Mitigation Requirements & Regulatory Updates

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Seattle District
15 June 2016







Agenda

Objectives

- To summarize wetland and non-wetland compensatory mitigation requirements
- To summarize other mitigation initiatives
- Provide brief Regulatory Program updates

Presentation Outline

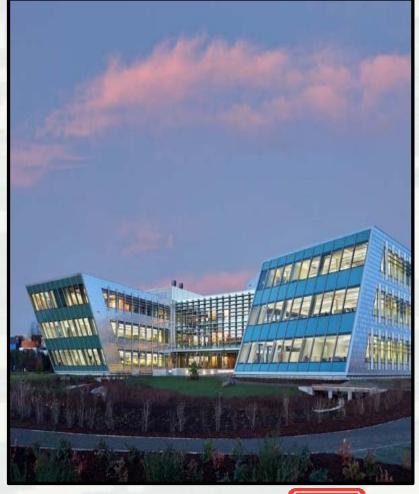
- Part 1: Mitigation Special Public Notice
 - Questions & Answers
 - ▶ Break
- Part 2: Other Mitigation Initiatives
- Part 3: Regulatory Program Updates
 - ► Questions & Answers
- Part 4: Meet & Greet Corps Regulators





Introductions

- Muffy Walker, Branch Chief
- Kristina (Tina) Tong, Section Chief
- Gail Terzi, Mitigation Program Manager
- Suzanne Anderson, Mitigation Team
- Susan Buis, Compliance Team







Part 1: Mitigation Special Public Notice





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Special Public Notice on Mitigation Requirements

On May 19, 2016, the Corps released a Special Public Notice:

- To provide an overview of Seattle District's mitigation program.
- The Corps is <u>not</u> changing its mitigation processes or regulations
- It consolidates mitigation information from various regulations and documents into a single, concise resource





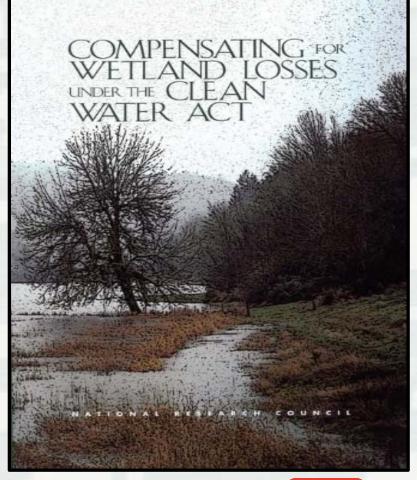


2001 National Research Council Wetland Study¹

The study of wetland mitigation for Section 404 activities determined:

- Goal of no net loss of wetlands was not met
- Compensatory mitigation performance and compliance must be improved
- Compensatory mitigation must use a watershed approach

A concurrent study performed by the Washington State Department of Ecology² had similar findings.







^{1.} Compensating for Wetland Losses under the Clean Water Act, National Academy of Sciences, 2001

² Washington State Wetland Mitigation Evaluation Study – Phases 1 and 2 (1999, 2002)

Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources¹ (Federal Rule)

Published on April 10, 2008, the purpose of the Federal Rule was:

- To establish standards and criteria for <u>all</u> types of compensatory mitigation
- Address unsuccessful compensatory mitigation trends
- Greater predictability and consistency
- Increase focus on accountability



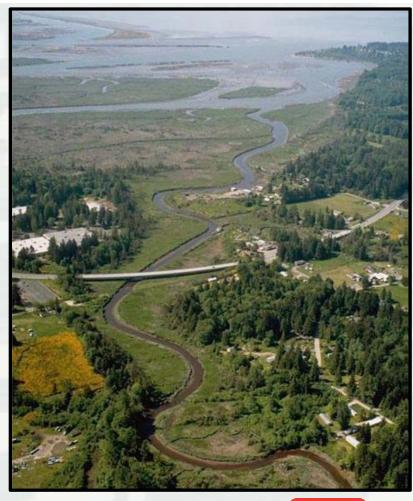




Watershed Approach to Site Selection¹

An analytical process for making compensatory mitigation decisions that:

- Support the sustainability and improvement of aquatic resources in a watershed
- Consider how site selection and mitigation type will meet watershed needs at a landscape perspective.
- Identifies, rare, unique, or limited resource in a watershed







Mitigation Sequencing¹

Mitigation Sequencing must occur for <u>all</u> projects proposing impacts to waters of the U.S.:

- Avoid impacts to waters of the U.S.
- II. Minimize permanent and temporary impacts
- III. Compensate for unavoidable impacts



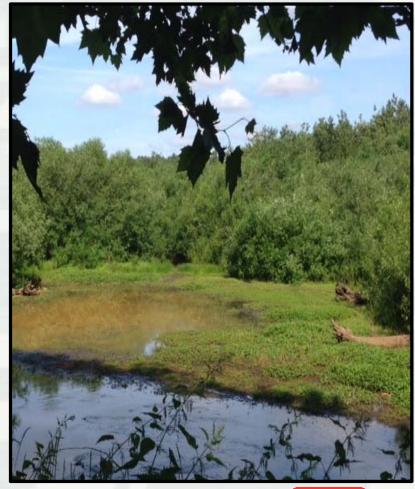




Compensatory Mitigation Preference Heirarchy¹

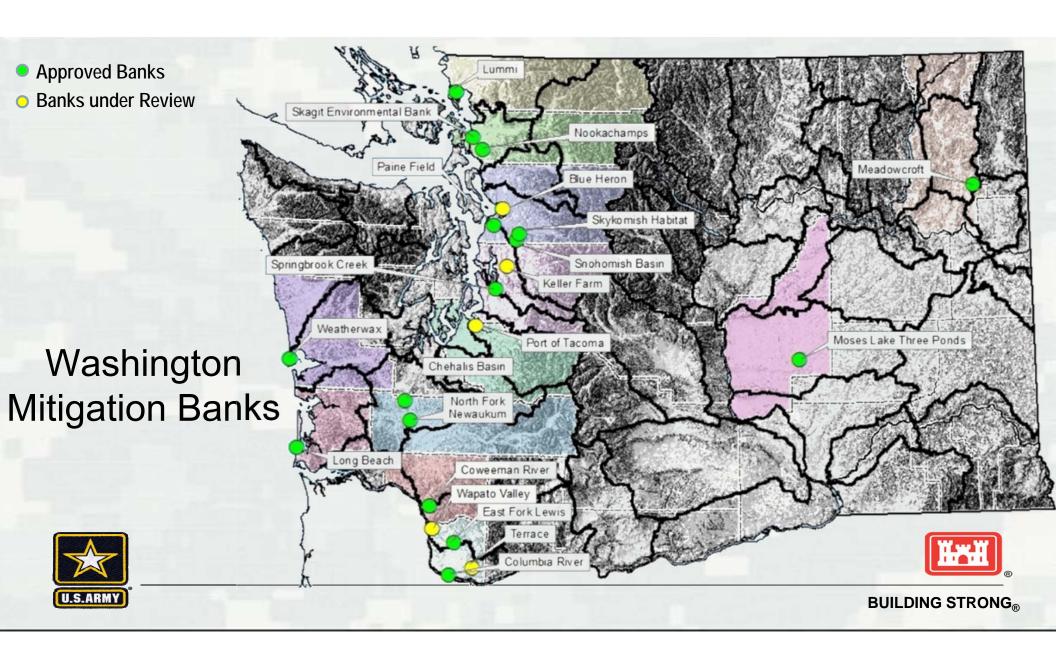
The Federal Rule established a preference hierarchy of available compensatory mitigation options:

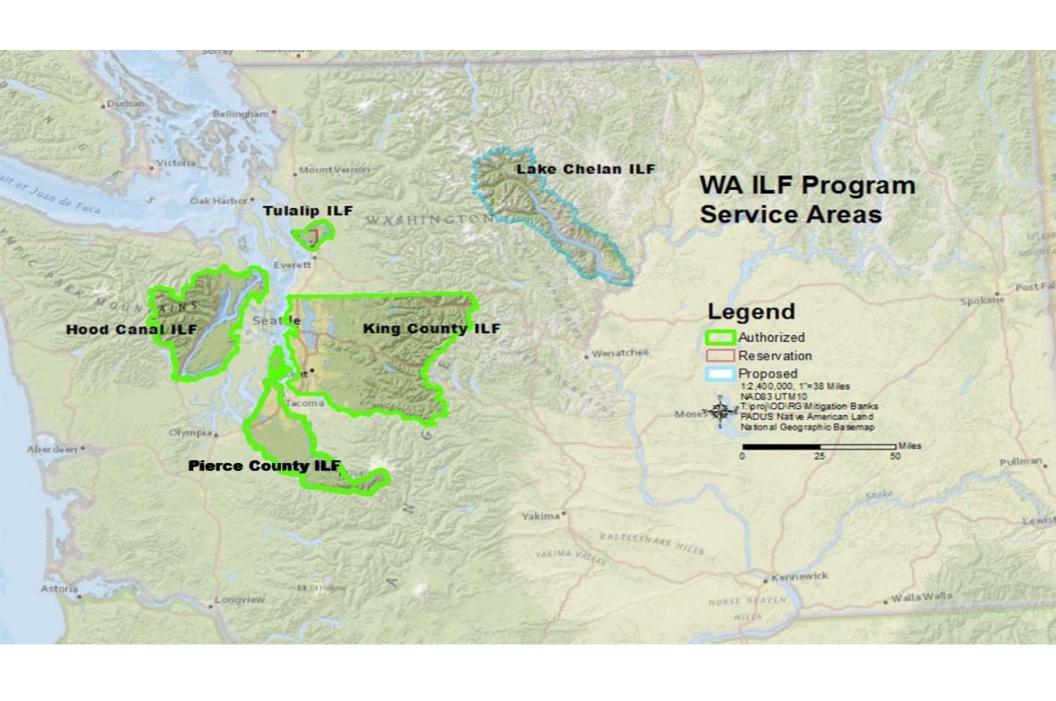
- Mitigation Banks
- II. In-Lieu Fee (ILF) Programs
- III. Permittee-Responsible using a Watershed Approach
- IV. Permittee-Responsible onsite and in-kind
- v. Permittee-Responsible offsite or out-of-kind











Benefits of Mitigation Banks & ILF Programs to the Public

- Reduced permitting time
- Transfer of responsibility from applicant to Bank or ILF Program
- Reduced risk and uncertainty of mitigation success
- Potential cost reduction
- Fairly simple and predictable to use
- Allows full use of applicant's property







Benefits of Mitigation Banks & ILF Programs to the Environment

- Reduced temporal loss¹ of functions and services
- More contiguous acreage
- Targeted site selection that results in ecological lift beyond the boundaries of the mitigation site
- Incorporates important upland habitat, increasing diversity and function







Permitee-Responsible Compensatory Mitigation

Permittee-Responsible mitigation plans must sufficiently demonstrate¹ that it:

- Meets all requirements of the Federal Rule²
- Complies with mitigation sequencing
- Will restore an outstanding resource based on rigorous scientific and technical analysis
- Uses a watershed approach for site selection



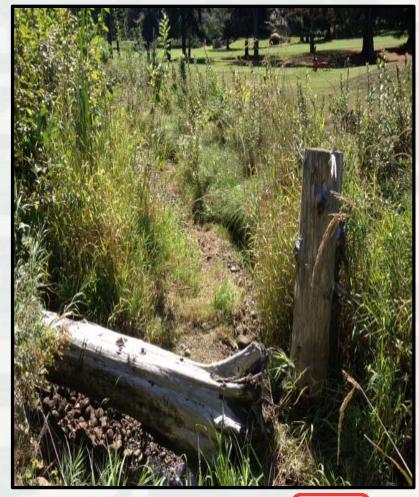




Permitee-Responsible Compensatory Mitigation

Permittee-Responsible compensatory mitigation sites must:

- Be self-sustainable
- Have low risk of failure and high likelihood of success
- Fully compensate for all aquatic resource functions and services impacted by the proposed project¹







Cost as a Consideration for Compensatory Mitigation

Cost is one of several factors evaluated under the Federal Rule's mitigation preference.

If cost is used as a factor to override the preference hierarchy:

- It cannot be the only reason to not use a Mitigation Bank or ILF Program
- A detailed and comprehensive cost analysis must be submitted for evaluation







Cost as a Consideration for **Compensatory Mitigation**

The comprehensive cost analysis must include:

Land Costs

- Financial Assurances
- Construction Costs Site Protection Costs
- Implementation
- Contingencies

Contracting and consulting fees (10 years):

- Design
- Monitoring
- Maintenance

Reporting

Long-term Management Plan (in perpetuity):

Development

Monitoring

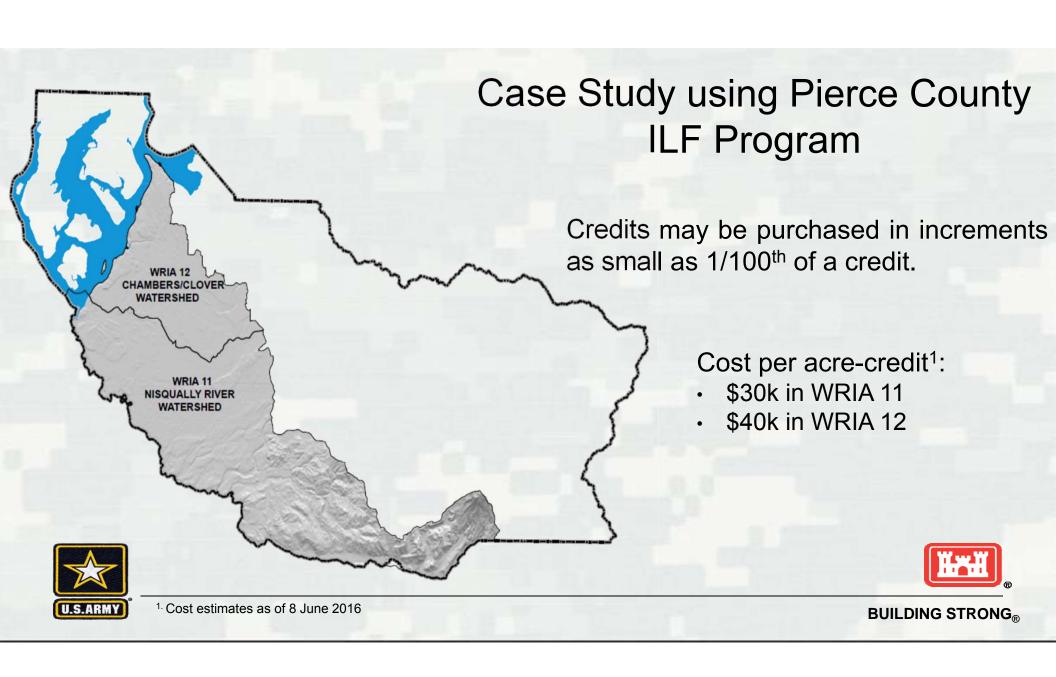
Management

Reporting









Case Study using Pierce County ILF Program

Permittee-Responsible Mitigation

\$10k	Identify mitigation site
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\$10k Develop mitigation plan

