

# Advanced Mitigation – Part 2

## Living the Dream: Insights on Implementation

AEP California State Conference

March 24, 2015



**VCS Environmental**

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**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**



**LAND VERITAS**

# Advanced Mitigation

## Moderator:

**Julie Vandermost Beeman**, President  
VCS Environmental

## Panelists:

**Aaron Allen**, Chief  
North Coast Branch, US Army Corps of Engineers

**Hal Holland**, Senior Conservation Planner  
Westervelt Ecological Services

**Tracey Brownfield**, Principal & Co-Founder  
Land Veritas



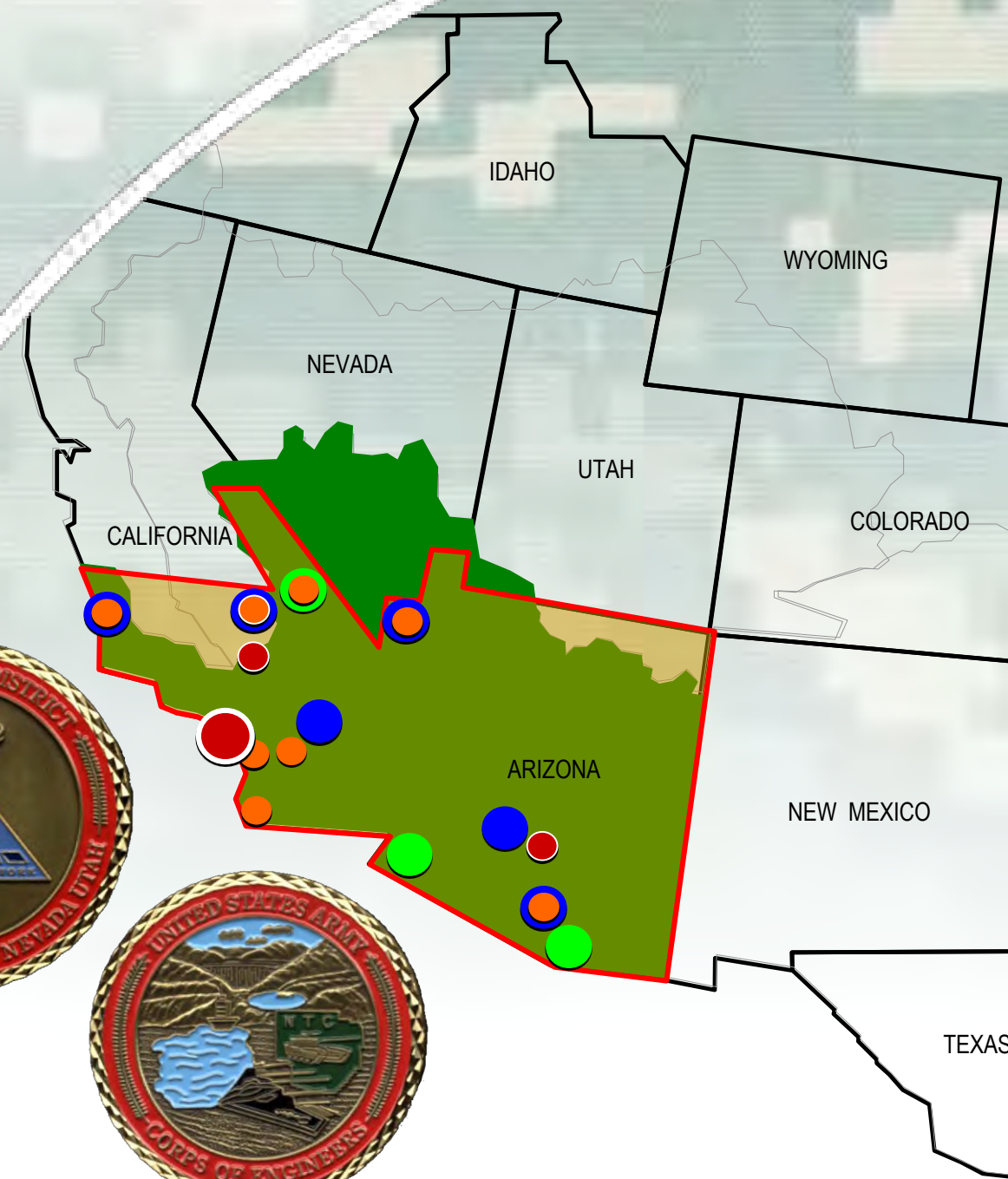
# Mitigation Banks in the Los Angeles District

Aaron O. Allen, Ph.D.  
Chief, North Coast Branch  
March 24, 2015



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# Disclaimer

The following presentation does not represent formal guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Instead, the following information is based on case-by-case mitigation decisions that the Los Angeles District has made subsequent to the 2008 Mitigation Rule.

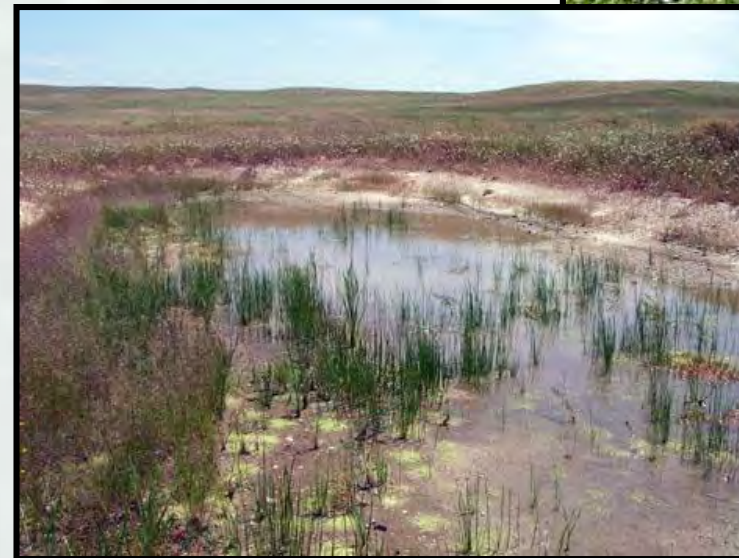




# 2014 Status (404 and ESA)

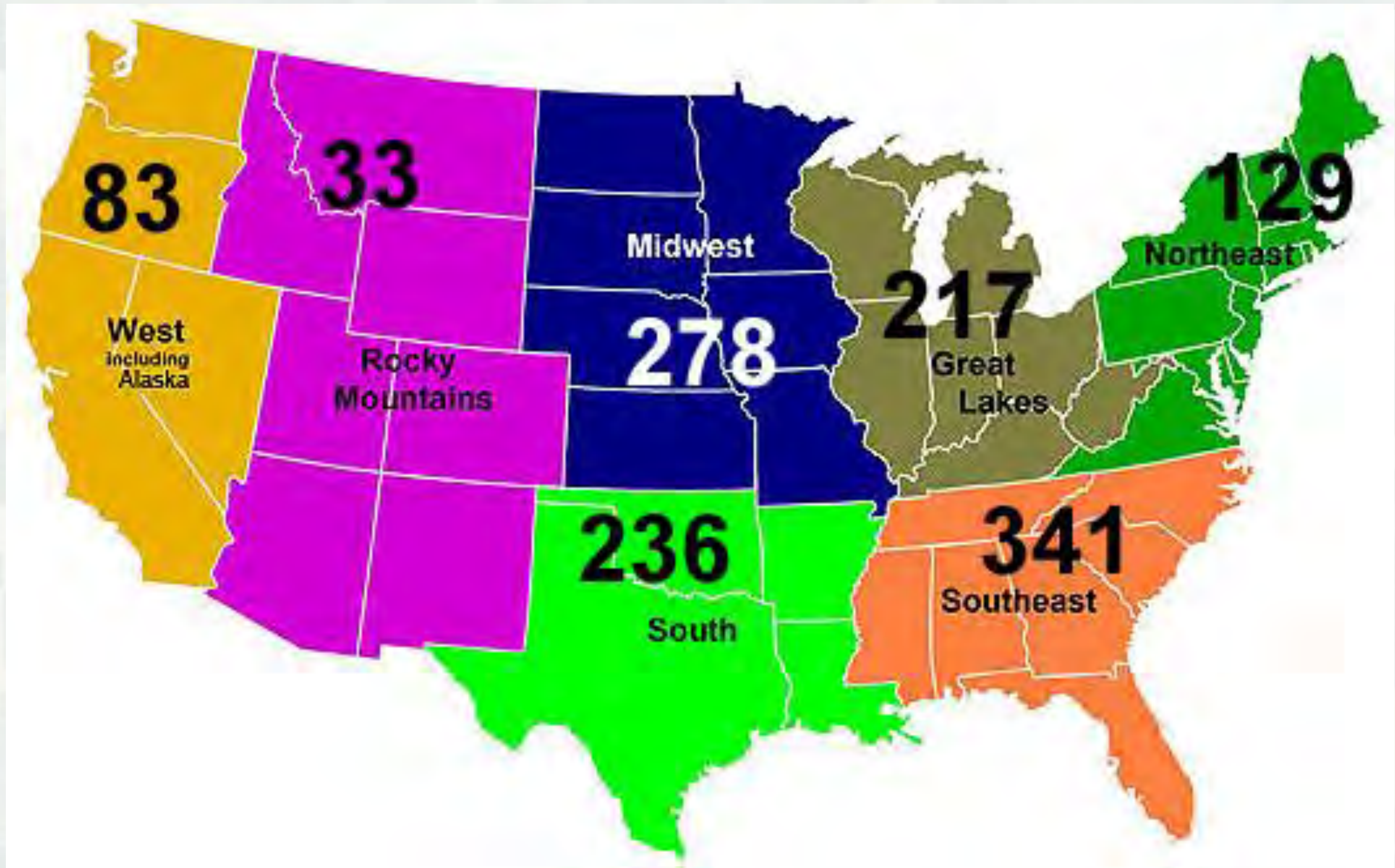
1,965 Bank sites loaded including:

- 64% approved
- 14% pending
- 13% sold out
- 2% suspended
- 7% terminated / withdrawn



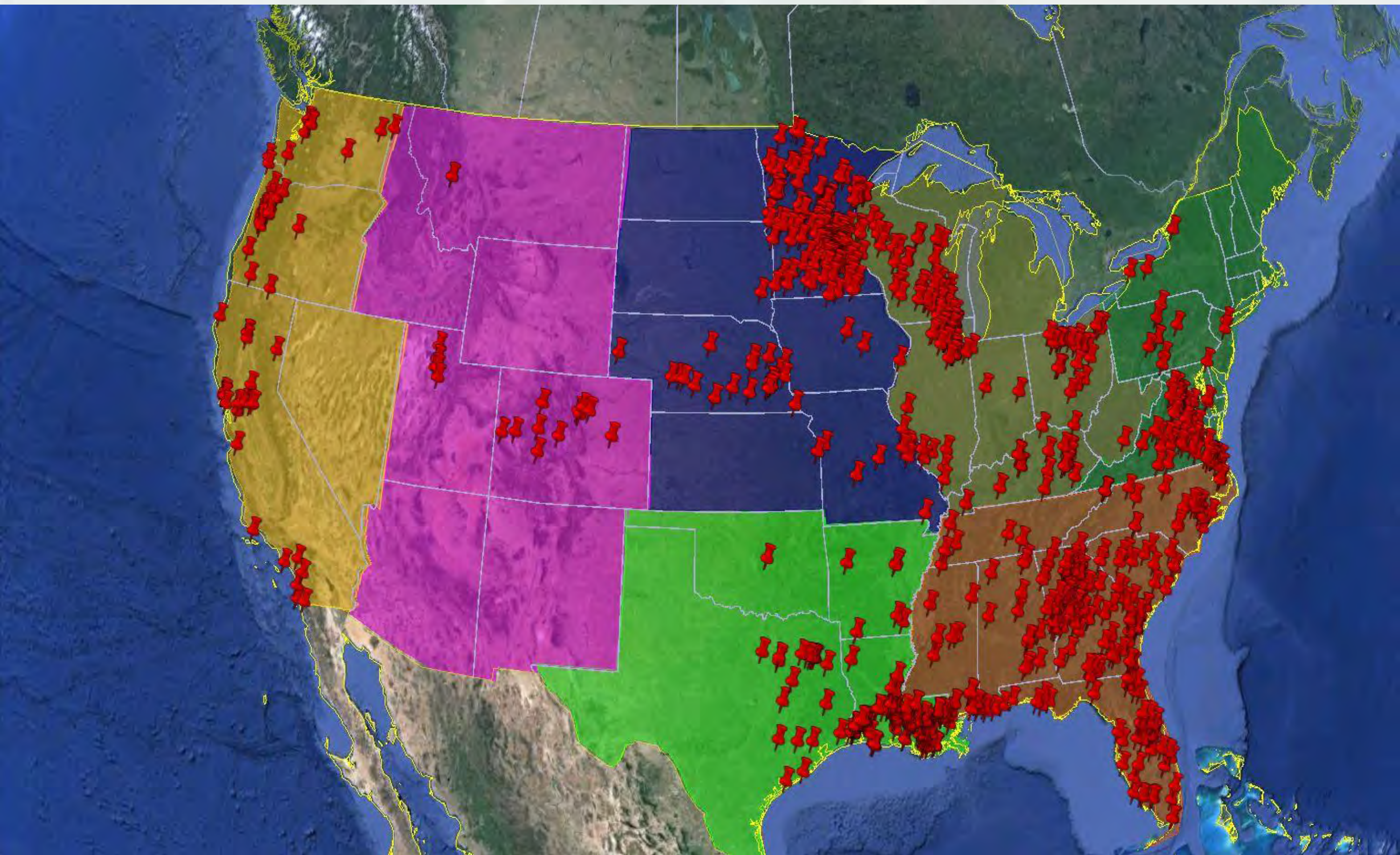


# All Approved 404 Bank Sites in RIBITS



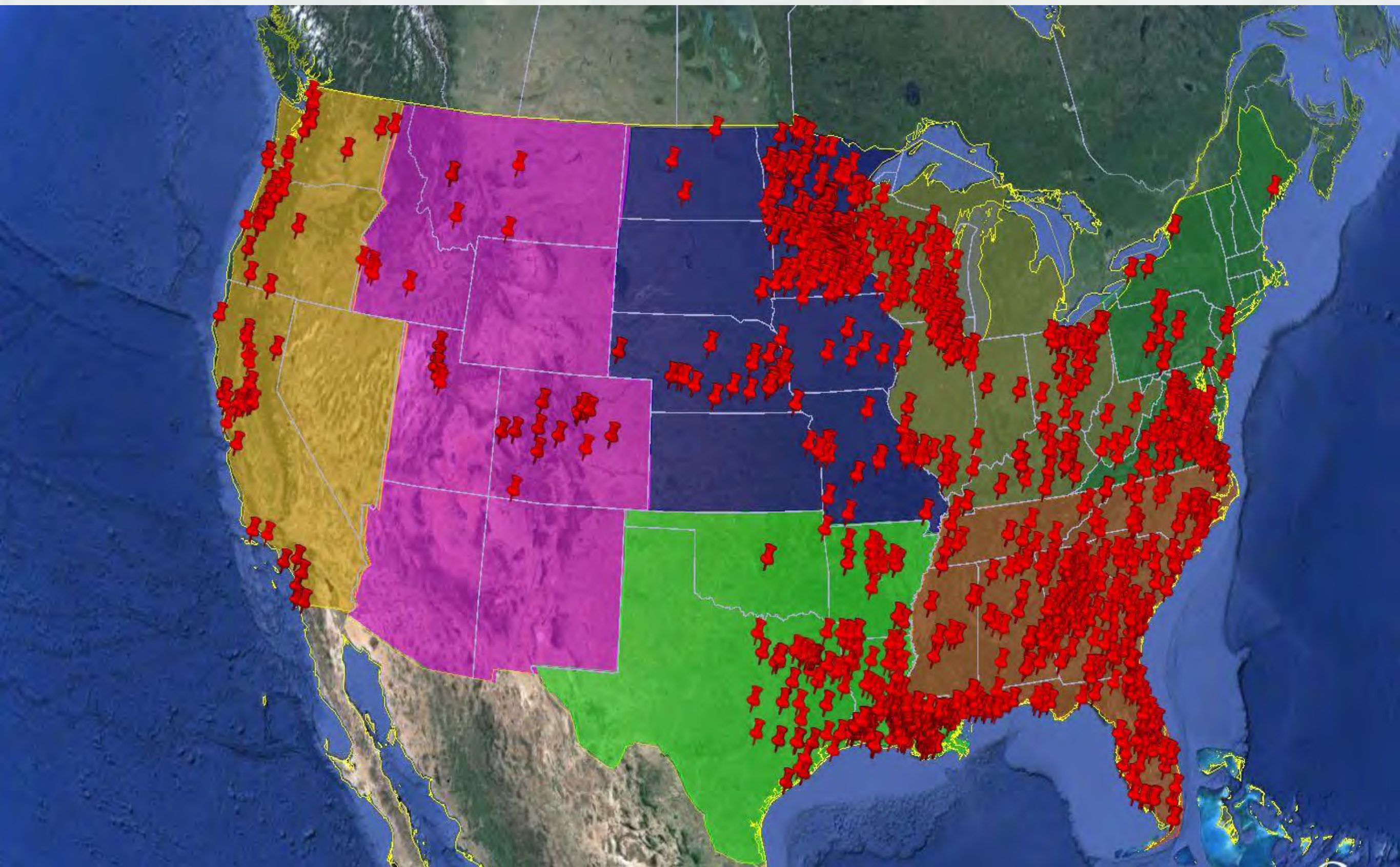


# 404 Bank Sites 2008



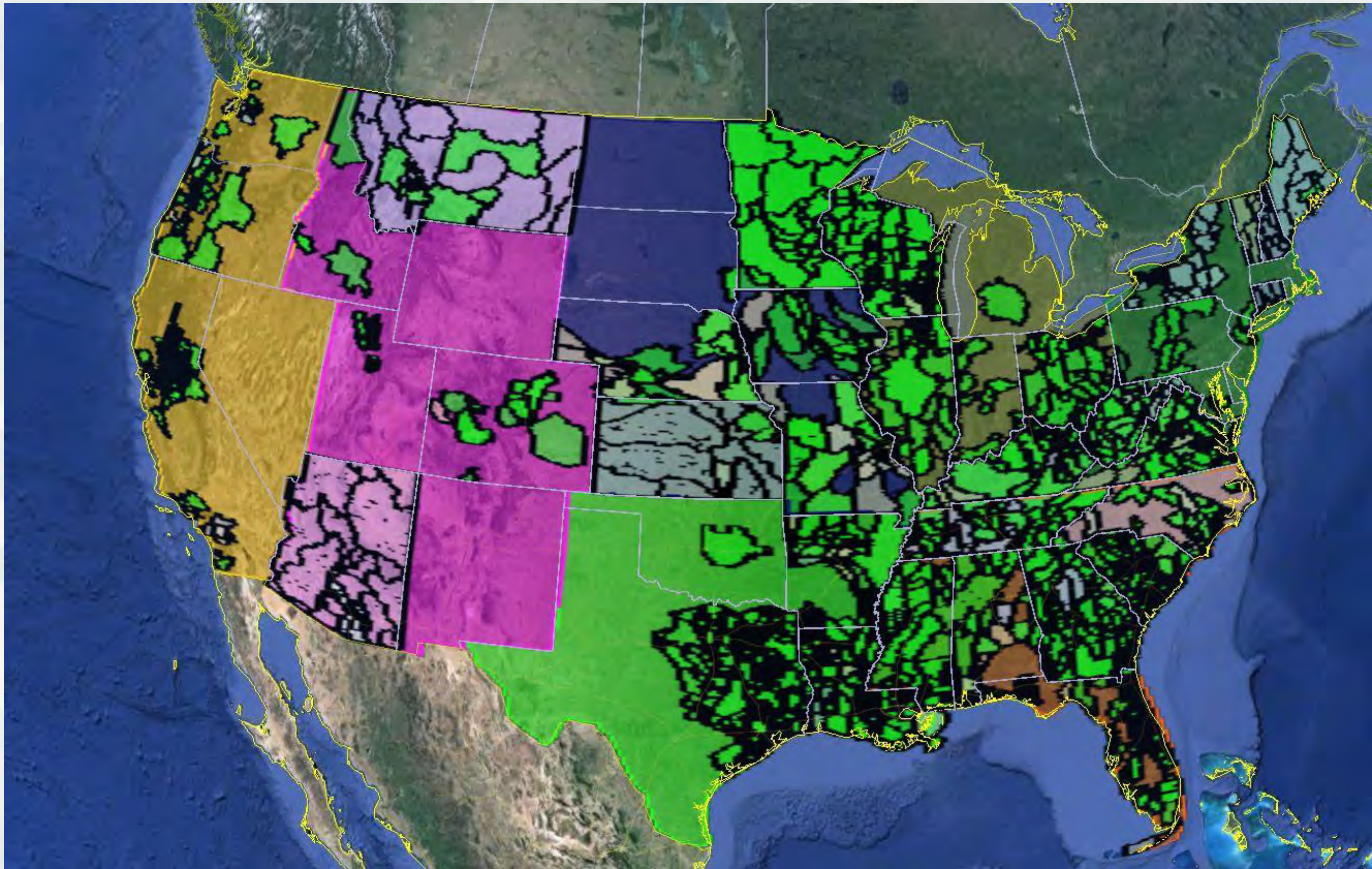


# 404 Bank Sites End of 2013





# Bank and ILF Service areas (end of 2013)





# Corps General Mitigation Policy

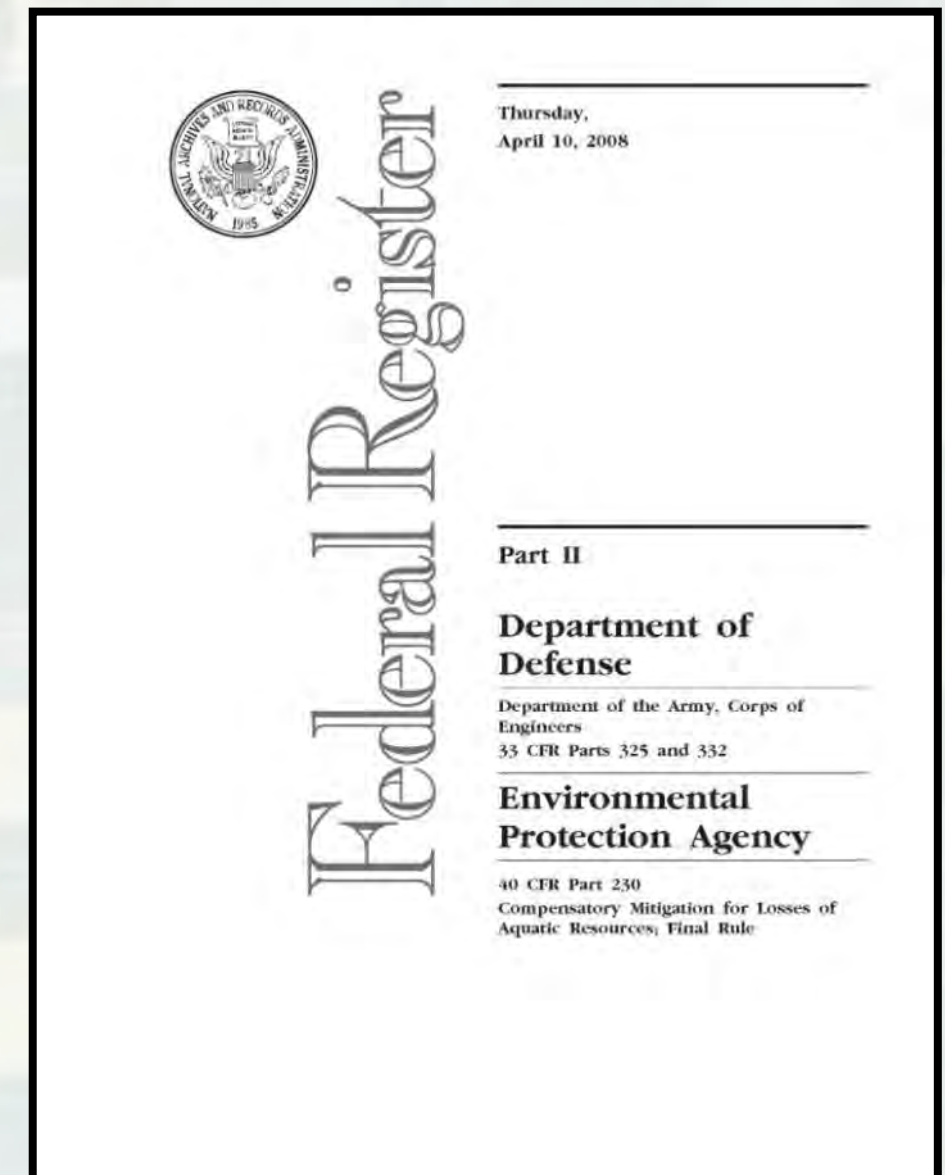
- Compensatory mitigation is for significant resource losses
  - Specifically identifiable
  - Reasonably likely to occur
  - Of importance to the human or aquatic environment
- All mitigation will be:
  - Directly related to the proposed impacts
  - Appropriate to the scope and degree of those impacts
  - Reasonably enforceable





# 2008 Corps-EPA Mitigation Rule

- Establishes requirements for mitigation for impacts to aquatic resources
- “Where” and “how” mitigation is conducted
- Governs all forms of mitigation
- Equivalent standards for all forms
- Preference for 3rd party mitigation



# General Considerations

- Objectives
  - Offset impacts
  - Practicable
  - Environmentally preferable
- Commensurate with impacts





# General Mitigation Requirements

- Mitigation type
  - In-kind preferred
  - On-site/off-site or both
  - Difficult to replace resources (e.g. bogs, fens, streams)
- Timing
- Amount of compensation
  - 1:1 minimum
- Temporal Losses



# Type & Location of Mitigation

Usually within same watershed as impact AND where most likely to replace lost functions.

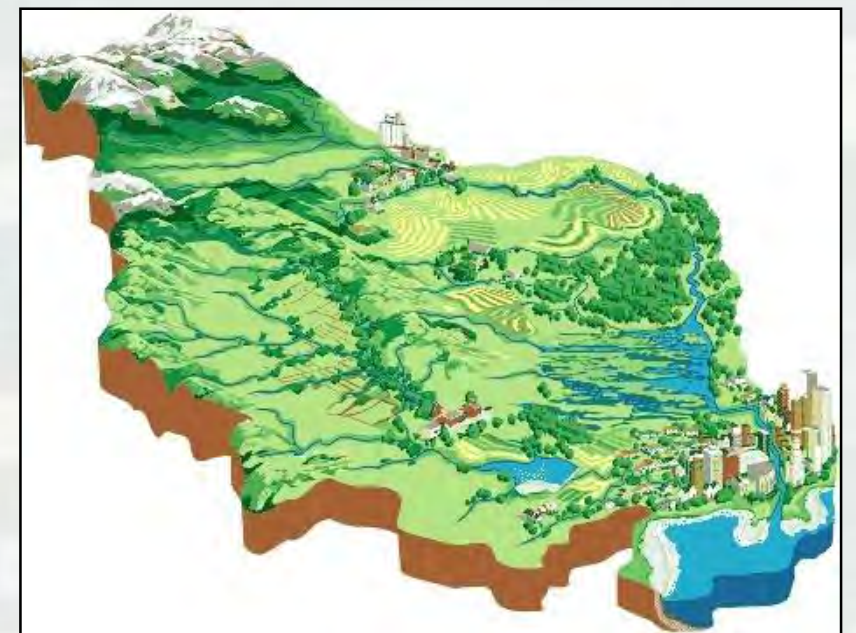
- Consider:
  - Habitat diversity
  - Connectivity
  - Land use trends
  - Compatibility with adjacent uses
- Mitigation may be sited on public or private lands





# Watershed Approach to Mitigation Selection

- Strategic selection of projects
- Existing watershed plans
- Without suitable plan, use available information on condition and needs
- Consider landscape position and sustainability
- Provide suite of functions
- Level of information and analysis commensurate with impacts





# 3rd Party Mitigation

- One or more sites where resources are restored, established, enhanced, and/or preserved to offset permitted impacts
- Permittees acquire mitigation credits
- Sponsor assumes responsibility for the mitigation
- Operation and use are governed by an instrument





# Benefits of Third Party Mitigation

- Reduced risk & uncertainty
- More efficient compliance
- Often greater planning and scientific effort
- May provide mitigation, when permittee-responsible mitigation is not practicable
- May streamline permitting, by reducing effort evaluating mitigation proposal





# Drawbacks of 3rd Party Mitigation

- Failure may result in substantial loss of aquatic resource function
- Migration of functions and services
  - Extensive agency effort in instrument development and oversight





# 3rd Party Instrument Development

- Draft prospectus
- Prospectus
- Draft instrument
- Final instrument

Compensatory Mitigation Rule Timeline for Bank or ILF Instrument Approval*			
Event		# of Days**	
Phase I	Optional Preliminary Review of Draft Prospectus	30	DE provides copies of draft prospectus to IRT and will provide comments back to the sponsor within 30 days.
	Sponsor Prepares and Submits Prospectus ~DE must notify sponsor of completeness w/in 30 days of submission~		
Phase II	Day 1** Complete Prospectus Received by DE		
	Public notice must be provided within 30 days of receipt of a complete prospectus	30	
	30-Day Public Comment Period	30	
	DE must provide the sponsor with an initial evaluation letter within 30 days of the end of the public comment period.	30	15 DE distributes comments to IRT members and sponsor within 15 days of the close of the public comment period.
Sponsor Considers Comments, Prepares and Submits Draft Instrument ~DE must notify sponsor of completeness w/in 30 days of submission~			
Phase III	Day 1 Complete Draft Instrument Received by IRT Members		
	30-day IRT comment period begins 5 days after DE distributes draft instrument to IRT members	30	
	DE discusses comments with IRT and seeks to resolve issues ~ # of days variable~	60	90 Within 90 days of the receipt of a complete draft instrument by IRT members, the DE must notify the sponsor of the status of the IRT review.
	Day 90		
Sponsor Prepares Final Instrument ~Sponsor provides copies to DE and all IRT members~			
Phase IV	Day 1 Final Instrument Received by DE & IRT		
	DE must notify IRT members of intent to approve/not approve instrument within 30 days of receipt.	30	45 IRT members have 45 days from submission of final instrument to object to approval of the instrument and initiate the dispute resolution process.
	Remainder of time for initiation of dispute resolution process by IRT members	15	
	Day 45 INSTRUMENT APPROVED/NOT APPROVED, or DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS INITIATED		

Total Required Federal Review (Phases II-IV): ≤225 Days

\*Timeline also applies to amendments

\*\*The timeline in this column uses the maximum number of days allowed for each phase.

EPA/Corps draft 4/02/08





# Interagency Review Team

- Reviews establishment and operation of 3rd party mitigation
- Federal, Tribal, State, and local resource agencies
- Coordination required
- Consensus is desired
- Corps makes final decision





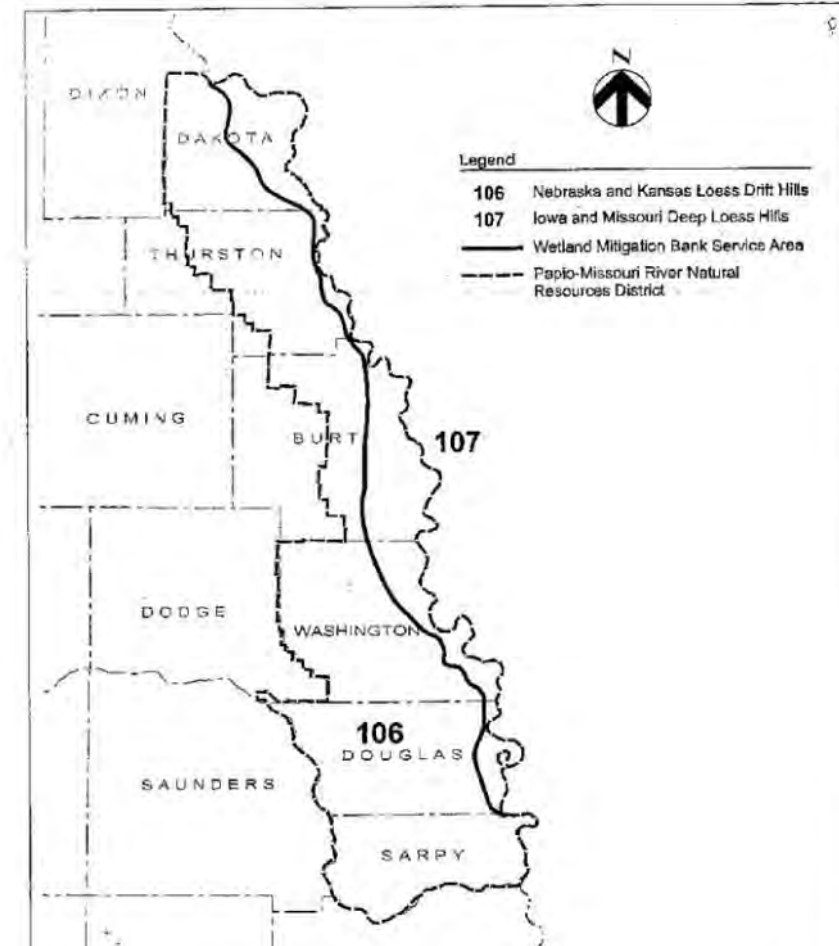
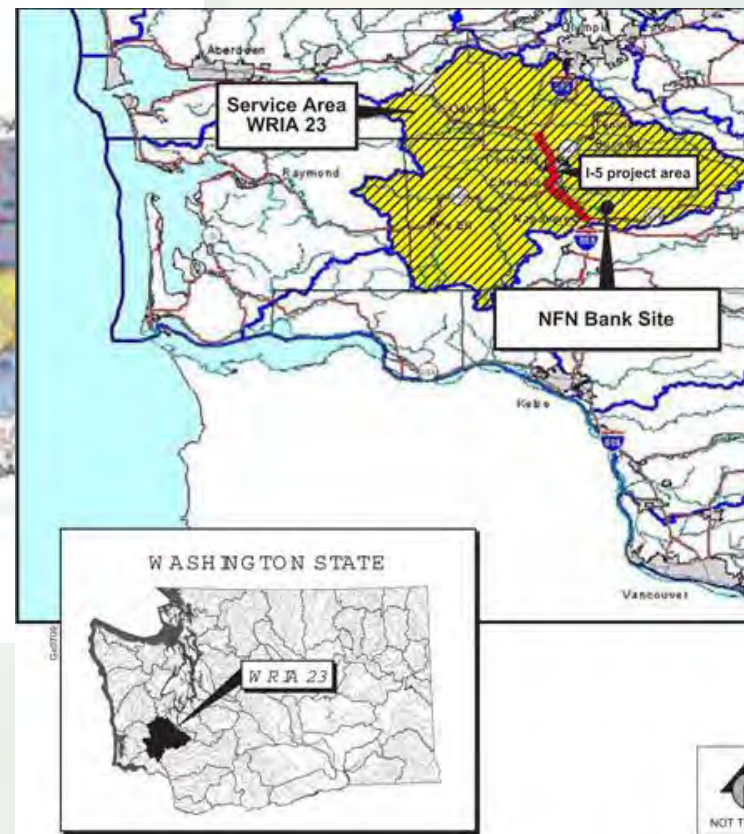
# Service Areas

- Geographic area where bank or ILF can provide mitigation
  - May be based on watershed, ecoregion, physiographic province, or other suitable geographic area
  - One or more 8-digit HUCs may form service area
  - May consider economic viability
  - Basis for determining service area must be documented in the instrument

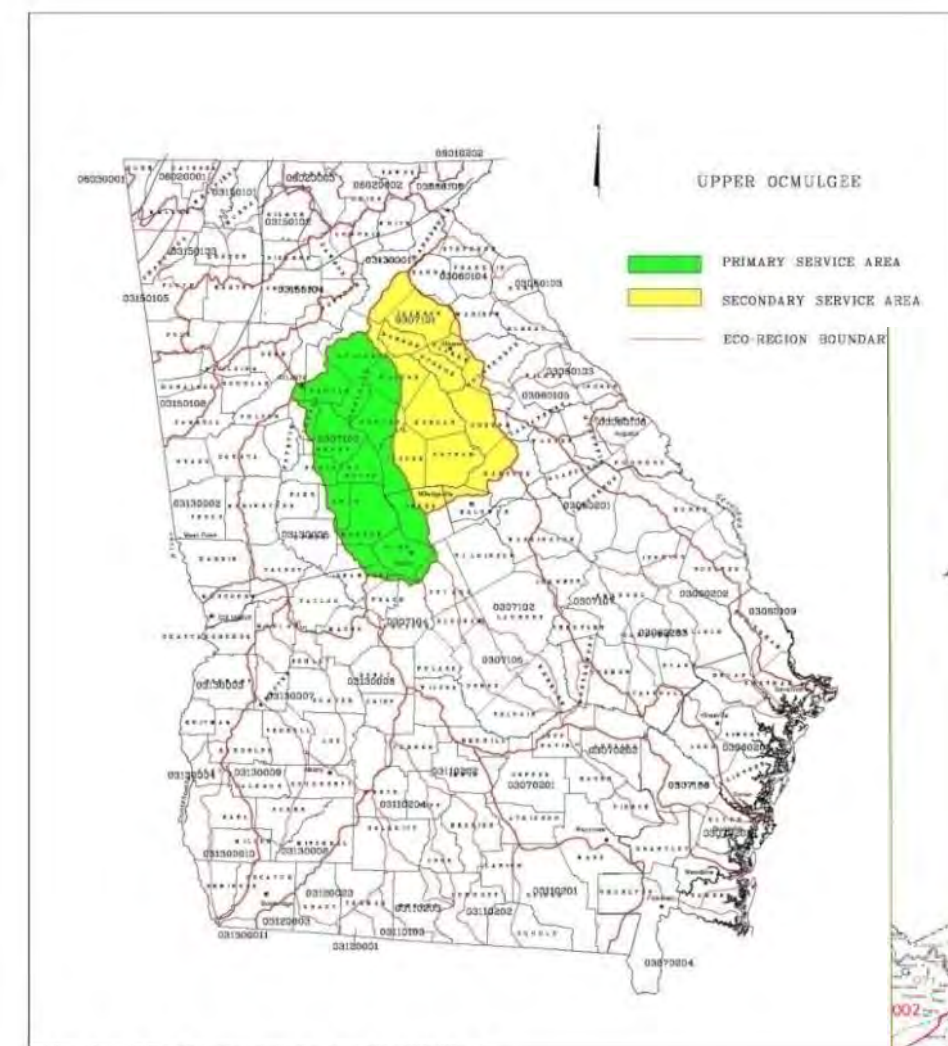
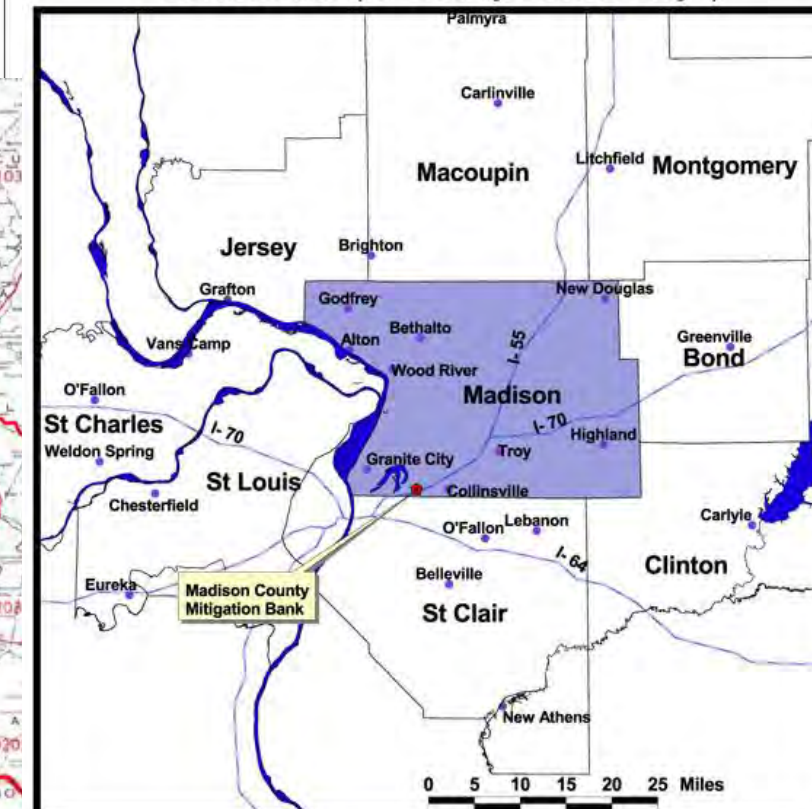




# USGS 8-DIGIT CATALOGING UNITS- NORTH CAROLINA



## Madison County Mitigation Bank Service Area (for County Entities Only !)



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# Site Protection

“...mitigation project *must be provided long-term protection* through real estate instruments or other available mechanisms, as appropriate.”





# Financial Assurances

“...(Corps) shall require sufficient financial assurances to ensure a high level of confidence that the mitigation project will be successfully completed, in accordance with applicable performance standards.”



# Why Financial Assurances?

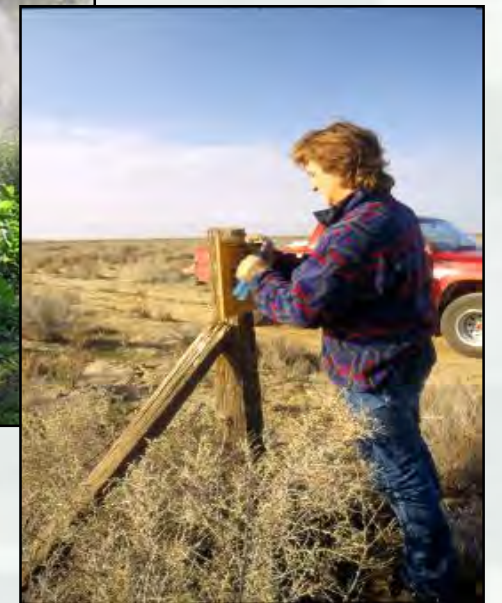
- Funds to **correct or replace** unsuccessful mitigation if responsible party is unable/unwilling to do so
- Allow **initial credit release** for mitigation banks
- Funds for long-term management





# Management of Mitigation Projects

- Maintenance Plan
- Long-term management plan identifies:
  - Responsible party(ies)
  - Management requirements
  - Costs
  - Funding



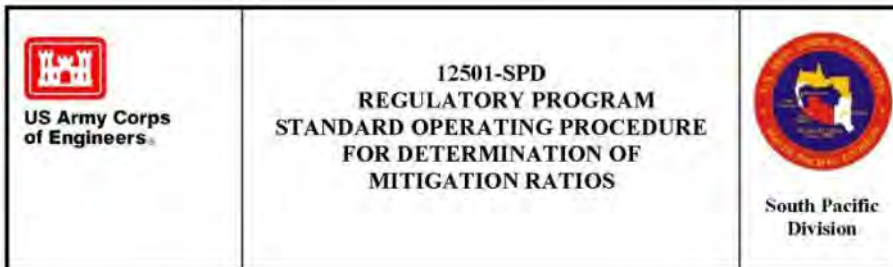
# Preference Hierarchy for Mitigation

1. Mitigation bank credits
2. In-lieu fee program credits
3. Permittee-responsible mitigation under a watershed approach
4. On-site and/or in-kind permittee-responsible mitigation
5. Off-site and/or out-of-kind permittee-responsible mitigation





# Standard Operating Procedure for Determination of Mitigation Ratios



## Table of Contents

- 1.0 [Purpose](#)
- 2.0 [Applicability](#)
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- 7.0 [Procedures](#)
- 8.0 [Records & Measurements](#)
- 9.0 [Attachments](#)
- 10.0 [Flow Chart](#)

**1.0 Purpose.** The purpose of this document is to outline the process for determining compensatory mitigation requirements as required for processing of Department of the Army (DA) permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

**2.0 Applicability.** This process applies to the Regulatory Program within South Pacific Division (SPD), including its four subordinate districts, Albuquerque District (SPA), Sacramento District (SPK), Los Angeles District (SPL), and San Francisco District (SPN). Subordinate offices or organizations shall not modify this procedure to form a specific procedure. This procedure is applicable for all permit applications received after 20 April 2011.

## 3.0 References.

Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (33 C.F.R. Part 332).

Smith, R. D., D. R., A. Ammann, C. Bartoldus, M. M. Brinson. 1995. An Approach for Assessing Wetland Functions Using Hydrogeomorphic Classification, Reference Wetlands, and

*Current Approved Version: August 2012. Printed copies are for "Information Only." The controlled version resides on the SPD QMS SharePoint Portal.*

SPD QMS 12501-SPD Regulatory Program - Determining Mitigation Ratios 1 of 7

Functional Indices., Wetlands Research Program Technical Report WRP-DE-9. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, E. T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. Jamestown, ND: Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center Home Page. <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/1998/classwet/classwet.htm> (Version 04DEC98).

Collins, J.N., E.D. Stein, M. Sutula, R. Clark, A.E. Fetscher, L. Grenier, C. Grosso, and A. Wiskind. 2008. California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) for Wetlands. Version 5.0.2. 151 pp.

## 4.0 Related Procedures.

None.

## 5.0 Definitions.

**Compensatory mitigation** - The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

**Condition** - The relative ability of an aquatic resource to support and maintain a community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to reference aquatic resources in the region.

**Enhancement** - The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s), but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

**Establishment (creation)** - The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions.

**Functions** - The physical, chemical, and biological processes that occur in ecosystems.

**Impact** - Adverse effect.

**In-kind** - A resource of a similar structural and functional type to the impacted resource.

**In-lieu fee program** - A program involving the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources through funds paid to a governmental or non-profit natural resources management entity to satisfy compensatory mitigation requirements for DA permits.

*Current Approved Version: August 2012. Printed copies are for "Information Only." The controlled version resides on the SPD QMS SharePoint Portal.*

SPD QMS 12501-SPD Regulatory Program - Determining Mitigation Ratios 2 of 7



Step name changed to “Risk and uncertainty” to better reflect issues considered.

# Attachment 2

## Instructions (step 7)

<p>7 <b>Risk and uncertainty</b> Mitigation ratios should reflect the inherent uncertainty of mitigation. Factors to consider include: 1) Permittee-responsible mitigation; 2) mitigation site did not formerly support targeted aquatic resources; 3) difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 C.F.R. 332.3(e)(3) and (f)(2)); 4) modified hydrology (e.g., high-flow bypass); 5) artificial hydrology (e.g., pumped water source); 6) structures requiring long-term maintenance (e.g., outfalls, drop structures, weirs, bank stabilization structures); 7) planned vegetation maintenance (e.g., mowing, landclearing, fuel modification activities); 8) e.g., shallow, buried structures (riprap, clay liners), and 9) absence of long-term preservation mechanism. Note: this list is not all-inclusive.</p> <p>Each factor can range from +0.1 to +0.3 depending on the level of anticipated risk and the amount of maintenance or management required to sustain the compensatory mitigation project. Sum factor adjustments (+0 if no factors). Generally, uncertainty in banks and in lieu fee programs is accounted for in the credit release process.</p>	<p>Ratio adjustment:</p> <p>PM justification:</p>	<p>Ratio adjustment:</p> <p>PM justification:</p>	<p>Ratio adjustment:</p> <p>PM justification:</p>
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Note: if too many uncertainty factors are identified, this may indicate the overall mitigation proposal/design is not acceptable.





# Attachment 2

## Instructions (step 8)

8	<p><b>Temporal loss:</b> Constructed habitats take time to mature and replace aquatic functions; this typically warrants a higher mitigation ratio in cases where a delay is planned between impacts and full replacement of functions. PM should estimate the time between when the authorized impacts occur and constructed mitigation is expected to replace lost functions, including the monitoring period. In cases where all performance standards are expected to be achieved prior to impacts, no temporal loss should be assessed (for Permittee-responsible only). Similarly, in cases where interim performance standards are expected to be achieved, a lower ratio adjustment may be appropriate. <b>Unexpected delays in compensatory mitigation project implementation should be handled as compliance actions.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. For scheduled, known delays between impacts and construction of mitigation: multiply delay (in months) by 0.05;</li> <li>b. To account for time required for full replacement of functions during monitoring period: generally, if mitigation is comprised of trees/woodlands or saltmarsh, +3; if shrubs, +2; if herbaceous, +1;</li> <li>c. Add adjustments from steps (a) and (b).</li> </ul>	<p>Ratio adjustment:</p> <p>PM justification:</p>	<p>Ratio adjustment:</p> <p>PM justification:</p>	<p>Ratio adjustment:</p> <p>PM justification:</p>
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PDT chose simple approach, rather than using complex and invalidated temporal loss equations proposed in the literature.





# *Questions?*



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# Leveraging Mitigation To Achieve Large-Scale Ecological Goals

March 24, 2015



# Planning Objectives







# Presentation Overview

- Review of Mitigation Alternatives
- Benefits of Regional Planning
- Mitigation Site Selection Process



# Forms of Mitigation

## Permitee Responsible

- Tailored to Project
- Pay as you go
- Responsible for:
  - Site Selection
  - Development
  - Implementation
  - Performance

High Mitigation Ratio

## In Lieu Fee

- Advanced Regional Planning
- Transfer of Liability
- Three Years for Implementation

Reduced Mitigation  
Ratio

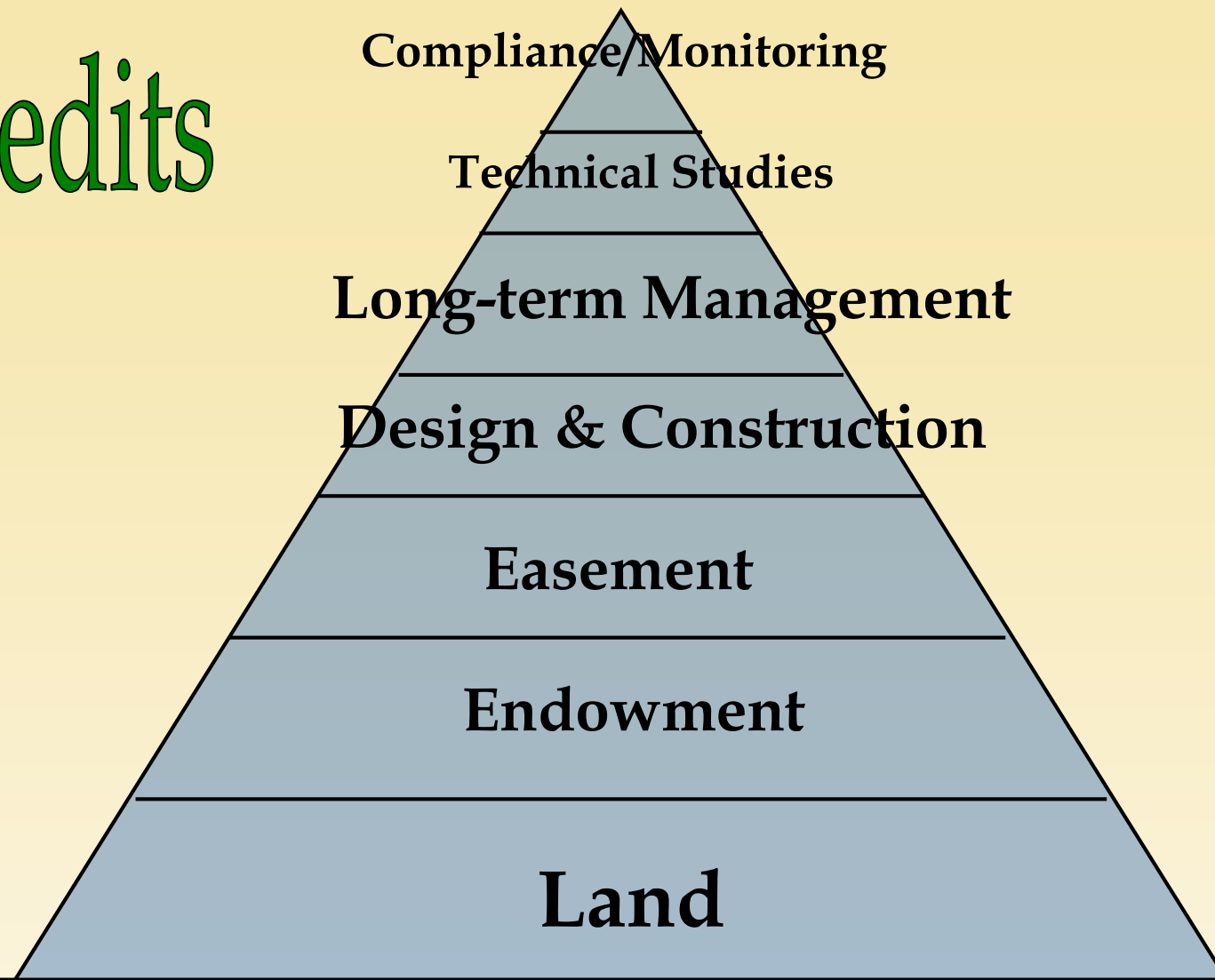
## Bank Credits

- Advanced Planning
- Transfer of Liability
- Project Implemented
- Cost Certainty

Lowest Mitigation  
Ratio



# Credits



## Permittee Responsible Mitigation

### Planning

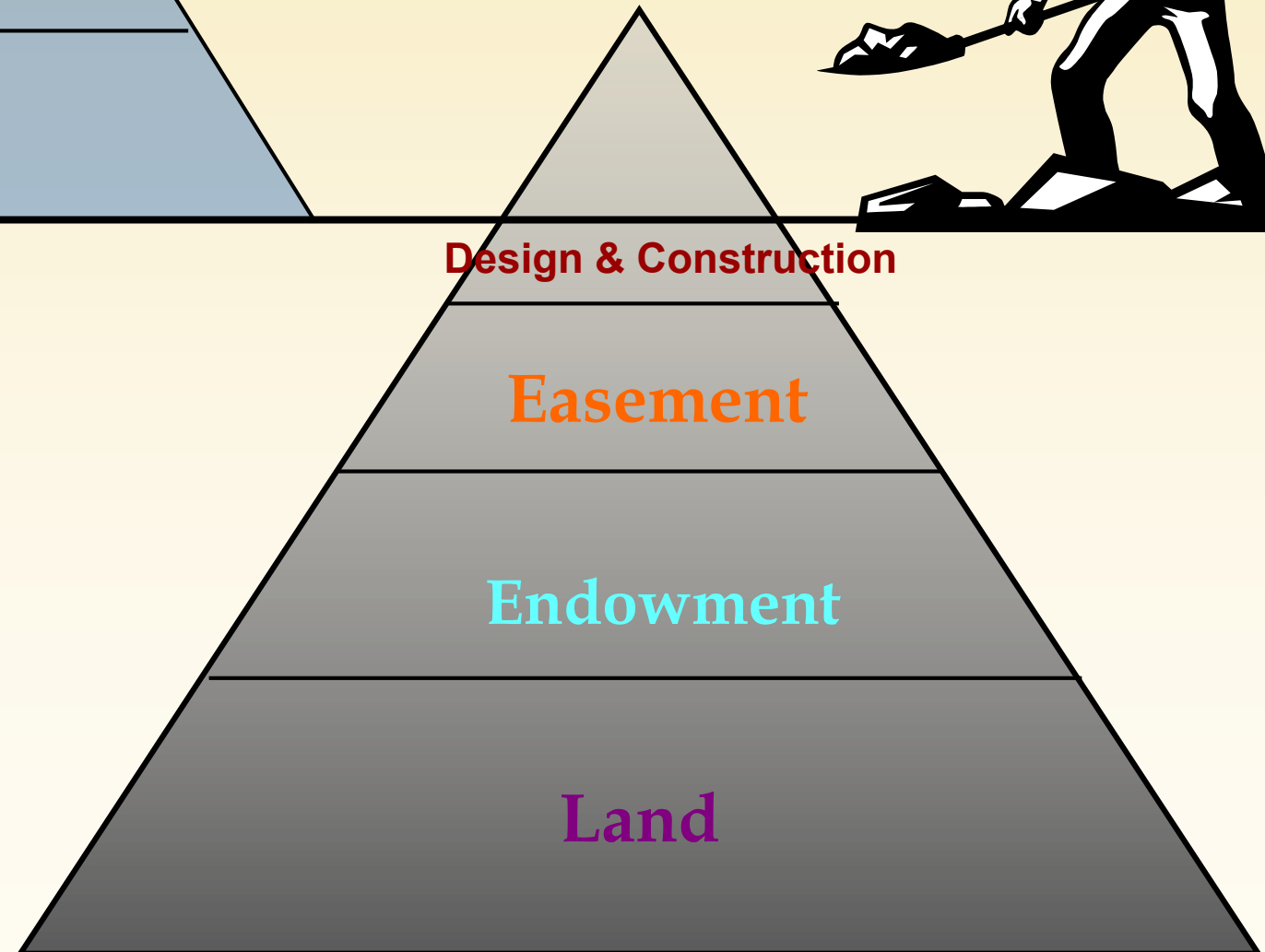


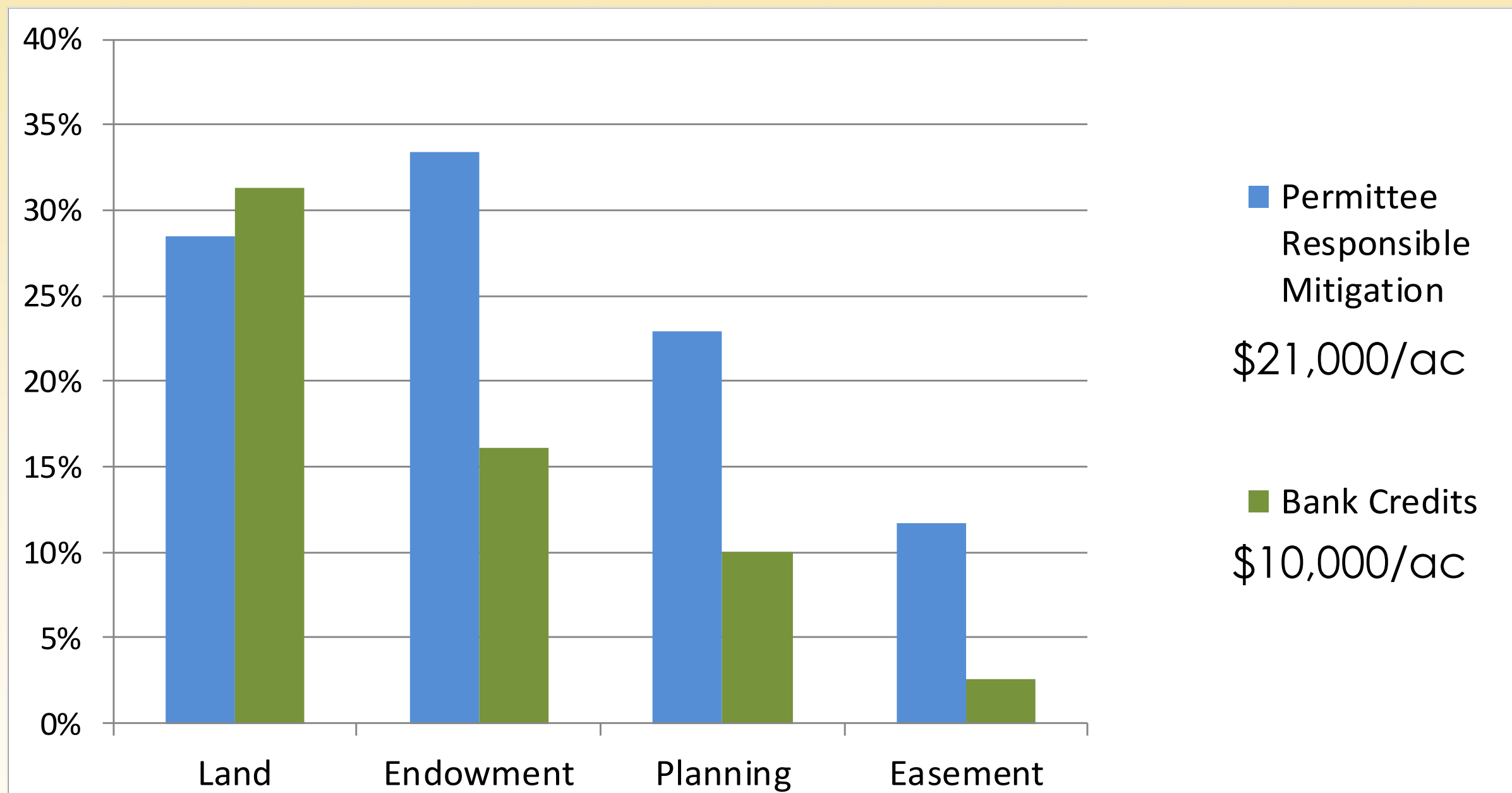
### Design & Construction

### Easement

### Endowment

### Land









# Mitigation Considerations





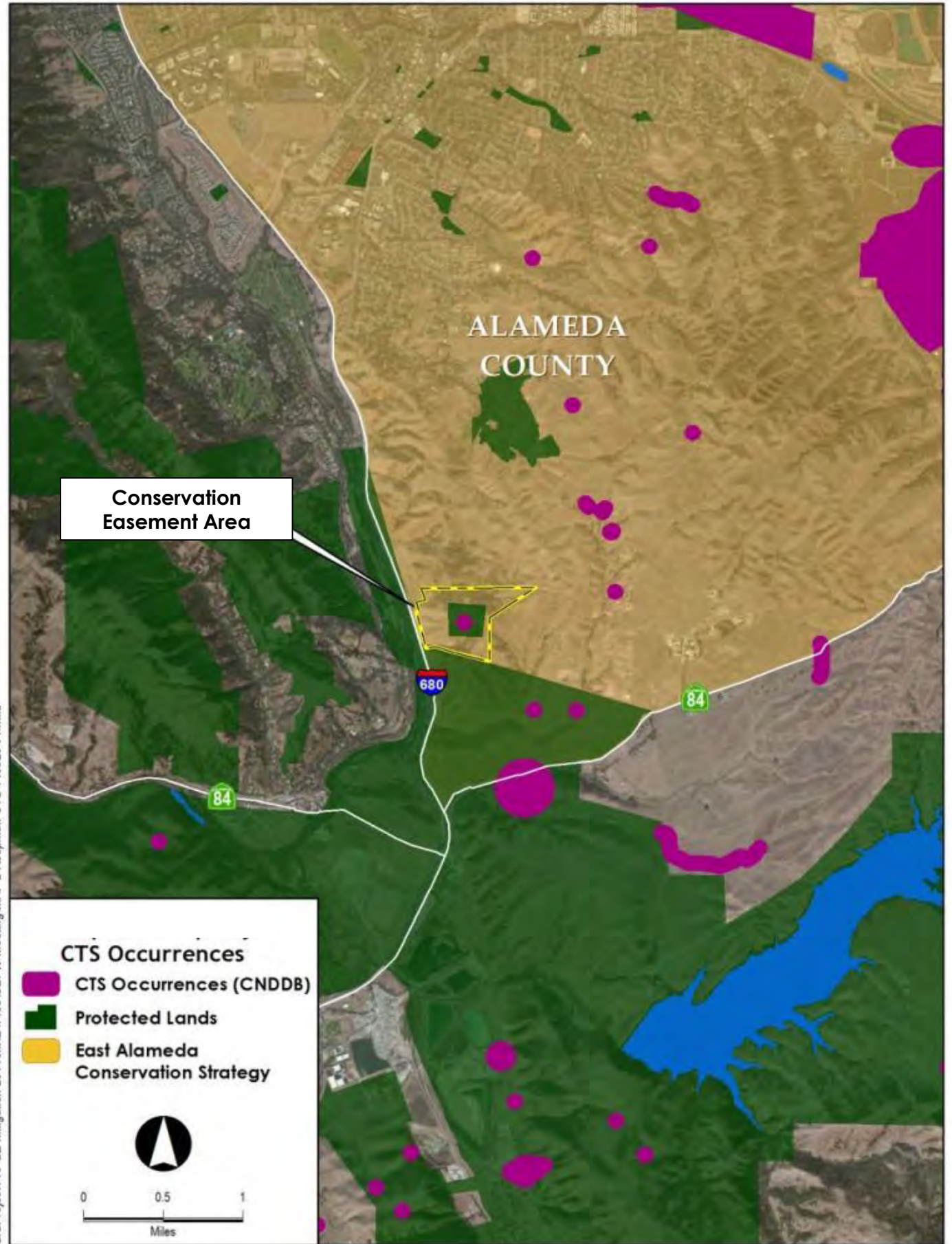
# Presentation Overview

- Review of Mitigation Alternatives
- Benefits of Regional Planning
- Mitigation Site Selection Process



# Permittee Responsible Mitigation Site Selection

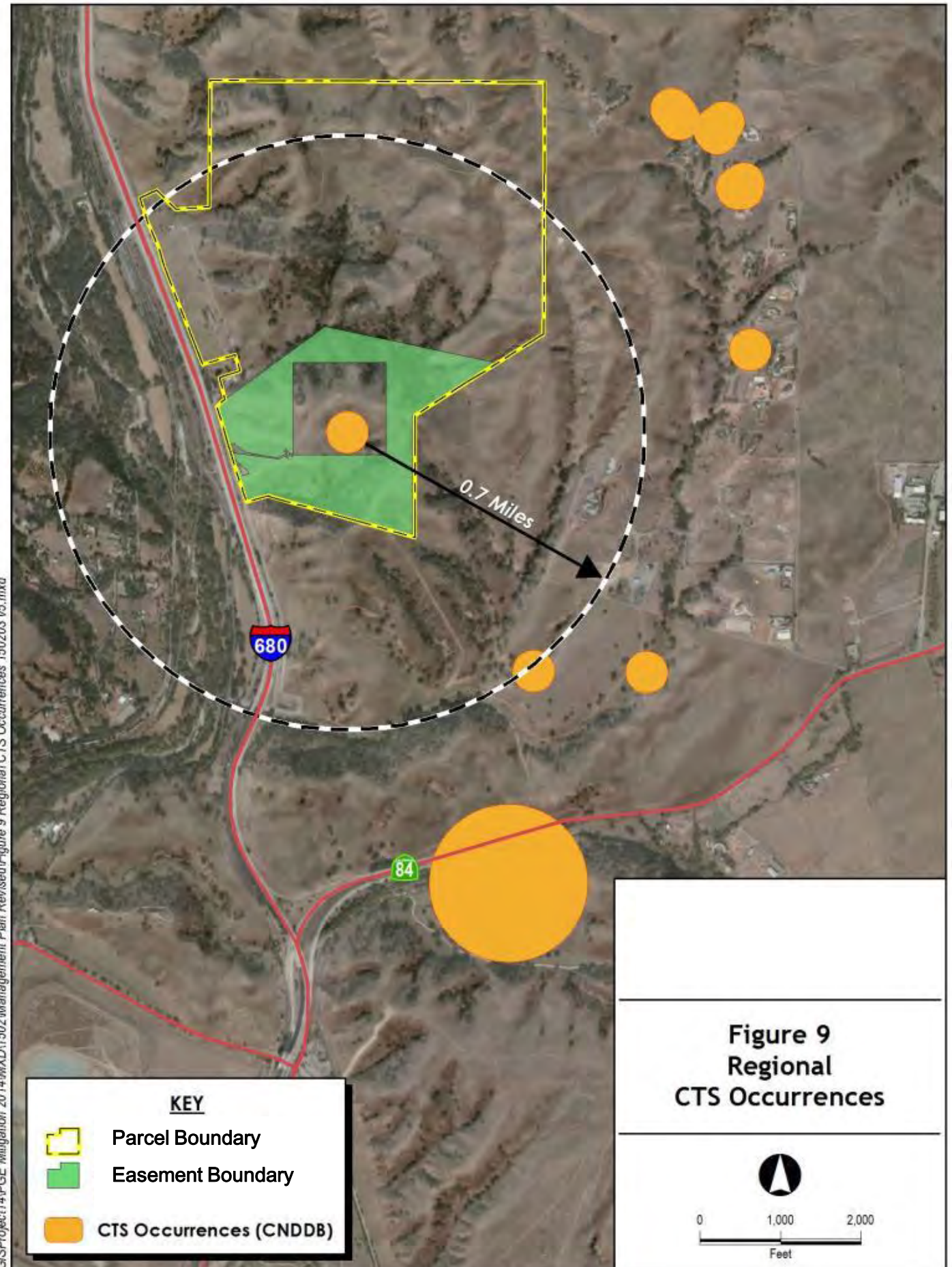
GISProject14\PG&E Mitigation 2014\MXD\1408\CDFW Meeting\MAP 2 Koopman CTS 140826 v1.mxd





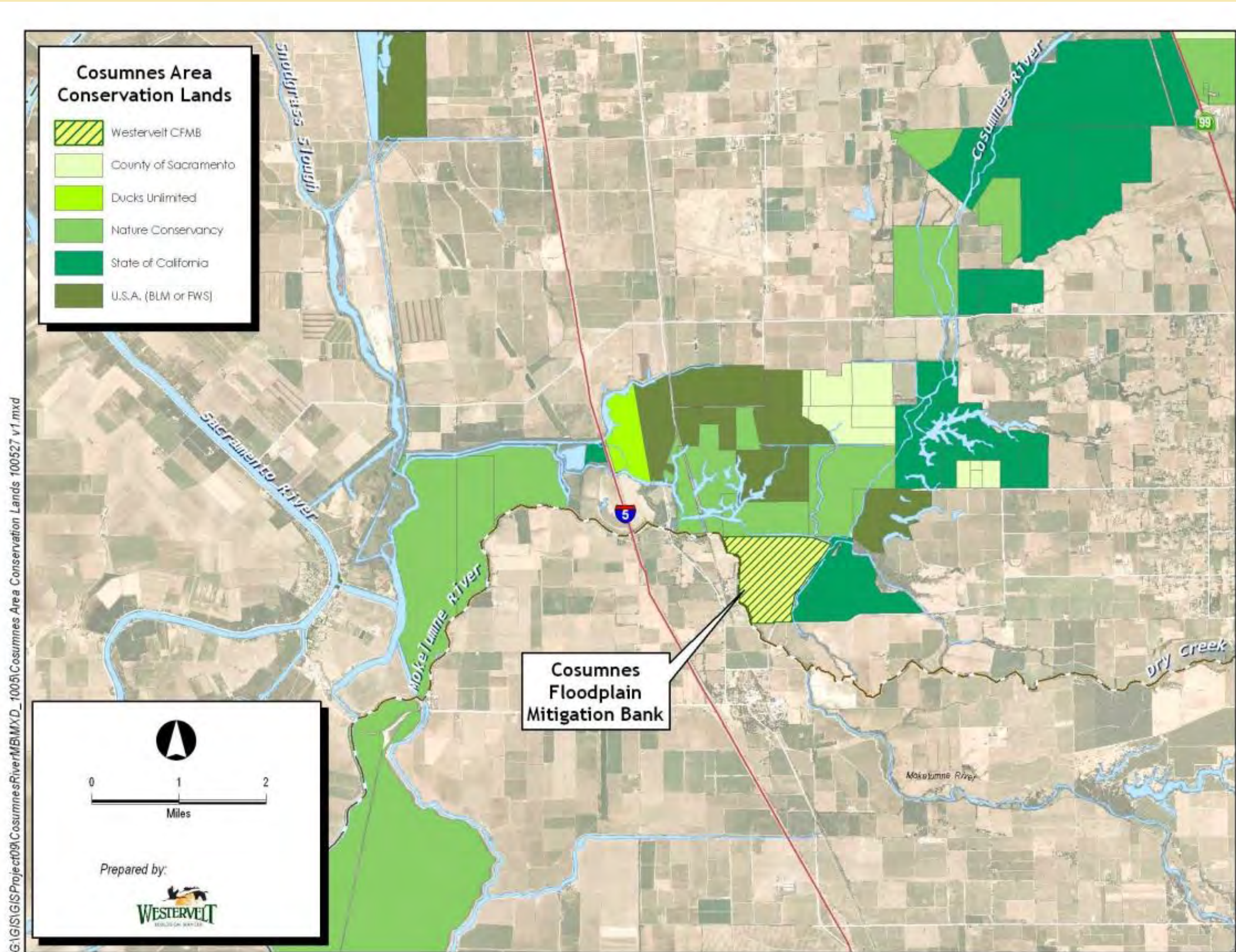
# Permittee Responsible Mitigation Site Selection

GISProject14\PG&E Mitigation 2014\MXD\1502\Management Plan Revised\Figure 9 Regional CTS Occurrences 150203 v5.mxd





# Mitigation Bank Site Selection













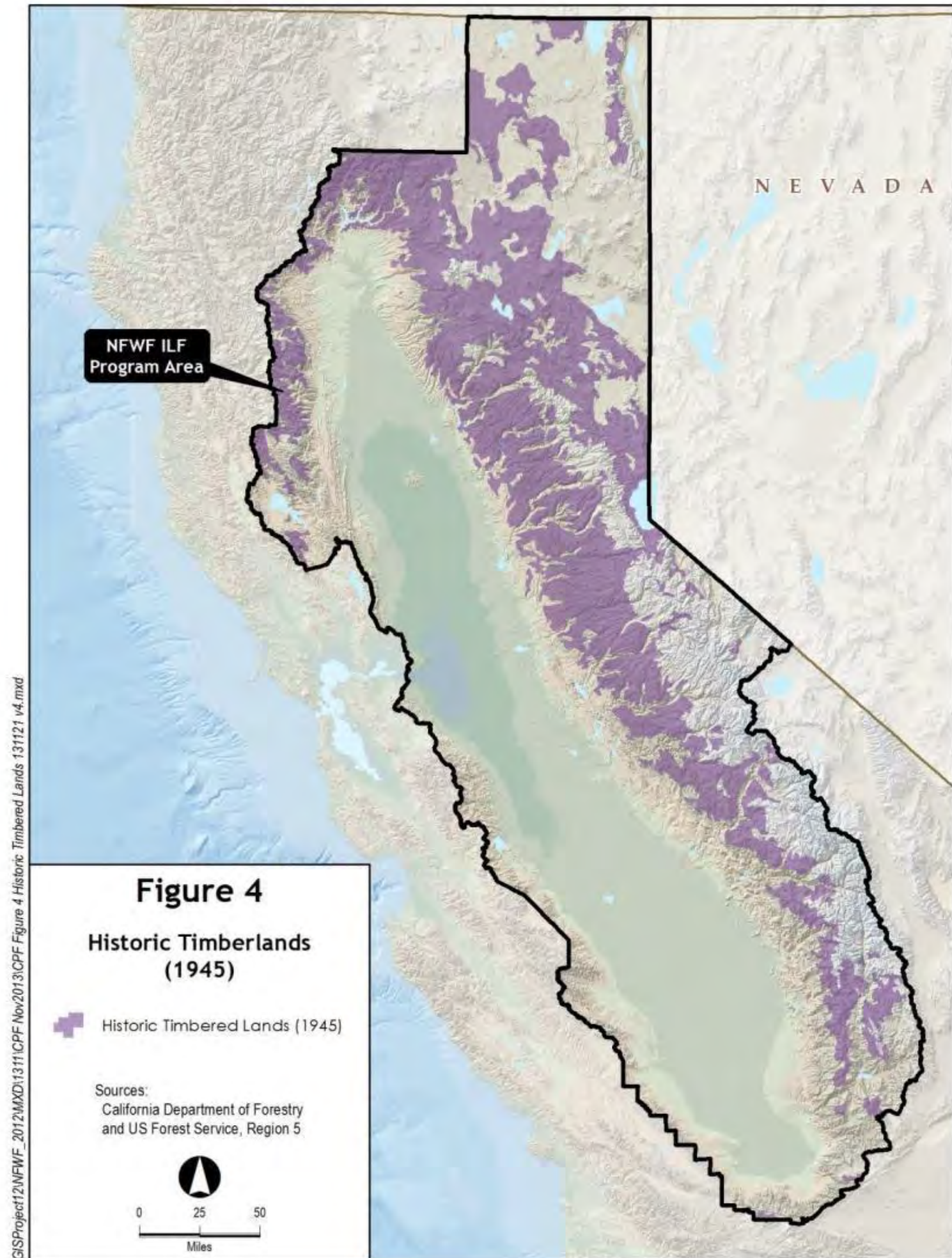


# In Lieu Fee Program – Planning Area





# Program Area Assessments





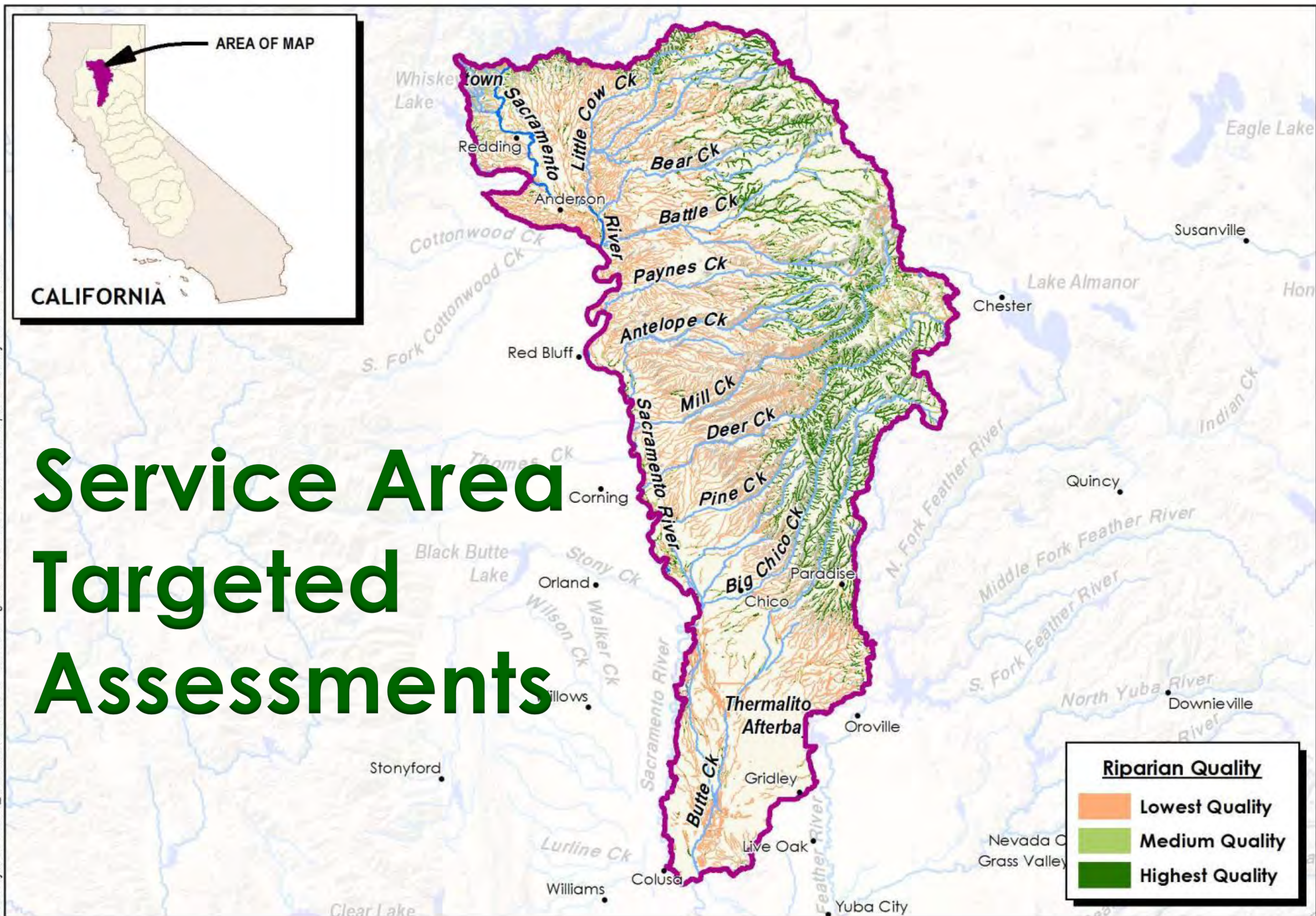


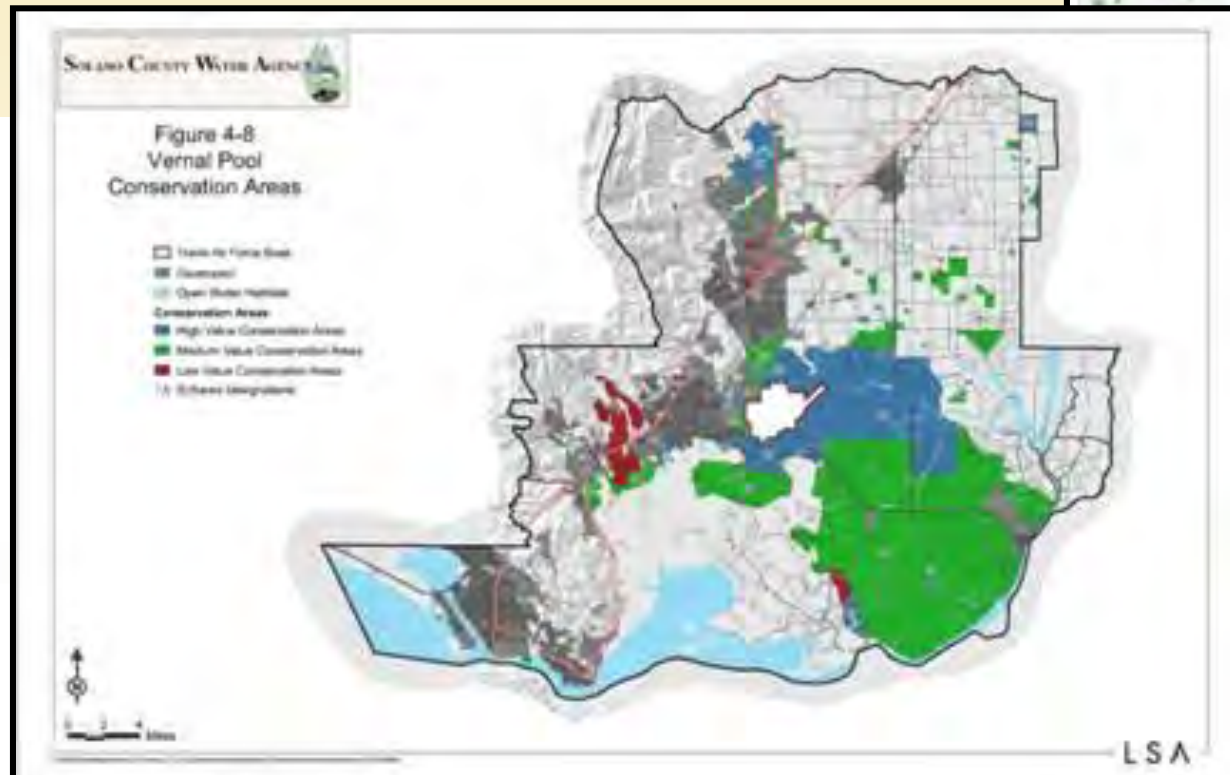
Figure E-2  
Northeast Sacramento River Watershed Riparian Quality Map



# Regional Planning Tools

Land Trusts  
(Sac Valley Conservancy  
– Open Space Vision)

Recovery Plans  
(NOAA - Salmonids)



HCPs (Solano County)

**RECOVERY PLAN**  
FOR THE EVOLUTIONARILY SIGNIFICANT UNITS OF  
SACRAMENTO RIVER WINTER-RUN CHINOOK SALMON  
AND  
CENTRAL VALLEY SPRING-RUN CHINOOK SALMON  
AND  
THE DISTINCT POPULATION SEGMENT OF  
CALIFORNIA CENTRAL VALLEY STEELHEAD

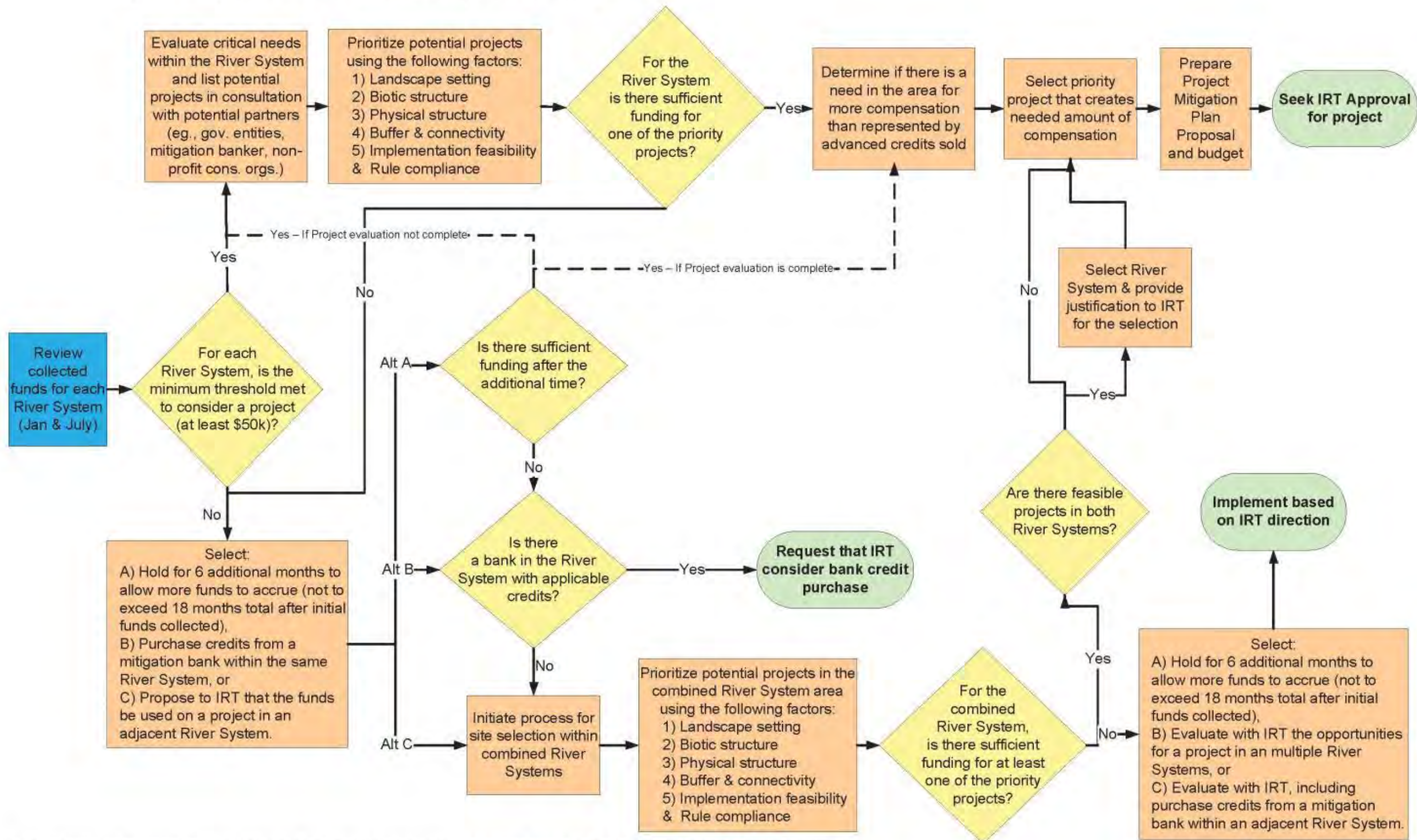


National Marine Fisheries Service  
West Coast Region  
Sacramento, California  
July 2014





Figure 6 – Process for Wetland Mitigation Development



\*This figure depicts in a generalized, and at times simplified, form, the mitigation project selection process described in Section 5 of the SAC CA ILF Program Prospectus.





# Presentation Overview

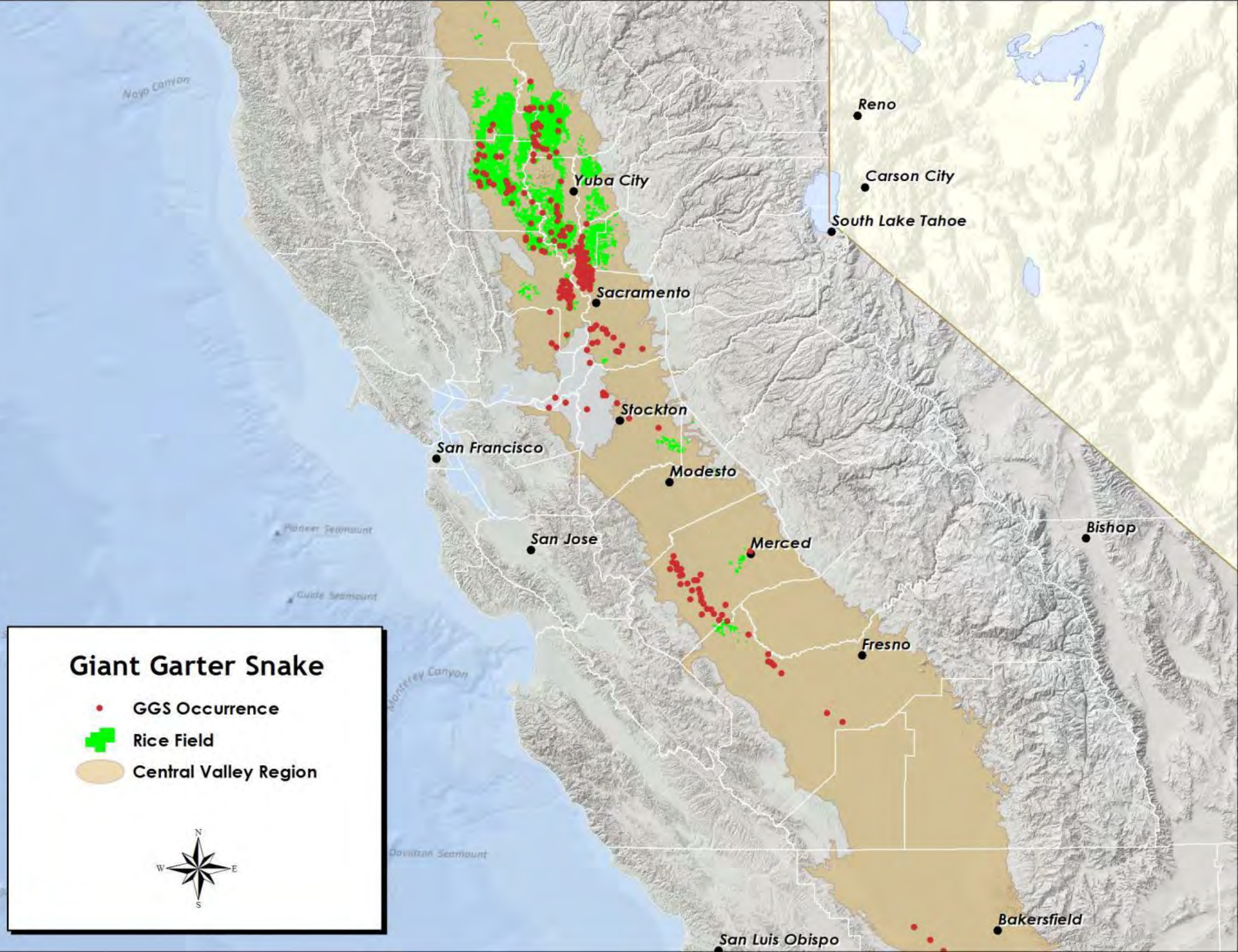
- Review of Mitigation Alternatives
- Benefits of Regional Planning
- Mitigation Site Selection Process





