Incentive-Based Cost Sharing

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Incentive (in-'sen-tiv) n. - a reward for a specific behavior, designed to encourage that behavior







CTP Objective

Provide a conceptual look at the positive and negative aspects of implementing an incentive-based approach to cost sharing for the Corps Civil Works Program





Briefing Overview

- David Bucaro • History / Current Policy • Problems
 - • Precedents
 - Approach
 - Brian Rast ---- Proposed Criteria
 - Process

Benefits

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- Potential Concerns
- Recommendation



History / Current Policy

- Water Resources Development Act of 1986
 - Fundamental change in Corps CW Program
 - Reduced federal burden per project
 - Increased non-Federal level of responsibility
 - Promoted stronger partnerships
- Predetermined cost sharing by project purpose
- Requires Cooperation Agreements
 FCSA, PED agreement, PCA





Problems

- Fails to promote projects with national, regional and local significance
- Delays implementation of project features that would otherwise be initiated by solely crediting non-Federal investment after execution of PCA
- Provides few incentives for non-Federal sponsors to invest their resources into programs, plans and regulations that are compatible with Corps missions and provide more sustainable Federal projects
- Penalizes non-Federal sponsors who use their resources in advance of Federal participation by including actions in the without-project condition



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Federal Precedents



Community Rating System (CRS)

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)



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Proposed Approach

- Use existing cost sharing for feasibility and design
- Reduce non-Federal cost share for project implementation based on a set of clear, simple and measurable criteria
- Criteria follow three general categories:
 - Significance
 - Investment
 - Sustainability







Significance Criteria

- Used to credit the local, regional and national importance of a project
 - Existence of threatened/endangered species
 - Evidence of significant cultural resources
 - Presence of significant historic structures
 - Existence of critical habitat
 - Proximity to critical facilities
- Projects with nationally significant resources receive greater cost share reductions
- Provides incentive for sponsors to bring forward significant projects that have inherent value





Investment Criteria

- Used to credit non-Federal sponsors for implementing project features in advance of PCA
- Included in total project cost and applied as part of the non-Federal contribution (similar to LERRDs)
- Can be implemented from reconnaissance through execution of PCA; avoids crediting past investments
- Credits determined through study cost estimates
- Appraisal necessary to ensure that project features were constructed as proposed
- Provides incentive for sponsors to implement features with local resources in advance of Federal funds





Sustainability Criteria

- Used to credit non-Federal sponsors for actions that the Corps cannot directly implement, but which are compatible with Corps missions
 - Creation of setbacks and zoning ordinances
 - Use of renewable energy sources
 - Development of watershed and stormwater management plans
 - Programmatic use of environmentally sensitive pesticides
- Reduces residual risks to the human and natural environment
- Provides incentive for sponsors to invest their resources into programs, plans and regulations that provide more sustainable Federal projects



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Proposed Criteria by CW Business Line











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Coastal Storm Damage Reduction

Significance (S)

- Protects recognized natural coastal areas (coral reefs, barrier islands, wetlands)
- Protects recognized cultural resources
- Protects critical facilities

Investment

- FEMA CRS rating
- Evacuation plan
- Warning system
- Acquisitions
- Flood risk mapping
 - Beach nourishment

Sustainability (S)

- Setbacks / easements
- Zoning restrictions for repetitive flood loss areas
- Strict building permitsAcquisition plan
- Dune protection
- Wetland restoration
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Flood Risk Management

Significance (S)

Protects recognized natural areas
Protects recognized cultural resources
Protects critical facilities

Investment (I)

- FEMA CRS class
- Evacuation plan
- Warning system
- Acquisitions
- Flood risk mapping

Sustainability (S)

- Setbacks / easements
- Zoning restrictions
- Strict building permits
- Levee / dam safety programs
- Watershed management plans
- Low Impact Development
- Smart Growth
- Wetland restoration
- BMPs

Navigation

Significance (S)

Investment

- Market share
- Hinterland
- Critical facilities
- Land-side access improvements
- Beneficial use of dredged material

