUES</b>	
CropSwap income	22,950
SAWA stipend income	17,450
RCFC pilot projects	157,715
Water audit income	12,300
Total program revenues	<u>210,415</u>
Net program income	<u>114,316</u>
<b>GENERAL REVENUES</b>	
Investment earnings	<u>2,297</u>
Total general revenues	<u>2,297</u>
Change in net position	116,613
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Beginning of year	<u>1,346,488</u>
End of year	<u><u>\$ 1,463,101</u></u>

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*  
*June 30, 2021*

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	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Permanent Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 311,667	\$ -	\$ 311,667
Restricted – cash and cash equivalents	-	98,234	98,234
Restricted – investments	-	290,000	290,000
Restricted – accrued interest receivable	-	37	37
Accounts receivable	21,473	-	21,473
Prepaid Items	2,651	-	2,651
Total assets	<u>\$ 335,791</u>	<u>\$ 388,271</u>	<u>\$ 724,062</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	\$ 8,711	\$ -	\$ 8,711
Total liabilities	<u>8,711</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,711</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE (Note 7)</b>			
Nonspendable	2,651	-	2,651
Restricted	-	388,271	388,271
Unassigned	324,429	-	324,429
Total fund balance	<u>327,080</u>	<u>388,271</u>	<u>715,351</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 335,791</u>	<u>\$ 388,271</u>	<u>\$ 724,062</u>

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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<b>Total fund balances - governmental funds</b>	\$ 715,351
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of these assets is:	<u>747,750</u>
<b>Total net position - governmental activities</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,463,101</u></u>

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Permanent Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
CropSwap income	\$ 22,950	\$ -	\$ 22,950
SAWA stipend income	17,450	-	17,450
RCFC pilot projects	157,715	-	157,715
Water audit income	12,300	-	12,300
Investment earnings	25	2,272	2,297
Total revenues	<u>210,440</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>212,712</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Operational:			
CropSwap management	9,040	-	9,040
Water audit expenses	4,915	-	4,915
RCFC pilot projects	54,857	-	54,857
Administrative:			
Accounting and audit/review	2,240	-	2,240
Bookkeeping	3,062	-	3,062
Bank charges	34	-	34
Computer systems	120	-	120
Consulting	4,767	-	4,767
Insurance	2,260	-	2,260
Legal	8,230	-	8,230
Licenses and permits	3,359	-	3,359
Membership dues	1,238	-	1,238
Office Supplies	203	-	203
Postage	185	-	185
Printing	80	-	80
Transcription	609	-	609
Website	900	-	900
Total expenditures	<u>96,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,099</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	114,341	2,272	116,613
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES)</b>			
Transfers in/(out) (Note 4)	5,056	(5,056)	-
Change in fund balances	119,397	(2,784)	116,613
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>			
Beginning of year	<u>207,683</u>	<u>391,055</u>	<u>598,738</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 327,080</u>	<u>\$ 388,271</u>	<u>\$ 715,351</u>

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes  
in Fund Balance to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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*There were no differences between the total net change in fund balances-governmental funds and the  
change in net position of governmental activities.*

# TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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### NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District (the "District") accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

#### A. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of all funds, departments, and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District, this includes the General and Permanent Funds.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District, in that the District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. In addition, component units are other legally separate organizations for which the District is not financially accountable but the nature and significance of the organization's relationship with the District is such that exclusion would cause the District's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The District has identified no organizations that are required to be reported as component units.

#### B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

##### 1. Basis of Presentation

###### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through developer fees.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

###### Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities. The District does not operate any proprietary funds.

# TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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### NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (continued)

##### 1. Basis of Presentation (continued)

###### Governmental Funds

The District maintains the following major governmental funds:

**General Fund:** This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

**Permanent Fund:** This fund is used to account for principal and interest related to endowments paid to the District as part of easement agreements.

##### 2. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

###### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

###### Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and financing from capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

##### 3. Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year. Generally, available is defined as collectible within 60 days.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include revenue from certain grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include time and purpose requirements. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

#### C. Budgetary Data

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all government funds. By state law, the District's governing board must adopt a tentative budget no later than July 1 and adopt a final budget no later than October 1. A public hearing must be conducted to receive comments prior to adoption.

# TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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### NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### C. Budgetary Data (continued)

The District annually adopts a budget based on estimated revenues, estimated operation expenses, and capital expenditure requirements. The District's policy is to prepare its budgets on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes revenues when they are accrued, and expenses and capital assets are recorded as expenditures, and depreciation is not recorded.

#### D. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used in all budgeted funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are recorded for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments when they are written. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments are paid. All encumbrances are liquidated as of June 30.

#### E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position

##### 1. Cash

The District's cash consists of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of less than 90 days from the date of acquisition.

##### 2. Investments

Investments consist of certificates of deposits with average maturity date of 90 days or more from the date of acquisition. Investments are reported at fair value except for short-term investments, which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which reasonably estimates fair value.

In accordance with fair value measurements, the District categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at fair value into a three-level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique used to determine fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used in the determination of the fair value measurement fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

*Level 1* – Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical investments, such as stocks, corporate and government bonds. The District has the ability to access the holding and quoted prices as of the measurement date.

*Level 2* – Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs from markets that are not considered to be active.

*Level 3* – Inputs that are unobservable. Unobservable inputs reflect the District's own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing an investment, and is based on the best information available in the circumstances.

# TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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### NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (continued)

##### 3. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivables represent amounts due to the District as of fiscal year end from conservation services rendered and interest.

##### 4. Prepaids

Prepaid expenses arise when the District has paid for an expense, but the corresponding goods or services have not been received at the end of the fiscal year.

##### 5. Capital Assets

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the capital assets associated with a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Capital assets are reported in the government-wide statement of net assets, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair market values as of the date received. The District does not currently define a threshold for capital assets. However, these assets are estimated to have an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are depreciated during the expected life of the asset on the straight-line method. The District does not own any infrastructure as defined in GASB No. 34. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets, except for land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method.

As of June 30, 2021, the Organization has no depreciable assets.

##### 6. Unavailable Revenue

Unavailable revenue arises when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period or when resources are received by the District prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unavailable revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

# TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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### NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (continued)

##### 8. Fund Balance Reserves and Designations

Fund balance reporting for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Some governments may not have policies or procedures that are comparable to those policies that underlie these fund balance classifications and therefore would not report amounts in all possible fund balance classifications.

**Nonspendable:** The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, revolving cash, inventories, and prepaid amounts.

**Restricted:** Fund balances should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

**Unassigned:** Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

##### 9. Net Position

Net position is classified into three components: investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- **Investment in capital assets** - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.
- **Restricted** - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted net position** - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted".

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

## TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

### Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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#### NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments at June 30, 2021, are reported on the statement of net position as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 311,667
Restricted – cash and cash equivalents	98,234
Restricted – investments	290,000
<b>Total cash and investments</b>	<b>\$ 699,901</b>

Cash and investments at June 30, 2021, consisted of the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Demand deposits with financial institutions	\$ 409,901
Certificates-of-deposit	290,000
<b>Total cash and investments</b>	<b>\$ 699,901</b>

#### ***Demand Deposits***

At June 30, 2021, the carrying amount of the District's demand deposits was \$409,901 and the financial institution balance was \$410,947. The net difference represents outstanding checks, deposits-in-transit and/or other reconciling items.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. Cash balances held in banks are insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and are collateralized by the respective financial institutions. In addition, the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by State or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under State law (unless so waived by the governmental unit).

The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits. Cash balances in banks as of June 30, 2021, are fully insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation.

#### **Cash and Investments**

Cash and investments are reported at fair market value. The District considers certificates of deposit with a maturity date of 90 days or longer to be investments.

#### **Authorized Investments**

The investment policy adopted by the District is summarized as follows: "The District shall invest public funds in a manner which will safeguard principal, meet liquidity and achieve return on investments as referenced in government code section 53600.5." All investments of the District shall conform to the requirements of applicable law and policy, whichever is more restrictive.

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

*Notes to Financial Statements*

June 30, 2021

**NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)**

**Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flows and liquidity needed for operations.

Maturities and fair value of investments as of June 30, 2021, are as follows:

<u>Type of Investments</u>	<u>Measurement Input</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
			<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>12 Months or Less</u>
Certificates-of-deposit	Level 2	N/A	\$ 290,000	\$ 290,000
<b>Total investments</b>			<u>\$ 290,000</u>	<u>\$ 290,000</u>

**NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2021, consisted of the following:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Rancho California Water District	\$ 19,550
Santa Ana Watershed Association	1,923
<b>Total accounts receivable</b>	<u>\$ 21,473</u>

**NOTE 4 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

The District transferred interest earnings of \$5,066 used for operations from the Permanent Fund to the General Fund during the fiscal year.

**NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION**

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, is shown below:

	<u>Balance, July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance, June 30, 2021</u>
<b>Capital assets not being depreciated:</b>				
Land	\$ 475,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 475,000
Greer Ranch easement	110,000	-	-	110,000
Adeline Farms/Benton Channel easement	162,750	-	-	162,750
<b>Total capital assets not being depreciated</b>	<u>\$ 747,750</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 747,750</u>

# TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

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### NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION (continued)

#### Easements:

##### A. Greer Ranch Community

In October of 2009, the District executed an agreement with Lennar Greer Ranch Venture, LLC, granting a conservation easement, in perpetuity, over property known as “Greer Ranch Community”. The purpose of the Conservation Easement is to ensure the property will be preserved in a natural condition, in perpetuity, for gnatcatcher, vireo and other wildlife conservation, and to prevent, subject to the duties and rights retained by Grantor, any other use of the property that will impair or interfere with the conservation values of the property. The District is responsible for monitoring for compliance with this conservation easement and in-perpetuity, ongoing, long-term maintenance and management of the property.

##### B. Adeline Farms/Benton Channel

In 2007, the District executed an agreement with Shea Homes Limited Partnership granting a conservation easement over property known as “Adeline Farms”. The purpose is to ensure the property will be retained in a natural condition and to prevent any use of the property that will impair or interfere with the conservation values of the property. In 2019, the easement name was changed to “Benton Channel”.

### NOTE 6 – CASH RESTRICTED FOR SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

The District accepted funds from a series of private development projects in the Murrieta and Temecula areas, which need offsite mitigation credit for permanent impacts to U.S. wildlife, open spaces, and watershed lands that is deemed appropriate and acceptable by the resource and regulatory agencies of \$98,000 as of June 30, 2021.

The District accepted endowment funds from Lennar Greer Ranch, LLC, a land developer, which will be used to maintain the Greer Ranch Conservation Easement associated with approximately 250 acres at Lennar’s Greer Ranch residential community in the City of Murrieta, California in the amount of \$125,000.

The District accepted endowment funds from Shea Homes, a land developer, the income from which will be used, to maintain a conservation easement on the property marketed as the Benton Channel, in the vicinity of Washington Street and Benton Road, just west of Lake Skinner, in the French Valley area, in the amount of \$75,000.

The District accepted endowment funds from Pulte Homes, a land developer, the income from which will be used, to maintain a conservation easement on the property marketed as the Benton Channel, in the vicinity of Washington Street and Benton Road, just west of Lake Skinner, in the French Valley area, in the amount of \$90,000.

Description	Endowment	Investment Earnings	Total
Private development projects	\$ 98,000	\$ 234	\$ 98,234
Lennar Greer Ranch, LLC	125,000	16	125,016
Shea Homes	75,000	10	75,010
Pulte Homes	90,000	11	90,011
<b>Total restricted assets for specific programs</b>	<b>\$ 388,000</b>	<b>\$ 271</b>	<b>\$ 388,271</b>

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Notes to Financial Statements*  
*June 30, 2021*

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**NOTE 7 – FUND BALANCES**

The District’s fund balances are designated as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Permanent Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Nonspendable:</b>			
Prepaid items	\$ 2,651	\$ -	\$ 2,651
<b>Restricted:</b>			
Nonexpendable endowments	-	388,000	388,000
Expendable for mitigation projects	-	271	271
Total restricted	-	388,271	388,271
<b>Unassigned</b>	324,429	-	324,429
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<u>\$ 327,080</u>	<u>\$ 388,271</u>	<u>\$ 715,351</u>

**NOTE 8 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

The District is insured under a plan managed by the Special District Risk Management Authority for commercial general liability in the amount of \$2,500,000.

**NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

The District has evaluated subsequent events through December 15, 2021, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

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***Required Supplementary Information***

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**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**  
*Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund*  
*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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	<b>Original and Final Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
CropSwap income	\$ 8,000	\$ 22,950	\$ 14,950
SAWA stipend income	15,600	17,450	1,850
RCFC pilot projects	15,600	157,715	142,115
Water audit income	5,300	12,300	7,000
Grant revenue	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-
Investment earnings	100	25	(75)
Total revenues	<u>44,600</u>	<u>210,440</u>	<u>165,840</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Operational:			
CropSwap management	2,880	9,040	(6,160)
Water audit expenses	1,908	4,915	(3,007)
RCFC pilot projects	4,200	54,857	(50,657)
Other contracts	100	-	100
Administrative:			
Accounting and audit/review	2,240	2,240	-
Bookkeeping	-	3,062	(3,062)
Bank charges	-	34	(34)
Computer systems	-	120	(120)
Consulting	5,200	4,767	433
Insurance	1,405	2,260	(855)
Legal	4,000	8,230	(4,230)
Licenses and permits	-	3,359	(3,359)
Membership dues	1,025	1,238	(213)
Office Supplies	-	203	(203)
Postage	-	185	(185)
Printing	-	80	(80)
Transcription	500	609	(109)
Website	900	900	-
Total expenditures	<u>24,358</u>	<u>96,099</u>	<u>(71,741)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	20,242	114,341	94,099
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES)</b>			
Transfers in/(out)	6,600	5,056	(1,544)
Change in fund balances	<u>\$ 26,842</u>	119,397	<u>\$ 92,555</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>			
Beginning of year		<u>207,683</u>	
End of year		<u>\$ 327,080</u>	

**TEMECULA ELSINORE ANZA MURRIETA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

*Notes to the Required Supplementary Information*

*For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021*

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**NOTE 1 - PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES**

**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**

This schedule is required by GASB Statement No. 34 as required supplementary information (RSI) for the General Fund and for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget. The budgetary comparison schedule presents both (a) the original and (b) the final appropriated budgets for the reporting period as well as (c) actual inflows, outflows, and balances, stated on the District's budgetary basis. A separate column to report the variance between the final budget and actual amounts is also presented, although not required.

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***Other Independent Auditors' Reports***

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL  
REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN  
AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Board of Directors  
Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District  
Temecula, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the General fund of Temecula Elsinore Anza Murrieta Resource Conservation District (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2021.

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

*A deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

**Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

**Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Murrieta, California  
December 15, 2021

## TEAMRCD Prioritization Matrix (January 2022)

<i>Adeline Farms (Benton Channel)</i>						
Task	Time of Management	HOA/IERCD	# of People	# of Hours (Total)	Prohibited Use Violation	Notes
<i>Fix broken irrigation box(es)</i>	ASAP (anytime)	HOA	???	???	YES (Unseasonal waterings) 3.(a)	A broken irrigation box was observed in the Eastern portion of the site South of the channel. Not actively running during site visit, but evident due to soil degradation.
<i>Invasive stinknet and annual grass treatments</i>	2022 (April)	IERCD	3	15*	YES (Invasive introduction) 3.(i)	Observed throughout the site. Both germinating during site assesment.
<i>Invasive tamarisk treatments</i>	2022 (October)	IERCD	2	6*	YES (Disperal of non-native plant species) 3.(i)	Minimal tamarisk observed on south side of channel tword the east end.
<i>Removal and disposal of woody debris piles</i>	ASAP (anytime)	HOA/IERCD	3	6*	YES (Bio-soilids accumulation) 3.(h)	Multiple piles/stacks of dead woody biomass were observed on site. Primarily on the southern half of the site (south of channel).

<i>Greer Ranch</i>						
Task	Time of Management	HOA/IERCD	# of People	# of Hours (Total)	Prohibited Use Violation	Notes
<i>Invasive mustard and grass treatments</i>	2022 (April)	IERCD	3	15*	YES (Invasive introduction) 3.(i)	Varying density of invasive mustard and grasses (Locations: CE 7, CE 8, CE 9, CE 11, & CE 13). Both germinating (some mustard flowering) during site assesment.
<i>Invasive Mexican fan palm treatments</i>	Year Round	IERCD	2	4*	YES (Invasive introduction) 3.(i)	A few individuals noted (Locations: CE 11, CE 12)
<i>Invasive tamarisk treatments</i>	2022 (October)	IERCD	2	6*	YES (Disperal of non-native plant species) 3.(k)	Tamarisk observed (Locations: CE 6, CE 9, CE 10). A large population was observed right outside of the conservation easment layer, but is beginning to encoaching into the site (Location: Near water tanks off of Iceplant Ln). It would be ideal to treat these as well, but these individuals will require more staff and time to manage.
<i>Maintain fencing</i>	ASAP	HOA	???	???	YES 4. (e)	Broken fencing located at CE 10, should be repaired as it allows access to the basin.

