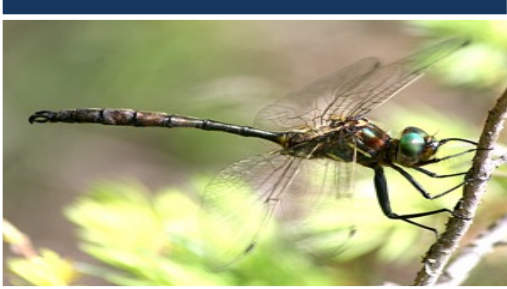


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's perspective on ESA pilot projects



Irvin Huang U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services, Headquarters



Outline

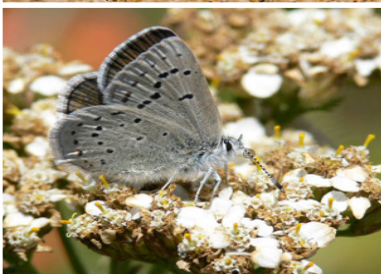
1. Background
2. Thoughts on EPA's ESA initiatives
3. Mitigation measure considerations
4. Next steps for ESA mitigations



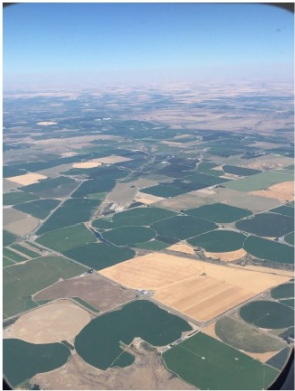
Mitigation measures in consultations

Major components of national pesticide consultations

- In many cases, good conservation measures are what get us to ‘no jeopardy’ opinions
- In addition to avoiding jeopardy, reduce take and broadly minimizes adverse impacts to listed species




Biological and Conference Opinion on the Registration of Malathion Pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act



Prepared by:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Program, Headquarters
February 28, 2022

Label changes



**MALATHION
57 EC**

Organophosphate Insecticide

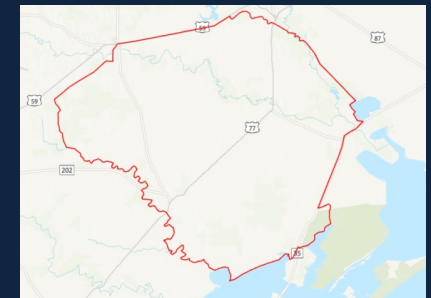
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Malathion*	57.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS**	43.00%
TOTAL	100.00%

*O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate.
**This product contains xylene range aromatics.
Contains 5 pounds of Malathion per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Species-specific measures



Challenges to mitigation

We need to develop measures that are feasible, flexible, and easy to implement

Currently applying lessons learned from individual consultations (e.g., malathion, Enlist One/Enlist Duo)

Need to be more efficient to make meaningful progress



EPA's ESA initiatives

FWS expects numerous benefits will come from these initiatives

- More efficient consultations
- Increased consistency and regulatory certainty

Expect numerous benefits to users as well

- Insight into the federal process
- Reduced need for additional requirements related to specific consultations in the future
- Opportunity for early feedback



Feasibility

Can applicators implement measures and still achieve their goals?

Ways to think about feasibility:

- Offer choices accommodating different situations
- Recognize possible geographic differences in implementation
- Acknowledge and provide credit for existing mitigations
- Be consistent and predictable



Partners and stakeholders

FWS relies on the perspectives and expertise of our partners to develop feasible mitigation measures

Primarily work with EPA and technical registrants

- Acknowledge there is a wealth of information from other stakeholders, including state agencies and organizations



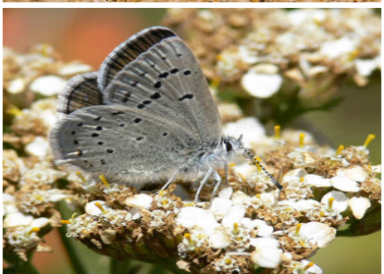
Defining stakeholder collaborations

How should all the different stakeholders be involved?

- Inform the feasibility of mitigation measures
- Education and outreach – interface those that actually have to carry out these measures
 - Licensing, training, funding
 - Educate applicators on mitigation measures
 - how to mitigate, why mitigate

Can we nurture and facilitate positive feedback loops?

- Not sure what these collaborations will look like yet – hope to define as we continue engaging with each other



Strategies for implementing measures

Organizing through conservation programs

- Flexible framework – emphasis on adaptive management
 - Growth through iteration and feedback
 - Ensure the conservation plan reflects the most up to date knowledge and understanding of mitigation measure efficacy and feasibility





Questions?
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