### **Bandera Corridor Conservation Bank**



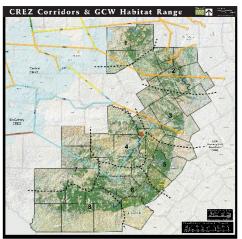
#### Banking 101

- 1) What is a conservation bank and is it the same as a mitigation bank?
  - Yes and no. At the federal level, a **conservation bank** generally refers to species offsets (USFWS), whereas a **mitigation bank** generally refers to stream & wetland offsets (USACE).
  - Established by the creation of a legal agreement between a regulatory entity and the banking entity.
- 2) What is being "banked?"
  - Credits derived from conservation and management actions on a unit of land (e.g., one acre of protected GCW nesting habitat = one GCW credit).
  - Can vary based on needs of the targeted conservation value.
- 3) Is a conservation/mitigation bank similar to a habitat or bio-diversity market exchange?
  - Both concepts are based on incentivizing conservation through economic transactions
  - Conservation/mitigation banks rely on regulated actors; exchanges can be largely voluntary and provide a market space for novel or emergent conservation commodities.
- 4) What is the value-added benefit of a bank?
  - **Certainty** Can foster increased certainty when navigating regulatory compliance.
  - Scale Great conservation impact (e.g., scale, quality, increased value per dollar, etc.).
  - **Time** Established in advance of impacts; expedites the regulatory pipeline; length of protections.
  - **Economic** multiple stakeholders are incentivized to come to the table.

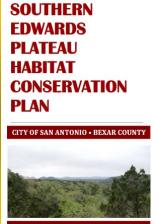


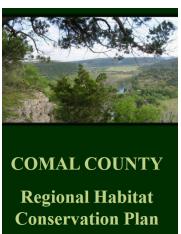
#### What Facilitated Creation of Bandera Corridor?

- **CREZ** Competitive Renewable Energy Zones; 2,000+ miles of new transmission lines tying west Texas wind energy to population centers in the eastern half of the state.
- DoD Camp Bullis Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) Program
- Regional HCPs Regional Habitat Conservation Plans
  - Southern Edwards Plateau Habitat Conservation Plan (Bexar County & City of San Antonio)
  - Comal County Regional Habitat Conservation Plan







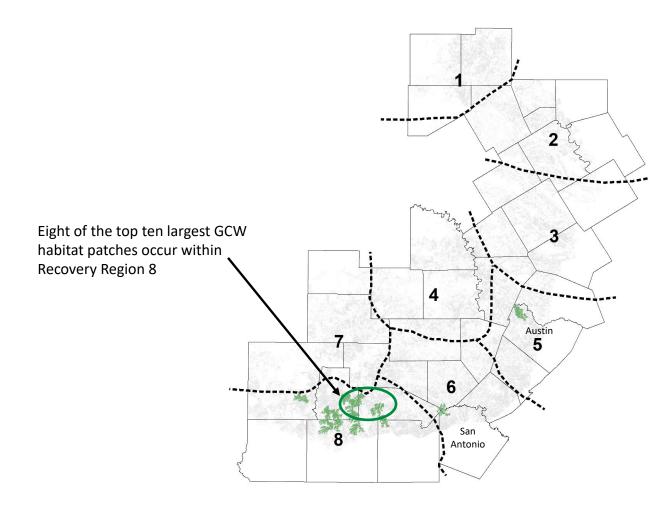






### Golden-cheeked Warbler Nesting Range

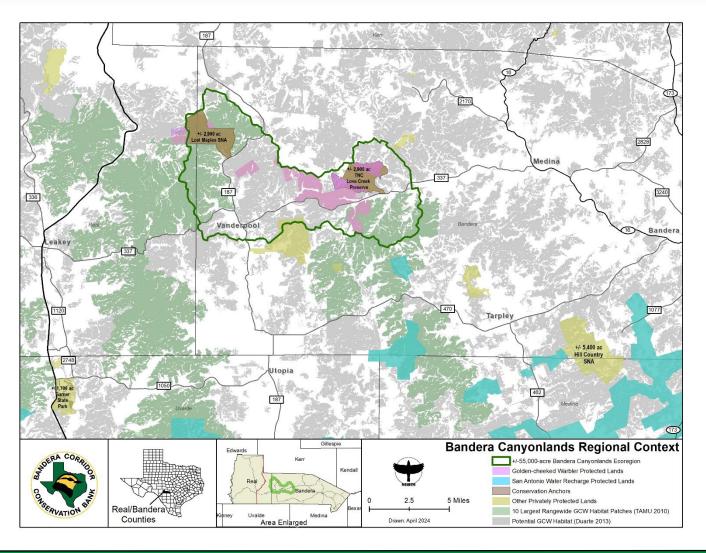
The GCW nests exclusively within approximately 35 Texas counties. The 1992 USFWS recovery plan for the species delineates eight recovery regions across the nesting range. BCCB's location within Recovery Region 8 links some of the highest quality nesting habitat available to the GCW throughout its nesting range.



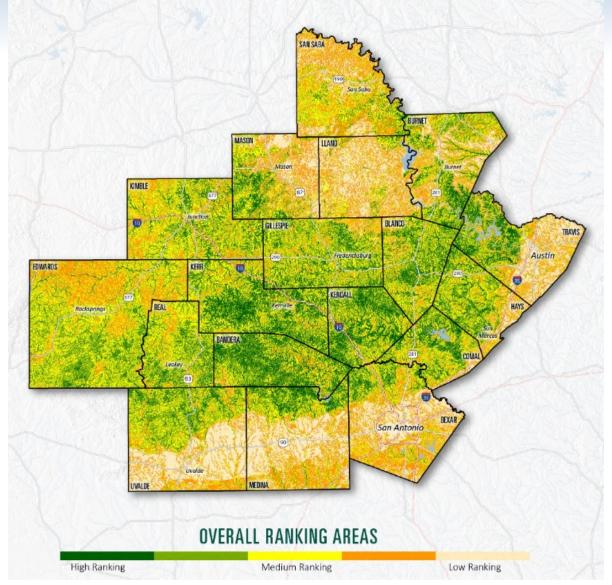


### Bandera Canyonlands & GCW Habitat

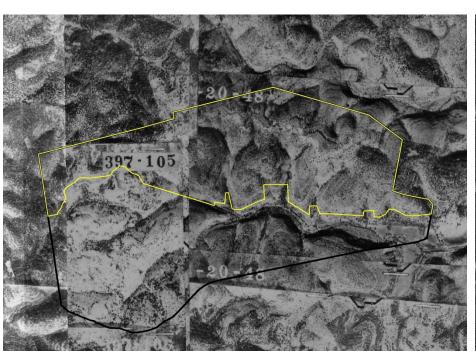
Protection of GCW habitat within the Bandera Canyonlands ecoregion promotes continued connection between two of the largest habitat patches in the GCW's 35-county range.

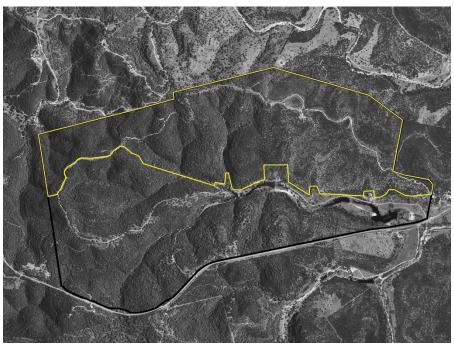












1948 2010





Plateau milkvine (Matelea edwardsensis) & Roemer's spurge (Euphorbia roemeriana)



Black noesburn (Tragia nigricans) & Texas barberry (Mahonia swaseyi)



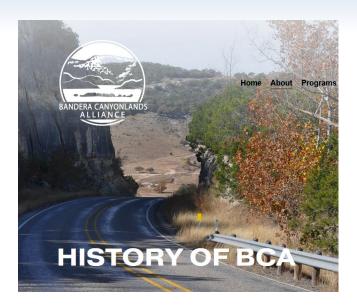
Sycamoreleaf snowbell (Styrax platanifolius ssp. stellatus) & Buckley's fluffgrass (Tridens buckleyanus)







### Understanding the Community's Narrative





This 100-mile loop is, without a doubt, among the best, most challenging motorcycle roads in the state. The route

TEXAS LAND FACTS

Land Trends

FROM 1997 TO 2017

Texas population increase 48%

Population

Total population increase in top 25 fastest growing counties 86%

Total land conversion from top 25 fastest growing counties 56%

Increase in farming and ranching operations 8%

Land Conversion

Farming and Ranching Operations





### Understanding the Community's Narrative



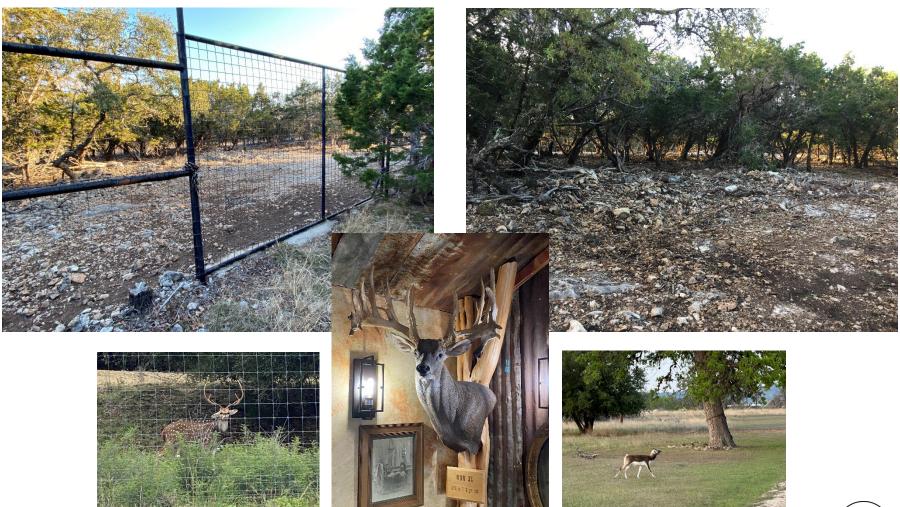




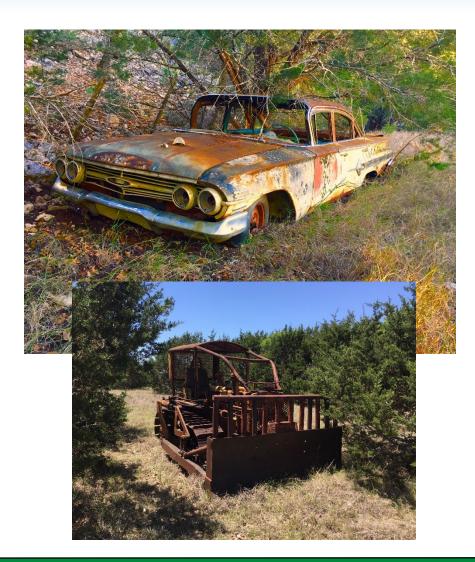
Jesse Emmett Teague 1886-1963

Michael R. Levy Texas Monthly, Founder

















### Picking a tool from the toolbox

Targeted conservation values & goals

Scale of the property / scale of opportunity

Competition for funding

Creativity and flexibility

Speed from concept to reality

Application and sustained interest

Opportunities for conservation partnerships

Availability of guidance & expertise

Familiar or novel



#### Using TPWD's GCW habitat guidance

- Characterizing juniper/deciduous hardwood stands
  - 1) Habitat types where GCW are expected to occur (highly likely to be used)
    - Ashe juniper trees are >15' tall and >5" dbh
    - Canopy cover is between 50-100%
  - Habitat types that may be used by GCW (may be used)
    - Not typically thought of as the "best" GCW habitat
    - Canopy cover may be as low as 35%
    - Variable hardwood densities
  - 3) Areas where GCW are not expected to occur (not likely to be used)
    - Stands of immature Ashe juniper <15' or 4" dbh
    - Stands having <10% or >90% Ashe juniper density
    - Canopy cover <35%</li>

\*Unless adjacent to occupied habitat



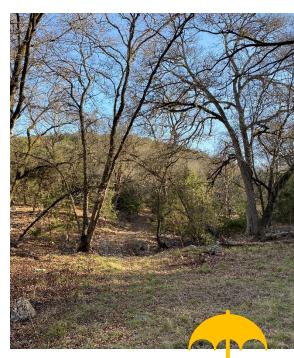
#### **Communicating Best Management Practices**

- Avoiding canopy disruption when making improvements
  - Fence lines
  - Ranch roads
  - Trails
  - Shaded fuel breaks
  - Livestock/wildlife watering facilities

Linear openings 16 feet in width or less









### **Communicating Best Management Practices**

<u>Selective</u> removal of Ashe juniper less than 15' tall or 5" dbh (Consider ADJACENCY!!)