\* = Approximate number of hours to complete task



## Greer Ranch Quarterly Field Report

**Author: Kevin Harrington**

**Date(s): 1/25/2022**

**Site: Greer Ranch**

### **General Assessment:**

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, I drove out to Greer Ranch in the City of Murrieta to conduct a quarterly site assessment of the 248.62-acre conservation easement. While on site I visited and walked around all the project parcels to get an idea of what the area looks like during the growing season (previous site visits were completed in August). The focus of my visit was to determine if there are any easement violation occurring and to create a vegetation management schedule for the invasive plants found on site. A priority matrix was created from this site visit that lists all observed easement violations and solutions. Below is a summary of site conditions, broken down by the Conservation Easement location.

**CE 1:** Large population of salt cedar [*Tamarix ramosissima* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)] observed right outside CE (by water tanks). Salt cedar is likely to start recruiting into CE.

**CE 2, 3, & 4:** No notable observations. CE areas have an abundance of native plants and very little, if any non-native plants. No management needed.

**CE 5:** Two invasive salt cedar [*Tamarix ramosissima* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)] observed. Need lock combination on gate to fully inspect easement and to perform treatments.

**CE 6:** One invasive salt cedar [*Tamarix ramosissima* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)] observed. Some invasive *Bromus sp.* noted, minimal overall and no management needed.

**CE 7:** This parcel had significantly more invasives, when compared to most others. Short-pod mustard, tocalote, storks-bill filaree, and salt cedar [*Tamarix ramosissima* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)]. Management suggestion provided in matrix.

**CE 8:** Some invasive brome and shismus observed but overall, CE area have an abundance of native plants and very little, if any non-native plants. No management needed.

**CE 9:** Minimal mustard and invasive annual grass within easement. CE area have an abundance of native plants and very little non-native plants. No management needed.

**CE 10:** Basin has standing water. Willow dieback noted where the basin is pooling. Gate is broken. Approximately six salt cedar [*Tamarix ramosissima* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)]. Management suggestion provided in matrix.

**CE 11:** Basin has standing water. Willow dieback noted where the basin is pooling. Need lock combination for gate to fully inspect CE. At least six pampas grass [*Cortaderia sellona* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)] noted around basin. Two invasive palms observed. Management suggestions provided in matrix.

**CE 12:** Willow dieback noted (possible ISHB, sample collected for analysis). Two invasive palms observed. Management suggestion provided in matrix.

**CE 13:** Minimal mustard and invasive annual grass within easement. CE area have an abundance of native plants and very little non-native plants. No management needed.

**Tasks accomplished:**

- Performed quarterly compliance inspection of property
- Performed minor weed removal
  - Hand pulled flowering weeds
    - Short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
- Identified easement violations (see matrix)
- Updated priority matrix for the site

**Nesting bird observations:**

Site visit was made outside of bird nesting season.

**Notes:**

- Need gate combo for CE 5 and CE 11.

**Photos:** See following page.



*Figure 1: Invasive palm in CE 12*



*Figure 2: Germinating and flowering invasive mustard in CE 12*



*Figure 3: Broken gate located at CE 10*



## Adeline Farms Quarterly Field Report

**Author: Kevin Harrington**

**Date(s): 1/25/2022**

**Site: Adeline Farms**

### General Assessment:

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, I drove out to Adeline Farms (Benton Channel) in the City of Murrieta to conduct a quarterly site assessment of the 21.43-acre conservation easement. While on site I walked both sides of the channel to get an idea of what the area looks like during the growing season (previous site visits were completed in August). The focus of my visit was to determine if there are any easement violation occurring and to create a vegetation management schedule for the invasive plants found on site. A priority matrix was created from this site visit that lists all observed easement violations and solutions. Below is a summary of site conditions.

Native woody dieback (cotton wood, willow, and mule fat) was observed throughout the site, and it was unclear what the reason could be (not ISHB). I also noticed that non-native olive continues to grow and spread through the site which, in some areas, is now outcompeting native mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). An increased amount of mulch was observed in a couple areas, which suppresses both native and non-native plants. Remnant (dry) and actively germinating stinknet [*Oncosiphon piluliferum* (Cal-IPC Rating: High)] from last year was observed throughout the site, especially concentrated on the southern portion of the channel where the substrate is more saturated with water. Invasive annual grasses [*Bromus sp. and Vulpia sp.* (Cal-IPC Rated: Moderate)] were also observed throughout the site. These annual grasses along with stinknet are dominating much of the site as open soil patches between the shrub and trees on site are providing ideal conditions for these plants. Some sagebrush and buckwheat recruits were seen, as well as native pygmy weed and healthy soil crusts. This tells me that the site has a healthy native seed bank and native regeneration can occur if the non-native plants are controlled.

### Tasks accomplished:

- Performed quarterly compliance inspection of property
- Performed minor weed removal
  - Hand pulled flowering weeds
    - London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*)
    - Short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
- Identified easement violations (see matrix)
- Updated priority matrix for the site

**Nesting bird observations:**

Site visit was made outside of bird nesting season.

**Notes:**

N/A

**Photos:**



*Figure 1: Germinating stinknet*



*Figure 2: Germinating mustard*



*Figure 3: Willow biomass stacked on site*



December 30, 2021

Ms. Heather Pert  
Habitat Conservation  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
3602 Inland Empire Blvd., Suite C-220  
Ontario, CA 91764

Re: Annual Reports 2021: Permit No. 1600-2012-0014-R6

Dear Ms. Pert:

Enclosed you will find a hard copy of our Annual Reports for 2021 as well as the Annual Fees for the eleven Flood Control projects and our two Conservation Easements. Please note that only monitoring and photos were done on the Conservation Easements.

If you should have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at 909-208-7848.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rose Corona", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Rose Corona  
President  
TEAM RCD

Table of Contents

TEAM RCD

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

2021 Annual Reports

LSA #1600-2003-503C-R6

**Flood Control Projects - Annual Reports - Section A**

1. Warm Springs/French Valley	Fee \$314.50
2. Wildomar Channel Lateral E	Fee \$314.50
3. Santa Gertrudis Creek	Fee \$314.50
4. Temecula Creek AD 159	Fee \$314.50
5. Palomar/Corydon	Fee \$314.50
6. Murrieta Creek Line F	Fee \$314.50
7. Tocalota Creek Phase I & II	Fee \$314.50
8. Tocalota Creek Phase III	Fee \$314.50
9. Hildy	Fee \$314.50
10. Helash	Fee \$314.50
11. Warm Springs/Benton Channel	Fee \$314.50

**Greer Ranch – Annual Report - Section B** Fee \$314.50

**Adeline Farms – Annual Report - Section C** Fee \$314.50

**TEAM RCD Annual Fee: \$ 368.25 plus \$4,088.50 – Total Submitted \$4,456.75**

## Section A

### TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – WARM SPRINGS/FRENCH VALLEY

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#### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

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#### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

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**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/20/2021 and 10/21/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* spp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 308 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 308 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

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#### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

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**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/20/2021 and 10/21/2021.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 28.2 acres with approximately 1.41 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/20/2021 and 10/21/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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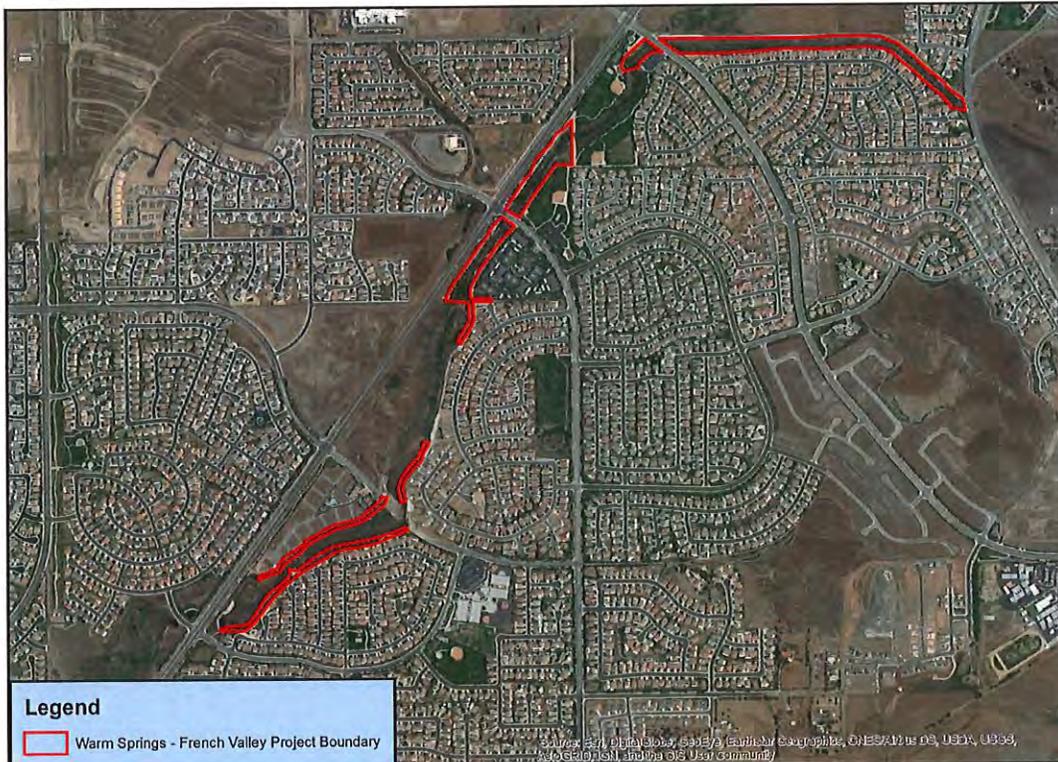
← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/20/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/20/2021.

