

# Long-term management



# Long-term Stewardship

- *“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 active management *may be needed* to meet objectives
- Ensure sustainable mitigation *after* performance standards are met



# Examples of long-term management activities

- Fencing
- Signage
- Maintain structures
- Inventories
- Species management (desirable & undesirable species)
- Protect from encroachment



# Long term management requirements

- Identify responsible party
- Allow transfer of responsibility
- Describe long-term management needs
- Include long-term financing mechanisms:
  - Inflationary adjustments
  - Non-wasting endowments
  - Trusts
  - Contractual arrangements with future responsible parties



# Example: Inflation Adjusted Privately Invested Endowment

	Amount	Percent
Endowment	\$400,000	100.0%
Investment Earnings	\$34,000	8.5%
Inflation Reinvested	\$16,000	4.0%
Stewardship Income	\$18,000	4.5%



# Financing long term management

- PRM: financing approved *before* impacts initiated
- 3rd party instrument/plan
  - describes finance mechanism & transfer of LTM funds to steward
  - LTM funded by lump sum payment, payments over years, or as % of credit sales
- Public-owned sites with a formal commitment to long-term management may not need to specify financing mechanisms



# Tools to facilitate development of long term management plans

1. District mitigation guidelines & checklists
2. Standard permit conditions
3. Identify specific management activities for types of resources
4. Approved Long-term management plans (“go by”s)





# An effective long-term management plan should:

- Reflect appropriate planning process
- Document baseline conditions
- Provide measurable & realistic goals, objectives, & strategies
- Provide timeframe and mechanisms for updates
- Describes a funding mechanism that will provide sufficient funds for management



# Management Goals and Objectives

- Identify specific objectives and strategies
- Frame objectives in realistic and measurable terms.

(NOT “manage for biodiversity”)



# An acceptable management strategy should be:

- Tied to objectives
- Realistic
- Reflected in the budget



# Effect of Capitalization Rates

Annual Budget	Cap. rate	Endowment
\$20,000	1.0%	\$2,000,000
\$20,000	2.5%	\$800,000
\$20,000	4.5%	\$444,444
\$20,000	10%	\$200,000



# Signs of a poor LTM Plan:

- Vague, unrealistic, or unmeasurable objectives
- Missing or inadequate funding mechanisms
- Boilerplate language (i.e. "*Manage for Biodiversity*")
- No evidence of review, few references.

