



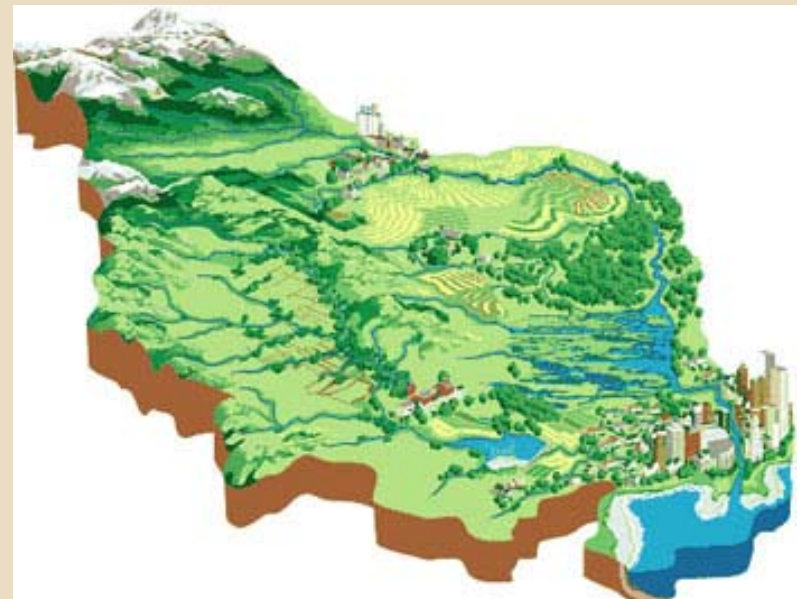
In-Lieu Fee Program Training
September 13-14, 2011



The Compensation Planning Framework

Compensation Planning Framework (CPF)

- Guides ILFs in selecting, securing, and implementing compensatory mitigation projects
- “Essentially a watershed plan”
- “Must support a **watershed approach**”



CPF: Ten elements §332.8(c)



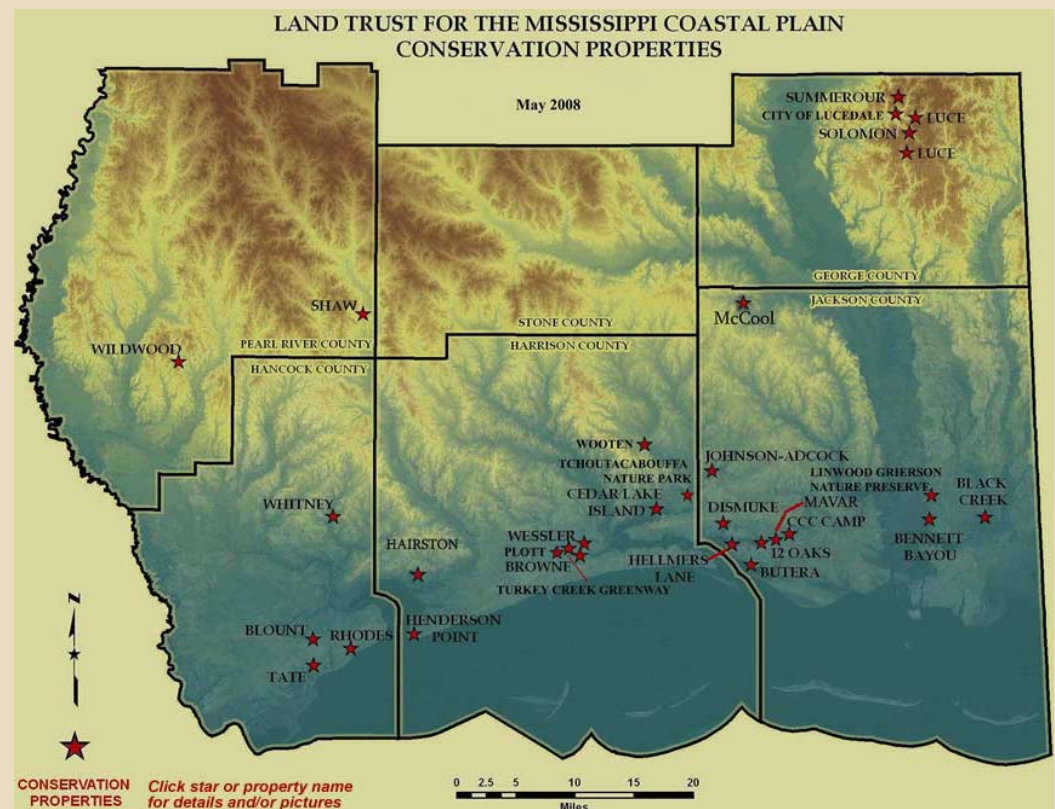
Missouri Conservation Heritage
Foundation, Stream Stewardship Trust
Fund

- ❑ Geographic service area(s)
- ❑ Description of threats
- ❑ Analysis of historic resource loss
- ❑ Analysis of current resource conditions
- ❑ Goals and objectives
- ❑ Prioritization strategy
- ❑ Preservation justification
- ❑ Description of stakeholder involvement
- ❑ Long-term management
- ❑ Strategy for periodic evaluation and reporting

