

**Canada - United States  
Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan**

**CANUSDIX Annex - Operational Appendix:  
Wildlife Response Guidelines**

**Canada-United States Wildlife Response Working Group**

*April 2, 2003*

*(Revised February 2010)*

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The attached *Canada-United States Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan, CANUSDIX Annex - Operational Appendix: Wildlife Response Guidelines (CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines)* have been adopted by the undersigned Canadian and United States officials to provide guidance to wildlife resource agency representatives in coordinating or conducting response activities for wildlife that are oiled or potentially-oiled when the Dixon Entrance annex is activated. The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* were designed to facilitate the initiation and conduct of selected wildlife-related response activities to help ensure that those activities are conducted in a timely, efficient, and coordinated manner.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
BC MOE	British Columbia Ministry of Environment
CANUSDIX	Canada-United States Dixon Entrance
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
EC	Environment Canada
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
GPS	Global Positioning System
MBCA	Migratory Birds Convention Act
MBM	Migratory Bird Management
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
OMA	Office of Management Authority
OSC	On-Scene Commander
REET	Regional Environmental Emergency Team
SEAPRO	Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background and Objectives

Dixon Entrance provides important seasonal habitat for significant numbers of migratory birds and marine mammals. Many of these wildlife species also help support subsistence, hunting, and tourism.

Significant numbers of birds migrate through or breed in the Dixon Entrance area, including waterfowl, seabirds, shorebirds, and bald eagles. While the majority of birds are in the area during the spring, summer, and fall, both waterfowl and bald eagles overwinter. The numerous seabird colonies in the area range in size from several hundred to more than one million birds. Notable seabird colony species include species of auklets, storm petrels, murrelets, and murre.

Sea otters, harbor seals, Steller sea lions, killer whales, and harbor and Dall's porpoises may also be present in the Dixon Entrance area throughout the year. Several species of baleen whales, including the gray and the endangered humpback whale, migrate through the area and stop to feed during the spring and summer. Terrestrial wildlife in the area that are vulnerable to discharges of petroleum products include black and brown bears, moose, Sitka black-tailed deer, wolves, river otters, mink, and weasels.

Because of their interdependence with the marine environment, it is possible that these wildlife may – during an oil spill that affects offshore or coastal areas contact oil on the water surface and/or along shorelines, marshes, or tide lands. The number of individuals and species affected will depend on several variables, such as the location and size of the spill, the characteristics of the oil, weather and water conditions, types of habitats affected, and the time of year the spill occurs.

At a September 1999 workshop<sup>1</sup> held in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, consensus was reached by Canadian and United States (U.S.) wildlife resource agency representatives to form a Canada-U.S. Wildlife Response Working Group (CANUSDIX Working Group). The purpose of the working group is to develop wildlife response guidelines specific to Dixon Entrance for keeping wildlife away from oiled areas and for capturing and treating selected wildlife species that become oiled. The resulting guidelines will be used following the activation of the CANUSDIX annex to help facilitate coordinated, timely, and appropriate wildlife protection activities in the CANUSDIX trans-boundary area. It was further agreed that the goal of this effort is to ensure that decisions regarding wildlife-response activities are based on what is best for the wildlife resources (without putting human life

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<sup>1</sup> Workshop participants included representatives from Environment Canada; Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service; Fisheries and Oceans Canada; British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard; and Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization.

at risk), and then to determine how the goal can be accomplished within the constraints of each country's regulatory process. This document, the *Canada-United States Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan, CANUSDIX Annex - Operational Appendix: Wildlife Response Guidelines (CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines)*, is the result of that process.

## **B. Wildlife Resources Addressed**

Appendix 1 identifies which Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agencies have management responsibility for selected wildlife in the Dixon Entrance area. The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* focus on migratory birds and sea otters because of their susceptibility and vulnerability to oiling, ability to handle these animals, and because these species move across the CANUSDIX trans-boundary area.

It is important to note that “migratory birds” on the Canadian side of Dixon Entrance are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Canada-Canadian Wildlife Service, and include those species identified in the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). “Migratory bird” in the U.S. portion of the Dixon Entrance area are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior-Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and include those species identified in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The remainder of these guidelines also addresses the “non-migratory bird species” that occur on the Canadian side of Dixon Entrance. Those species, which are under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC MOE), include, but are not limited to: grouse, quail, pheasants, ptarmigan, hawks, owls, eagles, falcons, cormorants, pelicans, crows, jays, blackbirds, and kingfishers.

Decisions regarding keeping unoiled terrestrial wildlife away from a spill and/or the capture and treatment of terrestrial wildlife will be made on a case-by-case basis by BC MOE and ADF&G representatives for the geographic area under their respective jurisdiction. Wildlife protection strategies for terrestrial wildlife in the U.S. portion of Dixon Entrance will follow the guidance provided in Appendix 8 of the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska (Alaska Guidelines)*. [See “<http://www.akrrt.org/UnifiedPlan/G-Annex.pdf>” for a copy of the plan.]

Decisions regarding keeping unoiled pinnipeds and cetaceans away from a spill and/or the capture and treatment of pinnipeds and cetaceans will be made on a case-by-case basis by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service (DOC-NMFS) representatives, in coordination with ADF&G representatives, for the geographic area under their respective jurisdiction. Wildlife protection strategies for pinnipeds and cetaceans in the Dixon Entrance will follow the guidance provided in Appendix 7 of the *Alaska Guidelines*.

The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* are based on the following three wildlife response strategies:

- Primary response strategies, which emphasize controlling the release and spread of spilled oil at the source to prevent or reduce contamination of potentially-affected species and/or their habitat. These strategies include use of mechanical recovery and (if approved)

chemical counter measures; oiled carcass removal; vessel/aircraft disturbance minimization; and rat countermeasures.

- Secondary response strategies, which emphasize keeping potentially-affected wildlife away from oiled areas through the use of deterrent or other techniques, including pre-emptive capture of un-oiled wildlife.
- Tertiary response strategies, which address the capture and treatment of oiled wildlife.

### **C. Development of *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines***

The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* were prepared by the CANUSDIX Working Group<sup>2</sup> and were submitted to the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) Pacific Region Regional Director and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Seventeenth Coast Guard District Commander and other interested parties for review and comment. Following incorporation of appropriate comments, the resulting *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* were presented to CCG Pacific Region Regional Director and USCG Seventeenth Coast Guard District Commander for concurrence and inclusion in the *Canada-United States Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan*, and subsequent distribution and placement on the internet at: “[http://www.akrrt.org/CANUS\\_DixonEntrance](http://www.akrrt.org/CANUS_DixonEntrance)”.

