
Mitigation That Works

Regulatory & Process Framework

Mitigation Optimization:

- Is there a way to leverage the scientific work being conducted via various planning efforts to improve mitigation effectiveness?

Figure 1. Conventional Permitting Process

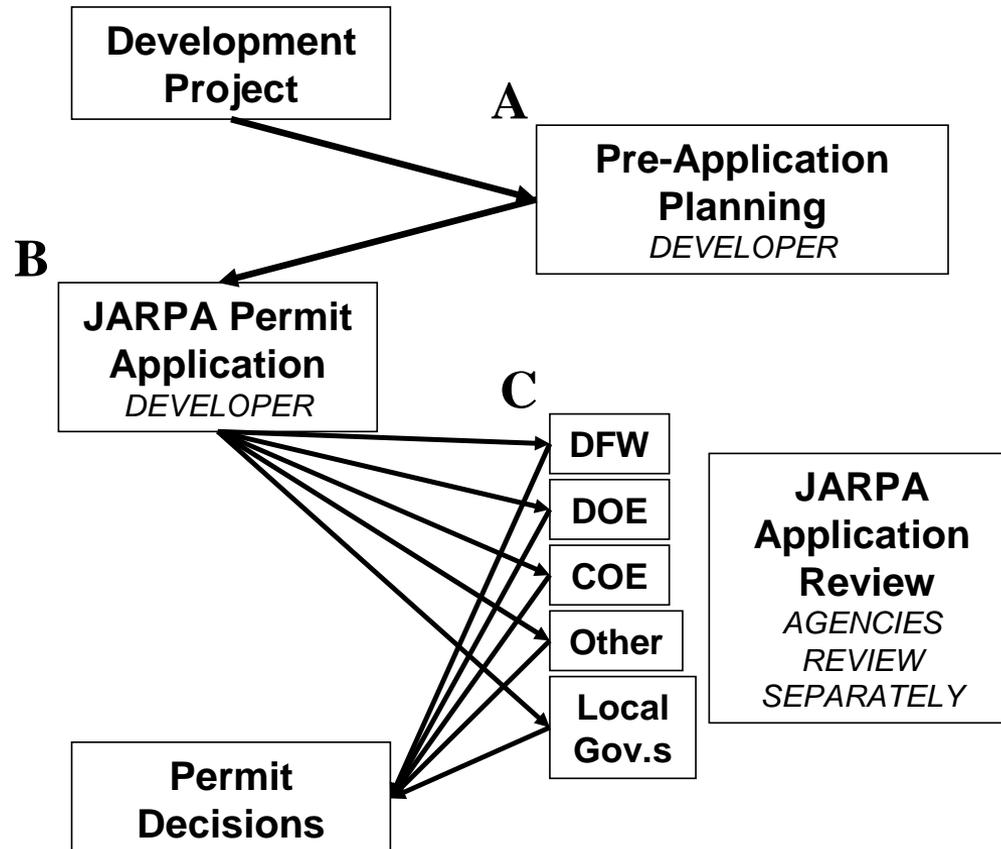
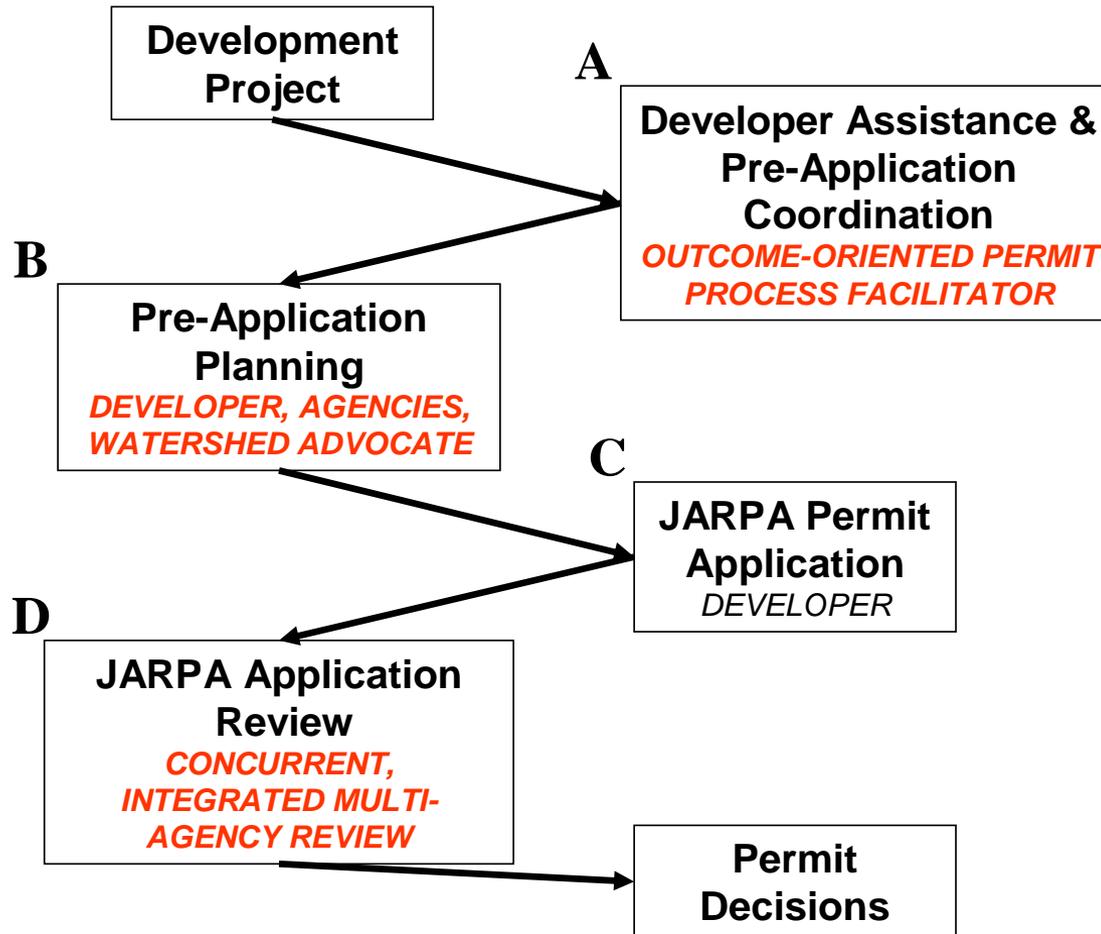


Figure 2. Mitigation Optimization Alternative



Mitigation Optimization Recommendations:

- Online JARPA
- Skilled OPA case managers to aid coordination
- MAP Team
- Tools like banking & characterization
- Watershed plan projects to mitigate development impacts
- State ILF program with appropriate statutory basis

Shared Strategy:

- Identify off-site mitigation prior to permitting
- Encourage sites that benefit more than one resource
- Draw on science work of watershed plans
- Meet regulatory mandates by selecting sites with highest benefit to affected resources

TPEAC

- Transportation projects support GMA and help implement local and statewide plans – but the environmental review is the primary venue for consideration of environmental impacts.
- Coordinate transportation planning with environmental and land use planning at all levels, so that transportation projects avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts, reduce conflict and delay, and ensure that permitting decisions are more coordinated, & streamlined.

TPEAC Recommendations:

- Develop statewide or regional environmental plans
- Involve resource agencies in land use and transportation planning
- Consider SEPA non-project analysis for planning level
- Improve cumulative effects analysis
- Refine alternative and advance mitigation policies and initiatives
- Use ORA leadership to improve permitting

RCW 90.74

- On site mitigation, in kind may provide fewer benefits than innovative mitigation.
- Innovative mitigation can take longer take be uncertain and cost more.
- Innovative measures are authorized when timed, designed, and located to provide equal or better functions and values.
- Local governments authorized to accommodate the goals of this chapter.