

Open Space Institute



OSI NJ Grant Programs and Initiatives

Presentation To:

**DVRPC: New Jersey Open Space and Farmland Preservation
Coordinators Roundtable Session**

April 19, 2013

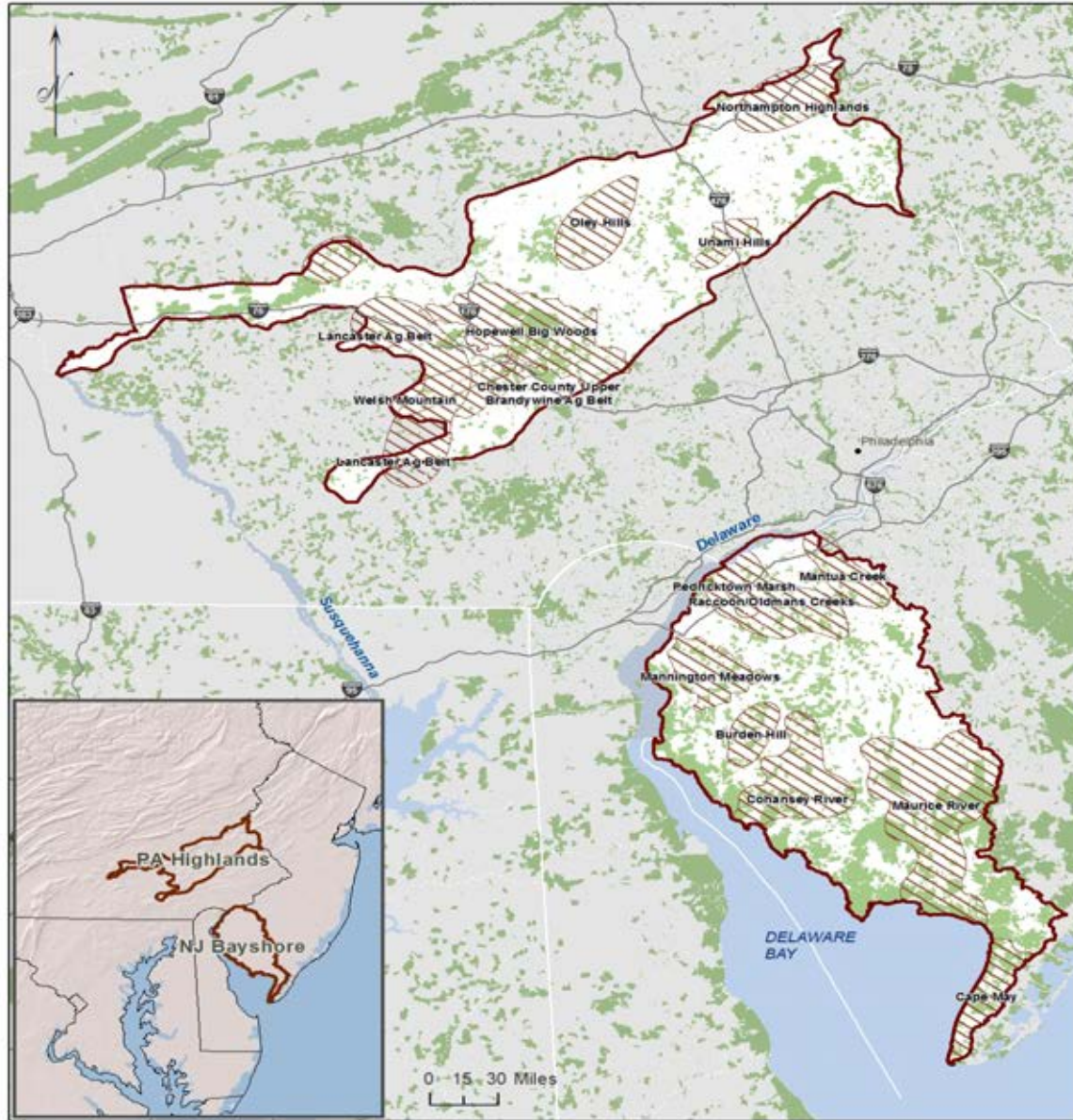
Bayshore-Highlands Fund

- \$5 million OSI re-grant program for land acquisition capitalized by William Penn Foundation (WPF)
- Fund requires 5:1 match - \$5 million WPF dollars matched by minimum \$25 million outside funding
- OSI to raise \$1 million to expand initial funding

Funding Criteria

- 1) Protect important ecological, recreational, agricultural resources**
- 2) Enlarge and connect existing preserved lands**
- 3) Demonstrate urgency**
- 4) Increase or diversify of funding. New funding models and sources**
- 5) Complement previous WPF grants**
- 6) Stewardship**
- 7) Leverage 5 matching dollars,**
- 8) Success - support organizations with the capacity to effectively close deals**

Bayshore Highland Fund, July 2011



Initially 16 focus areas with no detailed analysis of resources and capacity.

Bayshore-Highlands Program Initial Challenges

Institutional:

Needed to focus Penn Investment, evolve from “Green Measles” map.
Penn grantees not accustomed to an external system for ranking projects

Geographic:

Initial area very broad - needed to prioritize resources, (habitat, water, trails, farmland) aggregate impact at scale in key areas.

Financial:

Not sure we could meet the 5:1 leveraging goal

Bayshore-Highlands Program – Early Program Refinements

Prioritized Geography:

- Initial target - 800,000 acres in 16 focus areas .
- OSI created a focused GIS- based system prioritizing projects around resources.
- Target now < 400,000 acres, dropped several focus areas

Educated grantees in new WPF priorities:

- In first grant round OSI said no to many projects
- Helped grantees understand new priorities
- Required gentle reeducation in new way of working.

Current Status:

- Much tighter focus of priorities in key areas
- Eliminated several of original focus areas
- Created a system to prioritize projects
- Re-education of grantees about new system
- Achieved leverage greater than 5:1 on all projects to date

Fund Accomplishments to Date

- Land Protection:
38 projects approved, over 3600 acres valued at over \$24 million
- Funds Committed: \$3 million approved through Round 3
\$2 million left in Fund
- Achieved leverage greater than 5:1 on all approved projects to date

Bayshore-Highlands Fund Leveraging Initial Investment

Initial Goal:

**Match \$5 million from Fund with \$25 million
in additional outside dollars.**

Current Status:

Total Funds committed - \$3 million

**Total Match secured to date \$21 million based on approved
projects – not all closed yet.**

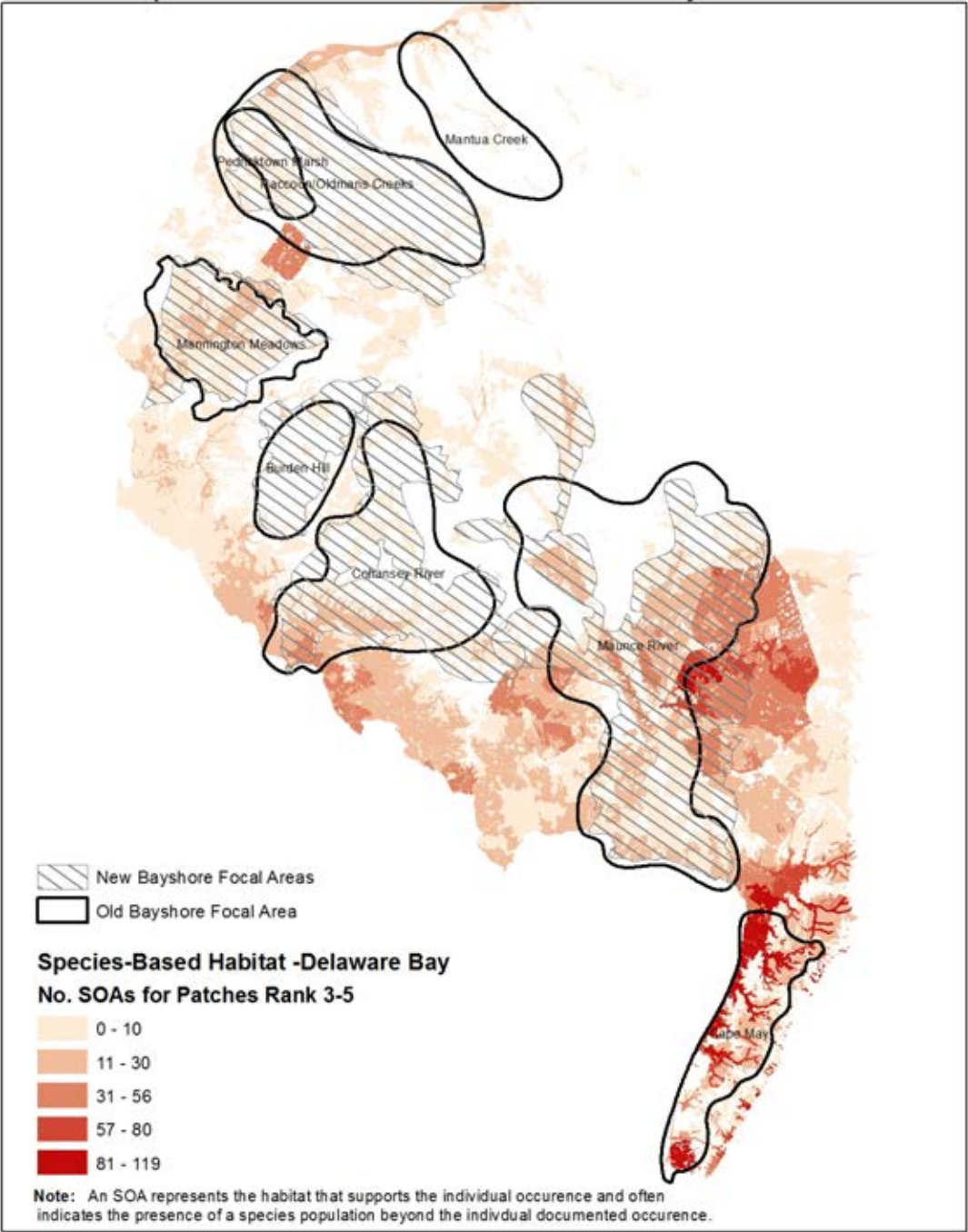
NJ Bayshore

Mapping and Project Prioritization

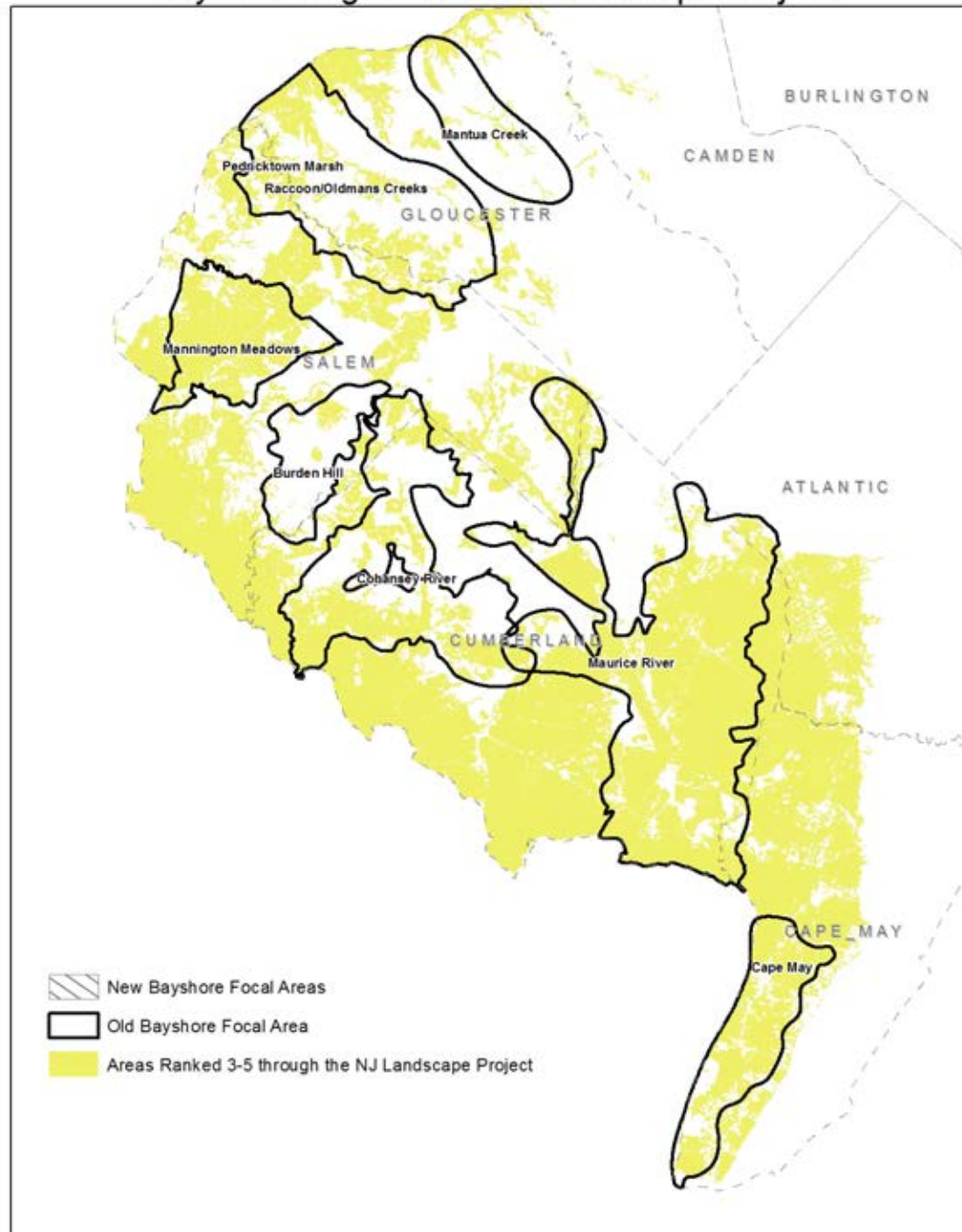
In the NJ Bayshore we used the following data and criteria:

- GIS data from NJ Landscape Project and ½ mile proximity to existing preserved land used to create a priority area overlay.
- Minimum project size of 30 acres
- For farms, soil quality and adjacency to streams
- Compared this overlay to the existing project pipelines of land trusts to see degree of overlap.

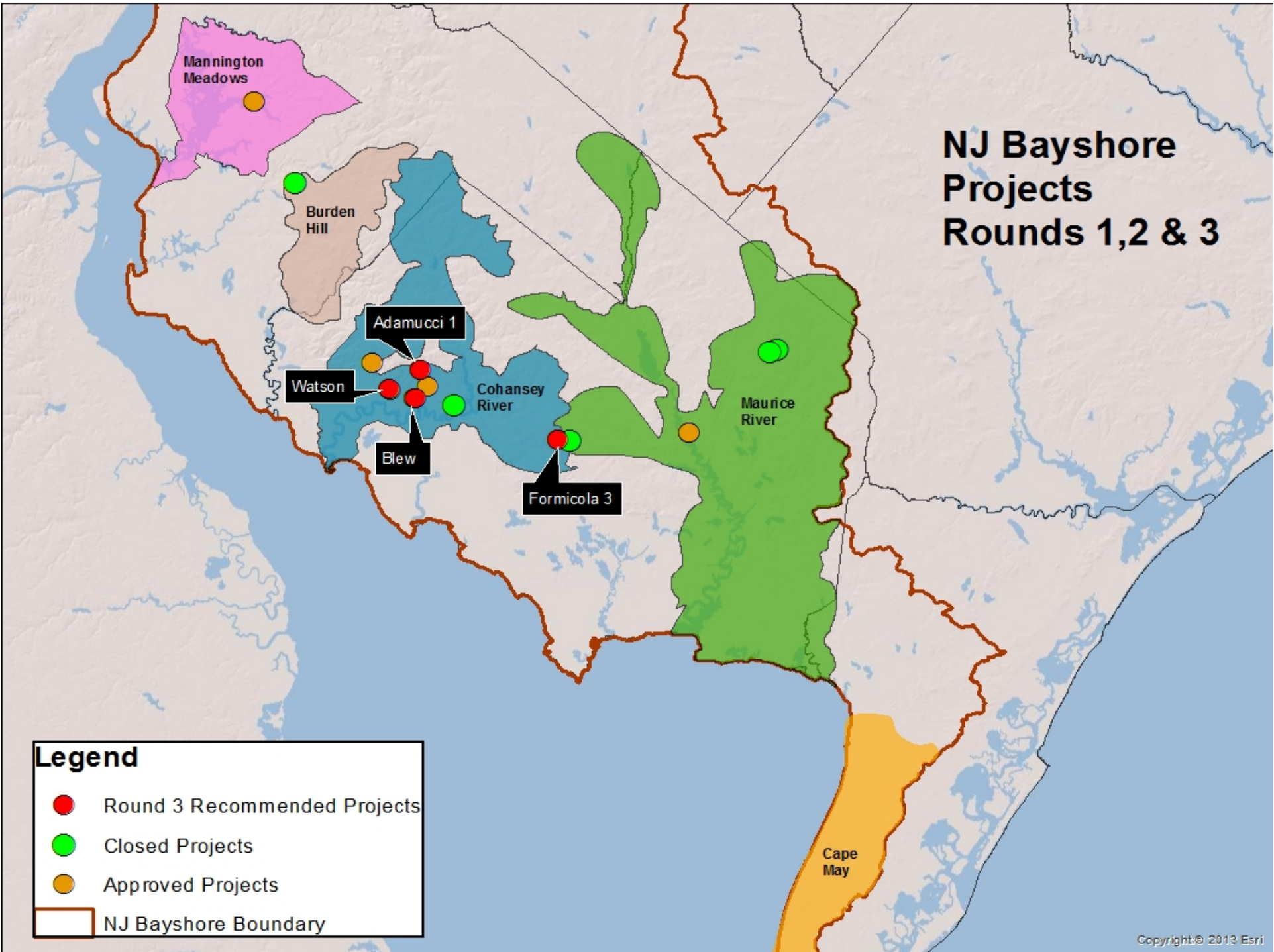
Species Occurrence Areas Ranked by Number



Bayshore Highlands - NJ Landscape Project



NJ Bayshore Projects Rounds 1,2 & 3



Legend

- Round 3 Recommended Projects
- Closed Projects
- Approved Projects
- ▭ NJ Bayshore Boundary

Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013
Cape May

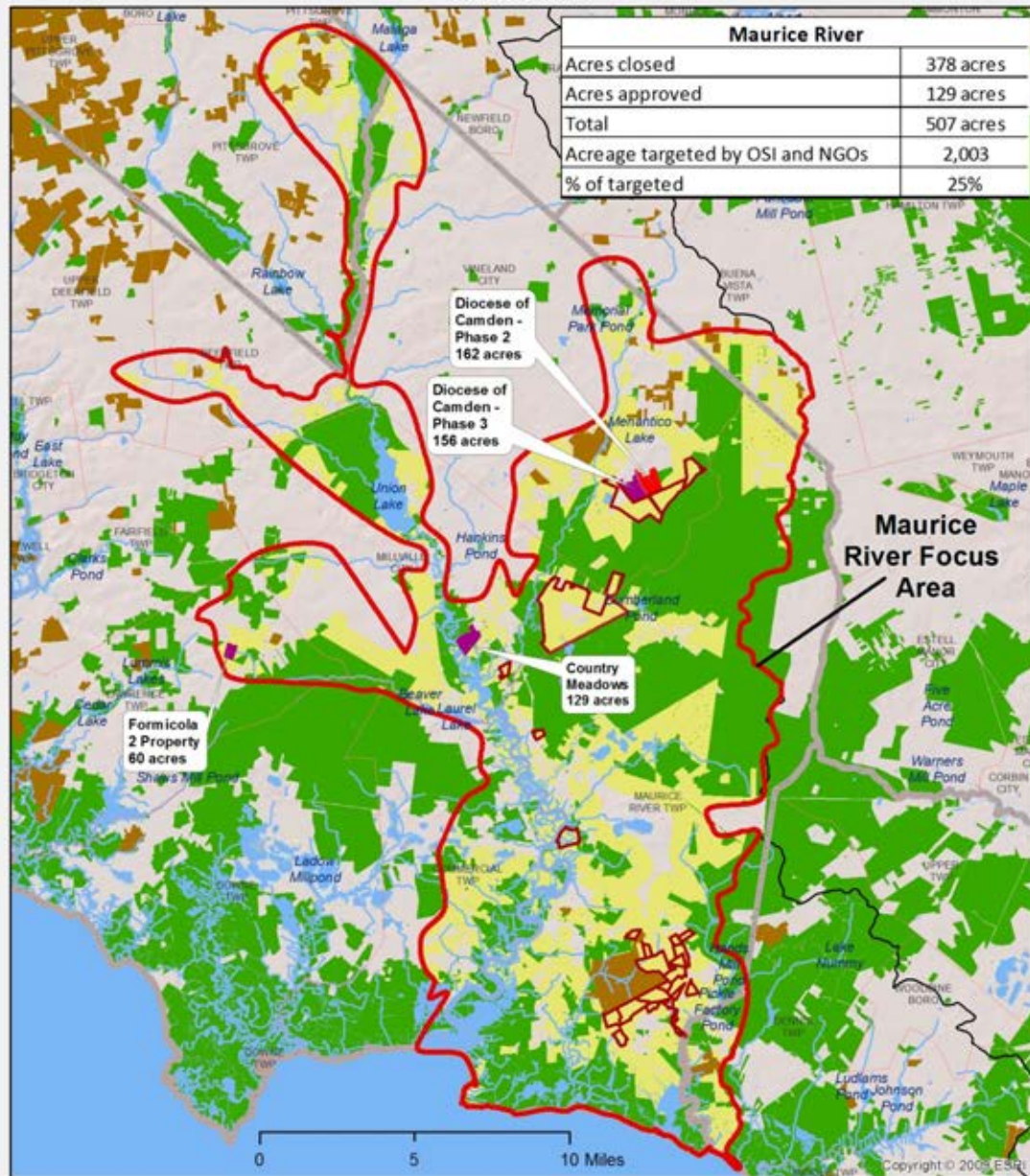


Open Space Institute Projects

- Approved
- Disbursed
- Bayshore Focal Areas
- Pipeline Projects
- Preserved Open Space
- Preserved Farmland
- Priority Resource Area