### **D. Procedures for Revisions and Updates**

The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* will be reviewed each July by CANUSDIX Working Group members and updated as necessary. Review of the document will be coordinated by the CANUSDIX Working Group Co-Chairpersons. Following CANUSDIX Working Group member review of any proposed changes, the revised *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* will be submitted to the CCG Pacific Region Regional Director and USCG Seventeenth Coast Guard District Commander for review, concurrence, inclusion in the *Canada-United States Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan*, and subsequent distribution.

### **E. *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* Organization**

The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* are divided into the following sections:

- Introduction
- Assumptions
- Wildlife Resource Agency Notification and Coordination
- Migratory Birds
- Sea Otters

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<sup>2</sup> CANUSDIX Working Group members include: representatives from Environment Canada; Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service; Fisheries and Oceans Canada; British Columbia Ministry of Environment; U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; and U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service.

The background and introductory section, which outlines the purpose and origin of the guidelines, is followed by a list of assumptions agreed upon by Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives that provide the basis for the *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines*. The “Wildlife Resource Agency Notification and Coordination” section provides information on who the appropriate wildlife resource agency contacts are for the CANUSDIX annex and how Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives will coordinate wildlife response-related activities following activation of the CANUSDIX annex. The sections on migratory birds and sea otters provide information on the population and distribution of the species in the Dixon Entrance area; a description of potential oil-related impacts to those species; species-specific response strategies; and how those response activities will be coordinated between Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives.

## II. ASSUMPTIONS

The *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* are based on the following assumptions<sup>3</sup>:

- Canadian and U.S. Wildlife resource agency representatives will provide the CCG On Scene Commander (OSC) and the USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) agreed-upon protocols for removing oiled carcasses from the environment. The removal of oiled carcasses will be overseen by appropriate wildlife resource agency representatives.
- Recommendations on whether activities should be initiated to conduct pre-emptive capture of unoiled sea otters, and/or to capture, stabilize, and treat oiled migratory birds and/or sea otters will be made jointly by the appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives and then will be submitted to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC for approval.
  - Public announcements regarding wildlife response recommendations and activities will be released through the CCG/USCG Joint Information Center.
  - Actions taken to keep wildlife away from oiled areas will be coordinated among appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives to ensure the activities are not in conflict. Actions taken will be overseen or conducted by the appropriate Canadian or U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives in their respective trans-boundary area.
- Pre-emptive capture of unoiled sea otters and/or capture of oiled sea otters from the Dixon Entrance area will be overseen by the USFWS with oversight by DFO. This includes sea otters on the Canadian side of Dixon Entrance.
- Oiled bird capture and treatment programs will be overseen/monitored jointly by USFWS and the Environment Canada-Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS).
- Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives are responsible for funding their respective personnel and associated expenses for wildlife-response-related activities and for requesting reimbursement via their normal respective reimbursement procedures.
- Expenses associated with wildlife response-related activities (e.g., hiring bird capture and treatment contractors and/or acquiring wildlife response equipment, materials, and supplies) will be paid by the Responsible Party or by the CCG and/or USCG.

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<sup>3</sup>These assumptions apply in both Responsible Party- and CCG/USCG-led responses. Wildlife resources agency representatives will coordinate, as appropriate, with Responsible Party wildlife-response personnel and/or wildlife-response contractors.

- Wildlife response-related equipment, materials, supplies, and personnel may be transferred across the Canada/U.S. border without special permits during the emergency phase of the response as outlined in Section VIII of the *Canada-United States Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan, CANUSDIX Annex - Operational Appendix*.
- Individuals conducting migratory bird capture and treatment in British Columbia and in Alaska will have appropriate training under currently established guidelines and procedures.
- Decisions regarding the secondary and tertiary response options for terrestrial wildlife will be made on a case-by-case basis by BC MOE and ADF&G representatives for terrestrial wildlife in the geographic area under their respective jurisdiction.
- Decisions regarding secondary and tertiary response options for pinnipeds and cetaceans will be made on a case-by-case basis by DFO and NMFS representatives for pinnipeds and cetaceans in the geographic area under their respective jurisdiction.

### III. WILDLIFE RESOURCE AGENCY NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION

#### A. Notification

Section VII of the *Canada-United States Marine Spill Pollution Contingency Plan, CANUSDIX Annex - Operational Appendix* identifies the circumstances under which the annex may be invoked. In the event the annex is invoked, in Canada, appropriate DFO, Environment Canada, and CWS representatives will be notified by the 24/7 on-call EC Emergency Duty Officer. In the U.S., appropriate DOI and NMFS representatives will be notified (24/7) by the USCG FOSC's representative. Appropriate ADF&G representatives will be notified (24/7) by an Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) representative. Canadian and U.S. wildlife resources agency contacts for the Dixon Entrance area are listed in Appendix 2.

As soon as practicable following their respective notification by CCG and USCG representatives, Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives will contact each other to begin coordinating wildlife response information and activities. Initial coordination will include, but not be limited to: (1) how to obtain "real time" information on wildlife resources affected or potentially-affected by the incident; (2) when and how (if necessary) resources agency representatives will travel to the incident area; (3) what entities (if any) need to be placed "on alert"; and (4) when the CCG OSC and USCG FOSC may expect to begin receiving recommendations regarding wildlife response-related activities.

#### B. Coordination

Following activation of the CANUSDIX Annex, the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC<sup>4</sup> will coordinate their response efforts, but will not fully integrate their response structures. It is currently anticipated that their response structures will be in separate locations, with the CCG in Canada and the USCG in the U.S. Both the CCG and USCG response structures will receive advice and input on wildlife response activities through the appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency contacts. If appropriate, Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agencies will assign wildlife resource agency liaisons to work with their respective organization to help facilitate the coordination of wildlife response-related activities.

Wildlife resource agency representatives for wildlife in the Canadian portion of the Dixon Entrance area will work through the Regional Environmental Emergency Team (REET)<sup>5</sup>. Wildlife resource agency representatives for wildlife in the U.S. portion of the Dixon Entrance area will work in the Environmental Unit in the Planning Section. Both Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agencies representatives will physically co-locate with their respective CCG and USCG counterparts as appropriate.