*Photo Credit: E.C. Hansen*







Colusa Basin  
Recovery Unit

GLENN  
COUNTY

BUTTE  
COUNTY

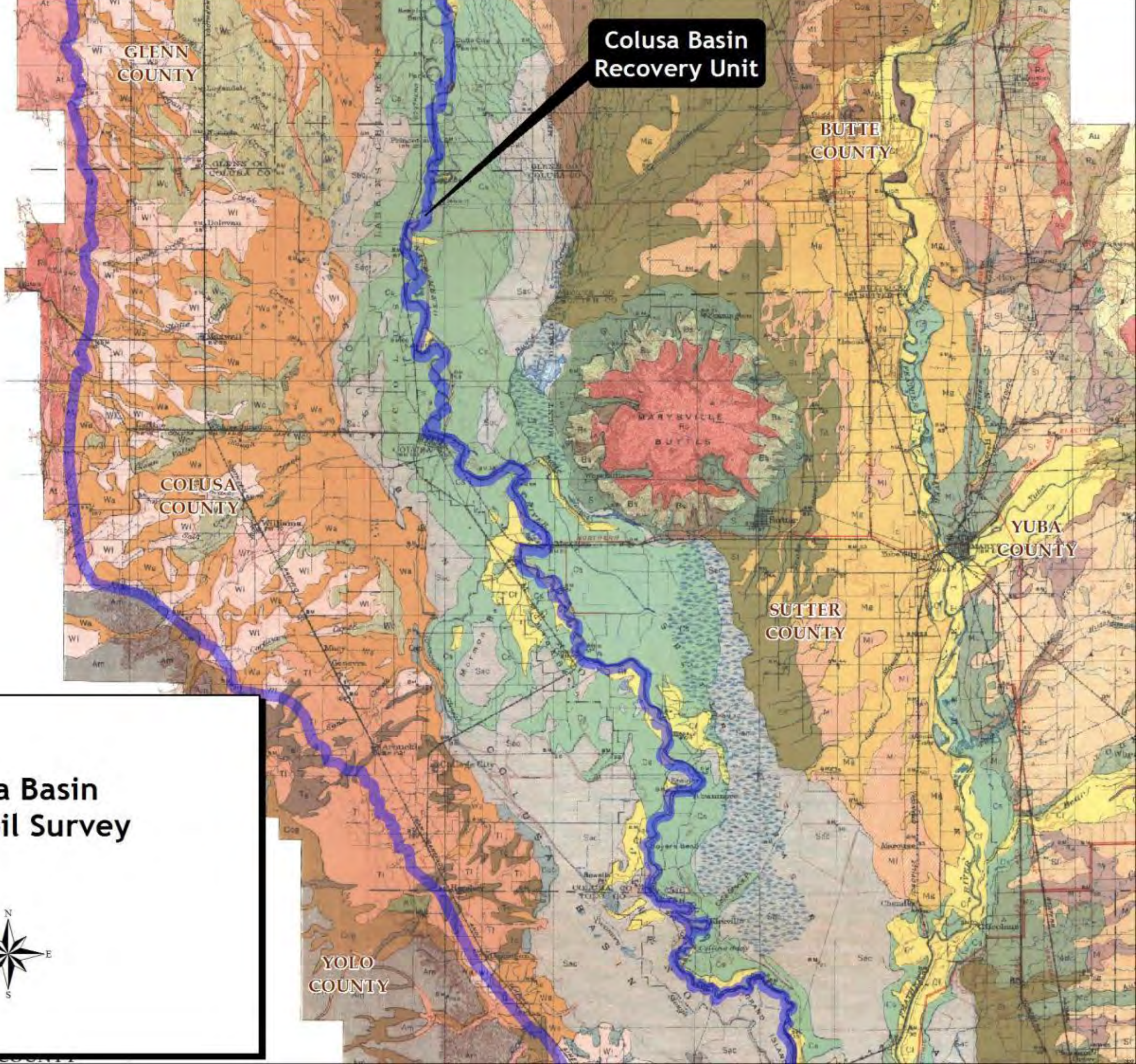
COLUSA  
COUNTY

YUBA  
COUNTY

SUTTER  
COUNTY

YOLO  
COUNTY

Colusa Basin  
1913 Soil Survey





Colusa Basin  
Recovery Unit

## Colusa Basin Existing Conservation Lands and Suitable Drainage Corridors

-  Protected Conservation Lands
-  Proximity to Protected Conservation Lands  
and Suitable Drainage Corridors
-  GGS Occurrence



GLENN  
COUNTY

COLUSA  
COUNTY

BUTTE  
COUNTY

Oroville  
Thermalito

Biggs

Gridley

YUBA  
COUNTY

Sutter

SUTTER  
COUNTY

Yuba City

Marysville

Linda

Olivehurst

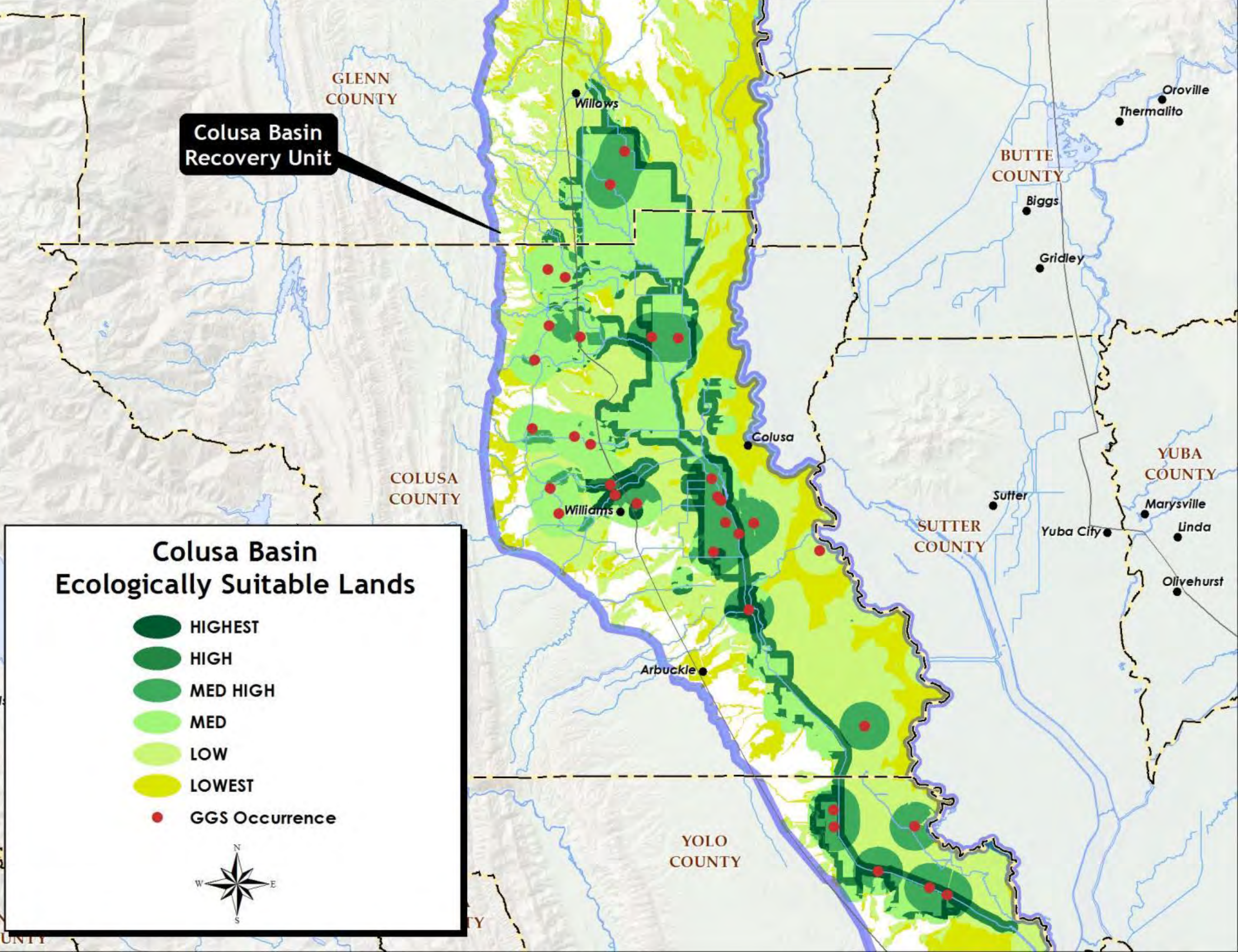
Arbuckle

YOLO  
COUNTY

NAPA  
COUNTY



G:\GIS\GISProject12\Wildlife Society 2012\MXD\1201\Final 120131\MAP 12 Colusa Basin Suitable Lands 120131 v4.mxd







**Hurray! You've emerged from site selection  
and are ready to start restoration!**

**RIGHT?!?!?**





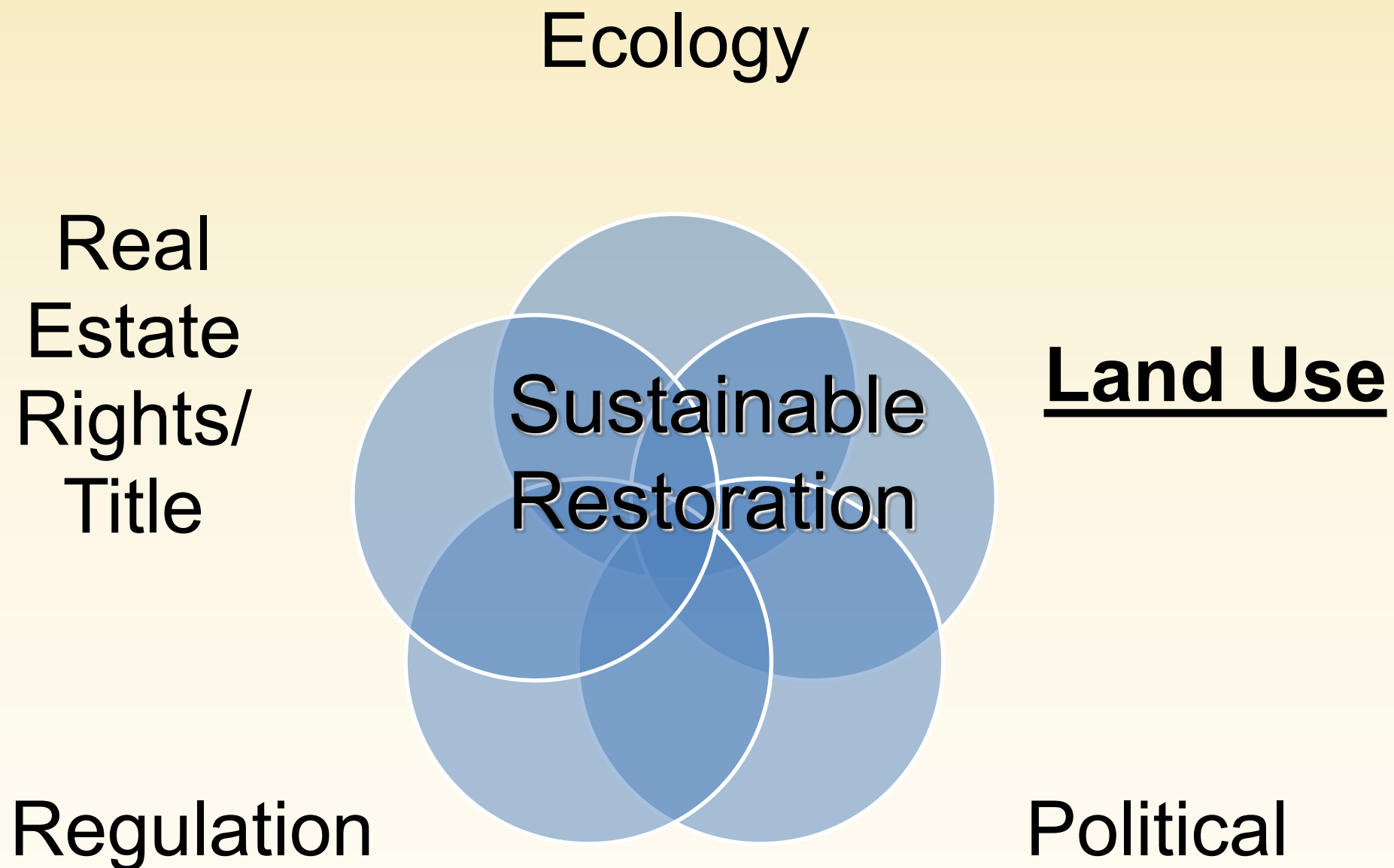
**WRONG!!!**

**Additional site review necessary for long-term  
SUSTIANABILITY**







# Criteria for Site Selection

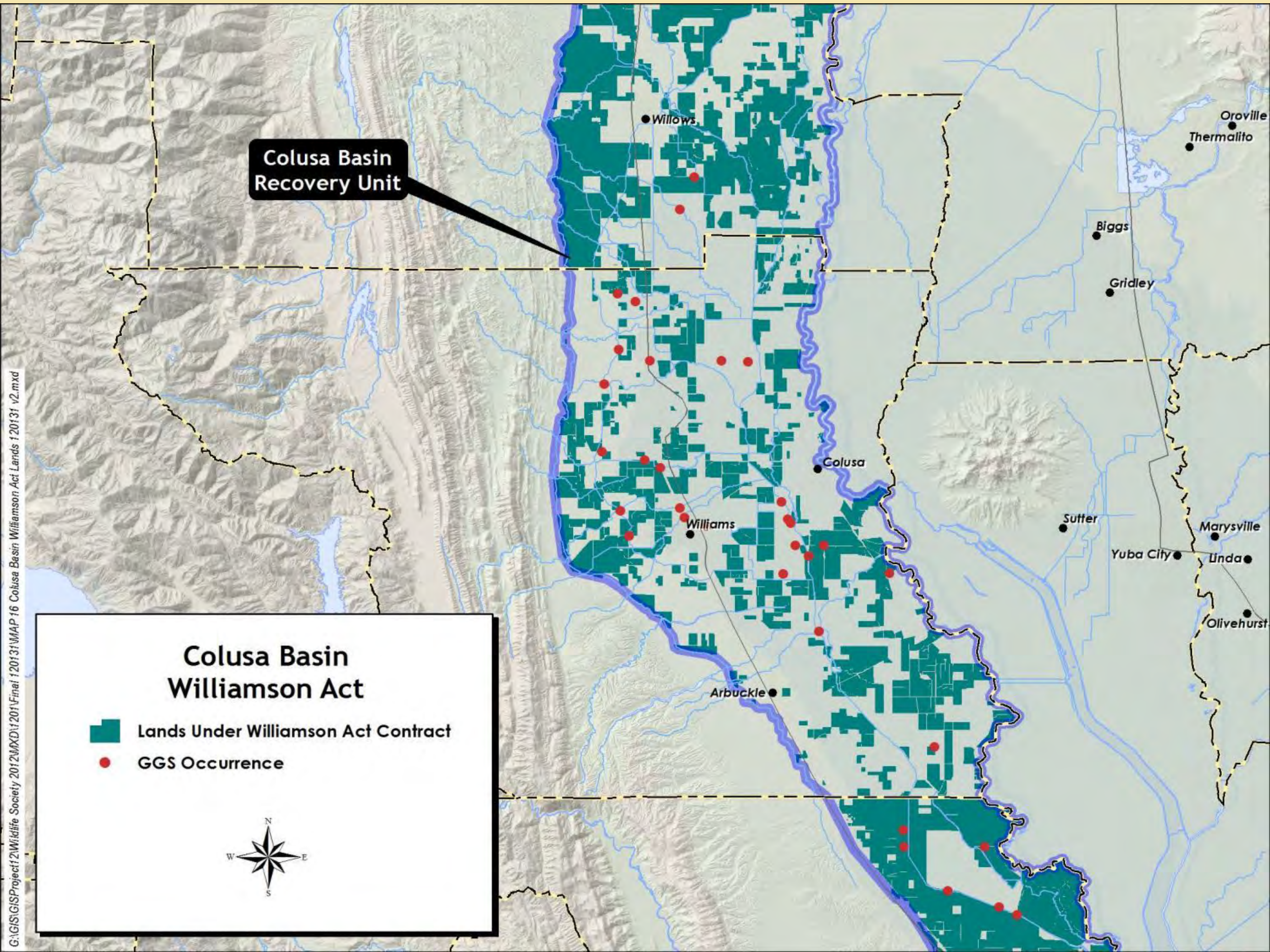




Colusa Basin  
Recovery Unit

## Colusa Basin Williamson Act

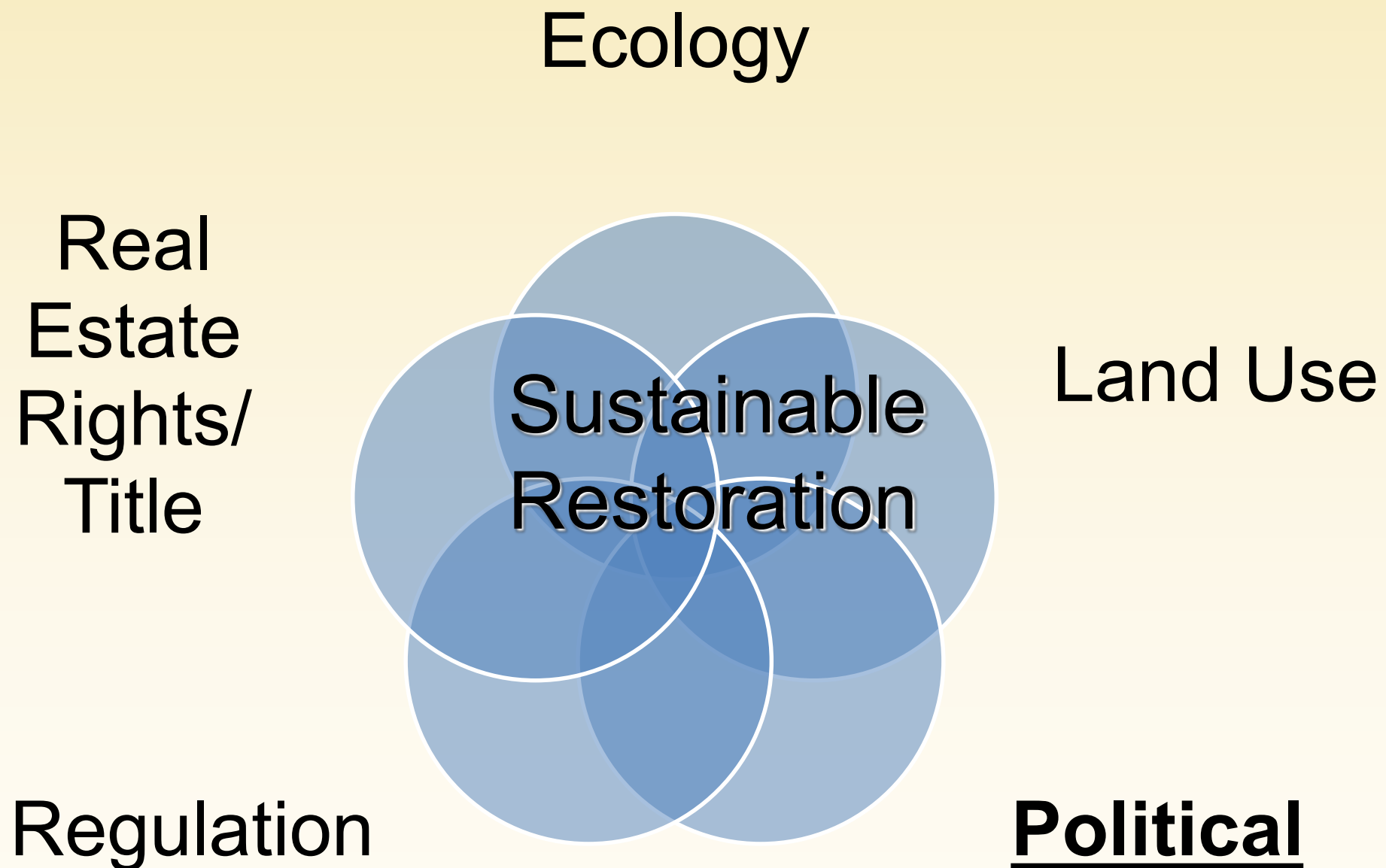
-  Lands Under Williamson Act Contract
-  GGS Occurrence







