

**FOCUS PROGRAM: Priority Conservation Area Designation  
Nomination Form**

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Area Name: San Bruno Mountain  
Area Location: San Bruno Mountain State and County Park,  
and adjacent lands in Brisbane and South  
San Francisco (see attached detailed  
description of those areas in those cities).  
Total Acreage: Approximately 2,326 acres

**PART 2: NOMINEE CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization: San Mateo County Parks Department  
Contact Person: Sam Herzberg, Senior Planner  
Address: 455 County Center, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Redwood City  
Phone Number: 650/363-1823  
Partnering Agencies/Organizations: Cities of Brisbane, Colma, Daly City, South  
San Francisco, and San Bruno Mountain  
Watch

**Natural Landscapes**—areas critical to the functioning of wildlife and plant habitats, aquatic ecosystems and the region’s water supply and quality

**Agricultural Lands**—farmland, grazing land and timberland that support the region’s agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture. .

**Urban Greening**—existing and potential green spaces in cities that improve community health, capture carbon emissions, address storm water, and enhance the public realm.

**Regional Recreation**—existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities. Examples: regional trail networks, areas for potential regional park expansion.

Area Description

This proposed Priority Conservation Area (PCA) includes lands in San Bruno Mountain State and County Park, and adjacent lands not included in the park in the cities of Brisbane and South San Francisco. San Bruno Mountain Park is a landmark of local and regional significance, standing as a unique open-space island in the midst of the peninsula's urbanization at the northern end of the Santa Cruz Mountain Range. The Mountain's ridge line runs in an east-west configuration, with considerable slopes and elevations ranging from 250 feet to 1,314 feet at the summit. The 2,326 acres of rugged landscape offer excellent hiking opportunities and outstanding views of San Francisco and Central Bay Area. In 1983 the first Habitat Conservation Plan in the world was

developed to balance the need for limited (300 acres) of residential and commercial development acres around the periphery and top of the mountain, and perpetual protection of habitat for the Federally listed rare and endangered species of butterflies that live in grassland and rocky outcroppings on San Bruno Mountain including the Mission Blue, Callippe Silverspot, and San Bruno Elfin butterflies. Additional information about the Habitat Conservation Plan can be found at <https://parks.smcgov.org/san-bruno-mountain-habitat-conservation>

### **PART 3: AREA CRITERIA**

#### **A. Level of Consensus**

The County Board of Supervisors, and Cities of Brisbane, Colma, Daly City, and South San Francisco have all adopted resolutions concurring with the proposal to include the State and County Park in the Priority Conservation Area. Daly City wanted the sand dunes to be included and in March 2015 they have been accepted into the State and County Park. The Cities of Brisbane and South San Francisco have some additional lands that they would like to see added to the San Bruno Mountain Priority Conservation Area (see attachments for additional area descriptions), and the County Board of Supervisors has concurred.

#### **B. Regional Significance**

Conservation of these areas would contribute to the preservation of critical resources in support of San Bruno Mountain State and County Park and areas in Brisbane and South San Francisco. These areas, located at the northern boundary of San Mateo County, comprise one of the largest open spaces in an urban setting in the United States. Creating additional conservation corridors between protected lands would provide connectors to public lands and provide access to a wealth of recreational, natural, cultural and scenic resources in the San Francisco Bay Area

By expanding the existing open space network in northern San Mateo County, conservation of the lands would provide connections for both people and wildlife on a regional scale and add contiguous protected open space to existing San Mateo County Park property and preserved land, thereby protecting their integrity. Protection and restoration would provide opportunity to improve and expand habitat for struggling species and could regionally improve the status of these populations.

#### **C. Urgency**

San Bruno Mountain (including Sign Hill) is a 3,600-acre island of biodiversity surrounded by a sea of urbanization. Located just south of San Francisco, it's the largest and closest wilderness to a population of over one million people. Encompassing grasslands, ancient oak forests, and riparian habitats, parts of San Bruno Mountain are remarkably intact – it is home to 13 rare and endangered species and three endangered butterflies. In the area remain intact grassland, among which grasslands statewide are

disappearing to almost none. However, its native ecosystems are under constant attack from development, invasion of exotic species, and biological imbalances due to global warming.

Habitat is critical to San Bruno Mountain's butterflies. The major threats to loss of habitat are development, non-native invasive plants, and natural scrub succession. Plant succession is a natural process where a few species of plants expand to dominate a habitat when they have the opportunity and no negative factors. Succession can be slowed and reversed using a strategy of controlled burns, which also benefits the required host plants. All three species of endangered butterflies evolved with fire being a natural part of their environment and have adapted by spending the majority of their life cycle on the ground or in the ground around their host plant.

The most pervasive threat on San Bruno Mountain today is the rapid succession of grasslands to scrublands due to the lack of fire, grazing, and climate change (as a result of increased nitrogen emissions from automobiles), and invasion of exotic species. Exotic invasive species removed from their natural ecosystems have no natural predators and can overtake native environments in one season. The grassland habitats of the endangered Mission Blue butterfly and the Callippe Silverspot butterfly are particularly susceptible to this. Both of these butterflies were once prolific in the Bay Area. The Callippe Silverspot is now *only* found on San Bruno Mountain, and the Mission Blue lives in only five spots, with San Bruno Mountain's population being the largest. Unless humans proactively intervene in protection of these species, they and their habitats will face extinction.

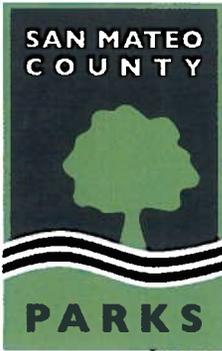
The potential extinction of these butterflies represents a wider, global threat that is rapidly becoming a crisis. Scientists estimate that 40% of the Earth's species have died out in the last 25 years. The best way to communicate the urgency of this loss is to introduce people to an intact ecosystem *near where they live*, so that they can become intimate with it and with the factors that threaten its survival. This way, the general population can understand the ramifications of the global loss of biodiversity in a personal and real way.

Three rare and endangered butterflies struggle to survive on San Bruno Mountain - the Mission Blue, the San Bruno Elfin and the Callippe Silverspot. All are federally listed as endangered and San Bruno Mountain is the only place on the planet where these 3 species coexist. These rare butterflies have very specific habitat requirements - and butterfly habitat on San Bruno Mountain is under constant threat. Loss of habitat means loss of butterflies.

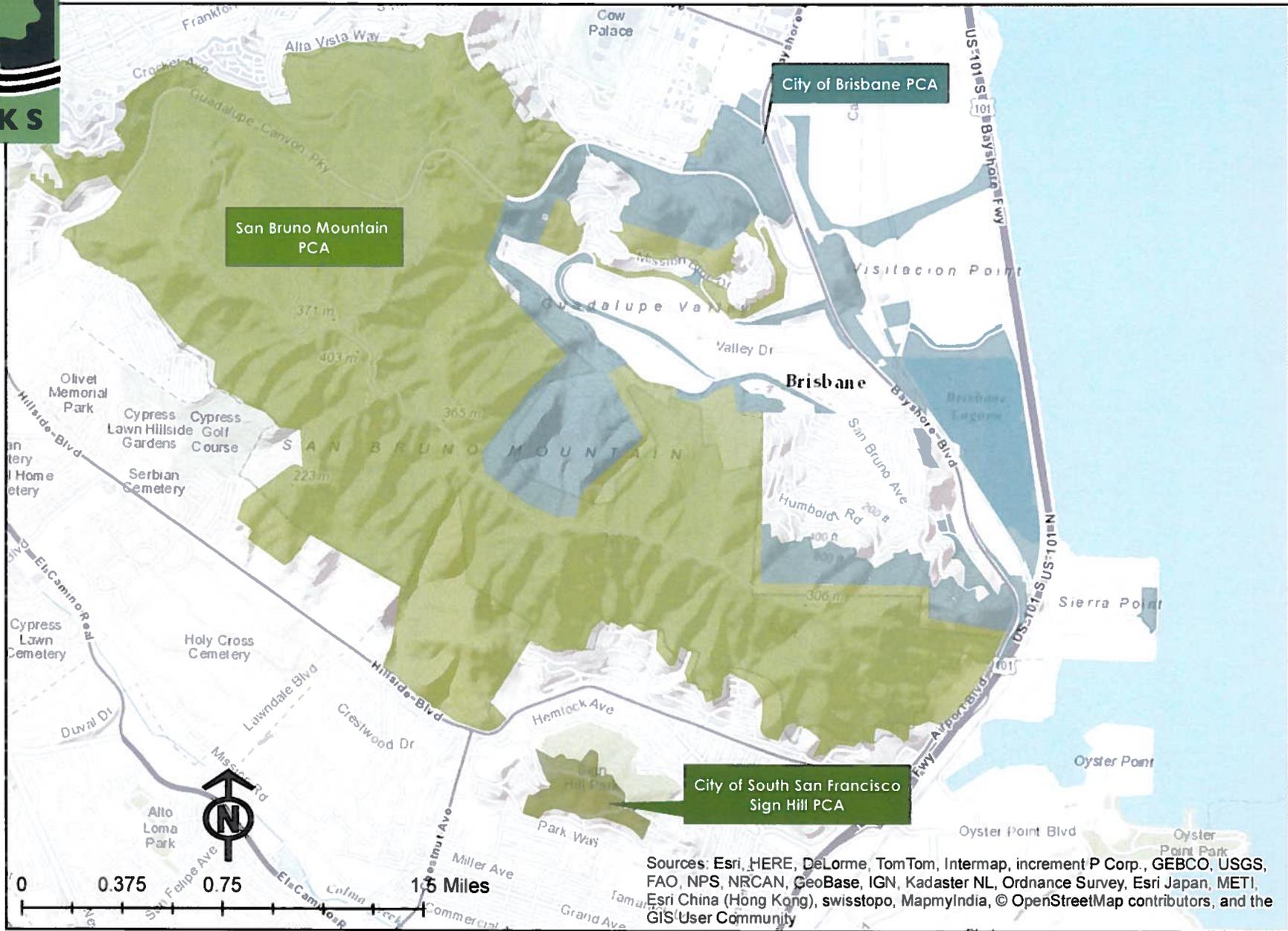
These three butterflies have several things in common: all are subspecies of more common butterflies; all are **host plant-specific** - see description below; all have limited range; all have very short adult stages; all have **one-year life cycles** - explanation of stages below; and all find their largest population here on San Bruno Mountain.

Butterflies require both nectar plants to feed adults and host plants to house and feed larvae (caterpillars). Many butterflies use a variety of plants (polyphagous butterflies) as host plants and those species tend not to be endangered - they have an easier time and can adapt to varied habitats.

Host-specific butterflies have a harder time - some may be able to use more than one species from one plant genus (the Mission Blue can use three different species of lupine), but frequently butterflies will rely solely on one plant species to lay their eggs and feed the larvae (caterpillars). The Callippe Silverspot, for example, must use the California Golden Violet (*Viola pedunculata*) and the San Bruno Elfin must use the Pacific Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*). Consequently, the disappearance of the host plant, for any reason, spells disaster - and the extermination of the species.



# Proposed PCA: San Bruno Mountain and Surrounding Areas



## Legend

-  County Boundary
-  City of Brisbane PCA
-  City of South San Francisco Sign Hill PCA
-  San Bruno Mountain State and County Park PCA

**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Priority Conservation Area Designation**  
**Application Form**

Enter information in the spaces provided. E-mail this completed application form and attachments requested as part of this form to ABAG Planning **by May 30, 2015**. If e-mailing is not possible, a hard copy of materials can be mailed to PCA Applications, Association of Bay Area Governments, P.O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050.

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Proposed Name	City of Brisbane Open Space
Description	Undeveloped Parcels Adjacent to Mountain
Location (include map and text description)	City of Brisbane adjacent to San Bruno Mt.
Total Acreage	Approximately 1,175 acres

**PART 2: SPONSOR(S)**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization	City of Brisbane
Staff Person	Clay Holstine
Address	50 Park Place, Brisbane CA 94005
Phone Number(s)	(415)508-2110
E-mail address	cholstine@ci.brisbane.ca.us
Partnering Agency(ies)/Organization(s)	San Bruno Mt. Watch/County of San Mateo

**PART 3: DESIGNATION**

**Selected Designation** – Select one or more designation for the proposed PCA

**Natural Landscapes**     **Agricultural Lands**     **Urban Greening**     **Regional Recreation**

**PART 4: BENEFITS**

**Primary Benefit(s)** – Select one or more benefits and co-benefits for the proposed PCA

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**PART 5: ATTACHMENTS**

*Required*

1. Copy of adopted resolution by City Council, Board of Supervisors, or Open Space or Park District Board.
2. Attach a map showing the proposed general area boundaries and location. Include other relevant information, such as topography or an aerial photograph, to show the context for protection of this area.
3. Provide text, data/maps that demonstrate primary benefit(s) of the relevant designation and co-benefit(s).
4. Copy of public notification at which resolution was adopted
5. Copy of notification of PCA nomination to jurisdictions in which PCA is located

*Optional*

6. Letters of Support from partner agencies or organizations (*not required*)
7. Additional data, maps, supportive local policies (*not required*)

For questions regarding the application form, please contact JoAnna Bullock at 510 464-7968 or joannab@abag.ca.gov

**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Priority Conservation Area Designation**  
**Application Form**

As part of the broader Plan Bay Area Implementation effort, over the past six months, ABAG staff worked with local jurisdictions, the ABAG Administrative Committee, and stakeholders to develop a PCA program update. The update includes more detailed guidelines for PCA applications, review, and adoption.

This updated application process introduces four types of PCA designation to recognize the role of different kinds of PCAs in supporting the vitality of the region's natural systems, rural economy, and human health. Applicants will select a designation type for each PCA being nominated. The updated application also asks applicants to identify benefits and potential co-benefits for each designation. Applicants are required to discuss how the PCA provides these benefits – referencing data and maps. ABAG has provided a table of resources to assist applicants in this process. For existing PCAs, ABAG staff will fill out the form with information on file for each PCA, pre-select designations and benefits, and ask the PCA sponsor to review, verify, approve or revise the information.

Sponsors of existing PCAs can reference original applications to meet the requirements. Jurisdictions seeking to remove an existing PCA do not need to take any action other than choosing not to submit a new application for the PCA.

**Timeline for New and Updated PCA Applications**

**June 2014:** PCA Program update – including Application Process and PCA designations – recommended by the RPC to the Executive Board for adoption.

**July 2014:** PCA Program update adopted by Executive Board

August 1, 2014: Beginning of PCA application period. New and existing PCA's must submit application. Existing PCAs can reference portions of previous PCA applications (i.e. adopted resolution to support by local jurisdiction) to meet relevant requirements.