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<sup>4</sup>The USCG response will be based on an organizational structure identified in *The Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases*. The USCG FOSC will be part of a Unified Command that will include, at a minimum, representation by the ADEC State OSC.

<sup>5</sup> For the purposes of the response activities outlined in this document, the BC MOE Planning Section Chief, as defined under the *British Columbia Marine Oil Spill Response Plan*, will co-chair the REET with an EC representative.

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## IV. MIGRATORY BIRDS

### A. General Considerations

#### 1. Population and Distribution

On the Alaskan side of the trans-boundary area, while the inland waters between Revillagigedo and Prince of Wales Islands do not have documented seabird colonies, these areas are important as migratory corridors and wintering areas for seaduck species. In addition, marbled murrelets frequent these waters year round. Other seabirds, including gulls, terns, and phalarope species may be found throughout the area during spring and fall migration periods. Major seabird colonies occur on the remote off-shore islands to the west of Prince of Wales and Dall Islands, which are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Lowrie, Forrester, and Petrel Islands together have over one million seabirds. Principal colonial species include: ancient murrelet, rhinoceros auklet, Cassin's auklet, tufted puffin, Leach's and fork-tailed storm-petrel, and common murre. Smaller colonies are found on the islands between Sea Otter Sound and Dall Island. In addition, there is a small colony of pigeon guillimonts on Tatoosh Island. Population estimates by species and seabird colonies may be found in the *Southeast Alaska Subarea Contingency Plan*.<sup>6</sup>

The approximately 700,000 Leach's and fork-tailed storm-petrels that breed on Petrel Island represent the largest concentration of these two petrel species in Southeast Alaska, and the most numerous colonial species found on this island complex. In addition, another 540,000 petrels are found on St. Lazaria Island in Sitka Sound.

A few waterfowl (primarily Canada geese) nest on the larger islands throughout southern Southeast Alaska. However, sea ducks (e.g., scoters, goldeneyes, long-tailed ducks, and harlequin ducks) inhabit nearshore waters during the winter months. In summer, flocks of non-breeding scoters are found in the inland waters.

On the Canadian side of the trans-boundary area, there are at least 10 islands or islets along the north and northwest coast of Graham Island as well as between the Queen Charlotte Islands and Prince Rupert that support seabird breeding colonies. There are an estimated 3,500 and 4,500 pairs of breeding fork-tailed and Leach's storm-petrels, respectively; and approximately 24,000 pairs of ancient murrelets, and over 28,000 pairs of rhinoceros auklets. The most important colonies within this area occur at Lucy Island, west of Prince Rupert, Langara Island (north of Cape Knox), and Lepas Islet (southwest of Cape Knox). At least 9 species of seabirds are known to breed in these islands or islets.

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<sup>6</sup> See: <http://www.akrrt.org/SEAKplan/SEAKtoc.shtml>

In addition, unknown numbers (in the hundreds of thousands) of seabirds pass through the region annually. These include: South and Central Pacific breeding species (e.g., black-footed albatross, Buller's, sooty and short-tailed shearwaters; northern breeders (e.g., northern fulmars); and red-necked and red phalaropes, jaegers, gulls (Thayer's glaucous and Sabine's), Arctic and Aleutian terns; and northern alcids (e.g., parakeet auklets and thick-billed murre).

## **2. Potential Oil Spill Impacts**

### **a. Petroleum Products**

Most birds that contact oil die before they can be captured, due to toxic effects from ingested oil and/or hypothermia caused by injury to their plumage. Birds captured alive and taken to treatment centers can often be cleaned, rehabilitated, and released. However, mortality following arrival at a treatment center in some circumstances may be high, due to the effects of oil or stresses associated with handling and captivity. The proportion of birds brought to a treatment center to those that are released can be expected to vary. Of the birds released, not all can be expected to survive. Therefore, every effort should be made to prevent birds from becoming oiled.

Seabirds exhibit obvious immediate behavioral changes in response to exposure to oil. In particular, they begin preening to clean oil from their feathers. As a result, normal activities such as feeding, nesting, and migrating are abandoned. In addition, skin contact or ingestion of oil due to preening may have long-term chronic effects on birds' metabolic processes. The severity of those effects will depend on factors including, but not limited to the species contaminated, health of the birds prior to exposure, type of petroleum product, degree and length of exposure, and distribution of oil in the environment.

To date, a wide variety of migratory birds have been affected by oil spills. The long-term implication of those effects is just beginning to be understood. Seabirds, such as murre and puffins, that have low reproductive rates may require decades to rebuild population levels to pre-spill numbers.

Bird species exhibit different levels of susceptibility to oiling. Appendix 3 shows the susceptibility of the species commonly found on the southern islands of Southeast Alaska. Birds concentrate in various areas, depending on the species and season. If possible, the following types of areas where birds concentrate in the spring and fall should be protected following an oil spill:

- **Seabird colonies.** Birds are vulnerable to oil contamination when they are in large flocks on the water near their colony. This is a common occurrence around the Forrester Island complex during the summer when over one million birds may be at their respective colonies.
- **Major seabird feeding areas.** Most seabirds obtain their food at sea away from land. While they may feed in areas that are close to land or more than 100 miles offshore, they are often concentrated in small areas. As a result, the presence of oil in some feeding areas could negatively affect the majority of seabirds in the region. Feeding areas shift with the tides and seasons. Some seabirds, such as storm-petrels, are nocturnal feeders.

- Wintering areas of marine birds. These include near-shore waters of southeast Alaska. Concentrations of birds vary during the winter.

In addition, other important coastal habitats, such as marshes, are sensitive to oil contamination and should be protected if they are at risk from oil contamination even when no birds are present.

## **b. Rats**

Most of Alaska's islands, including Forrester, Lowrie, and Petrel Island, are "rat free". The introduction of rats, which has occurred on approximately 30 Alaska islands, typically results in the decimation of the islands' seabird colonies, since the rats prey on nesting birds and their eggs. Once they are established on an island, rats are very difficult and expensive to eradicate.

The most likely pathway for rats to be introduced to these islands as a result of an oil spill is through the grounding of a vessel onshore or grounding of a vessel sufficiently close to shore that rats aboard the vessel swim to shore. In addition, it is also possible for rats to drift to shore onboard vessel debris. In addition, vessels and aircraft responding to an oil spill could also inadvertently introduce rats to the islands, if they have rats onboard.

## **B. Response Strategies**

### **1. Primary Response Strategies**

Decisions regarding primary response strategies are made by the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC with input from wildlife resource agency representatives and other appropriate parties.