\$10k Develop construction plans

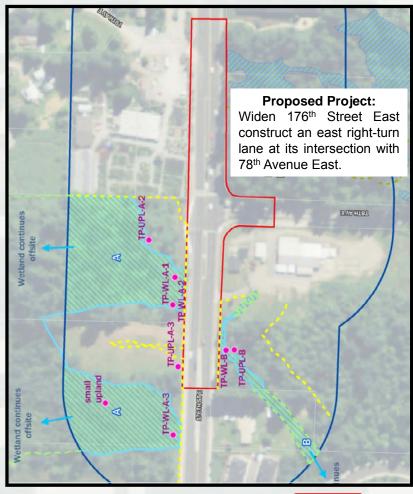
\$50k ROW acquisition

\$30k Construct mitigation site

+ \$30k Monitor & maintain mitigation site

\$140k Total estimated cost for onsite mitigation







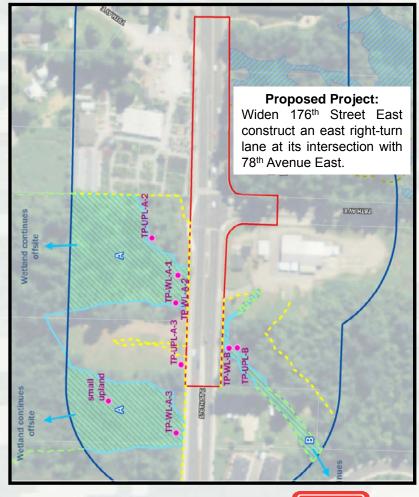
Case Study using Pierce County ILF Program

Wetland Fill: 700 square feet

Mitigation Required: 0.6 acre-credits

Onsite Mitigation: \$140,000

Pierce County ILF credits: \$ 24,000







Permittee-Responsible Compensatory Mitigation Plans

To meet all requirements of the Federal Rule, applicants may use:

- Joint Agency Guidance: Wetland Mitigation in Washington State, Part 1 – Agency Policies & Guidance¹ and Part 2 – Developing Mitigation Plans²
- Checklist of Key Elements of the Federal Rule and the Joint Agency Guidance³



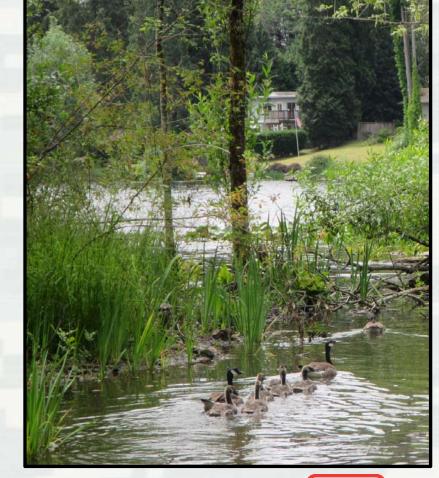




Permittee-Responsible Compensatory Mitigation Plans

Requirements that are often omitted:

- Watershed approach for site selection
- Site protection instrument
- Sufficient baseline information (e.g., hydrology)
- Functioning buffers of adequate width
- Measurable & enforceable performance standards
- Adaptive management plan
- Financial assurances
- Long-term management plan







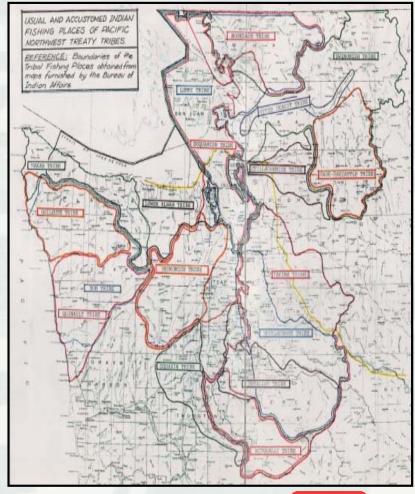
Tribal Considerations for Compensatory Mitigation

In the mid-1850s, the U.S. entered into treaties with numerous Native American tribes in Washington.

