

WILDLIFE RESPONSE ANNEX

For the Green Bay and Milwaukee Geographical Response Plans (GRP) Sector Lake Michigan Area Contingency Plan (ACP)

I Executive Summary

In the case of an oil spill or potential oil spill (and other relevant hazardous substances) that would require a comprehensive response including wildlife, the State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) would contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to manage wildlife issues on their behalf. These agencies have authorities for wildlife and their habitats and have established working contacts with wildlife technical experts from various agencies with response capabilities required to conduct a successful wildlife response. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), including the Wildlife Services program, under a Presidential Directive, is an emergency response agency that has the authority to respond to requests for assistance from Federal, State, local or Tribal jurisdictions. Because of these shared wildlife responsibilities, Federal and State wildlife agencies are required to respond to spills, or potential spills, that may impact wildlife.

II. Purpose and Scope

Coast Guard Sector Lake Michigan's Area Contingency Plan (ACP) encompasses all of Sector Lake Michigan's Area of Responsibility (AOR), covering the waters of Lake Michigan which border the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Due to its large size and diversity, the AOR is divided up into four Geographic Response Plans (GRP's), Section 9000 of the ACP. This document serves as a comprehensive Wildlife Annex for the Green Bay and Milwaukee GRP's of Sector Lake Michigan's ACP, to aid the OSC with wildlife related issues that may arise during an oil spill incident. Various agency personnel are available and could establish a Wildlife Branch to command all wildlife tactical operations and are prepared to conduct tactical planning, wildlife evidence collection, and wildlife volunteer management.

Working on wildlife issues within the oil spill zone requires specialized training and professionals experienced in handling wildlife and knowledgeable about wildlife biology. The handling and salvage of migratory birds and endangered species require State and

Federal permits. Volunteers need to receive training in safety protection and bird handling before being incorporated into the Wildlife Branch. Activities by the Wildlife Branch are separate from yet coordinated with the activities of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Branch even though the natural resource agencies of the Wildlife Branch may also be the same agencies as the Natural Resource Trustees for the NRDA.

Specific Wildlife Branch Objectives:

1. Locate, photograph, video, assess capture potential, and rescue priority oiled wildlife, mark locations in GPS, complete the necessary field forms, transportation to rehabilitation locations or morgue. Personnel will transfer vehicle and boat GPS search tracks and waypoints of oiled wildlife to data managers, and report findings to Task Force Leaders, Group Supervisors, or Branch Director. Process wildlife according to chain of custody protocols.
2. Provide daily briefings on tasks, schedules, communications, and safety messages.
3. Seek assistance from advanced or specialized wildlife capture teams for high risk or specialized rescues.
4. Oversee wildlife rehabilitation and wildlife deterrents.
5. Identify and prioritize habitat concerns associate with the spill.

Refer to Section 3100 (Operations), Section 4000 (Planning) and Section 9000 (GRP) of the ACP.

III. Definition of Wildlife

Wildlife, for the purpose of oil spill wildlife response, can be broadly defined as birds, amphibians, reptiles, mammals that have been oiled and are in need of rescue, recovery, or rehabilitation. Also, any and all endangered or threatened species that are present in oiled areas (this can include insects and mussels).

IV. Activation/Contact Information

The OSC may activate this Wildlife Response Annex as part of the ACP if the spill may impact wildlife or includes wildlife.

- US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) have the authority to respond without a request from OSC or Unified Command.
- USDA APHIS Wildlife Services (WS) would activate at the request of OSC, Unified Command or any Federal, State, Local or Tribal jurisdiction.

Contact Information:

US Fish and Wildlife Services:

Environmental Containments Specialist, Madison, WI
Office, 608-206-4046
Mobile, 608-206-4046

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Wildlife Health Section Chief, Madison, WI
Office, 608-266-3143
Mobile, 414-750-8360

USDA APHIS Wildlife Services:

WI State Director, State Office, Sun Prairie, WI
Office, 608-837-2727
Mobile, 608-354-5055
WS National Wildlife Disease Program:
Surveillance and Emergency Response System Hotline (877) 303-6363

V. Relevant Federal and State Authorities

- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA)
 - includes Federal permitting authority for Wildlife Rehabilitation activity
http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=9a2c074a271d17db16c4a0fa4ca3d2ba&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title50/50cfr21_main_02.tpl
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA)
http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=b2dd3d171570097d025fffc696bfb801&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title50/50cfr17a_main_02.tpl
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)
<http://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/FWCOORD.HTML>
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=33USCC40>
- Clean Water Act (CWA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=33USCC26>

- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/usc.cgi?ACTION=BROWSE&TITLE=42USCC103>
- National Contingency Plan (NCP)
<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=5c520868602917ce7125e06d3da5b91a&rgn=div5&view=text&node=40%3A27.0.1.1.1&idno=40>
- National Response Framework (NRF)
<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/>
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/laws_and_executive_orders/the_nepa_statute.html
 - During emergency response to an oil spill, consistency with the NCP is considered the functional equivalent of a NEPA analysis. After the emergency (i.e., during NRDA assessment), NEPA applies.
- FWS has statutory authority under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act and is responsible for the protection of threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, anadromous fish species, and marine mammals. The FWS is an agency dedicated to protecting trust resources and is responsible for preparing for and responding to oil spills. The legal mandates for responding to an oil spill include; The Oil Pollution Act, Clean Water Act, Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, National Contingency Plan, and the National Response Framework.
- USDA APHIS WS has statutory authority under the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1468: 7 U.S.C. 426-426b), as amended, by the Act of December 22, 1987 (101 Stat. 1329-331, 7 U.S.C. 426c).
- WDNR; Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 1.11 of state statutes and Chapter 150 of the Administrative Code. Chapter 292.11 of the State Statutes and NR 708 address hazardous substances spills and contingency plans.
- The following are agreements between Wisconsin and federal agencies in dealing with releases:
 - Emergency Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Releases between WDNR/Wisconsin Emergency Management & US Environmental Protection Agency/US Coast Guard (RR-5388) - October 7, 1998
 - MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning & Response Activities between Wisconsin Emergency Management & Federal Agencies (RR-5389) - August 20, 2001

- MOU between DATCP and DNR concerning Hazardous Substance Discharges (RR-5058) - April 12, 2005
 - Tri-State (WI, MN, IA) Haz Mat Group Reference
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VI. Agency Roles and Responsibilities

US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS):

During an oil spill, FWS assist with the capture, transport, assessment, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. They focus efforts on returning injured resources to pre-spill conditions, requiring the collection of water and sediment samples, and evidence such as oiled fish, birds, and other wildlife. These data are used to determine the magnitude of the injury to natural resources caused by the spill, which is then developed into a natural resource damage assessment claim for restoration.

The FWS work with The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, the State Department of Natural Resources, and the responsible party to support mitigation efforts to contain the spill. Other partners and co-trustees include; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, other Department of the Interior Bureaus, Federal land managers, States, and Tribes to help response personnel avoid or minimize injury to natural resources.

Operations Procedures for FWS Spill Response Personnel – From FWS Oil Spill files
http://www.fws.gov/contaminants/FWS_OSCP_05/fwscontingency/3-RolesResponsibilities-05.htm

Pre-spill Planning:

- Coordinate with the Department of Interior's Regional Environmental Officer and other DOI bureaus;
- Coordinate FWS participation in Area Contingency Planning, including development of the fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments plan annex;
- Maintain the FWS's regional call-out lists for spill response notification;
- Ensure that all FWS response personnel are adequately trained, including Incident Command System (ICS) management training and safety, are safely equipped, and are qualified for the activities they are called on to perform;
- Remain current in all required training elements, including participation in spill exercises.