#### **a. Mechanical Recovery and Chemical Countermeasures**

The primary response in protecting birds from an oil spill is to prevent the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds are concentrated. This can be done by using either booms and skimmers or--where environmental considerations allow and authorization is given--by using chemical dispersants and/or *in situ* burning. Booms and skimmers and *in situ* burning are typically preferred near concentrations of birds because dispersants, being detergents, reduce the insulating value of bird plumage and therefore may cause mortality to some birds. If possible, spraying dispersants directly into large concentrations of birds should be avoided. After dispersants have mixed with water, the potential, negative effects on birds is reduced, although not eliminated.

#### **b. Oiled Carcass Recovery**

Oiled wildlife carcasses need to be removed from the environment as soon as possible to help prevent secondary contamination of scavengers, including raptors. Secondary contamination may occur through (1) ingestion of oily carcasses, and/or (2) physical contact with oil on carcasses by unoiled feathers, fur, and/or skin. The collection of oiled wildlife carcasses needs to be performed in such a manner so as to protect the integrity of data that may be obtained and used for law

enforcement, scientific, and/or natural resource damage assessment purposes. Appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives will provide information to the CCG OSC and USCG FOSC, respectively, on entities authorized to conduct oiled carcass recovery. Appendix 4 contains more detailed information on protocols for oiled carcass recovery. Appendices 5 and 6, respectively, contain forms to be used by representatives of entities authorized to collect oiled carcasses in the Dixon Entrance area.

### **c. Vessel/Aircraft Disturbance Minimization**

During a response to an oil spill, appropriate wildlife resource agency representatives will evaluate the potential for response activities to negatively affect migratory birds and/or their habitats. Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives may recommend to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC that response activities in or adjacent to sensitive species or areas in the Dixon Entrance area be modified or completed prior to, or following, critical biological periods to help reduce or eliminate wildlife disturbance. If that is not possible, wildlife resource agency representatives may recommend to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC that agency on-site monitors accompany near-shore and/or shore-based activities to help eliminate or minimize and to monitor disturbance.

Overflight activities associated with oil spill response have the potential for causing unnecessary and illegal disturbance to migratory bird species. To reduce disturbance and improve the chances for migratory bird survival, appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives will provide the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC with recommendations on advisories to pilots. These advisories may request that operations remain at a certain distance from migratory bird concentration areas and critical habitats, such as seabird cliffs<sup>7</sup>. Wildlife resource agency representatives will request that copies of any advisories be sent by the CCG OSC to Transport Canada, Airspace Restriction, System Safety, Civil Aviation and by the USCG FOSC to the Federal Aviation Administration.

In addition, appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives will provide to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC, notices to mariners for areas affected by an oil spill. These advisories may request vessel operators to remain at a certain distance from migratory bird concentration areas and critical habitats, such as seabird cliffs. Wildlife resource agency representatives will request that copies of any advisories be sent by the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC to all government agency, agency-contracted, and responsible party-related spill-response personnel. In addition, a news release will be prepared by appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives for distribution by the CCG/USCG Joint Information Center.

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<sup>7</sup> Information on aircraft advisories for Lowrie, Forrester, and Petrel Island, may be found on ESI maps for the area.

#### **d. Rat Countermeasures<sup>8</sup>**

If a vessel operating in, or near, rat-free islands experiences an emergency that results or may result in the vessel going aground, CWS and USFWS representatives or their designated representative will seek, with the assistance of the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC, information from the vessel operator/owner on whether rats are onboard. If the vessel is safe to board, CWS or USFWS representatives or a designated CWS or USFWS on-scene representative will conduct an onboard inspection of the vessel to determine if rats are present. If rats are known or suspected to exist on board the vessel, CWS or USFWS representatives or a designated CWS or USFWS on-scene representative will deploy rodent traps and/or poisons on the vessel, if possible, prior to or following the vessel grounding. A list of rat prevention equipment and materials currently stockpiled in the Dixon Entrance area is provided in Appendix 7. Contact information for personnel in the Dixon Entrance area who have been trained to use rodent poisons is provided in Appendix 8.

In the event it is not possible to conduct onboard rat inspection and prevention activities prior to a vessel going aground, CWS or USFWS representatives will develop a rat prevention plan specific to the incident for approval by the CCG OSC and USCG FOSC. The plan will include, but not be limited to, the deployment of rat trap and poison stations in appropriate locations on the vessel and the island, individual(s) authorized to deploy and monitor the stations, and a station monitoring plan. In the event of an oil spill that includes the use of response-related aircraft or vessels that may contain rats, CWS and USFWS representatives will provide the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC with rat prevention information that will, in turn, be provided to appropriate spill-response-related aircraft operators.

## **2. Secondary Response Strategies**

As stated in Section II, actions taken to keep wildlife away from oiled areas will be coordinated among appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives to ensure activities are not in conflict. All deterrence activities will be overseen or conducted by the appropriate Canadian or U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives in their respective trans-boundary area. Therefore, the *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* only contain information on permit requirements and equipment, materials, and/or personnel that could be shared across borders to conduct these activities. The *Alaska Guidelines* outline the procedures that Federal and State wildlife resource agency representatives in Alaska and responsible parties must follow to initiate and implement a bird deterrence program.

Appendices 9A and 9B provide information on Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency permits required for keeping unoiled birds away from oiled areas.

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<sup>7</sup> CWS and USFWS representatives will also check to see if domestic and/or feral cats are onboard the vessel. If so, CWS and USFWS representatives will ensure appropriate actions are taken so cats do not escape to land.

Appendix 10 identifies equipment and materials currently stockpiled in the Dixon Entrance area for deterring oiled birds, and the contact person to obtain the equipment and materials. Appendix 11 identifies entities with bird deterrence capabilities in the Dixon Entrance area.

### **3. Tertiary Response Strategies**

A request to initiate an oiled migratory bird capture and treatment program will occur in one of the following ways:

- A request will be made jointly by CWS, BC MOE, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC; or
- A request will be made by a responsible party and submitted to CWS, BC MOE, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives for their consideration and potential submittal to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC.

The factors included in Appendix 12 will be used by CWS, BC MOE, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives as the basis for deciding whether to request approval from the CCG OSC and USCG FOSC to initiate an oiled migratory bird capture and treatment program. Any request to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC to conduct a capture and treatment program for oiled migratory birds must be made via the checklist in Appendix 13.