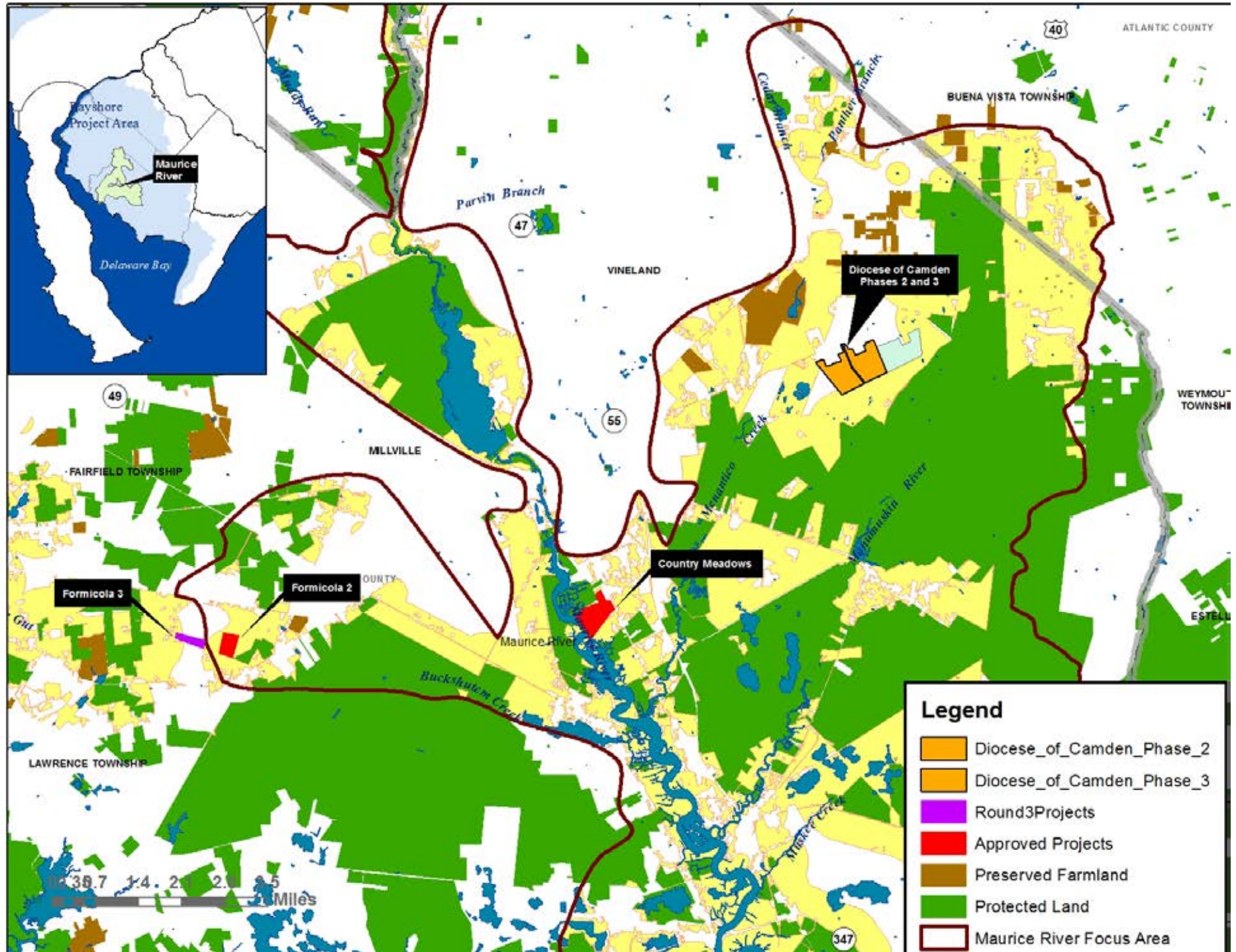
Open Space Institute

Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013
Maurice River

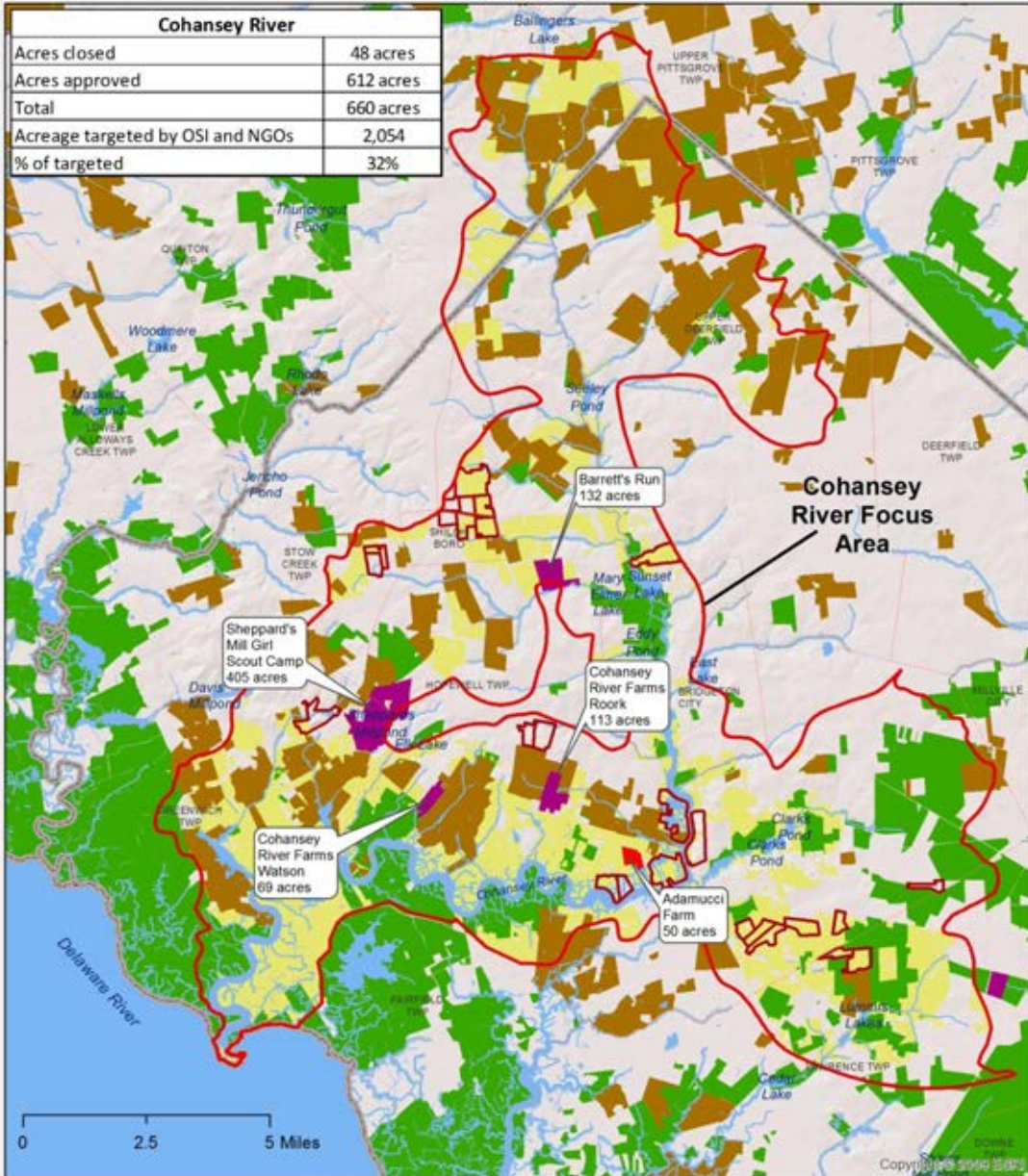


- Open Space Institute Projects**
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 - Disbursed
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Open Space Institute



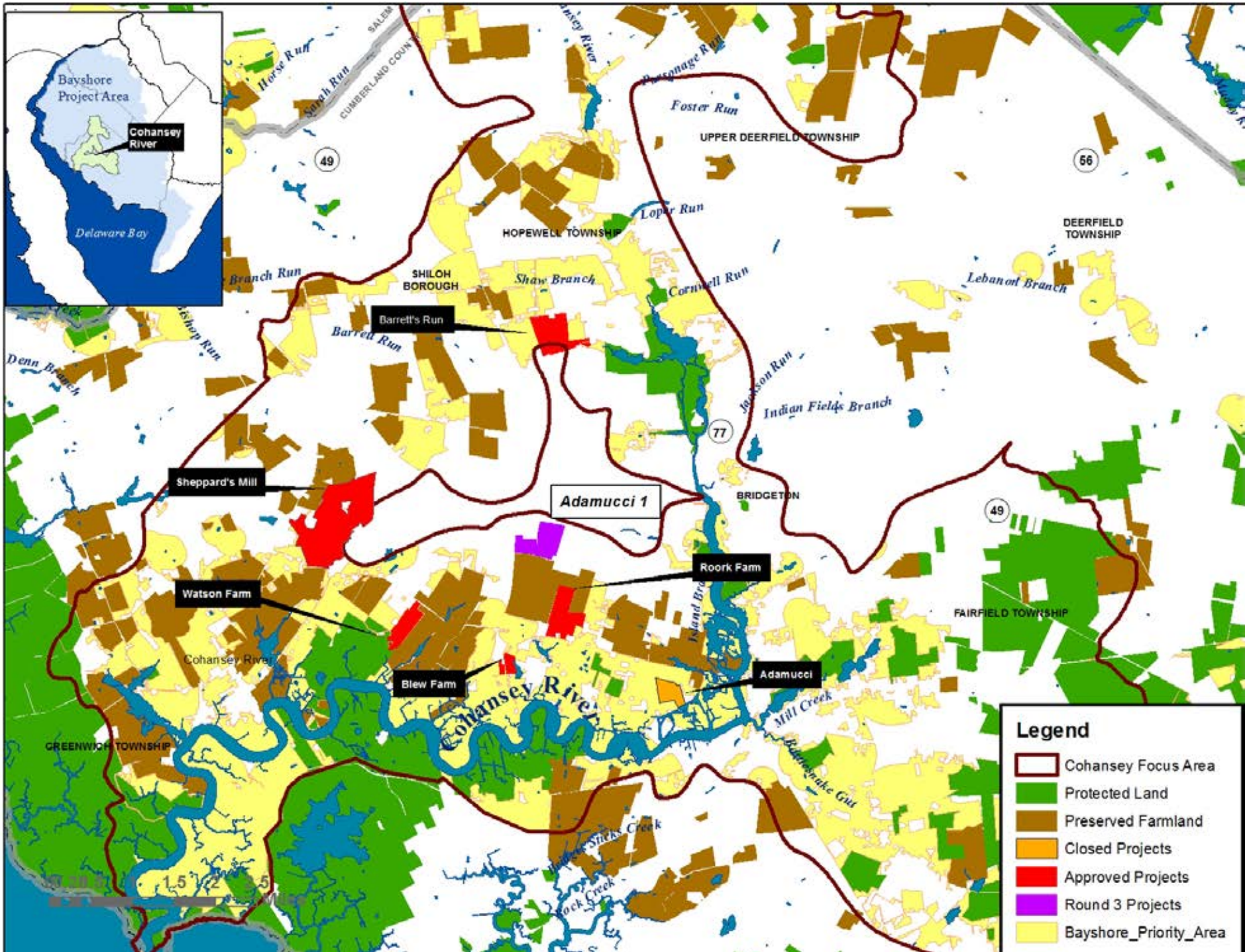
Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013
Cohansey River



Open Space Institute Projects

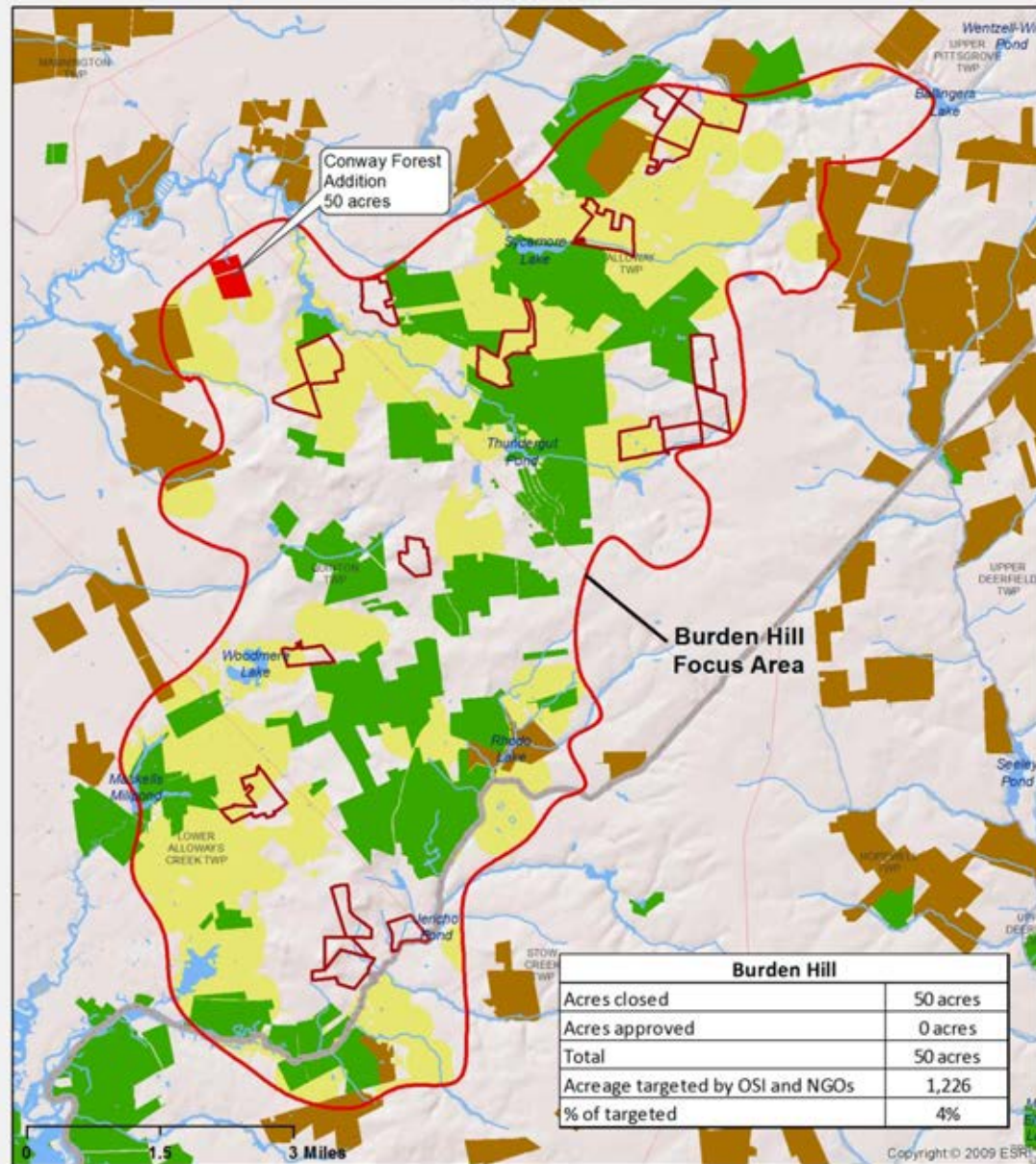
- Approved (Purple)
- Disbursed (Red)
- Bayshore Focal Areas (Red outline)
- Pipeline Projects (White outline)
- Preserved Open Space (Green)
- Preserved Farmland (Brown)
- Priority Resource Area (Yellow)

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Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Burden Hill

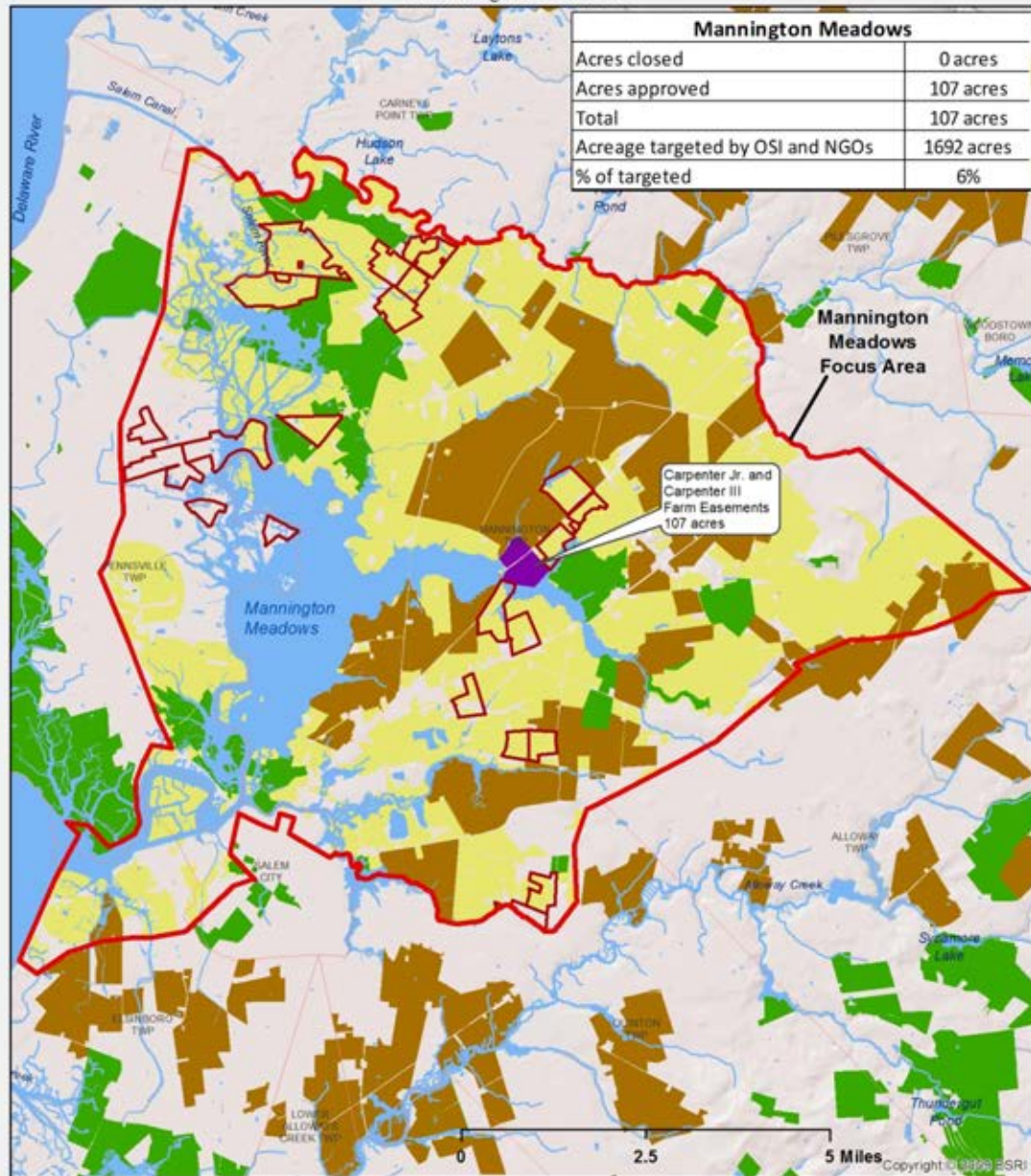


Open Space Institute Projects

<p>Approved</p> <p>Disbursed</p>	<p>Bayshore Focal Areas</p> <p>Pipeline Projects</p>	<p>Preserved Open Space</p> <p>Preserved Farmland</p> <p>Priority Resource Area</p>
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Approved and Completed Projects - January 2013
Mannington Meadows



Open Space Institute Projects

- Approved
- Disbursed
- Bayshore Focal Areas
- Pipeline Projects
- Preserved Open Space
- Preserved Farmland
- Priority Resource Area

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NJ Bayshore- Positive Outcomes

- Arranged cooperative meetings among Land Trusts, State and County funders coordinating acquisition planning.
- Helped align ngos targets with the Fund's acquisition priorities
- Encouraged Cumberland and Salem County to prioritize funding for particular initiatives
- Encouraged Cumberland County for the first time to fund Open Space and apply for Green Acres funds
- Encouraged municipalities in Cohansey River Focus Area to apply for Green Acres funds for first time and to increase funding for farmland