MAPS

Warm Springs - French Valley



**Legend**  
[Red line symbol] Warm Springs - French Valley Project Boundary



580 290 0 580 Meters

NAD 83  
6-26-18 J.L.  
Warm Springs - French Valley  
Map produced by SAWA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – WILDOMAR CHANNEL LATERAL E

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/18/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* ssp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 179 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 179 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/18/2021 of this reporting period.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 12.61 acres with approximately 0.05 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/18/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/18/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/18/2021.

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MAPS

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Wildomar Channel Lateral E



**Legend**  
[Red Outline] Wildomar Channel Lateral E Project Boundary



90 45 0 90 Meters

NAD 83  
6-26-18 JL  
Wildomar Channel Lateral E  
Map produced by SAWA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – SANTA GERTRUDIS

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

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**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on: 09/14/2021, 09/15/2021, 09/27/2021, 09/28/2021, 09/29/2021 and 10/06/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* ssp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 4,607 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra, 368 ounces of Garlon 3A and 368 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on: 09/14/2021, 09/15/2021, 09/27/2021, 09/28/2021, 09/29/2021 and 10/06/2021 of this reporting period.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 56.33 acres with approximately 2.82 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on: 09/14/2021, 09/15/2021, 09/27/2021, 09/28/2021, 09/29/2021 and 10/06/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 9/15/2021.



← Salt cedar after to treatment on 9/15/2021.



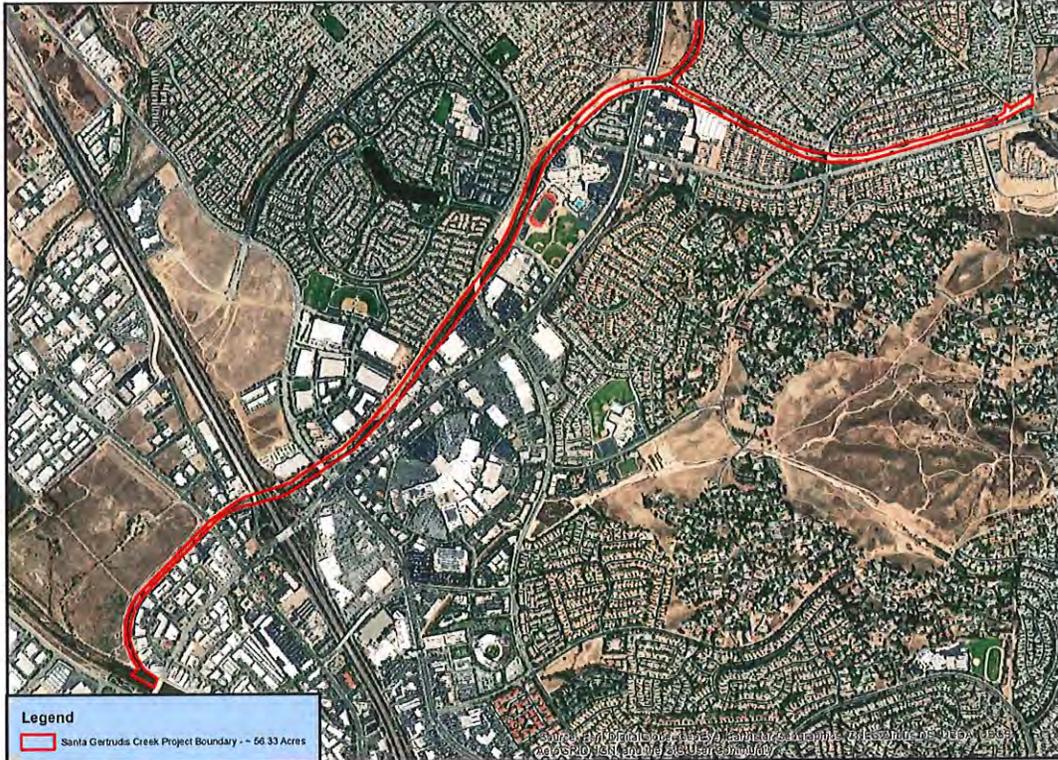
← Salt cedar  
prior to  
treatment on  
9/15/2021.



← Salt cedar  
after to  
treatment on  
9/15/2021.

MAPS

Santa Gertrudis Creek



**Legend**  
[Red Line] Santa Gertrudis Creek Project Boundary - ~ 56.33 Acres



500 250 0 500 Meters

NAD 83  
8-1-19 JL  
Santa Gertrudis Creek  
Map produced by SAWA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – TEMECULA CREEK AD 159

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on: 10/12/2021, 10/19/2021 and 10/20/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk ssp.*). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 769 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 769 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on: 10/12/2021, 10/19/2021 and 10/20/2021.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 135.84 acres with approximately 6.79 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on: 10/12/2021, 10/19/2021 and 10/20/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/19/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/19/2021.



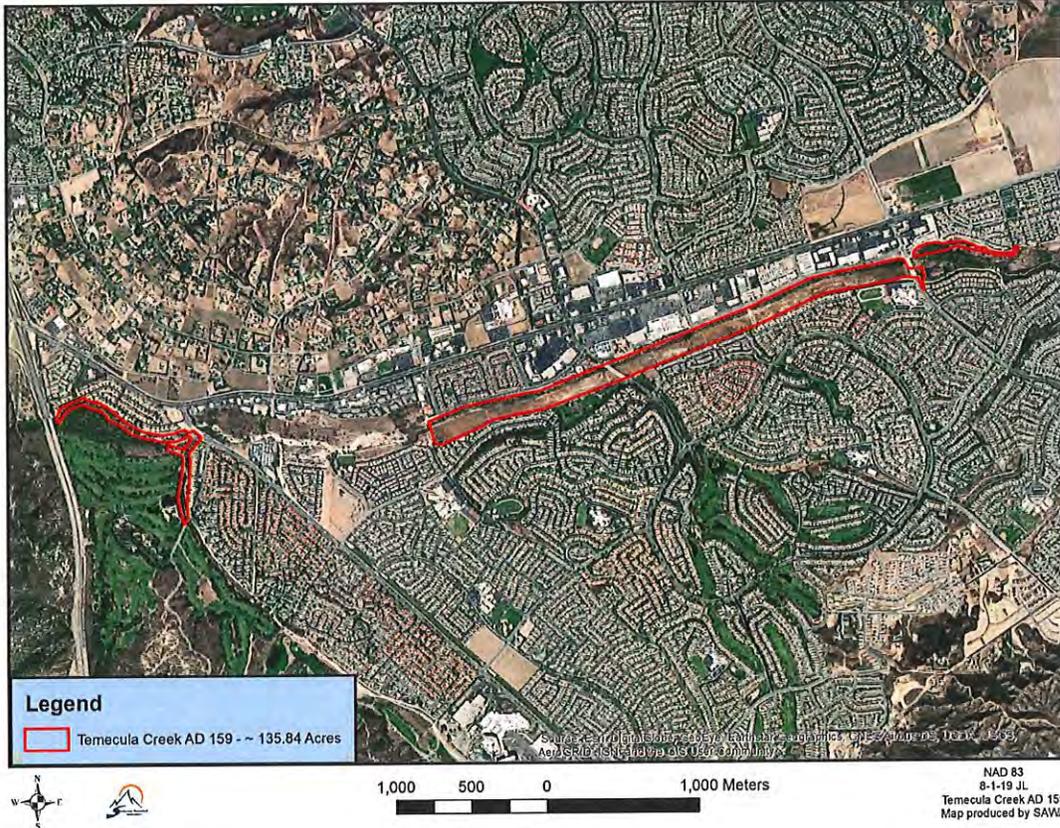
← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/19/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/19/2021.