**May 30, 2015:** Deadline for PCA applications. Existing PCA designations will be removed if no application has been filed.

**June 2015:** Following staff review, RPC recommends PCA nominations to the Executive Board for adoption.

**July 2015:** Executive Board adopts PCA nominations recommended for adoption by the RPC

For questions regarding the application form, please contact JoAnna Bullock at 510 464-7968 or [joannab@abag.ca.gov](mailto:joannab@abag.ca.gov).

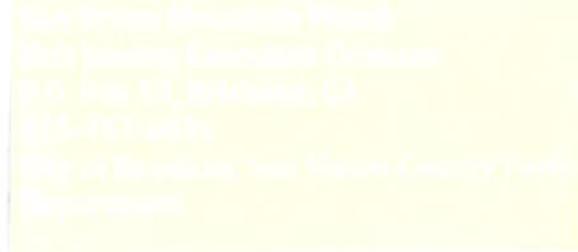
**FOCUS PROGRAM: Priority Conservation Area Designation  
Nomination Form**

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Area Name: City of Brisbane  
Area Location: City of Brisbane, adjacent to San Bruno  
Mountain State and County Park  
Total Acreage: Approximately 1,175 acres

**PART 2: NOMINEE CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization:  
Contact Person:  
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Partnering Agencies/Organizations:



**Natural Landscapes**—areas critical to the functioning of wildlife and plant habitats, aquatic ecosystems and the region’s water supply and quality. Examples: wetland restoration, riparian corridor protection.

**Agricultural Lands**—farmland, grazing land and timberland that support the region’s agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture. Example: conservation easements.

**Urban Greening**—existing and potential green spaces in cities that improve community health, capture carbon emissions, address stormwater, and enhance the public realm.

Example: urban portion of riparian corridors, potential sites for parks and community gardens.

**Regional Recreation**—existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities. Examples: regional trail networks, areas for potential regional park expansion.

Benefits and potential co-benefits are identified for each designation (i.e. wildlife and plant habitat, agricultural economy). Applicants are required to discuss how the PCA provides these benefits—referencing data and maps. ABAG will provide resources (e.g. maps, databases, etc) to assist applicants in this process, drawing upon data published by federal and state sources as well as scientific research.

Area Description

This proposed Priority Conservation Area (PCA) includes Brisbane Acres and other lands in the City of Brisbane, or in their area of influence, adjacent to San Bruno

Mountain State and County Park, Callippe Hill and surrounding areas, the Brisbane Quarry, the Brisbane Lagoon, Bayfront and Baylands. This proposed PCA includes corridors through Brisbane and connects to the Brisbane portion of the San Francisco Bay Trail. Inclusion of these parcels, parks, pathways and thoroughfares will improve access to area open space in areas with high park need," will connect residents of South San Francisco to proposed regional trails.

### **Areas Adjacent to San Bruno Mountain State and County Park**

**Upper Brisbane Acres** is approximately 110 acres of undeveloped open space above the City of Brisbane with several parcels being privately owned. Brisbane Acres hosts some of the last remnants of California native grasses, not just in the San Francisco Bay Area, but in the state. Some of the most pristine grassland habitat still exists in the upper portion of these parcels. This area provides opportunities for hiking and serves as a vital interface between housing and the last of the native Franciscan habitat. Like other areas in this proposal, it is vital habitat for two of the three federally listed endangered butterflies as well as many other rare plants. Most importantly, it presents a full functioning habitat with high biodiversity. This open space also helps to preserve the fog patterns which in turn supplies vital moisture, even in a drought. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening and Regional Recreation.

**Brisbane Quarry** is 140 acres of formally active aggregate quarry. This area includes all areas owned by the Quarry, the upper benches, access roads and surrounding habitat to the property lines shared with the San Bruno Mountain State and County Park, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, City of Brisbane and others. The Brisbane Quarry is home to the federally listed as endangered San Bruno Elfin Butterfly (*Callophrys mossii bayensis*). The host plant to this engaging little animal is the Broadleaf Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*) that has colonized the upper benches of the quarry. To the periphery of the quarry is prime habitat for the Mission Blue and Callippe Silverspot butterflies that are also listed and endangered by the federal government. The lower portion of this property is frog and wetland habitat. The quarry has a huge potential as a water resource through runoff and existing springs. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening and Regional Recreation.

**Callippe Hill and surrounding areas** are 75 acres to the east of San Bruno Mountain and is surrounded by housing developments that have encroached on critical Mission Blue Butterfly and Callippe Silverspot habitat. Included in this area are all undeveloped areas in and around the Northeast Ridge Development, Peking Handicraft property, Levinson property, PG&E marsh area and lands bordering Guadalupe Canyon Parkway and east of Carter Street. It's rich in biodiversity, home to rare native Franciscan grassland habitat and home to three rare and endangered butterfly species, the Mission Blue, the Callippe Silverspot, and the San Bruno Elfin. As with similar areas, it is threatened by the spread of invasive non-native plants. This area is perfect for regional recreation and possibly agriculture on the site of a former dairy farm. All of the open areas surrounding this area are critical habitat

and flight corridors that keep vital butterfly habitat from being fragmented. The Peking Handicraft and Levinson sub-areas, in addition to their high habitat value once restored, provide a unique opportunity to serve as a gateway to the San Bruno Mountain State and County Park. Some envision creating a demonstration farm and interpretive center on the site of the old ranch with trails leading up to the Mountain. This could serve as the base for grazing, a possible habitat management tool, on the Mountain. The area is within walking distance of San Francisco public transportation and is a key connector between the Mountain and the Brisbane Baylands. Restoring the PG&E marsh area greatly enhances the historic wetlands of the area and adds to its value not only as a unique habitat, but as part of the potential learning center. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening, Agricultural Lands and Regional Recreation.

**Brisbane Lagoon and surrounding areas includes** 150 acres including all of Brisbane Lagoon and associated shoreline, the Shoreline Trail, Fisherman's Park and remnant Guadalupe Creek wetlands and waterways draining into the Lagoon from Bayshore Blvd. and the Brisbane Firehouse, as well as areas under the Tunnel Road railroad bridge overpass and alongside the railroad tracks. The Lagoon is the last tidal water of San Francisco Bay that actually touches San Bruno Mountain along the Lagoon's western side. The Lagoon is a very valuable riparian area with many rare and common birds, both year-round and migratory, making this their home and/or nesting and resting area. It is tidal and a great fishing area which is critical to local recreation. This is an important natural resource in need of protection. Some envision a trail that circumnavigates the area in addition to ensuring the creation of protected areas for birds and a salt marsh. Fisherman's Park, located on the lagoon, is already heavily used for fishing and provides wonderful views of the Mountain and the City of Brisbane. The surrounding Bayfront and Bay Trail provide additional recreational opportunities that include kayaking, sailing and other activities. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening and Regional Recreation.

**Crocker Industrial Park, Guadalupe Creek and the Old Ranch Road Trail to the Dairy Ravine** includes approximately 300 acres and a 2.5 mile trail that loops around many of the Crocker Park Businesses. This trail provides a level and scenic route that makes the trail experience all the more enjoyable. The trailhead begins on Park Lane across the street from the Dog Park and adjacent to the Purcell Murray business. What used to be the Southern Pacific Rail Lines is now the trail's compacted rock surface, which is suitable for walking, jogging, or biking year-round. Along the trail, you can find park benches, mutt mitt dispensers, route and distance signage and trash receptacles. A portion of this trail includes the Cypress Lane Wetland that is home to the Pacific Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) and an ongoing restoration project in partnership with San Bruno Mountain Watch, the City of Brisbane and local businesses. The wetland is also home to several rare and uncommon plants including the last population in the area of horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*). Freshwater wetlands and creek side riparian habitat throughout the Bay Area, and particularly on the San Francisco Peninsula, have been drastically reduced due to urbanization. The habitat along the remaining perennial and seasonal creeks

on San Bruno Mountain support a wide variety of native wetland plant species, including significant Willow Riparian Forests that in turn support a diverse bird fauna. This plant community is important in providing crucial habitat for migrating birds, in particular neo-tropical migrants moving up and down the Pacific flyway. The wetlands of San Bruno Mountain still support the rare San Francisco Forktail Damselfly (*Ischnura gemina*) and the more common Pacific Tree Frog (*Pseudacris regilla*). The mountain's wetlands once supported the threatened California Red-legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*) and the endangered San Francisco Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) and it is our hope and expectation that they will once again. Daylighting and restoring more of Guadalupe Creek would greatly improve water quality in the Lagoon and the Bay as well as provide critical wetland habitat and enhance Crocker Park. This area also has beautiful seasonal waterfalls and the locally famous Crystal Cave. The entire area has islands of endangered butterfly habitat and is part of a vital flight corridor connecting the Northeast Ridge and the Callippe Silverspot populations between Callippe Hill and the rest of the range. It is also important watershed area that feed the whole upper Guadalupe Creek. Along the public areas of these paths are opportunities for restoration and greening with appropriate native plants currently grown from San Bruno Mountain seed stock. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening, Agricultural Lands and Regional Recreation.

**Icehouse Hill and Upper Brisbane Baylands** This area includes over 400 acres with Icehouse Hill, and Wetlands as well as the sites of the Machinery and Equipment and Mission Blue Nursery businesses and the drainage channel to the Bay. Icehouse Hill hosts an active horse ranch and is Callippe Silverspot habitat. The brick building that houses the Machinery and Equipment business, and the brick building at 40 Industrial Way are all historically significant. The Mission Blue Native Plant Nursery is toward the southern end of this area and is critical to habitat restoration on the Mountain. Furthermore, the area between Icehouse Hill and the Nursery is a seasonal wetland and an important trailhead connecting the Baylands to Crocker Park. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening Agricultural Lands and Regional Recreation.

**Brisbane and Baylands Circle Trail** This area includes Tunnel Road, Lagoon Way, Beatty Way, Alanna Way, Harney Way and the San Francisco Bay Trail including the east and west sides of Highway 101. It is our hope to complete a circle pedestrian and bicycle trail that connects Tunnel Road to Lagoon Way which would then connect to the Brisbane portion of the Bay Trail. Tunnel Road also connects Bayshore Blvd. and central Brisbane to a potential trail through the railroad tunnel to Crocker Park. This will all connect with the Caltrain stop on Tunnel Road and the SamTrans bus stop in Brisbane. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening Agricultural Lands and Regional Recreation.

### **PART 3: AREA CRITERIA**

## **A. Level of Consensus**

The pathways and parcels included in this nomination, as described above, are owned and operated by the City of Brisbane in addition to private property owners. The City voted on a resolution in support of including these pathways and parcels on July 17, 2014.

Within this proposed Brisbane Conservation Area, opportunities for conservation through multiple owners/managers should be pursued for additional key parcels. Active conservation efforts are likely for specific parcels.

## **B. Regional Significance**

Conservation of these areas would contribute to the preservation of critical resources in support of San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (Mountain) and open space within the City of Brisbane. San Bruno Mountain, located at the northern boundary of San Mateo County, comprise one of the largest open spaces in an urban setting in the United States. Creating additional conservation corridors between protected lands would provide connectors to public lands and provide access to a wealth of recreational, natural, cultural and scenic resources in the San Francisco Bay Area

By expanding the existing open space network in northern San Mateo County, conservation of the lands would provide connections for both people and wildlife on a regional scale and add contiguous protected open space to existing San Mateo County Park property and preserved land, thereby protecting their integrity. Protection and restoration would provide opportunity to improve and expand habitat for struggling species and could regionally improve the status of these populations.

## **C. Urgency**

San Bruno Mountain (including Sign Hill) is a 3,600-acre island of biodiversity surrounded by a sea of urbanization. Located just south of San Francisco, it's the largest and closest wilderness to a population of over one million people. Encompassing grasslands, ancient oak forests, and riparian habitats, parts of San Bruno Mountain are remarkably intact – it is home to 13 rare and endangered species and three endangered butterflies. In the area remains intact grassland, among which grasslands statewide are disappearing to almost none. However, its native ecosystems are under constant attack from development, invasion of exotic species, and biological imbalances due to global warming.

The most pervasive threat on San Bruno Mountain today is the invasion of exotic species. Removed from their natural ecosystems, these pernicious invaders have no natural predators and can overtake native environments in one season. The grassland habitats of the endangered Mission Blue butterfly and the Callippe Silverspot butterfly are particularly susceptible to this. Both of these butterflies were once prolific in the Bay Area. The Callippe Silverspot is now *only* found on San

Bruno Mountain, and the Mission Blue lives in only five spots, with San Bruno Mountain's population being the largest. Unless humans proactively intervene in protection of these species, they and their habitats will face extinction.

The potential extinction of these butterflies represents a wider, global threat that is rapidly becoming a crisis. Scientists estimate that 40% of the Earth's species have died out in the last 25 years. The best way to communicate the urgency of this loss is to introduce people to an intact ecosystem *near where they live*, so that they can become intimate with it and with the factors that threaten its survival. This way, the general population can understand the ramifications of the global loss of biodiversity in a personal and real way.

Three rare and endangered butterflies struggle to survive on San Bruno Mountain - the Mission Blue, the San Bruno Elfin and the Callippe Silverspot. All are federally listed as endangered and San Bruno Mountain is the only place on the planet where these three species coexist. These rare butterflies have very specific habitat requirements - and butterfly habitat on San Bruno Mountain is under constant threat. Loss of habitat means loss of butterflies.

These three butterflies have several things in common: all are subspecies of more common butterflies; all are **host plant-specific** - see description below; all have limited range; all have very short adult stages; all have **one-year life cycles** - explanation of stages below; and all find their largest population here on San Bruno Mountain.

Butterflies require both nectar plants to feed adults and host plants to house and feed larvae (caterpillars). Many butterflies use a variety of plants (polyphagous butterflies) as host plants and those species tend not to be endangered - they have an easier time and can adapt to varied habitats.

Host-specific butterflies have a harder time—some may be able to use more than one species from one plant genus (the Mission Blue can use three different species of lupine), but frequently butterflies will rely solely on one plant species to lay their eggs and feed the larvae (caterpillars). The Callippe Silverspot, for example, must use the California Golden Violet (*Viola pedunculata*) and the San Bruno Elfin must use the Pacific Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*). Consequently, the disappearance of the host plant, for any reason, spells disaster - and the extermination of the species.

Habitat is critical to San Bruno Mountain's butterflies. The major threats to loss of habitat are development, non-native invasive plants, and natural scrub succession. Plant succession is a natural process where a few species of plants expand to dominate a habitat when they have the opportunity and no negative factors. Succession can be slowed and reversed using a strategy of controlled burns, which also benefits the required host plants. All three species of endangered butterflies evolved with fire being a natural part of their environment and have adapted by

spending the majority of their life cycle on the ground or in the ground around their host plant. In areas where burning is not feasible, we turn to other tools such as grazing and selective manual clearing.