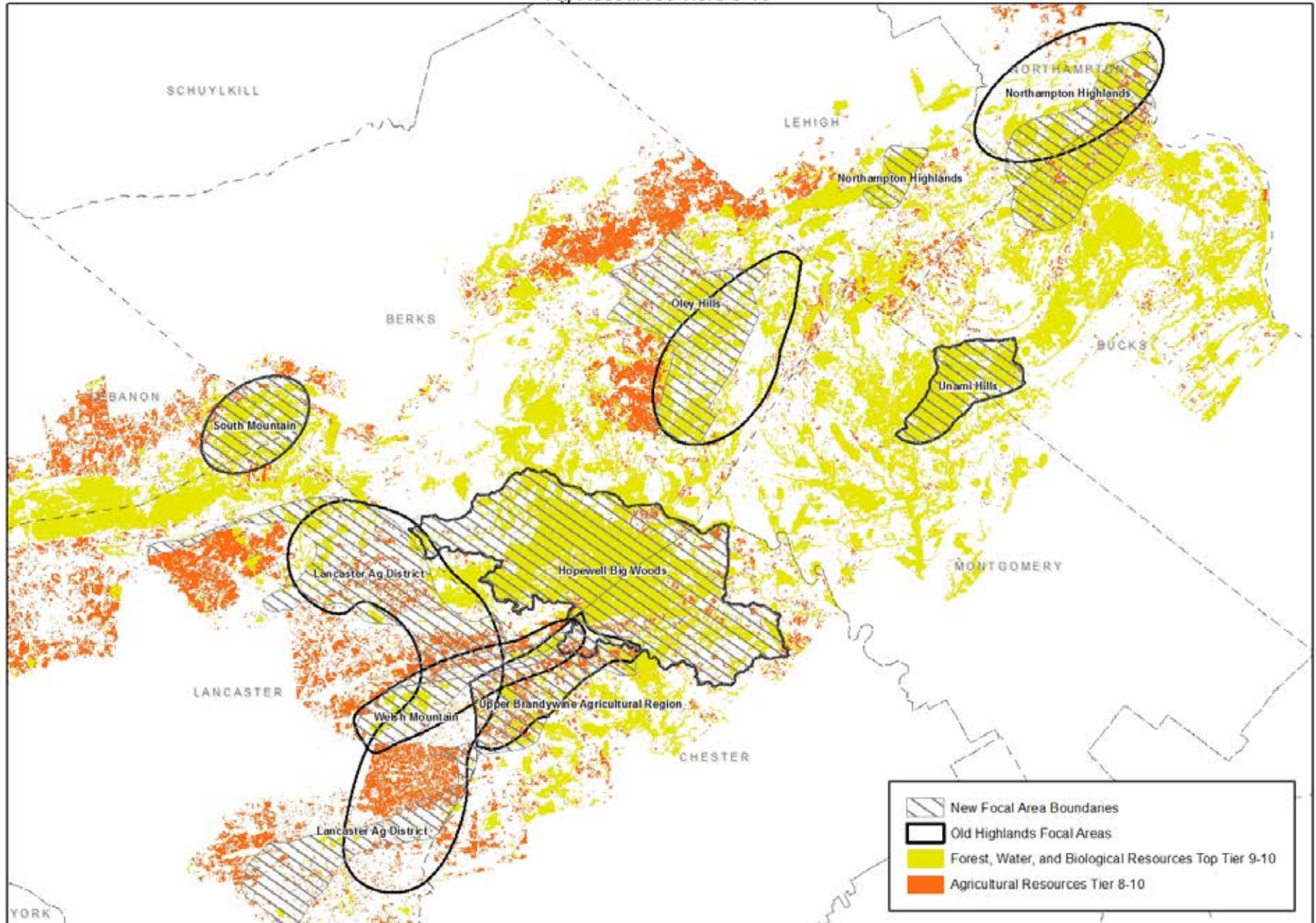
PA Highlands

Mapping and Project Prioritization

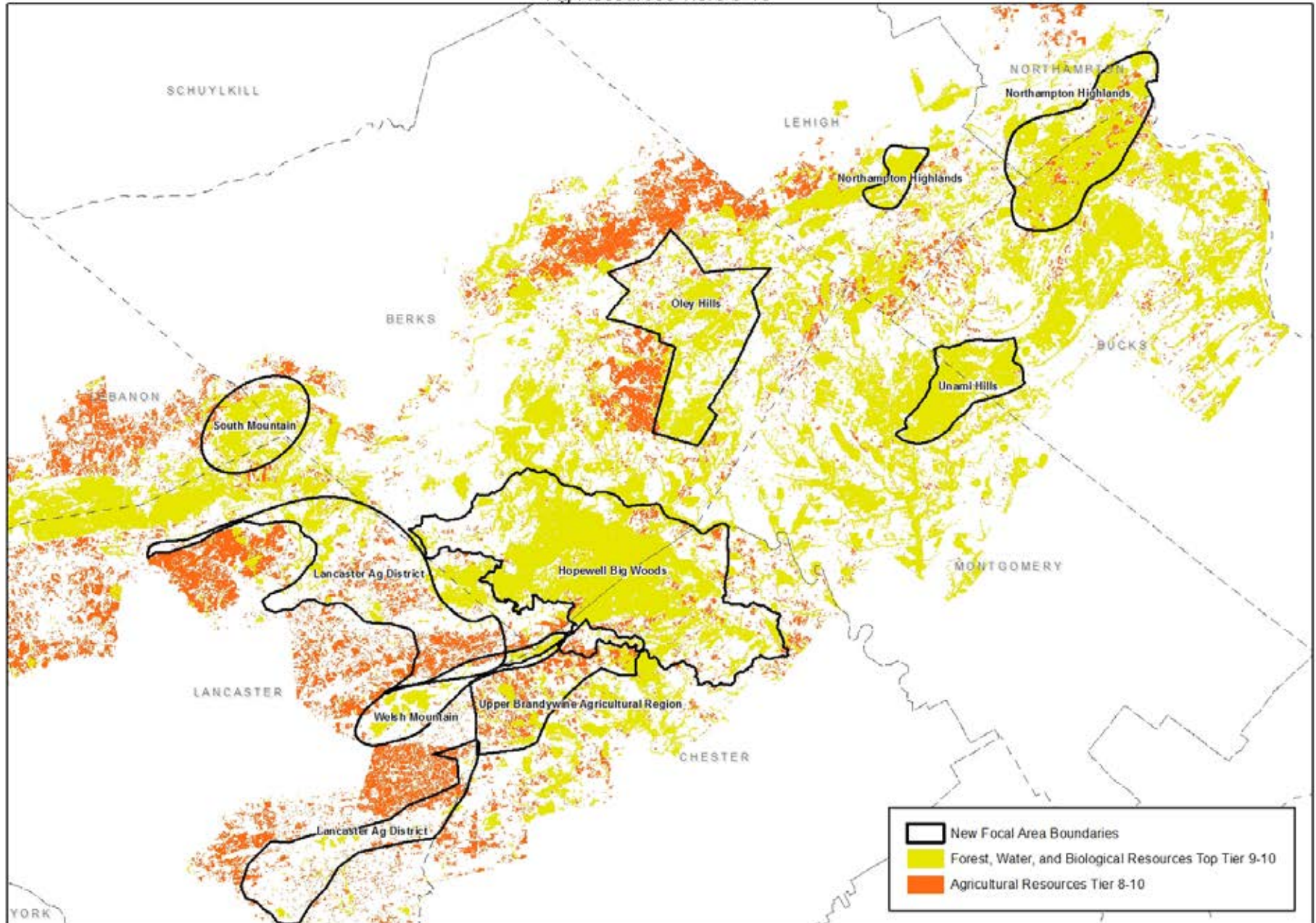
In the PA Highlands we used the following data and criteria:

- GIS data from Highlands Regional Study: Connecticut and Pennsylvania 2010 Update. Used GIS layers of Forest, Water, Agricultural resources and ½ mile proximity to existing preserved land to create a priority area overlay.
- Minimum project size of 30 acres
- For farms, soil quality and adjacency to streams.
- Compared this overlay to the existing project pipelines land trusts to see degree of overlap

Pennsylvania 2010 Highlands Resource Priority Assessment -
Forest, Water and Biological Resources Tiers 9-10
Ag Resources Tiers 8-10

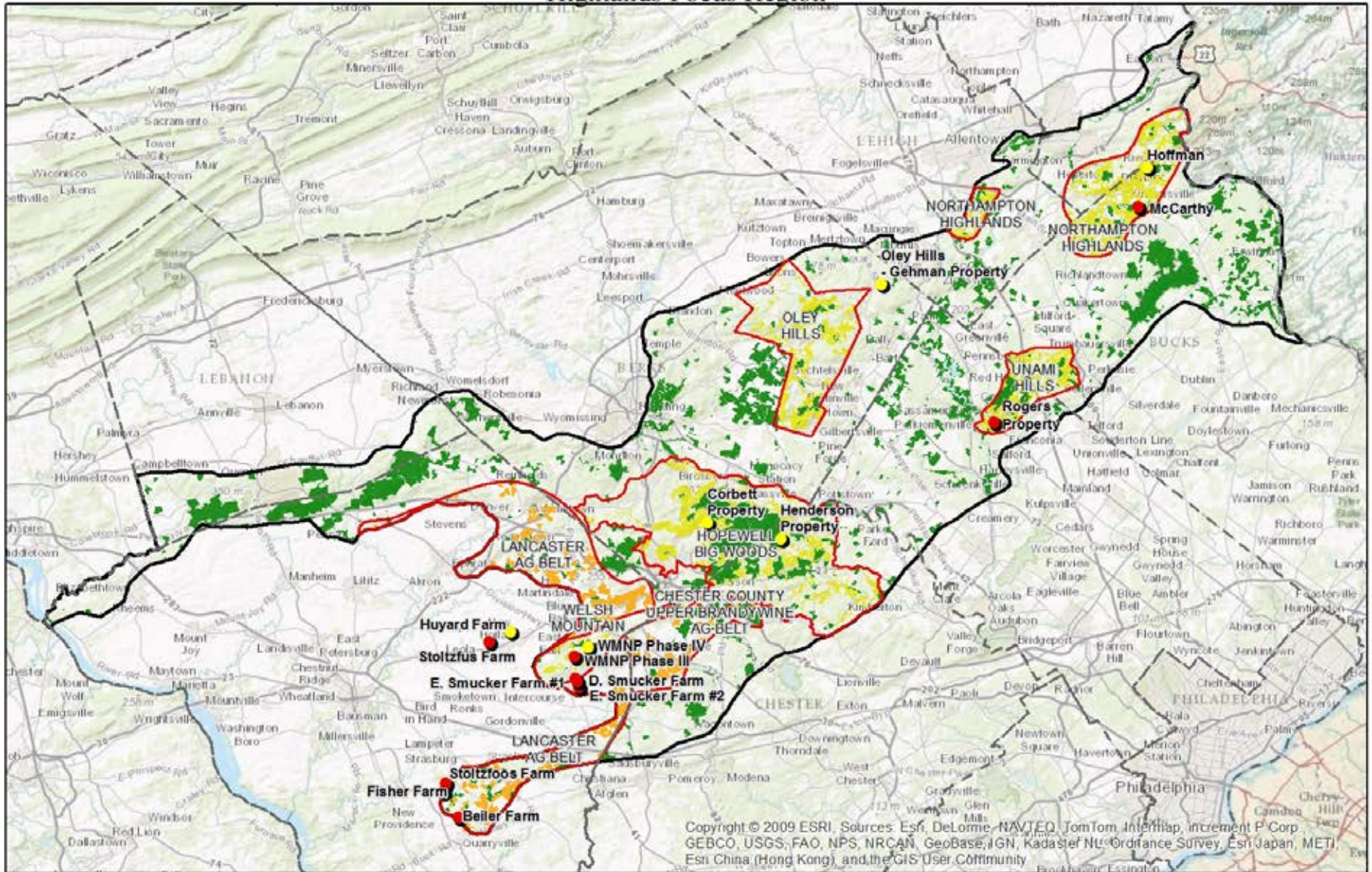


Pennsylvania 2010 Highlands Resource Priority Assessment -
Forest, Water and Biological Resources Tiers 9-10
Ag Resources Tiers 8-10

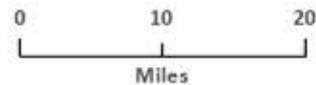


Approved and Completed Projects - December 2012

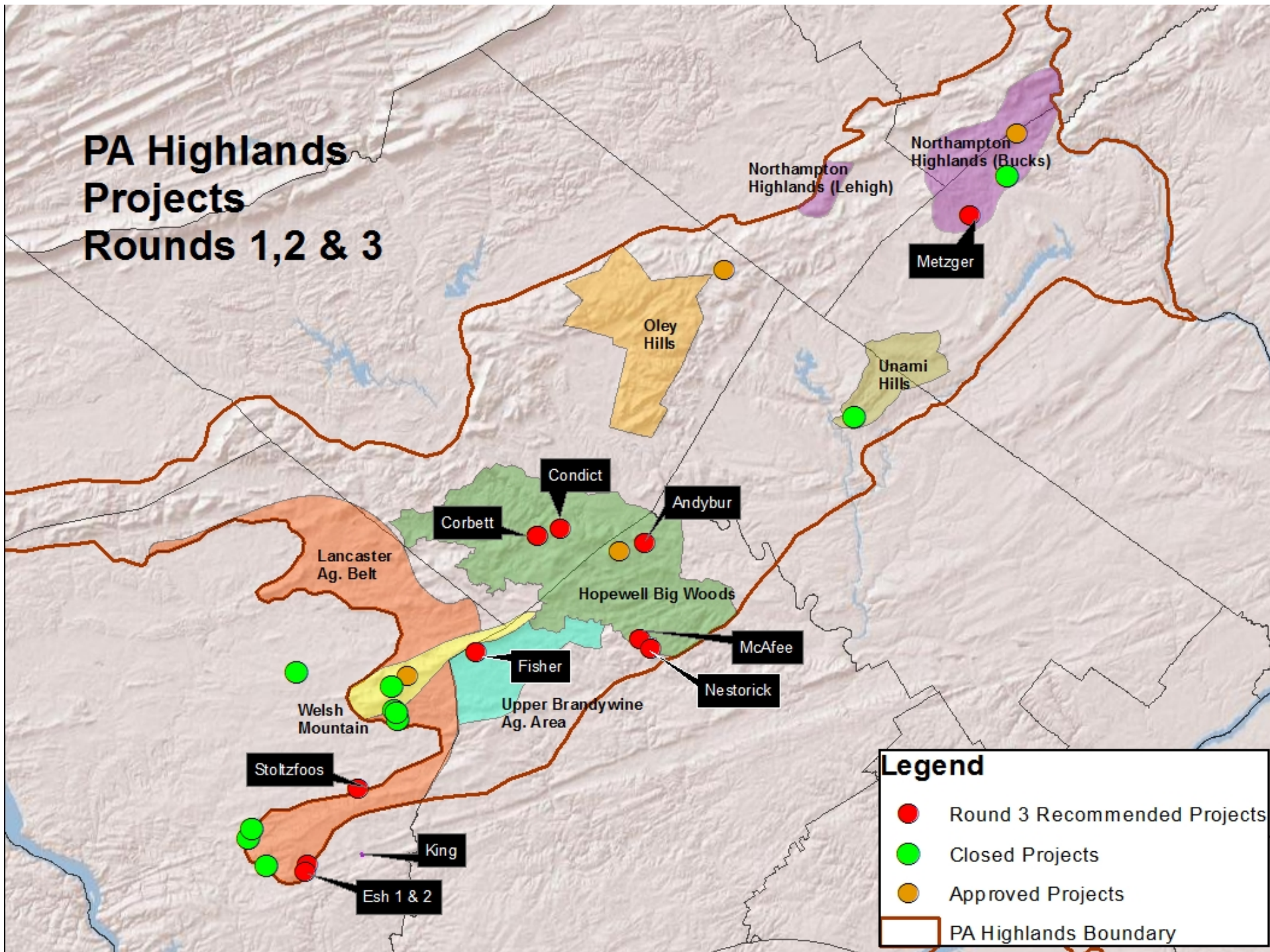
Highlands Focus Region



- Approved Projects
- Closed Projects
- Protected Lands
- Priority Resource Area
- Priority Ag Resource Area



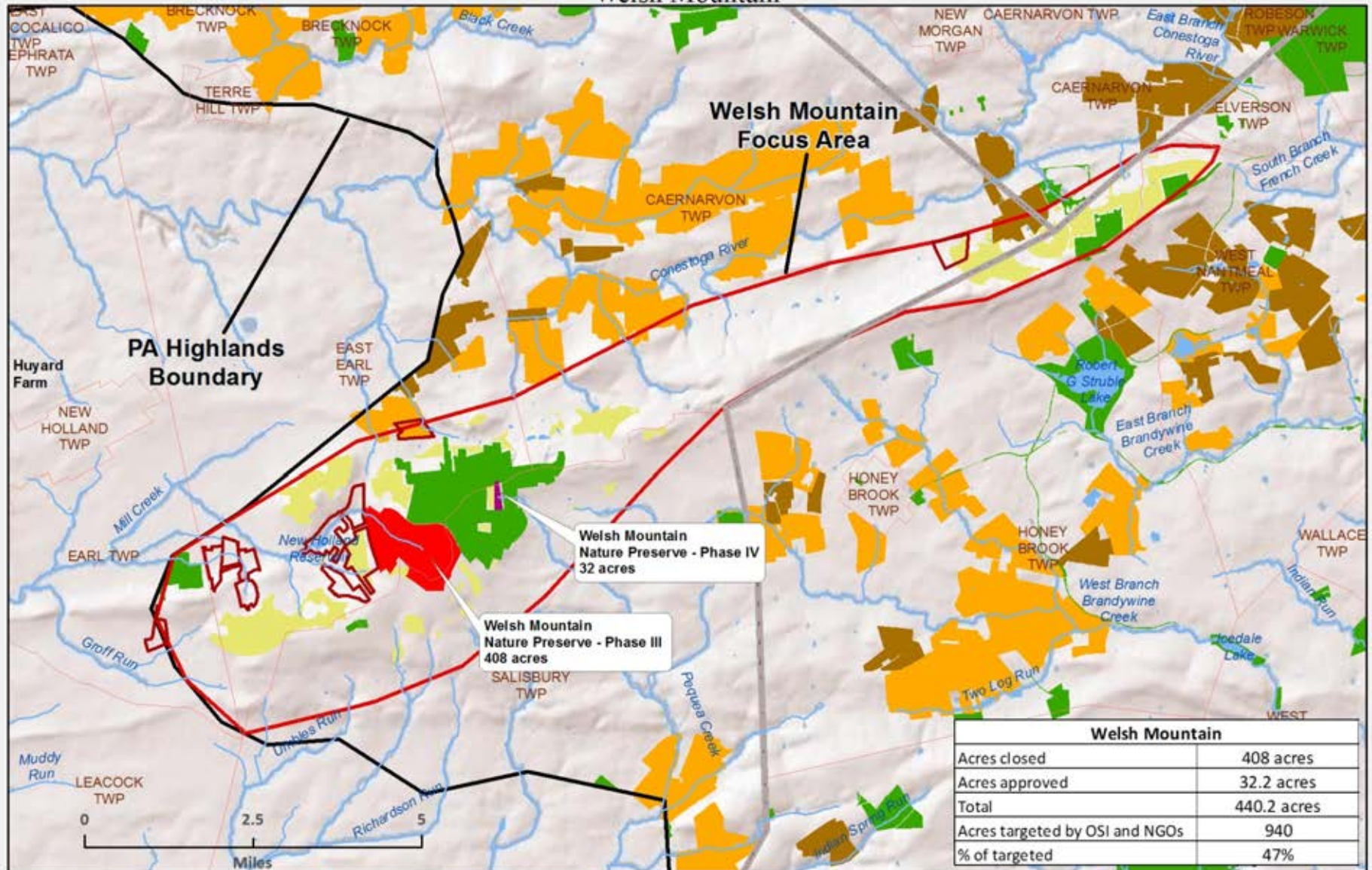
PA Highlands Projects Rounds 1,2 & 3



Legend

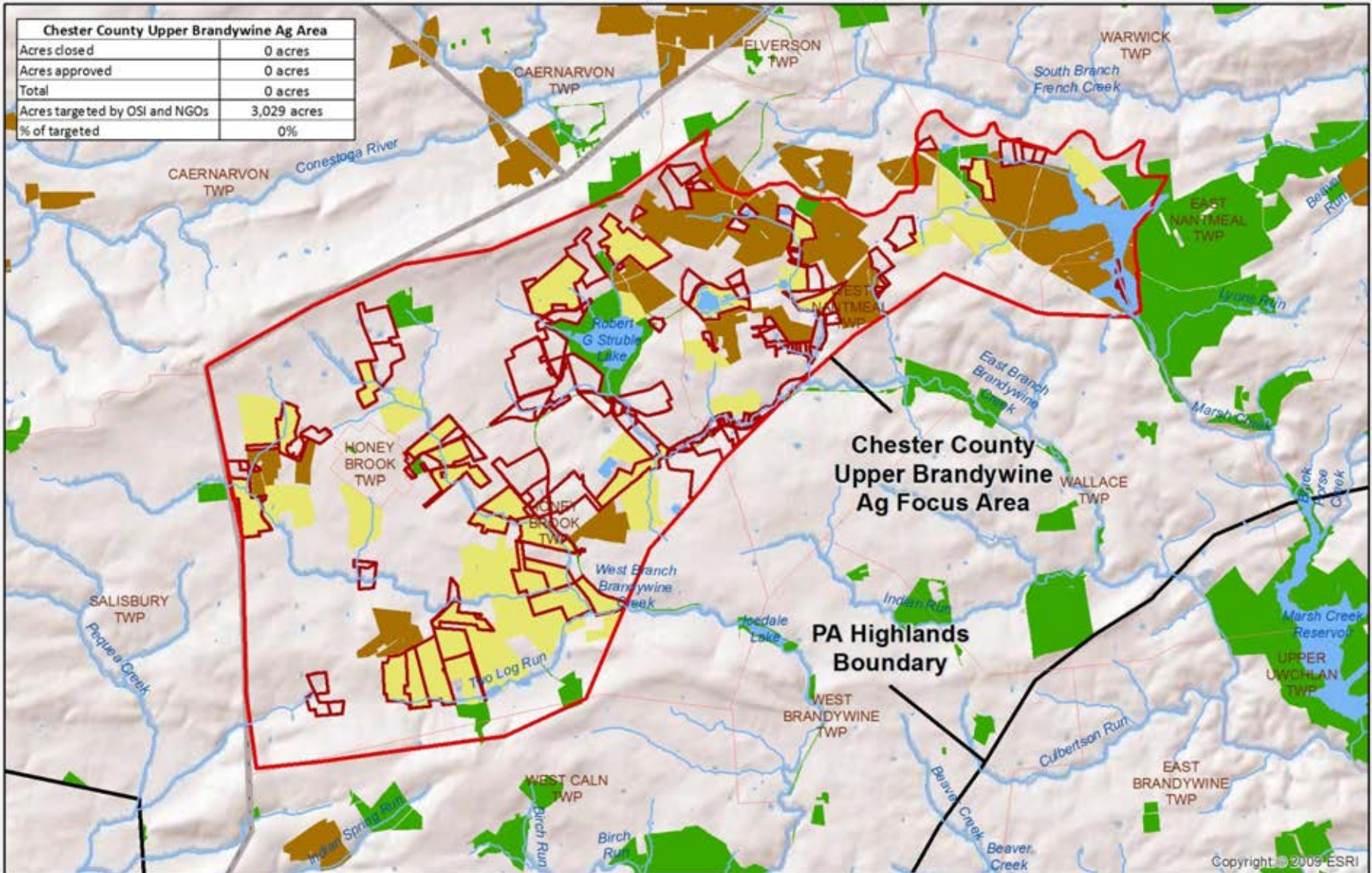
- Round 3 Recommended Projects
- Closed Projects
- Approved Projects
- ▭ PA Highlands Boundary

Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Welsh Mountain



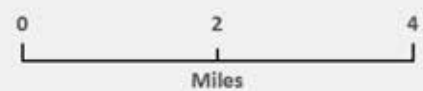
- Open Space Institute Projects**
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 - Highland Focal Areas
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 - Priority Resource Area

Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Chester County Upper Brandywine Ag Area



Open Space Institute Projects

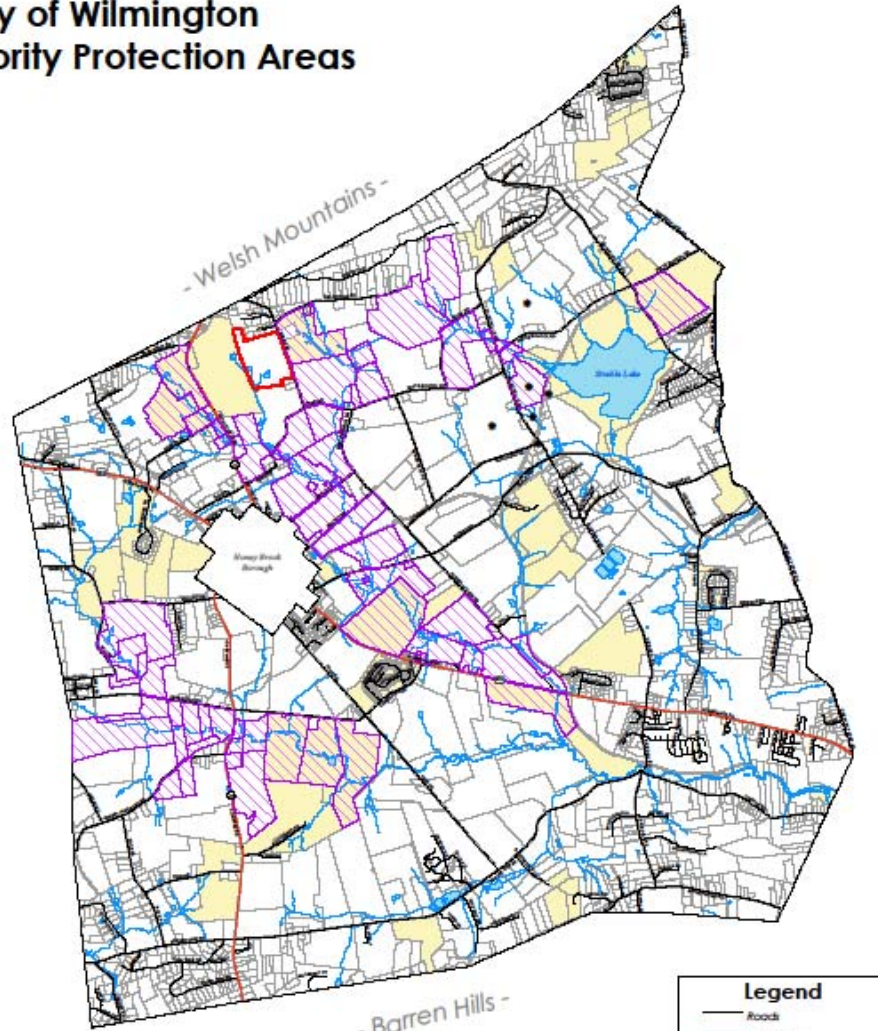
- Approved
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- Priority Resource Area



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City of Wilmington Priority Protection Areas














 Benckiser Companies
 Environmental Management Group
 2015-2016

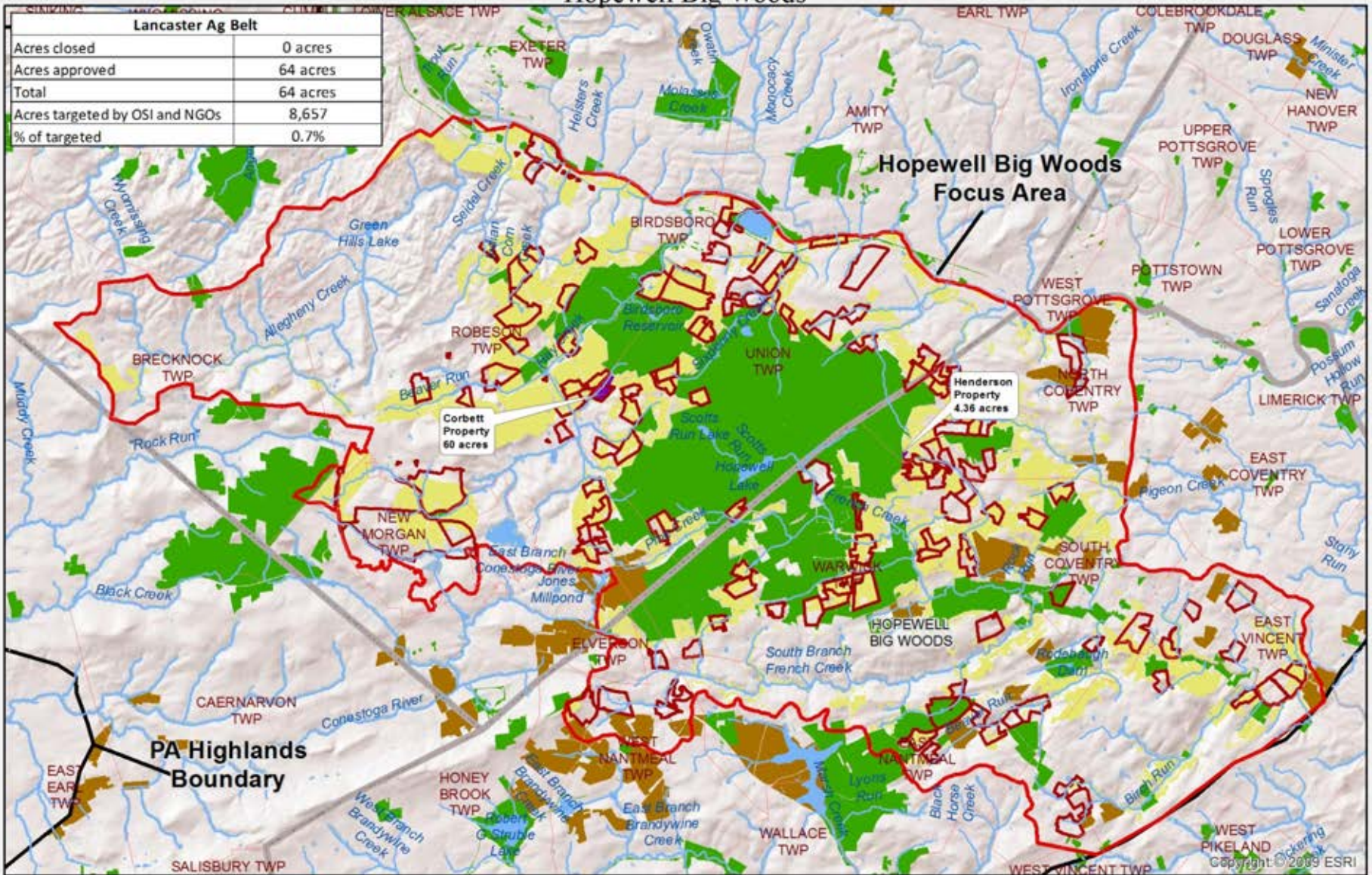
 2015-2016 Environmental Management Group
 Prepared and issued on October 15, 2015
 © 2015. Priority Protection Areas from City of Wilmington Source Water
 Protection Plan, July 20, 2015.
 Date Printed: July 18, 2015
 1000 North September 1, 2015

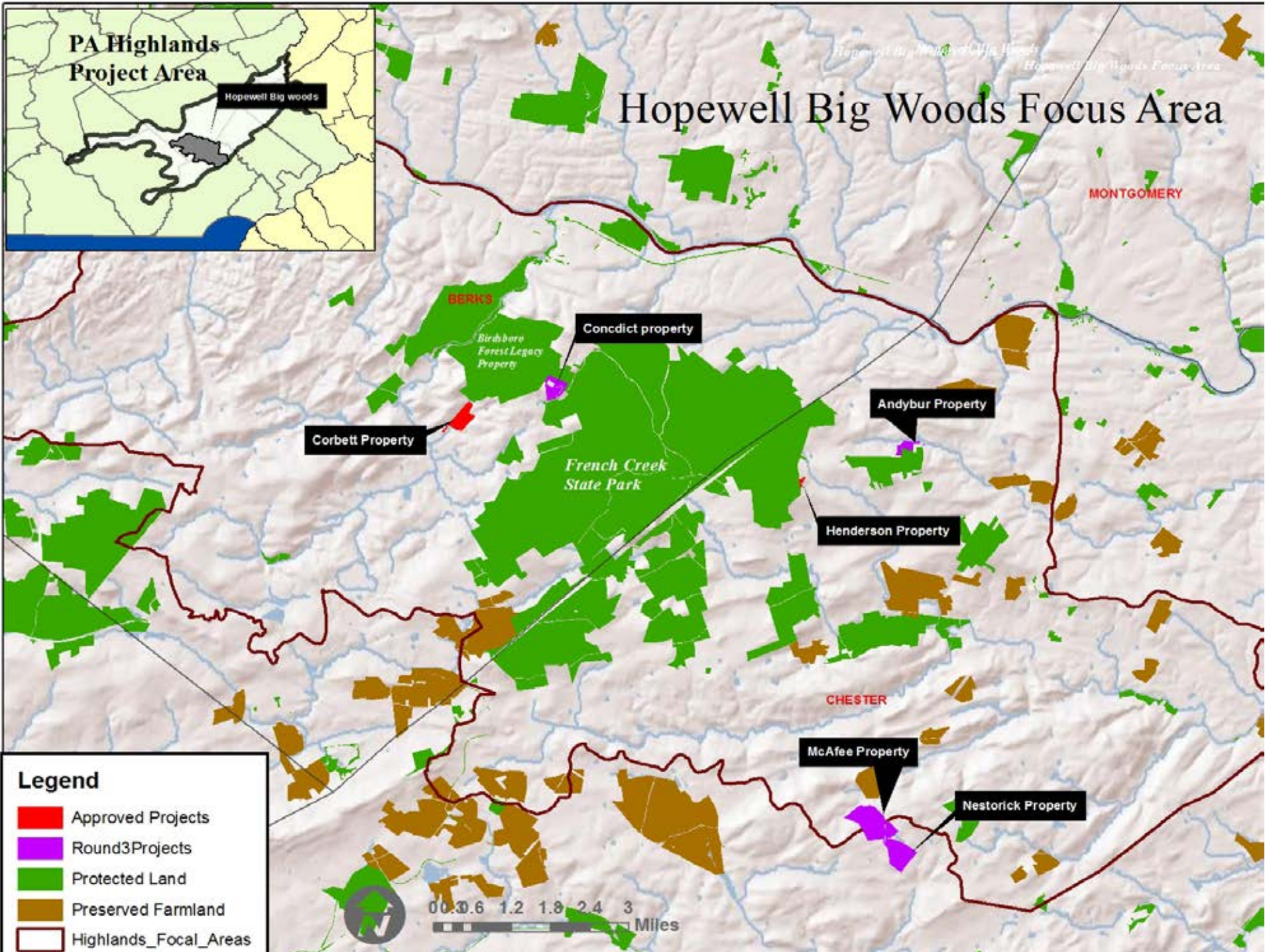
Legend

-  Roads
-  Major roads
-  Streams
-  Tax parcels
-  Township boundary
-  Water bodies
-  Protected lands
-  City of Wilmington Priority Protection Areas
-  Fisher property

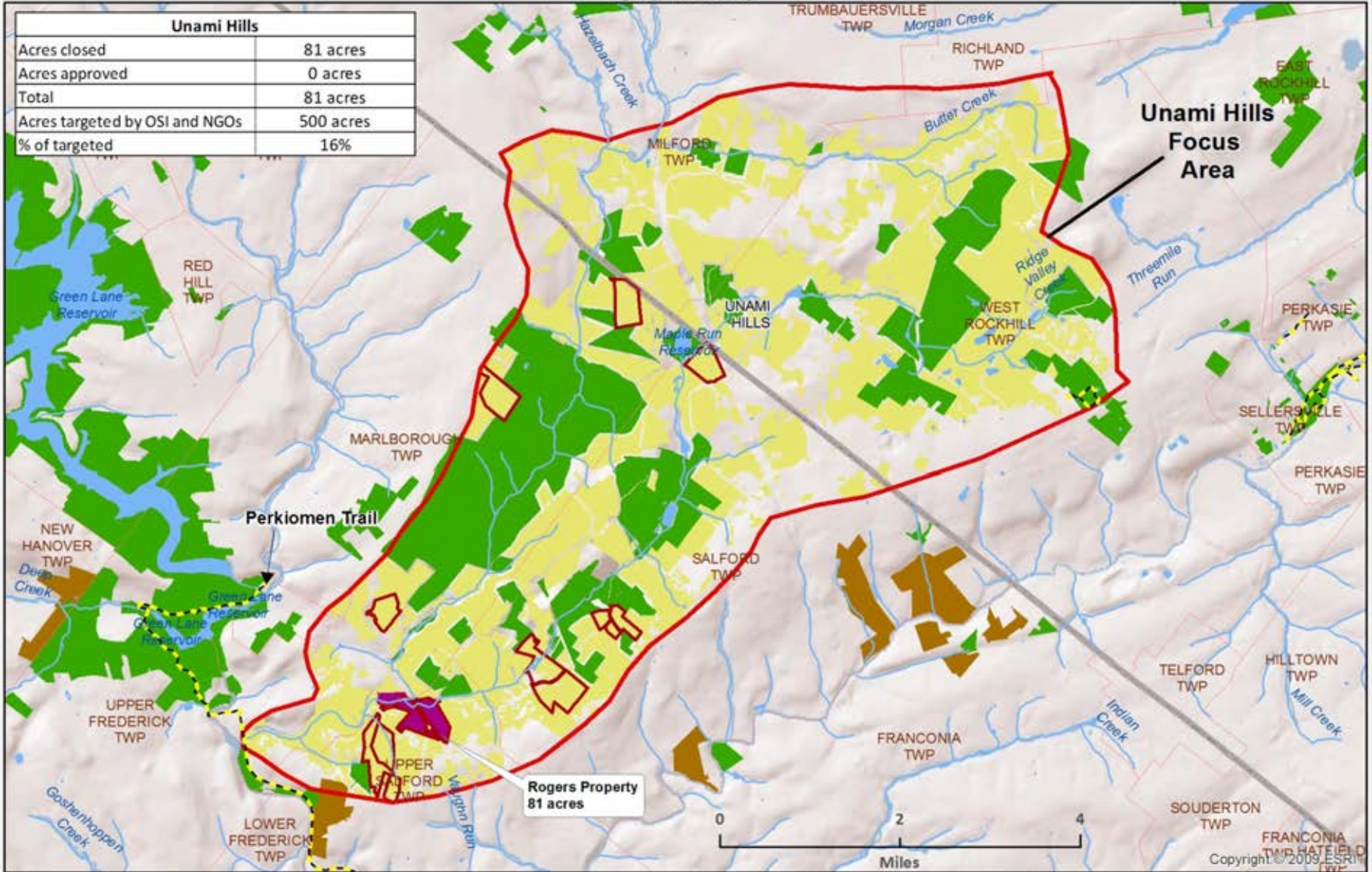
*Note: Settlement agreement prevents development of these parcels.

Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Hopewell Big Woods





Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Unami Hills



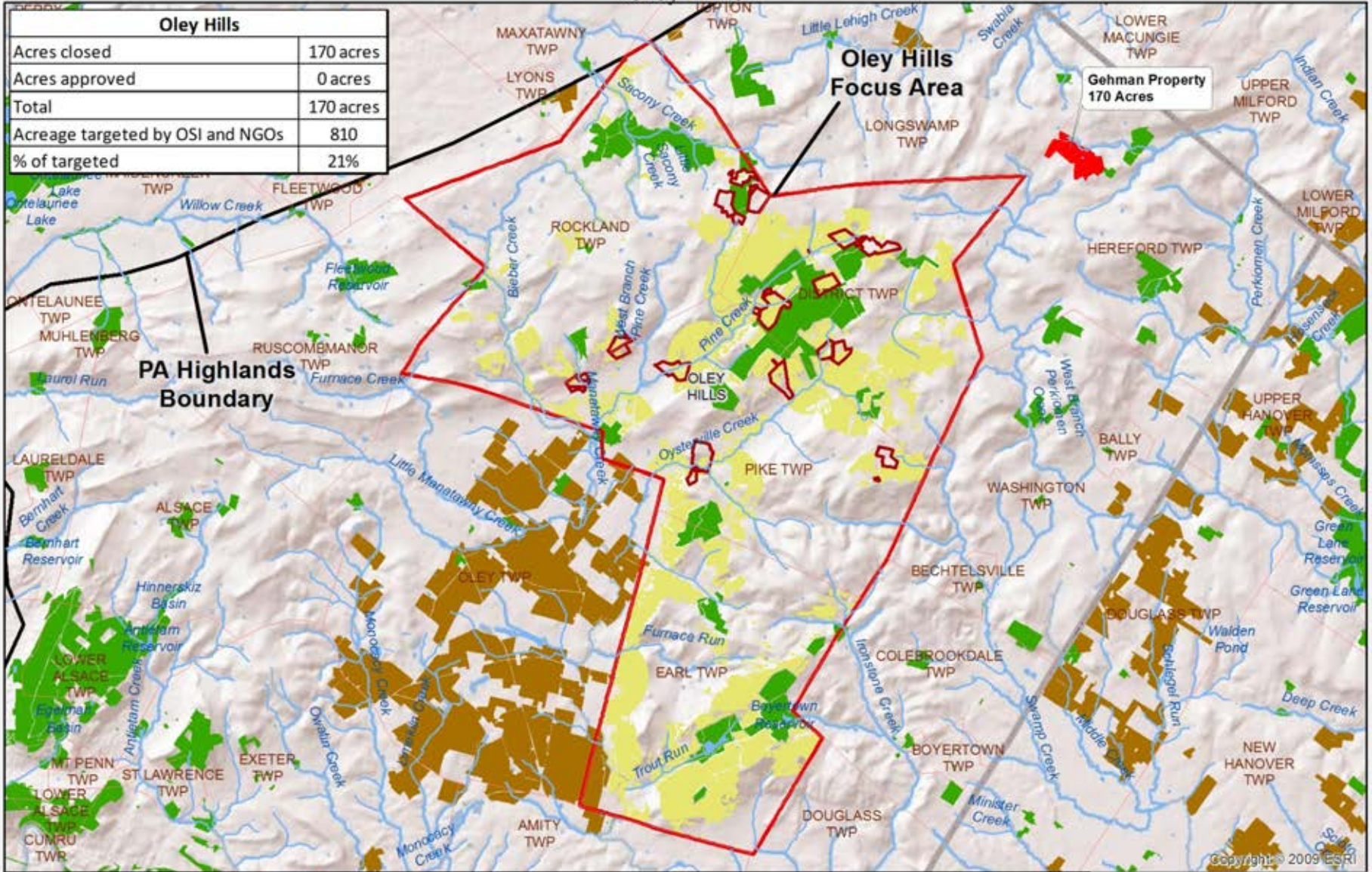
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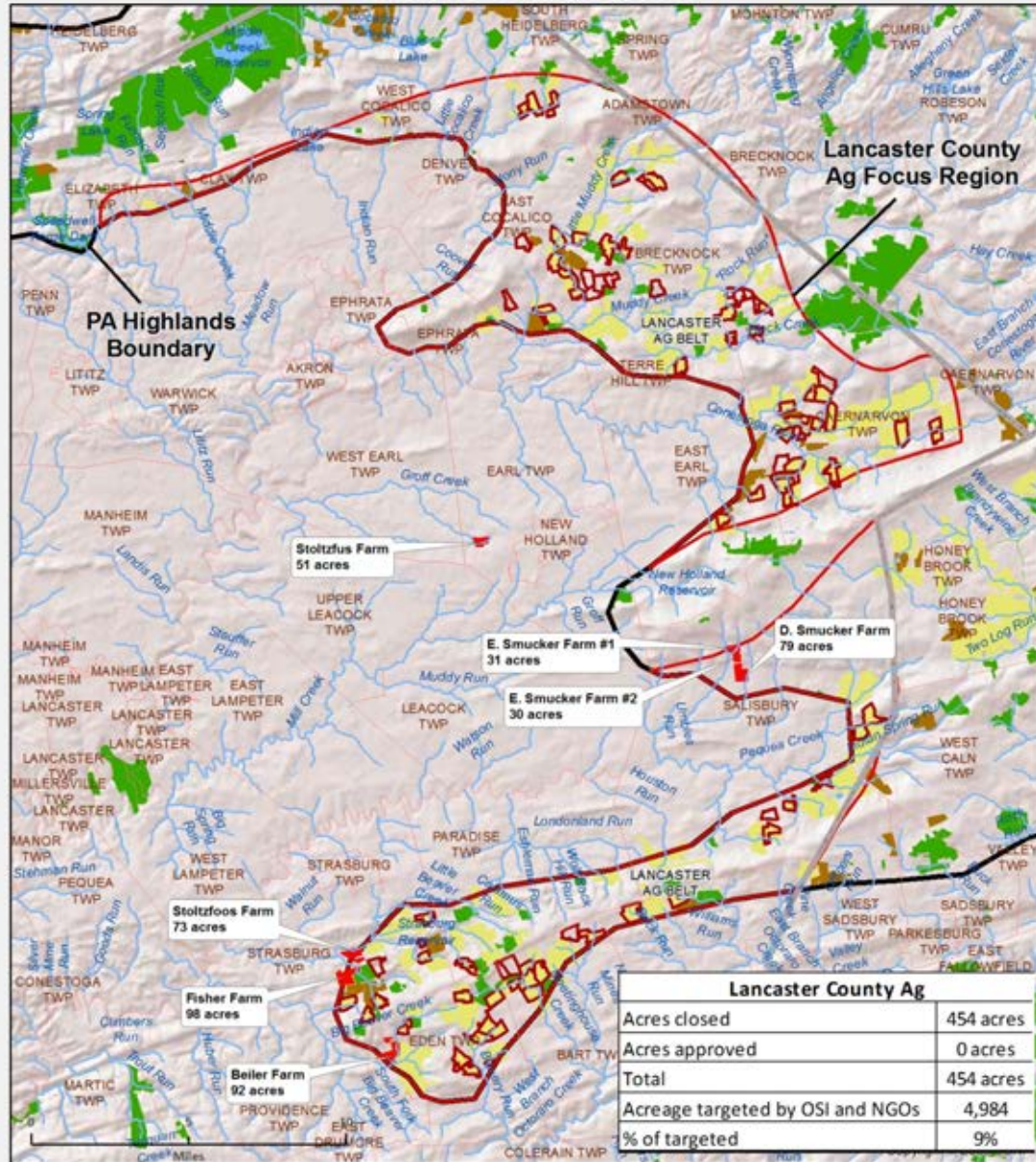
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Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013