Spill Response:

- Evaluate all pollution reports and spill response situation reports;

- Determine what level of response, if any, is necessary to protect and respond to potentially threatened or injured fish, wildlife, sensitive environments, and refuge lands;
- If appropriate, contact the OSC to request FWS participation in the spill response;
- Notify appropriate FWS field response personnel including Ecological Services Field Office, Fish Hatchery or Refuge responders, Law Enforcement officials, Regional Safety Officer, and Public Affairs;
- Ensure that resources at risk are clearly identified and communicated to the On-Scene Coordinator;
- Access the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) or assist field response personnel in doing so;
- Participate in the ICS command structure, as necessary;
- Coordinate FWS personnel, cost documentation, and administrative activities;
- Coordinate and/or oversee wildlife response and evaluate potential wildlife rescue and rehabilitation groups;
- Initiate NRDA pre-assessment and coordinate all spill activities with the NRDAR Coordinator;

Post-Spill Response:

- Ensure all FWS personnel return safely;
- Coordinate agency debrief;
- Prepare or oversee preparation of a final official FWS spill report;
- Coordinate submission of FWS cost documentation package to the OSLTF through the Denver Finance Center for reimbursement.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR):

The Department is the state lead coordinating agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10, Oil and Hazardous Materials, as part of the Wisconsin Response Plan. The primary responsibility of ESF 10 is to ensure that the State has a coordinated response to releases of oil and other hazardous materials that pose a threat to public health and safety and the environment. State Statue 292.11 is the enabling legislation defining the responsibility of the Department when dealing with hazardous substance release (also known as hazardous material spills).

US Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services (USDA WS):

USDA APHIS Wildlife Services has no intrinsic authorities of its own that directly apply to wildlife issues in a spill event. It does however, because of its other wildlife expertise, have extensive operational and technical capabilities to assist with proper humane capture, handling, hazing, transport, and other issues that typically arise in spill situations. The Agency implements sound and integrated surveillance, deterrence and capture techniques and transport as part of regular day to day work activities. In addition, USDA WS is an emergency response agency that operates under the National Response Framework (NRF) and participates in emergency response in all regions of the United States working closely with other federal, state, tribal and local governments, along with the private sector to provide assistance and coordination during all-hazards emergencies, including oil spills. The USDA WS has the capability to respond to an incident under the Surveillance and Emergency Response System (SERS). SERS, an essential component of the USDA Wildlife Services National Wildlife Disease Program, serves as the primary emergency response contact point within APHIS Wildlife Services. Incident Response Teams (IRT) are comprised of wildlife biologists and specialists that act as first responders. Team members have current medical clearances for personal protective equipment, HAZWOPER and other specialized training, including extensive Incident Command System training.

Responsible Party / Private Stake Holder:

To be developed

VII. Organizational Structure of Wildlife Response

The organizational structure of a wildlife response should fit within the Incident Command System (ICS). For examples, refer to Figure 1 and 2.

Incident Command

The Incident Commander or Unified Command, which includes the State On-Scene Coordinator and/or Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) have the responsibility for authorizing and coordinating all incident operations. The OSC will consult with the FWS and WDNR when wildlife may be impacted to determine appropriate response measures. For incidents that could significantly impact wildlife such as endangered species or migratory birds, the OSC may request that FWS and DNR agency representatives become part of a Unified Command.

The Command Staff may include the following:

- Assistant Safety Officer for Wildlife
- Assistant Liaison Officer for Wildlife
 - Wildlife Agency Representatives (FWS and/or WDNR, USDA WS)
- FWS will provide a Public Information Officer (PIO) for wildlife related issues.

- Other wildlife agencies can assist with delivery of pre-scripted messages. (Refer to attachment 1 as an example of a previously used message.)

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the Wildlife Response Annex. Wildlife-related support needs are identified in the Incident Action Plan and acquired by Logistics.

Finance Section

The Finance Section is responsible for financial and cost analysis aspects of the spill response incident. Participating wildlife agencies would be reimbursed from the OSLTF by Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). Under The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, the Economy Act, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and the Oil Pollution Act, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services may be delegated authority to provide assistance on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis to support the lead response agencies for such an event.

Wildlife Unit within ICS Planning Section:

When wildlife may be identified as at risk or directly affected by an oil spill, at least one FWS, WDNR and/or USDA WS representative should serve in the response effort through the Planning Section. The representatives will provide input on the protection of wildlife resources and how to minimize impacts to wildlife. Most wildlife response planning occurs within the “Environmental or Resource Unit” of the Planning Section. Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, the Wildlife Unit identifies and provides technical expertise OSC for the Incident Action Plan on wildlife-related response activities such as:

- Identifying sensitive areas (Inland Sensitivity Atlas), locating wildlife-at-risk, and recommending response priorities;
- Identifying the need for, and obtaining permits, consultations, and authorizations required by the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, MBTA, and other wildlife laws; and
- Developing plans for wildlife protection and response strategies that may include:
 - Protection strategies for wildlife;
 - Establishing a phone center for triage/dispatch related to wildlife calls, “Oiled Wildlife Hotline”;
 - Reconnaissance surveys to identify resources-at-risk;
 - Carcass recovery;
 - Wildlife deterrence (hazing) measures and pre-emptive capture;
 - Wildlife recovery (live capture and/or carcass collection), transport and rehabilitation; and
 - FWS and State agencies responsibilities for transport and rehabilitation permits.
 - Establishing a volunteer hotline

Wildlife Branch within the Operations Section:

The Operations Section develops all of the tactical objectives and conducts all of the tactical response field operations. This section may also include a Wildlife Branch in addition to air operations and oil recovery tasks. The Wildlife Branch is responsible for coordinating operational ground and air activities related to wildlife resources and their habitat with other Operational Section Branches (ie. Air Branch) and may be delegated responsibility for conducting Branch Tactical Planning.

At least one representative from the FWS, WDNR, and/or USDA WS should serve within the Operations Section as the Wildlife Branch Director, to provide tactical command of all wildlife related response activities, including wildlife rehabilitation. The Wildlife Branch Director may also provide feedback to the Planning Section to aid in formulation of the Incident Action Plan and operational responsibilities related to wildlife including:

- Coordinating early aerial and ground reconnaissance for wildlife in the vicinity of the spill and report the results to the Situation Unit Leader;
- Implementing protection strategies to avoid and minimize oil impacts on wildlife; and
- Coordinating and implementing wildlife response strategies including carcass collection, wildlife deterrence, pre-emptive capture, and oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation.

One or more of the activities/Groups listed below may be used during a wildlife response: (See attachment 2 for List of Standard Equipment and Supplies, appendix A for Flow Chart Examples, and Appendix B for Key Forms)

- **Wildlife Reconnaissance Group:** Identification of wildlife at risk of becoming oiled or have become oiled that responders can take action to mitigate.

Considerations

- Boats
- Vehicles
- Patrol designated divisions or areas
- Ability of response personnel to properly identify wildlife species
- Documentation
- Photographs
- Communication /Reporting
- Entry into sensitive areas
- Search for concentrations of birds and colonies (color staining, excessive preening)
- Timed search efforts (see NRDA SOP)

- GPS use
 - Reporting sensitive resource booming needs
 - Reporting deployed boom problems
- **Wildlife Deterrence (Hazing) Group:** Safely and humanely deterring wildlife, without touching them, to exclude them from a spill area as directed by the Branch Director.