These *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* assume that, if an oiled migratory bird capture and treatment program is approved by the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC:

- The program will be initiated jointly by USFWS and CWS representatives.
- The program will be conducted by a contractor agreeable to both CWS and USFWS representatives.
- CWS and USFWS will provide agency representatives to oversee and monitor joint capture and treatment operations.
- Joint oiled-bird-treatment facility(ies) will be located in the area closest to the spill with the required facility infrastructure, regardless of whether the facility is located in British Columbia or Alaska.
- Decisions regarding euthanizing birds will be based on a written plan approved by CWS and USFWS representatives.
- The release plan for rehabilitated birds will be developed by CWS, USFWS and ADF&G representatives.

Appendices 9A and 9B provide information on Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency permits required for collecting, transporting (including importing and exporting), and treating oiled birds. Appendix 10 identifies equipment and materials currently stockpiled in the Dixon Entrance for capturing and stabilizing oiled birds and the contact person.

Potential facilities (and contact information) in the Dixon Entrance area that could be used for stabilization and/or treatment of oiled birds are listed in Appendix 14. In the event a migratory bird capture program is initiated, the availability of these facilities must be verified at that time.

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## V. SEA OTTERS

### A. Population and Distribution

Aerial Surveys of all known sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*) habitat in Southeast Alaska in 2002-2003 indicated a population size of 8,949 sea otters. Overall, population growth rates for sea otters in Southeast Alaska between 1987 and 2003 was 6.6 percent per year for the southern areas of the population and 2.0 percent per year for the northern areas of the population.<sup>9</sup> The Southeast Alaska sea otter population does not have any special status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

The results of the 2002-2003 aerial surveys indicate that sea otters in Southeast Alaska are not evenly distributed across the region, but generally occurred in three spatially-discrete sub-populations: (1) the northern population, (2) the Maurelle population, and (3) the Barrier population. The northern sea otter population extends from Glacier Bay on the north to Whale Bay (outer coast of Baranof Island) on the south. There is a 50-mile gap between the northern population and the Maurelle population, which extends from the western side of Kuiu Island on the north to Cape Felix (Suemez Island) on the south. From Cape Felix, there is a 47-mile gap to the Barrier population located in Cordova Bay. The Barrier population, which consists of approximately 300 sea otters, is located within trans-boundary area.

Sea otters live in ice-free marine waters. While sea otters may travel into Canadian waters in the Dixon Entrance area, it is not anticipated that any sea otters from more southerly Canadian colonies will be in the Dixon Entrance area. It should be noted that sea otters in the Southern Canadian colonies are listed as “threatened” under the Canadian Species at Risk Act.

Sea otters are almost exclusively aquatic; feeding, breeding, and pup rearing all occur in the near shore zone. Sea otters occupy a fairly small home range within an established population. They are gregarious and may concentrate in rafts of fewer than 10 to a few hundred individuals. In Alaska, pups are generally born in late spring but pupping can occur throughout the year. Sea otters segregate by sex with the exception of territorial males which hold breeding territories within female areas. Sea otters are harvested by Alaska Natives for subsistence use or for creating and selling authentic Native articles of handicrafts and clothing. Average annual harvest in Southeast Alaska between 1992 and 1996 was 376 sea otters.

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<sup>9</sup> Esslinger, G.G., and Bodkin, J.L., 2009. Status and trends of sea otter populations in Southeast Alaska, 1069-2003: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2009-5045, 18 p.

## **B. Potential Oil Spill Impacts**

Sea otters are very vulnerable to oil spills. Lacking a thick blubber layer found in other marine mammals, they rely on their thick fur to insulate them from the cold water. Sea otters maintain the insulating quality of their fur by frequent grooming, and rely on air trapped in the downy undercoat. If sea otter fur becomes contaminated with oil or other materials, insulating qualities of the fur are lost and the animal will quickly become hypothermic and probably die from exposure.

Because sea otters spend a large amount of time on the ocean's surface and depend exclusively on their fur for insulation and buoyancy, they are highly susceptible to oil contamination. In the event of an oil spill in any sea otter concentration area(s) in southern Southeast Alaska, mortality will likely be high due to oiling of fur resulting in body temperature drop and hypothermia. Other injuries to sea otters from an oil spill are caused by inhalation of volatile hydrocarbons from the petroleum product(s) discharged and ingestion of oil during grooming and/or feeding on contaminated prey. Toxic effects include pulmonary emphysema, subcutaneous emphysema, hemorrhagic enteritis, and liver or kidney dysfunction.

A significant oil spill during any time of the year could have long-term effects on sea otters by direct mortality to the breeding population, chronic health effects of surviving animals, and possible contamination of food resources. Studies of sea otters affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill have shown decreased survival rates in the years following the spill.

## **C. Response Strategies**

### **1. Primary Response Strategies**

The primary response strategy to protect sea otters from an oil spill is to prevent oil from reaching sea otter concentration areas. These sensitive areas include haulouts, pupping, and feeding areas. Because sea otters react differently to disturbance, response actions need to be implemented to prevent driving sea otters into oiled areas.

Primary response actions, such as skimming and booming, are recommended to prevent oil from reaching sea otter concentration areas. Where environmental considerations permit and authorization is given, the use of chemical dispersants and/or *in situ* burning, may also be an option. However, the use of booms, skimmers, and *in situ* burning is typically preferred near concentrations of sea otters, because dispersants may reduce the insulating value of sea otter fur and therefore may cause mortality to some sea otters. In addition, there may also be a potential for other sub-lethal effects, such as severe eye irritation including corneal burns. Therefore, spraying dispersants directly into areas with sea otters should be avoided. After dispersants have mixed with water, the potential negative effects on sea otters should be reduced.

## 2. Secondary Response Strategies

The purpose of secondary response strategies is to keep sea otters away from oiled areas. Preemptive capture of sea otters that would be in the path of an oil spill is an option that will be considered. However, because shock and stress can result from an animal being pursued, captured, and relocated, there must be a high potential for sea otters to be oiled before this technique is initiated. In addition, sea otter handling, if performed improperly, may pose a danger to the individual(s) handling the sea otters.

A request to initiate a pre-emptive capture program for unoiled sea otters in the trans-boundary area will occur in one of the following ways:

- A request will be made jointly by DFO, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC; or
- A request will be made by a responsible party and submitted to DFO, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives for their consideration and potential submittal to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC.