Oley Hills



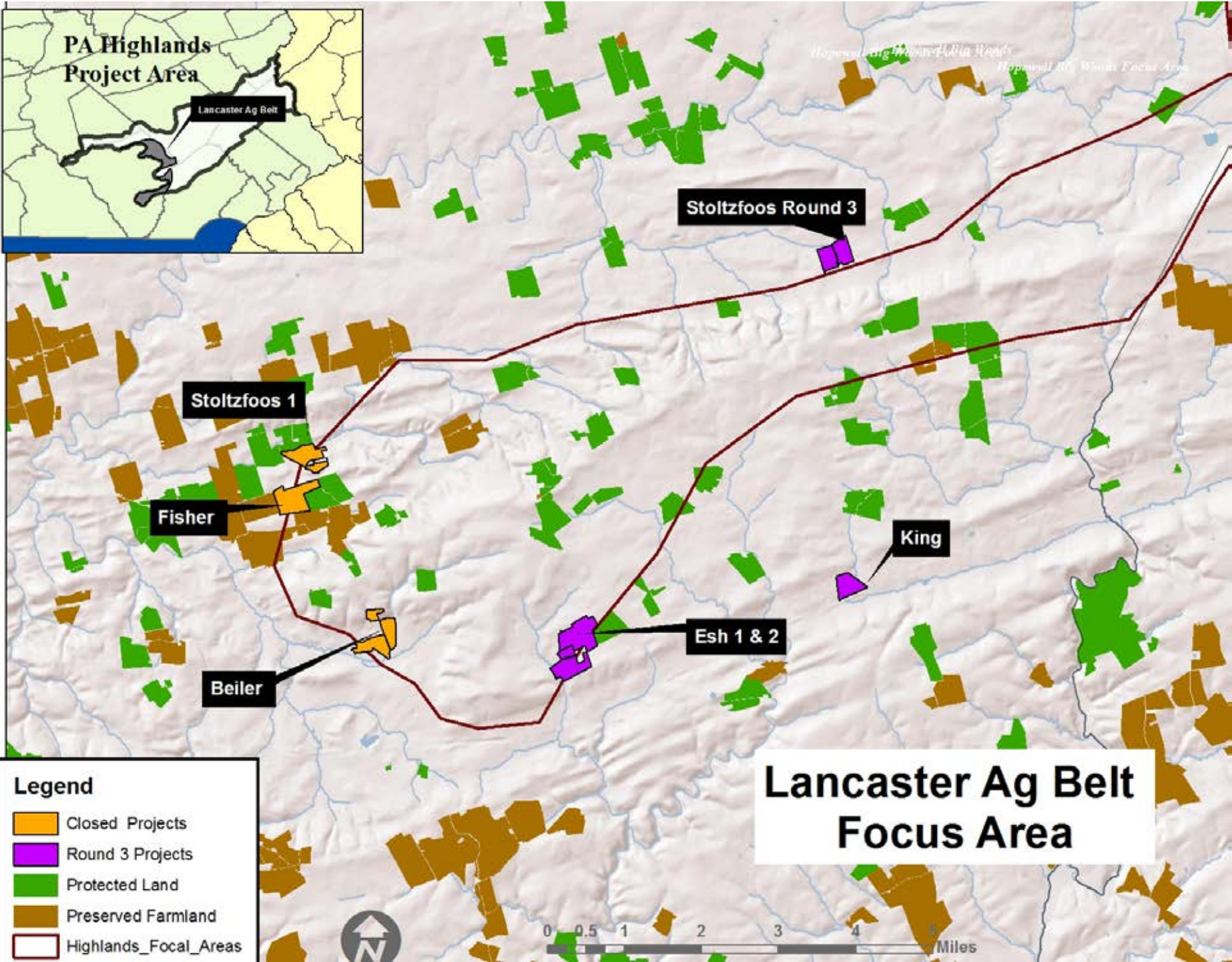
Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Lancaster County Ag Area



Open Space Institute Projects

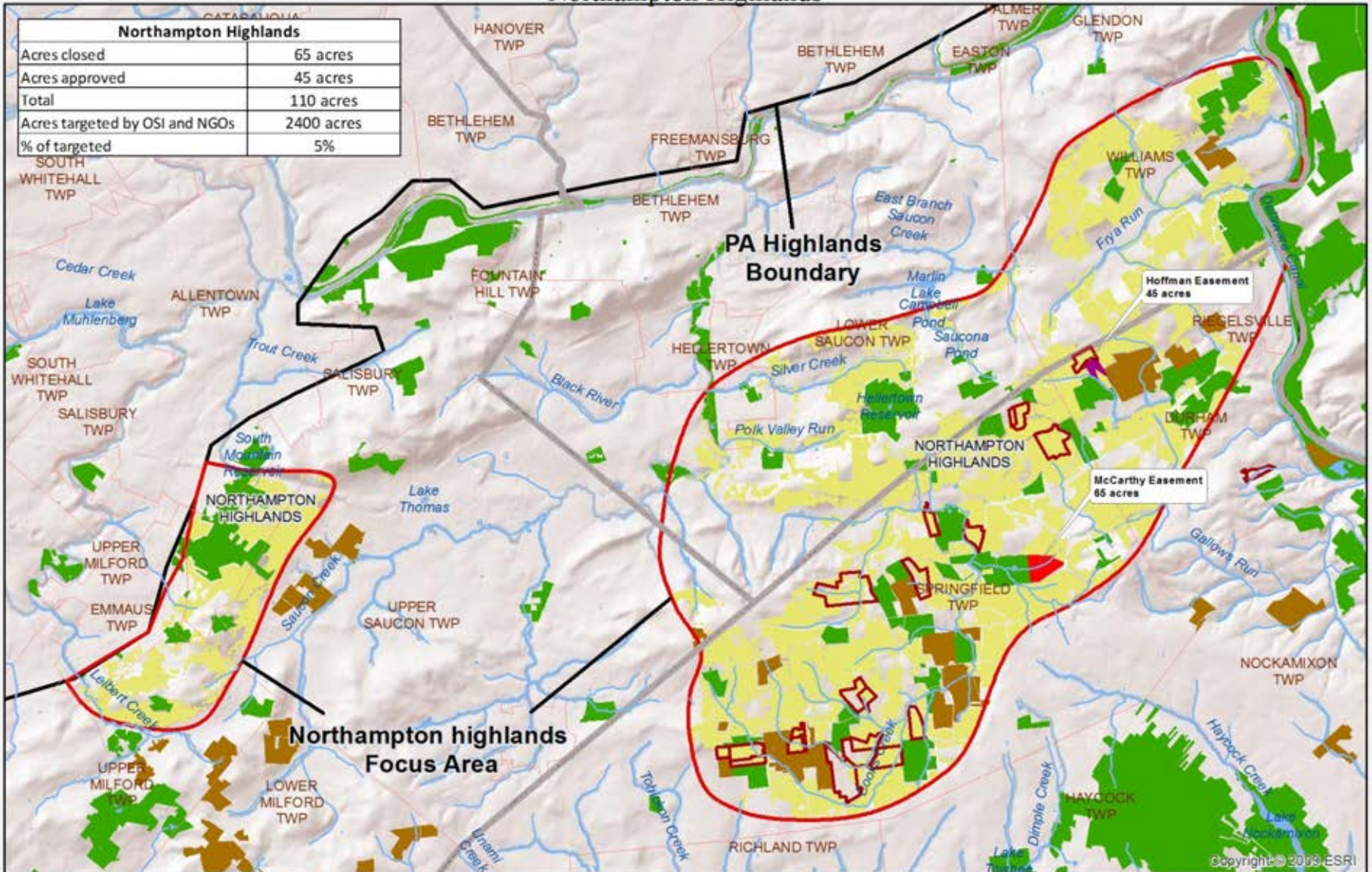
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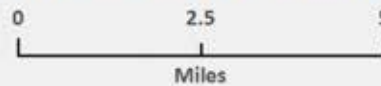


Approved and Completed Projects - February 2013 Northampton Highlands



Open Space Institute Projects

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- Disbursed
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PA Highlands – Positive Outcomes

Prioritization of Resources :

Worked with land trusts to target work in our geographic priority areas
Used ngo's data on resources and pipelines to help identify targets.

Worked with the Appalachian Mountain Club to map trails

Capacity Building for Fundraising:

By being conservative with funds, encouraged Montgomery Lands Trust to raise \$50,000 toward the closing of the Rogers project.

Encouraged governments to provide matching funds:

Forged good relationships with PA DCNR , county and local funders and representatives.

PA Highlands – Positive Outcomes

Leveraging of Fund Resources Through Loans

Lancaster farmland Trust (LFT) -

Fund made a partly forgivable loan instead of a grant. Required LFT to raise half of the purchase price of easements privately. LFT accessed Pew funding to gain extra 20% leverage. Result was extra leverage for the Fund and provided an option for us to control spending for the huge number of project applications by LFT.

Natural Lands Trust (NLT) -

Made a \$1.1 million loan to the NLT for acquisition of a 171-acre bog turtle site in the PA Highlands that ranked highly for resource protection but not in a Fund Focus area. Property was preserved, loan was repaid within 2 months.

Bayshore-Highlands Fund's Impact in Focus Areas

As expected, success in specific focus areas was highly influenced by land trust capacity, funding and timing of funding availability .

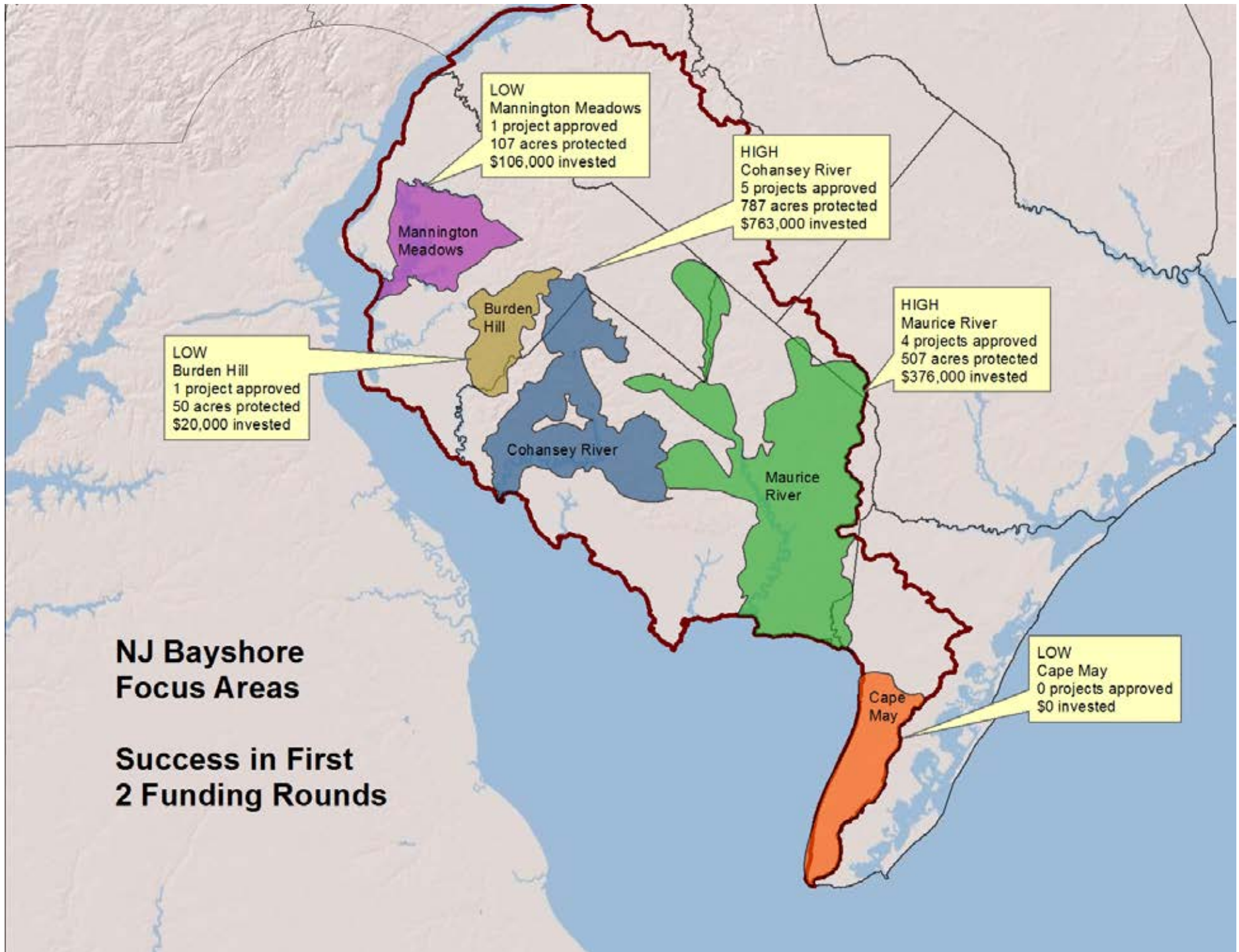
Pattern of impact fell into several categories:

- Low Capacity /Low Funding - (example Oley Hills)
- High Capacity / Adequate Funding - (example Cohansey River)
- High Capacity / Poor Timing – (examples Mannington, Hopewell Big Woods)

Bayshore-Highlands Fund – Future Projections

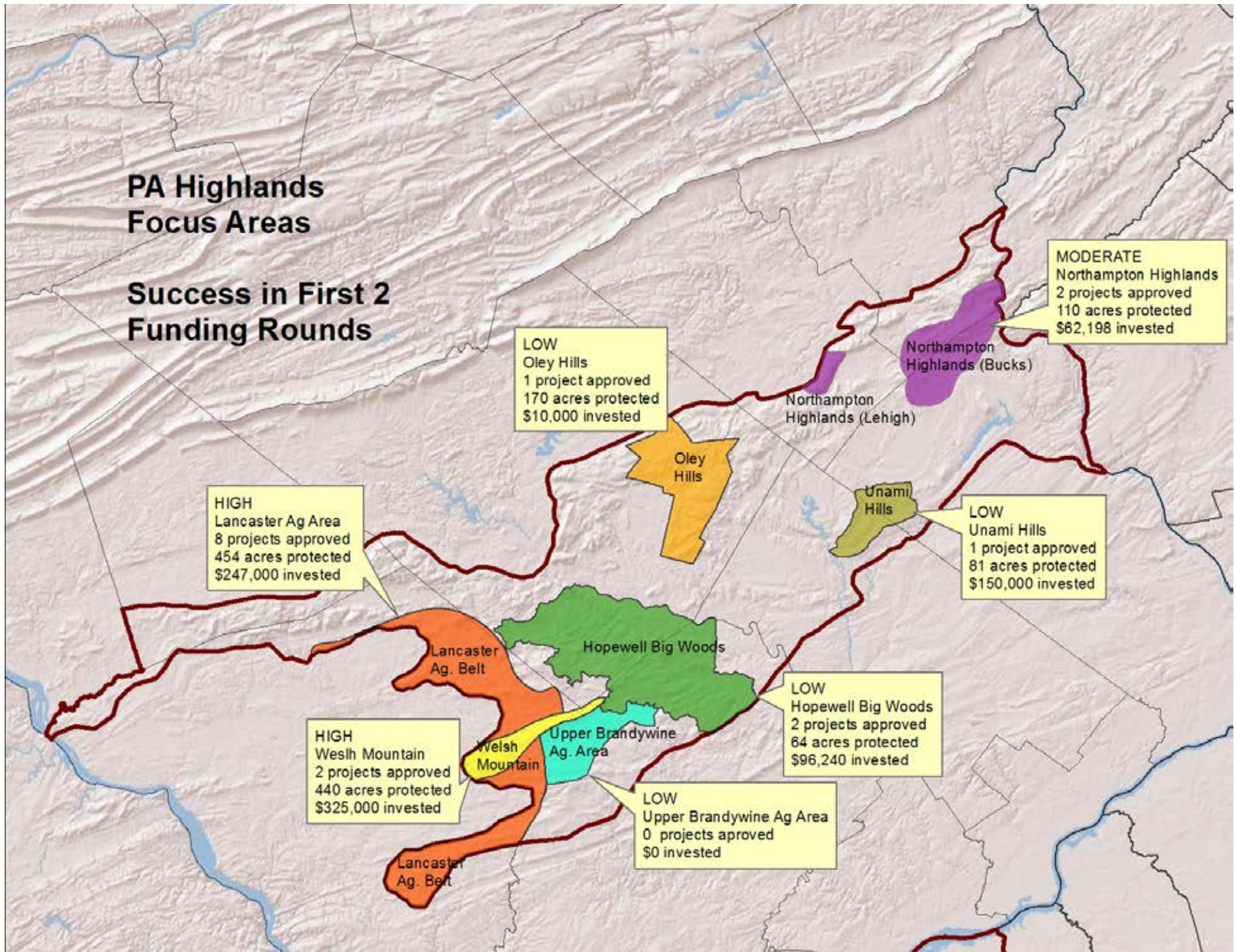
Success will require:

- Investing more in a few focus areas where capacity, resources and availability of funding coincide
- Limiting investment in low performing focus areas, which cannot get to significant scale of land protection.
- Capitalizing on high capacity places where funds were not available in Rounds 1 and 2, but have unique potential to achieve success and significant scale in the future