Considerations

- Locations
 - Type of spill (flammable)
 - Methods (flags, propane cannons, effigies)
 - Law Enforcement notifications
 - Trained personnel
 - Safety equipment
 - Time of year. (Breeding, nesting, migrating, etc.)
 - Documentation
 - Communication
 - Species impacted by spill
 - Entry into sensitive areas
 - Boats
 - Vehicles
 - Patrol designated divisions or areas
 - Reporting sensitive resource booming needs
 - Reporting deployed boom problems
 - Communications
 - GPS use
- **Wildlife Recovery Group:** Recovering dead or safely and humanely capturing live oiled wildlife from where they are found and preparing them for transport as designated by the Branch Director.

Considerations

- Boats
- Vehicles
- Patrol designated divisions or areas
- Species impacted by spill
- The ability of wildlife to evade capture
- Percent and location of oil on plumage
- Method of Capture of oiled birds
- Type and impact of oil on wildlife
- Time of year. (Breeding, nesting, migrating, etc.)
- Documentation
- Forms, Chain of Custody
- Communication
- Entry into sensitive areas

- Salvage of dead birds
 - GPS use
 - Reporting sensitive resource booming needs
 - Reporting deployed boom problems
- **Wildlife Transport Group:** Safely and humanely transporting wildlife, oiled and non-oiled, to destinations such as rehabilitation centers, secure law enforcement evidence staging areas, safe appropriate release locations and alternate nesting sites.

Considerations

- Vehicles
 - Type of transport container for a particular species
 - Climate controlled during movement of wildlife
 - Staging areas, pick up points, or drop off points
 - Communication
 - Forms, Chain of Custody
- **Wildlife Care and Rehabilitation Group:** For the purposes of this Wildlife Annex, wildlife rehabilitation is the act of providing temporary care to oiled, injured, sick, or orphaned wildlife with the goal of releasing them back into the environment or other humane outcome.

Considerations

- Outsources: Focus Wildlife, International Bird Rescue and Research Center, Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, see state natural resource agency or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative for list of local permitted rehabilitators for small numbers of oiled wildlife
- Area for intake
- Area for physical exam
- Space for a veterinary hospital with isolation capabilities
- Indoor bird housing and caging
- Food storage and preparation facilities
- Animals washing and rinsing areas
- Indoor drying pens
- Outdoor pool and pen areas
- An area with restrooms, separate rooms for eating, and volunteer training
- Administrative offices with multiple phone and fax lines and with conference space
- Storage
- Access to a large parking area
- Adequate ventilation, hot and cold water, and climate control
- Oiled materials disposal
- Wastewater

- **Wildlife Release:**

Considerations

- Banding
- Release points
- Press releases

- **Habitat Assessment:** Assessing the impact of the spill on ecological landscapes. Habitat assessment conducted for wildlife purposes should be closely coordinated with any Shoreline Cleanup/Assessment operations being conducted by the OSC/Unified Command.
- **Law Enforcement:** For purposes of this Annex, the act of carrying out relevant wildlife evidence and data collection, appropriate law enforcement documentation, including impacts on wildlife and habitat such as nesting area destruction and deceased animals. This function requires law enforcement officials specifically trained in Natural Resources who understand all wildlife functions and chain of custody requirements, and who can serve as a liaison between the wildlife branch and the IMT.
- **Volunteer Management:** Volunteer Management: Volunteers that wish to aid in any wildlife related functions must be qualified and trained appropriately to assist (and sometimes licensed, depending on the activity); some requirements apply to all functions, other requirements vary per function. EPA and USCG federal OSCs may use the services of volunteers in oil spill responses in accordance with their statutory authorities and other applicable laws. The Incident Command/ Unified Command should make that decision on a case-by-case basis, weighing the interests of the local volunteer community and benefits of volunteer efforts against health and safety concerns, resources needed for volunteer supervision and training, liability concerns, and other relevant issues. The MOU between the National Response Team (NRT) and the Corporation of National and Community Service (CNCS) from March 3, 2011 discusses volunteer use while responding under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). In addition, the NRT has developed the “Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills”, September 27, 2012 to provide more specific direction. The MOU and Guidelines are available at the NRT website <http://www.nrt.org/Production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level2UseofVolunteersMOU?Opendocument>.

- **Additional Areas of Consideration**

Branch Infrastructure Considerations

- Meeting room
- Office space
- Food and drink space
- Internet connection
- Freezer for morgue
- White boards
- Parking
- Trash disposal
- Supply area with shelves
- Communications
- Laptops, printers, copier, cell phone signal booster, external hard drives to back up data and for digital photograph archives

Health and Safety Considerations

- MSDS, HAWOPER training, and spill specific orientation
- Wildlife Health And Safety Plan (HASP) (see attachment 3)
- Congested traffic hazards
- Water craft drowning and slipping hazards
- Fuel spill prevention
- PPE
- Handling wildlife hazards
- Wildlife diseases
- Dehydration
- Nutrition
- Rest
- Sun exposure
- Plant irritants
- Tick borne diseases
- Mosquitoes diseases
- Insect repellents
- First aid
- Weather hazards (storms, high winds, lightning, tornados)
- Frost bite
- Heat stress
- 911 and list local hospitals

Wildlife Morgue

- Forms
- Chain of Custody
- Packaging

Decontamination

- PPE disposal
- Other disposal
- Boot wash
- Wildlife transport carriers
- Boats
- Capture equipment

References: Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response
http://www.fws.gov/contaminants/OtherDocuments/best_practices.pdf

VIII Available Agency Personnel and Equipment Resources

USDA WS:

Possesses specialized training and expertise in wildlife identification, behavior, populations, management, ecosystem and habitat requirements. In addition, it is a requirement that all WS emergency response staff remain current in Incident Command System training at the 100, 200, 700, and 800 levels. More than 40 personnel are 40 hour Hazwoper certified specific to oil spill response and more than 90 staff members are 24 hour Hazwoper certified. (Not all would be available for deployment at the same time.)

Local USDA WS staff members have intimate knowledge and experience with the surrounding communities, and if requested during an oil spill response, can provide wildlife reconnaissance, assessment, deterrence, recovery, transport, care and recovery. They possess specialized training in the use of wildlife capture equipment such as nets, traps, and chemical immobilizing agents for use on a wide variety of wildlife species. In addition, WS has implemented sound management practices with use of capture equipment to perform wildlife recovery functions in an efficient, safe and humane manner to minimize stress to animals being recovered for transport to rehabilitation facilities. They possess aerial and ground surveillance skills and equipment, GPS/mapping and data collection capabilities and specialized training and equipment for dealing with a wide variety of wildlife species, including snakes, alligators, and other reptiles. In some instances, WS personnel have cleaned oil from animals and released them to a safe oil-free area away from spill zone.