Tribal coordination on Federal actions (i.e., a Corps permit) is required by federal law because of the following Tribal Treaty Rights and cultural resource concerns:

- Usual and accustomed fishing areas
- Hunting and gathering areas
- Traditional cultural properties





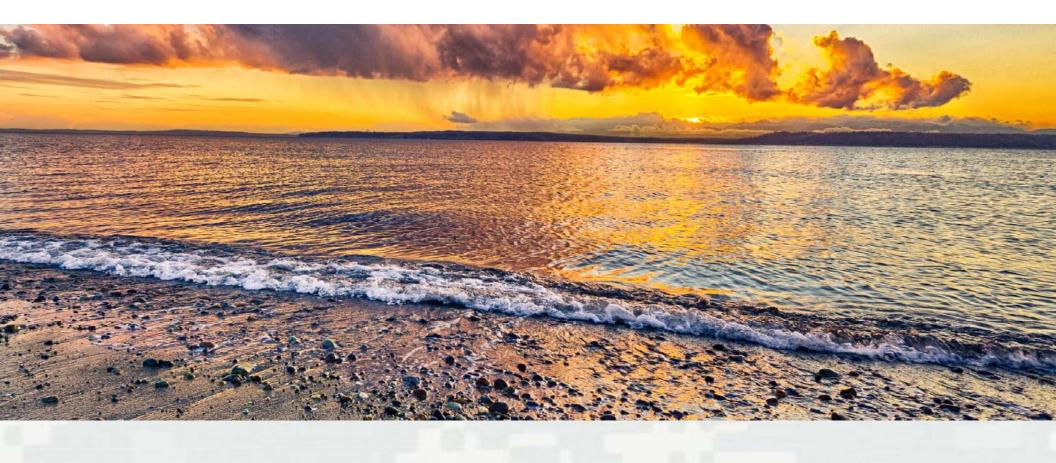


Conclusion

- The Federal Rule applies to all Department of the Army permit applications
- The Corps is <u>not</u> changing its mitigation processes or regulations
- The underlying rationale for the preference hierarchy is ecologically founded
- Monitoring data indicates that all Mitigation Banks in Washington State are on trajectory towards achieving full ecological success and sustainability







Questions?





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Part 2: Other Mitigation Initiatives

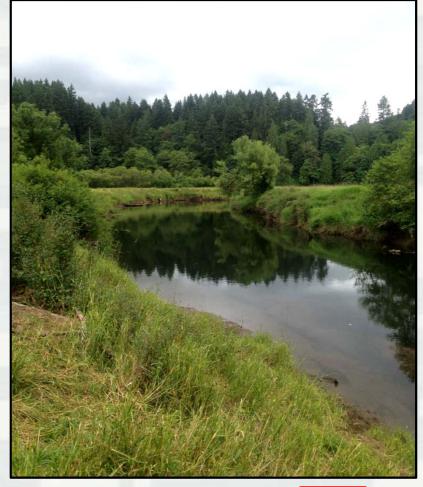




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Future Mitigation Banking in Washington State

- Multi-resource banks
- Banks with multiple service areas
- Development and fine-tuning of credit/debit currencies
 - ► Streams; upland resources; terrestrial species; marine
 - Training for regulatory agency staff, consultants, and applicants
- Marine mitigation and Banks







Multi-Resource Mitigation Banks & ILF Program Sites

- Coweeman River Mitigation Bank
- Port of Tacoma Umbrella Bank
- Blue Heron Slough
- Wapato Valley Wetland & Conservation Bank
- Fish overlay for 3 existing wetland banks:
 - ► Skykomish, Skagit, Snohomish







Marine Mitigation

Studies, such as the 2014 Corps' Cumulative Effect Analysis¹, demonstrate the need for marine mitigation:

- Significant loss of estuaries
- Significant increases in impervious surfaces
- Landscape fragmentation
- Degradation of water & sediment quality
- Effects on endangered species