Sustainability (S)

- Renewable energy sources
- Stormwater management plan
- "Green" infrastructure
- Comprehensive traffic / land use planning
- Regional Sediment Management (RSM)
- BMPs

Ecosystem Restoration

Investment

Significance (S)

- Threatened and Endangered species (T&E)
- Critical habitat
- Essential ecological function

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- Habitat improvements
- Mitigation banking

Sustainability (S)

- Zoning for at-risk habitat
- Water harvesting
- "Green" programs
- Water quality / quantity plans
- Educational amenities
- Research potential
 BMPs

ASSESS RECOMMEND RATE IMPLEMENT VERIFY ESTABLISH





ARRIVE Process

<u>Assess</u> existing attributes using established SIS criteria

Recommend additional creditable non-Federal actions

Rate attribute scales against established SIS metrics

Implement recommended actions by non-Federal sponsor

Verify creditable actions were implemented properly

Establish final cost sharing ratio for project partners





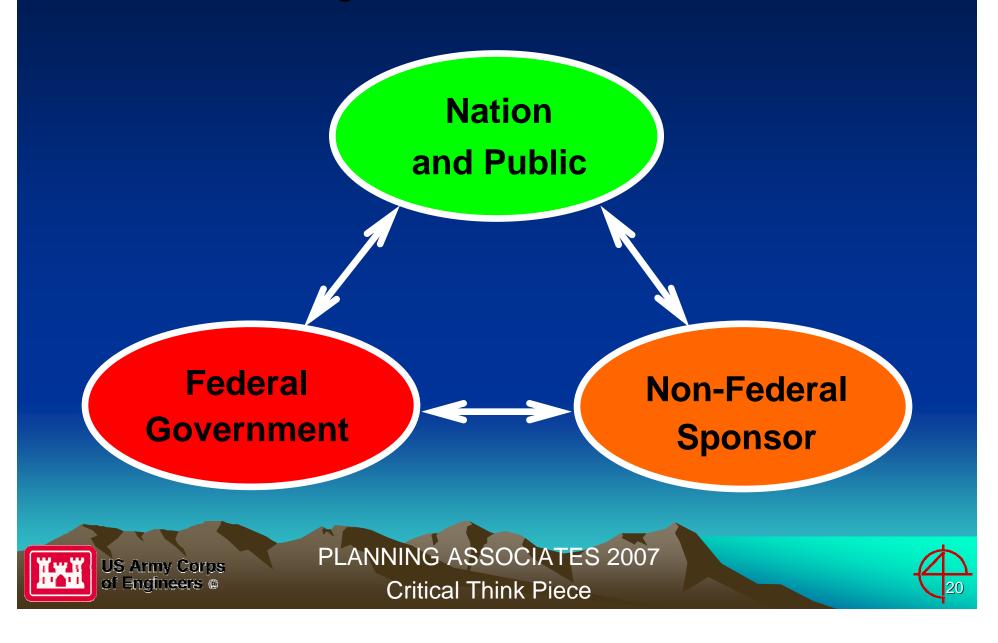
Process Example (Ecosystem Restoration)

SIS Category	Attribute / Action	Metric	Scale of Non-Federal Credit
Significance	T&E (Pallid Sturgeon)	(fed)	
	T&E (Blue Sucker)	(state)	
Investment	Wetland Restoration	(\$)	<u>š</u> š
	Riparian Restoration	(\$)	<u>š</u> <u>š</u>
	Streambank Stabilization	(\$)	5
Sustainability	Sewer Separation	(Y/N)	
	Stormwater Ordinance	(Y/N)	
	Water Harvesting	(Y/N)	





Projected Benefits



Concerns

- Legality
- Federal Budget
- Resource Limitations
- Misuse and Abuse
- Enforcement
- Monitoring

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Recommendations

- Further study
 - Address concerns
 - Assess budgetary impacts
 - Formulate criteria / metrics
- Pilot program
 - Gauge stakeholder acceptability
 - Identify strengths / weaknesses
- Congressional implementation – WRDA authorization