Along with this expertise, WS has general equipment such as kayaks, canoes, boats, trucks, ATVs, snowmobiles, GPS units, radio communications and specialized equipment such as forward looking infrared and night vision imaging to perform wildlife reconnaissance functions in a safe, effective and efficient manner. The following equipment is available during spill responses:

Short term (less than 48 hours):

HAZWOPER trained and certified wildlife biologists and specialists (4) and the following accompanying equipment:

- Boats
 - Open Water Craft (1)
 - Small Water Craft (1)
 - Non-motorized canoe/kayak (2)
- Reconnaissance Equipment: FLIR, Thermal Imagers, etc (2)
- GPS Units, Computers with GIS/Mapping Capability (2)
- Capture/Transport Equipment: Nets, Traps, Chemical Agents (As needed)
- Deterrent Equipment: Air cannons, pyrotechnics, effigies (As needed)
- Decontamination Equipment: Power Washers, Backpack sprayers (1)
- Communications Radios (2)
- ATV, UTV, Snowmobiles (2)
- Trucks (3)
- Trailers
 - Emergency Response Trailers (1)
 - Enclosed Cargo (1)
 - Flatbed (1)
- Miscellaneous Equipment: Generators, Scopes, PPE

Long term (greater than 48 hours):

HAZWOPER trained and certified wildlife biologists and specialists and the following accompanying equipment: (Depending on the duration of spill, may be able to obtain more equipment if requested.)

- Boats
 - Open Water Craft (2-4)
 - Small Water Craft (2-4)
 - Non-motorized canoe/kayak (2-8)
- Reconnaissance Equipment: FLIR, Thermal Imagers, etc (2-4)
- GPS Units, Computers with GIS/Mapping Capability (2 – 4)
- Capture/Transport Equipment: Nets, Traps, Chemical Agents (As needed and spares.)
- Deterrent Equipment: Air cannons, pyrotechnics, effigies (As needed and spares.)
- Decontamination Equipment: Power Washers, Backpack sprayers (2 – 4)
- Communications Radios (2 – 8)
- ATV, UTV, Snowmobiles (2 – 8)
- Trucks (3 -8)
- Trailers
 - Emergency Response Trailers (1)
 - Enclosed Cargo (2 -3)
 - Flatbed (2 – 4)

- Miscellaneous Equipment: Generators, Scopes, PPE

FWS:

To be developed

WDNR:

The WDNR has at least 1,200 personnel in five Regions that can be considered first responders (over 400 are trained to or exceed the Incident Command System -300 level).

The following website provides details of each Region:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cs/registrations/vsbyregion.htm>.

WDNR's Duty Officer System, which provides a 24 hour, 7 day per week contact person, enables WDNR to mobilize the staff and/or equipment necessary to respond to hazardous substance discharges, fires, floods, tornadoes, or other emergency situations. The responders are located throughout the state and represent the following programs or disciplines: Law Enforcement; Forestry (Fire Suppression); Dam Safety Engineers; Parks; Fish Management; Wildlife Management and Public Information. WDNR has assets that range from watercraft, ATVs, snowmobiles, 4-wheel drive Law Enforcement Squads, airplanes, dozers, backhoes and a multitude of specialized equipment such as: thermal imagery, underwater remote operation vehicles with radiological detection-radar and cameras along with night vision equipment.

- **Law Enforcement** - WDNR has 228 personnel (vehicles, with mobile laptops and radios) located throughout the state (county, region, central office) that provide: law enforcement, first response for spills, security for disasters or special events, search and rescue operations, expanded authority requests. Activities include:
 - Providing the WDNR with Duty Officers on a weekly rotation. The Duty Officer can activate and deploy any Department resource that is needed in an emergency that can not be accessed through routine procedures.
 - An Emergency Response Team in each Region consisting of 10-12 persons. An activated Team will staff an equipped trailer (Field Operations Support Unit) during an emergency.
 - Law Enforcement personnel with over 40 pairs of night vision goggles and over 15 thermal imaging devices.
 - Access to a transportation inventory that identifies the type of transportation, where it is located and who is responsible for it and how to contact the individual. This inventory includes: boats (300+), planes (11), ATVs (100+); snowmobiles (100+); and ROV (2).
 - Search and Rescue capabilities on water, land and by air
 - Law Enforcement capabilities on water, land and by air
- **Spill Coordinators** - Each Region has a Spill Coordinator, a backup and additional spill responders. They work with local, state, and federal responders (Haz Mat Teams, fire, law enforcement, contractors) to mitigate a spill.

- **Hazardous Waste Management (Waste & Materials Management Program)** - Each Region has a person that can assist in waste management issues relating to disposal of debris and carcasses caused by a natural or technological disaster.
- **Watershed Management** - (11 Dam Safety Engineers). These positions respond to actual and potential dam outages throughout the state. They are also responsible for dam safety and security. The central office has 3 positions and 8 other positions are assigned counties as a response area. Central Office personnel have a response truck. Flood Plain Management personnel are involved flood migration issues and projects.
- **Drinking Water & Waste Water** - Each Region has a person from the drinking water program and waste water person that work with public drinking facility managers in testing drinking water quality and waste water treatment operators.
- **Air Management** - Each Region has personnel available to provide technical assistance to other first responders in taking samples of particulates in the air to analyze contaminants. We have personnel that participate in the Biowatch Program which is a testing air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biologic weapons attack.
- **Forestry (Fire Suppression)** - Fire Suppression has 220 personnel located throughout the state (county, region, and central office). They not only respond to forest fires but assist local and state responders in mitigating the effects of floods (pumping water from buildings and using equipment to move earth) and cleaning up debris caused by a natural or technological disaster. Nine Incident Management Teams (IMTs) assist in coordinating emergency response and volunteers in the event of a disaster. Examples of equipment include: pumper trucks, generators, chainsaws, grappling, and protective wear.
- **Parks** - Parks has 150 permanent credentialed officers with an additional 300 seasonal officers that can be utilized in search and rescue operations. The permanent officers have vehicles and boats. The equipment inventory can be provided to the Duty Officer when needed. Parks also has earth moving equipment, tractors and pickup trucks available.
- **Other** - Fish Management has personnel and boats that can be utilized for search and rescue operations as well as debris cleanup activities on water. Wildlife Management can provide a veterinarian and biologists in the event of a disaster impacting birds and animals. WDNR also has personnel that are trained Public Information Officers. The Bureau of Forestry also has equipment that may be utilized in emergency situations.