# Criteria for Site Selection





## Colusa Basin Recovery Unit

GLENN  
COUNTY

Willows

Oroville  
Thermalito

BUTTE  
COUNTY

Biggs

Gridley

Loma Rica

YUBA  
COUNTY

COLUSA  
COUNTY

Colusa

Williams

Sutter

Yuba City

Marysville

Linda

Olivehurst

Wheatland

Arbuckle

SUTTER  
COUNTY

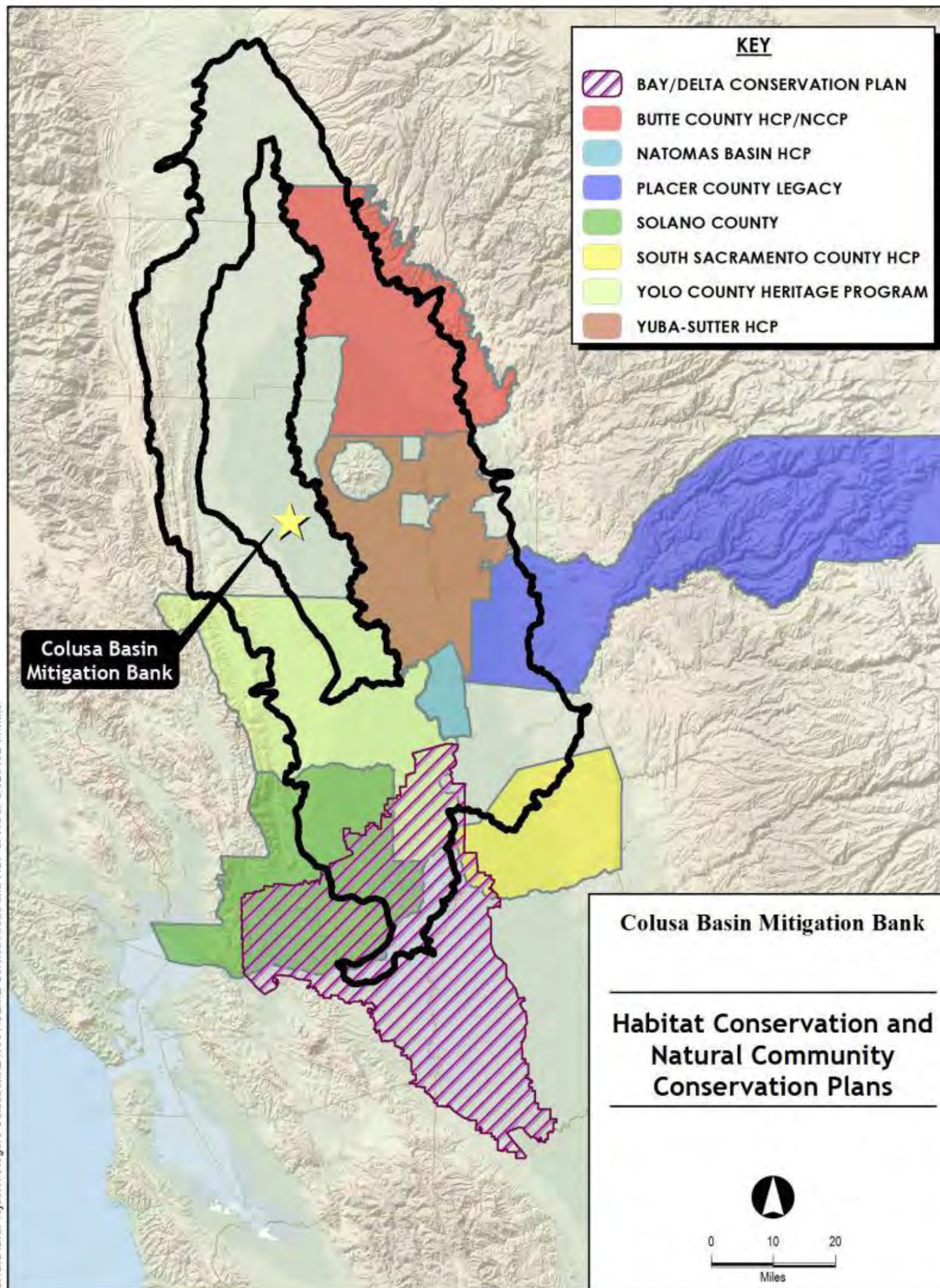
YOLO  
COUNTY

## Colusa Basin Central Valley Flood Protection Board

- GGS Occurrence
- Central Valley Flood Protection Board  
Jurisdictional Area



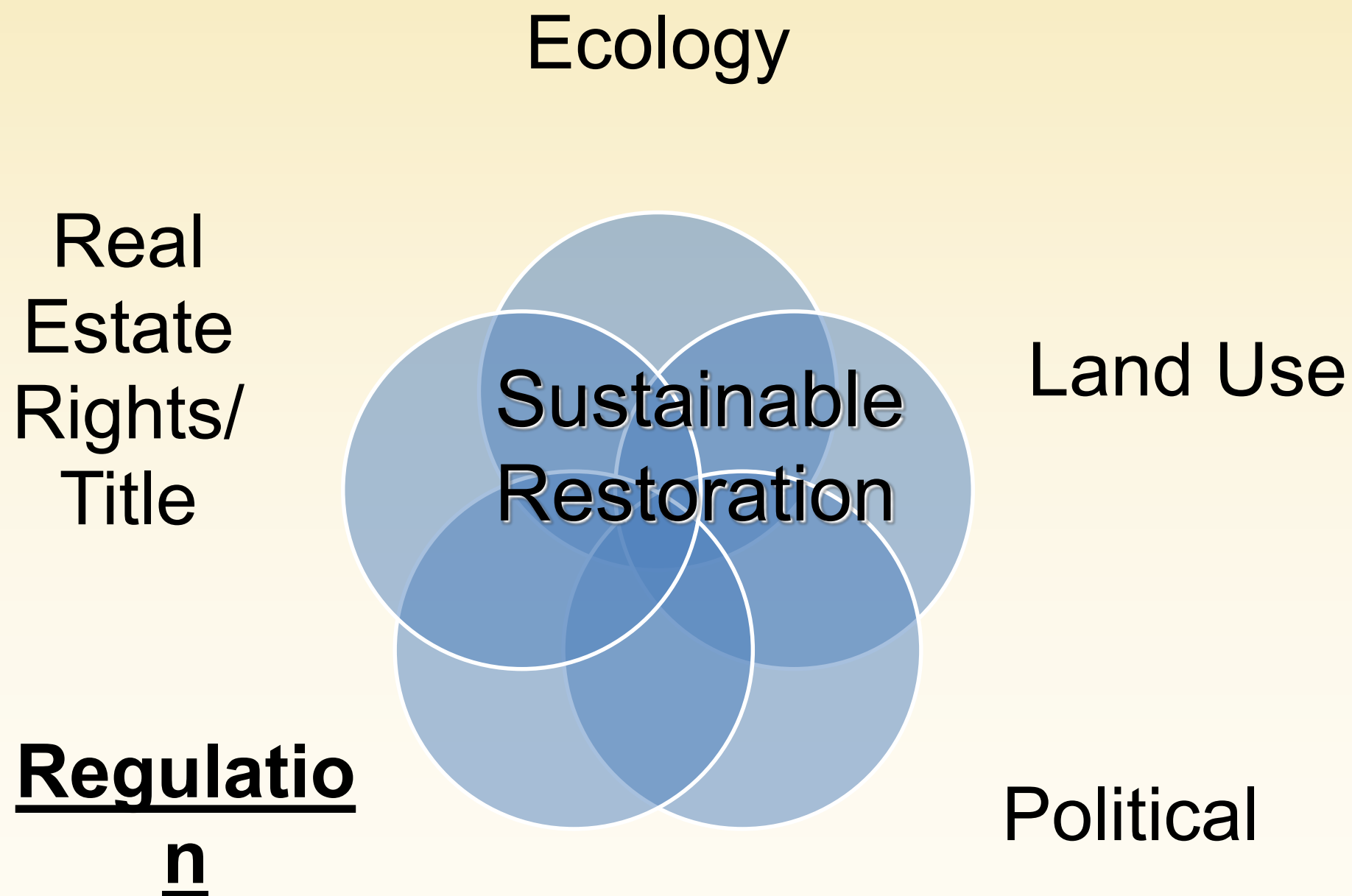








# Criteria for Site Selection

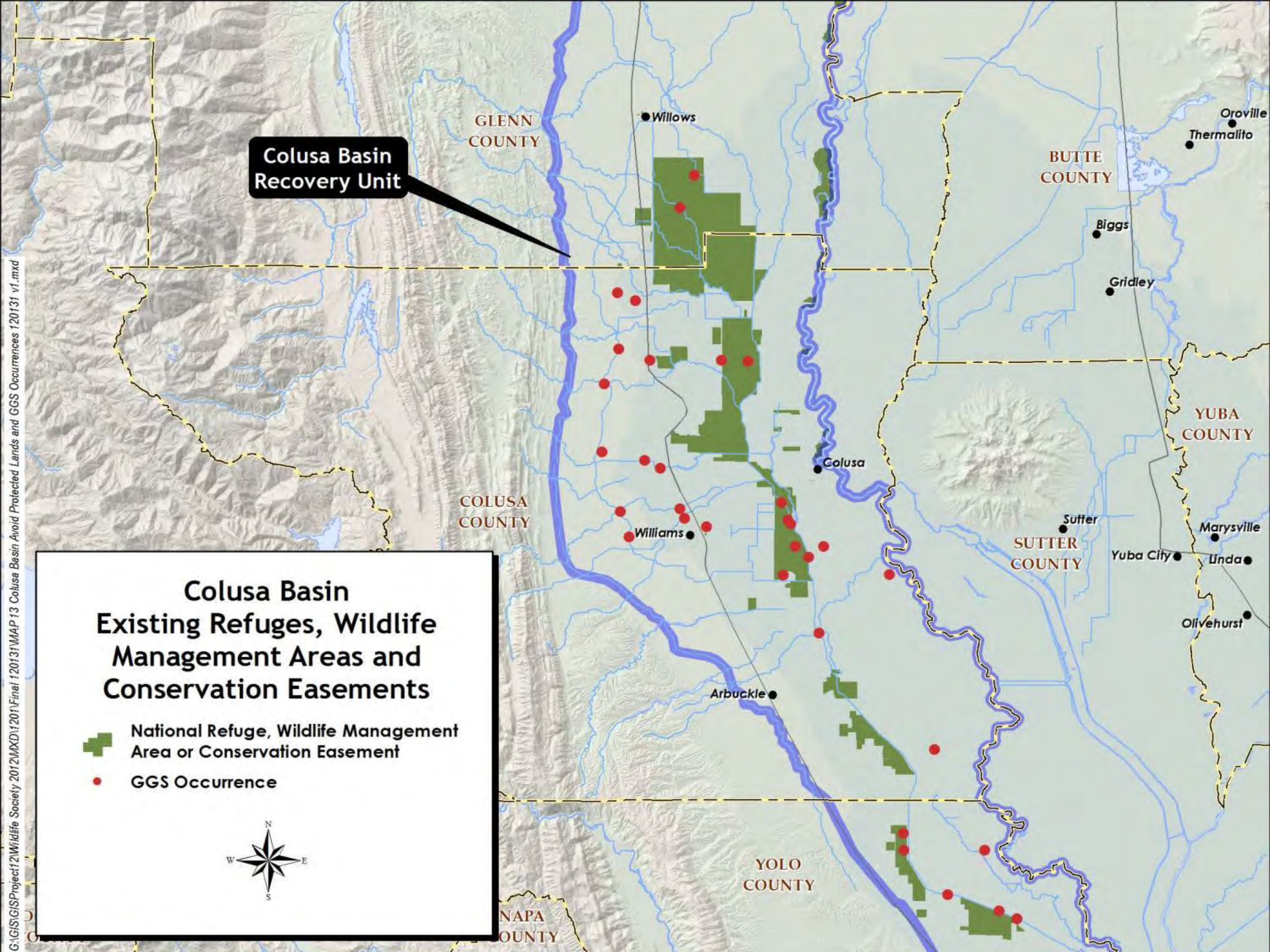




Colusa Basin  
Recovery Unit

## Colusa Basin Existing Refuges, Wildlife Management Areas and Conservation Easements

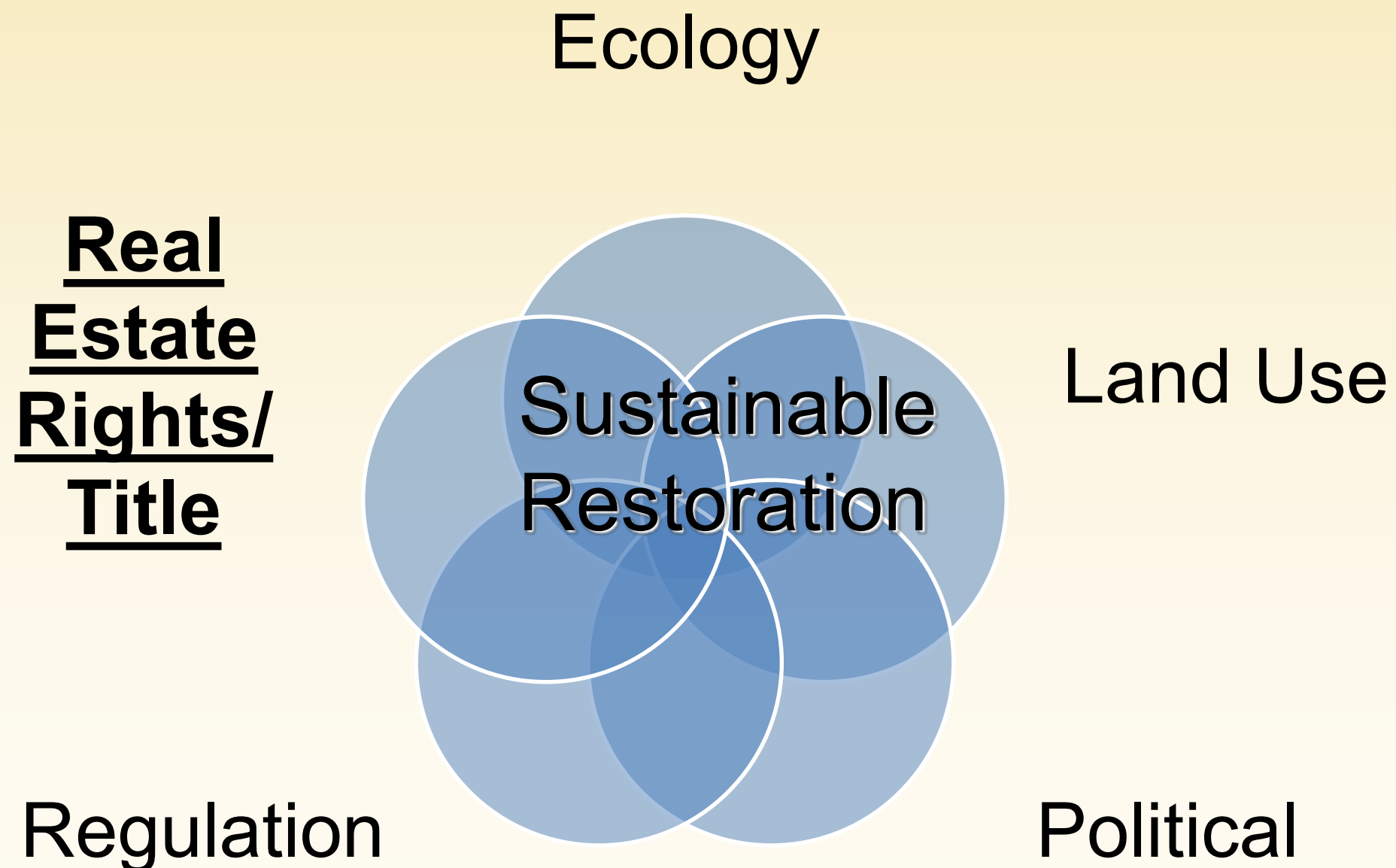
-  National Refuge, Wildlife Management Area or Conservation Easement
-  GGS Occurrence



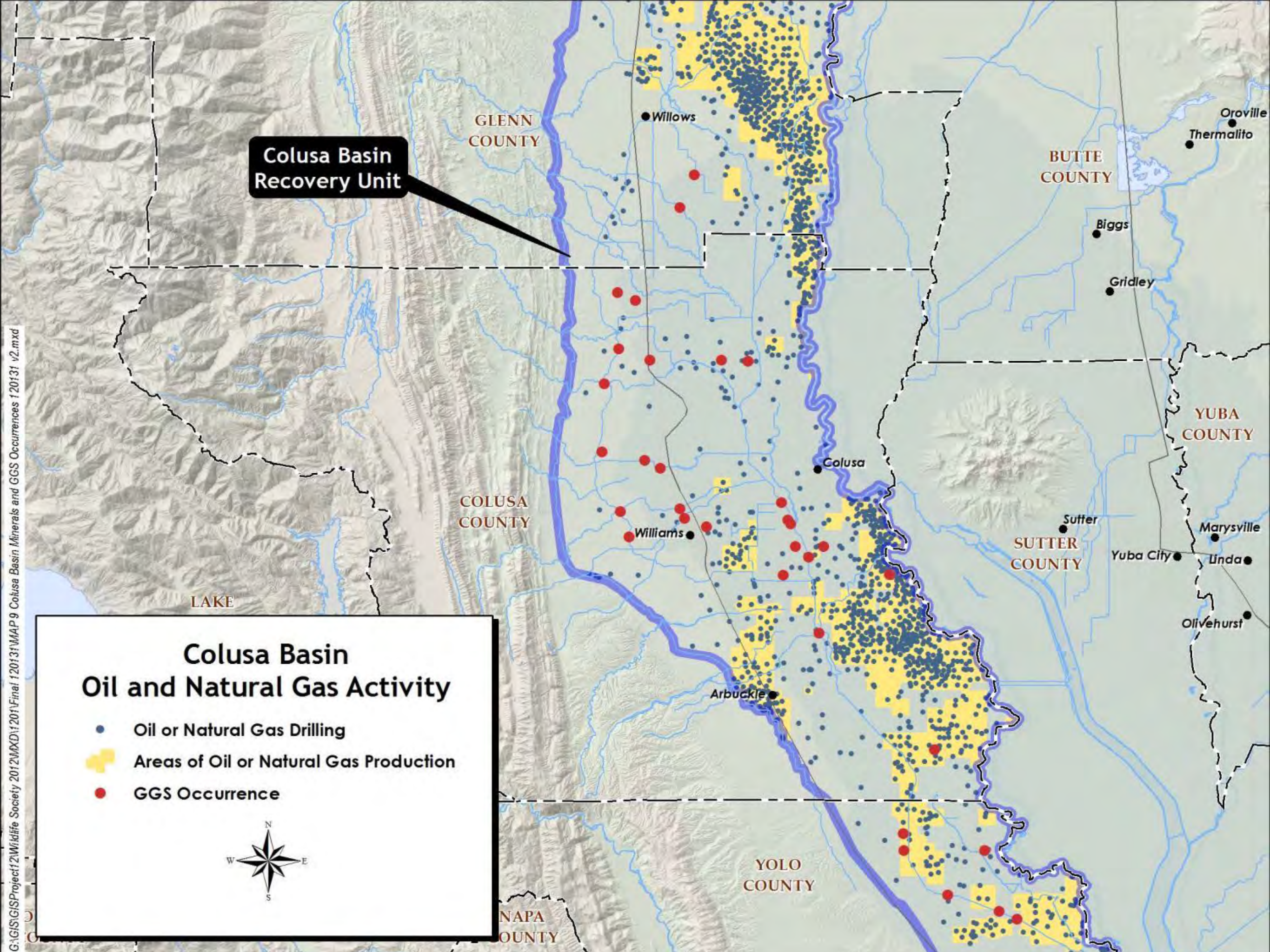




# Criteria for Site Selection





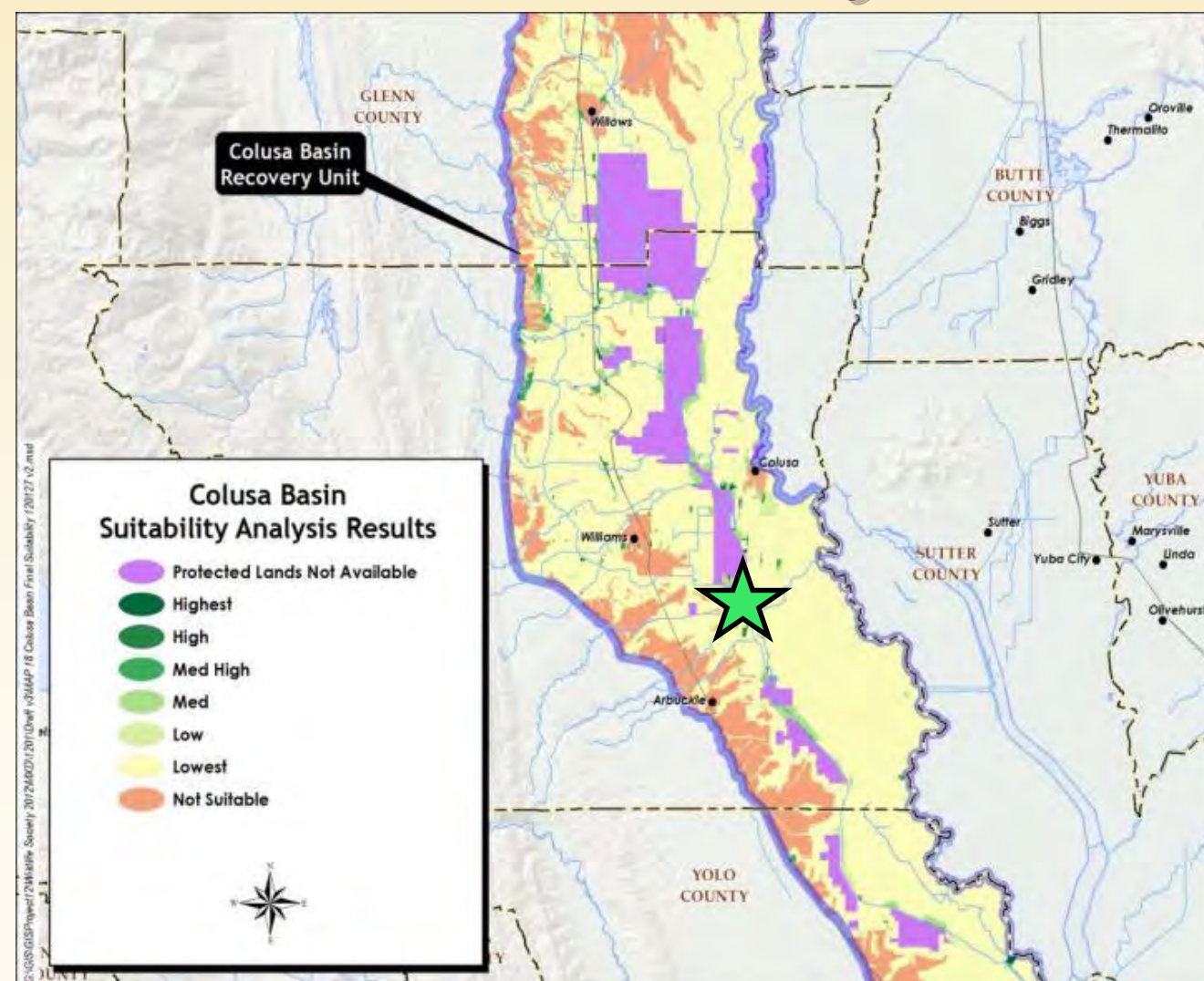
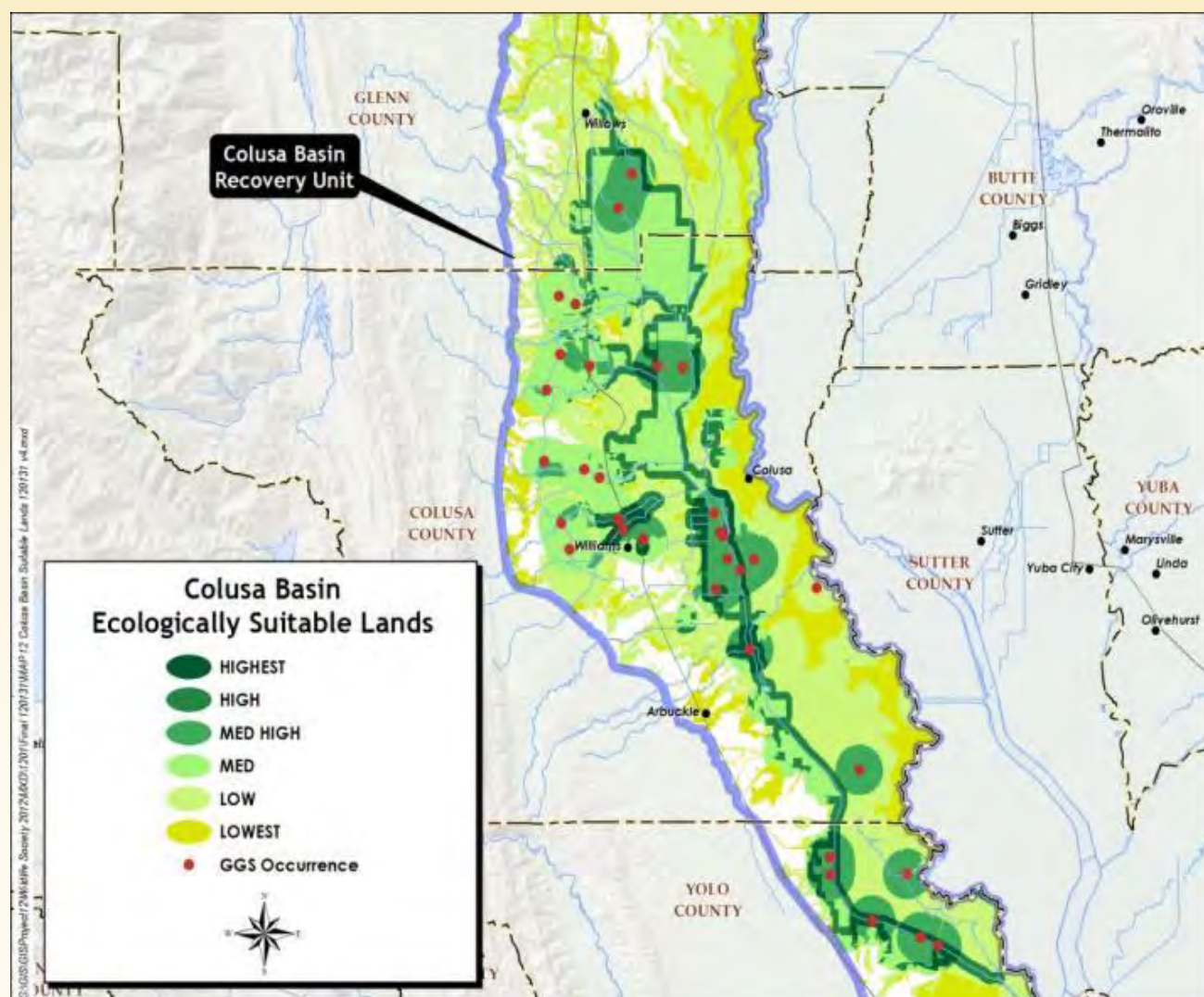