I. Service Areas: Approved ILFs

Land Trust for the Mississippi Coastal Plain

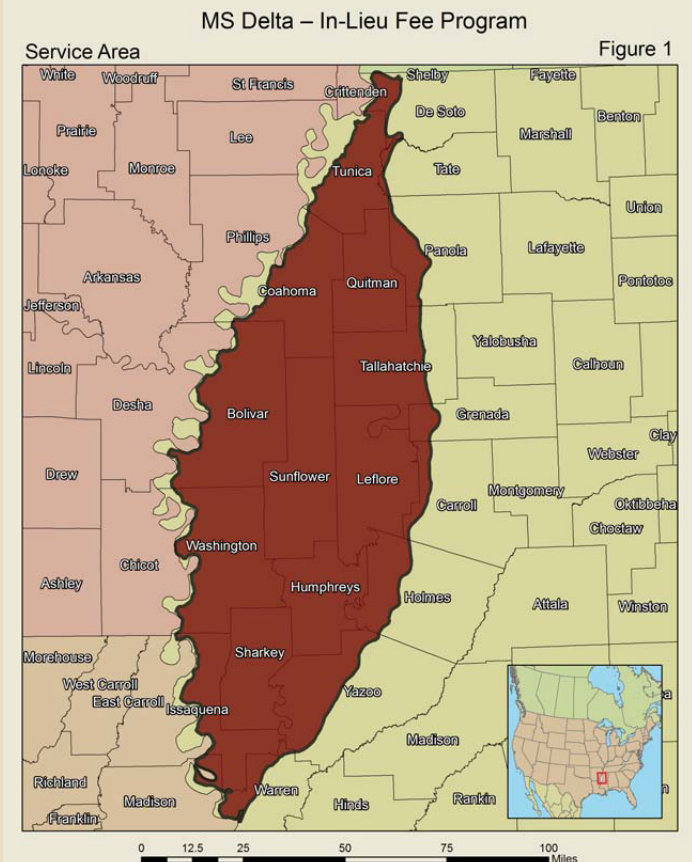
- Five HUC-8s within a six county area



I. Service Areas: Approved ILFs

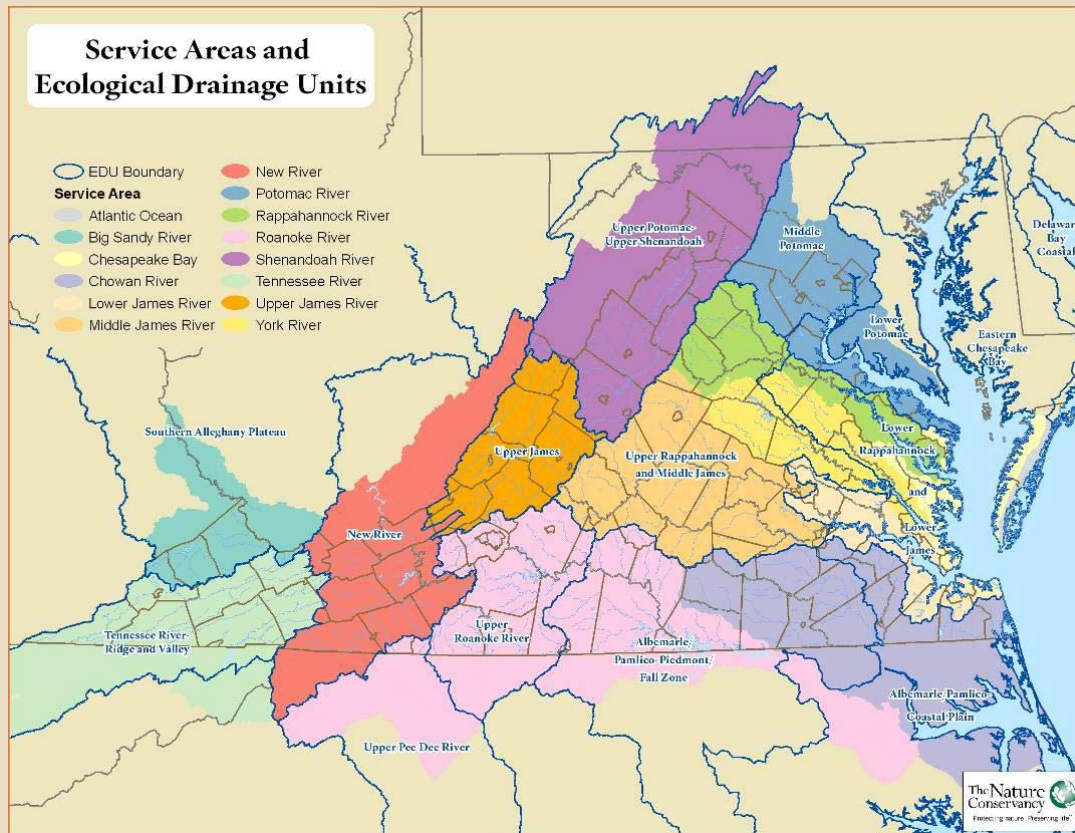
Ducks Unlimited Mississippi Delta Program

- Delta Region: HUC-6 and Level III Omernik Ecoregion
- Batture Lands: Two HUC-8s



I. Service Areas: Approved ILFs

The Nature Conservancy Virginia Aquatic Resources Trust Fund



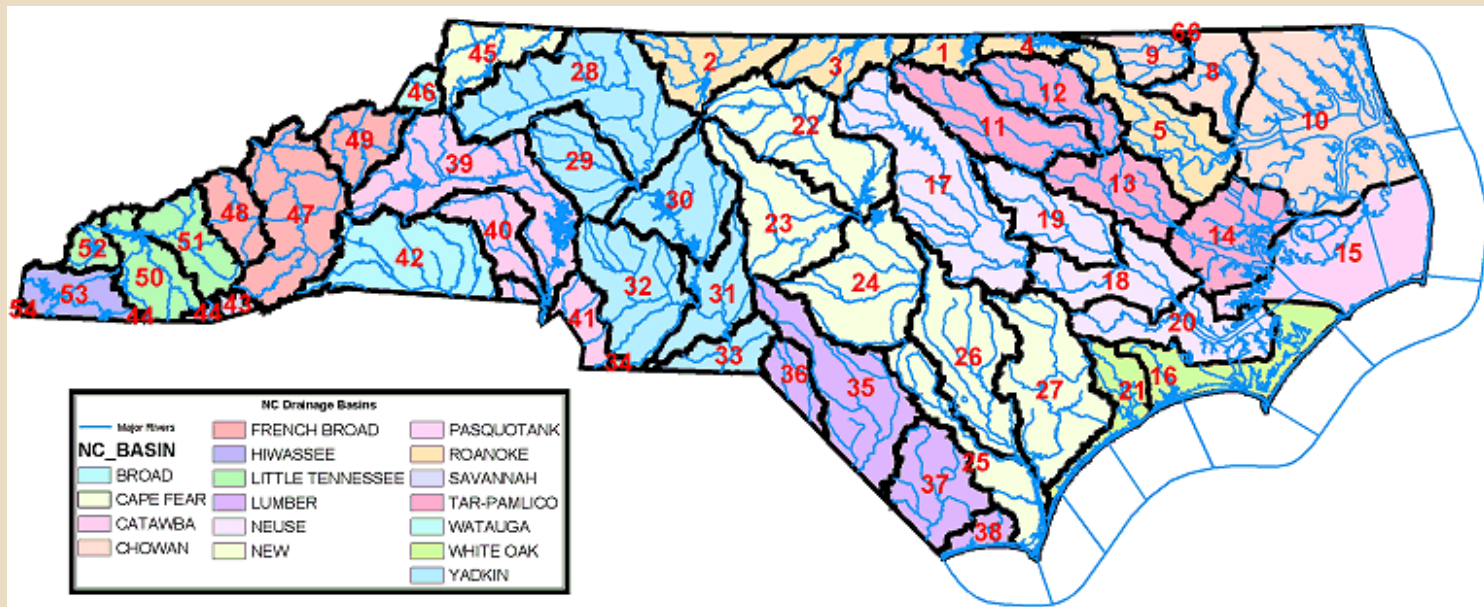
- Statewide program
- 14 service areas aggregating HUC-8s

