



Who is Wildlands?

- First project entitled in November 1994
- Operations in Oregon, California, Washington
- Over 45,000 acres restored, managed, and protected in the United States
- Over 80 large-scale restoration projects





Committed to Sustainable Agriculture

- Currently grazing over 8,000 acres
- 600 pair cow/calf operation
- Actively farming over 5,000 acres
 - Row crops
 - Hay production
 - Walnuts
 - Rice
- Agriculture is an essential component of our management plan





Why Mitigation/Conservation Banks?

- Large sites are ecologically advantageous
- Solid control of the property
 - Ownership and conservation easement
 - In perpetuity management on private land
- Brings together financial resources, planning, and scientific expertise (economy of scale)
- Foster development and improvement of habitat design and research
- Successful banks result in more land being protected in perpetuity
- Streamlined mitigation solution



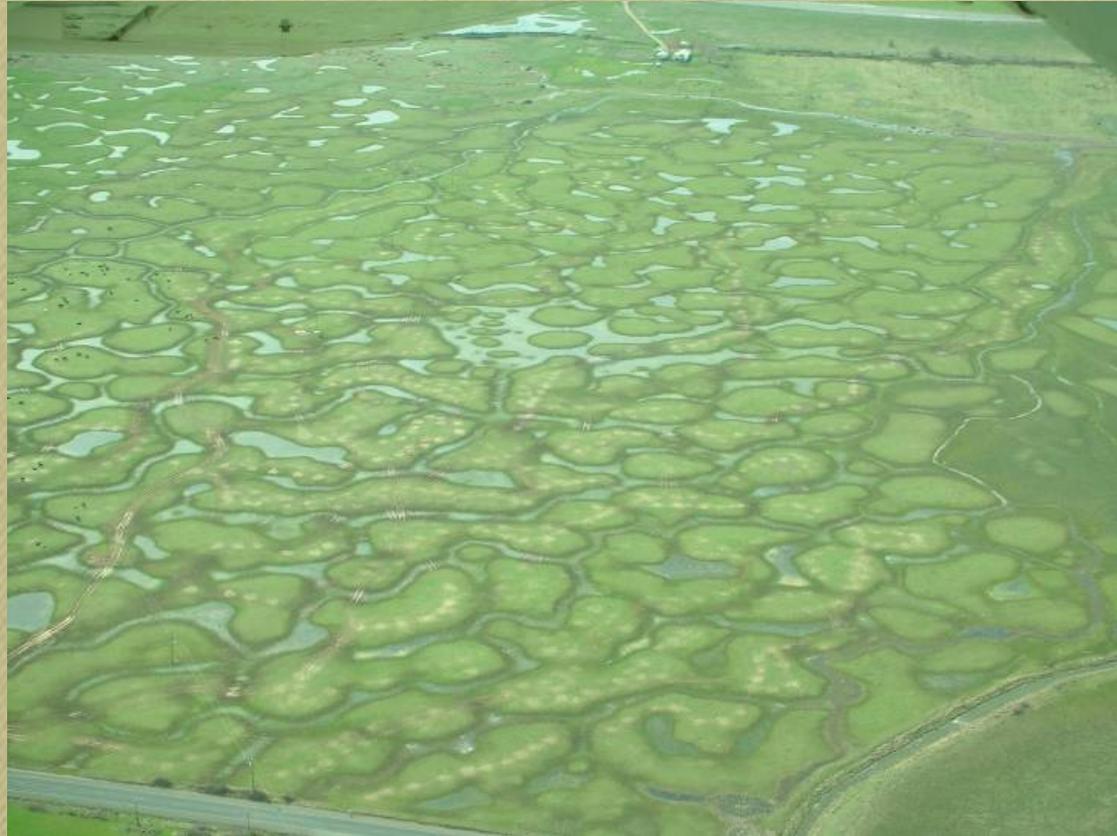
Common Misconceptions in Private-Sector Banking