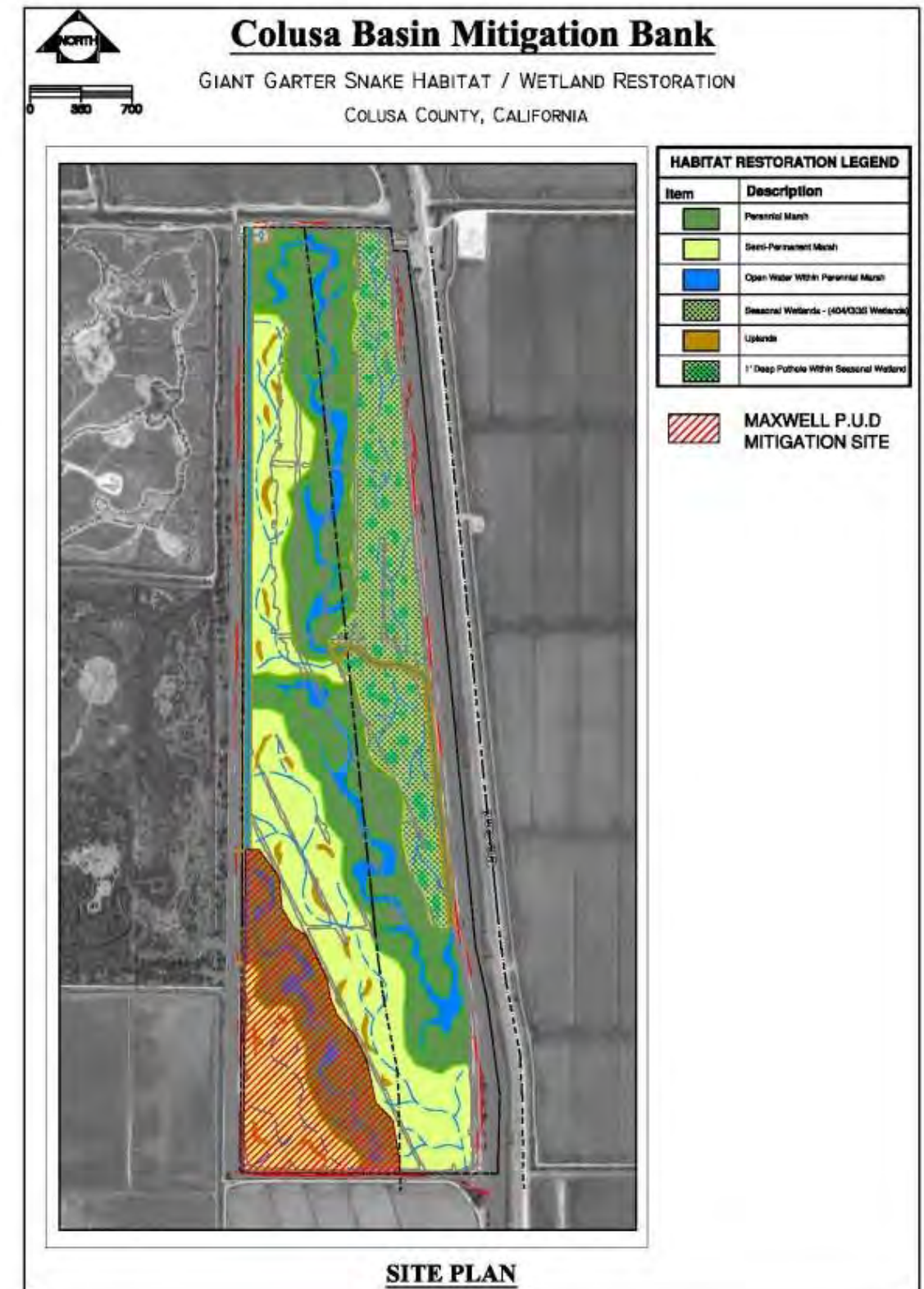
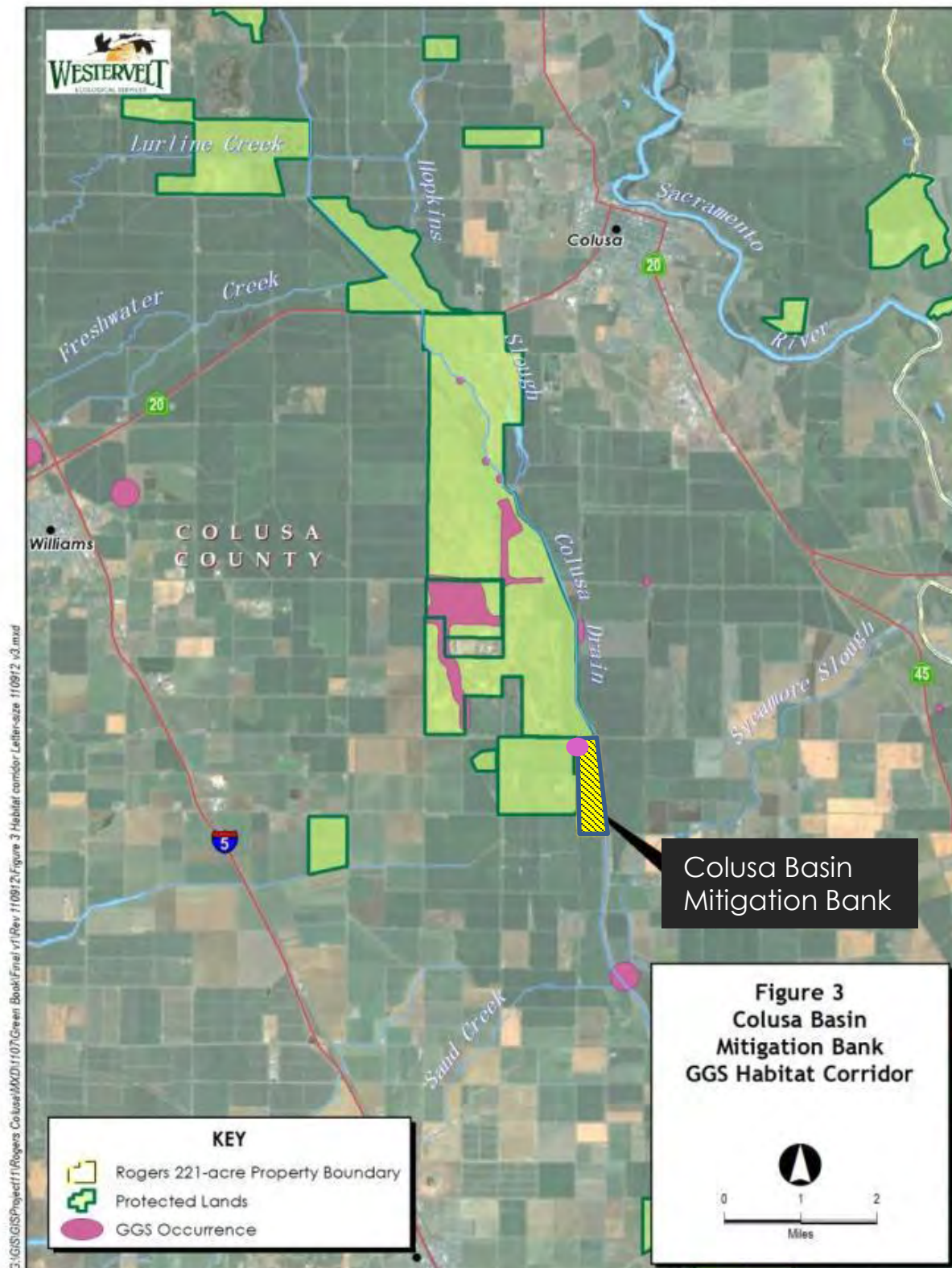
# Ecological Suitability

# Overall Suitability





# Expanding Critical GGS Habitat







# Presentation Overview

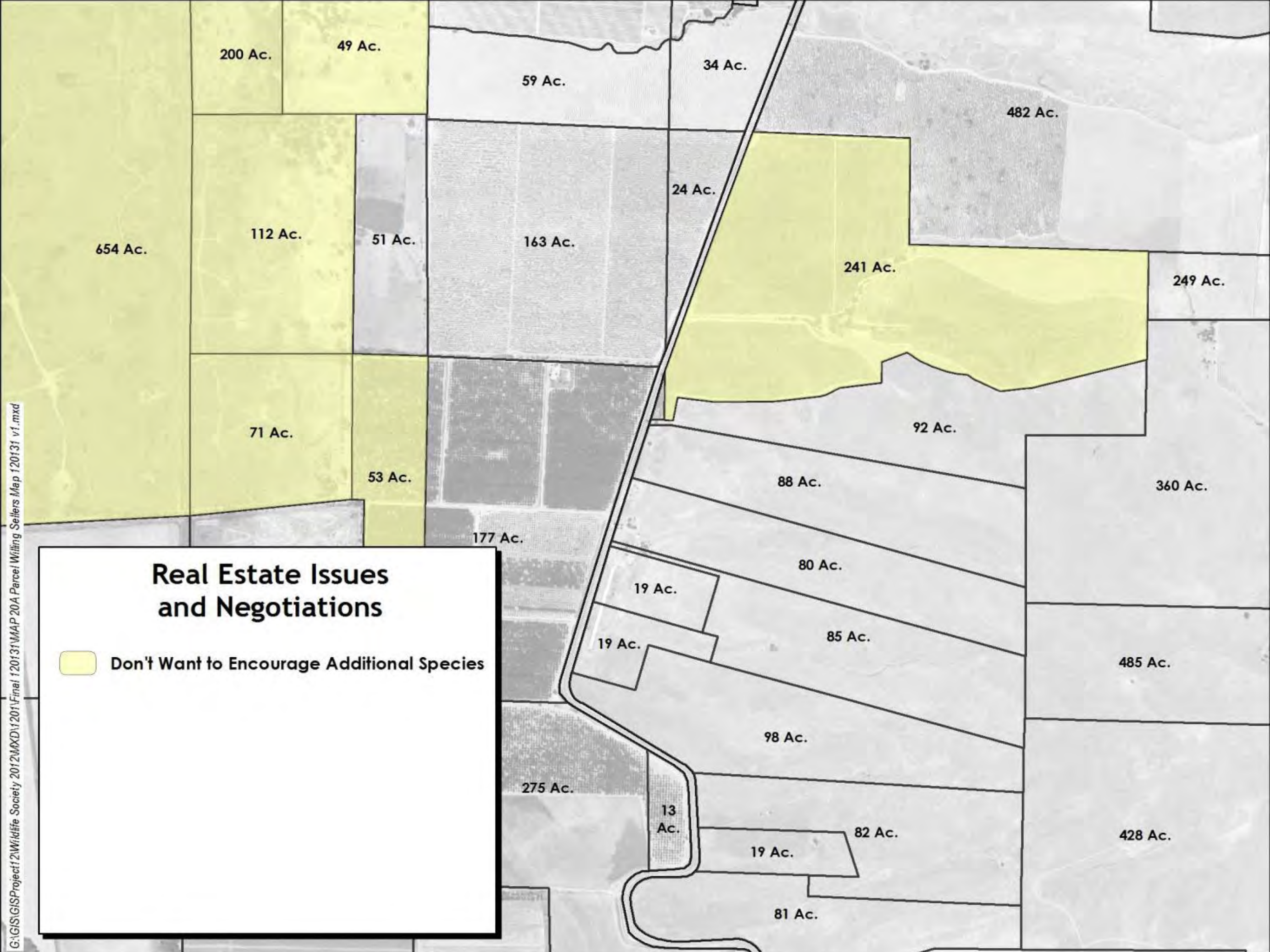
- Review of Mitigation Alternatives
- Benefits of Regional Planning
- Mitigation Site Selection Process



## Real Estate Issues and Negotiations





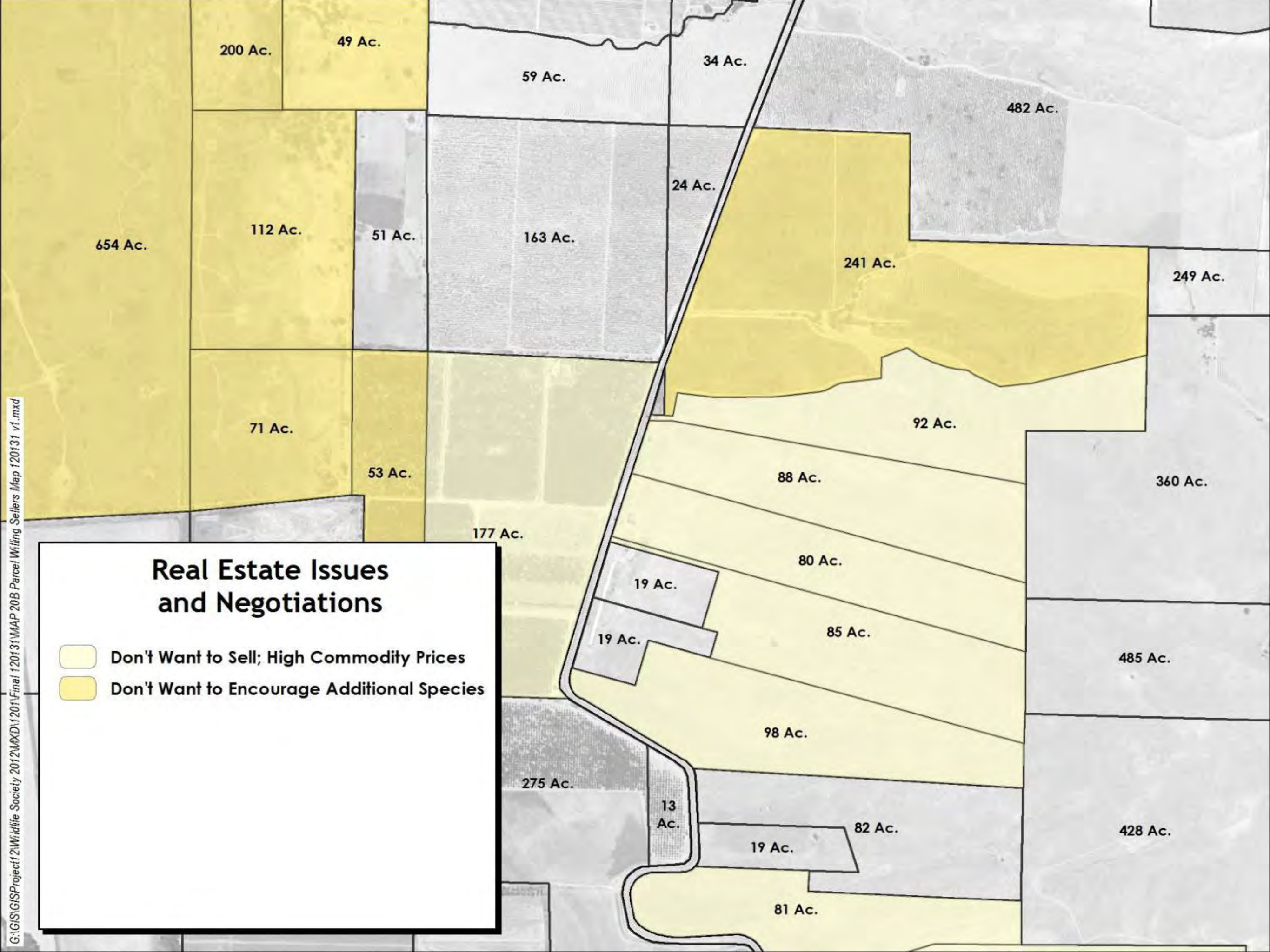
Don't Want to Encourage Additional Species





## Real Estate Issues and Negotiations

-  Don't Want to Sell; High Commodity Prices
-  Don't Want to Encourage Additional Species





## Real Estate Issues and Negotiations

-  Don't Want to Sell; High Commodity Prices
-  Don't Want to Encourage Additional Species
-  Multiple Owners; Can't Agree on Terms of Sale

654 Ac.

200 Ac.

49 Ac.

59 Ac.

34 Ac.

482 Ac.

112 Ac.

51 Ac.

163 Ac.

24 Ac.

241 Ac.

249 Ac.

71 Ac.

53 Ac.

177 Ac.

92 Ac.

88 Ac.

360 Ac.

19 Ac.

80 Ac.

19 Ac.

85 Ac.

485 Ac.

98 Ac.

275 Ac.

13  
Ac.

82 Ac.

428 Ac.

19 Ac.

81 Ac.



## Real Estate Issues and Negotiations

- Don't Want to Sell; High Commodity Prices
- Don't Want to Encourage Additional Species
- Multiple Owners; Can't Agree on Terms of Sale
- Parcel Too Small; Non-economical
- Mentally Unstable or Dementia

654 Ac.

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## Real Estate Issues and Negotiations

- Don't Want to Sell; High Commodity Prices
- Don't Want to Encourage Additional Species
- Multiple Owners; Can't Agree on Terms of Sale
- Parcel Too Small; Non-economical
- Mentally Unstable or Dementia
- Available for Acquisition

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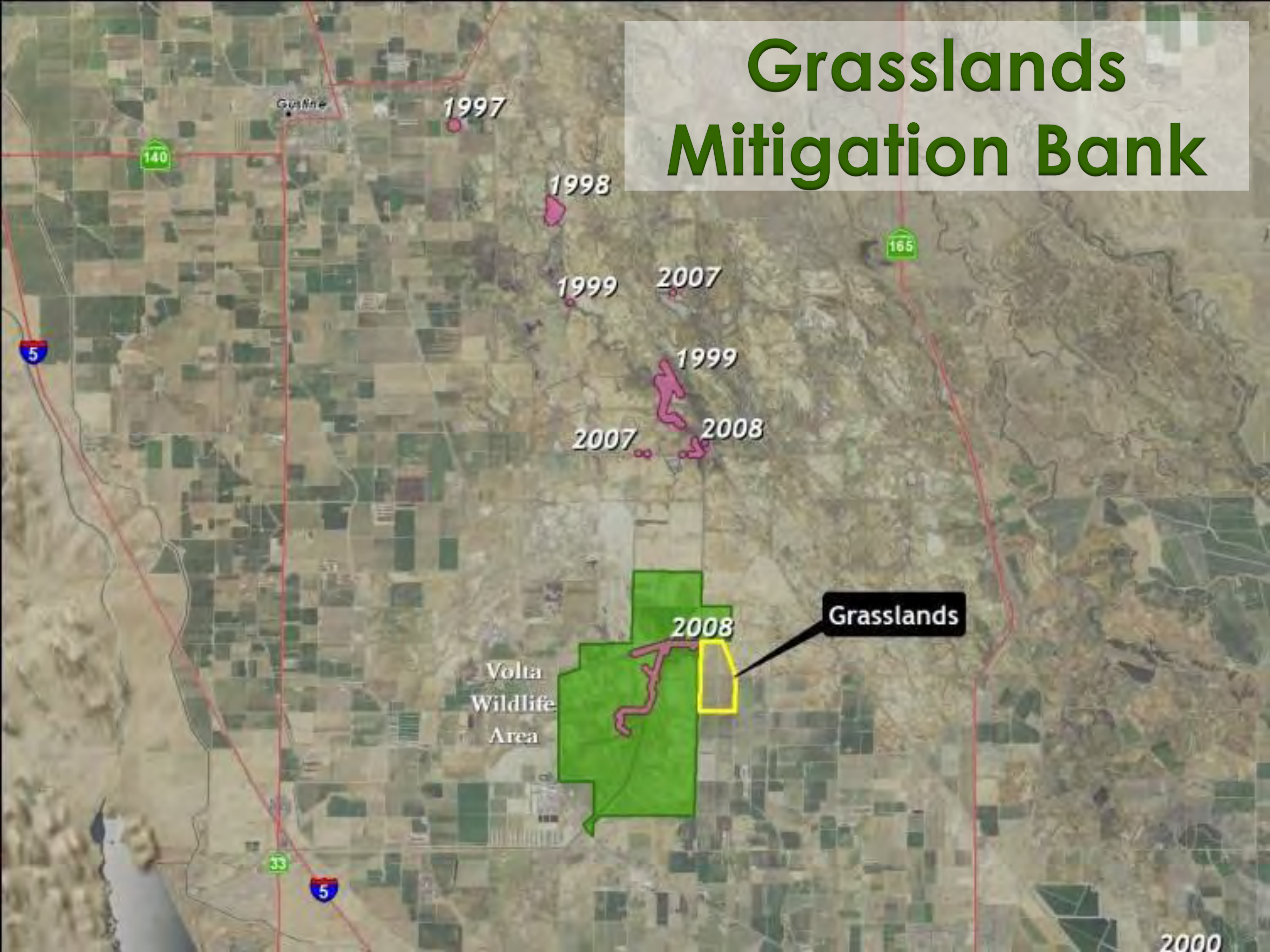
428 Ac.