The factors included in Appendix 12 will be used by DFO, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives as the basis for deciding whether to request approval from the CCG OSC and USCG FOSC to initiate a pre-emptive capture program for unoiled sea otters in the trans-boundary area, including sea otters on the Canadian side of Dixon Entrance. Any request to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC to conduct a pre-emptive capture program for un-oiled sea otters must be made via the checklist in Appendix 13.

These *CANUSDIX Wildlife Response Guidelines* assume that, if a pre-emptive unoiled sea otter capture program is approved by the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC:

- All aspects of the program will be conducted under the direction of the USFWS representatives in coordination with DFO representatives.
- Elements of the program may be performed by a contractor agreeable to both USFWS and DFO representatives.
- Decisions regarding euthanizing any captured sea otters will be based on a written plan approved by USFWS in coordination with DFO representatives.
- The sea otter release plan will be developed by USFWS in coordination with ADF&G and DFO representatives.

Appendices 9A and 9B provide information on Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency permits required for collecting, transporting (including importing and exporting), and holding sea otters. At this time, there are no entities in the Dixon Entrance area who are pre-authorized to conduct these activities. Information on equipment and materials stockpiled in Alaska outside of Dixon Entrance for sea otter pre-emptive capture is located in Appendix 21 of the *Alaska Guidelines*.

### **3. Tertiary Response Strategies**

Capturing and treating oiled sea otters has limited success, with high mortality occurring for a variety of reasons. Nonetheless, a tertiary response program will be considered if sea otters are oiled in the Dixon Entrance area.

A request to initiate an oiled sea otter capture and treatment program in the trans-boundary area will occur in one of the following ways:

- A request will be made jointly by DFO, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC; or
- A request will be made by a responsible party and submitted to DFO, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives for their consideration and potential submittal to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC.

The factors included in Appendix 12 will be used by DFO, USFWS, and ADF&G representatives as the basis for deciding whether to request approval from the CCG OSC and USCG FOSC to initiate an oiled sea otter capture and treatment program in the trans-boundary area that includes sea otters on the Canadian side of Dixon Entrance. Any request to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC to conduct an oiled sea otter capture and treatment program must be made via the checklist in Appendix 13.

If an oiled sea otter capture and treatment program is approved by the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC:

- All aspects of the program will be conducted under the direction of the USFWS representatives with oversight by DFO representatives.
- Elements of the program may be performed by a contractor agreeable to both USFWS and DFO representatives.

- Decisions regarding euthanizing any captured sea otters will be based on a written plan approved by USFWS and DFO representatives.
- The sea otter release plan will be developed by USFWS, ADF&G, and DFO representatives.

Appendices 9A and 9B provide information on Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency permits required for collecting, transporting (including importing and exporting), and holding sea otters. Information on equipment and materials stockpiled in Alaska outside of Dixon Entrance for sea otter pre-emptive capture is located in Appendix 21 of the *Alaska Guidelines*.

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## APPENDIX 1

### SELECTED SPECIES AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE AGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

ENTITY	MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
<p><b>CANADA</b></p> <p>British Columbia Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</p> <p>Environment Canada</p> <p>➤ Canadian Wildlife Service</p>	<p>Terrestrial mammals and provincially-managed non-migratory birds*</p> <p>Sea otters, pinnipeds, cetaceans</p> <p>Migratory birds (as defined in the Migratory Birds Convention Act)</p>
<p><b>UNITED STATES</b></p> <p>State of Alaska</p> <p>➤ Alaska Department of Fish and Game</p> <p>U.S. Department of the Interior</p> <p>➤ Fish and Wildlife Service</p> <p>U.S. Department of Commerce</p> <p>➤ National Marine Fisheries Service</p>	<p>Migratory birds, sea otters, pinnipeds, cetaceans, terrestrial mammals</p> <p>Migratory birds (as defined in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act), sea otters</p> <p>Pinnipeds and cetaceans</p>

\*Birds under British Columbia Ministry of Environment jurisdiction as defined by the Wildlife Act include: eagles, grouse, quail, pheasants, ptarmigan, hawks, owls, cormorants, pelicans, crows, jays, blackbirds, kingfishers, and falcons.

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**APPENDIX 2**  
**CANUSDIX WILDLIFE RESOURCE AGENCY CONTACTS**

<b>CANADA</b>	<b>EMERGENCY CONTACT</b>	<b>CONTACT INFORMATION</b>
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	1. Siegi Kriegl	Work: 250-627-3416 24-hr 604-666-3500 Cell: 778-884-1448 Fax: 250-627-9590 Email: siegi.kriegl@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca
	2. Joy Hillier	Work: 250-627-3453 24-hr: 604-666-3500 Cell: 778-884-1425 Fax: 250-627-3480 Email: joy.hillier@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Canadian Wildlife Service	1. Kevin Fort	Work: 604-940-4678 Cell: 778-868-6787 Fax: 604-946-7022 Email: kevin.fort@ec.gc.ca
	2. Dave Smith	Work: 604-940-4656 24-hr: 604-666-6100 Cell: 604-816-3396 Fax: 604-946-7022 Email: dave.smith@ec.gc.ca
	3. Ken Morgan	Work: 250-363-6537 24-hr: 604-666-6100 Fax: 250-363-6390 Email: ken.morgan@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

## APPENDIX 2, CONT.

CANADA	EMERGENCY CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
British Columbia Ministry of Environment	1. Mike Drumm	Work: 250-847-7723 Cell: 250-847-1291 24-hr: 1-800-663-3456 Fax: 250-847-7591 Email: Mike.Drumm@gov.bc.ca
	2. Ian Sharpe	Work: 250-847-7251 Cell: 250-877-9237 24-hr: 1-800-663-3456 Fax: 250-847-7591 Email: Ian.Sharpe@gov.bc.ca

## APPENDIX 2, CONT.

UNITED STATES	EMERGENCY CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
U.S. Department of the Interior	1. Pamela Bergmann	Work: 907-271-5011 Home: 907-333-0489 and 907-357-0488 Cell: 907-227-3783 Fax: 907-271-4102 Email: Pamela_Bergmann@ios.doi.gov
	2. Douglas Mutter	Work: 907-271-5011 Home: 907-345-7726 Cell: 907-227-3781 Fax: 907-271-4102 Email: Douglas_Mutter@ios.doi.gov
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service	1. Brad Smith	Work: 907-271-5006 Home: 907-248-4211 Fax: 907-271-3030 Email: Brad.Smith@noaa.gov
	2. Amy Cox	Work: 907-271-6620 Fax: 907-271-3030 Email: Amy.B.Cox@noaa.gov
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	1. Joe Hitselberger	Work: 907-465-4346 Cell: 541-961-2030 Fax: 907-465-4759 Email: Joe.Hitselberger@alaska.gov
	2. Mark Minnillo	Work: 907-826-6560 Cell: 907-254-3450 Fax: 907-826-2562 Email: Mark.Minnillo@alaska.gov