I. Service Areas: Approved ILFs

North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program

- Statewide program
- 54 HUC-8s

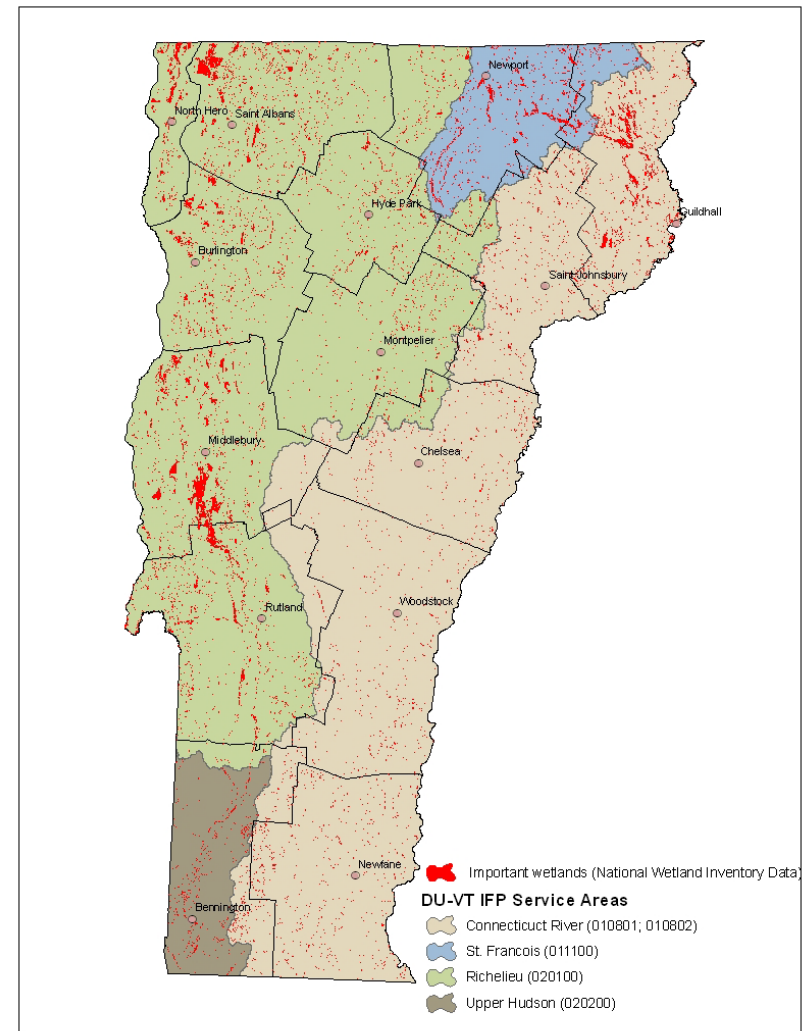
Service Areas, North Carolina EEP



I. Service Areas: Approved ILFs

Ducks Unlimited Vermont

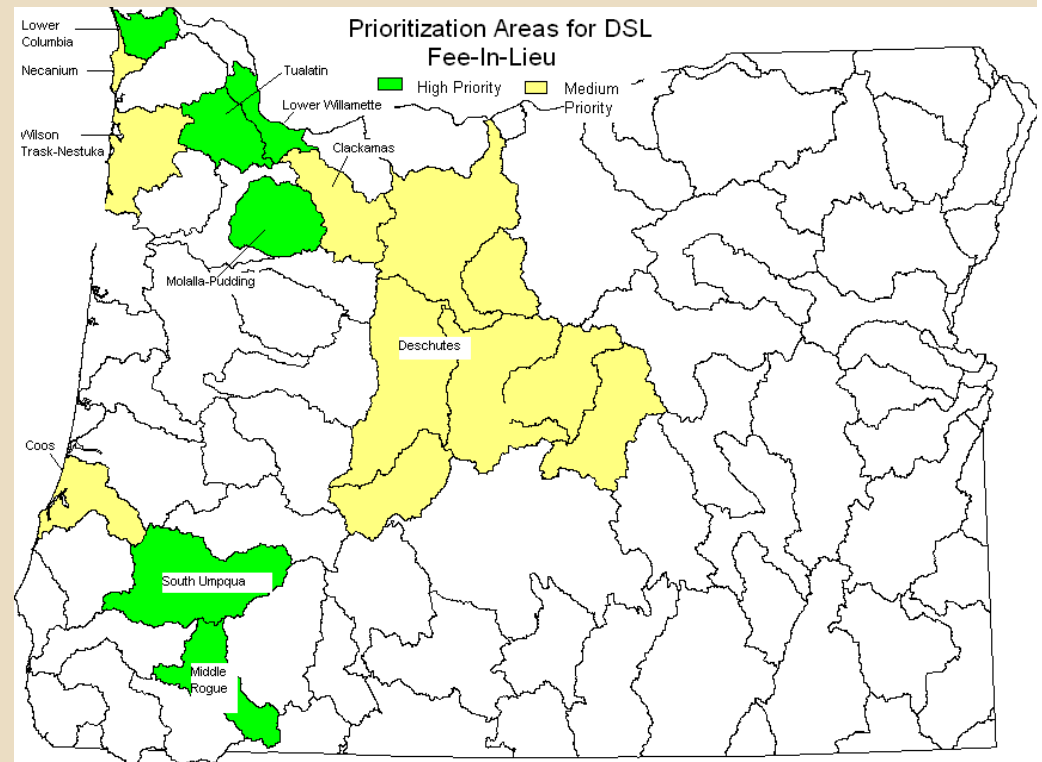
- Statewide program