While we no longer have large swaths of sweeping grasslands on the San Francisco Peninsula to support large populations of these three endangered butterflies, we still have the opportunity to enhance their chances for survival as species. This depends not only on the continued vigilance in the care of already preserved areas, but by enhancing the yet to be conserved areas and the multitude of “habitat islands” that help to make a larger, contiguous home for numerous threatened species, not just butterflies.

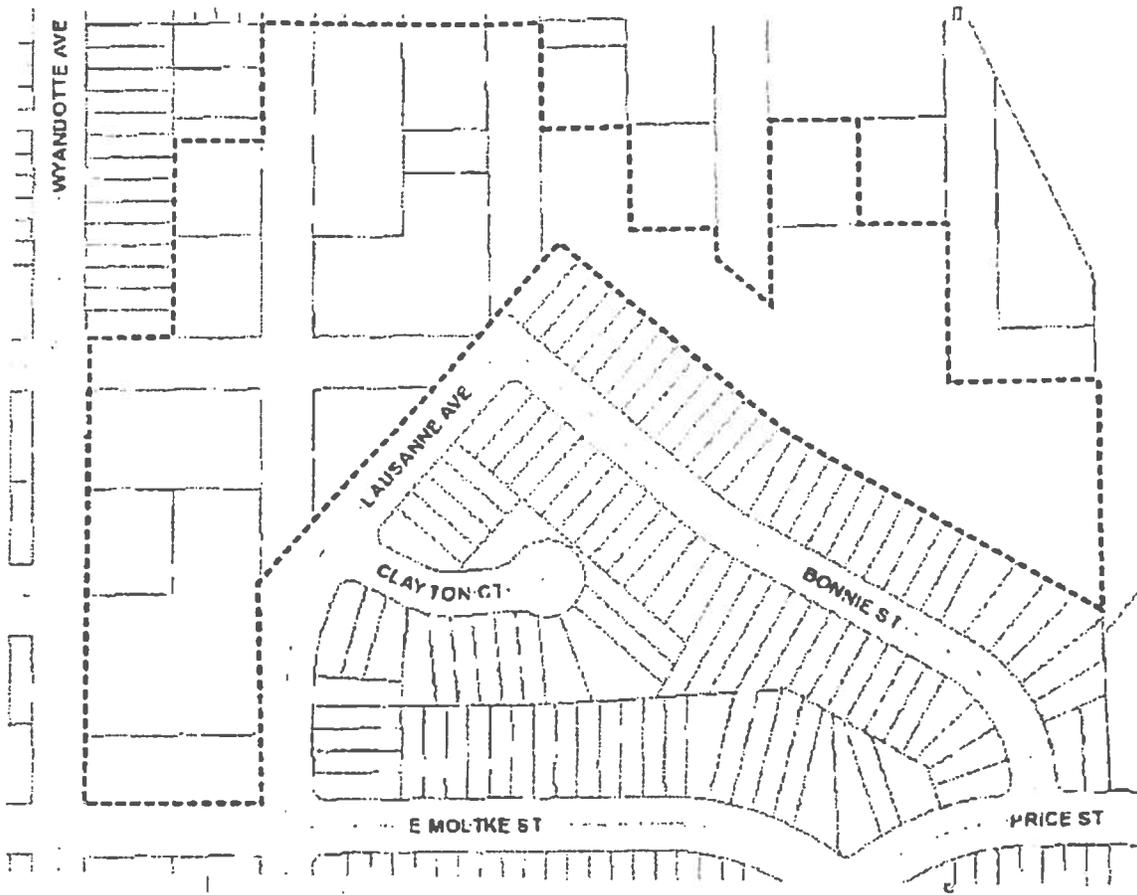
Fragmentation of remaining habitat is a huge threat to most species’ survival. According to Dr. E.O. Wilson, Professor Emeritus Harvard University and one of the world’s leading scientist, when a species habitat is reduced by 10%, their viability is reduced by 50% and this reduction formula continues to apply until the species is extirpated from that habitat. When it is their last habitat, the species becomes extinct.

“Species are disappearing at an accelerating rate through human action, primarily habitat destruction but also pollution and the introduction of exotic species into residual natural environments. I have said that a fifth or more of the species of plants and animals could vanish or be doomed to early extinction by the year 2020 unless better efforts are made to save them. This estimate comes from the known quantitative relation between the area of habitats and the diversity that habitats can sustain... In the world as a whole, extinction rates are already hundreds or thousands of times higher than before the coming of man. They cannot be balanced by new evolution in any period of time that has meaning for the human race.

“Why should we care? What difference does it make if some species are extinguished, if even half of all the species on earth disappear? Let me count the ways. New sources of scientific information will be lost. Vast potential biological wealth will be destroyed. Still undeveloped medicines, crops, pharmaceuticals, timber fibers, pulp, soil-restoring vegetation, petroleum substitutes, and other products and amenities will never come to light...

“It is easy to overlook the services that conserved ecosystems provide humanity. They enrich the soil and create the very air we breathe. Without these amenities, the remaining tenure on Earth of the human race would be nasty and brief. The life-sustaining matrix is built of green plants with legions of microorganisms and mostly small, obscure animals—in other words, weeds and bugs. Such organisms support the world with efficiency because they are so diverse, allowing them to divide labor and swarm over every square meter of the earth’s surface...

“To disregard the diversity of life is to risk catapulting ourselves into an alien environment. We will have become like the pilot whales that inexplicably beach themselves on New England shores... Humanity coevolved with the rest of life on this particular planet... As extinction spreads, some of the lost forms prove to be keystone species, whose disappearance brings down other species and triggers a ripple effect. The loss of a keystone species is like a drill accidentally striking a power line. It causes lights to go out all over.” Dr. E. O. Wilson.



Lands to be included in the San Bruno Mountain  
Priority Conservation Area

## RESOLUTION 2014-32

### **A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISBANE SUPPORTING THE APPLICATION OF SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN AND CORRESPONDING AREAS AS A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA**

**WHEREAS**, in 2007 the Association for Bay Area Governments (ABAG) in partnership with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) formed the Focusing Our Vision or “FOCUS” program to strengthen environmental protection and conservation of natural lands in the San Francisco Bay Area;

**WHEREAS**, Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) are areas of regional significance providing communities and inhabiting natural wildlife with essential natural resources in addition to scenic, recreational, and ecological values for the area;

**WHEREAS**, San Bruno Mountain stands as an open-space island surrounded by urban development and its 2,326 acres of mountainous landscape contains natural environments critical to the ecosystems of wildlife and plants;

**WHEREAS**, San Bruno Mountain is the repository of three endangered butterflies, rare amphibians and snakes, and numerous local, regional, and national rare plants;

**WHEREAS**, San Bruno Mountain offers recreational trails, waterways, bike paths, and state parks to surrounding communities;

**WHEREAS**, access to and across the mountain is presently limited;

**WHEREAS**, there is potential for the expansion of trails and wildlife corridors connecting San Bruno Mountain to San Francisco Bay as well as to other parks, greenways, and open areas from all sides of the mountain;

**WHEREAS**, the proposed San Bruno Mountain PCA includes San Bruno Mountain and other adjacent properties including but not limited to Crocker Park trails and portions of the Brisbane Baylands & Lagoon providing opportunities for enhanced public access, wildlife corridors, and connectivity to San Francisco Bay;

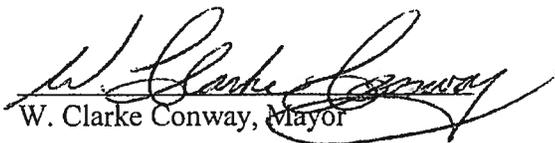
**WHEREAS**, increased connectivity between different regions of San Bruno Mountain and surrounding communities will promote recreational and restoration efforts for the included areas;

**WHEREAS**, the FOCUS program currently designates a total of seven PCAs in the County of San Mateo;

**WHEREAS**, adoption of a PCA does not change the zoning, general plan, or other land use designations of the geographic area encompassed by the PCA with local jurisdictions retaining full land use control;

**WHEREAS**, designation of San Bruno Mountain as a regional priority conservation area will open grant funding opportunities for future conservation, restoration, and recreational projects dedicated to the preservation of the region;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Council of the City of Brisbane that the Council supports the application of San Bruno Mountain and corresponding areas as a regional priority conservation area.

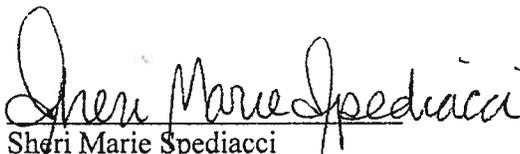
  
W. Clarke Conway, Mayor

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution 2014-32 was duly and regularly adopted at a regular meeting of the Brisbane City Council on July 17, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmember Liu, O'Connell, and Mayor Conway

NOES: None

ABSENT: Councilmembers Lentz and Miller

  
Sheri Marie Spediacci  
City Clerk

# *City of Brisbane*

## *Agenda Report*

To: City Council via City Manager

From: Fanny Yang via Clay Holstine, City Manager

Subject: Priority Conservation Area Application

Date: July 17, 2014

**Purpose:**

Present the Resolution and Priority Conservation Area application packet to the Council.

**Recommendation:**

Request adoption of Resolution No. 2014-32 approving the application of San Bruno Mountain and corresponding areas as PCAs

**Background:**

Established in 2007, the Priority Conservation Area (PCA) Program is a collaborative initiative between the Association for Bay Area Governments (ABAG), the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) identifying key, regional, spaces in the Bay Area for environmental conservation and protection.

The PCA program encourages collaboration between public agencies, local governments, and nonprofit organizations. More than 100 PCAs were nominated and on July 17, 2008, the first set of priority conservation areas was designated. Nominations are reviewed by ABAG staff, local governments, and regional committees.

**Discussion:**

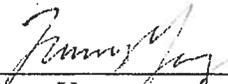
Designating San Bruno Mountain and corresponding areas as a priority conservation area is an environmentally, responsible move preserving one of the Bay Area's natural landmarks. The mountain offers not only recreational activities for local residents, but also provides ecologically, critical habitats for the region's wildlife.

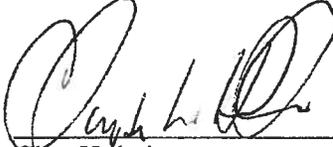
**Fiscal Impact:**

There are grant opportunities such as the One Bay Area Grant (OBAG) that specifically allocates funds for conservation and preservation efforts in designated PCAs.

**Measure of Success:**

The City of Brisbane will join other participating Bay Area cities in designating environmentally, significant, regional areas, adding to the total of eight PCAs in San Mateo County.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Fanny Yang  
Administrative Intern

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clay Holstine  
City Manager

**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Priority Conservation Area Designation**  
**Application Form**

Enter information in the spaces provided. E-mail this completed application form and attachments requested as part of this form to ABAG Planning **by May 30, 2015**. If e-mailing is not possible, a hard copy of materials can be mailed to PCA Applications, Association of Bay Area Governments, P.O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050.

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Proposed Name	Daly City Dunes
Description	Ancient Inland Sand Dune
Location (include map and text description)	City of Daly City adjacent to San Bruno Mt.
Total Acreage	Approximately 10 acres

**PART 2: SPONSOR(S)**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization	City of Daly City
Staff Person	Tatum Mothershead
Address	333 – 90 <sup>th</sup> St., Daly City, CA 94015
Phone Number(s)	(650)991-8034
E-mail address	tmothershead@dalycity.org
Partnering Agency(ies)/Organization(s)	San Bruno Mt. Watch/County of San Mateo

**PART 3: DESIGNATION**

***Selected Designation*** – Select one or more designation for the proposed PCA

**Natural Landscapes**     **Agricultural Lands**     **Urban Greening**     **Regional Recreation**

**PART 4: BENEFITS**

***Primary Benefit(s)*** – Select one or more benefits and co-benefits for the proposed PCA

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**PART 5: ATTACHMENTS**

*Required*

1. Copy of adopted resolution by City Council, Board of Supervisors, or Open Space or Park District Board.
2. Attach a map showing the proposed general area boundaries and location. Include other relevant information, such as topography or an aerial photograph, to show the context for protection of this area.
3. Provide text, data/maps that demonstrate primary benefit(s) of the relevant designation and co-benefit(s).
4. Copy of public notification at which resolution was adopted
5. Copy of notification of PCA nomination to jurisdictions in which PCA is located

*Optional*

6. Letters of Support from partner agencies or organizations (*not required*)
7. Additional data, maps, supportive local policies (*not required*)

For questions regarding the application form, please contact JoAnna Bullock at 510 464-7968 or joannab@abag.ca.gov

# ATTACHMENT 1

## Priority Conservation Area Designation Application Form

As part of the broader Plan Bay Area Implementation effort, over the past six months, ABAG staff worked with local jurisdictions, the ABAG Administrative Committee, and stakeholders to develop a PCA program update. The update includes more detailed guidelines for PCA applications, review, and adoption.

This updated application process introduces four types of PCA designation to recognize the role of different kinds of PCAs in supporting the vitality of the region's natural systems, rural economy, and human health. Applicants will select a designation type for each PCA being nominated. The updated application also asks applicants to identify benefits and potential co-benefits for each designation. Applicants are required to discuss how the PCA provides these benefits – referencing data and maps. ABAG has provided a table of resources to assist applicants in this process. For existing PCAs, ABAG staff will fill out the form with information on file for each PCA, pre-select designations and benefits, and ask the PCA sponsor to review, verify, approve or revise the information.

Sponsors of existing PCAs can reference original applications to meet the requirements. Jurisdictions seeking to remove an existing PCA do not need to take any action other than choosing not to submit a new application for the PCA.

### **Timeline for New and Updated PCA Applications**

**June 2014:** PCA Program update – including Application Process and PCA designations – recommended by the RPC to the Executive Board for adoption.

**July 2014:** PCA Program update adopted by Executive Board

August 1, 2014: Beginning of PCA application period. New and existing PCA's must submit application. Existing PCAs can reference portions of previous PCA applications (i.e. adopted resolution to support by local jurisdiction) to meet relevant requirements.

**May 30, 2015:** Deadline for PCA applications. Existing PCA designations will be removed if no application has been filed.

**June 2015:** Following staff review, RPC recommends PCA nominations to the Executive Board for adoption.

**July 2015:** Executive Board adopts PCA nominations recommended for adoption by the RPC

For questions regarding the application form, please contact JoAnna Bullock at 510 464-7968 or [joannab@abag.ca.gov](mailto:joannab@abag.ca.gov).

