Sustaining Colorado Watersheds Conference

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BANKING IN COLORADO

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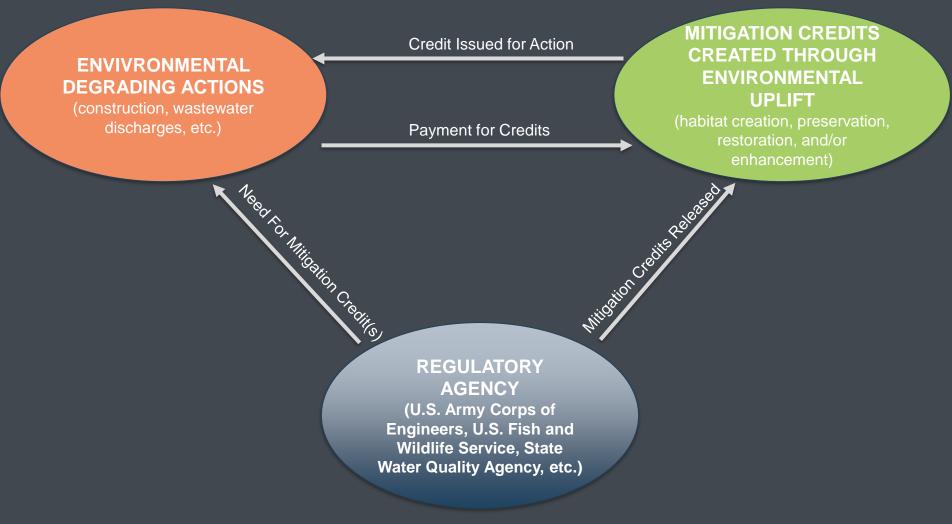




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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- What is environmental mitigation banking
- How can environmental mitigation banking help protect Colorado watersheds?
- What challenges prevent healthy mitigation bank markets in Colorado?
- How could Colorado promote the establishment
 of environmental mitigation banks?



CHALLENGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BANKING IN COLORADO

Clean Water Act Section 404



CHALLENGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BANKING IN COLORADO

Challenges to Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank Establishment

- Time required to navigate agency approval
 - Often requires many years, decoupling supply/demand relationship

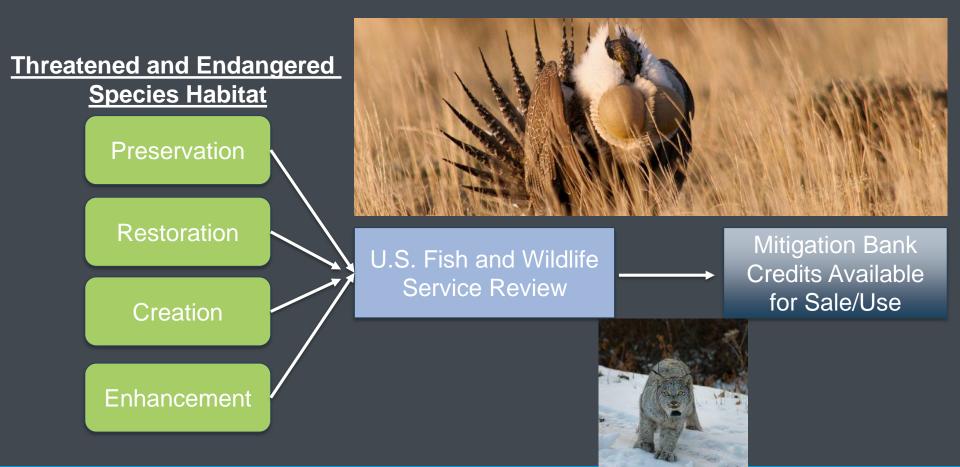
- Water rights requirements

- Cost of water in Colorado can exceed \$90K per acre of wetland created
- Uncertainty regarding which wetland enhancement/creation activities require dedicated water rights
- Long-term exposure to litigation from downstream water right owners

Regulatory uncertainty

- Shifting rules on Waters of the U.S. may affect the demand for wetland mitigation
- Lack of Colorado guidance on:
 - Water rights, credit ratios, and credit types are often not resolved until a significant investment (financial and time) has occurred

Endangered Species Act



CHALLENGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BANKING IN COLORADO

Challenges to Threatened and Endangered Species Conservation Banks

Time required to navigate agency approval

Often requires many years, decoupling supply/demand relationship

- Limitations on eligible lands

 Lands cannot be under conservation for any other purpose unless the bank proposes to provide additional habitat value

