



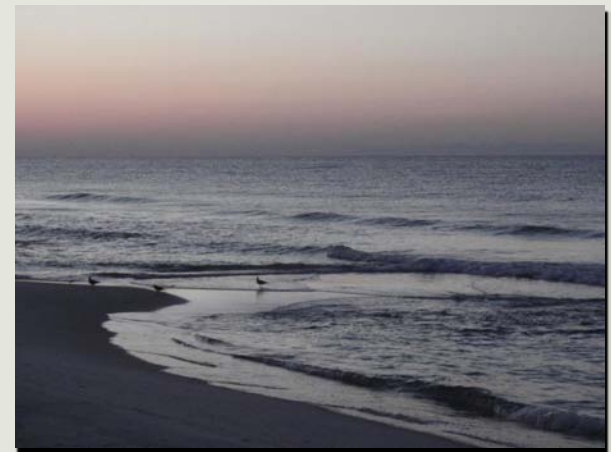
Environmental Contaminants Spill Program





Environmental Contaminants Program

- Role: Technical advisors on minimizing the effects and rehabilitation of fish, wildlife and associated habitat during and after a ship spill.
- Staff
 - 85 – Environmental Contaminants nationwide
 - 53 – Natural Resource Damage Assessment
 - 11 – Other funding sources (e.g., EPA, DOI)
- Typical Response – One to 10 FWS personnel
- However, Deepwater Horizon response
 - 3,100 Deployments and Details
 - 1,700 Unique Service Employees
 - 541,000 Hours
 - 20% of entire Service Workforce
 - Oct. 2011 – 22 personnel deployed





FWS Responsibilities

Before

- Contingency planning, training, and coordination exercises of FWS staff
- Knowledge and mapping of local resources and sensitive ecological areas

During

- Support to response agencies (Coast Guard, EPA)
- Wildlife (birds, reptile, fish and mammals) protection & rescue
- Oversight of wildlife rehabilitators
- ESA Section 7 consultation
- Assess injuries to trust resources
- Employee safety

After

- Assess injuries to trust resources
- Restore fisheries and wildlife habitats and populations
- Evaluate planning and training of staff and contractors



FWS Spill Response

- FY09
 - 16,346 Spill Reports Received
 - 928 Required Follow Up
- Kalamazoo River Spill, MI - Pipeline
- Romeoville Pipeline, IL – Pipeline
- Bosque del Apache Train Derailment, NM – Train Accident
- South Dakota Train Derailment, SD – Train Accident





Endangered Species Consultation- FWS Primary Government Agency

- Are listed endangered species present?
 - Avoid direct "take" of listed species
 - Avoid indirect "take" by habitat modification
 - Resource at Risk (RAR) positions
- Initiate emergency consultation
- Issue incidental take permits
- Conclude consultation



Photo: Ryan Hagerty, USFWS



Migratory Bird Coordination - FWS Primary Government Agency

- Recover and triage sick birds
 - limits predation, secondary poisoning, and public nuisance
- Establish rehabilitation operations
- Keep new birds from coming into contact with spill
- Recover dead birds
 - prevents secondary poisoning, disease spread & creation of attractive nuisances
 - public concern



Black skimmer nest



National Wildlife Refuges

FWS managed habitat areas

- ▣ 555 NWRs, > 150 mil acres
- ▣ 159 coastal refuges
- ▣ 152 tidally influenced refuges
- ▣ Oiled wildlife and shorelines
- ▣ Debris and waste
- ▣ Impacts from response activities



Delta NWR, LA



FWS Service Response to Ship Spills (1986- Present)

• Apex Houston Spill, CA	February 1986	20k crude oil
• Nestucca, WA	December 1988	230k gal No. 6 fuel oil
• Exxon Valdez, AK	March 1989	11M gal crude oil
• American Trader, CA	February 1990	416k gal crude oil
• S.S. Luckenbach, CA	~ 1992	457k gal bunker fuel
• Jin Shiang Fa, Rose Atoll	October 1993	100k gal oil
• M/V Citrus, AK	February 1996	Unk. volume heavy oil
• North Cape, MA	April 1996	828k heating oil
• Cape Mohican, CA	October 1996	40k gal fuel oil
• M/V Kuroshima, AK	November 1997	39k gal oil
• M/V Kure	November 1997	4.5k gal fuel oil
• New Carissa, OR	February 1999	70k gal bunker C
• Stuyvesant	September 1999	2k fuel oil
• Bouchard/B-120, MA	April 2003	98k gal No. 6 fuel oil
• Athos Spill, DE	November 2004	265k gal crude oil
• Selendang, AK	December 2004	350k bunker & diesel fuel
• Cosco Busan, CA	November 2007	58k fuel oil
• Barge DM 932, LA	July 2008	420k gal oil



Spill: M/V *Kuroshima* Spill, AK

- ▣ Date: Nov. 26, 1997
- ▣ Hazard: 39K gals oil
- ▣ Injury: Seabirds, salmon, shellfish
vegetation
- ▣ Settlement: \$710,000





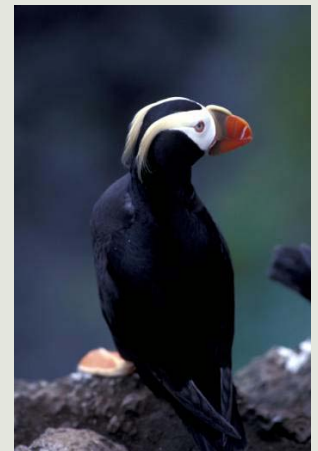
Restoration: Alaska Maritime NWR

■ RESTORATION ACTION:

- Removed arctic foxes from Avatanak Island, Alaska Maritime NWR to restore seabirds

■ BENEFITS:

- Increase breeding ducks, especially green-winged teal
- >4-fold increase in cormorants & gulls
- Pigeon guillemots increased 139 to >200 birds
- New colony of tufted puffins & #s doubled
- New nesting colony of bank swallows
- Black oystercatchers likely breeding





Spill: *Jin Shiang Fa* Spill, Rose Atoll, Am. Samoa

- ▣ Date: Oct. 1993
- ▣ Hazard: 100K gals oil
- ▣ Injury: Coralline algae, inverts: clams
- ▣ Settle: \$1,450,000





Restoration: Rose Atoll NWR

RESTORATION ACTION:

Removed ~115mT of
metallic debris from fore
reef & reef crest & 2mT of
other debris from lagoon

BENEFITS:

Debris removal allowing protective
coralline algal reef to recover &
protect Rose Island for 12 nesting
seabird & 2 sea turtle species





New Cost Documentation and Indirect Rate

- A consistent approach throughout the FWS
- Eliminates bio-day rates
- Does not include regional specific fixed rates
- Calculated from financial system
- Indirect costs are calculated based on the direct work/costs being performed across the Service in support of the incident





Example of Cost Documentation-Summary



United States Fish and Wildlife Service Cost Documentation Sample NRDAR Case 10/1/2010 Through 12/31/2010

Cost Category	Amount
Labor	\$1,769,511.52
Travel	\$486,627.44
Contracts	\$2,016,124.02
Supplies and Equipment	\$21,422.57
Vehicles	\$4,613.32
FWS Indirect Support	\$909,176.67
Total Cost for Billing Period	\$5,207,475.54



Questions