# MAPS

## Temecula Creek AD 159



## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – PALOMAR/CORYDON

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/19/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* ssp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 179 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 179 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/19/2021.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 56.33 acres with approximately 2.82 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/19/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar  
prior to  
treatment on  
10/19/2021.



← Salt cedar  
post treatment  
on 10/19/2021.

MAPS

Palomar-Corydon Channels



**Legend**  
[Red Outline] Palomar-Corydon Channels



NAD 83  
6-26-18 JL  
Palomar-Corydon Channels  
Map produced by SAWA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – MURRIETA CREEK LINE F

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/19/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk ssp.*). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 26 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 26 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/19/2021.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 1.12 acres with approximately 0.06 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/19/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

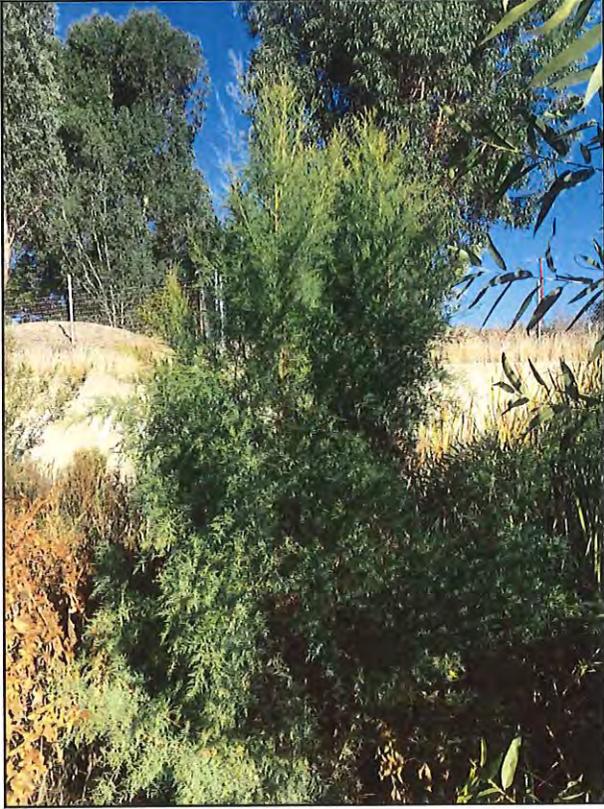
**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/19/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/19/2021.

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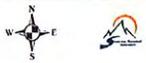
MAPS

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Murrieta Creek Line F



**Legend**  
[Red Outline] Murrieta Creek Line F



50 25 0 50 Meters

NAD 83  
6-26-18 JL  
Murrieta Creek Line F  
Map produced by SAWA

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES TUCALOTA CREEK I/II

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

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**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/07/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk ssp.*). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 51 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 51 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

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**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/07/2021 of this reporting period.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 6.6 acres with approximately 0.09 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/07/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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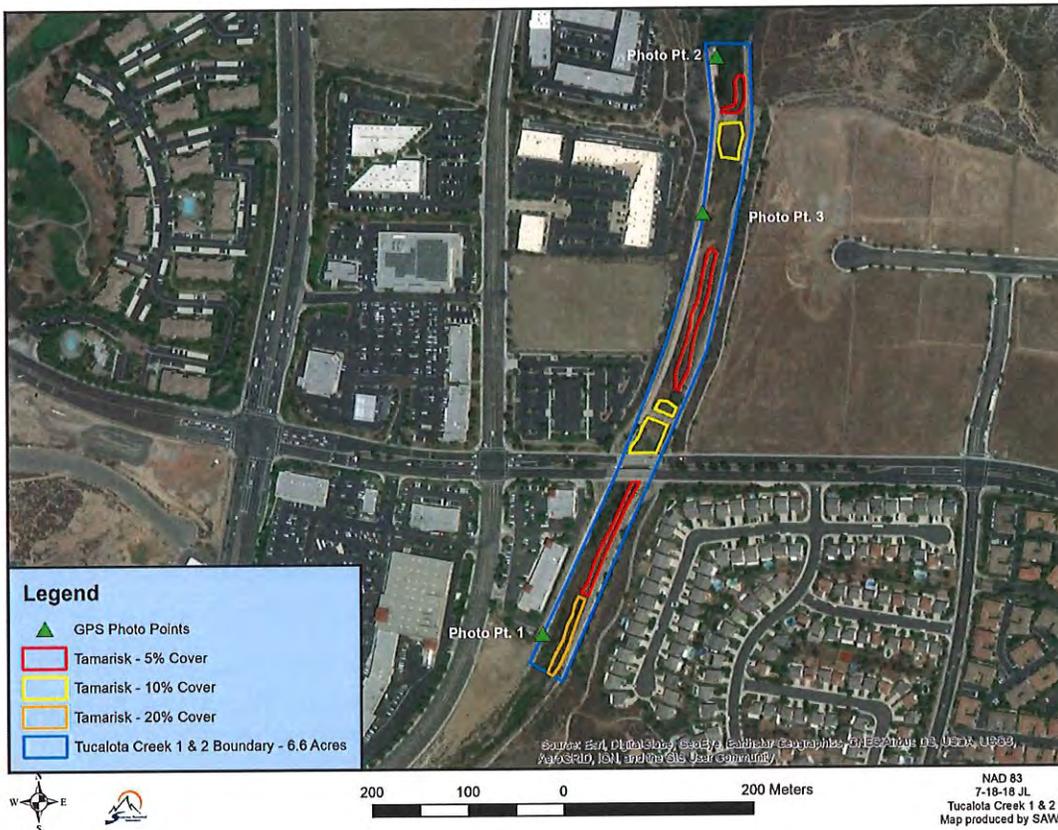
← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/07/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/07/2021.

# MAPS

## Tucalota Creek 1 & 2



## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES TUCALOTA CREEK III

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

---

SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/07/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* ssp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 768 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 768 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/07/2021 of this reporting period.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 5.78 acres with approximately 0.25 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/07/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

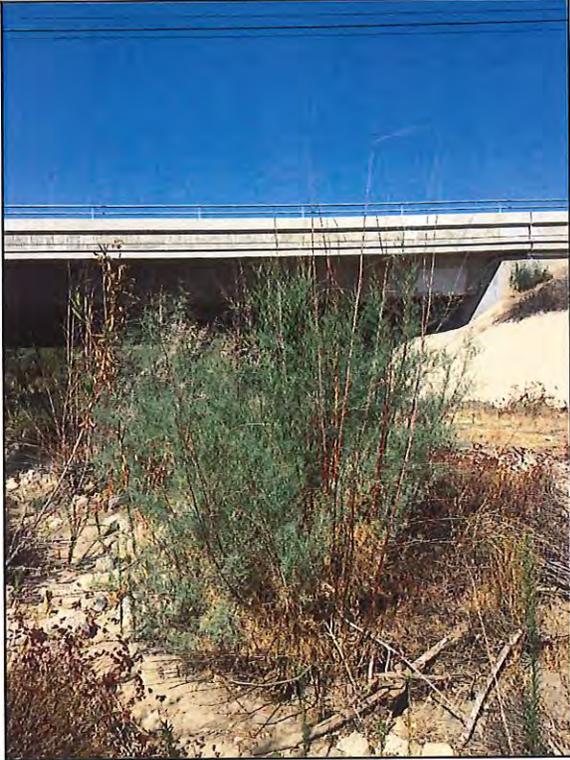
**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

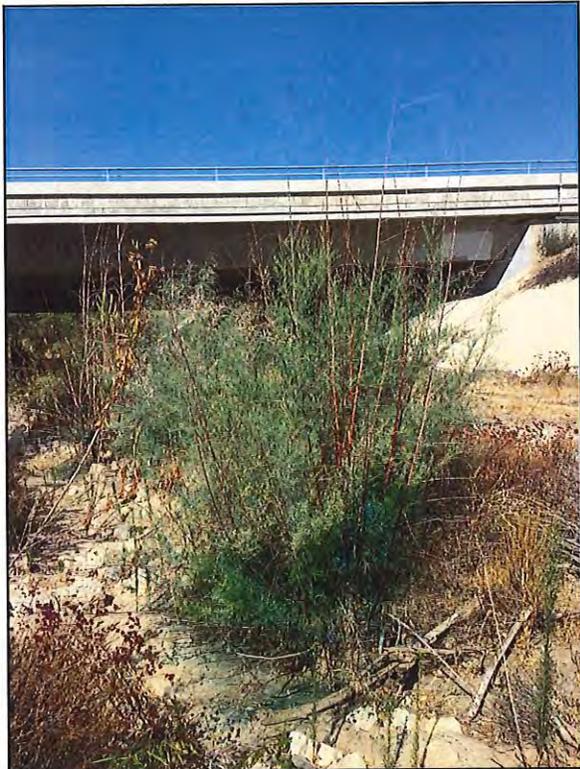
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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/07/2021.



← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/07/2021.

MAPS

Tucalota Creek - Phase III



**Legend**

- ▲ GPS Photo Points
- ◆ Homeless Camp
- Tamarisk - 5% Cover
- Tamarisk - 15% Cover
- Tucalota Creek Phase III Project Boundary - ~ 5.78 Acres



140 70 0 140 Meters

NAD 83  
8-17-18 JL  
Tucalota Creek Phase III  
Map produced by SAVA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – HILDY

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/14/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk ssp.*). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 128 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra 128 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/14/2021.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 12.61 acres with approximately 0.63 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/14/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/14/2021.



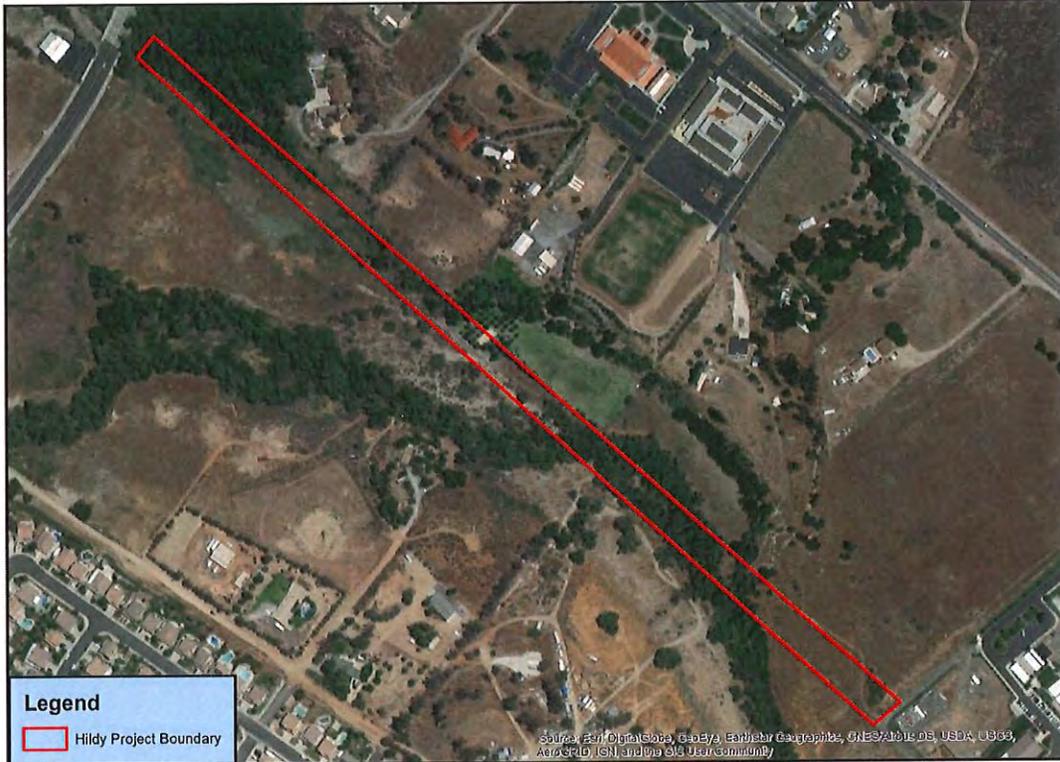
← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/14/2021.

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# MAPS

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## Hildy



**Legend**  
[Red Outline] Hildy Project Boundary



175 87.5 0 175 Meters



NAD 83  
6-26-18 JL  
Hildy  
Map produced by SAWA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – HELASH MITIGATION SITE

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

---

SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/13/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* spp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 128 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra and 128 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/13/2021 of this reporting period.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 10.95 acres with approximately 0.45 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/13/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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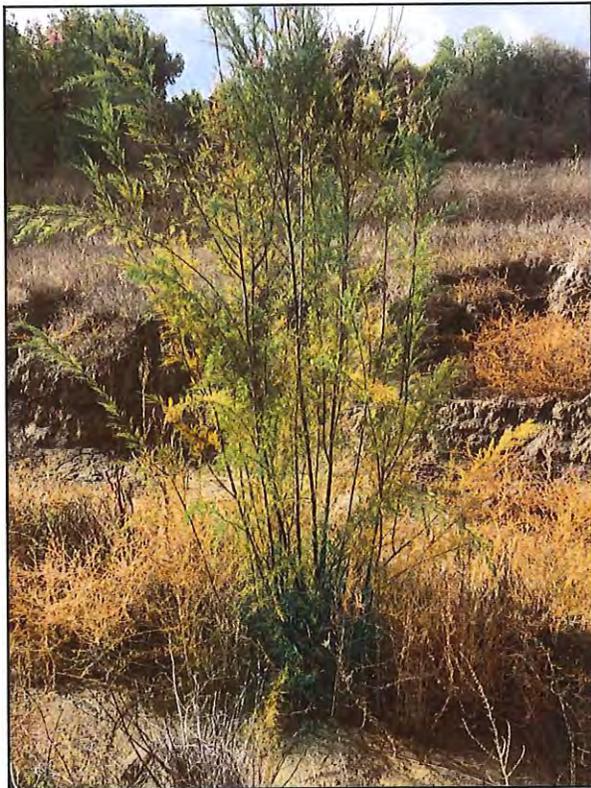
← Salt cedar before treatment on 10/13/21.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/13/21  
(see the blue dye on the bark).



← Salt cedar before treatment on 10/13/21.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/13/21 (see the blue dye on the bark).

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# MAPS

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Helash Mit Site



**Legend**  
[Red Outline] Helash Mit Site Project Boundary



110 55 0 110 Meters

NAD 83  
6-26-18 JL  
Helash Mit Site  
Map produced by SAWA

## TEAM RCD – RIVERSIDE FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES – WARM SPRINGS/BENTON CHANNEL

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### REPORT AREA I: LIST OF ALL HABITAT CREATION, RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION PROJECT AREAS CURRENTLY BEING MANAGED BY PERMITTEE

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SAWA acted as a contractor on this project, and will only report on activities and impacts performed by staff.

### REPORT AREA II: DESCRIPTION OF THE HABITAT RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT, AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES PERFORMED WITHIN EACH PROJECT AREA

---

**Current site conditions:** The dominant species were cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willow species (*Salix* spp.). Understory was composed primarily of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

**Enhancement Activities:** Herbicide treatments occurred on 10/21/2021 and 10/26/2021. Targeted species included primarily salt cedar (*tamarisk* spp.). The primary application methods were basal bark application method with a total of: 231 ounces of Garlon 4 Ultra, 128 ounces of Garlon 3A and 359 ounces of Competitor were used on this project.

**Conservation Activities:** The contract work issued by TEAM RCD to SAWA covered only the removal and treatment of non-native species. In addition, general photo documentation occurred on-site throughout the project.

### REPORT AREA III: NON NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES REMOVAL

---

**The methods used for removal:** Treatments of non-native vegetation were conducted using a basal bark method with 4-gallon backpack sprayers. All herbicide applications were conducted by SAWA's ISR crew. Herbicide applications occurred on 10/21/2021 and 10/26/2021.

**The amount removed and/or treated:** The site was monitored and non-native vegetation cover was treated as it was encountered. The non-native cover varied greatly. The project acreage was ~ 23.38 acres with approximately 0.05 acres of non-native salt cedar treated/removed.

**The frequency and timing of removal/treatment:** Treatments occurred on 10/21/2021 and 10/26/2021.

**Disposal specifics:** None.

**Summary of the general successes and failures or overall failure of the nonnative removal plan:** Treatment methods used to eradicate these target species have been effective thus far. Ideally future funding can be identified and used to treat re-growth.

**Wildlife species:** No wildlife to report during this reporting period.

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PHOTOS

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← Salt cedar prior to treatment on 10/21/2021.



← Salt cedar after treatment on 10/21/2021.