Figure 1

Example 1 of ICS Organizational Structure with Wildlife Response

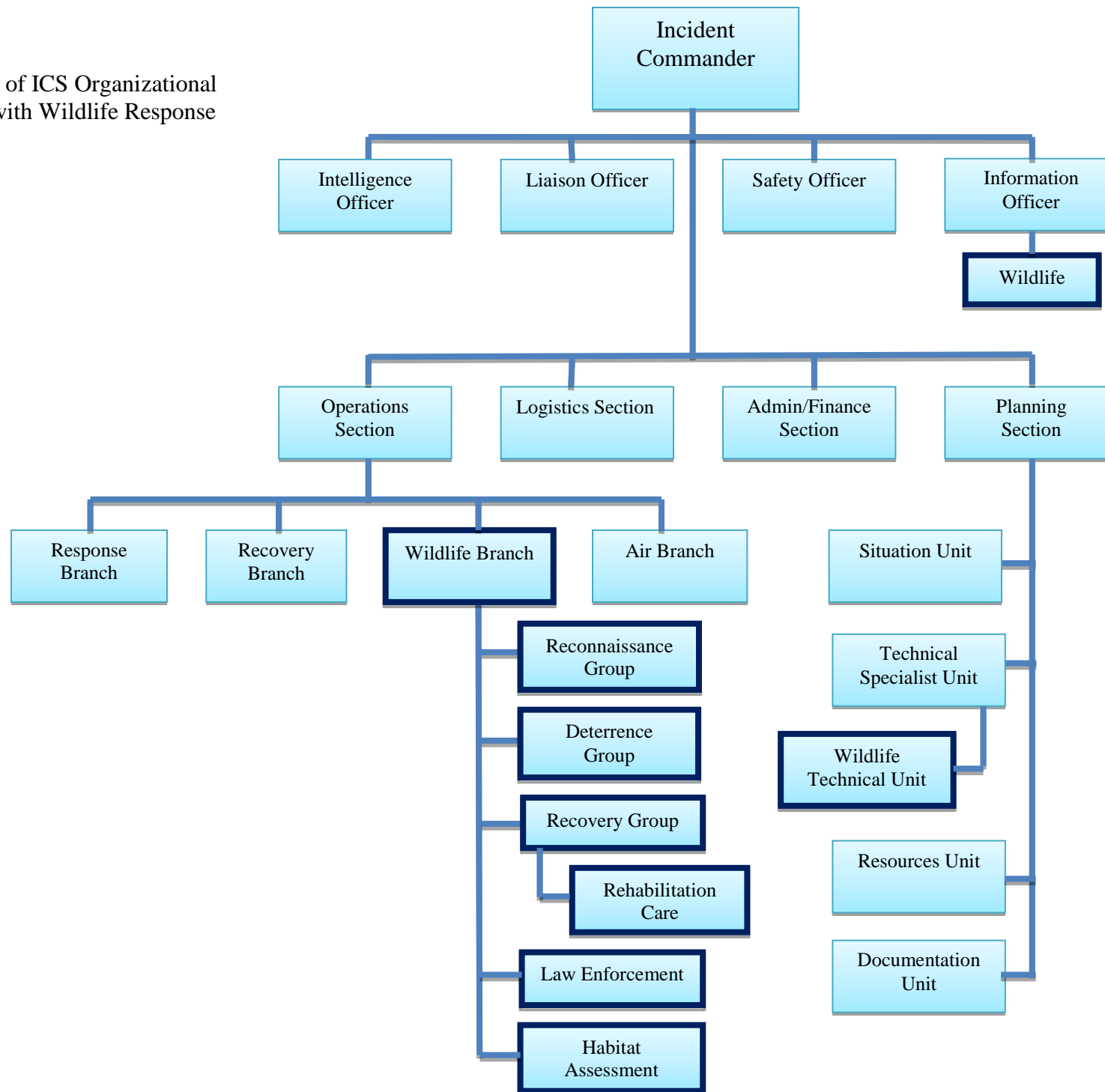
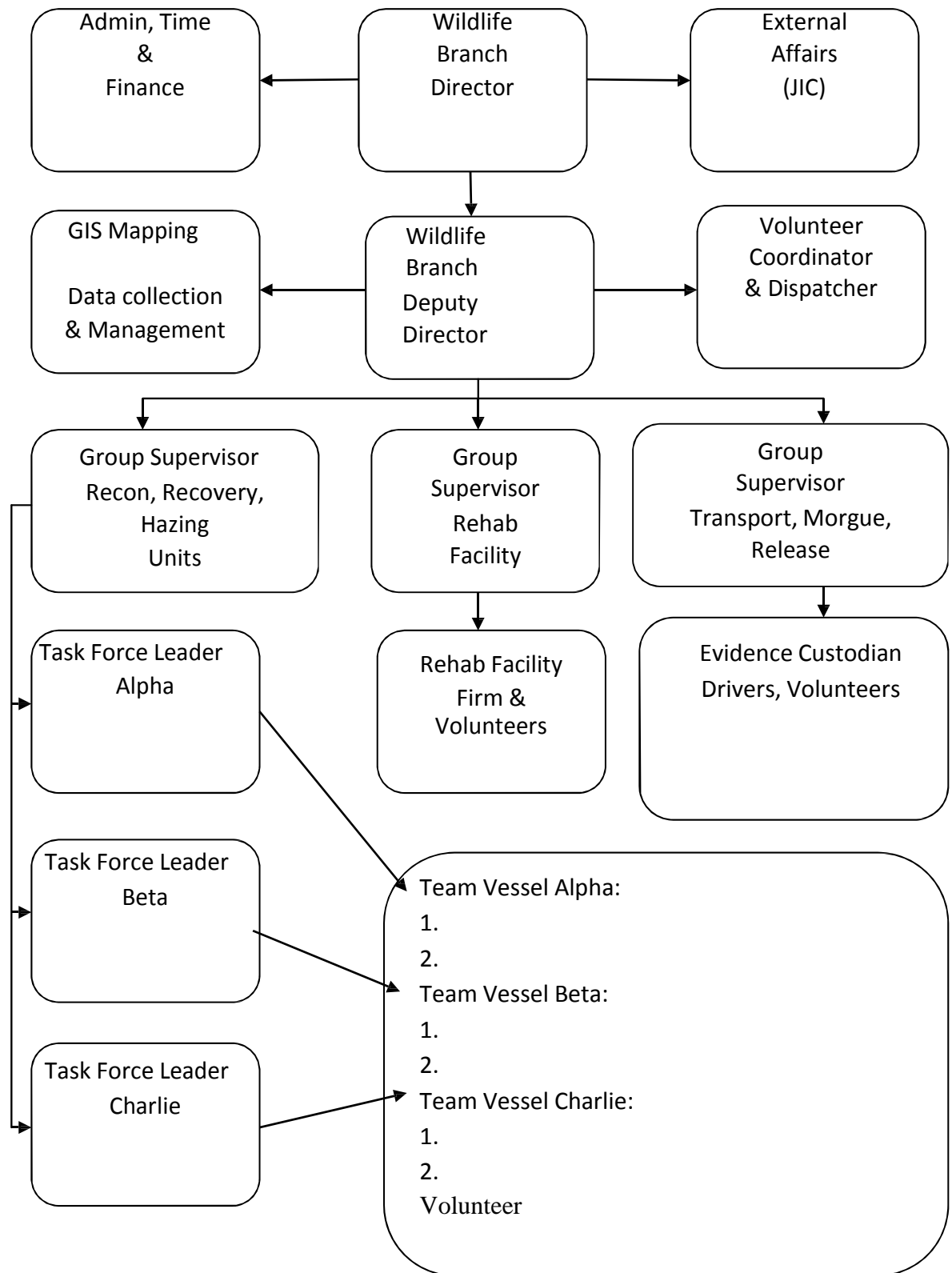


Figure 2 Example 2 of ICS Organizational Structure with Wildlife Response



Attachment 1 – Sample Wildlife Statistics and Media Message Example

FISH AND WILDLIFE STATISTICS for 06/0/2000

Location	CATEGORY	CAPTURED	CLEANED	RELEASED
	Bird	X	X	X
	Mammal	X	X	X
	Reptile	X	X	X
	Fish	X	X	X

VOLUNTEER SUMMARY for 06/0/2000

Registration and Training						
Location	Registered		Trained			
	Today	Cumulative	Today	Cumulative	Today	Cumulative
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
TOTAL	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
Beach Patrolling/Cleaning, Time Spent and Miles						
Location	Number of People		Total Hours		Miles Cleaned/Patrolled	
	Today	Cumulative	Today	Cumulative	Today	Cumulative
	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX
TOTAL	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX

SAMPLE MEDIA MESSAGE:

Potential Threats to Bird Life

The greatest threat to bird life would be to species which nest along the water, islands, beaches, and shorelines. Potential species at risk include:_____. Birds would be most susceptible to being oiled while foraging for fish and other food items in water or near nesting sites. Several species of birds found in interior areas could also be impacted if oiled water moves farther inland. Potential species at risk include_____. Those species would also be at greatest risk while foraging in oiled water.