- Four HUC-6s



I. Service Areas: Approved ILFs

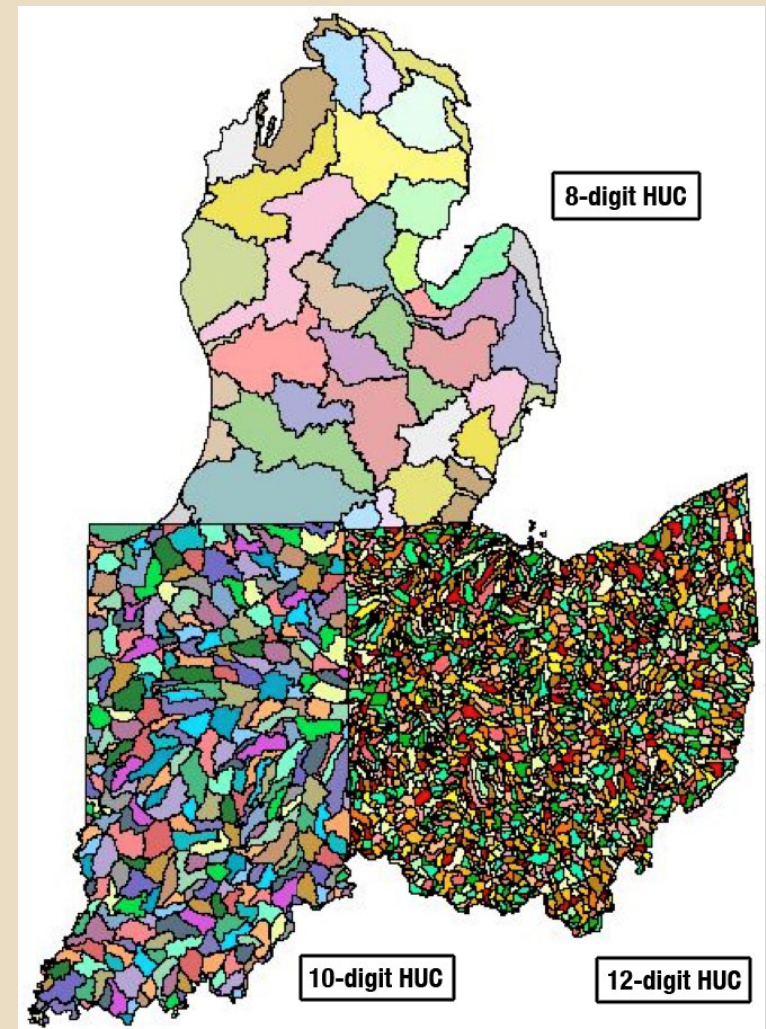
Oregon Department of State Lands

- Statewide program
- Proposes use of HUC-8s and HUC-6s



I. Service Areas: District and State Policy

- 25 of the 38 Corps districts use the HUC-8 in some capacity for primary service areas for mitigation banks



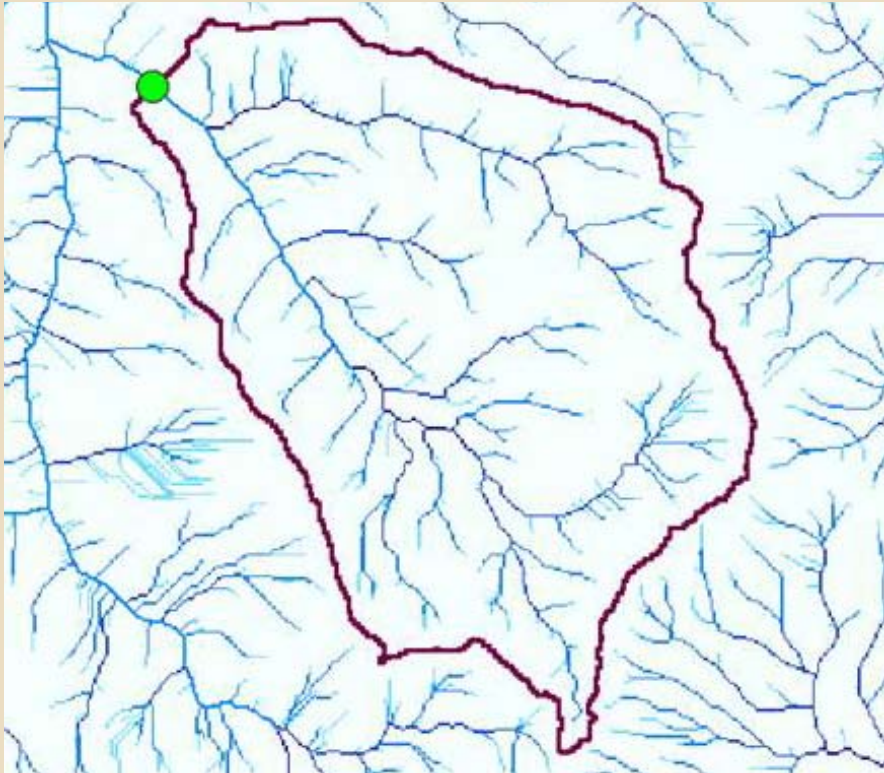
I. Service Areas: Marine ILF Programs

- HI ILF Prospectus: Four marine service areas

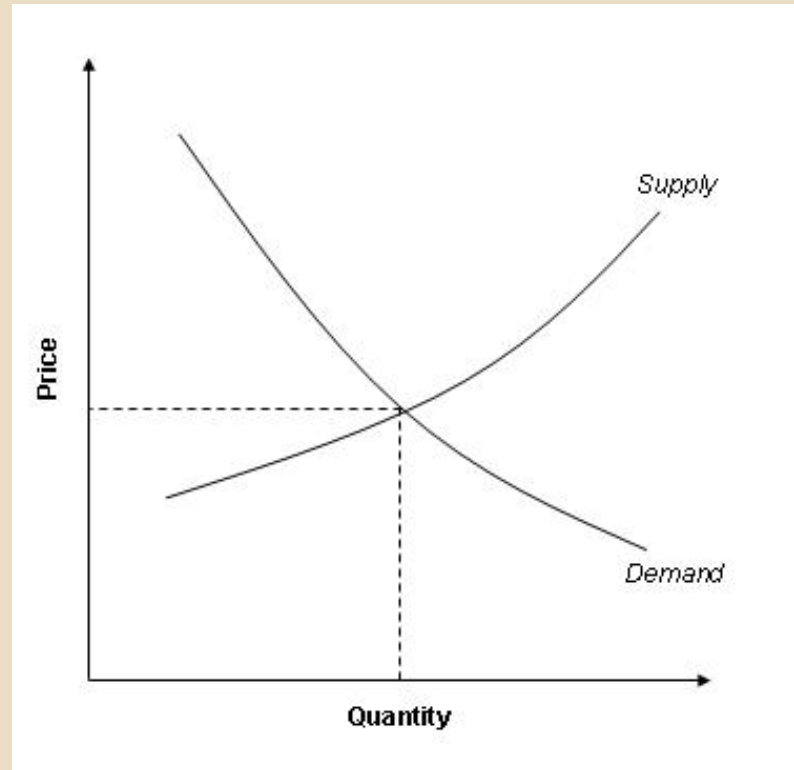


I. Service Areas: Two approaches

Watershed-based
rationale



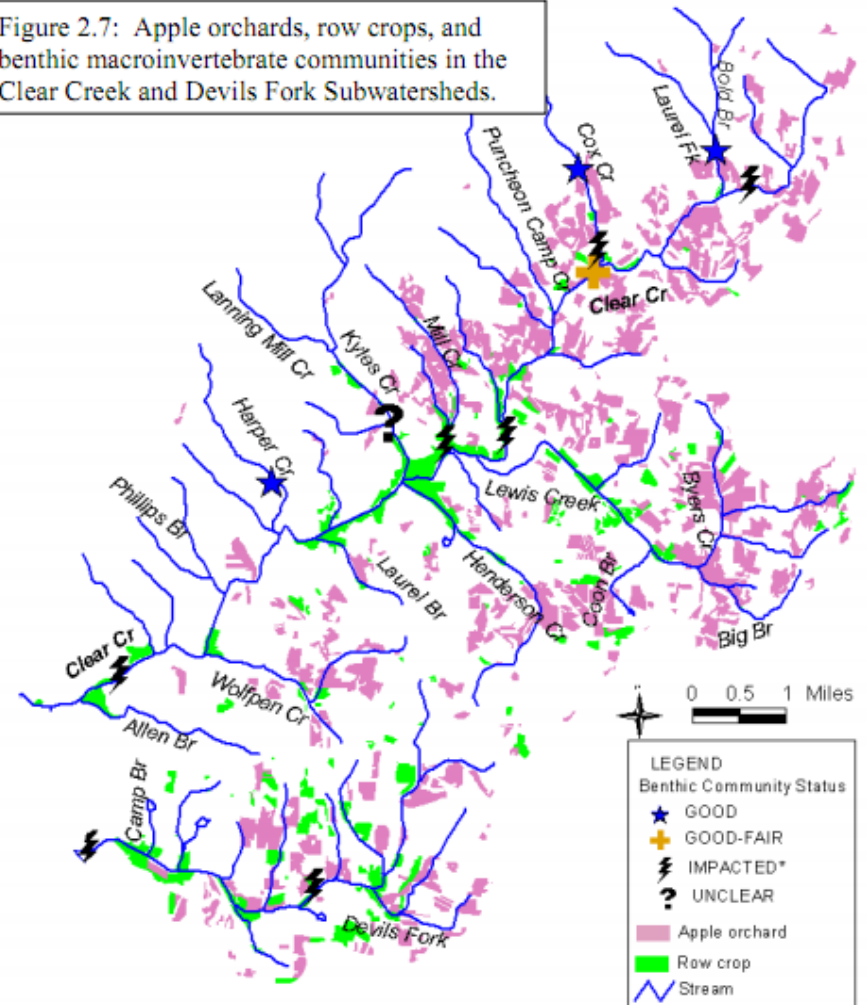
Economic rationale



II. Aquatic Resource Threats

□ “A description of the threats to aquatic resources in the service area(s), including how the in-lieu fee program will help **offset impacts** resulting from those threats”

Figure 2.7: Apple orchards, row crops, and benthic macroinvertebrate communities in the Clear Creek and Devils Fork Subwatersheds.



*Includes sites rated Fair or Poor and unrated sites deemed impacted to a similar degree through best professional judgement

II. Aquatic Resource Threats

NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program

- Plans identify stressors to several functions:
 - water quality
 - hydrology
 - habitat



II. Aquatic Resource Threats

VA Aquatic Resources Trust Fund

- Ecoregional assessments: understand threats
- Conservation action planning:
experts rank threats
- List of general threats and threats to specific habitats/
species for each service area