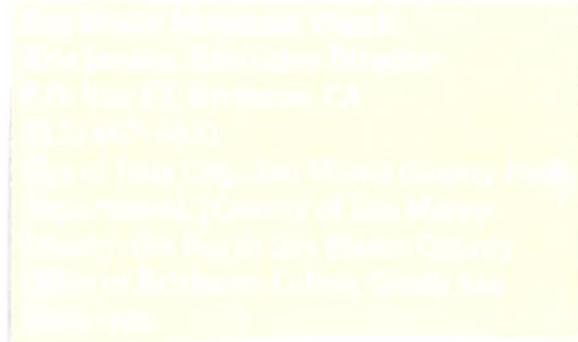
**FOCUS PROGRAM: Priority Conservation Area Designation  
Draft Nomination Form**

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Area Name: Daly City Dunes  
Area Location: City of Daly City, adjacent to San Bruno Mountain State and County Park  
Total Acreage: Approximately 10 acres

**PART 2: NOMINEE CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization:  
Contact Person:  
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Partnering Agencies/Organizations:



**Natural Landscapes**—areas critical to the functioning of wildlife and plant habitats, aquatic ecosystems and the region’s water supply and quality. Examples: wetland restoration, riparian corridor protection.

**Agricultural Lands**—farmland, grazing land and timberland that support the region’s agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture. Example: conservation easements.

**Urban Greening**—existing and potential green spaces in cities that improve community health, capture carbon emissions, address stormwater, and enhance the public realm.

Example: urban portion of riparian corridors, potential sites for parks and community gardens.

**Regional Recreation**—existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities. Examples: regional trail networks, areas for potential regional park expansion.

Area Description

This proposed Priority Conservation Area includes lands in the City of Daly City adjacent to San Bruno Mountain State and County Park. This undeveloped land would include both private (Area A.) and city owned land (Area B). The land surrounding San Bruno Mountain State and County Park is densely developed with little opportunity for Park expansion or open space corridors. Inclusion of these undeveloped properties is important to the ecology and preservation of the Park as

a whole. These two properties also represent a contiguous expansion of the natural areas from the park.

Area A includes approximately 3.5 acres of property owned by Richard Haskins that is in the final stages of being donated to the County of San Mateo to be included as part of the San Bruno Mountain State and County Park. This land is surrounded by J.F.K. Middle School to the east, San Bruno Mountain State and County Park to the north, undeveloped private property to the west and a housing development running along Bonnie Street to the south.

Area B includes the City of Daly City owned 4.0 acre Hillside Park. This land borders Lausanne Av. to the east; Wyandotte Av. to the north and west; and a housing development to the south bordered by Price St.

### **PART 3: AREA CRITERIA**

#### **A. Level of Consensus (Daly City)**

The parcels included in this nomination include Hillside Park, a 4.0 acre park owned and operated by the City of Daly City and the 3.5 acre Haskins property which is in the final stages of being transferred to the County of San Mateo for inclusion in the San Bruno Mountain State and County Park. The city council of the City of Daly City voted on a resolution in support of the inclusion of these two properties on February 23, 2015.

This parcel is in walking distance of seven schools: Hilldale School (private- owner of the 'Dune' site adjacent to the north), four elementary schools, one middle school, and three high schools.

Within this proposed Daly City Dunes Conservation Area, opportunities for conservation through multiple owners/managers should be pursued for key parcels. Active conservation efforts are likely for specific parcels.

#### **B. Regional Significance**

Conservation of these areas would contribute to the preservation of critical resources in support of San Bruno Mountain which is located at the northern boundary of San Mateo County and is one of the largest open spaces in an urban setting in the United States. Creating additional conservation corridors between protected lands would provide connectors to public lands and provide access to a wealth of recreational, natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Daly City Dunes are the remnants of ancient sand dunes formed from 80,000 to 125,000 years ago during the Pleistocene Epoch as part of the Colma Formation. Sand deposition occurred during an interglacial period when sea level with much higher than it is today. This higher water level from melted glaciers made the

northern San Francisco Peninsula an island separated from the southern peninsula by a narrow stretch of water connecting the ocean to the Bay.

The Dunes provide habitat to several rare, threatened or endangered species. Three of these are the seriously endangered San Francisco Lessingia (*Lessingia germanorum*), the fairly endangered San Francisco Campion (*Silene verecunda* ssp. *verecunda*) and the rare San Francisco Spineflower (Chorizanthe cuspidata var. cuspidate). Other plants endemic to the Dunes include, but are not limited to, the Davy's Fairyfan (*Clarkia davyi*), Chamisso bush lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*), Mock Heather (*Ericameria ericoides*), California Phacelia (*Phacelia californica*), Goldenrod (*Solidago spathulata*), Dune Knotweed (*Polygonum paronychia*), Dune Gilia (*Gilia capitata* ssp. *chamissonis*).

What is incredibly special about the Daly City Dunes, however, is that this habitat supports the only remaining, naturally occurring, population of the rare and endangered San Francisco Lessingia (*Lessingia germanorum*) outside of the Presidio in San Francisco. In recognition of its rare status, the San Francisco Lessingia was protected as an endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act in 1997.

On the eastern edges of the Dunes and in a canyon to the east, resides a large colony of the Dutchman's Pipe Vine (*Aristolochia californica*) host plant to the Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly (*Battus philenor*). They are active on the Dunes from Spring until Summer.'

The San Francisco Lessingia, an annual herb in the sunflower family, once occurred throughout San Francisco's vast dune system. Like many dune plants, it thrives in open sandy areas subject to being disturbed—thus reducing the competition from both invasive species and other natives. But it is not immune to the threats of habitat loss due to development, or the many other potential dangers resulting from human activities and their ecological consequences.

Parcels at the heart of these rare dunes are privately owned and are currently threatened with development. A recently purchased property is slated for a school classroom extension, a new ball field and up to twenty-five parking spots. This construction would require a large retaining wall and extensive grading. The planned development, involving addition of street access, would fragment the dune area and make much of the remaining area vulnerable to more building and habitat destruction.

In the upper reaches of the dune area there is another important feature—a shellmound from the indigenous Ohlone people. This shellmound has been documented and registered with the State of California. Such sites are considered sacred, and there are laws governing how they are treated. It takes vigilance and public will to assure that the laws are followed, and that these sites are treated with the respect they deserve.

The reasons to preserve this unique feature of San Bruno Mountain are obvious: preserving biodiversity leads to a healthier ecosystem; open spaces provide a sense of well-being; and future generations should be able to continue to enjoy San Bruno Mountain as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. We hope to convince the owners of the threatened parcels of the value of saving this rare treasure. It would be a wonderful legacy gift to the people of Daly City and the Bay Area if they were to work with us to preserve this unique area.

By expanding the existing open space network in northern San Mateo County, conservation of the lands would provide connections for both people and wildlife on a regional scale and add contiguous protected open space to existing San Mateo County Park property and preserved land, thereby protecting their integrity. Protection and restoration would provide opportunity to improve and expand habitat for struggling species and could regionally improve the status of these populations. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening and Regional Recreation.

### C. Urgency

There are continuous threats to parcels in the proposed Daly City Dunes Conservation Area. It is adjacent to residential development pressures and numerous active development proposals. Further development of these parcels could potentially have detrimental effects on regional sensitive species possibly destroying or fragmenting habitat. There are many indirect impacts from development as well such as proliferation of invasive non-native plant and animal species, water pollution and increased storm run-off.

It is essential that the land be protected to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects of development that could threaten the integrity of the adjacent parkland and put species at risk.

**RESOLUTION NO. 2014-45  
OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF COLMA**

**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN  
AS A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA**

The City Council of the Town of Colma resolves as follows:

**1. Background.**

(a) To conserve and enhance the outstanding open-space and endangered species habitat resources of San Bruno Mountain, and for the benefit of both the environment and the people living in the region, San Bruno Mountain Watch seeks to achieve a Priority Conservation Area (PCA) designation for portions of San Bruno Mountain as shown in Exhibit A. Although no portions of Colma are contained within the proposed PCA boundary, the Town's approval of the proposed Resolution would be helpful to San Bruno Mountain Watch in obtaining PCA recognition for the San Bruno Mountain Region.

(b) Priority Conservation Area (PCA) is a category defined by the One Bay Area regional interagency sustainability consortium. One Bay Area is a program of the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). Once recognized as a PCA, agencies within the PCA are eligible for One Bay Area's PCA Grant Program. The designation will likely increase funding opportunities for San Bruno Mountain Watch from other foundations and programs that seek to encourage open space and the public's access to it, and native habitat preservation.

(c) Consensus-building and producing evidence of consensus is a primary task towards receiving PCA designation, and although no portions of Colma are contained within the proposed PCA boundary, the Town's approval of the proposed Resolution would be helpful to San Bruno Mountain Watch in obtaining PCA recognition for the San Bruno Mountain Region.

**2. Findings.** The City Council finds that:

(a) Priority Conservation Areas (PCA's) are regionally significant areas which provide the inhabiting wildlife with natural resources, and provide the community with scenic, recreational, and ecological resources;

(b) San Bruno Mountain stands as an open-space island surrounded by urban development and its 2,326 acres of mountainous landscape contains natural environments critical to the ecosystems of wildlife and plants;

(c) Access to and across the mountain is presently limited and there is potential for numerous trails and wildlife corridors connecting other parks, greenways and open areas from all sides of the mountain;

(d) Designation of San Bruno Mountain as a regional PCA under the Association of Bay Area Government's One Bay Area program will open grant funding opportunities for future



conservation, restoration, and recreational projects dedicated to the preservation in San Mateo County; and

(e) No portions of Colma are contained within the proposed San Bruno Mountain Priority Conservation Area (PCA).

**3. Order**

The City Council of the Town of Colma supports the designation of San Bruno Mountain as a Priority Conservation Area and instructs the City Manager to forward a true copy to Association of Bay Area Governments.

**Certification of Adoption**

I certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2014-45 was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the Town of Colma held on October 8, 2014 by the following vote:

Name	Counted toward Quorum			Not Counted toward Quorum	
	Aye	No	Abstain	Present, Recused	Absent
Helen Fisicaro, Mayor	X				
Raquel Gonzalez, Vice Mayor	X				
Joanne F. del Rosario	X				
Joseph Silva	X				
Diana Colvin	X				
<i>Voting Tally</i>	5	0			

Dated 10/30/14

Helen Fisicaro  
Helen Fisicaro, Mayor

Attest: Sean Rabe  
Sean Rabe, City Clerk

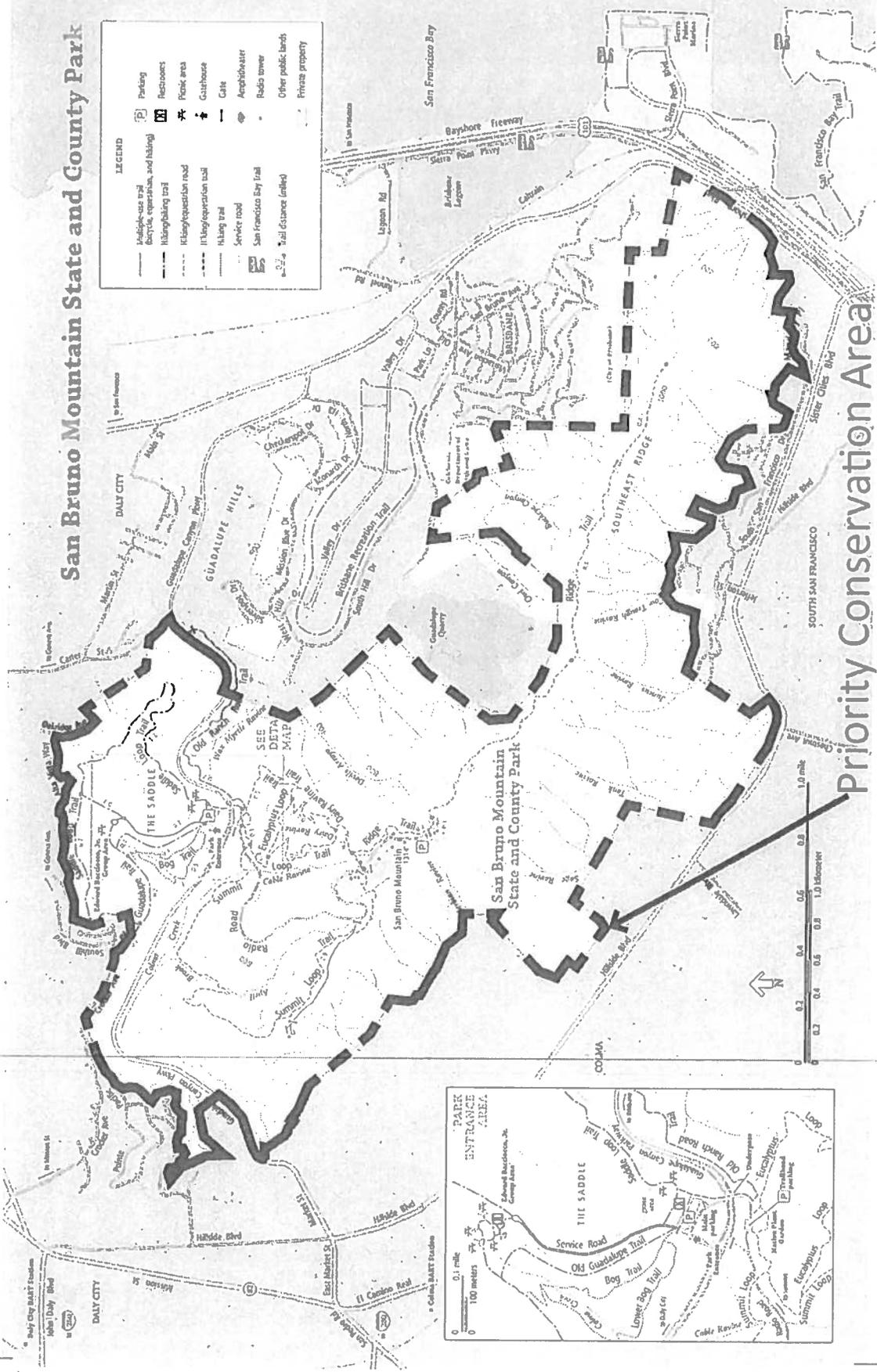
Attachment: Exhibit A, PCA Area



# San Bruno Mountain State and County Park

**LEGEND**

—	Highways (2-lane, 4-lane, expressway, and tolling)	Ⓟ	Parking
- - -	Hiking/traveling trail	Ⓜ	Restrooms
- · - · -	Hiking/quester's road	Ⓢ	Picnic area
- · - · -	Hiking/quester's trail	Ⓜ	Cathouse
- · - · -	Hiking trail	Ⓜ	Gate
- · - · -	Service road	Ⓜ	Amphitheater
Ⓜ	San Francisco Bay Trail	Ⓜ	Radio tower
Ⓜ	Trail distance limited	Ⓜ	Other public bench
Ⓜ		Ⓜ	Private property