MAPS

Warm Springs - Benton Channel



## Section B

# Greer Ranch 2021 Annual Monitoring Report In Support of Conservation Easement #: 2009-051527 Recorded: 8/16/2021

Prepared by  
Inland Empire Resource Conservation District

Prepared for  
Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District  
August 2021

### INTRODUCTION

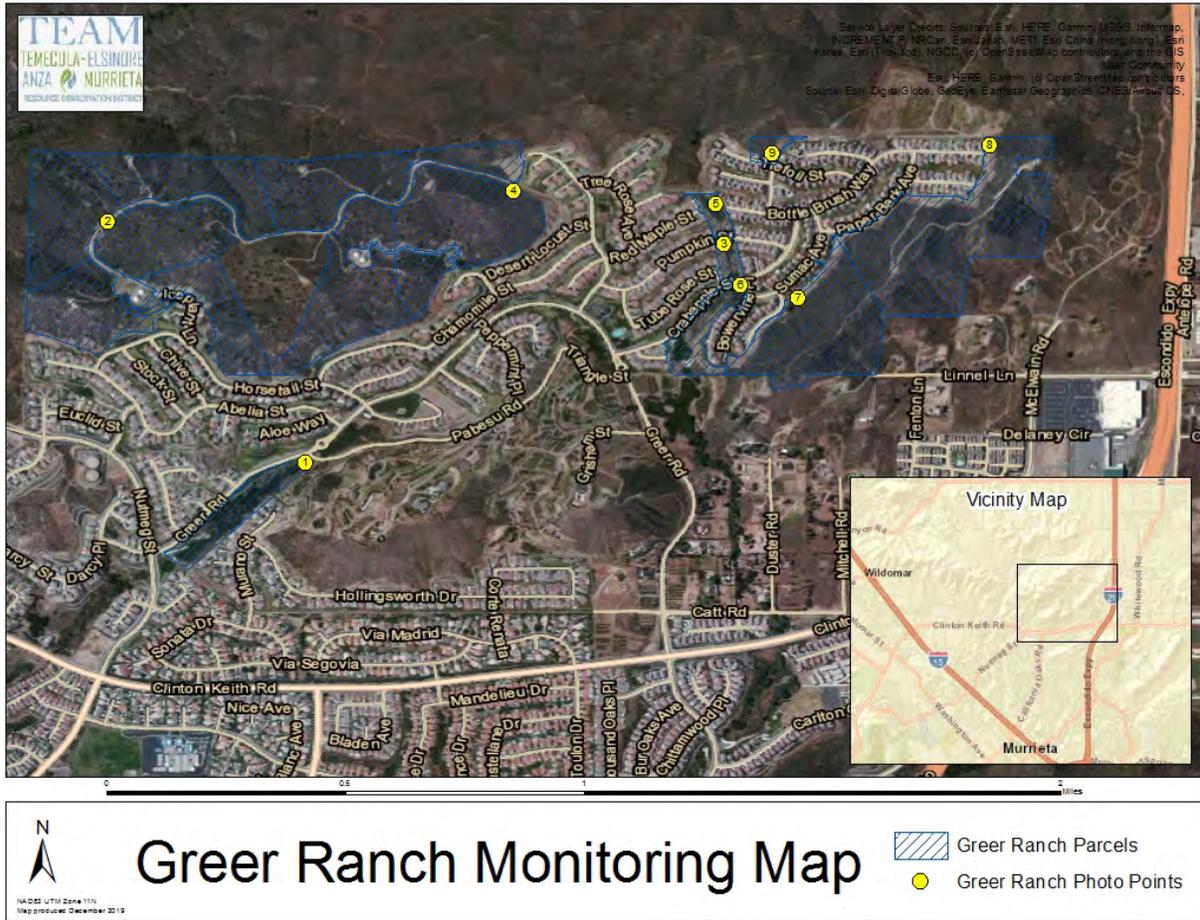
Greer Ranch (the "Project") is located in the City of Murrieta, western Riverside County, California (Sections 32 and 33, Range West, Township 6 South, USGS Murrieta quadrangle). Pursuant to requirements of the (1) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Section 404 Permit No. 200000122 and amendments thereto, (2) the ACOE's Section 404 Permit No. 200101313 and amendments thereto and (3) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Biological Opinion No. FWS-WRIV-3059.1, approximately 267.98 acres of natural areas were established to mitigate for certain impacts of the Project by the Grantor (Lennar Greer Ranch Venture, LLC).

The Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District (TEAMRCD) has taken the authority as the Grantee of the Conservation Easement (CE) for the Project, and is responsible for ensuring that the property contained within the CE be preserved in its natural condition and retains the conservation value that was defined. As noted in the CE under "COVENANTS, TERMS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS" Section 1(a), the purpose of the CE is "to ensure the Property will be preserved in a Natural Condition, as defined herein, in perpetuity, for gnatcatcher, vireo, and other wildlife conservation, and to prevent, subject to the duties and rights retained by Grantor hereunder, any other use of the Property that will impair or interfere with the Conservation Values of the Property, as long as such uses or restrictions are consistent with the maintenance and management activities associated with the detention basins, brow ditches, rip-rap, and drain inlets shown on Exhibit E attached hereto and are consistent with the concepts contained in this Section 1(a)."

To ensure the Conservation Values are retained as defined by the CE and that the Grantor or its agents has not engaged in Prohibited Uses as defined in Section 3 of the CE, the TEAMRCD contracted the Inland Empire Resource Conservation (IERCD) to perform annual monitoring of the property. On August 16, 2021 IERCD Field Ecologist Kevin Harrington was on site to perform a quarterly site visit in order to assess and document the conditions of the easement areas and determine whether or not the conditions as outlined in the CE are being followed.

# Section B

## PHOTO POINTS (PP)



### Greer Ranch Monitoring Map

- Greer Ranch Parcels
- Greer Ranch Photo Points

Photo Point #	Direction	Coordinates (Lat, Lon)
1	50°	(33.60244°, -117.19772°)
2	60°	(33.60973°, -117.20375°)
3	130°	(33.60908°, -117.18504°)
4	120°	(33.61069°, -117.19140°)
5	150°	(33.61028°, -117.18527°)
6	200°	(33.60783°, -117.18452°)
7	50°	(33.601742°, -117.18276°)
8	145°	(33.61206°, -117.17697°)
9	290°	(33.61182°, -117.18356°)

## Section B

### Photo Point 1



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** This easement parcel is an example of healthy California sycamore woodland. Sycamore trees (*Platanus occidentalis*) make up the majority of the canopy in addition to inter-dispersed cottonwood trees (*Populus fremontii*). Ground cover is composed of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Tumbleweed [(*Salsola tragus*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Limited] and tocalote [(*Centaurea melitensis*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate] sprouts were observed infrequently between shrubs. No other invasive plants were noted in this parcel. A dead sycamore can be observed in this photo point and appears to have died during a historic fire. No notable changes from 2020.

## Section B

### Photo Point 2



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** This easement is composed of chamise chaparral. The dominant shrubs observed throughout this parcel were chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). In addition to native shrubs observed some wood natives such as palo verde (*Parkinsonia*) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos*). Invasive short-pod mustard [(*Hirschfeldia incana*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate] growth from last season was observed on the sides of the service road that surround the easement. Within the easement invasive brome (*Hordium sp.*) and storksbill filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) was germinating between shrubs. It is important to note that these observed invasives are not likely to outcompete the healthy scrub habitat and are mostly confined to disturbed soils closest to the trail. No notable changes from 2020.

## Section B

### Photo Point 3



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** This parcel represents a unique habitat consisting of native sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos sp.*), and red willow (*Salix laevigata*) for woody coverage. Coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*) made up the majority of shrubs observed. There are now three immature invasive salt cedars [(*Tamarisk ramosissima*)/Cal-IPC Rating: High] observed in the center channel (in photo), which is an increase from 2020. All Cal-IPC invasive plants rated "High" should be managed if possible.

## Section B

### Photo Point 4



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** This easement parcel represents a chamise chaparral alliance. The dominant plant being chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) with the co-dominant species being scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) was also found throughout this parcel. All of these native plants are also actively recruiting with observable sprouts found throughout the easement. In open areas between shrubs invasive plants continue to germinate (evident from dry material observed), such as short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), storksbill filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and brome (*Bromus sp.*). Overall, site conditions around this photo point are like observations made in 2020.

## Section B

### Photo Point 5



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** This parcel represented one of the most plant-diverse easement parcels in Greer Ranch. Sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*), cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), and willows (*Salix sp.*) comprised the woody canopy layer. While a variety of shrubs and forbes such as brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). A recreation trail was noted to meander through portions of the parcel. Dry material from invasive tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*) and short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) were observed on the sides of this recreation trail and near the north end of this parcel. Observing the dry material from invasive plants indicates that the plant completed its life cycle and germination of invasive plants in the same area are to be expected in Spring of 2022. A single pampas grass persists at (33.60996°, -117.18496°), but is outside the easement.