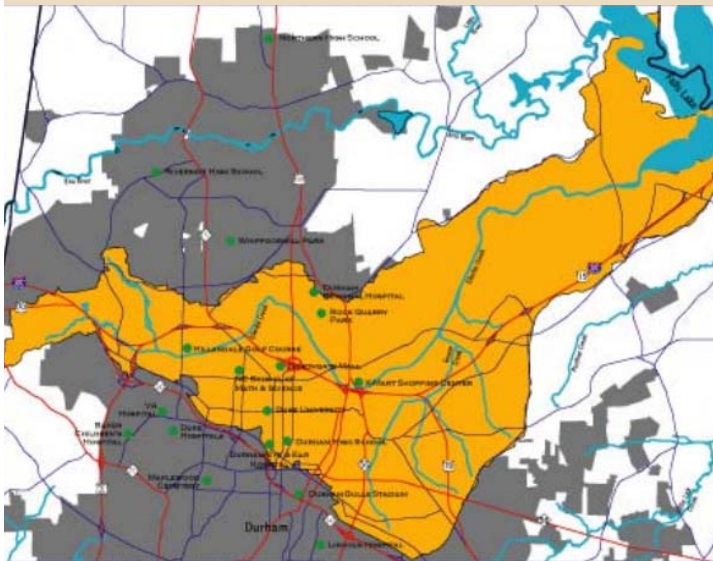
Conservation by Design Concept



II. Offsetting Aquatic Resource Threats

NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program

- Local Watershed Plans
 - Project atlas
 - Watershed management plan



III. Historic Aquatic Resource Losses

- “An analysis of **historic aquatic resource loss** in the service area(s)”



III. Historic Aquatic Resource Losses

OR Department of State Lands

- Historical resource development in each river basin
- Permitting data by HGM/Cowardin class



IV. Current aquatic resource conditions

- “An analysis of **current aquatic resource conditions** in the service area(s), supported by **field documentation**”



IV. Current aquatic resource conditions

NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program

- River Basin Restoration Priority Reports:
 - ▣ Broad assessment of water quality, hydrology, and habitat

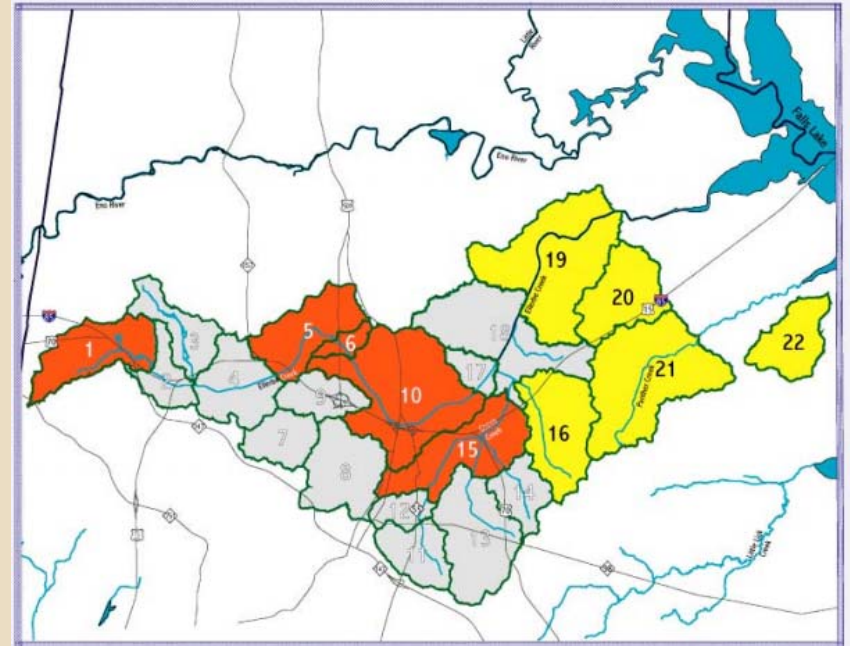
- Local Watershed Plans:
 - ▣ Phase I: Characterize current watershed conditions
 - Windshield surveys
 - ▣ Phase II: Detailed watershed assessment
 - Intensive assessments

 - ▣ Monitoring plans, watershed modeling



V. Aquatic resource goals and objectives

- “A statement of aquatic resource **goals** and **objectives** for **each service area**, including a description of the general **amounts**, **types** and **locations** of aquatic resources the program will seek to provide”



V. Aquatic resource goals and objectives

OR Department of State Lands

- Sets objectives for each priority watershed, some basins and subwatersheds
- Based on existing conservation/watershed plans



V. Aquatic resource goals and objectives

OR Department of State Lands

- Amounts
 - ▣ Acreage for some conservation opportunity areas

- Types
 - ▣ Lists priority wetland ecological systems for all river basins and one watershed
 - ▣ Permitting data: HGM/Cowardin class



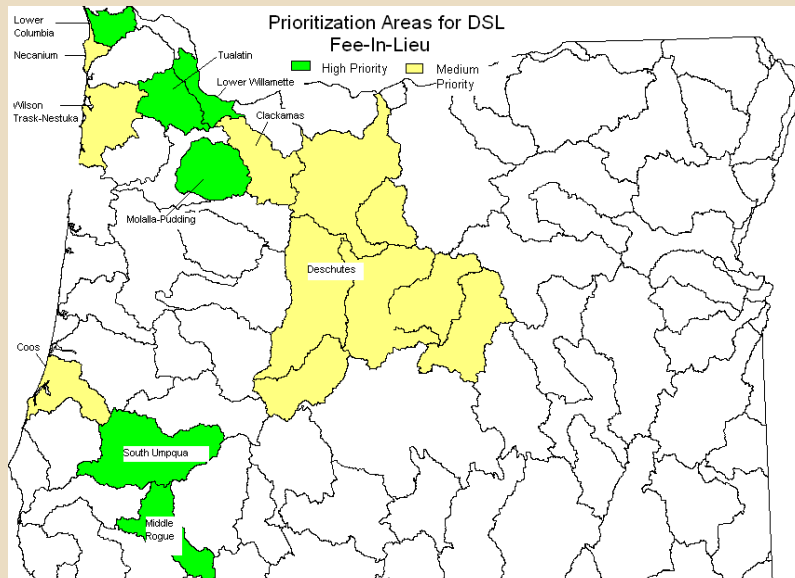
V. Aquatic resource goals and objectives