Cumulative Effects Analysis Eastern Shore of Central Puget Sound Washington



Final February 7, 2014







Marine Mitigation

The following programs include the potential to compensate for marine impacts:

- Hood Canal Coordinating Council ILF
- King County ILF
- Pacific County Demonstration Bank

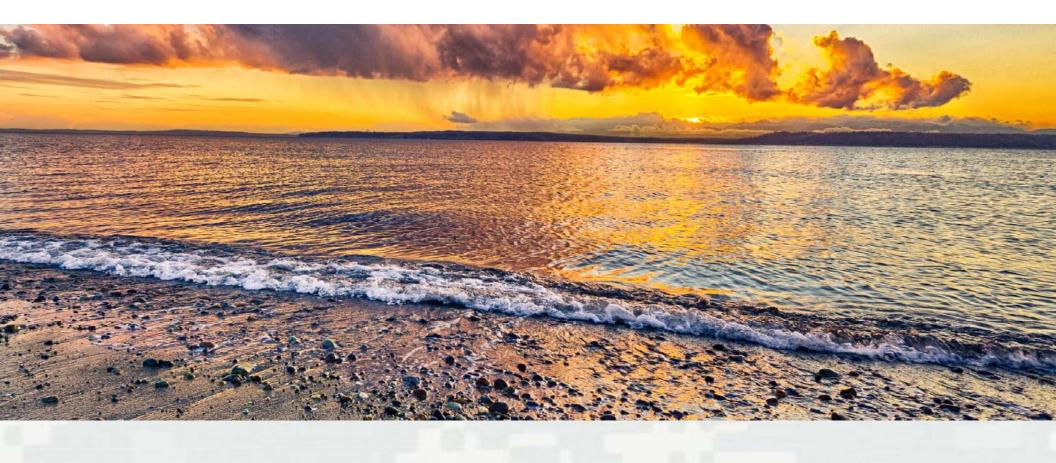
Potential future programs include:

- Port of Tacoma Umbrella Bank
- Blue Heron Slough
- Port of Seattle
- Pierce County ILF expansion









Questions?





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Part 3: Regulatory Program Updates





Joint Agency Guidance on **Compensatory Mitigation**

Joint undertaking between agencies

- Tribal coordination
- Special Public Notice requesting comments

Anticipated to begin writing updated guidance Fall 2016

- **Policy Updates**
- Revised tools
- Banking & ILF Programs
- **Advanced Mitigation**





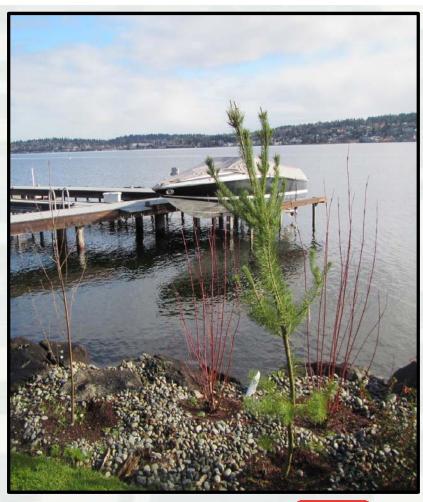






Compliance Process for Permittee Responsible Mitigation

- Site protection mechanism
- Certificate of compliance
- 3. As-built report
- 4. Monitoring reports (5 10 years)
- 5. Site inspections
- 6. Contingency plans
- 7. Implementation of the Long Term Management Plan







Nationwide Permits (NWP)

The 2012 NWPs will expire on March 18, 2017

The 2017 NWPs are in development:

- Proposed National Conditions were published in the Federal Register on June 1, 2016; comments due to HQ no later than August 1, 2016
- Proposed Regional Conditions will be announced soon with a Special Public Notice to solicit comments



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Part III

Department of Defense

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

3 CFR Chapter II

Proposal To Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits; Proposed Rule