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### APPENDIX 3

#### MIGRATORY BIRD SUSCEPTIBILITY TO OILING: SELECTED SPECIES IN THE DIXON ENTRANCE AREA

MIGRATORY BIRD SPECIES	SUSCEPTIBILITY TO OILING
Alcids (e.g., murre, puffins, auklets)	High
Sea ducks	High
Loons	High
Cormorants	High
Gulls, kittiwakes	Medium
Pelagic birds (e.g., albatross, petrels, fulmars)	Medium
Raptors (e.g., bald eagles)	Low
Plovers, sandpipers	Low
Song birds	Low

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## APPENDIX 4

### OILED CARCASS RECOVERY

#### **Equipment and Materials Requirements:**

- Aluminum foil (for wrapping individual carcasses)
- Large plastic bags with fasteners (to hold birds and sea otters)
- Small plastic bags that self-seal (for identification tags, labels, or data sheets)
- Identification tags, labels, and/or data sheets
- Water-proof writing implements
- Water-proof notebook for documentation of search
- Chain-of-custody forms
- Personal protective equipment (e.g., rubber gloves, rubber boots or other protective footwear, coveralls)
- Coolers for shipping samples to be analyzed
- Tape (to secure coolers)

#### **Collection Site Requirements\*:**

- Good ventilation and lighting. Must have adequate protection from weather elements.
- Freezer space to store carcasses required for evidence and analysis. Size and space required will vary with each incident. Freezer space should be locked to maintain chain-of-custody.

#### **Personnel Requirements:**

- Trained personnel, as necessary, to survey beach shorelines for oil wildlife carcasses.

\*This area serves as the collection point for carcasses and for carcass documentation, necropsy, and temporary storage.

## APPENDIX 4, CONT.

### **Search and Recovery Procedures:**

- Identify beach segments by landmark and type for consistent search repeatability.
- Walk entire length of all beaches (may be oiled or unoiled) as designated for incident.
- While conducting shoreline search, if possible, document all live birds and other wildlife observed in the vicinity and whether birds and/or other wildlife appear oiled.
- Collect and tag carcasses. Identification tags, labels, or pre-printed data sheets may be used. Tags or labels must include: incident name, species name (if known), date, time, location (GPS coordinates and/or Shoreline Cleanup Segment), and name of collector.
  - ▶ For each of the first 12 birds of every species: tag carcass; wrap carcass in foil; place wrapped carcass in plastic bag; tape bag closed; sign tape. Take all bagged carcasses to wildlife resource agency representative at collection site and complete chain-of-custody form.
  - ▶ For all recovered bird carcasses in excess of the first 12 of every species: tag carcass and place in plastic bag. Turn over all bagged carcasses to wildlife resource agency representative at collection site and complete chain-of-custody form.
  - ▶ For carcasses that are too large to bag: tag carcass and provide duplicate tag information to wildlife resource agency personnel at collection site.
- Appropriate wildlife resource agency representatives will receive all carcasses and accompanying documents at the collection site. In addition, they will ensure that chain-of-custody forms are completed at the collection point. Carcasses collected for evidence and analysis will be kept frozen and shipped in coolers to designated lab(s) or to storage areas as determined at the time of the incident. Specimens may also be saved for research as determined at the time of each incident.

### **Carcass Disposal:**

- A carcass disposal plan will be prepared by appropriate wildlife resource agency representatives for the oil spill incident. The plan will identify any necessary permits.

## APPENDIX 5

### DATA SHEET FOR COLLECTED OILED CARCASSES

Date: _____	Oil Spill Incident: _____
Location (GPS coordinates and/or Shoreline Cleanup Segment): _____ _____	
Species Found (if known): _____	Number: _____
Specimen(s) obviously oiled? (circle one) Yes No ; If yes, specify number: _____	
Was specimen(s) scavenged? (circle one) Yes No ; If yes, specify number: _____	
Collected by:	
Printed Name: _____	
Signature: _____	
Date/Time: _____	
Phone #: _____	
Affiliation: _____	
Relinquished to:	
Printed Name: _____	
Signature: _____	
Date: _____	
Phone #: _____	
Affiliation: _____	
Comments:	

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## **APPENDIX 6**

### **CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD AND EVIDENCE STORAGE LOG**

*[NOTE: This appendix includes two separate forms]*

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<b>CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD</b>				FILE NO.
DATE AND TIME OF SEIZURE:		REGION:	EVIDENCE/PROPERTY SEIZED BY:	
SOURCE OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY: (person and/or location) <input type="checkbox"/> Taken from: <input type="checkbox"/> Received from: Taken from: <input type="checkbox"/> Found at:			CASE TITLE AND REMARKS:	
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY: (Include Seizure Tag Numbers and any serial numbers)			
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	

ADDITIONAL TRANSFERS ON REVERSE SIDE

<b>CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD, Continued</b>				FILE NO. INV.
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	
ITEM NO.	FROM: (Print name and agency)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: <input type="checkbox"/> MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	TO: (Print name and agency)	RECEIPT SIGNATURE:	RECEIPT DATE:	

REGION:		EVIDENCE STORAGE LOG FACILITY LOCATION:				LOG PAGE:
LOG ENTRY NO.	IN or OUT	DATE AND TIME OF TRANSFER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE (Include Seizure Tag Numbers)	RECEIVED FROM/ RELEASED TO (Print Name)	PREVIOUS LOG ENTRY NO. REFERENCE	COMMENTS: REASONS FOR REMOVAL:
INV.		SUBJECT		EVIDENCE CUSTODIAN (Signature)		
	IN or OUT			FROM/TO:		
	IN or OUT			FROM/TO:		
	IN or OUT			FROM/TO:		
	IN or OUT			FROM/TO:		
	IN or OUT			FROM/TO:		
	IN or OUT			FROM/TO:		

