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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

Using Long-Term Management Plans, Stewardship Agreements, and Endowments to Preserve Wetlands

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Why are we here?

Provide a better understanding of preservation process

Start the conversation between potential stewards and consultants

Encourage successful and more comprehensive preservation projects



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Presentation Outline

- Brief Mitigation Introduction
- Preservation Criteria
- Old vs. New Preservation Process
- Tamarack Swamp
 Preserve Highlight



Part 303, Wetlands Protection

Protects wetland functions and values by requiring permits for activities within wetlands.

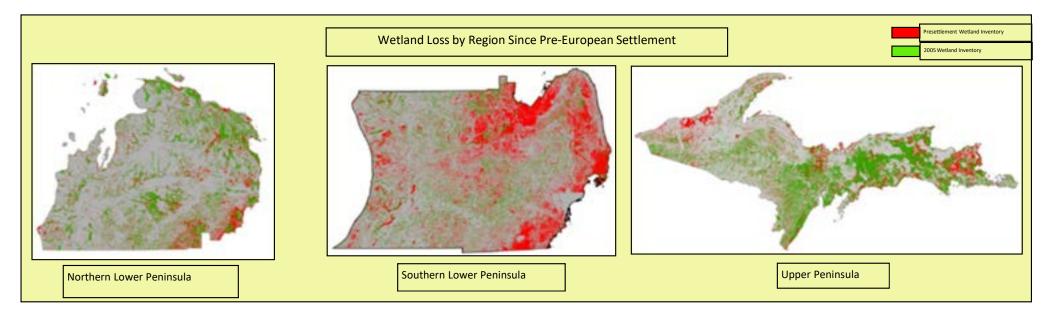


The Michigan Legislature clearly recognized the benefits of wetlands (functions and values) in legislative findings incorporated into Part 303.

A loss of a wetland may deprive the people of the state of some or all of the following benefits to be derived from the wetland:

- Flood and storm control
- Wildlife habitat
- Protection of subsurface water resources and recharging ground water supplies
- Pollution treatment
- Erosion control
- Nursery grounds and sanctuaries for fish

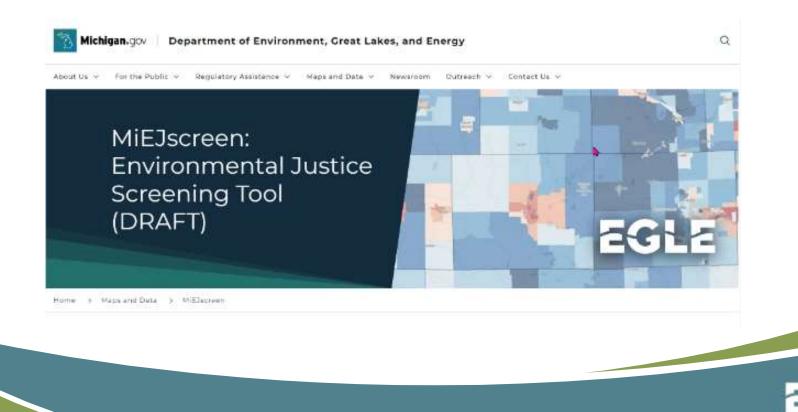
Loss of wetland functions and values may have far reaching impacts



Cumulative Impacts: Historic cumulative loss of wetlands within a watershed contribute to loss of flood storage, water quality and pollution treatment, streamflow maintenance, sediment retention, and shoreline stabilization.

Loss of wetland functions and values may have far reaching impacts

Environmental Justice: Environmental Justice communities may be disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards, including higher pollution burden and vulnerability. This can exacerbate the cumulative impacts of wetland losses within these communities.



Loss of wetland functions and values may have far reaching impacts

Climate Change: The effects of climate change in Michigan are likely to result in more severe storm events, flashier streams, and exacerbated flooding problems after storm events. Watersheds that have lost significant wetlands are not well suited to adapt to these changes, and protection and restoration of wetlands within these watersheds are recommended as some primary climate change adaptation priorities.

