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### Costs

Oregon Revised Statute 196.643 was modified in 2013 Legislative Session:

Payments to the Oregon Removal-Fill Mitigation Fund "must be sufficient to cover the costs and expenses of land acquisition, project design and engineering, construction, planting, monitoring, maintenance, long-term management and protection activities, administration and other costs and expenses related to the off-site compensatory mitigation, which may vary depending on the region of the state where the off-site compensatory mitigation is conducted..."



### Costs

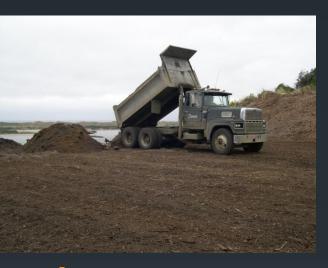
- . . .and shall be calculated by the Department of State Lands as follows:
- (a) If the off-site compensatory mitigation project and project costs and expenses are identified at the time of payment to the Oregon Removal-Fill Mitigation Fund, the department shall calculate the payment based on the actual costs and expenses of the off-site compensatory mitigation.
- (b) If the off-site compensatory mitigation project and project costs and expenses are not identified at the time of payment to the Oregon Removal-Fill Mitigation Fund, the department shall calculate the payment based on the estimate of costs and expenses for off-site compensatory mitigation, as set forth in rules adopted by the department, for the region of this state where the department, to the greatest extent practicable, determines the off-site compensatory mitigation may be conducted.



### **Key points**

- Statute does not set the actual fee or give specifics of how estimates will be made.
- Flexible wording and terms
  - "Cost and expenses" allows for an initial obligation of funds to a project, with expenses incurred as a grantee submits requests for funds with supporting documentation.
  - Administration fees can be ours as well as our grantees
  - "other costs and expenses" help cover project-specific expenses that may occur that aren't otherwise covered in the listed costs
- Allows for the price of mitigation to vary by region but statute does not specify what a region is.











### **Impact**

Are ILF project costs known?

Is ILF project unknown?

### **Mitigation**

Total project cost ÷ anticipated # of credits
Use payment formula



# Oregon Administrative Rule Payment = [A + R + RMV + LT] ÷ mm

A = Administrative costs; 10% of the sum of R, RMV and LT

R = Restoration costs

RMV = Real Market Value of the unimproved land for which a permit is being issued

LT = Long Term management costs

mm = mitigation multiplier

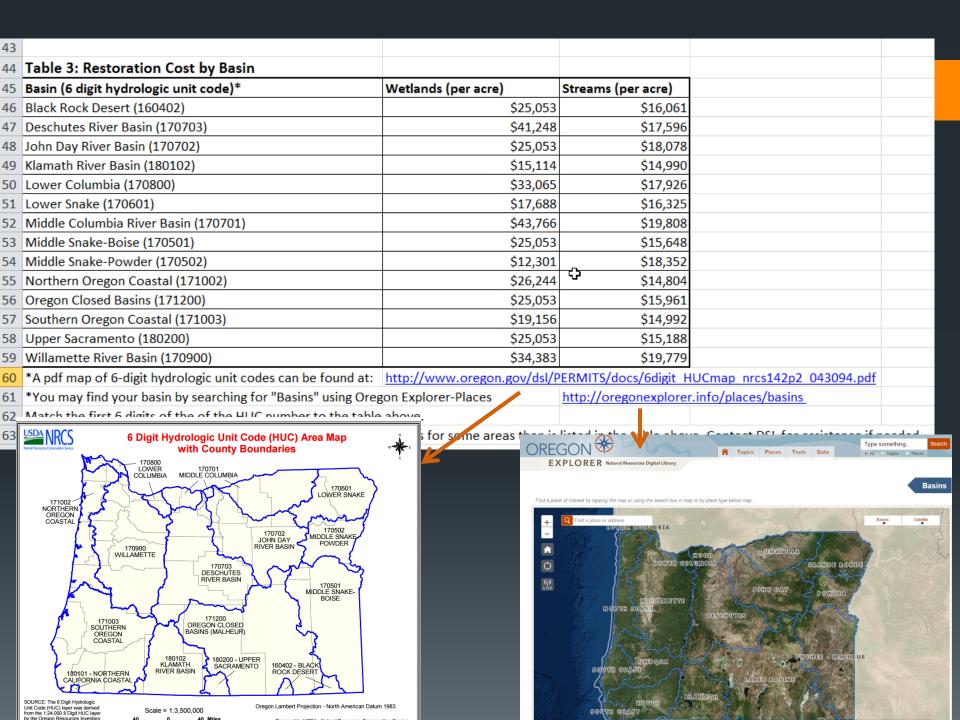


# Restoration Costs (R)

OAR: calculated as the sum of all anticipated costs per unit area. Anticipated costs include but are not limited to project design and engineering, construction, planting and seven years of monitoring and maintenance.