OR Department of State Lands

□ Locations

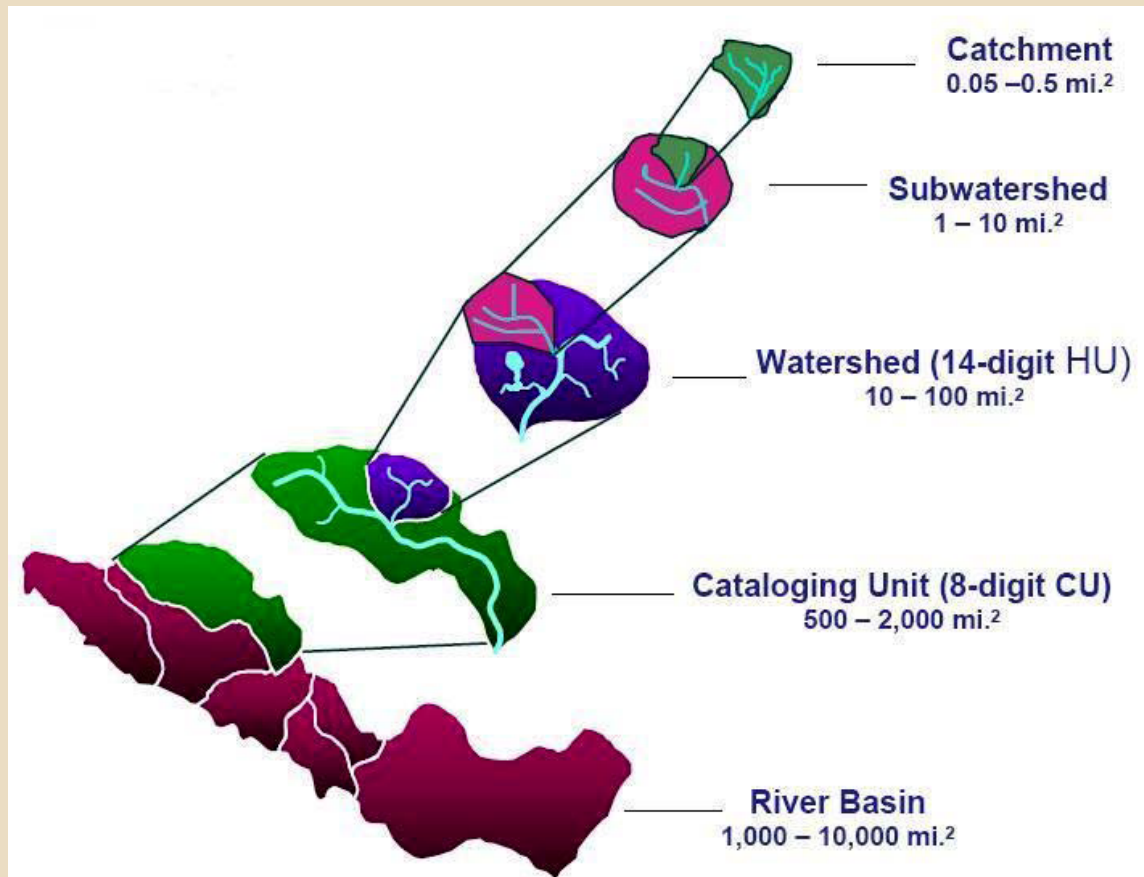
□ Identifies priority watersheds

□ Identifies conservation opportunity areas from Oregon Conservation Strategy



VI. Prioritization strategy

- “A **prioritization strategy** for **selecting** and **implementing** compensatory mitigation activities.”



VI. Prioritization strategy

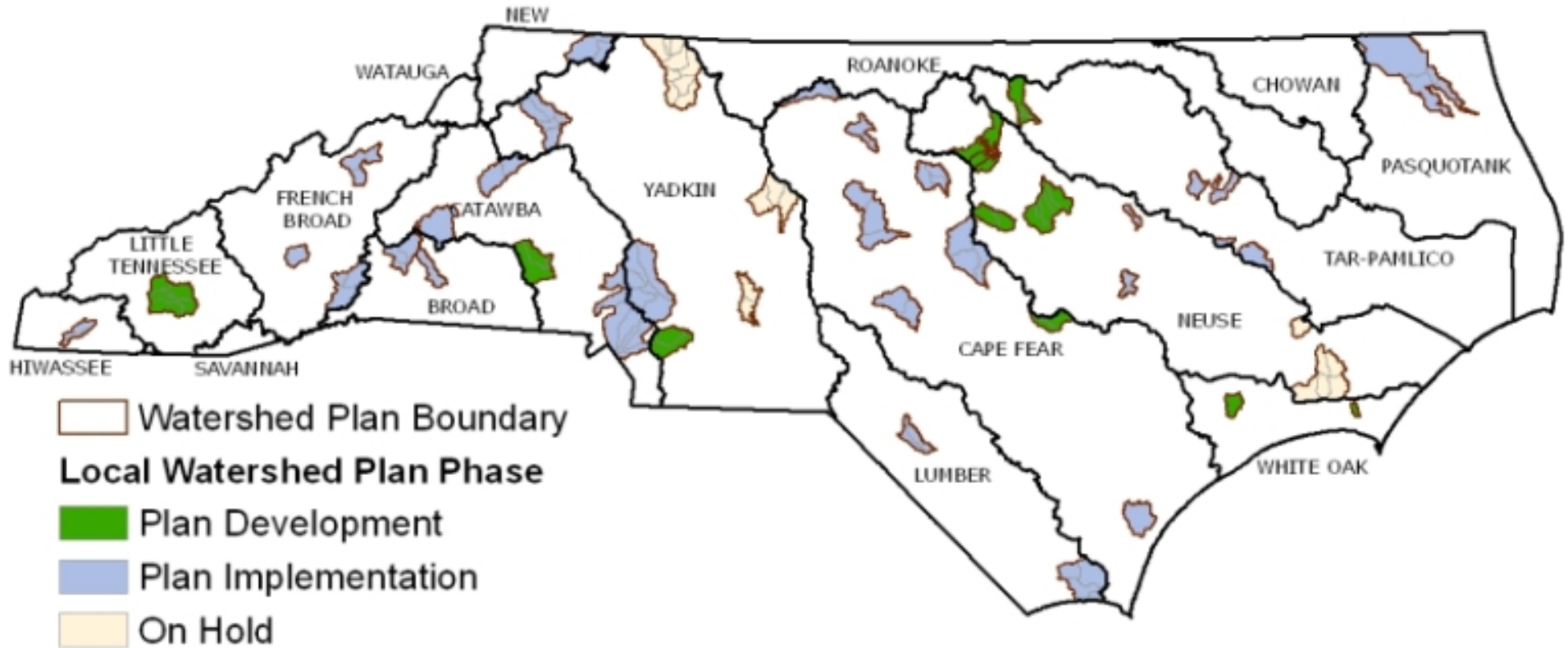
NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program