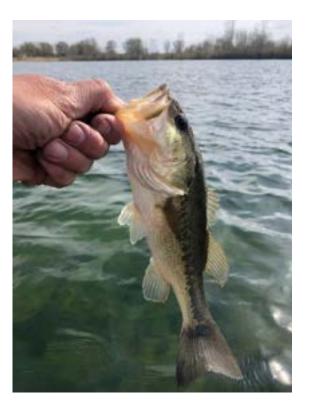




What is wetland mitigation?

Replacement of <u>unavoidably</u> lost wetland resources ...in order to replace as fully as possible the functions and public benefits of the lost wetland







Mitigation Sequencing

e Avoid



Minimize

Compensatory Mitigation



This sequencing is considered "mitigation," while replacement of wetlands is considered "compensatory mitigation."



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All projects impacting over 1/3 acre of wetland

Projects under 1/3 acre of wetland if a reasonable opportunity for mitigation exists (i.e. wetland bank site available)

When is Mitigation Required?

Mitigation Hierarchy



The department may approve 1 or more of the following methods of compensatory mitigation:



Acquisition of approved wetland bank credits



Restoration of previously existing wetland



Creation of new wetlands



Preservation of "exceptional quality" wetland



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No wetland bank credits are available

When will EGLE accept preservation as mitigation? No suitable restoration or creation sites are available

The site meets preservation criteria

10:1 Ratio

Criteria for Preservation

Wetland performs exceptional physical or biological functions or is rare and endangered

Wetland is under threat of loss or degradation <u>outside of the</u> <u>applicant's control</u>

Permanent protection (Conservation Easement)

What is an exceptional wetland?

- 324.30301 Definitions; technical wetland delineation standards.
 - (c) "Exceptional wetland" means wetland that provides <u>physical or</u> <u>biological functions essential</u> to the natural resources of this state and that may be <u>lost or degraded</u> if not <u>preserved</u> through an approved <u>site protection and management plan</u> for the purposes of providing compensatory wetland mitigation.



Exceptional Quality

A Field Guide

to the Natural Communities

of Michigan

IOSBUA C. COMUN. MICHAEL A. KOST, BRADFORD S. SLAUGHTER, AND DENNES A. ALBURT



Global R	inks State Ranks
81	Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or ver few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation in the state.
52	Imperiled in state because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.
\$3	Rare or uncommon in state (on the order of 21 to 100 occurrences).
54	Apparently secure in state, with many occurrences.
55	Demonstrably secure in state and essentially ineradicable under present conditions.
SX	Apparently extirpated from state.



Threats

- Development
- Runoff
- Logging
- Invasive Species
- Non-Management





AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT

(This instrument is exempt from County and State transfer taxes pursuant to MCL 207.505(a) and MCL 207.526(a), respectively)

"his CONSERVATION EASEMENT is created on

20____, by and between

(name) married/single individual[s] (cin

corporation, partnership, municipality, or limited liability company (circle one), whose address

(Grantor) a

heartment of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), whose address is P.O. Box highing the heart for the second s

nle title holder of real property located in (circle one) the Township/City of

County, and State of Michigan, legally described in

administering Part 303, Wetlands Protection, of the Natural Resource PA 451, as amended (NREPA), and

.enced permit. Grantor (on behalf of Permittee, if applicable) has agreed to .n Easement that protects the wetland mitigation site and/or the remaining .d restricts further development to the area legally described in Exhibit B. The (the Easement Premises) consists of approximately _____acre(s). A survey .ement Premises is attached as Exhibit C. The EGLE shall record this Agreement with .if deeds.

...Y, Grantor heruby conveys unto the Grantee, forever and in perpetuity, this Conservation is set forth in this Agreement pursuant to Subpart 11 of Part 21, Conservation and Historic ison Easement, of the NREPA, MCL 324.2140 et seq., on the terms and conditions stated below.

COVENANTS, TERMS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

 The purpose of this Agreement is to protect the functions and values of existing or established wetlands and its natural resource values on the Easement Premises, consistent with the Permit, and the protectiv of the benefits to the public derived from wetlands and integral habitat, by requiring Grantor to maintain Easement Premises in its natural and undeveloped condition.

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Old Way





Old Way





New Way

Conservation Easement

Baseline Report

Management Plan

Stewardship Agreement

Endowment



CONSERVATION EASEMENTS





WHAT EXACTLY IS A CONSERVATION EASEMENT?!? A Conservation Easement (CE) is a voluntary legal agreement between a landowner and a government agency or land trust that permanently restricts a property's uses to protect its ecologic value.

