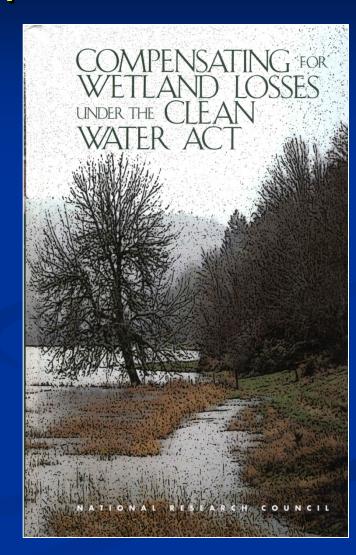
# Long-Term Management of Mitigation Projects



July 2013

#### Problem

- "The presumption that once mitigation sites meet their permit criteria they will be self-sustaining in the absence of any management or care is flawed."
  - National Research Council Report 2001



#### Why long term management?

- Mitigation should be self-sustaining but management may be needed to meet objectives
- Ensure sustainable mitigation after performance standards are met



## Long Term Management of Mitigation Projects

(33 CFR 332.7(d))

- Permit or instrument must:
  - Identify responsible party
  - Allow for transfer of long-term management responsibilities

 Address financing required for long-term management



#### Timing of Financing

Permittee-Responsible Mitigation - funding mechanisms approved in advance of impact (332.(7)(d)(4))

 Banks/ILF programs - timing of transfer of LTM & funding must be spelled out in instrument (or site-specific plan) (332.8(u))

#### Long-Term Management Plans

#### Include:

- Description of management tasks
- Annual cost estimates
- Funding mechanism needed

#### Funding mechanisms:

- Non-wasting endowments, trusts, contractual arrangements with future responsible parties
- Address inflation & other contingencies

#### **Examples of LTM Activities**

- Fencing
- Signs
- Maintain structures
- Inventories
- Inspection
- Species management
- Protect from encroachment





#### Long-Term Manager

Identified in permit/instrument

Default Manager

Qualifications



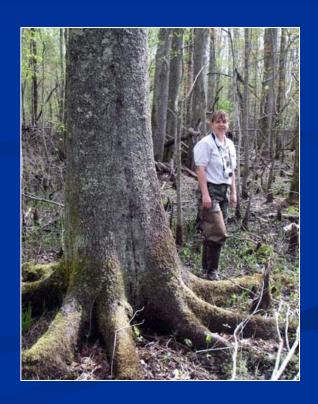
#### Elements of a LTM Plan

- Background conditions
- Characterize site
- Permit/instrument requirements
- Management goals & objectives
- Management strategies & tasks
- Reporting
- Contingencies
- Legal provisions
- Funding



#### Element: Describe background conditions:

- History
- Surrounding area
- Management context
- Legal, title, policy, and scientific guidance



#### Element: Characterize the site

- Physical characteristics
- Ecosystem type(s) and processes
- Biological characteristics
- Physical improvements, previous enhancement, management history
- Management constraints
   e.g. burning, grazing, flooding,
   climate change



## Element: Permit or instrument requirements

- Compare to Reference Sites
- Vegetation monitoring, % cover, etc.
- Wildlife
- Hydrology
- Site condition
- Reporting



#### Element: Management Goals and Objectives

- Identify <u>specific</u> objectives and strategies
- Frame objectives in <u>realistic</u> terms



### Element: management strategies & tasks

- Tied to objectives
- Realistic and Feasible
- Reflected in the budget



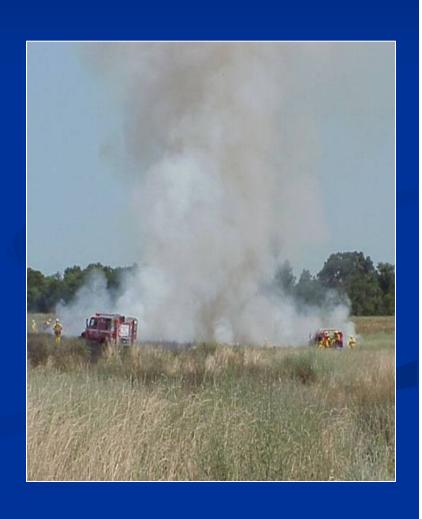
Adaptive management (incorporating new information over time)

#### Element: Reporting Requirements

- Identify type, frequency, & recipients
- Schedule site visits with Agency representatives.
- Specify reporting period