- Step one: Identify target HUC-14s
- Step two: Identify priority subwatersheds within HUC-14
- Step three: Project Atlas
 - Prioritize mitigation sites based on:
 - Watershed uplift
 - Feasibility
 - Stakeholder input



VI. Prioritization strategy

NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program



VII. Preservation objectives

- “An explanation of how any preservation objectives **identified in paragraph (c)(2)(v)** of this section and **addressed in the prioritization strategy** in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) satisfy the criteria for use of preservation in **section 332.3(h).**”



VII. Preservation objectives

Ducks Unlimited VT ILF Program

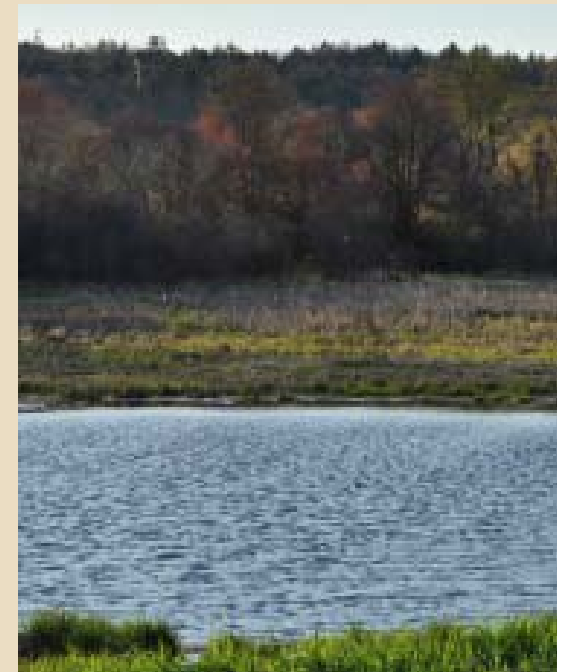
- Program will only select preservation projects that satisfy §332.3(h) criteria



VII. Preservation objectives

Ducks Unlimited VT ILF Program

- Preservation projects will:
 - use a watershed approach
 - compliment adjacent land uses
 - meet regional conservation priorities
 - address limiting factors in watersheds
 - increase habitat diversity
 - support state wildlife action plans
 - reduce fragmentation
 - establish corridors
 - enhance the function of existing natural areas



VIII. Stakeholder involvement

- “A description of any public and private **stakeholder involvement in plan development and implementation**, including, where appropriate, coordination with federal, state, tribal and local aquatic resource management and regulatory authorities”

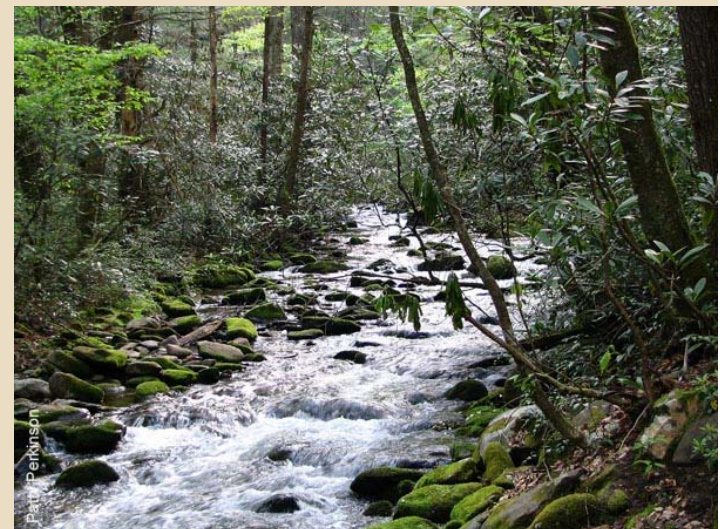


VIII. Stakeholder involvement

VA Aquatic Resources Trust Fund

- Works with federal, state, and local government agencies, universities, industry, and non-governmental organizations

- Expert input used to determine:
 - Conservation targets
 - Priority conservation areas



IX. Long-term protection and management

- “A description of the **long-term protection and management strategies** for activities conducted by the in-lieu fee program sponsor”



IX. Long-term protection and management

Ducks Unlimited MS Delta

- Discusses elements of long-term management plans:
 - anticipated management needs
 - annual costs
 - funding mechanism
- DU is long-term steward unless transferred
- Lists types of agencies or organizations that can hold permanent conservation easements



X. Periodic evaluation and reporting strategy

- “A strategy for **periodic evaluation and reporting** on the **progress** of the program in achieving the **goals and objectives** in (c)(2)(v) of this section, including a process for **revising** the planning framework as necessary”



X. Periodic evaluation and reporting strategy

VA Aquatic Resources Trust Fund

- Ecoregional assessments: conservation status measures
- Monitoring data to assess priority conservation areas
- Evaluate success of individual site restoration/conservation strategies

Conservation by Design Concept



X. Periodic evaluation and reporting strategy

LTMCP Mississippi

- “annual report [to IRT] will address the need for Compensation Planning Framework revisions, as necessary”



Watershed Approach: Data Needs

- current trends in habitat loss or conversion
- cumulative impacts of past development activities
- current development trends
- the presence and needs of sensitive species
- site conditions that favor or hinder the success of compensatory mitigation projects
- chronic environmental problems such as flooding or poor water quality





Questions?



ENVIRONMENTAL
LAW • INSTITUTE®