Priority Conservation Area  
(PCA) Boundary

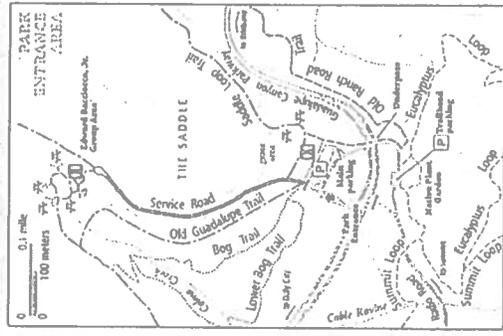


EXHIBIT A



RESOLUTION NO. 15-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALY CITY SUPPORTING  
THE APPLICATION OF SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN AND CORRESPONDING AREAS AS  
A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA

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WHEREAS, in 2007 the association for Bay Area Governments (ABAG) in partnership with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) formed the Focusing Our Vision or "FOCUS" program to strengthen environmental protection and conservation of natural lands in the San Francisco Bay Area;

WHEREAS, the Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) are areas of regional significance and providing communities and inhabiting wildlife with essential natural resources in addition to scenic, recreational, and ecological values for the area;

WHEREAS, San Bruno Mountain stands as an open-space island surrounded by urban development and its 2,326 acres on mountainous landscapes contains natural environments critical to the ecosystems of wildlife and plants;

WHEREAS, existing, and potential San Bruno Mountain corridors to current, and future restored habitat, is crucial to endangered, and other species, for increased migration and adaptation to climate change;

WHEREAS, San Bruno Mountain is the repository for three endangered butterflies, rare amphibians and snakes, and numerous local, regional, and national rare plants;

WHEREAS, San Bruno Mountain offers recreational trails, waterways, and bike paths and State and County parks to surrounding communities;

WHEREAS, access to and across San Bruno Mountain is presently limited;

WHEREAS, there is potential for expansion for trails and wildlife corridors connecting San Bruno Mountain to San Francisco Bay, as well as to the Pacific Ocean, other parks, greenways, and open areas from all sides of the Mountain;

WHEREAS, the proposed San Bruno Mountain PCA includes San Bruno Mountain County and State Park, Hillside Park and property currently owned by Richard Haskins proposed to be dedicated to the County of San Mateo (APNs 003-404-070 and 003-460-280);

WHEREAS, the PCA would be adjacent to the existing neighborhoods of Hillside, Crocker, Southern Hills, and Bayshore and has access to Bay Area Rapid Transit, Sam Trans, and the Bayshore shuttle service;

WHEREAS, connectivity between different regions of San Bruno Mountain and connected communities will promote recreational and restoration efforts for the included area;

WHEREAS, the FOCUS program currently designates seven PCAs in the County of San Mateo County,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Daly City City Council that the Council supports the application of San Bruno Mountain County and State Park and corresponding areas as a regional priority conservation area (map attached)

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a Resolution adopted by the City Council of Daly City, California, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2015, by the following vote of the members thereof:

AYES, and in favor thereof, Councilmembers: Canepa, Christensen, Guingona

Torres, Buenaventura

NOES, Councilmembers: None

ABSENT, Councilmembers: None

  
\_\_\_\_\_

CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF DALY CITY

APPROVED:

RAYMOND A. BUENAVENTURA  
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DALY CITY

**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Priority Conservation Area Designation**  
**Application Form**

Enter information in the spaces provided. E-mail this completed application form and attachments requested as part of this form to ABAG Planning **by May 30, 2015**. If e-mailing is not possible, a hard copy of materials can be mailed to PCA Applications, Association of Bay Area Governments, P.O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050.

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Proposed Name	Sign Hill
Description	City Park and Host to Endangered Species
Location (include map and text description)	South San Francisco adjacent to San Bruno Mt.
Total Acreage	Approximately 75 acres

**PART 2: SPONSOR(S)**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization	City of South San Francisco
Staff Person	Mike Futrell
Address	400 Grand Av., South San Francisco, CA 94083
Phone Number(s)	(650)877-8500
E-mail address	Mike.futrell@ssf.net
Partnering Agency(ies)/Organization(s)	San Bruno Mt. Watch/County of San Mateo

**PART 3: DESIGNATION**

**Selected Designation** – Select one or more designation for the proposed PCA

**Natural Landscapes**     **Agricultural Lands**     **Urban Greening**     **Regional Recreation**

**PART 4: BENEFITS**

**Primary Benefit(s)** – Select one or more benefits and co-benefits for the proposed PCA

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**PART 5: ATTACHMENTS**

*Required*

1. Copy of adopted resolution by City Council, Board of Supervisors, or Open Space or Park District Board.
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3. Provide text, data/maps that demonstrate primary benefit(s) of the relevant designation and co-benefit(s).
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*Optional*

6. Letters of Support from partner agencies or organizations (*not required*)
7. Additional data, maps, supportive local policies (*not required*)

For questions regarding the application form, please contact JoAnna Bullock at 510 464-7968 or joannab@abag.ca.gov

# ATTACHMENT 1

## Priority Conservation Area Designation Application Form

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### **Timeline for New and Updated PCA Applications**

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For questions regarding the application form, please contact JoAnna Bullock at 510 464-7968 or [joannab@abag.ca.gov](mailto:joannab@abag.ca.gov).

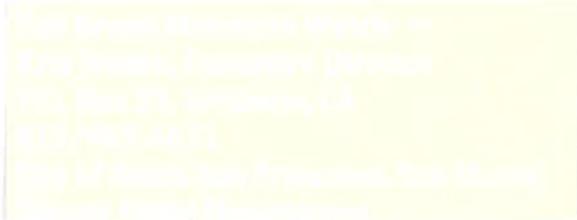
**FOCUS PROGRAM: Priority Conservation Area Designation  
Nomination Form**

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Area Name: City of South San Francisco  
Area Location: City of South San Francisco, adjacent to San Bruno Mountain State and County Park  
Total Acreage: Approximately 75 acres

**PART 2: NOMINEE CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization:  
Contact Person:  
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Partnering Agencies/Organizations:



**Natural Landscapes**—areas critical to the functioning of wildlife and plant habitats, aquatic ecosystems and the region’s water supply and quality. Examples: wetland restoration, riparian corridor protection.

**Agricultural Lands**—farmland, grazing land and timberland that support the region’s agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture. Example: conservation easements.

**Urban Greening**—existing and potential green spaces in cities that improve community health, capture carbon emissions, address stormwater, and enhance the public realm. Example: urban portion of riparian corridors, potential sites for parks and community gardens.

**Regional Recreation**—existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities. Examples: regional trail networks, areas for potential regional park expansion.

Area Description

This proposed Priority Conservation Area (PCA) includes lands in the City of South San Francisco adjacent to San Bruno Mountain State and County Park, Sign Hill Park, Orange Park, the Centennial Way Bike Path and the South San Francisco portion of the Bay Trail. This proposed PCA includes corridors through South San Francisco that pass through two Priority Development Areas, include bicycle pathways, the South San Francisco portion of the Bay Trail and thoroughfares that lead to and intersect with San Bruno Mountain State and County Parks as well as Sign Hill Park and Orange Park (both owned and operated by the City of South San Francisco). The thoroughfares are primarily roads currently owned and operated by the City of South San Francisco and the Centennial Way Bike Path. The land through which

these thoroughfares pass is densely developed with little opportunity for park expansion or open space corridors. Inclusion of these parks, pathways and thoroughfares will “improve access to neighborhood parks in areas with high park need,” will connect residents of South San Francisco to proposed regional trails.

**Sign Hill Park** is 44.7 acres of undeveloped open space with three parcels on the west side of the hill being privately owned. The park includes five hiking trails and three trailheads (end of Poplar Avenue; end of Ridgeview Court; and the steps above Spruce Avenue at Diamond Avenue and Telford Avenue). The park is also home to the famous “*South San Francisco the Industrial City*” sign that was installed in 1923 and was placed on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources in 1996.

Over 70 native plants have been documented on the Sign Hill site and it’s one of only six places in the world where colonies of the endangered Mission Blue butterfly survive. It’s rich in biodiversity, home to rare native Franciscan grassland habitat and home to three rare and endangered butterfly species, the Mission Blue, the Callippe Silverspot, and the San Bruno Elfin. As with similar areas, it is threatened by the spread of invasive non-native plants. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening and Regional Recreation.

**Orange Memorial Park** is South San Francisco’s centrally located 28 acres flagship community park. It’s amenities include an indoor swimming pool; the Fernekes Recreation Building; a Sculpture Garden; tennis, bocce, and basketball courts; picnic areas (including shelter); two playgrounds; baseball, softball, and soccer fields; a skate park; artist studios; a dog park; three sets of restrooms; and is adjacent to the Centennial Way bicycle and pedestrian trail. The Orange Park Master Plan identifies an opportunity to expand the park by developing adjacent vacant property owned by the City of South San Francisco, demolishing the old Corporation Yard temporarily being used as artist studios; and acquiring land owned by CalWater. Colma Creek, which was channelized many years ago, bisects the park.

Chestnut Av. between Mission Rd. and Hillside Blvd. is the western most pathway to be included in this PCA, the path continues along Hillside Blvd (which abuts the southernmost portion of San Bruno Mountain State and County Park and includes two trailheads) and continues to the east as Sister Cities Blvd. This pathway will merge into Oyster Point Blvd. and connect with the South San Francisco portion of the Bay Trail. Midway on this portion of the Bay Trail the path connects to Grand Ave. heading west through downtown South San Francisco to Chestnut Av. intersecting three north/south pathways. Orange Av. connects Orange Park and the Centennial Way Bike Path in the south of the City to Sign Hill Park and a trailhead in the north. Spruce Av. similarly runs from the Centennial Way Bike Path to Hillside Blvd and directly to trailheads for both Sign Hill Park and San Bruno Mountain State and County Park. Finally, the Linden Av. Pathway runs from the southern portion of the City at the San Bruno boarder to Hillside Blvd. in the north connecting to the Mountain.

These pathways represent critical thoroughfares that connect major transit hubs that include BART, CalTrain and SamTrans to walking, biking and automobile pathways to take people to the Mountain, Sign Hill Orange Park and the San Francisco Bay Trail. These parcels provide Natural Landscapes, Urban Greening and Regional Recreation.

Along the public areas of these paths are opportunities for restoration and greening with appropriate native plants currently grown from San Bruno Mountain seed stock.

### **PART 3: AREA CRITERIA**

#### **A. Level of Consensus**

The pathways and parcels included in this nomination, as described above, are owned and operated by the City of South San Francisco. The City voted on a resolution in support of including these pathways and parcels on February 25, 2015.

Within this proposed South San Francisco Conservation Area, opportunities for conservation through multiple owners/managers should be pursued for additional key parcels on North Sign Hill. Active conservation efforts are likely for specific parcels.

#### **B. Regional Significance**

Conservation of these areas would contribute to the preservation of critical resources in support of San Bruno Mountain State and County Park (Mountain), Sign Hill Park, the South San Francisco portion of the Bay Trail and the Centennial Way Bike Path. These areas, located at the northern boundary of San Mateo County, comprise one of the largest open spaces in an urban setting in the United States. Creating additional conservation corridors between protected lands would provide connectors to public lands and provide access to a wealth of recreational, natural, cultural and scenic resources in the San Francisco Bay Area

By expanding the existing open space network in northern San Mateo County, conservation of the lands would provide connections for both people and wildlife on a regional scale and add contiguous protected open space to existing San Mateo County Park property and preserved land, thereby protecting their integrity. Protection and restoration would provide opportunity to improve and expand habitat for struggling species and could regionally improve the status of these populations.

#### **C. Urgency**

San Bruno Mountain (including Sign Hill) is a 3,600-acre island of biodiversity surrounded by a sea of urbanization. Located just south of San Francisco, it's the largest and closest wilderness to a population of over one million people.

Encompassing grasslands, ancient oak forests, and riparian habitats, parts of San Bruno Mountain are remarkably intact – it is home to 13 rare and endangered species and three endangered butterflies. In the area remain intact grassland, among which grasslands statewide are disappearing to almost none. However, its native ecosystems are under constant attack from development, invasion of exotic species, and biological imbalances due to global warming.

The most pervasive threat on San Bruno Mountain today is the invasion of exotic species. Removed from their natural ecosystems, these pernicious invaders have no natural predators and can overtake native environments in one season. The grassland habitats of the endangered Mission Blue butterfly and the Callippe Silverspot butterfly are particularly susceptible to this. Both of these butterflies were once prolific in the Bay Area. The Callippe Silverspot is now *only* found on San Bruno Mountain, and the Mission Blue lives in only five spots, with San Bruno Mountain's population being the largest. Unless humans proactively intervene in protection of these species, they and their habitats will face extinction.

The potential extinction of these butterflies represents a wider, global threat that is rapidly becoming a crisis. Scientists estimate that 40% of the Earth's species have died out in the last 25 years. The best way to communicate the urgency of this loss is to introduce people to an intact ecosystem *near where they live*, so that they can become intimate with it and with the factors that threaten its survival. This way, the general population can understand the ramifications of the global loss of biodiversity in a personal and real way.

Three rare and endangered butterflies struggle to survive on San Bruno Mountain - the Mission Blue, the San Bruno Elfin and the Callippe Silverspot. All are federally listed as endangered and San Bruno Mountain is the only place on the planet where these 3 species coexist. These rare butterflies have very specific habitat requirements - and butterfly habitat on San Bruno Mountain is under constant threat. Loss of habitat means loss of butterflies.

These three butterflies have several things in common: all are subspecies of more common butterflies; all are **host plant-specific** - see description below; all have limited range; all have very short adult stages; all have **one-year life cycles** - explanation of stages below; and all find their largest population here on San Bruno Mountain.

Butterflies require both nectar plants to feed adults and host plants to house and feed larvae (caterpillars). Many butterflies use a variety of plants (polyphagous butterflies) as host plants and those species tend not to be endangered - they have an easier time and can adapt to varied habitats.

Host-specific butterflies have a harder time - some may be able to use more than one species from one plant genus (the Mission Blue can use three different species of lupine), but frequently butterflies will rely solely on one plant species to lay their

eggs and feed the larvae (caterpillars). The Callippe Silverspot, for example, must use the California Golden Violet (*Viola pedunculata*) and the San Bruno Elfin must use the Pacific Stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*). Consequently, the disappearance of the host plant, for any reason, spells disaster - and the extermination of the species.

Mission Blue butterfly eggs were found on lupine plants located in South San Francisco on Sign Hill ridges in 2013 and 2014.

