



# MITIGATION SEQUENCE

When adverse impacts to dunes and dune vegetation are proposed, a **Mitigation Plan** must be submitted to the local government and GLO as part of a Beachfront Construction Certificate and Dune Protection Permit application. The Mitigation Plan must show how the following steps, called the **Mitigation Sequence**, will be followed:

## 1 AVOIDANCE

Avoiding the negative effects on dunes and dune vegetation altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.

**Example:** locating the construction in an area where critical dunes and dune vegetation are not located, if possible.

## 2 MINIMIZATION

Minimizing negative effects on dunes and dune vegetation by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action.

**Example:** reducing the size of the area that will be impacted, if possible.

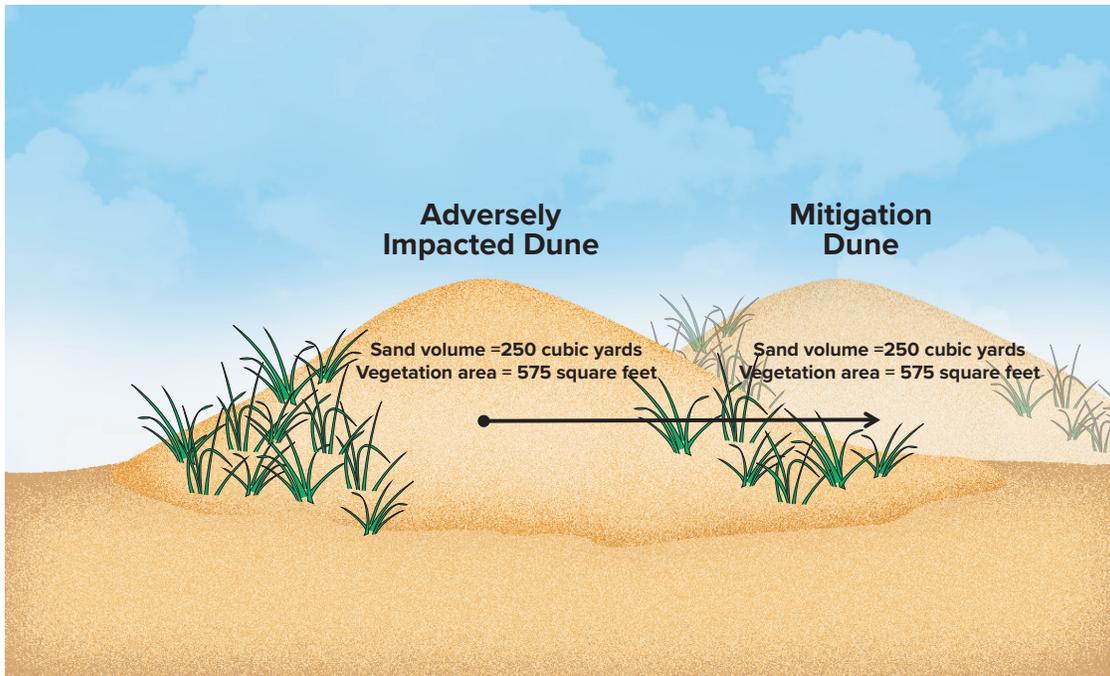
## 3 MITIGATION

Repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring affected dunes and dune vegetation.

## 4 COMPENSATION

Replacing or providing substitute dunes and dune vegetation, either on-site or off-site.





If adverse impacts to dunes and dune vegetation have been **(1)** avoided and **(2)** minimized as much as possible, then the impacts must be accounted for by either repairing or restoring the damaged dunes and dune vegetation in a **mitigation** project or providing substitute dunes and dune vegetation in a **compensation** project.

The volume of dunes and square footage of dune vegetation in a mitigation or compensation project must be **the same as or more** than the volume and square footage that are proposed to be damaged or adversely impacted. This is called 1: 1 mitigation.

The location, contour (shape), volume (amount of sand), elevation (height of the dunes), vegetative cover, and sand quality of the dunes in mitigation and compensation projects must be similar to the naturally formed dunes in the area.