The longer oiled water persists, the greater numbers of hatchlings and fledglings of the above species would be present and would be particularly vulnerable.

Oiled birds and other wildlife should be reported by calling 1-866-XXX-XXXX.

Attachment 2 – List of Standard Equipment and Supplies Wildlife Recon, Recovery, Transport, and Deterrent Units

Vehicles for transport and boat hauling
Boats with all safety gear
Nets
Wildlife carriers with covering
Absorbent pads
Chrimoline
Duct tape
Tyvek suits
Chemical resistant boots
Nitrile gloves
Eye protection
Plastic bags
Foil
Toe tags
Waterproof back packs
Coolers with blue ice
Dead wildlife form with Chain of Custody
Live wildlife form
Clipboard with form holder
Maps
Write in the Rain pens or Sharpie pens
Radios
Sun screen
Insect repellent
Waterless grease hand cleaner
Waterless hand sanitizer
First aid kits

PDF
Binoculars
Hand held GPS
Digital camera
Bird book
Cell phone

Hazing materials

SAMPLE ONLY -
HASPs must be developed and implemented specific to the particular incident response.

Wildlife Group HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

General Considerations

HEALTH AND SAFETY AT SPILLS

Health and safety of all personnel is the Wildlife Group's first priority at all spills. Personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. During oil spill responses, OSHA regulations apply and federal or state OSCs will ensure that all response personnel are in compliance with the safety requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120, the regulations for hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER). Both the FOSC and employers can be fined if spill responders without HAZWOPER training are on a spill.

HAZWOPER TRAINING. Regulations require the 8, 24 or 40 hour HAZWOPER course depending on the potential exposure level to the personnel.

SAFETY OFFICER

On spills where a full-time safety officer is part of the ICS implementation, the Fish and Wildlife Service may have its own safety officer available for consultation, implementation of required safety measures and evaluation of Service activities (in cooperation with the Incident Command Staff Safety Officer). For this incident, **xxxxxxx** is assigned responsibilities as the **Wildlife Group Safety Officer (000/123-4567)**.

SITE ENTRY

Before entering a hazardous site, always gather as much information as possible about the incident, including the type of oil discharged and any other chemicals that may be mixed with the oil. Safety reports from the ICS or Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) from the RP or the internet are needed evaluation tools. Evaluate the health risk from the discharged products. Never assume that the absence of vapor or smoke or the

absence of odor is indicative of no health risk. Your agency's safety officers determine the training required for personnel to participate in response/removal activities and what equipment and safety protocols are needed. Even after response activities are completed and Service personnel are participating in damage assessment activities, there is a need to be cautious, since pockets of discharged material may remain in obscure locations, especially low-lying depressions or enclosed areas (e.g., heavy vegetation, brush debris).

The UC usually screens spill locations for inhalation hazards using state conservation agencies or EPA contractors with the expertise and equipment to survey for hazardous materials in air. It is important to attend UC safety briefs and keep the ICS aware of all Wildlife Group field operations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Proper equipment, like proper training, is critical for safe and effective spill response. Many of these articles can be obtained on scene from the main responding agencies (Coast Guard or EPA), the RP, or its contractors.

REPORTING INJURIES

All illnesses and injuries to during spill response should be immediately reported to the Wildlife Group Safety Officer and the Incident Safety Officer. If there is no full-time safety officer, the Incident Command Chief of Staff or the Incident Commander retains this function and should be notified.

HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING WILDLIFE RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Wildlife Group personnel will most likely be exposed to oil or related petroleum substances when collecting dead wildlife or trying to capture and secure injured wildlife. Dermal contact with oil-covered wildlife can be minimized by wearing PPE. Before collecting dead or rescuing oil covered wildlife, review the MSDS for the spilled material and wear the recommended PPE. MSDS should be available from the site safety officer or RP.

Wildlife at spills are stressed animals. While some wildlife may be weakened by oil exposure, most retain the ability to strike aggressively during and after capture. Service personnel involved in recovery operations should be experienced in handling wildlife and have completed the Service's Oil Spill Strike Team Wildlife Immobilization and Restraint Training. Realize that oiled animals are a double edged sword; they can strike, bite, and claw as usual, plus fling oil into your eyes and mouth. Face shields are superior to goggles and glasses when dealing with oiled wildlife. Encourage the general public to report the location of oiled wildlife by calling locations into the ICS Hotline Telephone Number, but advise them not to collect these animals.

WATERCRAFT SAFETY

Watercraft are routinely used during a spill to transport equipment and personnel, survey shorelines, access remote areas, and capture and transport wildlife. Float plans should be submitted when water craft are used for spill response. Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) with retro-reflective material must be worn by all occupants in a Service boat. Auto-inflatable vests and suspender PFDs, although allowed by the USCG if worn (but not if stored), are NOT allowed for use by Service employees.

AIRCRAFT SAFETY

Over-flights are excellent for locating oiled wildlife, determining the nature and extent of contaminated areas, determining the direction of the slick, and finding which habitats are being threatened by the spill. Aircraft use however triggers additional safety considerations for the Wildlife Group.

AGENCY AVIATION MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES must be followed.

To fly over a spill USFWS personnel need four things:

1. A current AMD Basic Aircraft Safety Course (and if low-level, PPE and a flight helmet are required)
2. A current AMD pilot with endorsements for each special mission intended
3. A current AMD inspected aircraft certified for each special mission intended
4. Clearance with the Unified Command Flight Safety Officer

USCG AIRCRAFT USE

A 1992 MOU between DOI and USCG allows Service personnel to use USCG aircraft for spill reconnaissance. So, USCG over flights on USCG helicopters or planes are considered AMD authorized. However, you will be seated in the back of USCG helicopters and the view will be limited through a side door. For intensive low-level wildlife surveys and searches, an AMD contractor is best so you can sit in the front with the pilot.

HELICOPTERS vs. FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

Because of minimum airspeed requirements to stay aloft, fixed-wing aircraft have their limitations for wildlife work at spills. Airplanes are good for orientation over-flights and are relatively economical, but cannot compare to helicopters for most wildlife aerial missions such as searches, hazing, wildlife retrieval/rescue and slinging scare cannons, all-terrain vehicles and boats.

If there are no AMD certified planes or pilots available and the RP is funding the over flights, there are two options. You can request a one-time waiver from AMD to participate on a vital over flight. This needs to be done in advance and information

concerning the aircraft and pilot needs to be faxed to AMD. Or, in the event of a prolonged response, you can request that AMD certify the RP's aircraft and pilot.

FLIGHT MANAGEMENT

Most spills will not have the luxury of a dedicated Flight Manager. That responsibility will be the FSRCs, but can be delegated to the Service's Safety Officer or other Service response staff. The Flight Manager's primary duty is SAFETY. This is typically accomplished by reminding passengers and pilots about their safety training and promoting a "heads-up" safety atmosphere around aircraft.

Service ground crews attaching lifting slings from helicopters must be trained in that activity by an AMD A-219 qualified instructor.

The Service is known for its wildlife aviation skills at spill responses and all spill partners from the USCG to NOAA to the NRDAR trustees have come to respect and depend on our low-level wildlife reconnaissance flights (which they typically are not trained or allowed to do) to provide high-quality information on which to base response and NRDAR decisions.