PA Highlands Focus Areas

Success in First 2 Funding Rounds



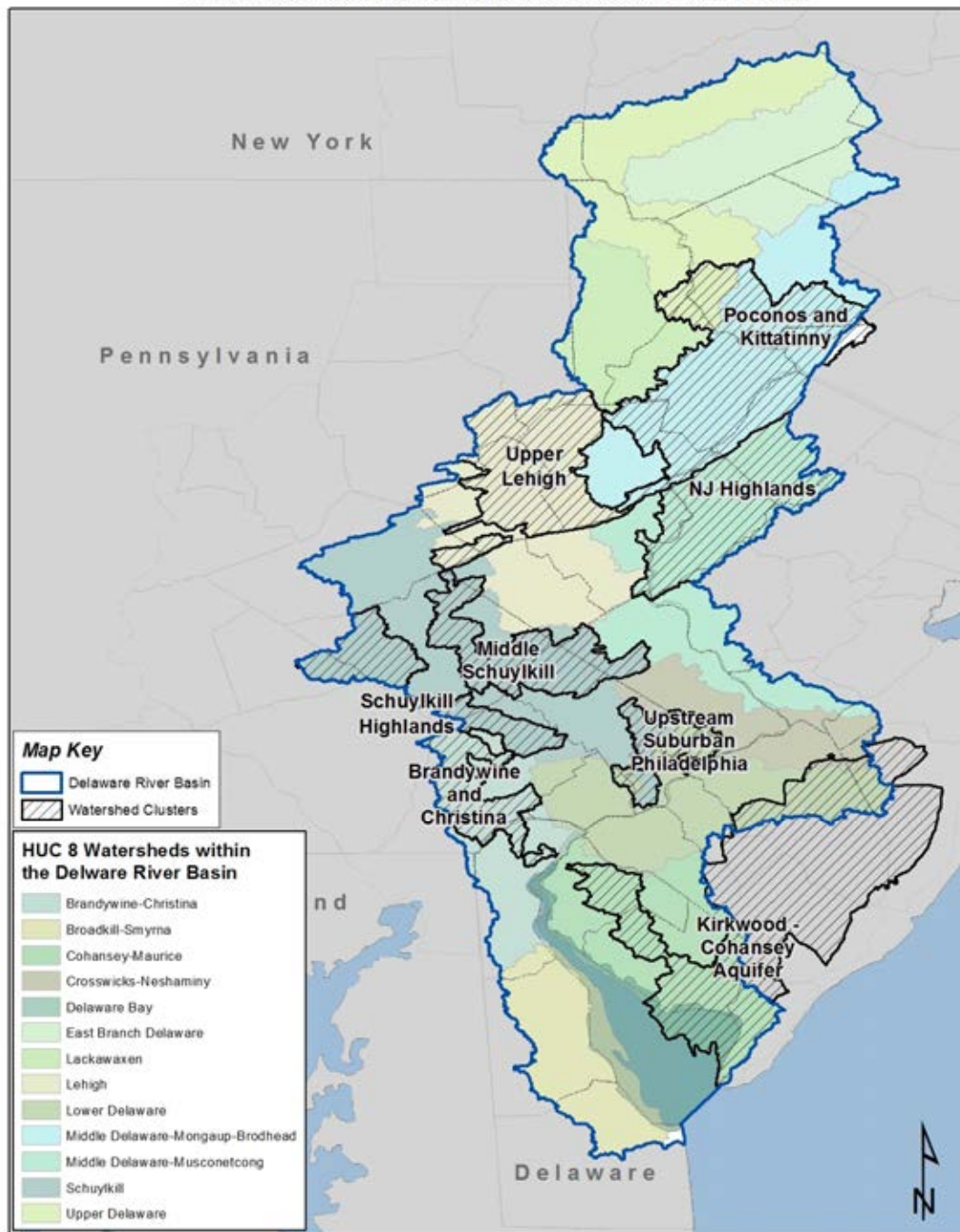
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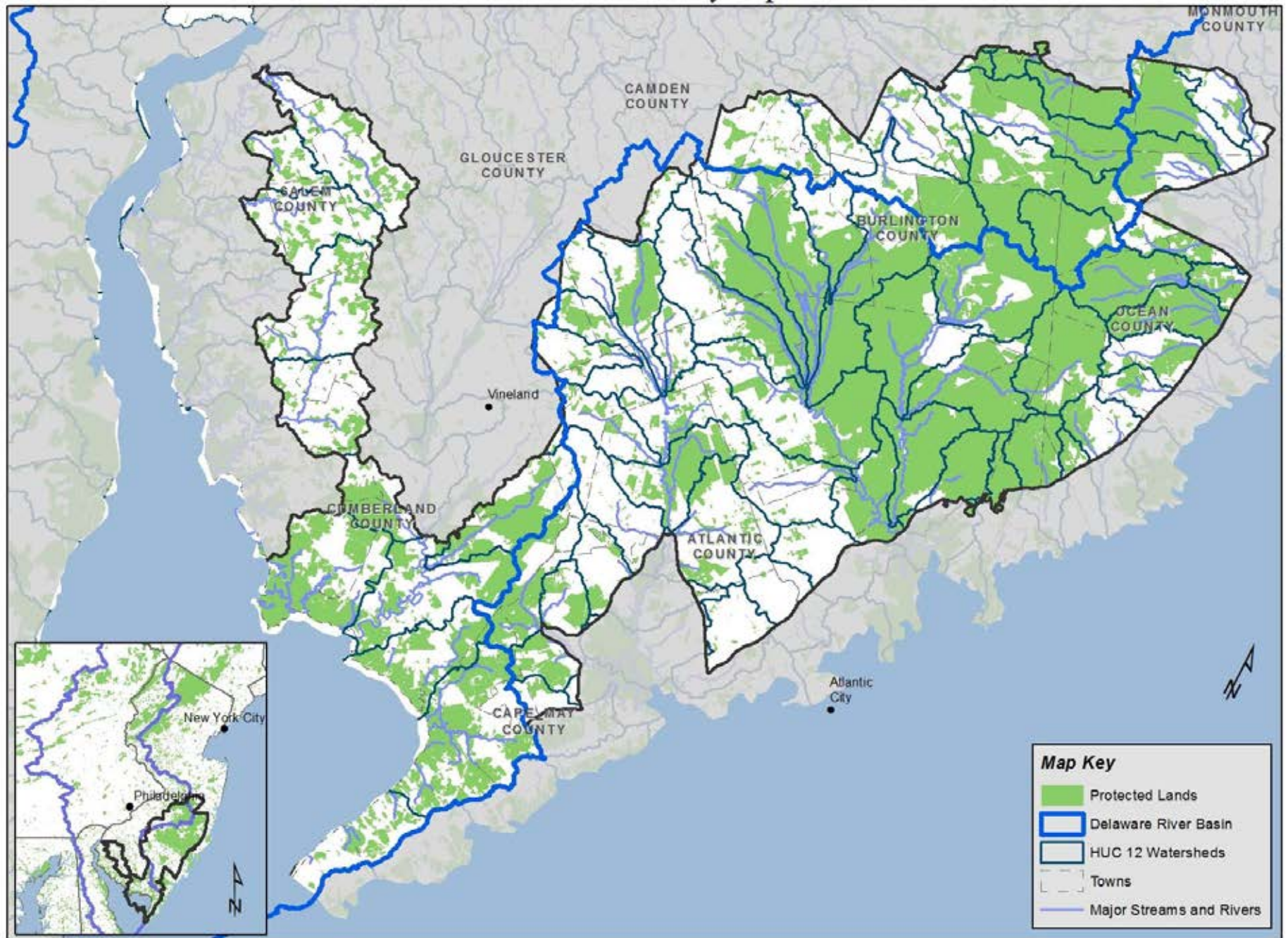
William Penn Foundation

Delaware Basin Watershed Program

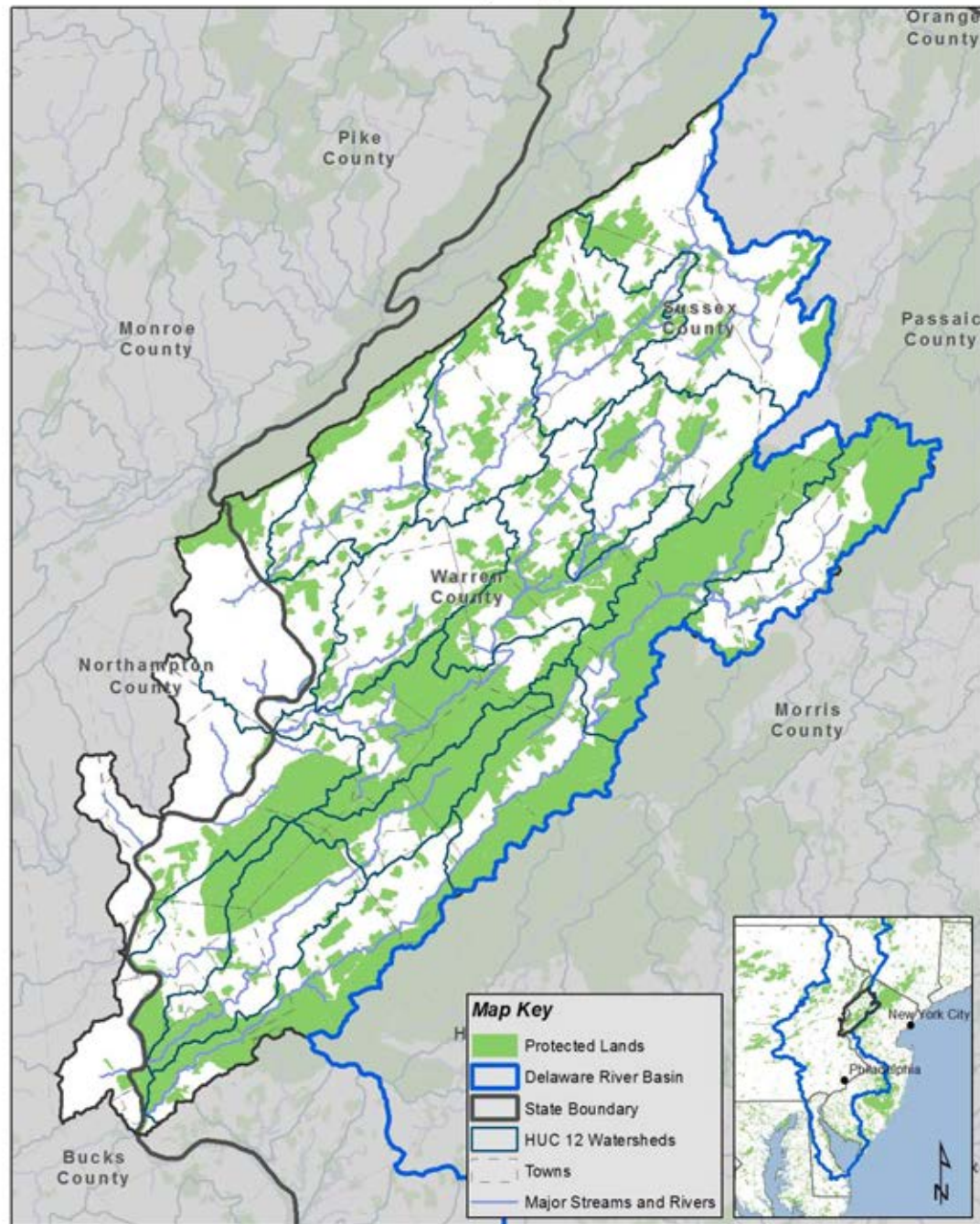
Watershed Clusters in the Delaware River Basin



Kirkwood-Cohansey Aquifer



New Jersey Highlands




Open Space Institute

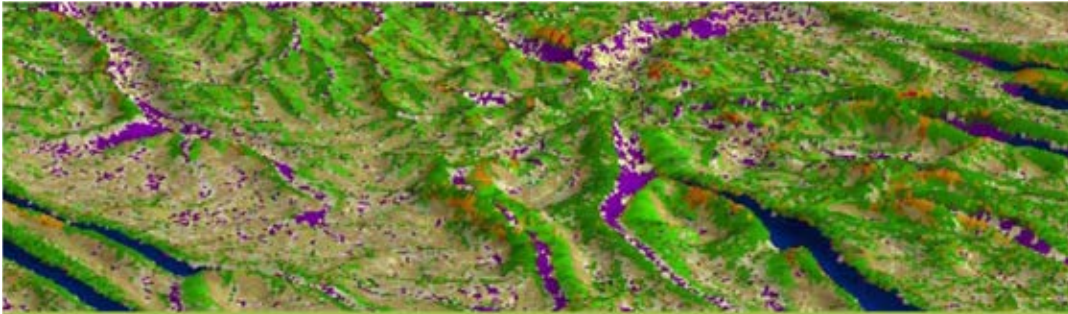


Doris Duke Charitable Foundation

Climate Resiliency Grant Program

Open Space Institute

- 
- What role do land trusts have in responding to climate change?
 - How does climate change impact conservation priorities?
 - Will land we protect today be important tomorrow?



Resilient Sites for Terrestrial Conservation in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Region

The Nature Conservancy · Eastern Conservation Science
Mark G. Anderson, Melissa Clark, and Arlene Olivero Sheldon



Download the full report and data
at www.conserveonline.org

Key Messages

1. New resiliency science suggests a key role for land trusts in responding to climate change
2. New Jersey is critical for protecting resilient sites
3. Targeted support is available for conservation projects and

What is a resilient landscape?

A resilient landscape maintains ecological function and is likely to sustain a diversity of species even as species composition and ecological processes change.



Highly Vulnerable

- Limited capacity to adapt
- Disrupted function, low diversity
- Few options and alternatives

Highly Resilient

- Large capacity to adapt
- Sustain function and diversity
- Many options and alternatives

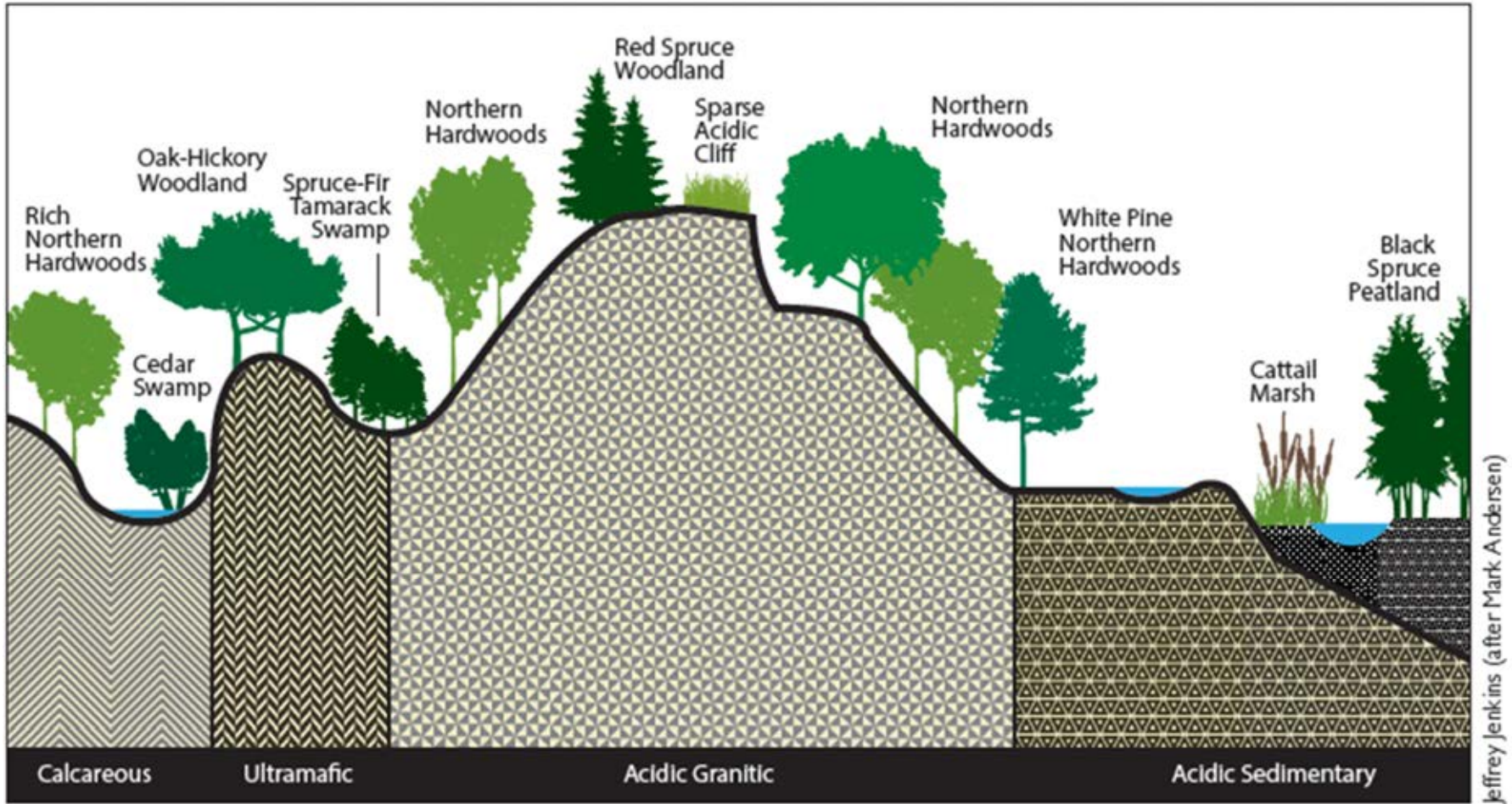
How do we maintain ecological function?

1. *Landscape Complexity* – Availability of micro-climates based on degree of elevation gradients, topography and moisture (wetlands).

Plus

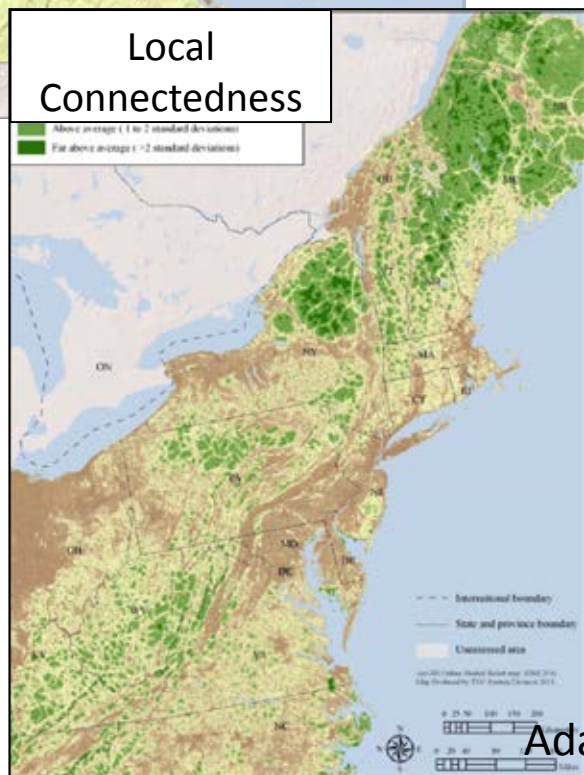
2. *Landscape Connectedness (Permeability)* – Connection to similar natural lands.

3. Across a diversity of geology types



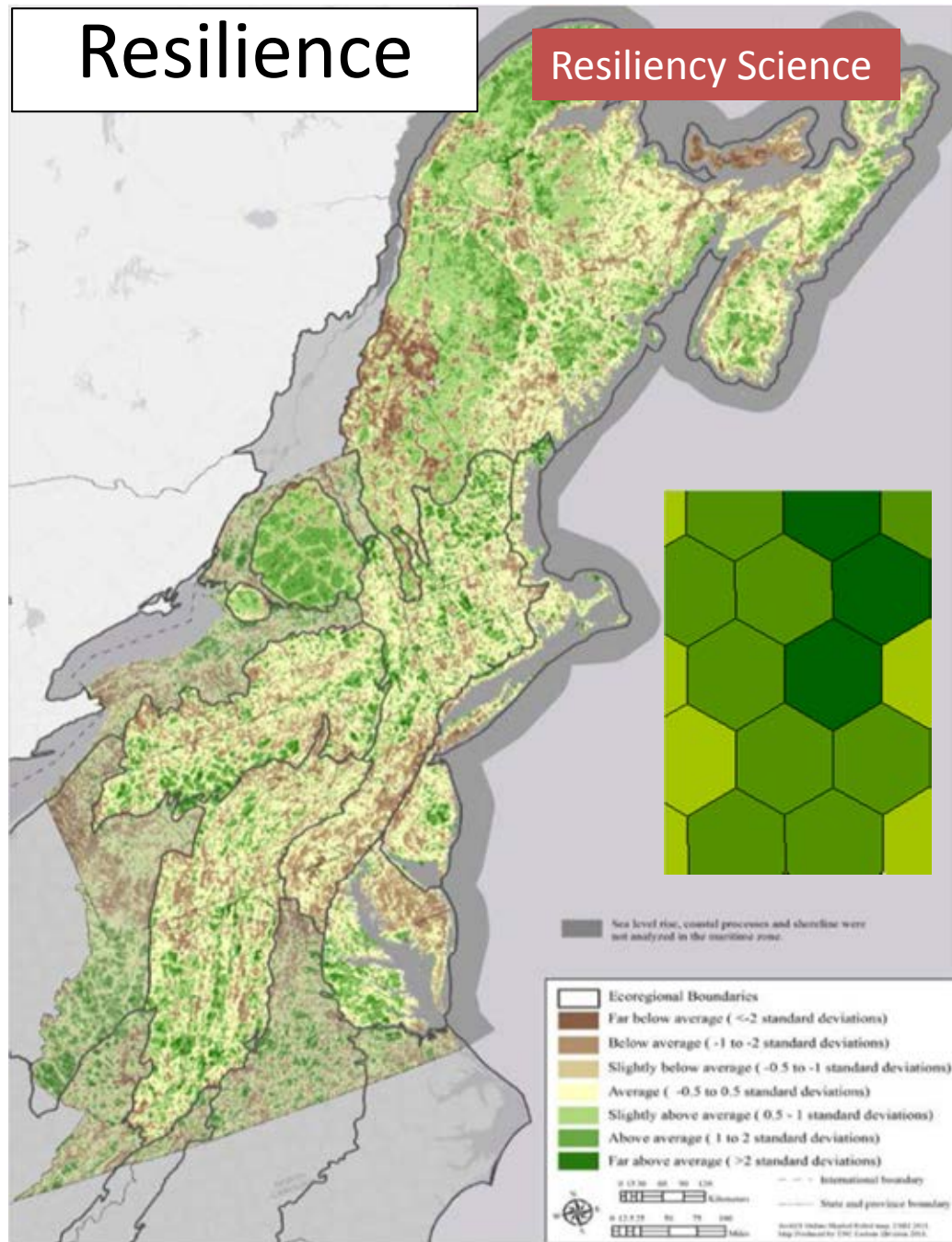
Jeffrey Jenkins (after Mark Anderson)

Physical diversity equals biological diversity



+

=



Adapted from M. Anderson

Regional Terrestrial Resilience Score
 Stratified by Setting and Ecoregion with Regional Override