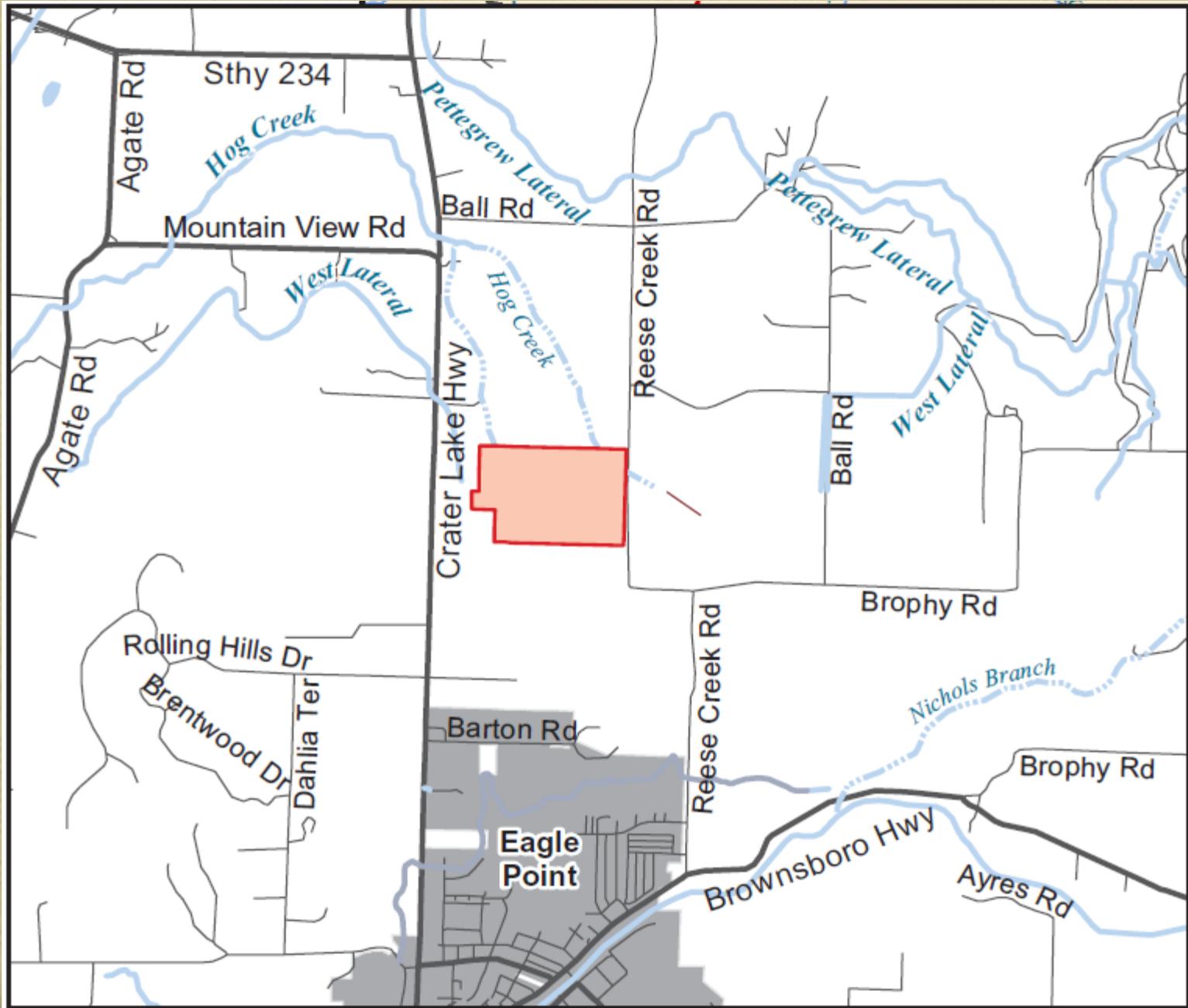
- Sites used as mitigation are not “pure” restoration/conservation projects (focus is on investment, not ecology)
- Credits are too expensive or not expensive enough
- Restoration/mitigation should not be done by private sector, for profit
- Large mitigation sites (i.e., Banks) allow impacts to occur
- The closer the mitigation is to the impact, the better



Rogue Valley Mitigation/Conservation Bank

- Jackson County, Oregon
- Approved in 2011 by USACE, USFWS, and DSL
- Approximately 131 acres
- 24.7 ESA and jurisdictional wetland combination credits and 13.6 ESA only credits
- Service Area: Portions of Jackson, Douglas, Klamath, and Josephine Counties

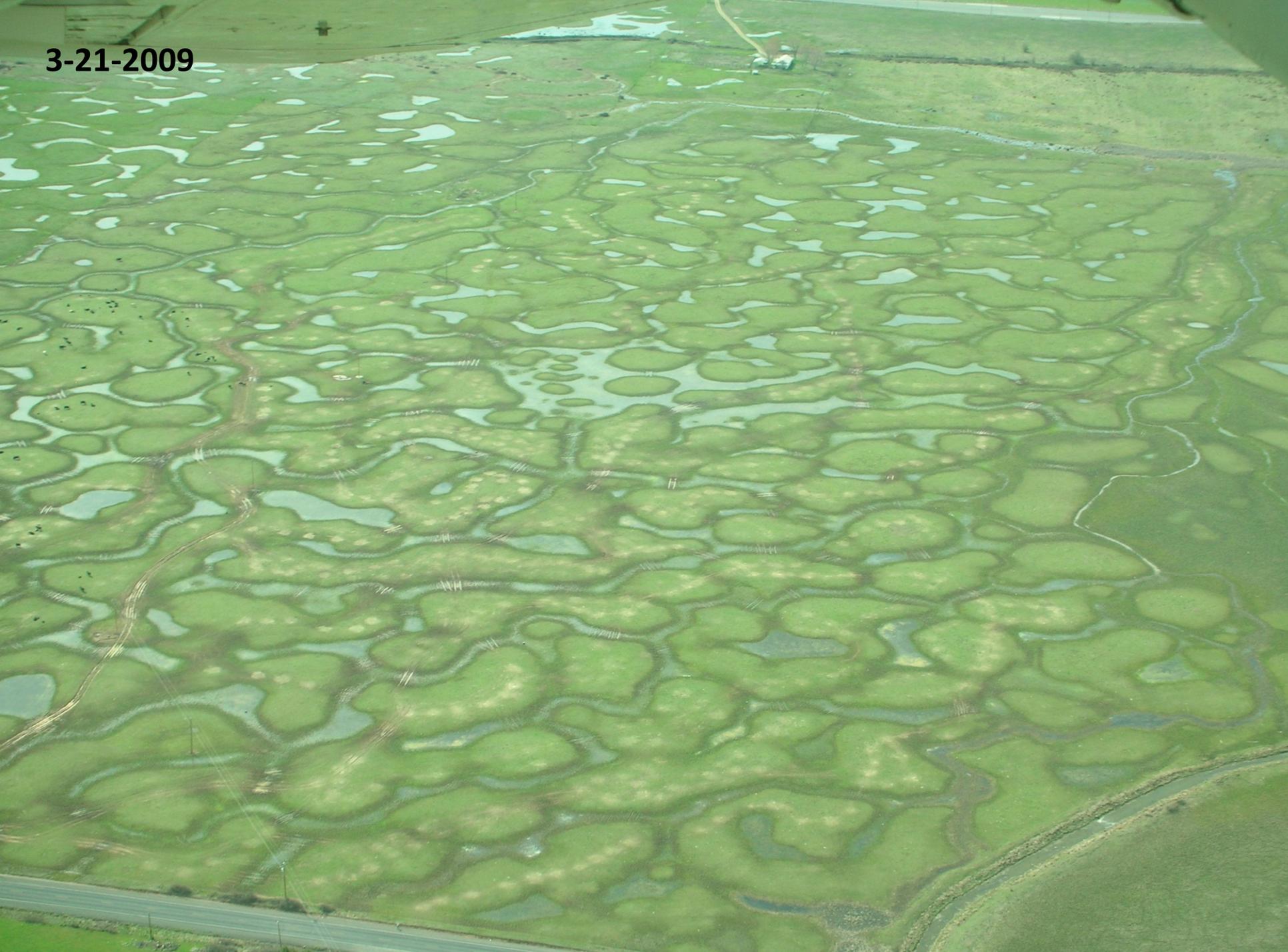




9-25-2008



3-21-2009





Site investigations in 2011 revealed that one of the upland performance standards was not feasible.

“Native plant species relative cover is at least 25%”



Found middle ground! First Amendment was signed in March 2012

Bank opens for business!
(1st credits sold in May 2012)



Rogue Valley Bank Challenges

- Prescribed grazing plan as primary management tool
- Guarantees within a natural system
- Long-held belief that the closer the mitigation is to the impact site, the better (although this is not always or even typically the case)
- In the past, potential clients could be ID'd by Public Notices but now they have to have wetland mitigation already proposed
- Consultants may try to steer clients towards mitigation that they can plan/implement
- The longer credits remain on the “shelf”, the less likely other Banks will be developed



5-13-2009



6-04-2009



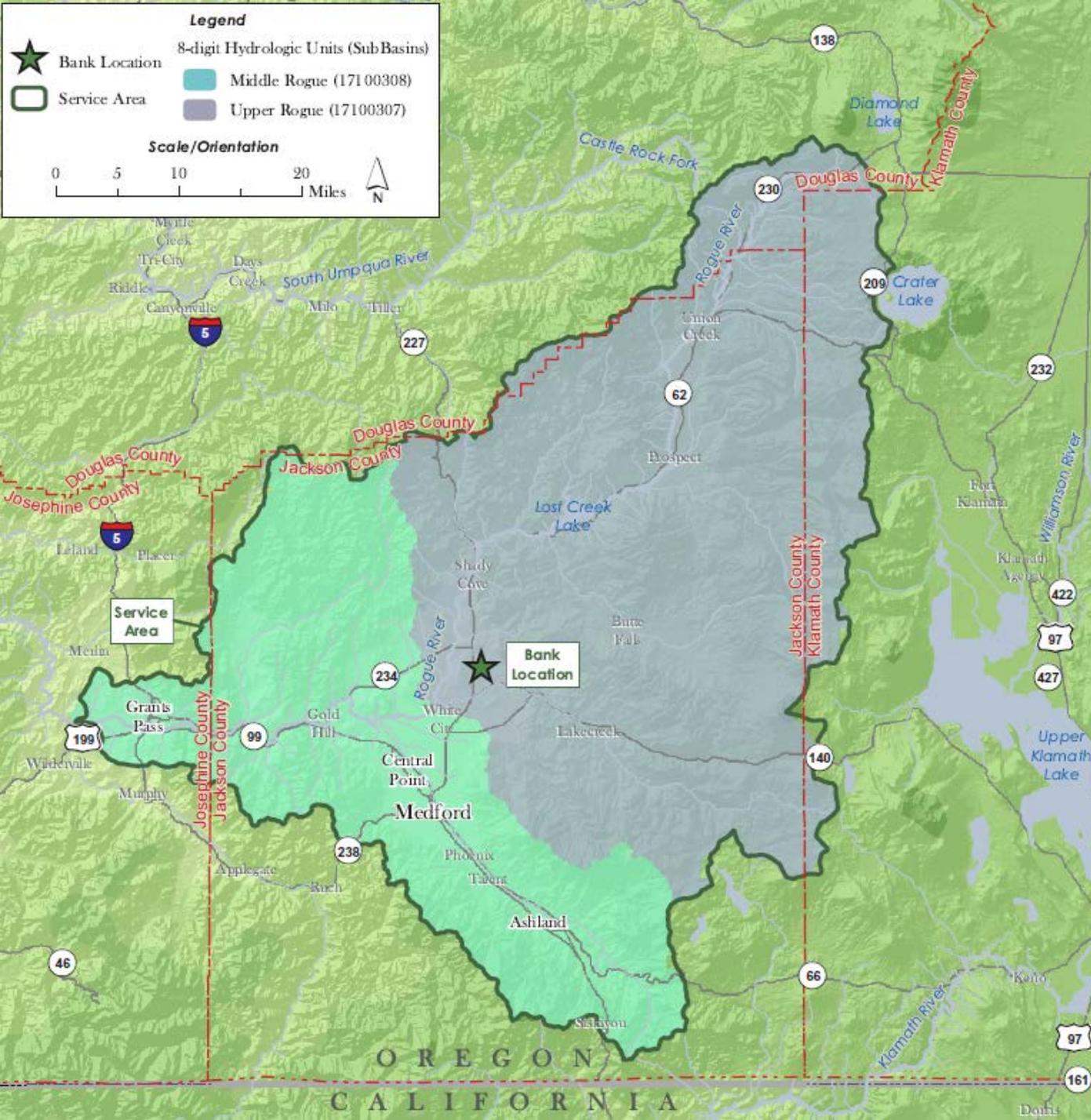
5-12-2011



10-04-2011



Service Area





2012 Monitoring Results

VERNAL POOLS

Absolute vegetation cover for monitored pools: 35-78% (average 59.54%)

Native VP plant species observed: 20 (3-14 species per pool)

Average relative cover of native plants: 84.82%

Average relative cover of nonnative plants: 15.18%

Invasive plant species cover: 0%

UPLAND PRAIRIE

Native plants observed: 21

Relative cover of native plants: 20.51%

Relative cover of Medusahead: 15.38%

Relative cover of other nonnative plants: 64.11%

Woody species: 0%

LARGE-FLOWERED WOOLLY MEADOWFOAM

2,280 individuals were documented on site (15 within grazing enclosure)



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QUESTIONS?

