

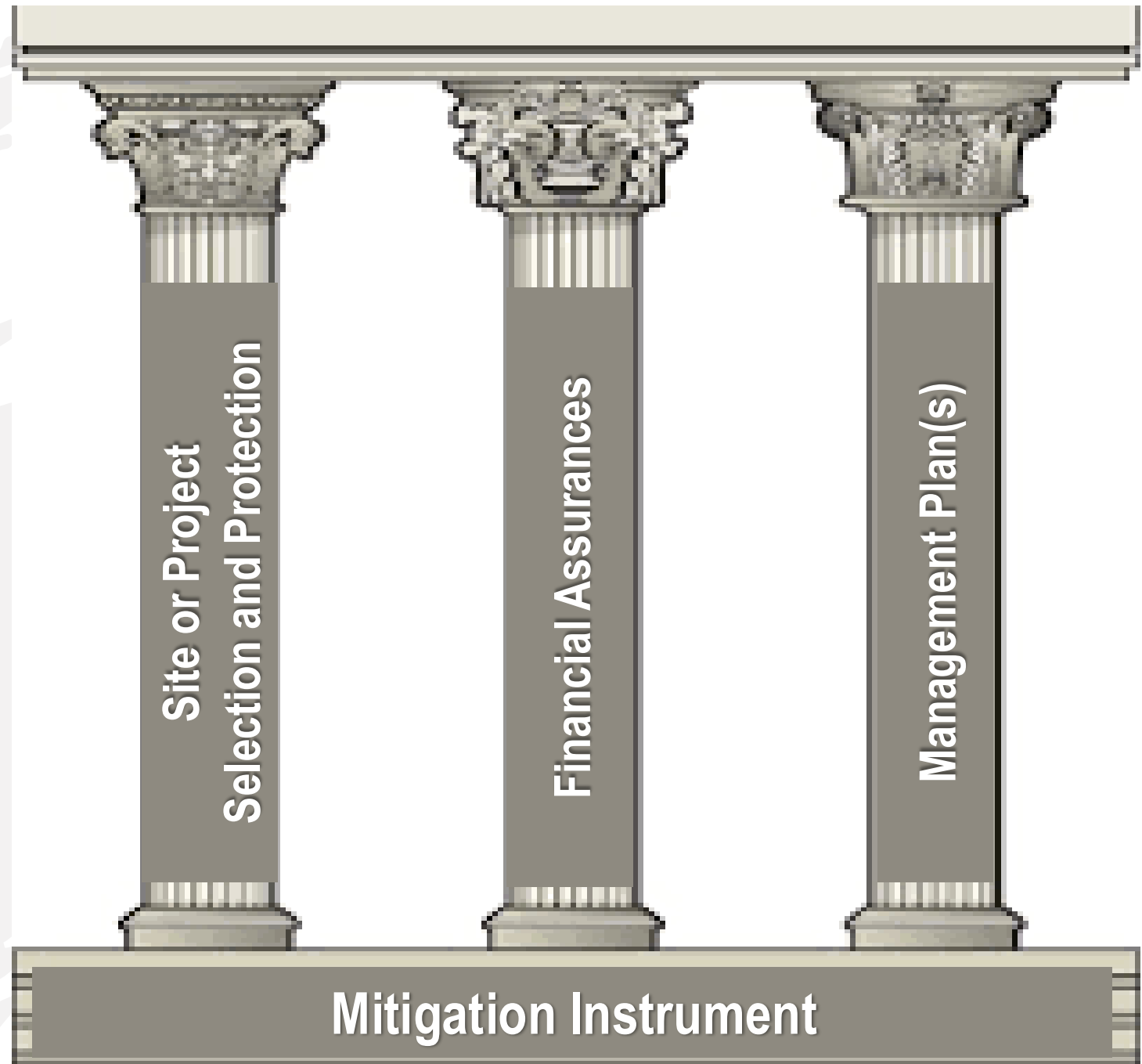
Standards for Good Compensatory Mitigation



Shauna Everett, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Pillars of a good mitigation project:





Mitigation Project Selection Considerations



RECOVERY NEEDS
OF THE SPECIES



THREATS
TO THE SPECIES



FEASIBILITY
OF THE PROJECT



Site Selection - Filtering

Service Area, Permit Compensation Needs

Habitat, Species (Landscape Approach),
Soils/Hydrology/etc.

