

### **Slide 35: Post-Delisting Monitoring**

### **Slide 36: Post-Delisting Monitoring**

Delisting returns management of a species to the states in which it was found. The Endangered Species Act deems there is no further need for Federal management.

However, the ESA requires us to monitor the status of every recovered species for not less than five years. This monitoring is designed to ensure that a species doesn't decline once the protections of the Act are removed.

The phrase "not less than five years" acknowledges that five years may be too short a span of time to evaluate accurately the post-delisting status and trends of some species. Sea turtles, for example, have generations that span decades and breeding numbers that fluctuate annually. Five years is far too short to assess long term trends in species status.

### **Slide 37: Post-Delisting Monitoring**

Since delisting returns management to the States and other agencies, funding of monitoring becomes a shared responsibility.

### **Slide 38: Post-Delisting Monitoring**

If post-delisting monitoring or other evidence shows a significant deterioration in a species' status or an increase in threats because those protections of the Act have been removed, our agencies may relist a delisted species. It's done under an emergency listing process in Section 4.

So far, that's not been necessary. This suggests that recovery programs for delisted species have been successful in restoring them to long-term self-sufficiency in the wild.

### **Slide 39: It's Exercise Time**

When you're ready, please begin Exercise 10 on the next slide. You'll be presented with some questions that will assess how well you've mastered our discussion of recovery planning and implementation.

Once you've finished, continue to Exercise 11. In the scenarios presented, you'll review a recovery plan and assess whether all of the required elements as specified under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act are there.

Then join me for the conclusion of this module.