- Grantor (donor) the landowner who is conveying CE
- Grantee entity that holds the CE

WHY THE NEED FOR A CE?

- Required to meet permanent protection preservation criteria
- Required under EGLE permit condition

RESTRICTIONS

What is restricted in an EGLE conservation easement?

- Excavating
- Draining
- Filling

- Grading
- Clearing
- Dumping

- Vegetation Removal

- Pesticide Use
- Installation of Structures or Buildings



WHAT ABOUT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES?

Yes! Management activities are allowed if in Long-Term Management Plan

Vegetation Removal – invasive species management or other reasons for vegetation removal if in Long-Term Management Plan

ANC Treatments – often allowed, but will require a permit in standing water

Trails, viewing platforms, etc. if in easement exhibits

Other activities – case by case basis

Need to plan ahead with conservancy!

Baseline Report

- Land use history
- Wetland Delineation
- **Community Classification**
- MiRAM and FQA
- **Invasive Species**
- Threats
- Short Term Management Plan
- **Restoration Opportunities**





Stewardship Agreement **Baseline Report**

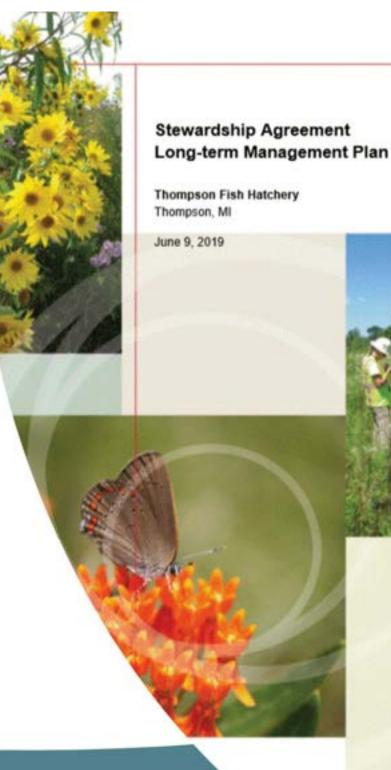
Thompson Fish Hatchery



Management Plans

- Short-term management based on baseline report
- Long-term plan includes monitoring and maintenance
- Invasive Species Control
- Other

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Stewardship Agreement

- 2-4 party agreement
- Agreement for long-term management
- EGLE Template
- Applicant needs to coordinate with steward
- Endowment amount determined by steward

-OPERATIVE STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT

operative Stewardship Agreement for C e and <u>entered into</u> as of this day of	onservation Easement (Agreement) is made f, 20, by and among:
PERMITTEE	, (name), a married / single individual(s) , municipality, limited liability company (circle
The GRANTOR	(Easement Holde

The STEWARD address is:

(Name) whose

The GRANTEE, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY (EGLE) whose address is P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7958 or Constitution Hall, 3rd Floor South, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48933.

Preamble:

The EGLE may in certain circumstances accept preservation of existing wetlands as mitigation for permitted wetland impacts, if the EGLE determines that <u>all of</u> the following conditions are met:

- A. The wetlands to be preserved perform exceptional physical or biological functions that an essential to the preservation of the natural resources of the state or the preserved wetlanc are an ecological type that is rare or endangered.
- 8. The wetlands to be preserved are under a demonstrable threat of loss or substanti degradation due to human activities that are not under the control of the applicant and that are not otherwise restricted by state law.
- The preservation of the wetlands as mitigation will ensure the permanent protection of th wetlands that would be otherwise lost or substantially degraded.

·itals:

REAS, the Permittee, as a condition of EGLE Permit _____P, (Exhibit A) granted a vation Easement (Exhibit B) to the EGLE over approximately _____ acre(s) of Property.

3. (For Wetland Banks only) The Bank Sponsor, pursuant to an EGLE Wetland Bankin submitted a Long-Term Management Plan that requires monitoring of the Sasement premises, to ensure the Wetland Bank remains permanently protected evolve as a natural and undeveloped wetland area.

