DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII





STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Testimony of SUZANNE D. CASE Chairperson

Before the Senate Committee on WAYS AND MEANS

Wednesday, February 28, 2018 11:00 AM State Capitol, Conference Room 211

In consideration of **SENATE BILL 2866** RELATING TO AQUATIC RESOURCES

Senate Bill 2866 proposes to grant the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) authority to establish and operate in-lieu fee mitigation, the purpose of which is to restore, create, enhance, or preserve aquatic habitats or resources as compensatory mitigation where a person is required to provide compensatory mitigation prospectively and the use of in-lieu fee mitigation is approved by the agency requiring mitigation, or for past damages to aquatic habitats or resources. The Department strongly supports this measure and offers the following comments.

Compensatory mitigation refers to the restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of aquatic habitats or resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts. Generally, when prospective permittees anticipate damages to natural resources, natural resource agencies require that all reasonable measures are taken to avoid and minimize the impact on the natural resources at the site of the project. When unavoidable damage does occur, resource agencies will require compensatory mitigation to offset the resource losses. Permittees must then either conduct the new compensatory mitigation projects themselves or transfer their obligations to mitigate damage to a third party by paying into a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee. These two third party compensatory mitigation mechanisms can also be used in the context of unauthorized resource damage, such as coral damage from ship groundings, where responsible parties are required to pay to remediate damages. Natural resource agencies prefer mitigation banks and inlieu fee mitigation to permittee-responsible mitigation because these third party mitigation bank or in-lieu fee sponsors are often public or private entities with more experience, scientific expertise, and vested long-term interest in natural resource conservation.

SUZANNE D. CASE CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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This measure would provide the Department with another innovative mechanism to improve state stewardship of aquatic public trust resources and habitats, increase accountability for aquatic resource damage, and provide higher quality remediation to make damaged resources whole again. In the 2016 Legislative Session, the Department obtained authority to establish and operate mitigation banks for the same purposes. Mitigation banking is a mechanism in which a mitigation bank sponsor selects degraded aquatic habitats, restores aquatic functions, and quantifies these "banked" improvements as "credits" which can then be sold to responsible parties required by state and federal resource agencies to mitigate prospective or actual damage to aquatic resources. In-lieu fee is essentially mitigation banking in reverse: a third party in-lieu fee mitigation sponsor accepts funds from permit applicants or responsible parties required to provide compensation in order to mitigate actual natural resource damage and then develops restoration projects. In-lieu fee mitigation sponsors typically combine the fees collected from many permitted projects or damage settlements with smaller scale impacts and create larger and more ecologically-valuable mitigation projects.

In the future, the Department expects to accept fees in-lieu of mitigation from two sources: 1) unauthorized resource damage settlements, fines, and penalties; and 2) permittees required to mitigate damage by state or federal law. Although in-lieu fee mitigation has been predominantly used to restore wetland and stream habitats in other parts of the United States, there has been an increasing national interest in using in-lieu fee mitigation to improve coral reef, sea grass, and estuarine habitats. The Department intends to be the first state in the nation to establish in-lieu fee mitigation for coral reefs.

The Department notes that Senate Bill 110, Senate Draft 2, House Draft 1, a carryover measure from the 2017 Legislative Session, is identical to Senate Bill 2866, and passed through both the House and Senate with very minor changes. The measure currently requires only the concurrence of the conference committees.

The authority to conduct in-lieu fee mitigation is the next step in the process of creating innovative tools mechanisms for aquatic resource conservation to protect the state's fragile and valuable public trust resources. In conclusion, as mentioned previously, the Department supports this measure as written.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

<u>SB-2866</u> Submitted on: 2/24/2018 7:22:22 PM

Testimony for WAM on 2/28/2018 11:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Angela Huntemer	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

We need the entities and indiviuals who have harm aquatic resources to participate financially in the restoration of same. Thank you.

<u>SB-2866</u> Submitted on: 2/23/2018 1:58:12 PM

Testimony for WAM on 2/28/2018 11:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Benton Kealii Pang, Ph.D.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

<u>SB-2866</u> Submitted on: 2/27/2018 9:28:11 AM

Testimony for WAM on 2/28/2018 11:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	Testifying for OCC Legislative Priorities Committee, Democratic Party of Hawai'i	Support	No

Comments: