Slide 19: Recovery Plan Implementation
The ESA also requires that recovery plans be implemented.

Slide 20: Recovery Plan Implementation
Section 4(f) of the ESA requires both development **and implementation** of recovery plans.

How do we implement a recovery plan?

The best recovery plan in the world won't help a species if it isn't applied.

Neither the Fish and Wildlife Service nor the National Marine Fisheries Service have the resources, expertise, or authorities to fully implement recovery plans by themselves.

Fortunately, we have a lot of help. Other Federal agencies, such as BLM, non-Federal agencies, the States, the Territories, private landowners, Native American tribes, and non-governmental groups all play their part. Within the Act, Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 offer avenues to enhance cooperation in endangered species conservation. Think of how these sections facilitate cooperative recovery as you continue through this course.

Slide 21: Recovery Plan Implementation
Recovery plans are grounded in science. Intensive, pro-active planning is the name of the game. Recovery implementation requires applying creativity and adaptability to put that science and planning on the ground.

Slide 22: Recovery Plan Implementation
We rely heavily on outreach, partnerships, and coordination among programs and agencies. Tools such as habitat management, regulations, and policy all have roles in implementation. Regular monitoring and assessment are required. We'll discuss all of them later in this module.

Slide 23: Recovery Plan Implementation
We put recovery plans into practice with both internal and external partners. Obviously programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service and other Interior Department programs affect the recovery of listed species. A Federal fish hatchery may propagate listed fish or mussels. Our habitat conservation and "Partners for Fish and Wildlife" programs work with landowners to restore habitat. The Bureau of Land Management fences certain lands to protect the habitat of listed species.

A State natural heritage program might apply Endangered Species Act Section 6 dollars to prescribe fires on priority conservation lands. The world's expert on endemic fishes might receive a Fish and Wildlife Service grant to conduct status surveys. Volunteers survey sea turtle nesting beaches to protect nests and estimate populations. A private utility might fund research into a rare fish's basic life history in a river it alters for power production.

There are many ways partners help us implement recovery plans.

Slide 24: Recovery Plan Implementation

We use species and habitat management tools to address those internal and external factors that, for whatever reason, prevent a species from recovering to robust self-sufficiency.

Species management – or population restoration tools – addresses limiting factors that aren't related to habitat. Active management of a species might include predator control, harvest restrictions, and prevention of disease. Augmentation or re-establishment of a population through captive or artificial propagation can be another management tool.

Habitat management tools help us diminish the limiting factors that are habitat-related: these might include prescribed burns, invasive species control, and enhancement and restoration through the removal of a dam for fish passage or development of wildlife corridors. Purchase of land and conservation easements is another habitat management tool.

Let's turn to another set of tools – regulations and policy.