

Operating Principles for Land Conservation Organizations

Developed by the

Massachusetts Easement Defense Subcommittee*
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PREAMBLE

Conservation restrictions are an important tool for permanently protecting open space, forests, farmland, and other natural resources. Because their provisions are intended to be perpetual, holders of conservation restrictions must provide stewardship that sustains restrictions throughout inevitable changes in ownership and surrounding conditions. Holders must also consider their own longevity as organizations and have the proper policies and systems in place, as well as the financial resources, to uphold their responsibilities to defend CRs against violations.

While each conservation restriction holder is ultimately responsible for defending the restrictions that it holds, we believe that by working together as a land conservation community we will be able to collectively offer a more formidable defense. Our goal is to create the best possible defense to conservation restriction challenges by advising land trusts, municipalities, and state agencies on how to build strong stewardship programs to minimize the likelihood of violations, and on what they can do when they are faced with requests for amendments or violations in the future.

Over the long term, there is little doubt that conservation restrictions (CRs) will be violated and land trusts, municipalities, and state agencies must be prepared to defend these restrictions in a court of law as well as in the court of public opinion. As the number of conservation restrictions increases, the land conservation community as a whole must continue to strengthen its CR stewardship practices. One holder's success or failure may affect not only existing conservation restrictions, but also our ability to conserve land in the future.

The following are operating principles that all land trust, municipalities, and state agencies that hold CRs should seek to implement. The operating principles have received the endorsement of the Steering Committee of the Massachusetts Land Trust Coalition and are drawn from years of land conservation experience. The Massachusetts Easement Defense Subcommittee is compiling and drafting sample policies and instructional materials to assist holders in implementing these recommended operating principles. We hope that by leading by example and helping others to implement these operating principles, conserved land in Massachusetts -- that we have all worked very hard to protect -- will remain protected forever.

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Operating Principles for Land Conservation Organizations

1. For every conservation restriction that a land trust, state agency, or municipality holds, there should be an accurate and complete record on file including the deeds to the fee interest and to the conservation restriction, baseline document report, monitoring reports, and plans of record. The location and boundaries of every CR should be known on the ground and documented in the file; holders are encouraged to share this information with MassGIS and the equivalent of a statewide or regional mapping authority.

Explanation: In order to defend its restrictions, a holder must first know and document the CRs that it holds. It is incumbent upon all land trusts, state agencies, and municipalities to ensure the legal validity of and to protect the conservation values expressed in their CRs. A complete record of title and the condition of the land at conveyance and over time will help CR holders prevent violations, assess problems quickly, and enforce the CR. Sharing location and boundary information of CRs with state and regional mapping authorities will assist in tracking all CRs, and provide broader public awareness of the existence of conserved land throughout the Commonwealth.

2. Land trusts, state agencies, and municipalities should have a baseline documentation report completed at closing for every conservation restriction that they hold and should systematically monitor and prepare monitoring reports for every CR that they hold. Monitoring should occur as often as needed but at least annually.

Explanation: Holders of conservation restrictions cannot effectively monitor future changes in restricted properties if they do not have thorough documentation of the site conditions on the property at the time a restriction is conveyed. Baseline reports compiled contemporaneously with the CR ensure an accurate history of these acquisitions and document the initial conservation values and the intent of the grantor and grantee. A sound baseline report, coupled with regular, systematic monitoring, are the essential components of good conservation restriction stewardship – ensuring that conservation values are documented at the time of the restriction conveyance, that violations are promptly discovered and addressed, and that the purposes of the restriction are upheld. The level of monitoring depends on the facts and circumstances of the particular CR.

3. Regular contact with landowners of CR properties is a critical component of successful stewardship programs.

Explanation: When a land trust, state agency, or municipality accepts a conservation restriction from a landowner, regardless of whether it was donated or sold, the holder has agreed to uphold the purposes of the CR in perpetuity. Since this is a promise that outlives individuals, it is necessary for holders to have ongoing stewardship programs to carry out their perpetual responsibilities. In addition to baseline documentation reports and systematic monitoring, strong collaborative relationships with landowners of CR can minimize and often prevent violations and challenges to CRs. Cultivating landowner relationships helps reduce the risk of violations by (a) fostering trust between the CR holder and the landowner and (b) promoting a better understanding of the specific CR as well as CRs in general. Cultivating relationships is especially important with successive landowners.

4. Land trusts, state agencies, and municipalities should have a written amendment policy ensuring that the conservation purposes of the original CR are protected and that conservation values are maintained or improved.

Explanation: Amendments can be perilous. Inappropriate amendments can diminish the conservation value of the land, jeopardize the holder's status under the IRS regulations or the donor's tax deduction, and undermine the holder's reputation as a protector of land in the community. An amendment policy fosters consistency and fairness in the decision-making process and provides criteria that a holder must

consider when evaluating proposed amendments to ensure that conservation purposes and values are maintained or improved. A well-articulated amendment policy provides guidance to landowners to help reduce frivolous requests for amendments.

5. Land trusts, state agencies, and municipalities should have a written enforcement policy that ensures that conservation purposes and values are maintained and the property restored.

Explanation: An enforcement policy defines the procedures that a conservation restriction holder will follow to ensure that violations are promptly and thoroughly investigated, documented, and acted on in an effective manner that will survive legal scrutiny. Adhering to an enforcement policy ensures that violations are addressed fairly and consistently in light of all circumstances. Such a policy also demonstrates that the conservation restriction holder takes its responsibilities seriously and is prepared to enforce the terms of restrictions against future violations.

6. Land trusts should consider and plan for what entities may receive title to their conservation restrictions in the event of the land trust's dissolution. If dissolution is imminent, a land trust should take affirmative steps to ensure that every CR is assigned or transferred to an appropriate subsequent holder.

Explanation: If land is to be protected forever, the conservation restriction must be enforceable forever. A holder of a CR must plan for the possibility that it may no longer be able to carry out its responsibilities as a holder or that it may eventually dissolve as a nonprofit corporation. In the event that it is no longer able to hold or enforce a CR, a holder's primary concern should be locating a suitable subsequent holder because a judicial distribution of a land trust's assets could result in the land losing its protected status.

7. Land trusts, state agencies, and municipalities should have a stewardship endowment, conservation fund, or other mechanism to cover perpetual conservation restriction monitoring and defense costs.

Explanation: A holder of a conservation restriction has accepted an obligation to uphold the terms of the restriction forever -- a period extending much longer than any individual involved in the transaction. Over the long term, there is a high probability that conservation restrictions will be violated, either intentionally or accidentally. In order to carry out its stewardship obligations and to adequately defend against future violations, it is critical that every holder have the financial resources to adequately carry out its stewardship obligations and defend future violations.

How to Use These Operating Principles: It is the goal of the Massachusetts Easement Defense Subcommittee and the Massachusetts Land Trust Coalition that every land trust and government entity that holds conservation restrictions adopt and implement these operating principles. **If you have questions about them, or questions about stewardship or a CR violation, please contact any of the members listed on page one, or the Chair of the Massachusetts Land Trust Coalition for help.** In addition, we recommend consulting Land Trust Standards and Practices and the Conservation Easement Handbook available from the Land Trust Alliance. The following websites are helpful to locate sample document and policies:

Massland.org

TheTrustees.org/PutnamConservationInstitute.cfm

Massaudubon.org/land

LTA.org/ltanet

UMASS.edu/NREC/land_use/landuse_online_docs.html

Maccweb.org