

New Mitigation Rule Requirements Individual Permit Applications





Final rule provides substantial flexibility
 Mitigation sequence unchanged:

 Avoidance, minimization, compensation
 404(b)(1) Guidelines provisions concerning avoidance, minimization haven't been changed
 Rule's focus is on compensation for unavoidable impacts

Final rule focuses on the <u>where</u> and <u>how</u> of compensatory mitigation



- Final rule applies to permit applications received after the effective date (June 9, 2008)
- However, district engineer can make written determination (e.g., memo to file) that a hardship situation exists for a permit applicant
 - Applicant committed or expended substantial resources in reliance on previous compensatory mitigation guidance
 - Examples: final engineering design work, contractual commitments for construction, purchase or long-term leasing of property



How does this Rule affect Existing Guidance?

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The final rule replaces:

- 1995 mitigation banking guidance
- 2000 in-lieu fee guidance
- Regulatory Guidance Letter 02-02
- Certain provisions of the 1990 Mitigation Memorandum of Agreement between Army and EPA
 - Amount, type, and location of compensatory mitigation projects (including the on-site preference)
 - Use of preservation
 - Other provisions of the 1990 Mitigation MOA remain in effect





Doesn't change <u>when</u> compensatory mitigation is required

Regulatory's general mitigation policy [33 CFR 320.4(r)] and nationwide permit mitigation [33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)] have not been changed by this rule

Compensation requirements still must be commensurate with the amount and type of impact to be permitted (i.e., the "rough proportionality" test)

Application of the 404(b)(1) Guidelines for avoidance and minimization



Preference Hierarchy for Compensatory 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 permitteeresponsible mitigation
- Bottom Line: Consider what is "environmentally preferable" compensation and document your decision





- Strategic site selection to improve or maintain watershed functions
- Consider likelihood for ecological success and sustainability, location in watershed, and practicability
- Use available watershed planning information
 If it is appropriate for compensatory mitigation decision-making
- Level of information and analysis commensurate with the scope of permitted activity
- May use more than one site to provide compensatory mitigation for a permitted activity
 - On-site mitigation measures for water quality and quantity
 - Off-site mitigation that provides the desired aquatic resource type (habitat and other functions)
- Use of preservation, riparian areas, uplands



New Requirement for Permit Application Process

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Mitigation statement required for complete permit application (new §325.1(d)(7)) Individual permits only Need to get ENG 4345 re-approved For §404 standard permits, public notice must describe proposed avoidance and minimization, as well as any proposed compensation

Mitigation plan not required, but applicant can submit one voluntarily

Mitigation Statement for IPs

- 1. How do you plan to mitigate!!!
- 2. Mitigation Bank Which One & How many Credits
- 3. ILF Georgia Land Trust Provide Conversion as found in the NW Regional Conditions (SOP wetland credits x 0.875 = in-lieufee wetland acres; and (b) SOP stream credits x 0.0046 = in-lieu-fee stream acres).
- 4. Other Watershed Approach, On-site, or Off-site...to include credit generation to offset impacts

Planning and Documentation

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Individual permits Final compensatory mitigation plan must be approved prior to issuance of permit If using mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program, permit must identify specific bank or ILF program



On-site & Off-site Mitigation Plan

Do You Really Want to go Here??

- 1. Objectives Resource Types, Amount, method of compensation (rehabilitation, establishment, restoration, preservation)
- 2. Site Selection Must be ecologically suitable
- 3. Site Protection Instrument Real estate based
- 4. Baseline Data soil conditions, ecological, historic plant/hydrology
- **5.** Determination of Credits SOP
- 6. Mitigation Work Plan What exactly you plan to do
- 7. Maintenance Plan Description & Schedule of maintenance requirements to ensure the continued viability after construction.
- **8.** Performance Standards Ecologically based per objectives
- 9. Monitoring Requirements Parameters to be monitored to see if the mitigation project is on track to meet performance standards





Financial assurances

- When needed to ensure high level of confidence of successful completion
- E.g.. Performance Bond, Escrow Account, etc...

Long-term management

May be more appropriate for larger compensatory mitigation projects



Ecological Performance Standards

- Objective and verifiable
- Based on best available science assessed in a practicable manner
- Use performance standards that can be achieved during the desired monitoring period
 - Focus on early stages of ecosystem development
 - Provides early identification of potential problems`





To determine if project is meeting performance standards

Content of monitoring reports determined by DE

- Length of monitoring period can vary
 - Generally 5 years as minimum
 - Can have longer monitoring periods for aquatic resources with slow development rates (e.g., forested wetlands)
 - Can end monitoring requirement earlier, if performance standards have been achieved (but must have 2 consecutive monitoring reports demonstrating success in meeting performance standards)





Site protection Should be self-sustaining Adaptive Management Measures to address deficiencies/unforeseen events Long-term Management Permit or third-party instrument must identify party responsible for long-term management (if required) If long-term management is required, funding arrangements must be described



Special Conditions of an Issued IP

- 1. Identify the party responsible for providing the compensatory mitigation
- 2. Incorporate, by reference, the Final Mitigation Plan
- 3. Describe any Financial Assurances or any long Term Management Provisions for the compensatory mitigation project.
- If a Mitigation Bank or In-Lieu Program is used, the condition must state the Bank/Program Name, & the number and resource type credits.





http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecwo/reg/