## Section B

### Photo Point 6



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** This easement parcel consisted mainly of red willow (*Salix laevigata*) and Pacific blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). The large Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) that was observed near a dead willow at (33.60782°, -117.18442°) in 2020 is now gone. Some dead willows were noted at the base of the drain that goes under the road and may have died since the willows had established on a thin layer of soil on top of a cement culvert. The lack of substrate may have caused a decline in health, subsequently followed by other potential pathogens. No Invasive Shot Hole Borer (ISHB) was detected on dead trees. The dead willow biomass is starting to break down notably and the quality of the photo point thus has increased.

## Section B

### Photo Point 7



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** Most of this parcel is composed of dense chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). A “buffer” like area inside of the easement separates the dense woody shrubs from the residential homes. In this “buffer” area many California buckwheat were observed recruiting. In additions to the native recruit’s mature flowering short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) as well as storksbill filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) and mustard cotyledons were observed to have completed their life cycle and dropped seed that will germinate in 2022.

## Section B

### Photo Point 8



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** Most of this easement parcel consisted of established buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia melifera*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). Portions of the easement that did not have dense shrubs contained a lot of germinating plants. Short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and stork's bill fillaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) were among dry plants that seeded this year. Native California buckwheat and the rare listed paniculate tarplant [(*Deinandra paniculata*)] California Rare Plant Rating: 4.2] sprouts were noted in areas with less dense shrubbery.

## Section B

### Photo Point 9



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** Patches of mature California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), brittle bush (*Encelia farinosa*), and black sage (*Salvia apiana*) can be found throughout most of the easement. Tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), brome (*Bromus sp.*), storkbill filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) skeletons were observed on open areas of the slope. Plant “skeletons” refer to plants that have already completed their life cycle, dropped their seed earlier this year, and then have dried up leaving only the skeletal structure of the plant. While walking through this plot I noticed a 10-meter by 10-meter population of brittle bush that had succumbed to either herbivory or some other biotic pathogen. The amount of damage done to the foliage of each individual plant was severe and I don’t expect this affected population to survive another year (it will be important to check on these again in 2022).

## Section C

**Adeline Farms  
2021 Annual Monitoring Report  
In Support of Conservation Easement # 2010-0054419  
Recorded: 8/16/2021**

**Prepared by  
Inland Empire Resource Conservation District  
Prepared for  
Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District  
August 2021**

### INTRODUCTION

The Adeline Farms Conservation Easement (CE) is located in the City of Winchester, Riverside County, west of Lake Skinner dam. The site is rectangular in shape and lies north of Benton Road, south of Shrimp Lane, west of Washington Street, and east of Pourroy Road.

The Conservation Easement provides mitigation for certain impacts of the project by the Grantor (Shea Homes Limited Partnership) pursuant to the requirements of the (1) California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Agreement (1600-2003-5039-R6), (2) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Section 404 Permit No. 200301453-JPL, (3) the Section 401 Water Quality Certification File No. 03C-099 and (4) the Formal Section 7 Concurrence for the Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*).

The Temecula-Elsinore-Anza-Murrieta Resource Conservation District (TEAMRCD) has taken the authority as the Grantee of the Conservation Easement (CE) for the project, and is responsible for ensuring that the property contained within the CE be preserved in its natural condition and retains the conservation value that was defined. As noted in Section 1 of the CE under "COVENANTS, TERMS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS", the purpose of the CE is to "ensure the Property will be retained forever in a natural condition and to prevent any use of the Property that will impair or interfere with the conservation values of the Property. Grantor intends that this Conservation Easement will confine the use of the Property to such activities, including without limitation, those involving the preservation and enhancement of native species and their habitat in a manner consistent with the habitat purposes of this Conservation Easement."

To ensure the Conservation Values are retained as defined by the CE and that the Grantor or its agents has not engaged in Prohibited Uses as defined in Section 3 of the CE, the TEAMRCD contracted the Inland Empire Resource Conservation District (IERCD) to perform annual monitoring of the property. On August 16, 2021 IERCD Field Ecologist Kevin Harrington was on site to perform a quarterly site visit in order to assess and document the conditions of the easement areas and determine whether or not the conditions as outlined in the CE are being followed.

# Section C

## PHOTO POINTS (PP)



**Adeline Farms Monitoring Map**

 Property Boundary  
 Photo Points


RADSS UTM Zone 11N  
Map produced December 2018

Photo Point #	Direction	Coordinates (Lat, Lon)
1	107°	(33.59439°, -117.08416°)
2	236°	(33.59443, -117.08709°)
3	254°	(33.59430°, -117.09301°)
4	290°	(33.5903°, -117.10081°)
5	141°	(33.59435°, -117.09699°)

## Section C

### Photo Point 1



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** On the eastern most portion of the easement native vegetation has drastically increased from last year. New mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), willow species (*Salix sp*), and coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*) recruits were all noted within central channel and recruiting outward toward the recreational trail. The other notable native in this area is California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), which is successfully recruiting and spreading in this area. In the center of the channel were some invasive plants, such as storksbill filaree [(*Erodium cicutarium*)/Cal-IPC Rating: limited], short-pod mustard [(*Hirschfeldia incana*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate], milk thistle [(*Silybum marianum*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Limited], and tocalote [(*Centaurea melitensis*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate] these invasive plants have already senesced and seeded within the site. Which means these populations are most likely to persist/germinate in Spring 2022. Unfortunately, two new highly invasive plants were observed to be within the Adeline Farms restoration site, Stinknet [(*Oncosiphon pilulifer*)/Cal-IPC Rating: High] and salt-cedar [(*Tamarisk ramosissima*)/Cal-IPC Rating: High]. Unlike invasive plants that are scored moderately stinknet and tamarisk should be managed, if possible, due to the speed at which these plants can reproduce and spread. Overall invasive coverage in this general area has increased due to the presence of new invasive plants and the persistence of ones that were observed last year. Ornamental acacia and Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus mole*) continue to establish individuals and populations on site that can be a source of competition for native plant species.

## Section C

### Photo Point 2



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** Additional recruitment from the native shrub coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), is notable between 2020 and 2021. The areas containing bare ground are still exposed and continue to host a number of germinating invasive such as storksbill filaree [(*Erodium cicutarium*)/Cal-IPC Rating: limited], short-pod mustard [(*Hirschfeldia incana*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate], and tocalote [(*Centaurea melitensis*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate]. Although overall invasive coverage in this general area has decreased, more ornamental plants from nearby landscaping parcels are continuing to escape onto the conservation easement. Landscaping plants such as ornamental acacia and Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus mole*) are beginning to establish individuals and populations on site that are now competing with native plant species. A dead mature cotton wood trees that was observable in the photo point has now fallen. Site conditions around this photo point remained nearly the same as last year.

## Section C

### Photo Point 3



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** Invasive grasses such as brome (*Bromus sp.*) and common Mediterranean grass (*Shismus barbatus*) were still observed to be surrounding this photo point (evident by dry material observed). Additional mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and willow (*Salix sp.*) sprouts were noted throughout this area. An increase amount totalote (*Centaurea melitensis*) around this particular area of the easement has increase since 2020. One potential reason for the increase of invasive plants could be the decreased amount of native mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) in the immediate area (see photos). Immature salt cedar [(*Tamarisk ramosissima*)/Cal-IPC Rating: High] was also to be observed around this point and should be managed if possible.

## Section C

### Photo Point 4



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** A notable increase of coyote bush and recruiting willow species was observed in this area. The tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*) and storksbill filaree (*Erodium cictarium*) that were observed in 2019 have been mostly outcompeted by native shrub species. While walking the eastern portion of the site I observed an irrigation box (on the south side of the channel) overflowing with water. The water coming from this broken irrigation box is flowing down through the site and pooling near the riprap that constitutes the center of the channel for this portion of the site. Unfortunately, this water source is encouraging the propagation of invasive plants on site as both stinknet [(*Oncosiphon pilulifer*)/Cal-IPC Rating: High] and short-pod mustard [(*Hirschfeldia incana*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate] were still in full bloom. This broken irrigation box should be repaired immediately to conserve water and to shunt the water source to newly established populations of invasive plants.

## Section C

### Photo Point 5



**Information:** Photos taken on 12/24/20 (left) by IERCD Ecologist and on 8/16/21 (right) by IERCD Ecologist.

**Summary of Conditions:** Invasive grasses such as brome (*Bromus sp.*) and common Mediterranean grass (*Shismus barbatus*) were still observed to be germinating on site (evident by dry material observed). The area around the cement culvert still highly disturbed and is attracting invasive plants such as tocalote [(*Centaurea melitensis*)/Cal-IPC Rating: Moderate] and now stinknet [(*Oncosiphon pilulifer*)/Cal-IPC Rating: High]. Water is now pooling in the lower section of the site. Dead piles of willow and mulfat were observed around this photo point and along the trail, south of the channel.