Ideas for OSW **Mitigation Projects** International Mitigation

Compensatory Mitigation for Offshore Wind Workshop State of the Science July 15, 2024

m

Caleb Spiegel, USFWS





Photo: S. Maddock





## When to Consider International Mitigation?

- Options for Avoidance & Minimization Poorly Understood: Postconstruction → feathering/shut down... expensive; still habitat loss
- *Few Viable Options at Site of Impact:* Limited mitigation options exist at sea w/in development footprints?
- Effectiveness & Efficiency of Actions Can Be Maximized: Biggest measurable benefits may be elsewhere (nesting?)
- **Proven Partnerships and/or Projects Exist:** International threats best addressed through collaboration w/ proven local leads
- In Line w/Regulatory Policy: ESA Compensatory Mitigation Policy (Appendix 1, 501 FW 3) → Calls for Landscape Approach..."Best conservation outcome...may not be an offset of the same habitat type or ecological attribute". NOTE: international work not mentioned in policy



### International Conservation & NRDA Deep Water Horizon\*

# • Apr/May2010: 210M gallons into Gulf of Mexico

- Oil Pollution Act (1990)  $\rightarrow$  Damage Assmt  $\rightarrow$  field data  $\rightarrow$  models  $\rightarrow$ up to 100K birds/100 spp  $\rightarrow$  basis for...
- 2016 BP Settlement = \$8.1B
- 13 restoration types for birds

### \*Differences from OSW:

- Regulatory authority
- Data & Injury calculation
- Fixed mitig. cost / timeframe

### • 2023 Open Ocean TIG Restoration Plan 3

- All species injured at sea  $\rightarrow$  restore ~15 spp.
- 7 preferred alternatives  $\rightarrow$  \$26M over ~8 years - 6 of 7 projects outside of U.S.
- International Projects
- Highest likelihood of success (nest habitat restoration)
- Proven partners/existing projects
- Robust reporting and success measurement; adaptive



Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment Open Ocean Trustee Implementation Group

Final Restoration Plan 3 and Environmental Assessment: Birds

September 2023



## International Options for OSW?\*

- Measurable threats outside
- U.S. during critical stages:
- **Roseate Tern:** Powerline collisions in Brazil during winter
- **Red Knot**: wintering habitat loss & change; pollution; hunting in S. America
- Piping Plover: Disturbance & winter habitat loss in Bahamas
- Black-capped Petrel: nest habitat loss, collisions, & predation in Hispanola
- International threats/actions in conservation plans
- Viable partnerships & ongoing projects (US agreements with Governments, NGOs, Universities)







### A PERILOUS JOURNEY

The red knot faces threats across the Western

#### HABITAT LOSS & DISTURBANCE

In the U.S. and abroad, coastal areas continue to be development. Human disturbance can keep the red knot from effectively preparing for its long journey.