Habitat is critical to San Bruno Mountain's butterflies. The major threats to loss of habitat are development, non-native invasive plants, and natural scrub succession. Plant succession is a natural process where a few species of plants expand to dominate a habitat when they have the opportunity and no negative factors. Succession can be slowed and reversed using a strategy of controlled burns, which also benefits the required host plants. All three species of endangered butterflies evolved with fire being a natural part of their environment and have adapted by spending the majority of their life cycle on the ground or in the ground around their host plant.

## PCA Program Update

As part of the broader Plan Bay Area Implementation effort, over the past six months ABAG staff worked with local jurisdictions, the ABAG administrative committee and stakeholders to develop a proposed PCA program update. The update addresses the Open Space and Farmland implementation area. The attachments to this memo provide more detailed guidelines for PCA nominations, review and adoption. These are summarized below.

### *Updated PCA Application Process and Requirements (Attachment 2)*

The proposed application process requires that PCA nominations include:

- 1) An adopted resolution of support from the jurisdiction(s) in which it is located
- 2) A map and text describing the general area and boundaries of the PCA
- 3) Selection of one or more of the PCA designations described below and text and supporting text and data
- 4) Discussion of the regional and local importance of the PCA

Following feedback from the RPC, staff will provide a revised application form for adoption by the Executive Board and sample resolution to assist applicants.

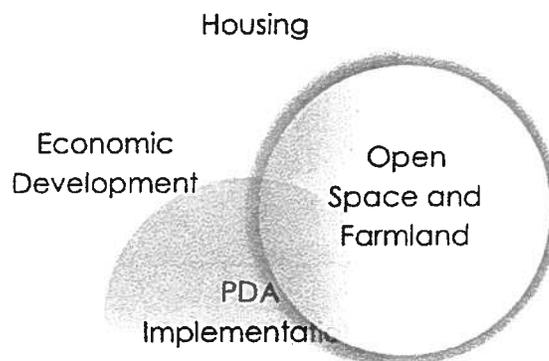
Sponsors of both existing and proposed PCAs are required to complete the application. Sponsors of existing PCAs can reference original applications to meet the first, second, and fourth requirements.

### *PCA Designations and Criteria (Attachment 3)*

The update introduces four categories to recognize the role of different kinds of PCAs in supporting the vitality of the region's natural systems, rural economy and human health:

- **Natural Landscapes**—areas critical to the functioning of wildlife and plant habitats, aquatic ecosystems and the region's water supply and quality. Examples: wetland restoration, riparian corridor protection.
- **Agricultural Lands**—farmland, grazing land and timberland that support the region's agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture. Example: conservation easements.
- **Urban Greening**—existing and potential green spaces in cities that improve community health, capture carbon emissions, address stormwater, and enhance the public realm.

Figure 1. Plan Bay Area Implementation Focus Areas



Example: urban portion of riparian corridors, potential sites for parks and community gardens.

- **Regional Recreation**—existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities. Examples: regional trail networks, areas for potential regional park expansion.

Benefits and potential co-benefits are identified for each designation (i.e. wildlife and plant habitat, agricultural economy). Applicants are required to discuss how the PCA provides these benefits—referencing data and maps. ABAG will provide resources (e.g. maps, databases, etc) to assist applicants in this process, drawing upon data published by federal and state sources as well as scientific research.

#### *Timeline for New and Updated PCA Applications*

**April 2014:** PCA Program update—including Application Process and PCA Designations—recommended by the RPC to the Executive Board for adoption.

**May 2014:** PCA Program update adopted by Executive Board.

**June 1, 2014:** Beginning of PCA application period. New and existing PCAs must submit application. Existing PCAs can reference portions of previous PCA applications (i.e. adopted resolution of support by local jurisdiction) to meet relevant requirements.

**May 30, 2015:** Deadline for PCA applications. Existing PCA designations will be removed if no application has been filed.

**June 2015:** Following staff review, RPC recommends PCA nominations to the Executive Board for adoption

**July 2015:** Executive Board adopts PCA nominations recommended for adoption by the RPC.

#### *Future funding sources*

The PCA update does not address funding. However, the designations are designed to position PCAs for both cross-cutting and targeted funding sources. For example, an urban greening and a regional recreation project might be eligible for different sources of targeted grant funding, but both may be eligible for a broad funding source supporting projects that improve public health while creating green space.

#### **Attachments**

Attachment 1: PCA Program Overview

Attachment 2: Updated PCA Application Process and Requirements

Attachment 3: Proposed PCA Designations

## ATTACHMENT 1: OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS

### Overview of Current Priority Conservation Areas

There are currently 101 Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) throughout the Bay Area. The PCAs were nominated by jurisdictions, park and open space districts and non-profit organizations. The first 98 were adopted by the ABAG Executive Board in 2008 and three additional PCAs adopted earlier in December 2013 as part of applications for One Bay Area Grant (OBAG) funding.

The intent of the PCA program is to identify Bay Area open spaces that: 1) provide regionally significant agricultural, natural resource, scenic, recreational, and/or ecological values and ecosystem functions; and 2) are in urgent need of protection due to pressure from urban development or other factors; 3) and are supported by local consensus. The PCAs are envisioned as a framework for directing future regional funding for acquiring open space and conservation easements.

Most PCAs were nominated by local jurisdictions, park districts, or open space districts. A handful were nominated by non-profit organizations such as land trusts. The majority are natural resource or regional recreation areas, with a smaller number of agricultural areas and urban greenways and riparian corridors.

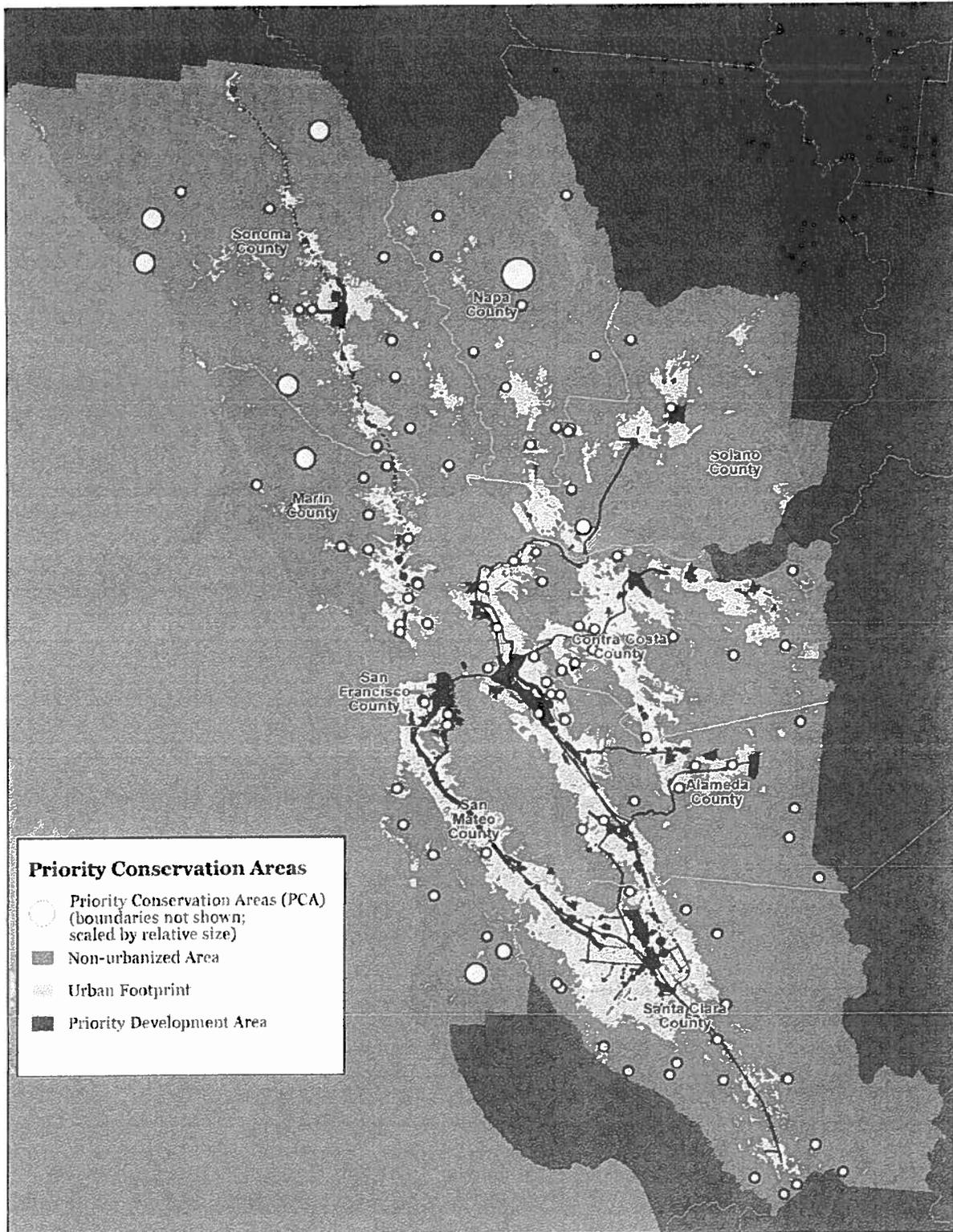
Map 1 shows PCAs throughout the region. The size of the dots representing each PCA reflects its relative size in acres. Table 1 shows the distribution of PCAs by County.

**Table 1. Distribution of PCAs by County**

County	Number of PCAs
Alameda	16
Contra Costa	13
Marin	14
Napa	9
San Francisco	4
San Mateo	7
Santa Clara	17
Solano	5
Sonoma	14
Multi-County	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>

# ATTACHMENT 1: OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS

## Map 1. Bay Area Priority Conservation Areas



## ATTACHMENT 2: PCA APPLICATION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

### Updated PCA Nomination Process and Requirements

This attachment outlines the steps required for Priority Conservation Area nominations. Following adoption by the RPC, staff will formalize this proposed process into an updated application form for adoption by the Executive Board. The form will be posted to the ABAG website and disseminated to local jurisdictions and stakeholders.

#### 1. Complete Application Form

Each applicant must complete a full application including the following sections:

##### **Area Information**

- Proposed Name
- Description
- Location (include map and text description)
- Acreage

##### **Sponsor(s)**

- Lead jurisdiction/district/organization and staff contact
- Partner jurisdiction(s)/district(s)/organization(s) and staff contact

##### **Eligibility**

- Adopted resolution from City Council or Board of Supervisors of jurisdiction in which PCA is located
- PCA Type Designation
  - Selected Designation (Natural Resource Lands, Agricultural Lands, Urban Greening, or Regional Recreation)
  - Text, data and/or maps demonstrating how the PCA will provide the primary benefit of the relevant designation, as well as any additional co-benefits (*as determined by applicant*)

##### **Attachments**

- Copy of adopted City Council or Board of Supervisors resolution of support
- If any, support letters from partner agencies and organizations (*not required*)
- If any, additional data, mapping, supportive local policies or other materials documenting eligibility (*not required*)

#### 2. Submit application to ABAG staff for review

Applicants must submit the completed application to ABAG staff for review. Relevant staff will be posted on the ABAG website and noted on the application form. Staff will contact the applicants with any questions or requests for additional information.

#### 3. PCA Adoption

After confirming eligibility, staff will submit a recommendation to the ABAG Executive Board to adopt the PCA.

## ATTACHMENT 2: PCA APPLICATION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

### Clarifications

- **Land Use Control.** Adoption of a PCA does not change the zoning, general plan designation, or other land use designation of the geographic area encompassed by the PCA. Local jurisdictions retain full control over land use decisions. ABAG does not have authority over land use.
- **Eligible Applicants.** Non-profit organizations, park districts, open space districts, and other entities can submit a PCA application as long as it includes an adopted resolution from the City Council or Board of Supervisors in which the PCA is located.
- **Removing or Modifying PCAs.** Jurisdictions seeking to remove an existing PCA do not need to take any action other than choosing not to submit a new application for that PCA.

## ATTACHMENT 2: PCA APPLICATION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

### Clarifications

- **Land Use Control.** Adoption of a PCA does not change the zoning, general plan designation, or other land use designation of the geographic area encompassed by the PCA. Local jurisdictions retain full control over land use decisions. ABAG does not have authority over land use.
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## Natural Resources Coalition Meeting Agenda

April 14, 2014

1. Check in

2. New Parks Director and Natural Resources Manager  
Responsiveness to issues

New Scientific Study permitting policy

3. Next Steps for our agenda  
MOUs

Weed ranger certification program/weeding in the parks

Coordination for Trail Maintenance

4. Other items

**ATTACHMENT 3: PROPOSED PCA DESIGNATIONS**

**Priority Conservation Area Designations**

This attachment introduces four Priority Conservation Area (PCA) designations and a set of measurable benefits provided by the PCAs.

Designations describe the primary function of a PCA. In some cases, PCAs with different designations include the same geographic area. For example, a riparian corridor designated as a Natural Landscape PCA may cross an Agricultural Lands PCA and Regional Recreation PCA.

**Benefits** describe specific types of habitats, health outcomes, and other objectives that the designated PCAs support. Each benefit is accompanied by at least one criterion as well as data sources for evaluating whether or not the PCA meets the criterion. Many PCAs will provide additional benefits beyond the primary ones listed for its designation. These are captured as co-benefits. Proposed PCAs are not required to list co-benefits, but these help describe its full impact.