**Wildlife Group
Health and Safety Plan (HASP) Annex**

INCIDENT-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

As standard protocol identified under 242 FW 6.7(C)(2), Health And Safety Plans (HASPs) shall be implemented in order to minimize exposure of personnel to hazardous substances and other risks before an activity at a hazardous waste site begins. Service spill responders can use the HASP developed by the UC for an incident rather than duplicating that effort. The elements of a HASP can be found at https://intranet.fws.gov/contaminants/FWS_OSCP_05/FWSContingencyTOC.htm#V as well as a template and two different software programs for creating HASPs. A copy of the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards is included in https://intranet.fws.gov/contaminants/FWS_OSCP_05/fwscontingencyappendices/V-SAFETYPLANS/NIOSHPocketGuide/NPG_only/pgdstart.htm as a source of data on human toxicity, but it is highly recommended that the web site <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html> be checked, as these values are revised periodically.

WILDLIFE HAZING/DETERRENT PLAN

- ☐ Obtain UC approval
- ☐ Notify local police, sheriff, residents, game wardens, etc.
- ☐ Order supplies and cannons from Logistics Section
- ☐ Hold tailgate safety meeting on use of pyrotechnics and firearms
- ☐ Specify hazing airboat numbers, when and where
- ☐ Hold safety meeting on aircraft used in hazing (include pilot in meeting)
- ☐ Implement plan, adapt, and re-implement as needed

PYROTECHNIC USE

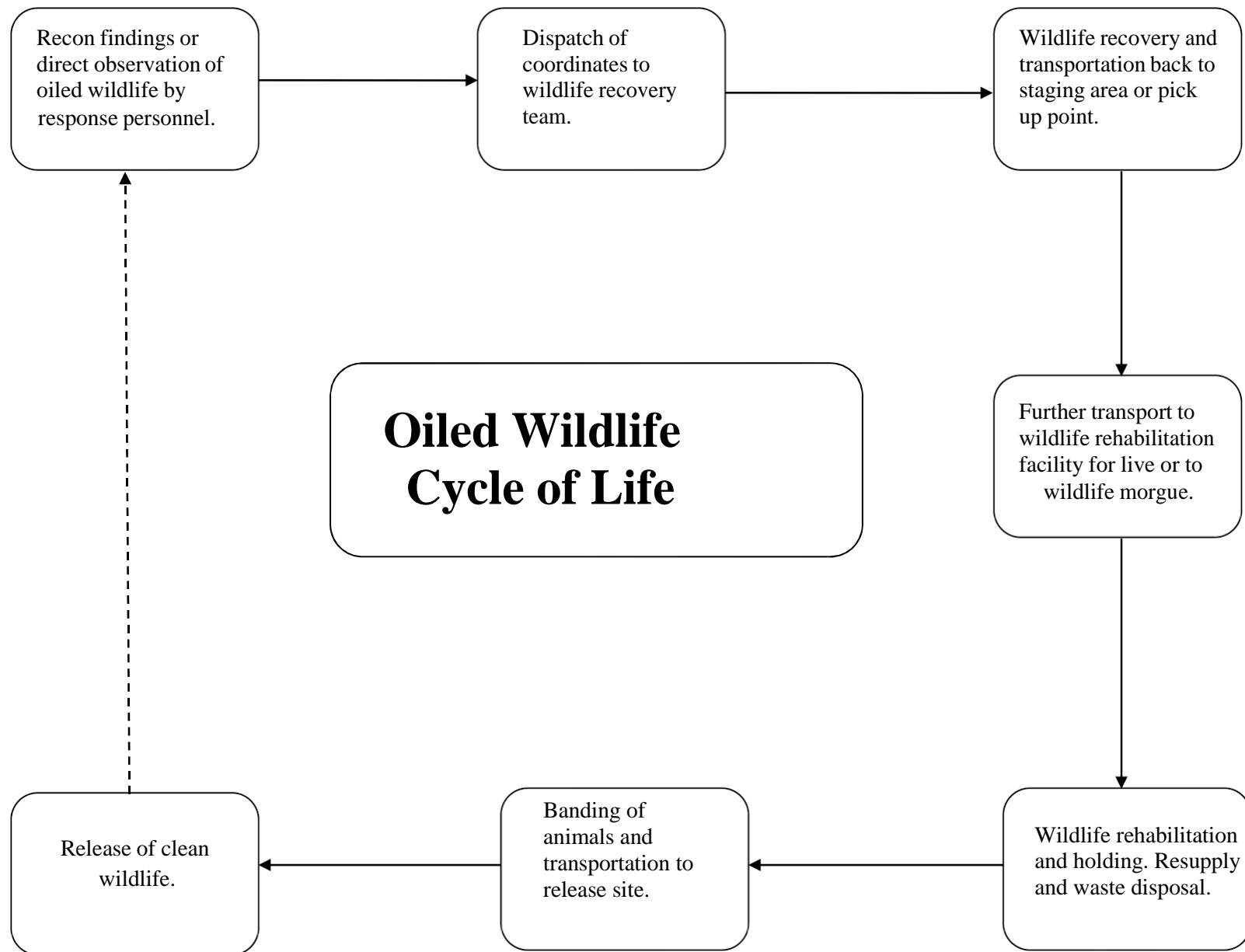
- ☐ TREAT LAUNCHERS LIKE LOADED FIREARMS!
- ☐ Validate notifications to IC, local police, sheriff, resident, game wardens
- ☐ Notify Flight Manager to advise pilots
- ☐ Wear PPE: safety glasses, hearing protection and gloves
- ☐ Carry a fire extinguisher in boat, ATV or vehicle
- ☐ Secure pyro-munitions from theft, water, and ignition sources
- ☐ Never shoot into or over oil
- ☐ Never shoot into or over dry vegetation
- ☐ Never shoot near or over oil spill response workers
- ☐ Don't drive birds into oiled areas
- ☐ Don't flock shoot
- ☐ Never point launchers at persons (even unloaded)
- ☐ Never carry loaded launchers
- ☐ Procedure – load, shoot, check barrel and chamber
- ☐ Never travel with loaded launchers
- ☐ Never be in a hurry – assess the scene before each shot
- ☐ Never shoot from cars and trucks – step out
- ☐ Shotgun launchers – make sure projectile is not stuck
- ☐ Declare pyro-munitions to pilots and boat captains
- ☐ No launchers and pyro-munitions in Command Centers
- ☐ Lock up un-attended launchers and munitions
- ☐ Do not provide launchers or munitions to non-Service persons
- ☐ Never shoot near or at aircraft

BIRD SCARE CANNON USE

- O Locate, mark with flagging-taped cane poles and GPS sites for cannons and balloons
- O Give Operations Section (OPS) GPS data and site descriptions
- O Specify to OPS when it's needed, where it goes and when
- O Specify to OPS when to turn cannons on and off and timing
- O Specify wet sites that need plywood platforms
- O Specify sites that need platforms on flatboats at anchor