Regulatory uncertainty

 Species' listing status is uncertain and subject to 3-year review cycle. If a species is delisted, unsold conservation bank credits may lose all financial value

 Clean Water Act Section 402—Water Quality Credit Trading



CHALLENGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BANKING IN COLORADO

SWCA

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION BANKS Challenges to Water Quality Credit Trading

- Limited use to-date in Colorado
- Regulatory Uncertainty
 - In stream standards
 - Technology-based requirements



- Effectiveness Demonstration Requirements
 - Baseline, Credit Calculation, Long-Term Monitoring
- Colorado geography
 - Many potential credit buyers have small upstream basins with limited opportunity for credit establishment and/or development of credit banks

Opportunities for Voluntary and Compensatory Restoration

2008 Mitigation Rule (USACE and USEPA):

- Avoidance > minimization > mitigation
- Restoration > rehabilitation > enhancement > preservation
- Mitigation banks > permittee-responsible mitigation (and inlieu fee programs)
- Watershed approach



Scale of challenges vs. solutions



The Dillon Reservoir begins to fill with water from the above-average snowpack in Colorado.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR VOLUNTARY AND COMPENSATORY RESTORATION IN COLORADO

Town of Windso

Restoration opportunities

- **1.** Collaboration
- 2. Prioritization
- 3. Capacity-building
- 4. Innovation and creativity



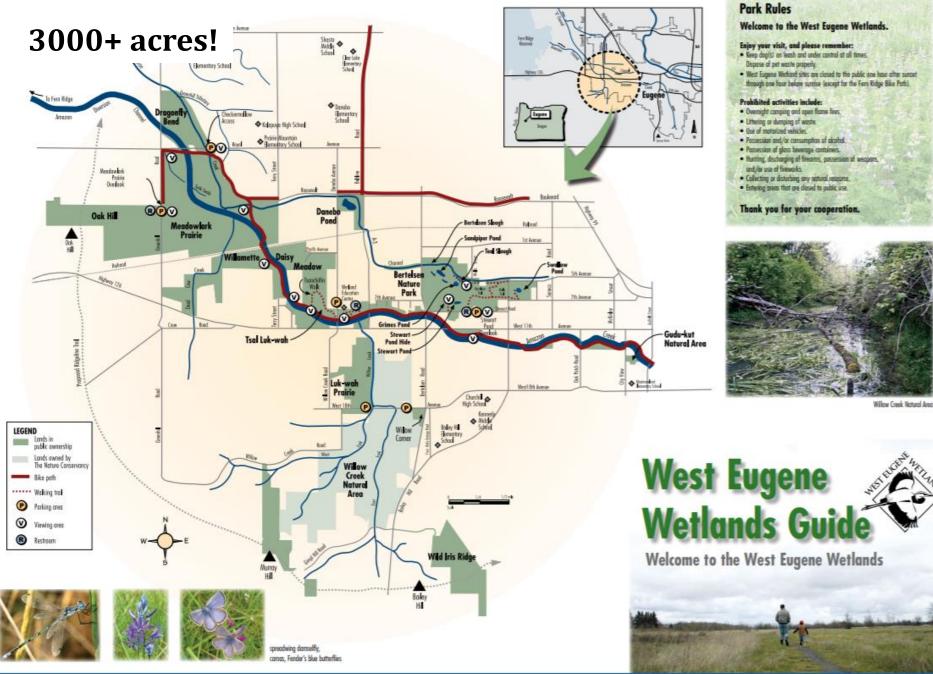
Restoration opportunities

1. Collaboration

- Starting at the **prioritization** stage (and ideally before)
- Watershed groups, landowners, conservation NGOs, federal/state/local agencies, scientists, water providers
- What are the potential benefits for doing restoration, and who cares?
- Pairing land and water rights owners/managers with projects that benefit everyone
- Continuing through project implementation and monitoring