**Table 1. Summary of Priority Conservation Area Designations**

PCA Designation	Primary Benefit(s)	Potential Co-Benefits	Examples
Natural Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems</li> <li>• Aquatic Ecosystems</li> <li>• Water Supply and Quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate and Resilience</li> <li>• Compact Growth</li> <li>• Recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical habitat areas</li> <li>• Wetlands targeted for restoration</li> <li>• Riparian Corridors</li> <li>• Watershed land protection</li> </ul>
Agricultural Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Resources</li> <li>• Agricultural Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife Habitat</li> <li>• Water Supply and Quality</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Climate and Resilience</li> <li>• Compact Growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland or grazing land</li> <li>• Timberlands</li> </ul>
Urban Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Health</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Climate and Resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife Habitat</li> <li>• Water Supply and Quality</li> <li>• Recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential "edible park" sites (park + community garden)</li> <li>• Urban forest areas</li> <li>• Urban portion of riparian corridor</li> </ul>

*Levinson*

**ATTACHMENT 3: PROPOSED PCA DESIGNATIONS**

<p><b>Regional Recreation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife Habitat</li> <li>• Water Supply and Quality</li> <li>• Climate and Resilience</li> <li>• Community Health</li> <li>• Compact Growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional trail network</li> <li>• Potential regional park sites</li> </ul>
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**Table 2: Priority Conservation Area Benefits and Criteria**

Benefit	Criteria Required and (Optional)	Data Sources for Evaluation
Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Protects land within Conservation Lands Network (CLN)</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Essential, 2. Important, 3. Fragmented, or</li> <li>4. For Further Consideration; or</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Protects Bay Area Critical Linkage</li> <li>• (Protects Other Critical Habitat)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Lands Network (CLN) <a href="http://www.bayarealands.org/explorer/">http://www.bayarealands.org/explorer/</a></li> <li>• USFWS Critical Habitat Portal <a href="http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/">http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/</a></li> <li>• Locally identified data</li> </ul>
Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Protects wetlands identified in Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals; or</u></li> <li>• <u>Protects subtidal Habitat identified in Subtidal Habitat Goals; or</u></li> <li>• <u>Protects stream identified as a Stream Conservation Target in the CLN</u></li> <li>• (Protects Other Important Features) e.g. <i>Nationally Important Marine Features</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EcoAtlas <a href="http://www.ecoatlas.org/regions/coregion/bay-delta">http://www.ecoatlas.org/regions/coregion/bay-delta</a></li> <li>• Conservation Lands Network (CLN) <a href="http://www.bayarealands.org/explorer/">http://www.bayarealands.org/explorer/</a></li> <li>• Center for Ecosystem Management and Restoration</li> </ul>
Water Supply and Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect urban water supply                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reservoir Catchment Area</li> <li>○ Aquifer recharge zone</li> <li>○ Critical stream</li> <li>○ Priority stream; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support watershed health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenbelt Mapper <a href="http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/">http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/</a></li> <li>• USFWS Critical Habitat Portal <a href="http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/">http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/</a></li> </ul>
Agricultural Resources and Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports agricultural economy/preserves land with soil important for food production                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Farmland identified in Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program</li> <li>○ Grazing Lands identified in FMMP</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Supportive of local or state agricultural policy</li> <li>• Completes contiguous area of farm or grazing lands</li> <li>• Supports production on soil with reduced environmental impacts from agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenbelt Mapper, CA Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program <a href="http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/">http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/</a></li> <li>• General Plans/Other Land Use Plans</li> <li>• Greenbelt Mapper <a href="http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/">http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/</a></li> <li>• Local Data</li> </ul>



# Natural Landscapes

## Description

Areas critical to the functioning of wildlife and plant habitats, aquatic ecosystems and the region's water supply and quality.

### Primary Benefits

Terrestrial (Land) Ecosystems, Aquatic (Water) Ecosystems, Water Supply and Quality

### Potential Co-Benefits

Climate and Resilience, Compact growth, recreation

### Examples

Critical habitat areas, wetlands targeted for restoration, riparian corridors, watershed land protection

### Resources

Conservation Lands Network

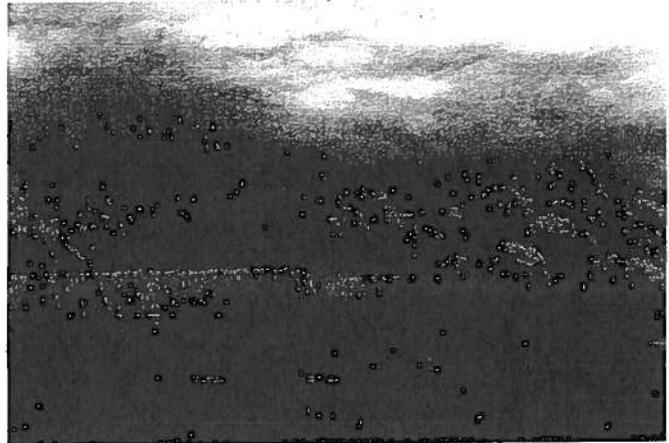
<http://www.bayareaand.org/explorer/>

US Fish and Wildlife Service Critical Habitat Portal

<http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab/>

EcoAtlas

<http://www.ecoatlas.org/regions/ecoregion/bay-delta>

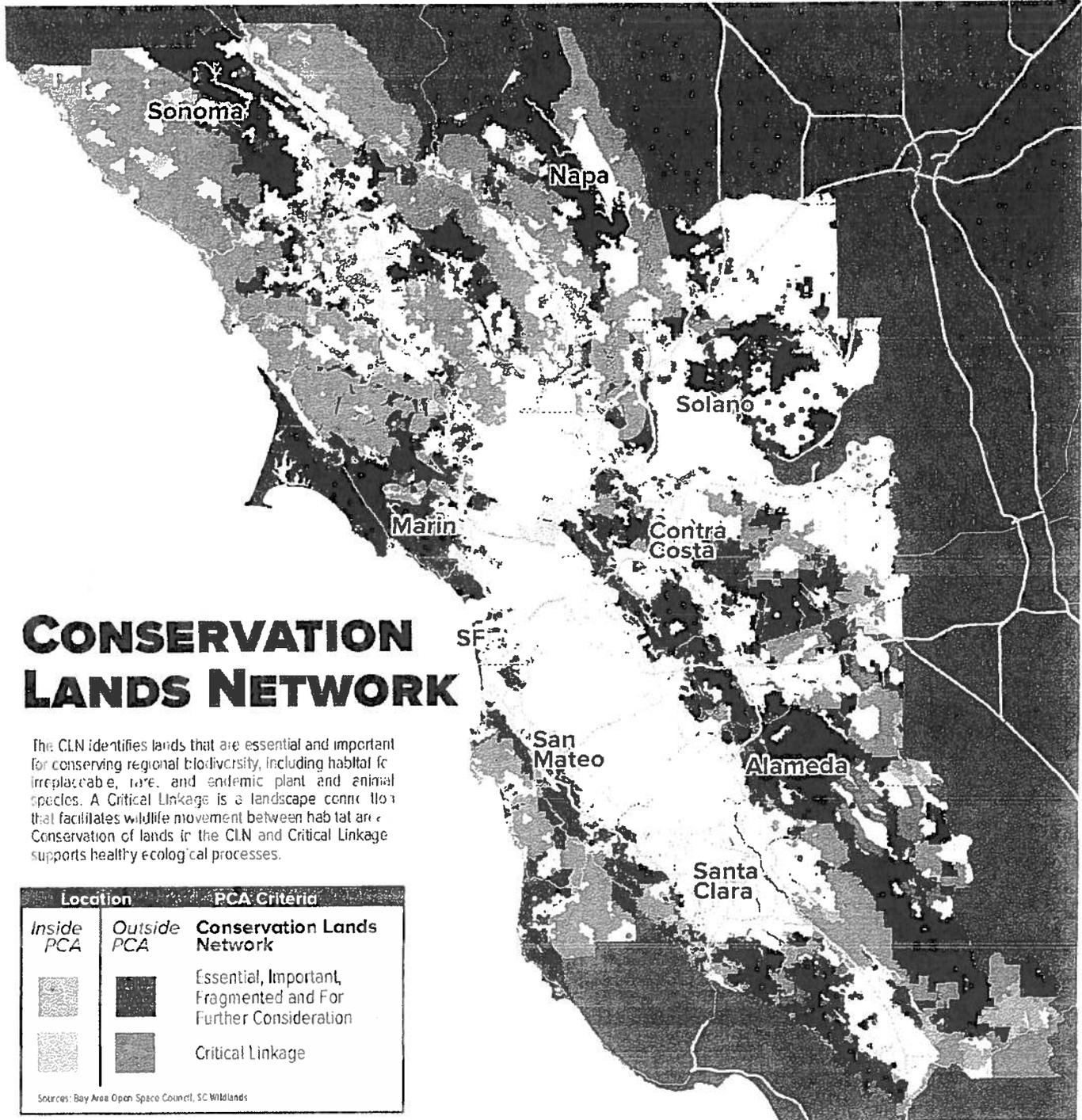


Oak Woodland and Pond, Sunol



Uplands Watershed with Wildflower Field  
San Mateo County

Evaluation Resource: Conservation Lands Network



# Agricultural Lands

## Description

Farmland, grazing land and timberland that support the region's agricultural economy and provide additional benefits such as habitat protection and carbon capture.

## Primary Benefits

Agricultural Resources, Agricultural Economy

## Potential Co-Benefits

Wildlife habitat, water supply and quality, recreation, climate and resilience, compact growth

## Examples

Farmland, grazing land, timberlands

## Resources

Greenbelt Mapper

<http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/>

Local General Plans

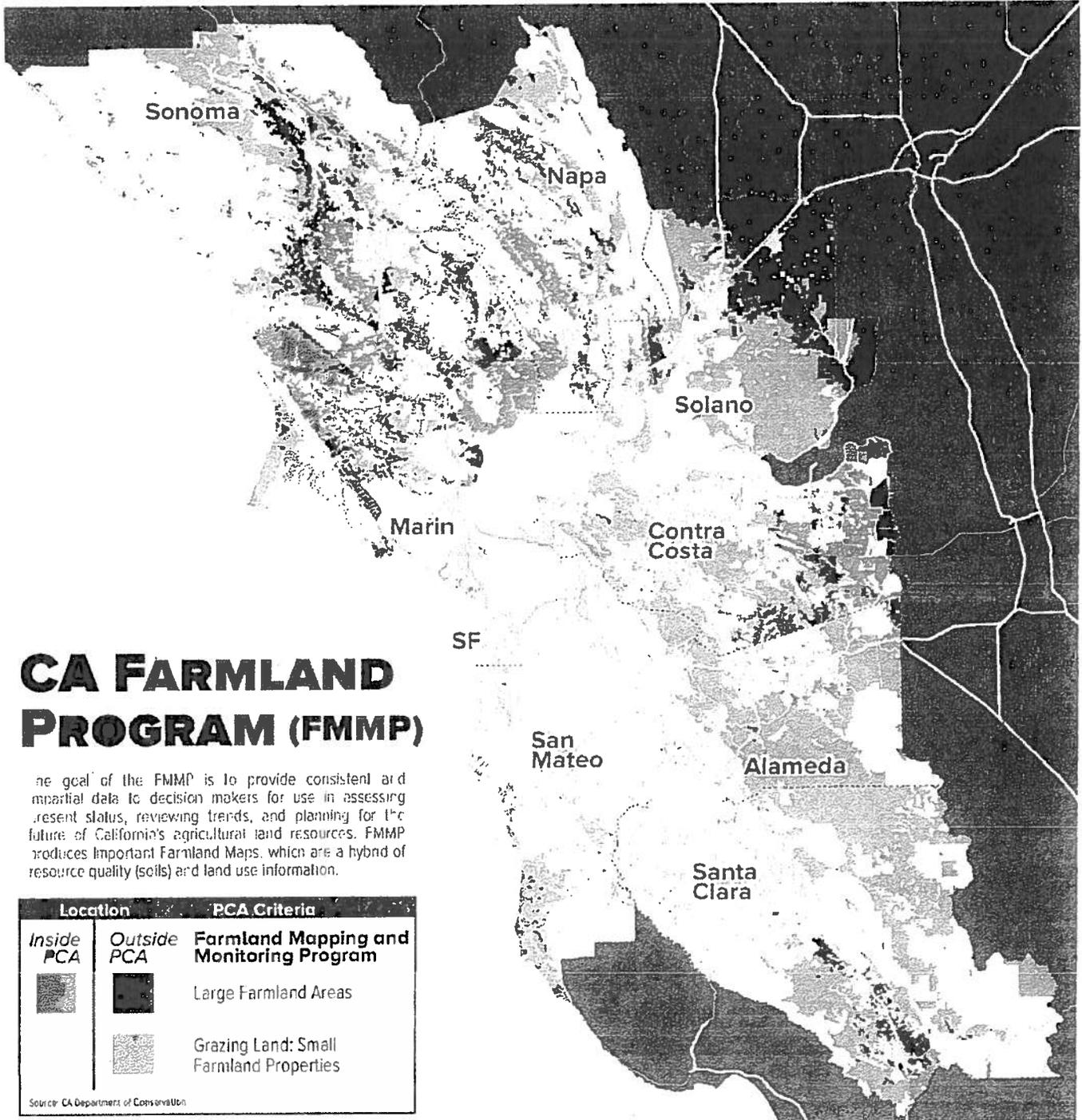


Grazing Land, Sunol



Chiala Farms, Morgan Hill

Evaluation Resource: CA Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program



# Urban Greening

## Description

Existing and potential green spaces in cities that improve community health, capture carbon emissions, address stormwater, and enhance the public realm.

### Primary Benefits

Community Health, Recreation, Climate and Resilience

### Potential Co-Benefits

Water supply and quality, wildlife habitat, recreation

### Examples

Urban portion of riparian corridors, potential sites for parks and community gardens, urban forest and green street networks

### Resources

ParkScore Index

<http://parkscore.tpl.org/>

Local Climate Action and Urban Greening Plans



Urban Forest Expansion  
San Francisco

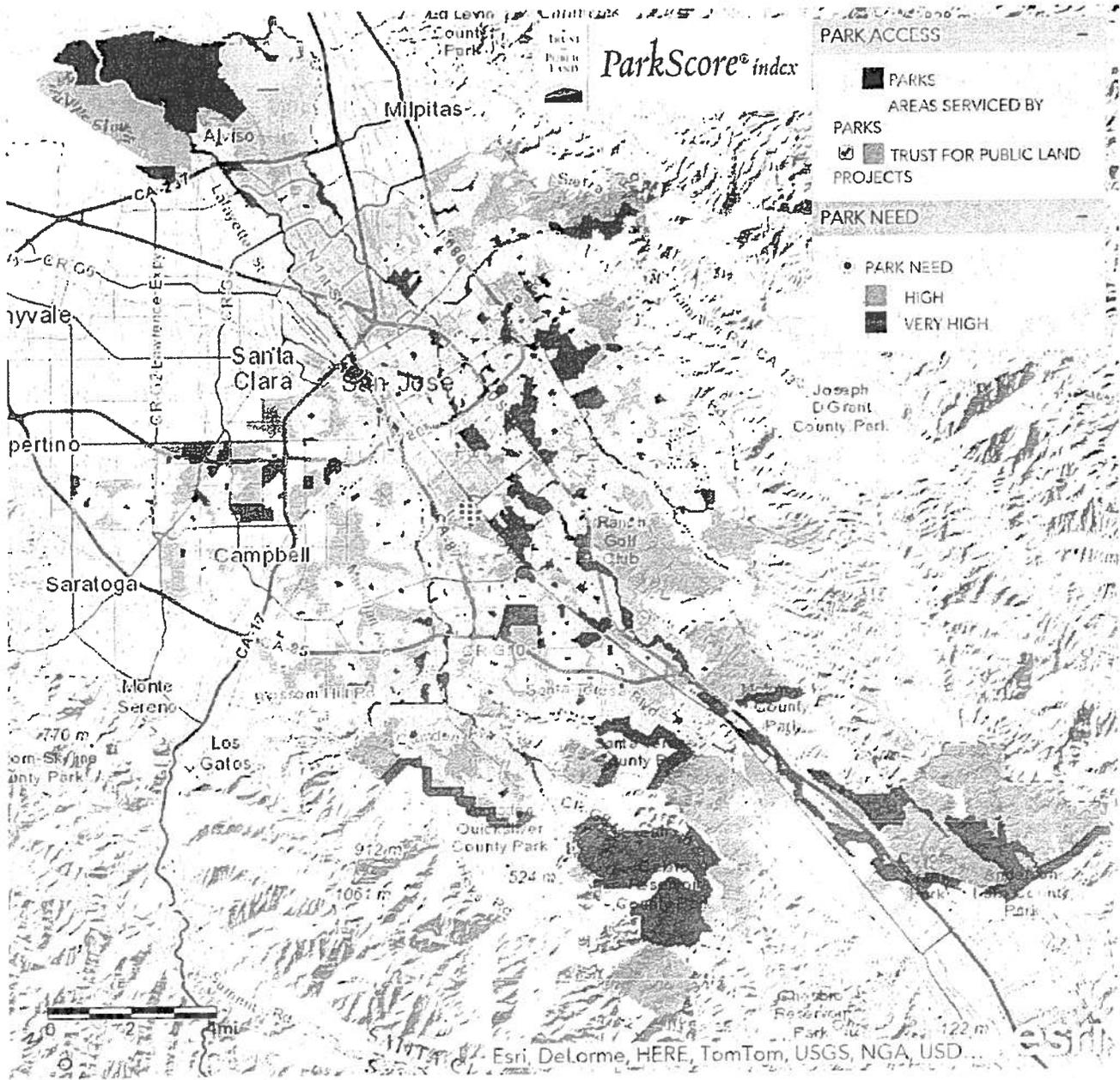


7<sup>th</sup> Street Mural, Garden and Play Area  
People's Grocery, Oakland

Evaluation Resource: Trust for Public Land Park Score Index

# Park Need in San Jose

## Trust for Public Land



# Regional Recreation

## Description

Existing and potential regional parks, trails, and other publicly accessible recreation facilities.