Endowment

- Funding mechanism for long-term management
- Lump sum invested through a community foundation
- Provides annual grants to steward
 - 4.5% Return Per Year

JNITY FOUNDATION OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY DESIGNATED FUND AGREEMENT

"The Belle River Wetland Mitigation Bank Endowment Fund"

sed, County of St. Clair, MI, ("donor") wishes to create a new Donor Designated reby irrevocably grant, transfer and assign to the Community Foundation of St. Clair Foundation") the property described in the attached Schedule " A " hereto subject to s and conditions contained herein.

sew fund will operate under the policies and procedures outlined below.

- The name of the fund shall be the "The Belle River Wetland Mitigation Bank Endowment Fund" and will be so identified by the Foundation in all relevant literature, reports, promotional materials and other public documents
- 2. The Fund shall be considered a donor designated fund and will support the management of the Belle River Wetland Mitigation Bank ("Conservation Easement Area") as described in a certain Co-Operative Stewardship Agreement for Conservation Easement, entered into as a condition of State of Michigan, Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE), formerly MDEQ, <u>Banking Agreement</u> ("Stewardship Agreement"), which shall be incorporated herein by this reference upon completion.

The initial Steward under the Stewardship Agreement is County of St. Clair, MI ("Steward"). The Foundation will make an annual grant to the then acting Steward in furtherance of the charitable purposes of the Stewardship Agreement.

The EGLE will also have the discretion to change the Steward or any successor Steward.

Nothing in this Agreement will be deemed to make a Steward, a successor Steward, their successors, agents, employees, assigns or other party as a beneficiary of this Agreement. The Foundation is not responsible to any party for the errors or omissions of any Steward or related party in the carrying out of the purposes of this Fund or the Stewardship Agreement.

3. The Fund will include any property which hereafter may be transferred to the Foundation by any source, including donations from the general public. Unless otherwise provided in an agreement governing additional contributions to the Fund, any property added to the Fund shall be subject to all of the terms and conditions of this Fund Agreement.

The Foundation shall have full legal and equitable title to the property held in the Fund, bject only to the terms of this Fund Agreement, and shall control the income and net existion. The Fund shall not be considered to be a separate trust and the Foundation be considered to hold the Fund as a trustee. No specific individual or tion other than the Foundation shall be considered to have a beneficial interest in by in the Fund.

How does it all fit together?

It depends!!!

Early coordination is important for a successful project

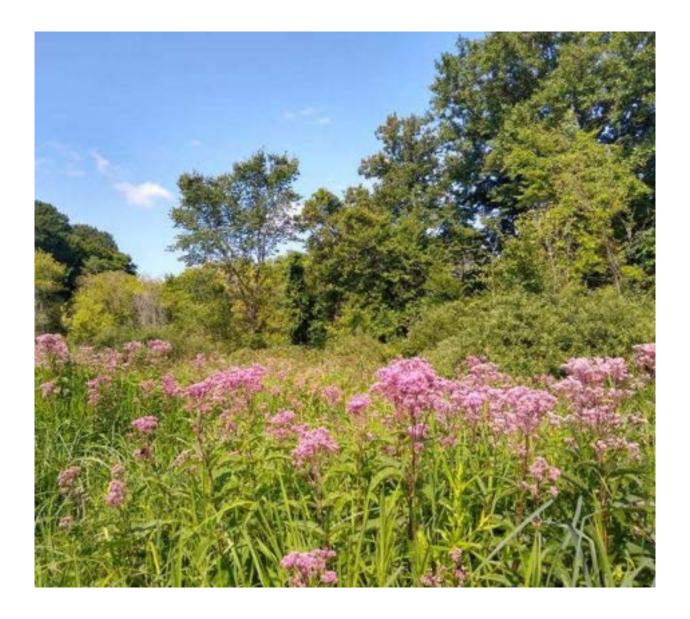


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In a perfect world...

- Applicant/Consultant identified suitable site (with conservancy input) prior to submitting application
- Baseline is conducted by consultant/conservancy and submitted with application
- CE is submitted within 60 days of permit issuance
- Short term management activities are performed
- Long-term management plan, stewardship agreement and endowment are established during active permit





Tamarack Swamp Preserve

Questions?





Anne Garwood

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