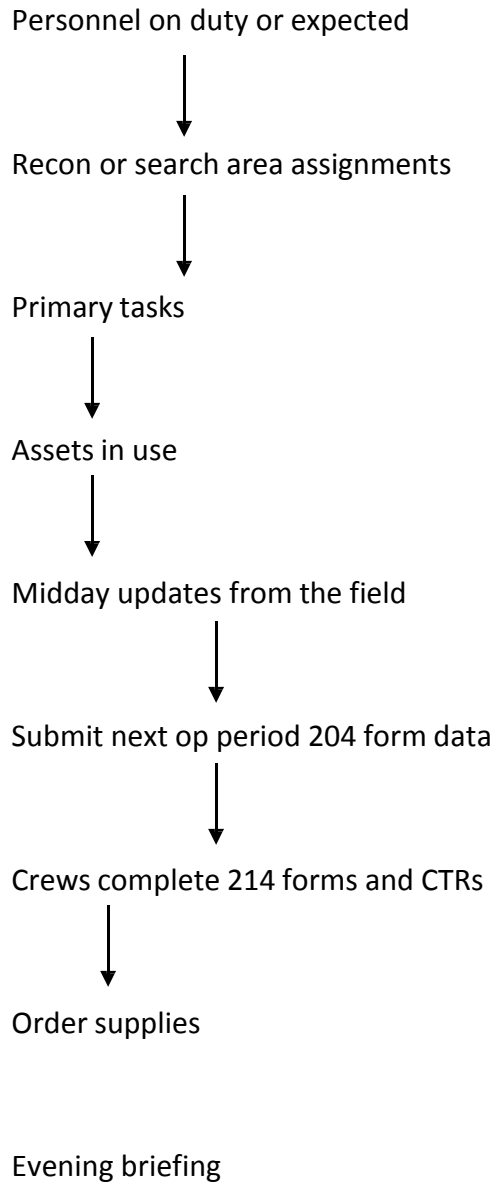
Appendix A

Flow Chart Examples

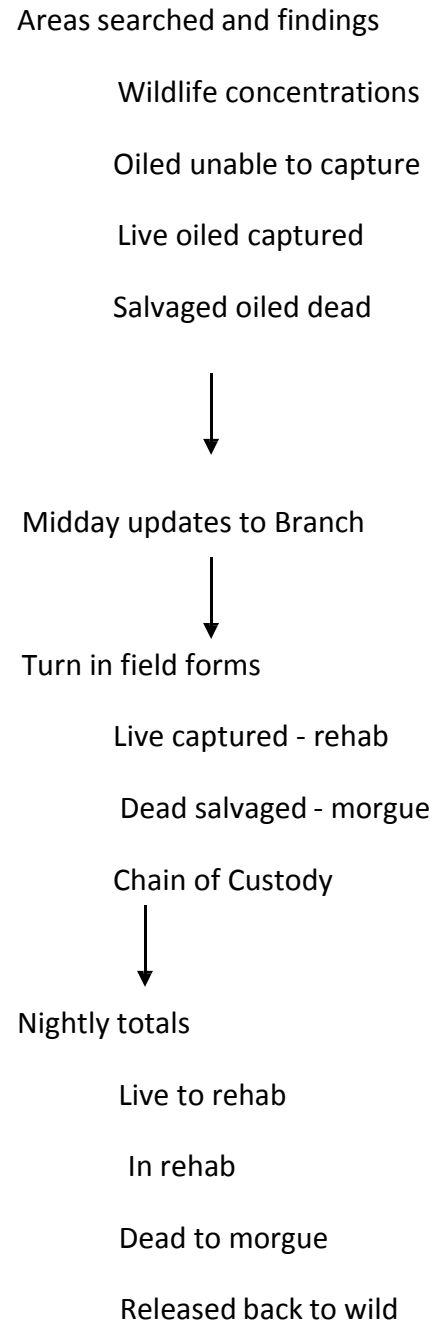


Data Collection and Management Chart

Incident or Unified Command



Field Operations



Appendix B

Key Forms

Wildlife Branch Director's Data Log

Update Daily

[illegible]

Submit to Operations Section daily for next Operation Period IAP

<http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/ICSResource/assets/ics204.doc>

ICS Form 214**Each person or team/unit completes at the end of the work day**

UNIT LOG		1. Incident Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared
4. Unit Name/Designators		5. Unit Leader (Name and Position)		6. Operational Period
7. Personnel Roster Assigned				
Name		ICS Position		Home Base
8. Activity Log				
Time		Major Events		
9. Prepared by (Name and Position)				

Each person or team/unit completes at the end of the work day

261-101

STANDARD FORM 261 (5/78)

Prescribed by USDA-USDI (NWCG Handbook No. 2)

USDA WS SOW template

PRFA STATEMENT OF WORK (SOW) FOR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO OIL SPILL RESPONSE IN (name of state)

**RE: (name of response) FPN: _____
FISCAL YEAR 201_**

Prepared by _____, WS State Director

The task list below addresses the specific actions that are ordered through PRFA's (Pollution Removal Funding Authorization) in support of FOSC's. When modification or amendment to this PRFA is required, the "Amendment to Pollution Removal Funding Authorization" shall be used and a new task list shall be assigned if new tasking is identified. This SOW covers the following work period _____.

USDA APHIS Wildlife Services will:

- ☐ Provide personnel to retrieve wildlife killed, sickened or otherwise affected by spilled oil.
- ☐ Provide appropriate staff to survey presence and condition of wildlife affected by oil. Survey methods include ___land, ___air, ___boat. (WS will provide various transportation methods as available.)
- ☐ Identify priority work areas in cooperation with spill response managers.
- ☐ Identify areas needing wildlife scaring devices (including, but not limited to, propane cannons, mylar tape, and other static devices).
- ☐ Provide appropriate staff to survey presence and status of oil in various wildlife habitats. Survey methods include ___land, ___air, ___boat. (WS will provide various transportation methods as available.)
- ☐ Provide trained staff to harass wildlife from spill area. (Methods utilized may vary depending on spill, but may include pyrotechnics, lasers, remote controlled boats, and other approved techniques.)
- ☐ Provide staff to distribute, maintain, and monitor equipment designed for wildlife harassment purposes.
- ☐ Transport wildlife to approved wildlife rehabilitation site.
- ☐ Assist with inventory and chain of custody with all collected wildlife for legal evidence for response only and not Natural Resource Damage.
- ☐ Provide assistance with cleaning oiled wildlife.
- ☐ Obtain local, state or federal permits where applicable. (Permits not already obtained by USCG or EPA or the USFWS).
- ☐ Work with USFWS to ensure Section 7 consultation process is completed relative to USDA WS activities.
- ☐ Document all site-specific costs incurred.
- ☐ Review, prepare, and submit all required accounting / accounting records in accordance with the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) Instruction 16451, "Technical Operations Procedures

- for Resource Documentation under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990”.
- ☐ Submit reports at periodic intervals as specified by the issuing FOSC. (specify time frame here)
 - ☐ Provide daily progress reports and / or consultations to the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) / FOSC, as necessary.
 - ☐ Provide appropriate training to others as appointed and mutually agreed upon between FOSC or their representatives and the WS State Director.
 - ☐ Record data in a manner consistent with law enforcement chain of custody requirements. (Action associated with Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) not PRFA.)
 - ☐ Attend briefing report meetings and daily safety meetings as requested.
 - ☐ Additional tasks: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA)

Coast Guard document is NOT available for edits / changes. Latest PRFA form (2011) requires additional information, including Agency Locator Code (ALC), DUNS, and Tax ID, (most of which is designed for electronic payments). The link to the form is

http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/Forms/PRFA_Federal.pdf

The form is provided by the Federal On Scene Commander (FOSC) once a federal agency is called to assist. It is recommended to be prepared and to have the required information readily available to complete the PRFA to provide to FOSC quickly.