## Primary Benefit

Recreation

## Potential Co-Benefits

Wildlife habitat, water supply and quality, climate and resilience, community health, compact growth

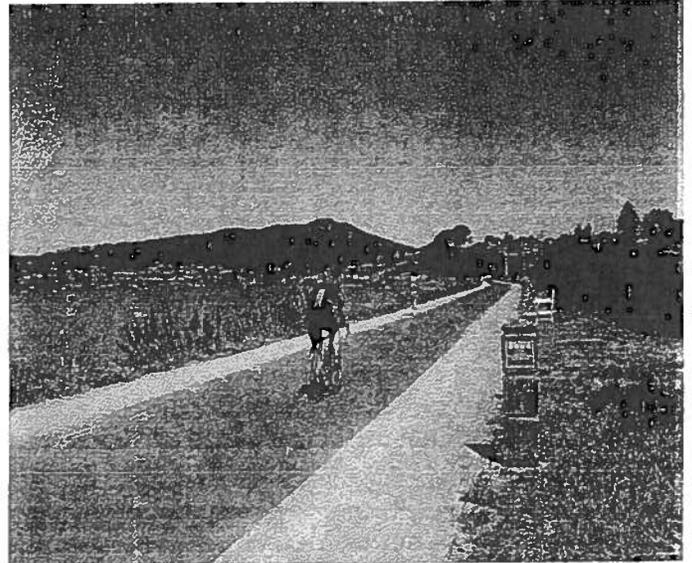
## Examples

Regional trail networks, areas for potential regional park expansion.

## Resources

Greenbelt Mapper (Regional Trails)

<http://www.greenbelt.org/greenbelt-mapper/>



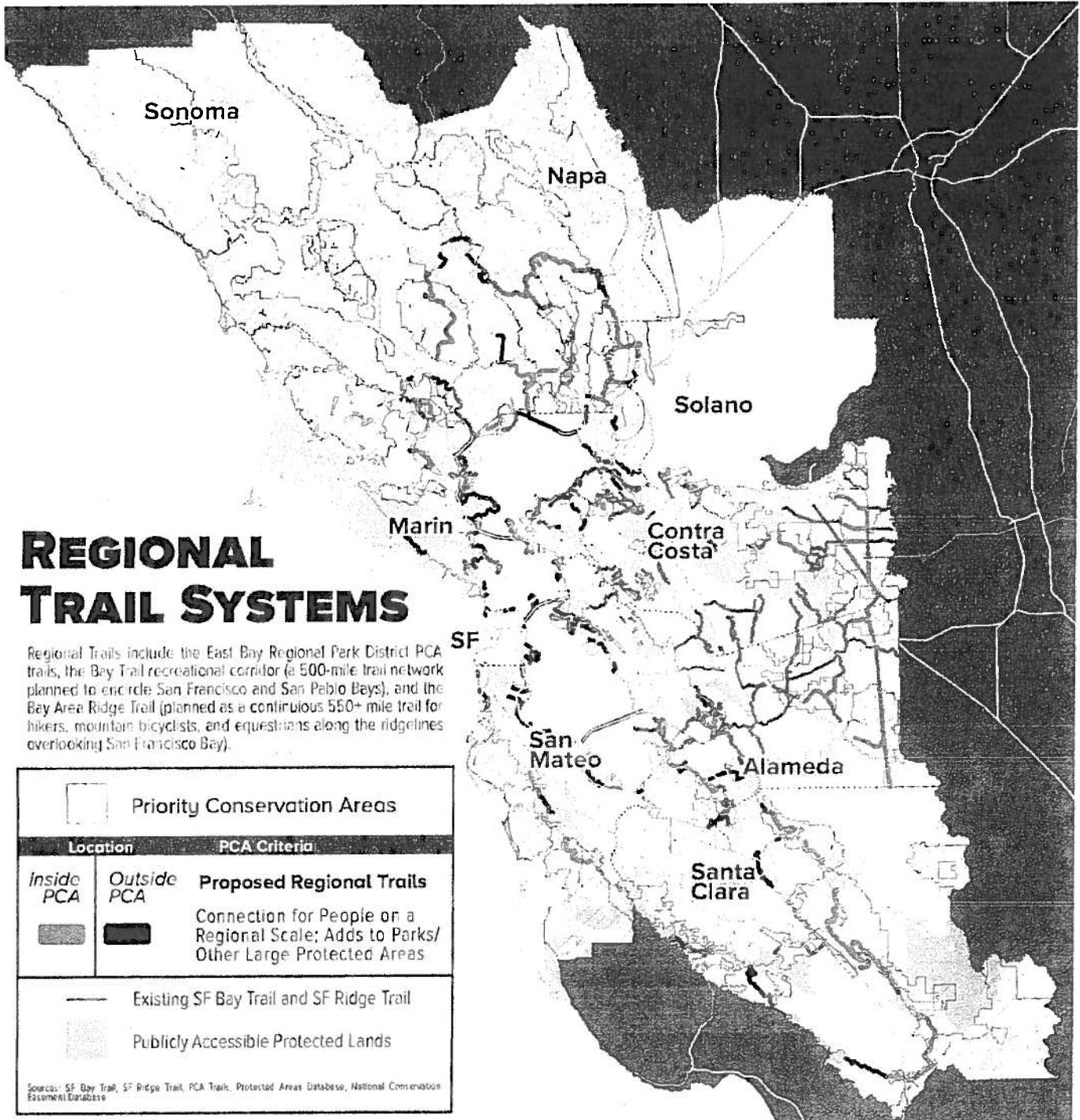
Bay Trail, Tiburon



Bay Area Water Trail

ATTACHMENT 3: PROPOSED PCA DESIGNATIONS

Evaluation Tool: Existing and Proposed Regional Trail Network (Greenbelt Mapper)



**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Priority Conservation Area Designation**  
**Application Form**

Enter information in the spaces provided. E-mail this completed application form and attachments requested as part of this form to ABAG Planning **by May 30, 2015**. If e-mailing is not possible, a hard copy of materials can be mailed to PCA Applications, Association of Bay Area Governments, P.O. Box 2050, Oakland, CA 94604-2050.

**PART 1: AREA INFORMATION**

Proposed Name	
Description	
Location (include map and text description)	
Total Acreage	

**PART 2: SPONSOR(S)**

Lead Nominating Agency/Organization	
Staff Person	
Address	
Phone Number(s)	
E-mail address	
Partnering Agency(ies)/Organization(s)	

**PART 3: DESIGNATION**

**Selected Designation** – Select one or more designation for the proposed PCA

Natural Landscapes     Agricultural Lands     Urban Greening     Regional Recreation

**PART 4: BENEFITS**

**Primary Benefit(s)** – Select one or more benefits and co-benefits for the proposed PCA

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**PART 5: ATTACHMENTS**

*Required*

1. Copy of adopted resolution by City Council, Board of Supervisors, or Open Space or Park District Board.
2. Attach a map showing the proposed general area boundaries and location. Include other relevant information, such as topography or an aerial photograph, to show the context for protection of this area.
3. Provide text, data, maps, etc. that demonstrate primary benefit(s) of the relevant designation and co-benefit(s).

*Optional*

4. Letters of Support from partner agencies or organizations.
5. Additional data, maps, supportive local policies.



San Bruno Mountain Watch • PO Box 53, Brisbane, CA 94005

[www.mountainwatch.org](http://www.mountainwatch.org) • [sanbruno@mountainwatch.org](mailto:sanbruno@mountainwatch.org) • 415-467-6631

SBMW is a non-profit 501c3 corporation

September 19, 2013

Dana Smith  
434 San Diego Ave  
Daly City, CA 94015-3818

Dear Dana,

I hope you enjoyed the San Bruno Mountain Watch newsletter in August, and that it gave you a sense of the good and effective work we are doing. There has been real progress on the Daly City Dunes, thanks to our hard working board members, staff and local volunteers.

*Very little of our work would be possible without the support of donors like you.*

During the past couple of years income from foundations has really fallen off, and we rely on individual donors to help make up the difference. Your contributions are important and necessary for our work.

Please consider making a significant donation to keep our work on San Bruno Mountain going. *Without your help, we will experience a significant reduction in our activities just at a time when we are on the brink of some real successes.*

Preserving open space and native habitats is so important! We need to continue to:

- Expand wetlands restoration at the base of the mountain;
- Restore more habitat on the grassy slopes of the mountain;
- Preserve the Daly City Dunes and Sign Hill;
- Lead efforts to bring natural resources management to the county park system; and
- Expand our education program to more middle schools and high schools around the mountain.

These activities only happen with your help and support. *Please consider a donation of \$75 or more, remembering that whatever you can give is appreciated, valued, and much needed.*

Best regards,

Ken McIntire  
Executive Director

*P.S. Our Native Plant Sale is on October 12<sup>th</sup>. See [www.mountainwatch.org](http://www.mountainwatch.org) for details.*



**San Bruno Mountain Watch** • PO Box 53, Brisbane, CA 94005  
[www.mountainwatch.org](http://www.mountainwatch.org) • [sanbruno@mountainwatch.org](mailto:sanbruno@mountainwatch.org) • 415-467-6631  
SBMW is a non-profit 501c3 corporation

September 19, 2013

Betty Schultz  
846 Skyline Dr  
Daly City, CA 94015

Dear Betty,

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September 19, 2013

Anita Ross  
488 Southhill Blvd  
Daly City, CA 94014-1461

Dear Anita,

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September 19, 2013

George Rehmet  
Maridel Ordoná-Rehmet  
168 Melissa Circle  
Daly City, CA 94014

Dear George and Maridel,

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RESOLUTION NO. 19-2015

CITY COUNCIL, CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN AND ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES WITHIN THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA.**

WHEREAS, in 2007 the association for Bay Area Governments (ABAG) in partnership with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) formed the Focusing Our Vision or "FOCUS" program to strengthen environmental protection and conservation of natural lands in the San Francisco Bay Area; and

WHEREAS, the Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) are areas of regional significance that provide communities and inhabiting wildlife with essential natural resources in addition to scenic, recreational, and ecological values for the area; and

WHEREAS, the FOCUS program currently designates seven PCAs in the County of San Mateo County; and

WHEREAS, San Bruno Mountain stands as an open-space island surrounded by urban development and its 3,200 acres of mountainous landscapes contain natural environments critical to the ecosystems of wildlife and plants; and

WHEREAS, San Bruno Mountain is the repository for three endangered butterflies, rare amphibians and snakes, and numerous local, regional, and national rare plants; and

WHEREAS, access to and across San Bruno Mountain is presently limited; and

WHEREAS, there is potential for expansion of trails and wildlife corridors connecting San Bruno Mountain to San Francisco Bay, as well as to the Pacific Ocean, other parks, greenways, and open areas from all sides of the Mountain; and

WHEREAS, designation of the proposed areas as a Priority Conservation Area would serve to greatly enhance public access to San Bruno Mountain, Sign Hill Park and the San Francisco Bay Trail by providing a corridor of open space and recreational connections that would link directly to the City's Priority Development Areas and major transit stops, including Bay Area Rapid Transit, Caltrain, SamTrans and the San Francisco Bay Ferry; and

WHEREAS, adoption of a PCA does not change the zoning, general plan, or other land use designations of the geographic area encompassed by the PCA; and

WHEREAS, local jurisdictions retain full land use control over designated PCAs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of South San Francisco hereby endorses the following areas to be designated as a Priority Conservation Area, as listed below and mapped as attached as Exhibit A:

- a. San Bruno Mountain
- b. Sign Hill Park
- c. Orange Park
- d. Centennial Way
- e. Oyster Point Marina
- f. San Francisco Bay Trail
- g. Connecting Bike Trails/Routes:
  - Lawndale Dr.
  - Chestnut Avenue
  - Orange Avenue (El Camino Real to Sign Hill Park)
  - Spruce Avenue/School Street
  - South Linden/Linden Avenue
  - Hillside Boulevard
  - Grand/East Grand Avenue
  - Oyster Point/Veterans/Sister Cities Boulevards

\* \* \* \* \*

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was regularly introduced and adopted by the City Council of the City of South San Francisco at a regular meeting held on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2015 by the following vote:

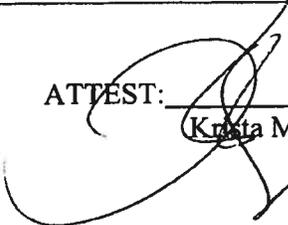
AYES: Councilmembers Pradeep Gupta, Karyl Matsumoto, and Liza Normandy

Vice Mayor Mark N. Addiego and Mayor Richard A. Garbarino

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None

ATTEST:   
Krista Martinelli, City Clerk