Regional Linkages/Plans

Land Uses and Regulatory
Feasibility

Real Estate
Rights
/Title



Compensatory Mitigation Mechanisms

Single Party

Proponent Responsible Mitigation (PRM)

Third Party & Other Approaches for Species*

- **Conservation Banking**
- **In Lieu Fee (ILF)**
- Habitat Credit Exchange
- Pre-Listing Mitigation Programs
- Recovery Crediting System (RCS)
- Programmatic ESA Consultation & MOU Approaches

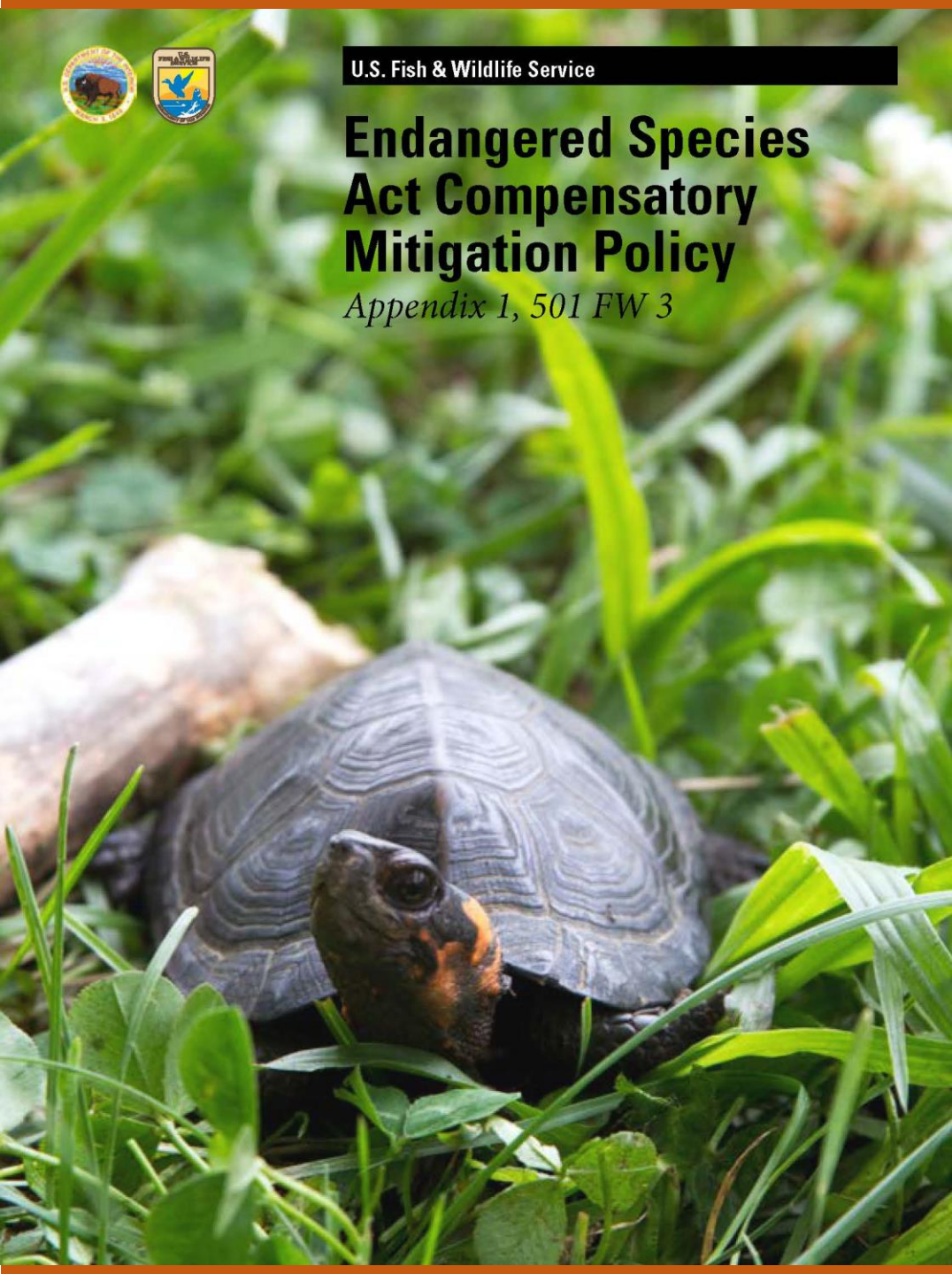
** USFWS gives preference to mitigation projects implemented in advance of impacts to the species. (ESA CMP 2024)*



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Endangered Species Act Compensatory Mitigation Policy

Appendix 1, 501 FW 3



Mitigation Standards:

In Kind for Species

Siting

**Reliable and
Consistent Metrics**

Additionality

**Timing and
Duration**

Durability

**Outcomes &
Accountability**

**Effective
Collaboration**

**Transparency &
Predictability**



USFWS Mitigation Policy 2023

ESA Compensatory
Mitigation Policy
2023

“Pre-Listing”
Mitigation Policy
2018

Recovery Crediting
System Policy
2008

Nat’l Wildlife Refuge
Mitigation Policy
1999

Etc.

Coming in 2024!

USFWS ESA (Proposed) Mitigation Rule



“Mitigation is the grease that makes many development activities consistent with conservation needs of the species.”

- Gary Fraser, Assistant Director, USFWS



California tiger salamander