#### Element: Contingencies

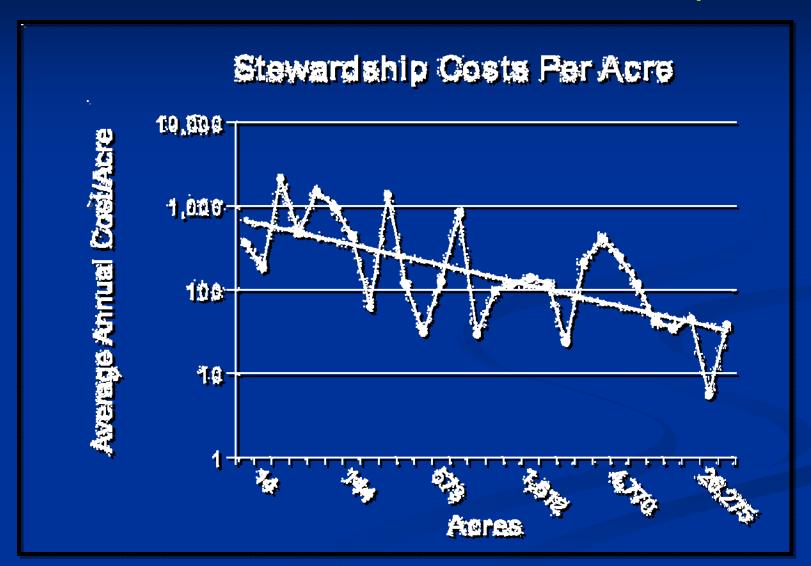
- Liability/Insurance
- Remediation Plans
- Agency Coordination
- Adaptive Management
- Source of Funding
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Beneficiary
- Force Majeure/Acts of God



#### Element: Funding

- Funding mechanism
  - Non-wasting endowments, trusts, contractual arrangements with future responsible parties
- Funding method
  - Lump sum
  - Payment schedule (e.g. tied to credit release)
  - Credit Sales Timing of Sales & Contribution to Endowment
  - Annual Payments Public Entity

#### What Does LTM Cost? (answer: it depends)



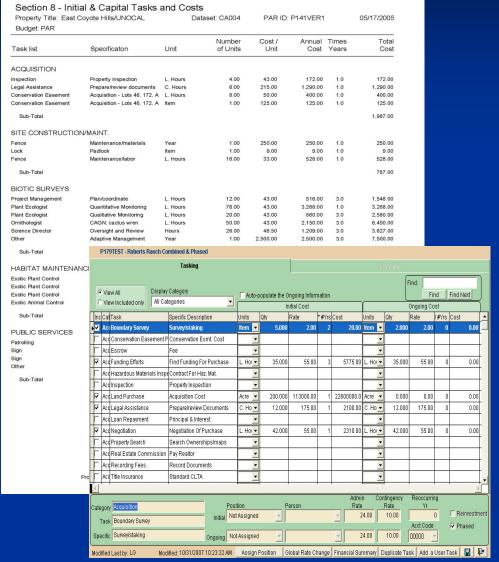
# Determining Funding Amount

Key elements to look for:

- Itemized analysis of required actions
- Funding strategies
- Inflation rates
- Capitalization rates



#### Itemized analysis



- ID management tasks
  - Frequency
- Assign expected costs
- Provides justification for LTM funding

#### 1970 Price Index



Gasoline \$0.36/gallon

Median Income \$8,734/yr

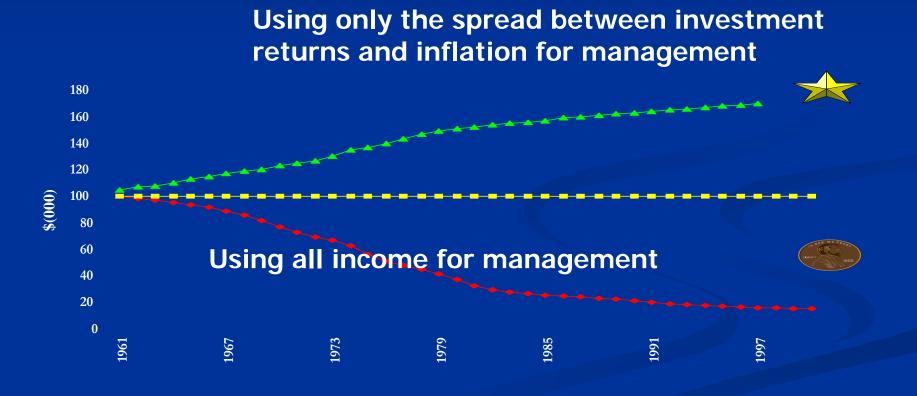
Median Rent \$108/month

Median Home \$17,000

Bread \$0.24/loaf

Harvard Tuition \$2,600/yr

# Buying power of an endowment after inflation



# Return on investment <u>- Inflation</u> Capitalization Rate

Given 7% Rate of Return
-3% Inflation rate
Then 4% Cap Rate

## Capitalization Rate (used to determine needed funding)

Estimating the Amount to Invest

Need \$10,000/year for management Capitalization Rate = 4 %

10,000/.04Amount needed = \$250,000

#### Different capitalization rates

<u>Annual Budget Cap. rate Endowment</u>

\$10,000 1.0% \$1,000,000

\$10,000 2.0% \$500,000

\$10,000 4% \$250,000

\$10,000 10% \$100,000

#### Example – A Bank in CA

- 775 ac
- 2 T/E spp & wetland restoration
- Tasks: monitoring, fire, grazing, invasive controls, debris removal, signage, fencing
- Annual management costs = \$27K
- Cap rate of 4%
- Endowment amount = \$675K or \$871/ac



#### Example - A Bank in VA

- 1000 ac
- 748 wetland credits
- Tasks: inspection, maintain water control structure, stand improvement, invasives,
- Annual management costs = \$5K
- Cap rate 4%
- Endowment = \$125K
  or \$167/credit



#### Questions to ask of LTM plans

- Are management tasks defined?
- Are long-term funding requirements identified?
- How will obligations be funded?
- What inflation rate was considered?
- Is the capitalization rate realistic?