OPPORTUNITIES FOR VOLUNTARY AND COMPENSATORY RESTORATION IN COLORADO

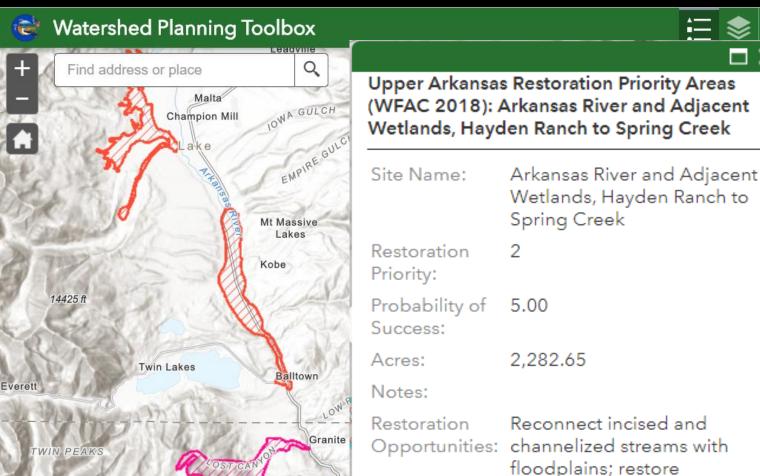
Collaboration – increasing project impact, quality

Targeted work in optimal locations **vs. reactionary work** in less ideal locations – potential for in-lieu fee (ILF) programs?

- No current ILF programs for wetlands/streams in CO
 - Voluntary projects as a template (e.g., Peaks to People Water Fund, Forests to Faucets)?
- ESA: Canada lynx in-lieu fee mitigation fund – CDOT, FHWA, USFWS







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OPPORTUNITIES FOR VOLUNTARY AND COMPENSATORY RESTORATION IN COLORADO

Management Arkansas River flows,

Opportunities: grazing, and recreation

Natural Herita

wetlands west of the

Arkansas floodplain

Using compensatory restoration to enable passive and voluntary restoration

•What are the priorities where you're working?

- Ex: headwater flow restoration:
 - Replacing undersized culverts or obsolete structures to restore the natural flow regime (water, sediment, wood, plant propagules, and other organisms)





Using compensatory restoration to enable passive and voluntary restoration

- Ex: flow restoration + nonpoint source pollution in urban and agricultural areas
 - BMPs for NPS pollution + timing/delivery of runoff along entire riparian corridors to benefit habitat
- TMDLs

Native critters and vegetation don't like how the South Platte River flows, so Denver wants to turn back time

Man-made dams and urbanization have stunted the river's biodiversity.



The South Platte River between Denver's Overland and Ruby Hill neighborhoods, Sept. 17, 2019. (Kevin J. Beaty/Denverite)

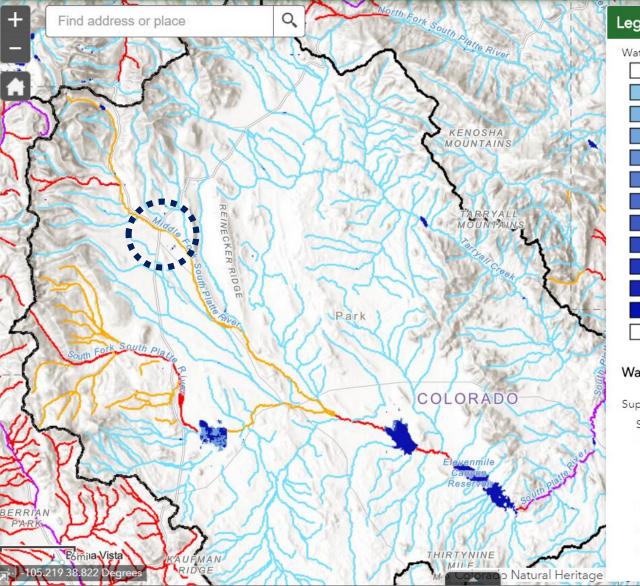






PRIORITIZATION USING THE WATERSHED PLANNING TOOLBOX (HTTPS://CNHP.COLOSTATE.EDU/CWIC/TOOLS/TOOLBOX/)

👻 Watershed Planning Toolbox





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Water Quality Functions

Supporting Water Quality Information

Stream Water Quality (WQCD 2018)

- 1 Fully supporting for all uses
- 2 Some uses have been assessed
- 3a Not assessed for any uses
- 3b Potential impairment (not enough data)
- 4a TMDL completed
- 5 Placed on CO 303(d) List; no TMDL



Restoration needs

- 1. Collaboration
- 2. Prioritization

3. Capacity-building

- Enough people, and the right people to do the work
- Matching skillsets to prioritization, planning, and implementation
- **Learning** from each project → **applying** to future projects
 - Transparency
 - Elevating the state of knowledge and practice for everyone





Sharing

Applving

Learning

Challenge: scale of stressors vs. projects... let's do this!

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