19 Ac.

81 Ac.



# Grasslands Mitigation Bank







wesmitigation.com





# MITIGATION BANKING



LAND VERITAS



# BENEFITS OF BANKING

No Permitting  
Delays or  
Temporal Loss



# BENEFITS OF BANKING

No Permitting  
Delays or  
Temporal Loss

Regulatory  
Preference for  
Approved Banks



# BENEFITS OF BANKING

No Permitting  
Delays or  
Temporal Loss

Regulatory  
Preference for  
Approved Banks

Cost Savings  
and  
Transparency  
For Clients:  
RIBITS



# THE PROCESS





# THE PROCESS

Evaluate  
Properties  
in Target  
Markets

YEAR 1



# THE PROCESS

Evaluate  
Properties  
in Target  
Markets

Procure Resource  
Rich Land

YEAR 1



# THE PROCESS

Evaluate  
Properties  
in Target  
Markets

Procure Resource  
Rich Land

Stringent  
Scientific/Fina  
ncial Due  
Diligence

YEAR 1



# THE PROCESS

Submit Regulatory  
Applications

YEAR 2



# THE PROCESS

Submit Regulatory  
Applications

Design Bank

YEAR 2



# THE PROCESS

Obtain  
Government  
Approvals

YEAR 3



# THE PROCESS

Obtain  
Government  
Approvals

Sell Credits

YEAR 3



# The Actual Process





# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Evaluate  
Properties  
in Target  
Markets

YEAR 1



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Evaluate  
Properties  
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Markets

Procure  
Resource  
Rich Land

YEAR 1



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Evaluate  
Properties  
in Target  
Markets

Procure  
Resource  
Rich Land

Stringent  
Scientific/Financial Due  
Diligence

YEAR 1



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Submit  
Regulatory  
Applications

YEAR 2



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Submit  
Regulatory  
Applications

CDFW Shuts Down  
Banking Program;  
Applications Put  
On Hold

YEAR 2



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Submit  
Regulatory  
Applications

CDFW Shuts Down  
Banking Program;  
Applications Put  
On Hold

Tell Your  
Investors It  
Will Be Okay

YEAR 2



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Pavley Bill  
Puts CDFW  
Back in  
Business

YEAR 3



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Pavley Bill  
Puts CDFW  
Back in  
Business

IRT Established for LA  
District

YEAR 3



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Pavley Bill  
Puts CDFW  
Back in  
Business

IRT Established for LA  
District

Design Bank

YEAR 3



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Submit  
Revised  
Documents  
to IRT

YEAR 4



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Submit  
Revised  
Documents  
to IRT

Monthly IRT Meetings To  
Negotiate Bank Approvals

YEAR 4



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Submit  
Revised  
Documents  
to IRT

Monthly IRT Meetings To  
Negotiate Bank Approvals

Begin to  
Question Your  
Career Choice

YEAR 4



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Obtain  
Government  
Approvals

YEAR 5



# THE ACTUAL PROCESS

Obtain  
Government  
Approvals

Sell Credits

YEAR 5

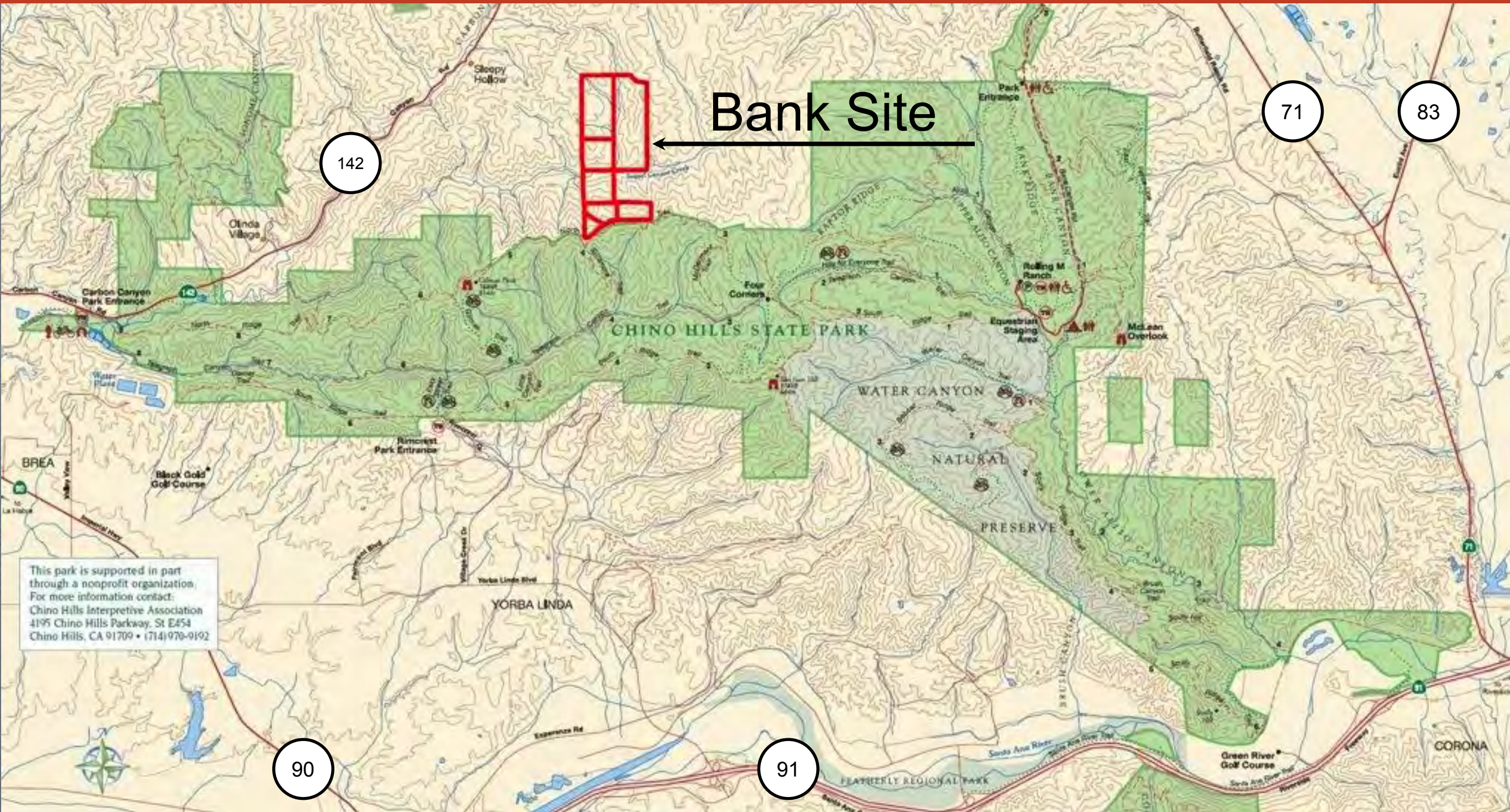


# CASE STUDY - Soquel Canyon Mitigation Bank





# CHINO HILLS STATE PARK





# SOQUEL CANYON MITIGATION BANK

313 acres, serves Santa Ana River and San Gabriel River watersheds

No existing mitigation banks in service area

High resource value land

Adjacent to State Park

Fire in 2008 and overgrazing damaged native habitat

*There will continue to be large mitigation requirements in the service area due to an increasing population and numerous large scale public infrastructure projects*

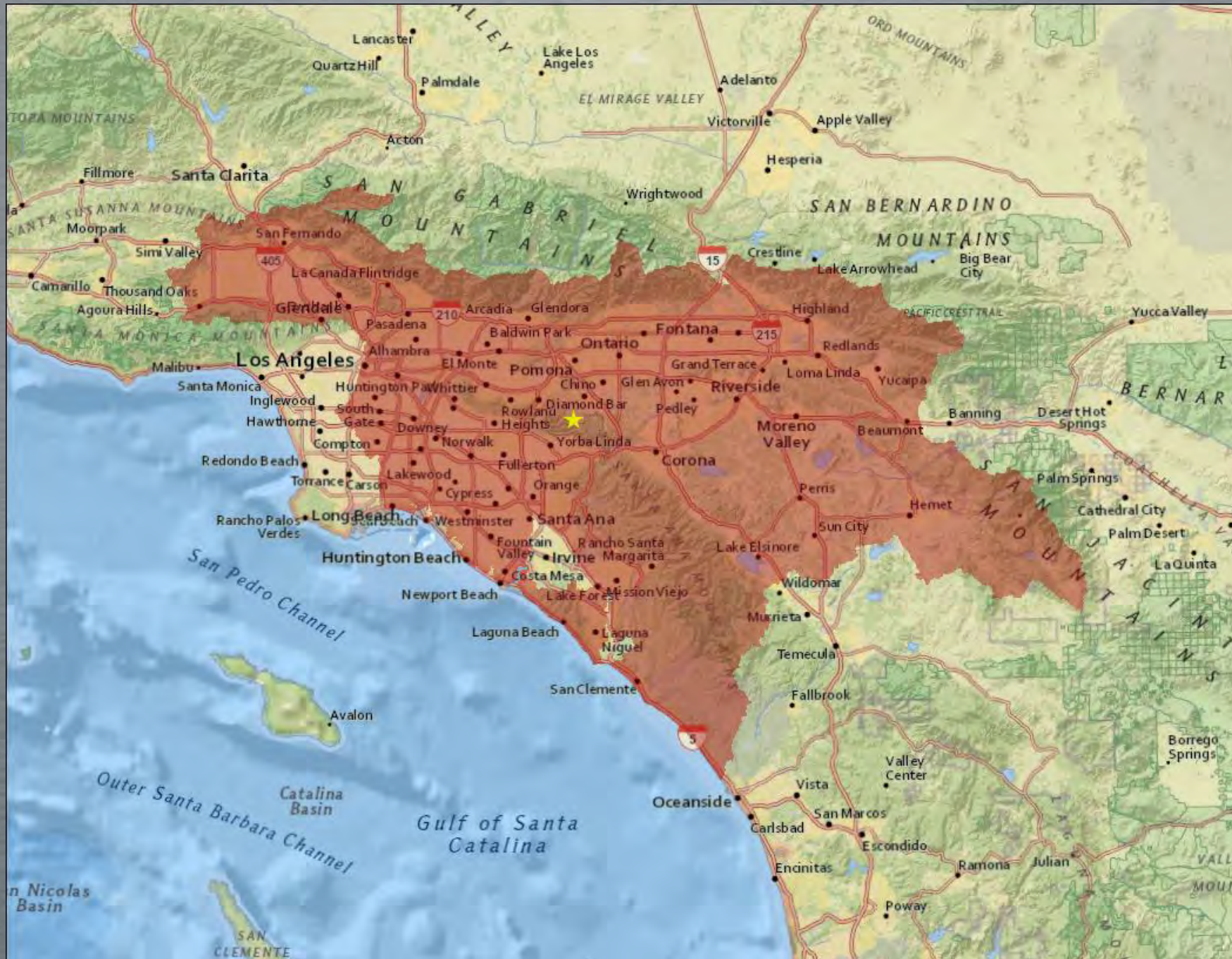


# RESOURCES

- 80,000 LF of streams with associated riparian habitats
- Extensive oak and walnut woodlands
- Coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities
- Potential habitat for CA Coastal gnatcatcher, least bell's vireo



# SERVICE AREA



LAND VERITAS



# SOQUEL CANYON



LAND VERITAS



# SOQUEL CANYON



LAND VERITAS



# SOQUEL CANYON



LAND VERITAS



# SOQUEL CANYON





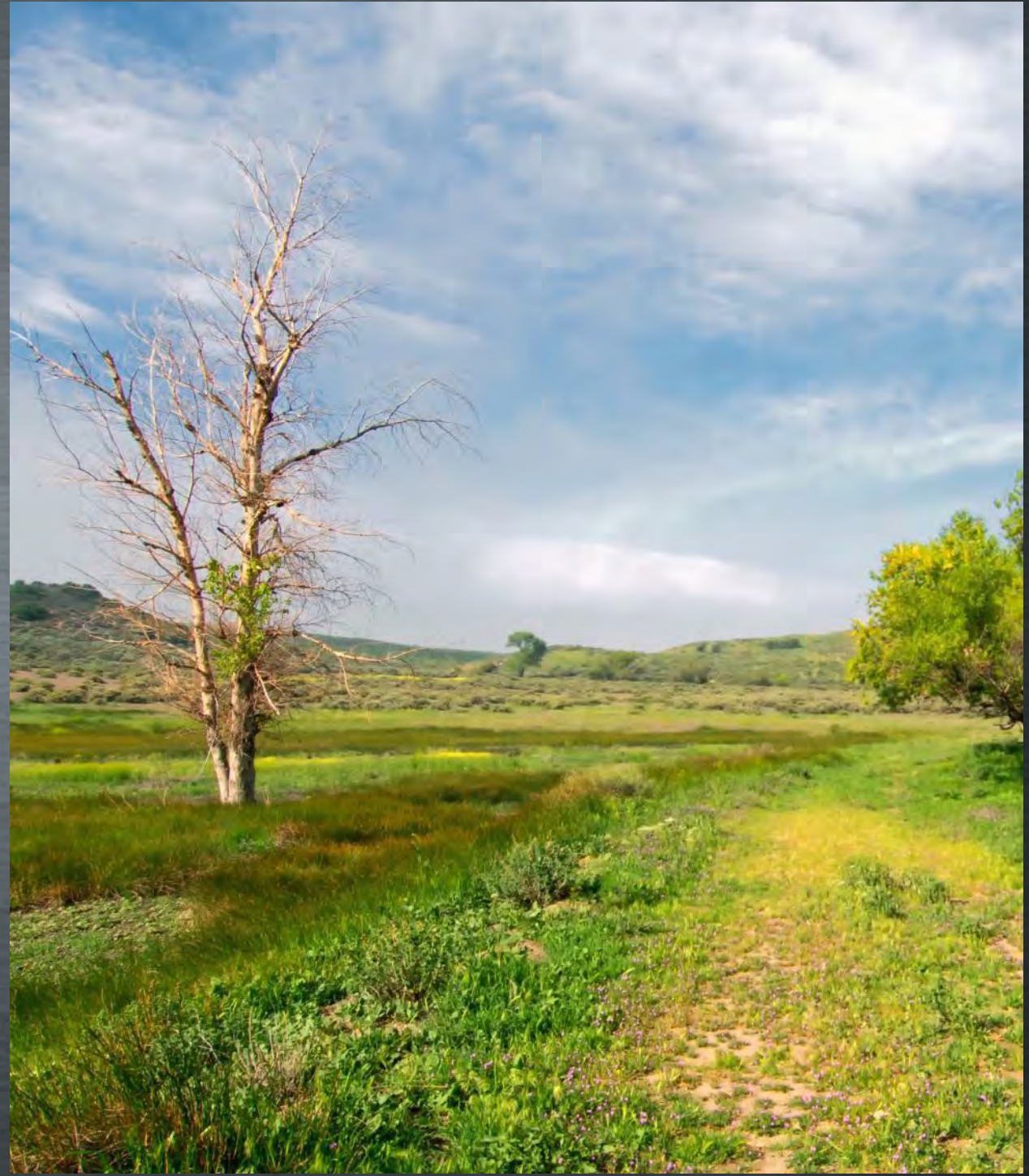
# SOQUEL CANYON



LAND VERITAS

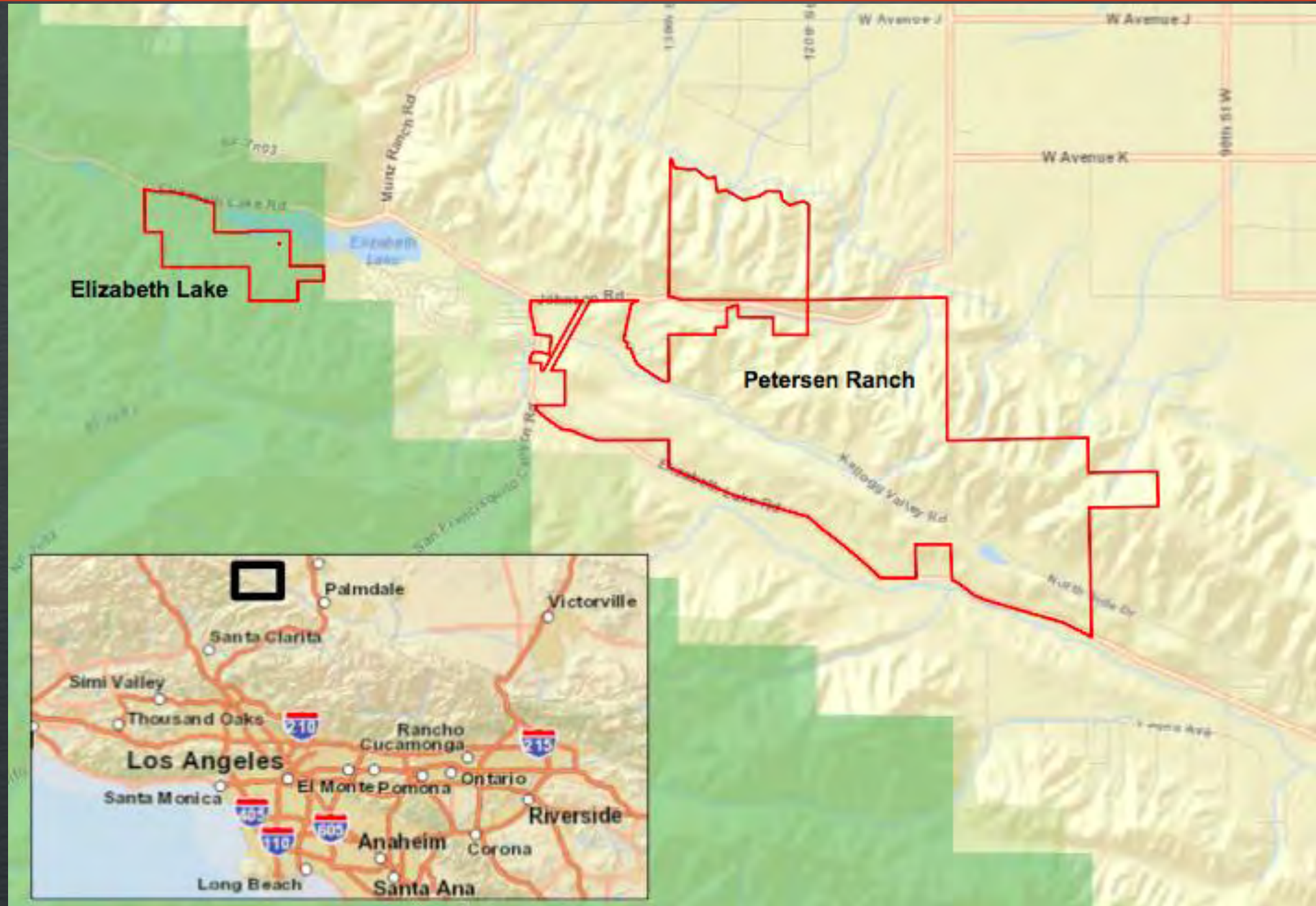


# CASE STUDY - Petersen Ranch Mitigation Bank





# PETERSEN RANCH MITIGATION BANK





# PETERSEN RANCH MITIGATION BANK

4,236 acres including 3,919 acre ranch and 300+ acres on Lake Elizabeth

Headwaters of Santa Clara and Fremont-Antelope Valley watersheds

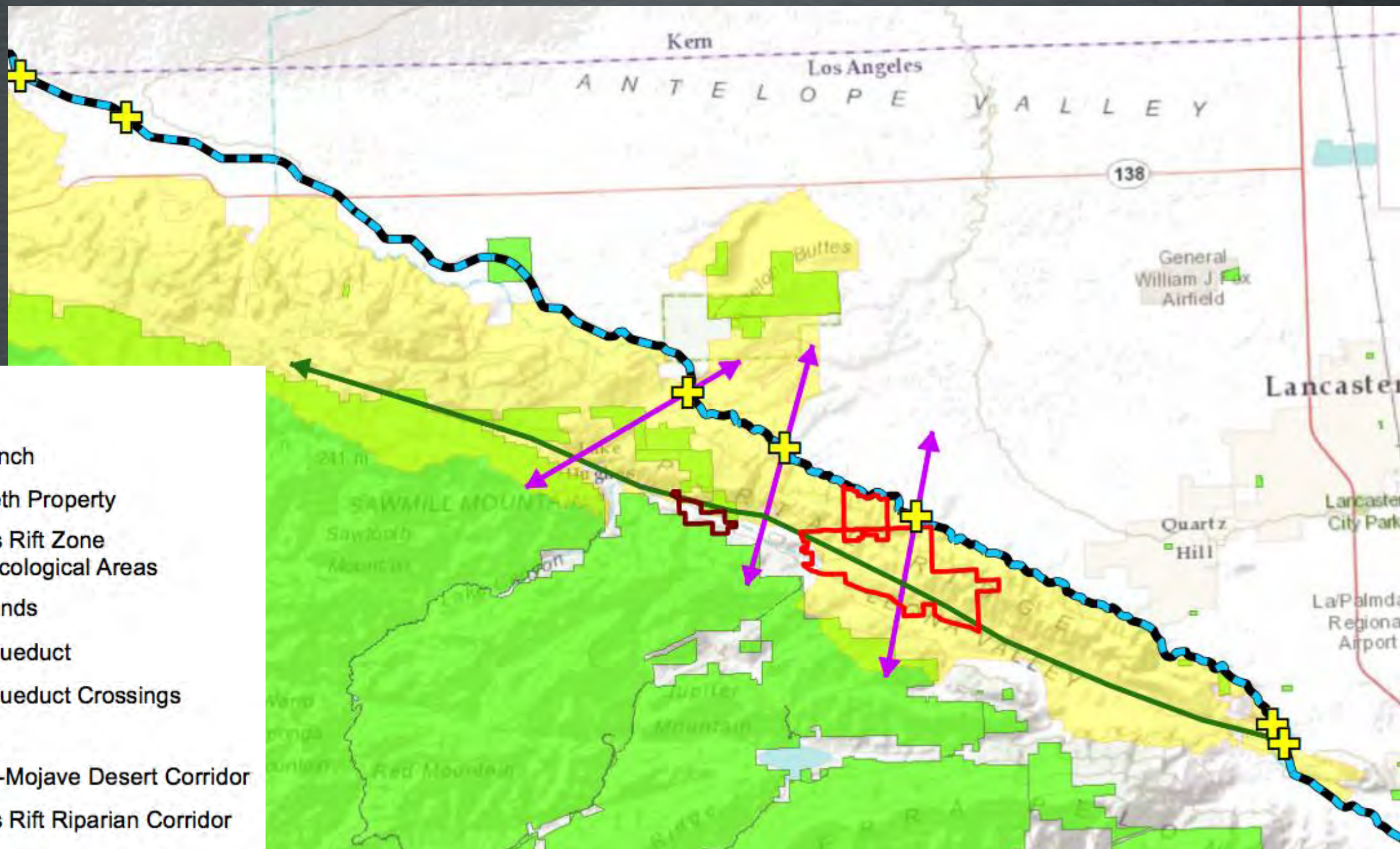
First mitigation bank in LA County

Provides important wildlife linkages between Angeles National Forest and Antelope Valley

*The Bank is within the DRECP boundary and in an LA County SEA, with significant demand from private development, renewable energy, and large scale infrastructure projects*



# PETERSEN RANCH MITIGATION BANK





# RESOURCES

- Location in San Andreas Rift Zone results in over 1,200 acres of wetlands and buffers including desert wash
- Swainson's hawk, tri-colored blackbird and western pond habitat in addition to many other species
- Thousands of acres of diverse vegetation and habitat including grasslands, riparian forests, scrublands, chaparral communities, woodlands and alluvial floodplains



# SERVICE AREA



Proposed Service Area



# PETERSEN RANCH



LAND VERITAS



# PETERSEN RANCH





# PETERSEN RANCH





# PETERSEN RANCH





# PETERSEN RANCH





# PETERSEN RANCH



LAND VERITAS



# PETERSEN RANCH



LAND VERITAS



# Mitigation Banking vs. Applicant Sponsored Mitigation

	Applicant-Sponsored	Mitigation Banking
1. Requires purchase and/or dedication of land for mitigation.	✓	
2. Requires approved Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) prior to permit issuance.	✓	
3. Requires applicant to post letters of credits or bonds for permit issuance.	✓	
4. Requires conservation easement approved by Corps' legal counsel, often prior to grading.	✓	
5. Requires long-term management plan prior to grading.	✓	
6. Requires 3 <sup>rd</sup> party non-profit for CE compliance and long-term management plan.	✓	
7. Requires non-wasting endowments for CE compliance and long-term management, reporting, and maintenance.	✓	
8. Requires plant installation; five years of monitoring, maintenance; and reporting and compliance with performance standards, including CRAM report.	✓	
9. Requires purchase of credits from an approved mitigation bank only.		✓





# Thank You



**LAND VERITAS**

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Suite 209  
Sausalito, CA 94965  
415-729-3733