

An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The water is clear blue, and the coral is a mix of brown and yellow. Several small fish are visible swimming around the coral.

# **IMPROVING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATE COMPENSATORY MITIGATION:**

**Where we were, where we are, and  
where we are heading...**

# What do we mean by Coral Reef Compensatory Mitigation...

**Mitigation** - Projects that attempt to offset lost ecosystem services from impacts associated with permitted activities which can not be avoided.



- **Limitations** - Although necessary for managing sustainable growth and resource use, and in some cases may offset a portion of lost services, these projects are not sufficient to replace reef ecosystems and should not be viewed as such.

- **Examples / Opportunities**

- **Deployment of boulder or artificial structures (SE FL)**

- **Contributions to conservation projects**

- **Mooring buoy programs**

- **Coral nursery programs**



# Where we are...

- **Many mitigation projects:**
  - **Are insufficient to replace lost ecological services**
  - **Do not include criteria which allow success to be defined or determined**
  - **Do not include appropriate monitoring efforts - data types, sample size, and duration**  
(US FWS 2004, Thanner et al. 2006, Moulding 2011, Gilliam et al. in prep)
- **Agency recognition that ensuring full compliance with the 2008 USACE/EPA mitigation rule is difficult.**



# Where we are...

Currently there is limited understanding of ecological services, recovery times, recovery trajectories, and recovery (equilibrium) states which has contributed to:

- Insufficient effort during project planning to thoroughly evaluate potential lost ecological services
- Insufficient budgets (and political will) for appropriate impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation
- Difficulty identifying appropriately scaled mitigation efforts/activities

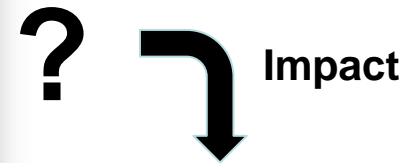
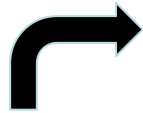
Recognition of these issues and the importance of addressing them has led, in part, to the SEFCRI LAS NOAA/FL DEP reef recovery and mitigation project



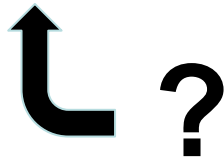
# SE FL Reef Recovery and Mitigation Project

**Objective:** Evaluate reef resource 'recovery' and potential equilibrium states which maybe used in assisting with determining proper compensatory mitigation for coral reef injury

Permitted Activity



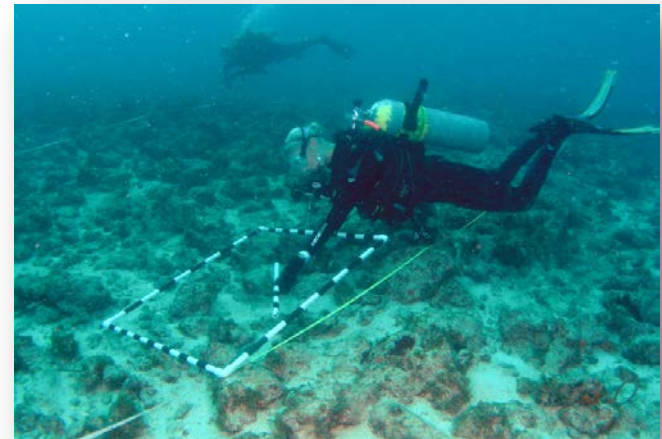
Recovery



# SE FL Reef Recovery and Mitigation Project

## Conclusions:

1. Very long 'recovery' times for impact sites and boulder piles to return lost services
2. Different recovery (equilibrium) states - impact sites and boulders piles may never replace lost stony coral and gorgonian species and size class distributions
3. Physical structure may be a limiting factor for 'recovery' - impact sites have greater % cover of rubble and boulders create much different habitat than natural reef



An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The water is clear blue, and the coral is various shades of brown and orange. Small fish are visible swimming around the coral. The image is partially obscured by a white curved shape on the left side of the slide.

## Where we are (hopefully) heading....

- 1. Better coral reef protection and recognition of the true costs of losing their ecological services (Executive Order 13089 – Task Force)**
- 2. Greater emphasis (time and funds) up front during project planning on impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation**
- 3. Greater commitment to learning more about coral reef resources, their ecological and economic services, and recovery times, trajectories, and equilibrium states**
- 4. Greater commitment to proposing and evaluating potential mitigation projects/initiatives which can be appropriately scaled to offset lost services**

# Recommendations to USCRTF :

## 1. Establish communication standards with state and federal resource trustees requiring:

- Approval of all compensatory mitigation and monitoring plans which appropriately represent the resource, are statistically robust, and include performance / success criteria
- Assurance that actual compensatory mitigation and monitoring costs be included in budgets and include contingency mitigation and monitoring.

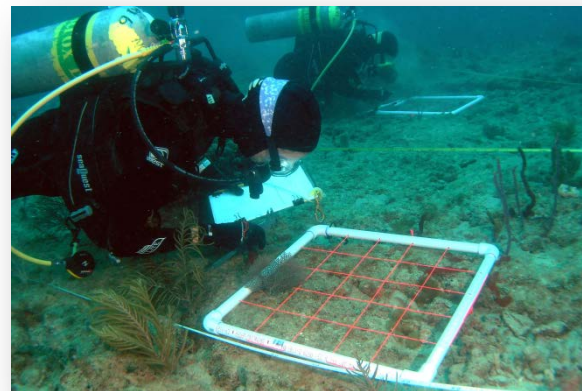




# Recommendations to USCRTF :

## 2. Establish national standard conditions for all projects :

- Define and require impact minimization prior to project initiation
- Develop survey and monitoring protocols which actually collect data types at appropriate ecological, geographical and temporal scales
- Develop project success criteria or guidance on how to measure mitigation project outcomes



## Recommendations to USCRTF :

- 3. Create a suite of compensatory mitigations options which include appropriate scaling and associated costs - Compensatory Mitigation Options Guam September 2010 Workshop.**
- 4. Develop guidance for and ensure that cost benefit analyses used by decision makers include accurate and current ecosystem valuations.**