Geology and Diversity

Bicknell's thrush
High elevation
Granite & mafic



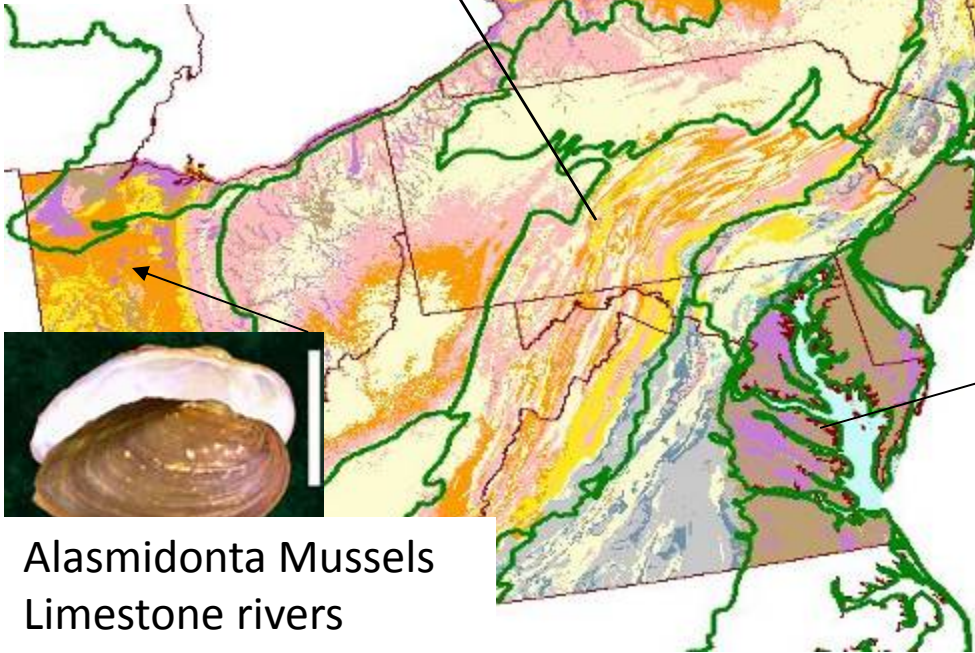
Resiliency Science



Shale barrens
Shale slopes



Serpentine Aster
Serpentine



Alasmidonta Mussels
Limestone rivers

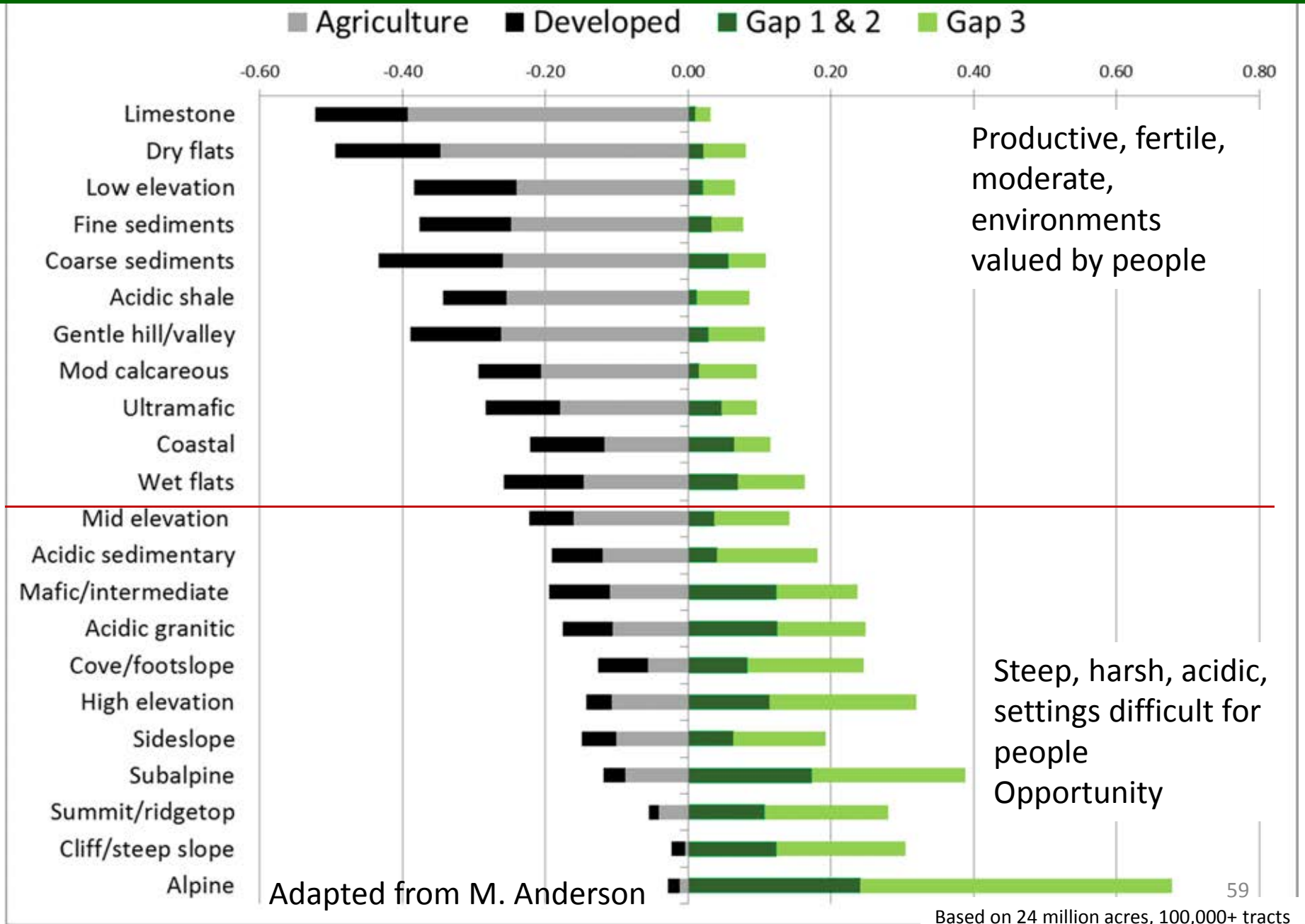


Piping Plover
Sandy beaches

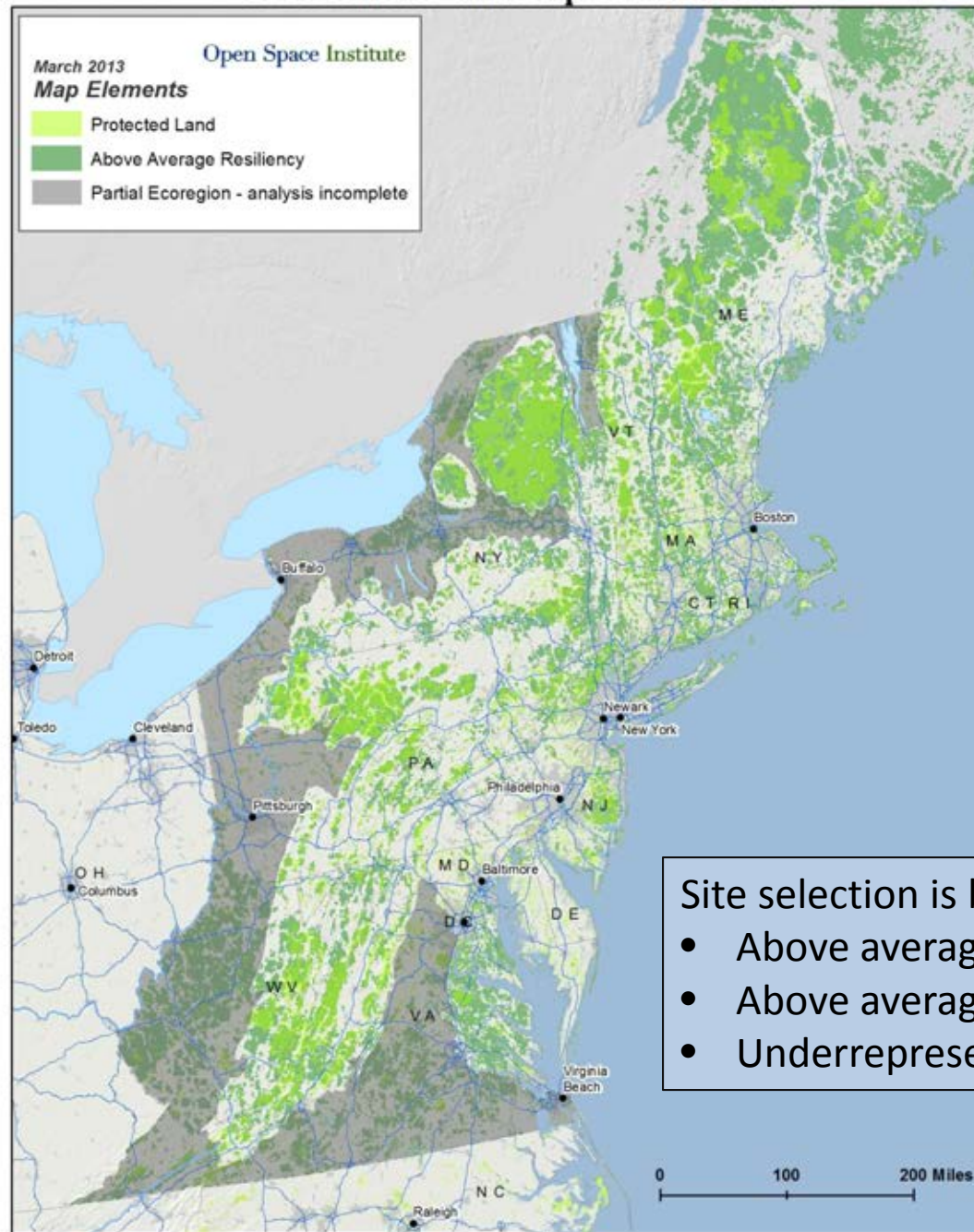


Spartina grass
Fine silts and muds

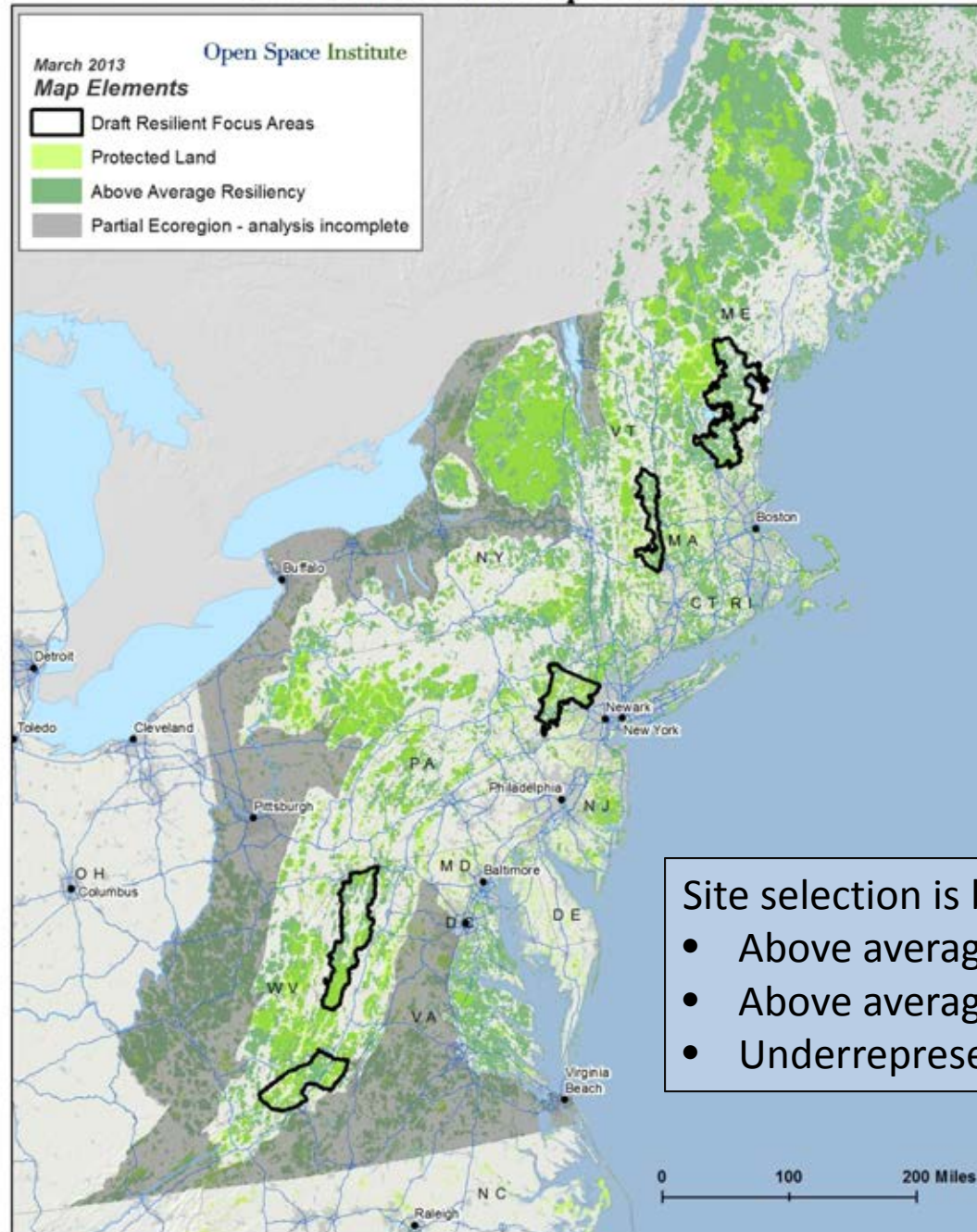
An Important Role for Land Trusts



OSI Resilient Landscapes Initiative



OSI Resilient Landscapes Initiative



Focal Area Selection Process

Science screen - Overseen by science advisors

Science-based focus areas

Key data:

- Landscape complexity
- Connectedness
- Diversity of geophysical settings
- Under-represented settings
- Protected Lands
- Existing Diversity

Science-based, resilient focus areas

Hypothetical focus areas Resulting from science screen



Feasibility Screen

Financial

- Private dollars directed to wildlife resiliency
- Public funding
- Ability to produce a 5:1 match

Land trust & agency capacity

- Track record of successful transactions
- Focus on wildlife adaptation
- Presence of deals and willing landowners
- Partner local and/or state agencies

Threat

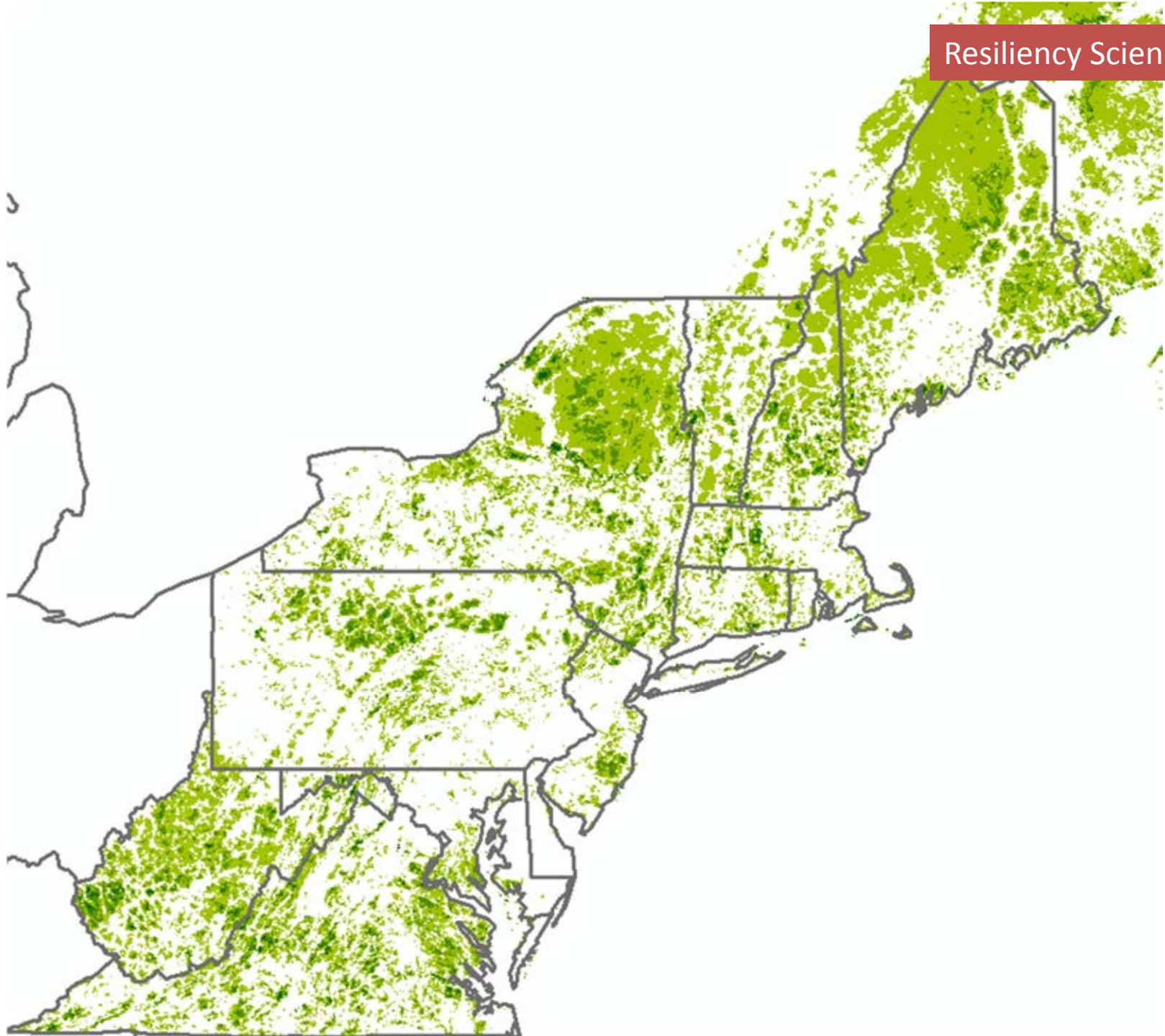
- Housing development
- Pipelines and/or transmission lines
- Major energy development (e.g. wind, shale, solar)

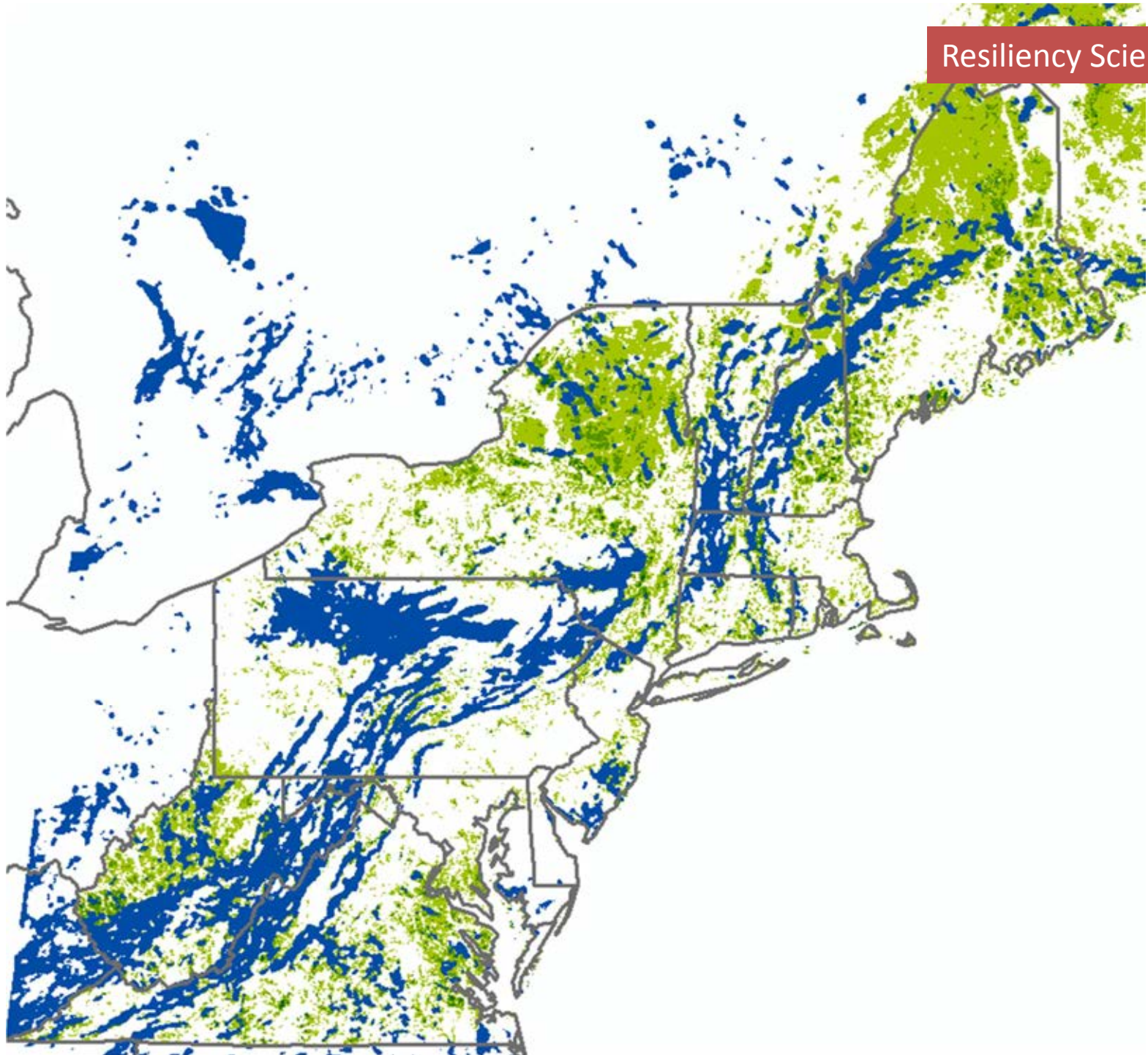
Two to four focus areas for grants and targeted outreach