Based on a biennial survey of regional project data submitted to:

- Oregon Watershed Restoration Inventory,
- The Conservation Registry,
- Projects funded by DSL, and/or
- Surveys of restoration consulting firms and practitioners





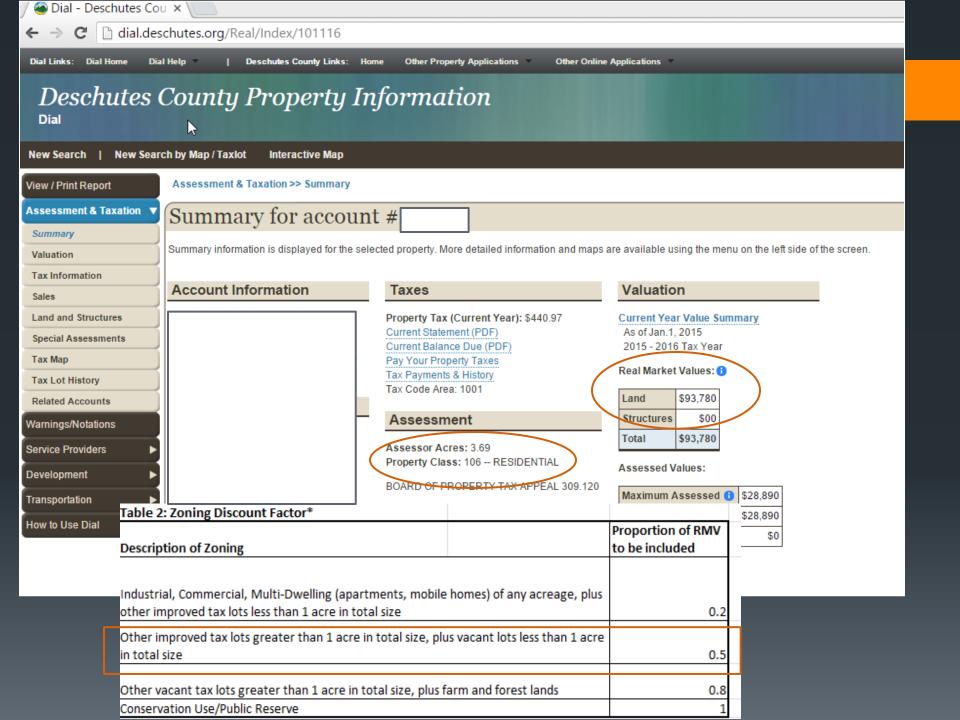
# Real Market Value (RMV)

OAR: Real Market Value per acre of the unimproved land for which a permit is being issued as determined by the county assessor's office.

#### Information Sources

- County assessor office (online, copy of annual tax statement from applicant, call)
  Recent land appraisal, if available
- Similar adjacent property(ies) if the impacted tax lot has not been assessed (e.g. right of ways)

The land value needed is that of the impact area. The RMV of the impact area is proportional to the total cost and acreage of the tax lot.





# Long-term management (LT)

OAR: Calculated as 30% of the Restoration costs (R).

#### Information Sources

- DSL projects (limited)
- Recommendation of a committee of three experienced land trusts



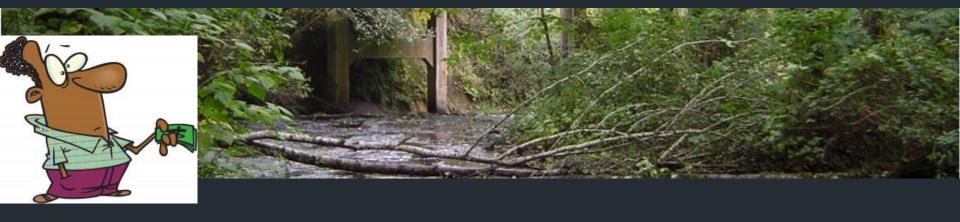
# Mitigation multiplier (mm)

OAR: Mitigation multiplier representing the number of credits typically generated per unit area of mitigation conducted.

#### **Current Practice**

- Minimum ratios are established in rule by type of mitigation
- Most projects have a combination of types of mitigation
- Minimum ratios range from 10:1 for preservation to 1:1 for restoration.

Payment calculator uses a multiplier of 0.5 and assumes 2 acres of mitigation for every 1 acre of impact



### Guidance

- Payment calculated can be excessive
  - State feels we are unlikely to incur that cost per acre
  - Occurs when impact area has high property values and the impact is to a high proportion of the total tax lot.
- If cost per unit is higher than that at the highest priced private mitigation bank in the state, the zoning discount factor may be altered.

# Simple Example

Method B: Other areas in Oregon where costs a	re not known				
Area to be mitigated (acres)	0.021	Insert the acreage of the impact that must be mitigated. For streams, use the average widt at ordinary high water times the length of impact to determine acres.			
Tax lot acreage (impact site)	3.69	Insert the total acreage of the tax lot where impact is located			
Real market land value of tax lot	\$93,780.00	Insert the real marke	t <u>land</u> value for the tax lot. See	: more info	rmation below.
Real market value of area to be mitigated	\$533.71	Equals area to be mitigated / tax lot acreage * real market land value of tax lot			alue of tax lot
Zoning Discount Factor	0.5		count from Table 2 based on the	e zoning of	the tax lot being impacted
RMV = Real Market Value, discounted	\$266.85	Equals the real marke	t value per acre * zoning discoun	nt factor	
<b>R</b> = Restoration Cost	\$41,267.62		a cost from Table 3 for the basin	where the	impact will occur
LT = Long term management costs	\$12,380.29	Equals 30% of the res	toration costs per acre		
A = Administration	\$5,391.48	Equals 10% of the sum	n of RMV, R, and LT		
mm = Mitigation Multiplier	0.5	Equals 0.5 and assumes a 2:1 replacement ratio			
PAYMENT REQUIRED:	\$3,013.36	Cost =[RMV+ (Impact	acres *(R+LT+A))]/mm		

0.021 acre impact
Payment = \$3,013.36
Cost per acre = \$143,493

### Complex Example-Enforcement



## Complex Example

- Add a separate sheet to calculate payment for each tax lot
- For right of ways, use information from adjacent tax lots
  - Calculate the RMV as if the impact was part of each tax lot.
  - Can also apply different discount factors if needed.
  - Average the RMV calculated for each adjacent tax lot.
  - Insert in the spreadsheet. Set the tax lot acreage equal to the acres of impact.

 Sum costs for each tax lot and ROW to get the total payment due.



### Wetland in ROW

Average RMV of impact area						
				Impact	Zoning	
	Wetland	RMV of		acres	discount	
Wetland p	poly area	tax lot	Lot acres	RMV/acre	factor	
d	0.048					
Tax lot 270	x lot 2701 247192		1.89	\$6,277.89	0.5	\$3,138.95
Tax lot 2710 1		104544	0.4	\$12,545.28	0.2	\$2,509.06
					Average	
					RMV of	
					impact	\$2,824.00

Method B: Other areas in Oregon where costs are not known				
Area to be mitigated (acres)	0.048			
Tax lot acreage (impact site)	0.048			
Real market land value of tax lot	\$2,824.00			
Real market value of area to be mitigated	\$2,824.00			
Zoning Discount Factor	1			
RMV = Real Market Value, discounted	\$2,824.00			
R = Restoration Cost	\$19,156.00			
LT = Long term management costs	\$5,746.80			
A = Administration	\$2,772.68			
mm = Mitigation Multiplier	0.5			
PAYMENT REQUIRED:	\$8,304.85			

# Complex Example



#### Payment Total Tax Lot

ax Lot		Am	ount Calculated
	2500	\$	546.66
	2704	\$	34,247.80
	2701	\$	121,093.70
	2711	\$	637.49

2710

102 2719

107

### Wetlands in ROW

	С	
Carried A	d	
	h	

Total Due

Guidance check:

Cost per acre

### Maximum

price for 1.55 acres of

387,500.00

16,037.56

8,766.26

5,184.17

8,304.85

69,108.84

16,231.30

280,434.54

180,925.51

259.98

15.93