Available Support

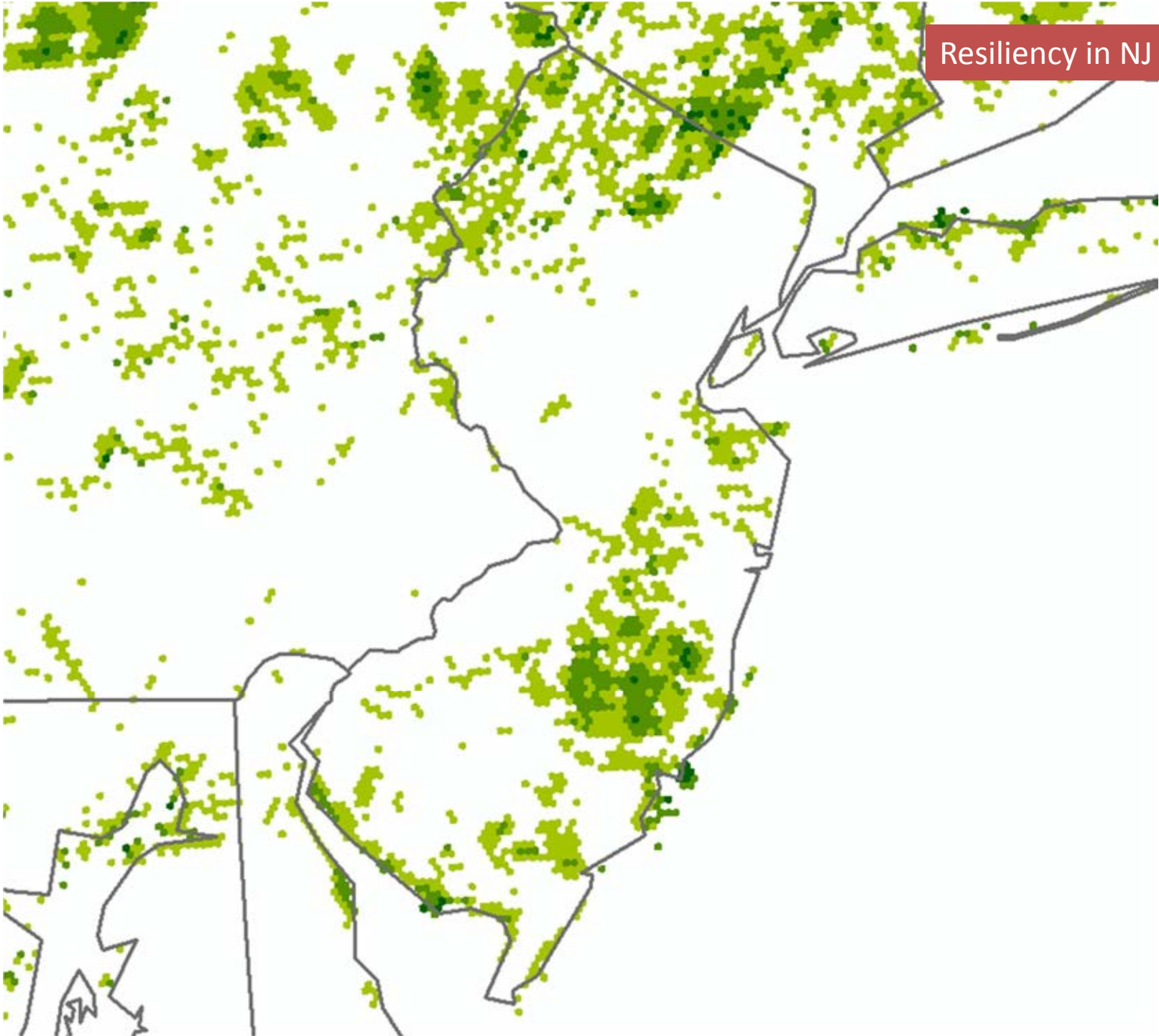
Hypothetical focus areas Resulting from feasibility screen

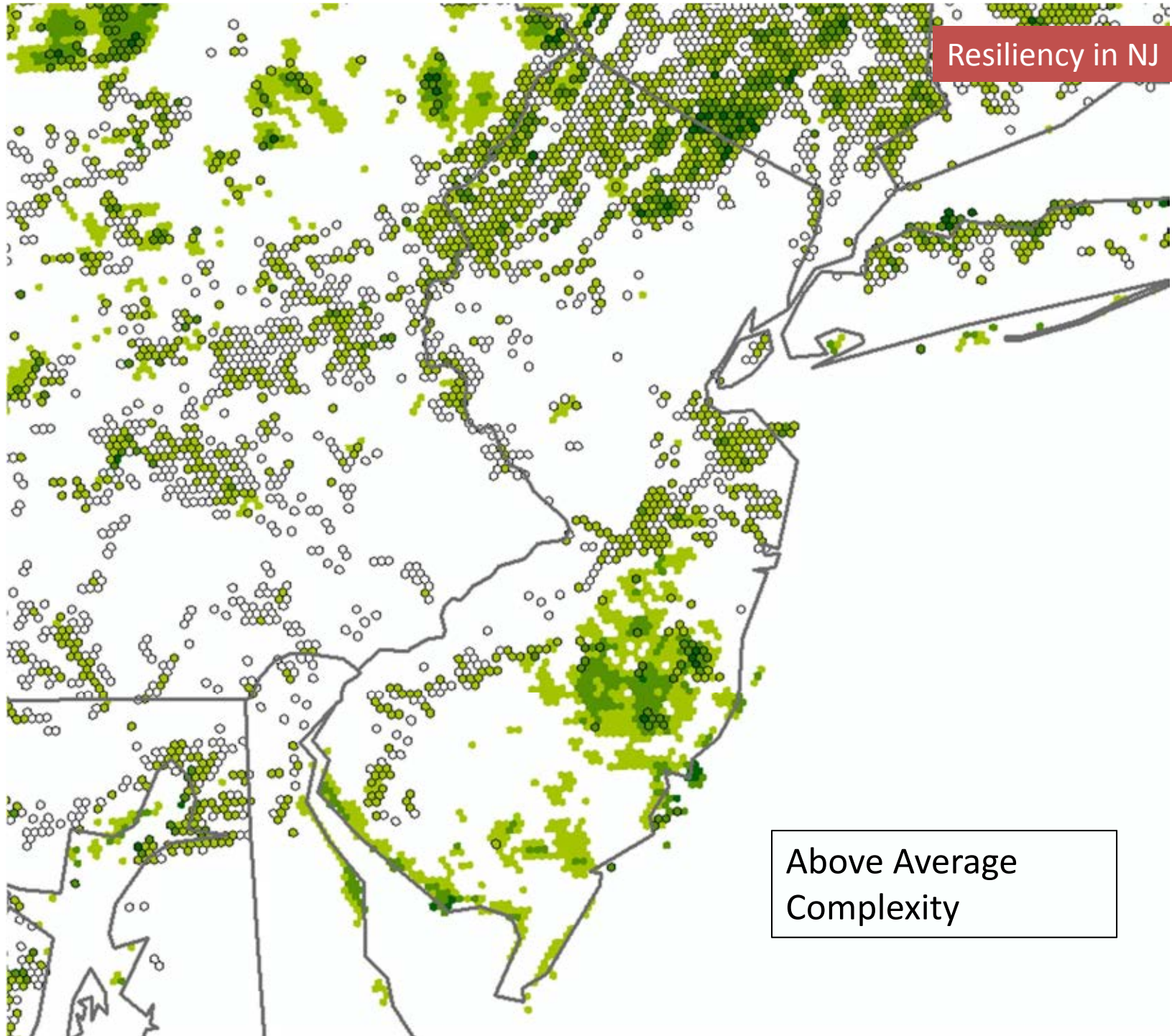




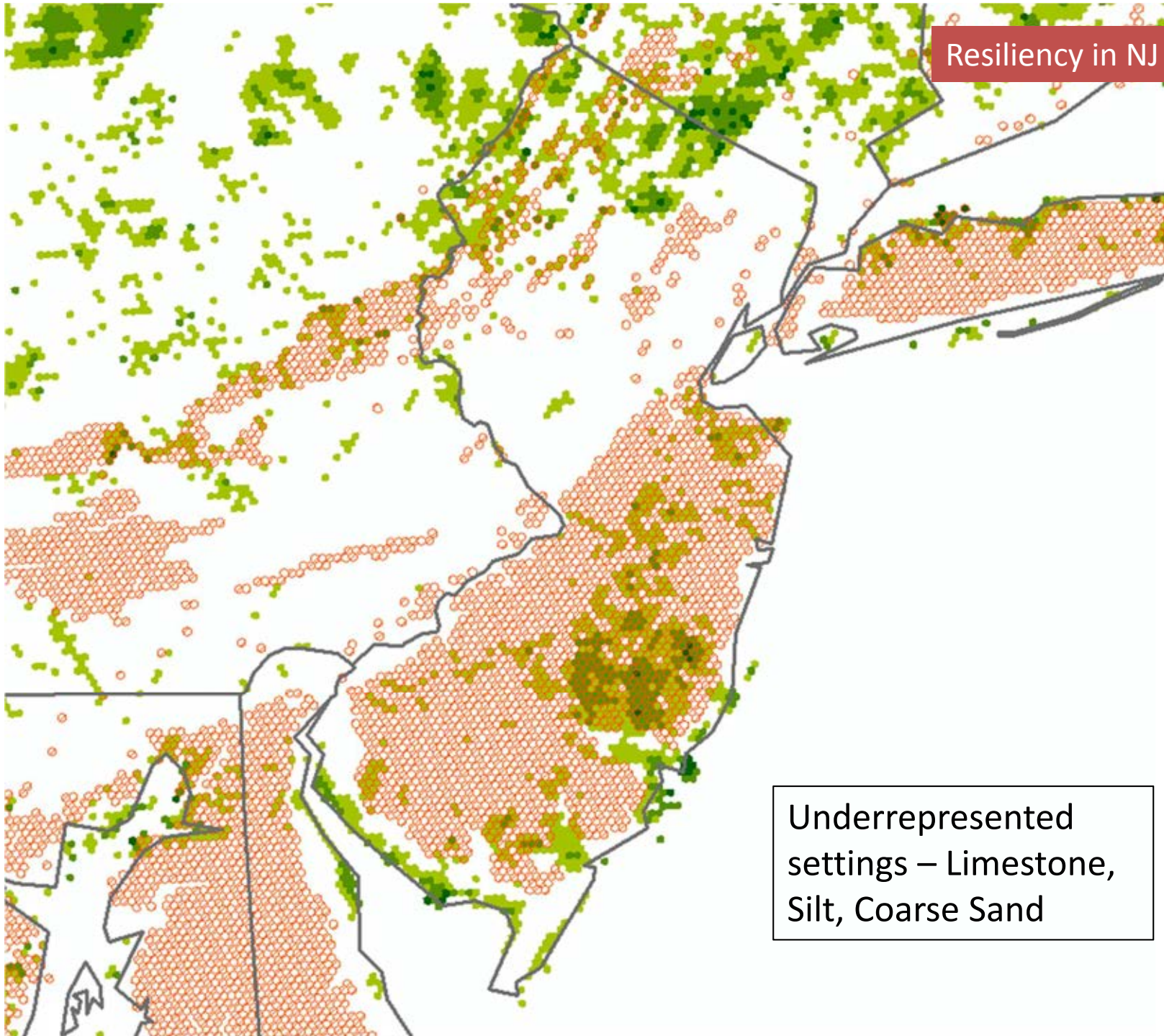


Resiliency in NJ



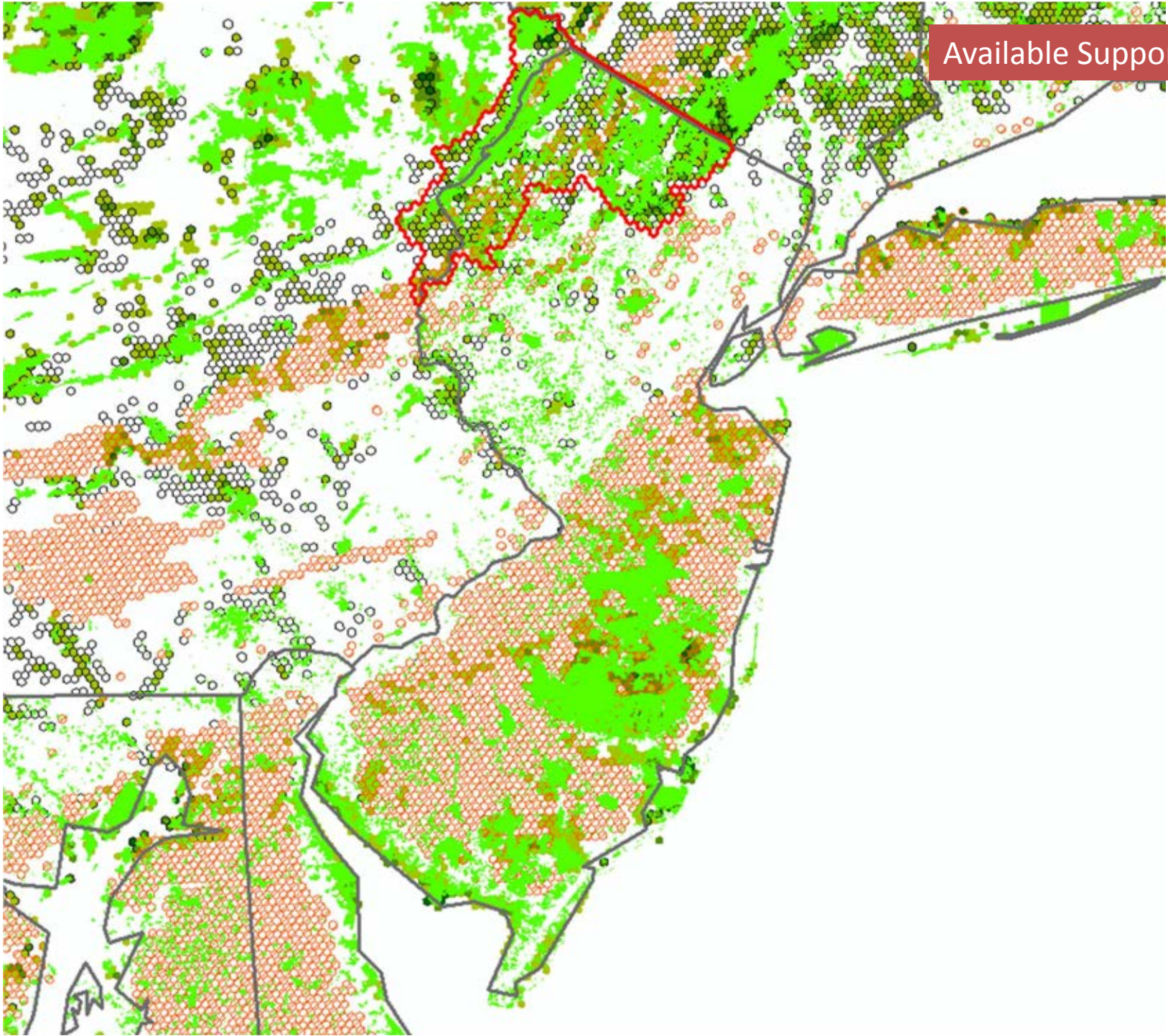


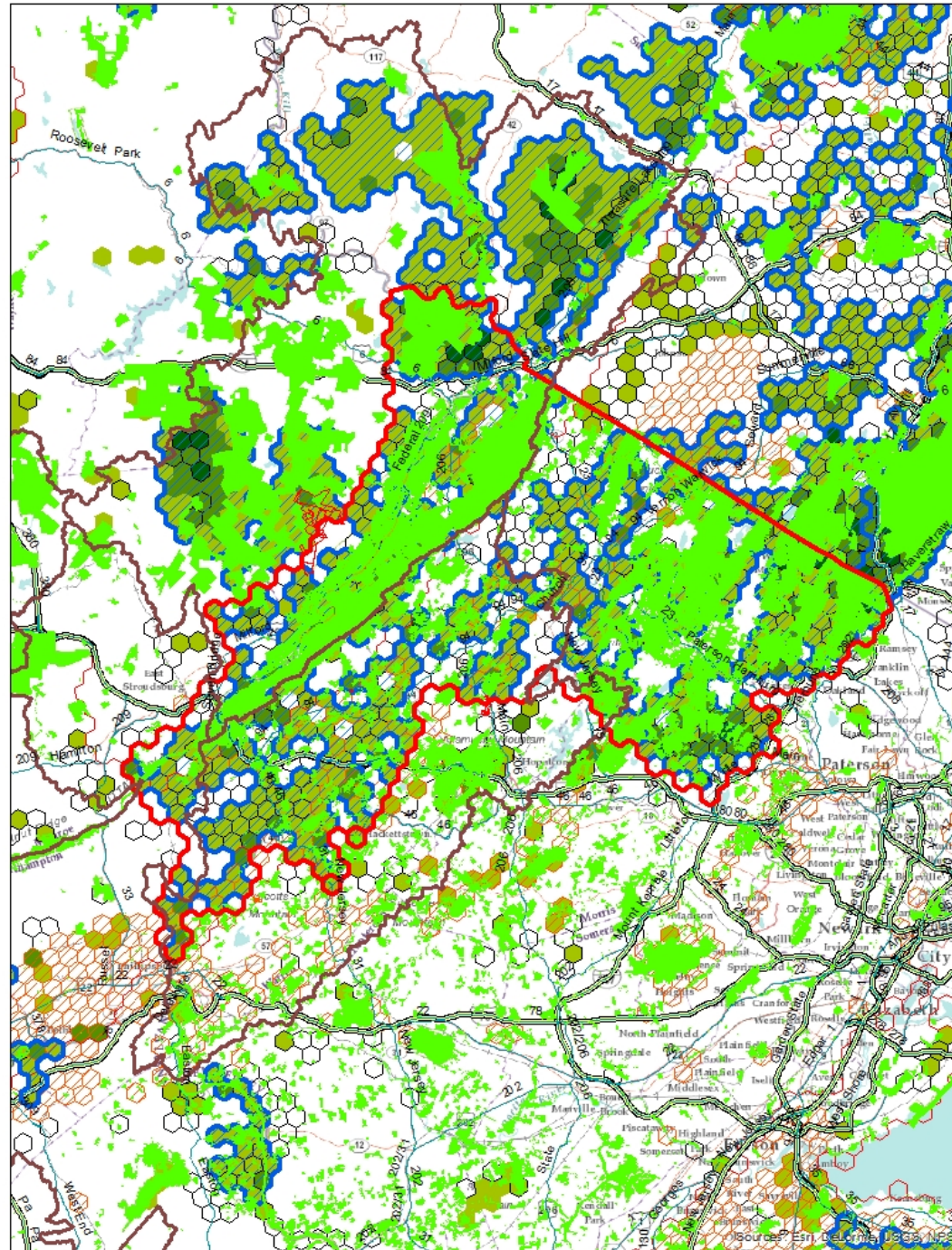
Above Average
Complexity



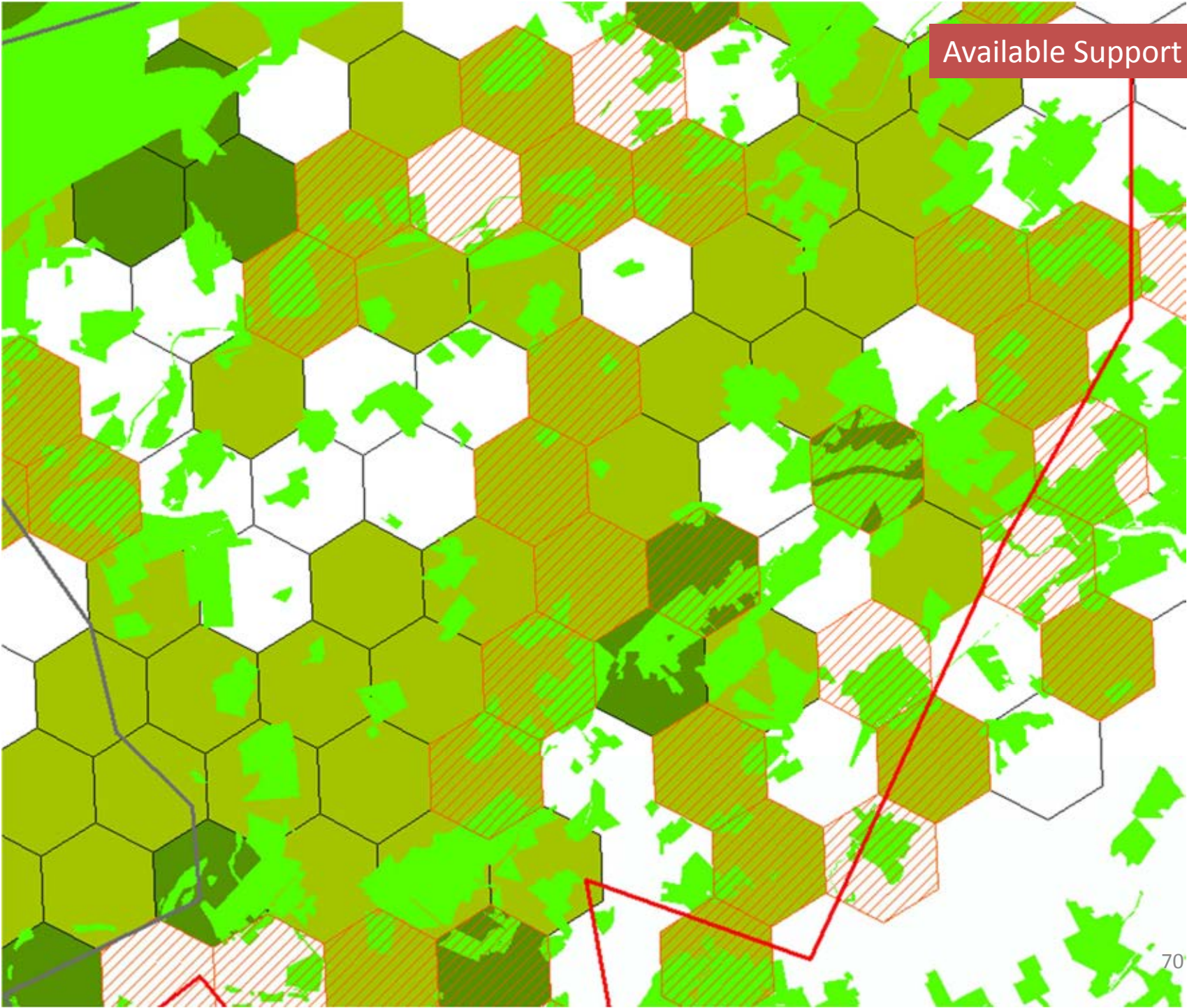
Underrepresented settings – Limestone, Silt, Coarse Sand

Available Support





Available Support



Education and Outreach

1. Ensure the science is accessible
 - Develop guidelines and examples of how to use the data
 - Provide technical assistance as needed
2. Integrate the science into existing conservation planning
 - Work with land trusts and state agencies to identify intersecting priorities
 - Integrate the science into criteria for public funding, as appropriate
 - Work with three to seven land trusts across the region to integrate resiliency into their conservation work
3. Document and communicate about conservation of resilient sites
 - Provide case studies and lessons for conserving resilient sites
 - Consider metrics for evaluating progress towards more resilient landscapes



Questions

- Is your organization integrating climate change considerations into your work now? If so, how?
- Could this science mesh with your priorities and your current work? Are there barriers to using it?
- What resources do land trusts and agencies need to use this science?
- What assistance would you need to begin working with this new science?