**EVIDENCE STORAGE LOG**

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## APPENDIX 7

### RAT PREVENTION EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS STOCKPILED: DIXON ENTRANCE AREA

LOCATION	AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES	CONTACT PERSON /OWNER
Juneau	1 Shipwreck Kit	Deborah Rudis USFWS 907-780-1183 (wk) 907-789-4260 (hm) 907-723-9983 (cell) Deborah_Rudis@fws.gov (email)

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## APPENDIX 8

### PERSONNEL WITH RODENTICIDE TRAINING: DIXON ENTRANCE AREA

INDIVIDUAL	AGENCY/ ENTITY	LOCATION	CONTACT INFORMATION	RODENTICIDE TRAINING EXPIRATION
Deborah Rudis	USFWS	Juneau	907-780-1183 (wk) 907-789-4260 (hm) 907-723-9983 (cell)Deborah_Rudis@fws.gov (email)	March 2011

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## APPENDIX 9A

### GENERAL PERMIT INFORMATION FOR SELECTED RESPONSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES: MIGRATORY BIRDS AND SEA OTTERS

ACTION	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME		U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		ENVIRONMENT CANADA CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE		FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA		BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	
	Migratory Birds <sup>1</sup>	Sea Otters	Migratory Birds <sup>1</sup>	Sea Otters	Migratory Birds <sup>1,6,7</sup>	Sea Otters	Migratory Birds	Sea Otters <sup>7</sup>	Non- Migratory Birds <sup>6</sup>	Sea Otters
Collect, Transport, and Hold	Yes	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	Yes	Yes	n.a.
Haze	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No	No <sup>4</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>2,5</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	Yes	n.a.	n.a.
Import and Export	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a.	n.a.	Yes	Yes	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> There is currently no provision in place that allows the import of live eagles into the United States or the export of live eagles out of the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Passive hazing (e.g., balloons, scarecrows, mylar tape) does not require a permit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes salvage of oiled wildlife carcasses.

<sup>4</sup> A USFWS permit is needed to haze species managed by USFWS including those listed on the Federal endangered species list. As of September 2000, the list included the short-tailed albatross, which may be found in the CANUSDIX trans-boundary area.

<sup>5</sup> An EC CWS permit is only required for hazing with a firearm or aircraft.

<sup>6</sup> Birds under BC MOE jurisdiction, as defined by the Wildlife Act, include: eagles, grouse, quail, pheasants, ptarmigan, hawks, owls, cormorants, pelicans, crows, jays, blackbirds, kingfishers, and falcons.

<sup>7</sup> The permitting requirements under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) are still under review; therefore, species listing is subject to change. Contact EC CWS and DFO for current requirements when dealing with species listed under SARA.

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## APPENDIX 9B

### SPECIFIC PERMIT INFORMATION FOR SELECTED RESPONSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES: MIGRATORY BIRDS AND SEA OTTERS

ACTION	PERMIT NAME	AUTHORIZING LAW OR REGULATION	ENTITY ISSUING PERMIT AND LOCATION
Hazing Migratory Birds	Hazing Permit	Alaska Statute 16.05.920	ADF&G, Juneau, AK
	Hazing Permit <sup>1</sup>	Endangered Species Act	USFWS, AFWFO, Anchorage, AK
	Hazing Permit <sup>1</sup>	Bald Eagle Protection Act	USFWS, MBM, Anchorage, AK
	Special Scare Permit	Migratory Birds Convention Act	CWS, Delta, B.C.
Capturing, Transporting, and Cleaning Migratory Birds	Migratory Bird Permit	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	USFWS, Anchorage, AK
	Capture Permit	Alaska Statute 16.05.920 and AS 16.05.903	ADF&G, Juneau, AK
	Migratory Bird Capture Permit	Migratory Birds Convention Act	CWS, Delta, B.C.
	Capture, Relocation, and Transport Permits	British Columbia Wildlife Act	BC MOE <sup>5</sup> , Victoria, B.C.
Importing/Exporting Migratory Birds	Import/Export Permit <sup>2</sup>	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	USFWS, MBM, Anchorage, AK
	Import/Export Permit <sup>3</sup>	CITES <sup>4</sup>	USFWS, OMA, Washington, D.C. CWS CITES Admin., Hull, QE BC MOE <sup>5</sup> , Victoria, B.C.
	Sundry Export Permit	British Columbia Wildlife Act	BC MOE <sup>5</sup> , Victoria, B.C.

<sup>1</sup> Required only for migratory bird species included on the Federal endangered species list and for bald eagles.

<sup>2</sup> Currently, there are no provisions that allow for the import of live eagles into the United States or the export of live eagles out of the United States.

<sup>3</sup> Necessary for CITES Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 Species. The exporting country issues the permit to receiving country.

<sup>4</sup> Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

<sup>5</sup> Includes birds under BC MOE jurisdiction as defined by the Wildlife Act: eagles, grouse, quail, pheasants, ptarmigan, hawks, owls, cormorants, pelicans, crows, jays, blackbirds, kingfishers, and falcons. Smithers District office Senior Regional Manager can also issue authorizations on an emergency basis.

**APPENDIX 9B, CONT.**

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>PERMIT NAME</b>	<b>AUTHORIZING LAW OR REGULATION</b>	<b>ENTITY ISSUING PERMIT AND LOCATION</b>
Pre-emptive Sea Otter Capture <sup>6</sup>	Marine Mammal Protection Act Letter of Authorization	Marine Mammal Protection Act	USFWS, OMA, Washington, D.C.
	Marine Mammal Scientific License	Fisheries General Regulations	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.
	Marine Mammal Transport License	Marine Mammal Regulations	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.
	SARA Section 73 Permit	Species at Risk Act	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.
Capturing and Cleaning Sea Otters <sup>6</sup>	Marine Mammal Protection Act Letter of Authorization	Marine Mammal Protection Act	USFWS, OMA, Washington, D.C.
	Marine Mammal Scientific License	Fisheries General Regulations	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.
	Marine Mammal Transport License	Marine Mammal Regulations	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.
	SARA Section 73 Permit	Species at Risk Act	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.

<sup>6</sup> In the event sea otters captured in the United States or Canada are to be released into Canadian waters, a transfers permit is also required under the Fisheries Act, Fisheries (General) Regulations (Section 56) from DFO, Vancouver, B.C.

## APPENDIX 9B, CONT.

ACTION	PERMIT NAME	AUTHORIZING LAW OR REGULATION	ENTITY ISSUING PERMIT AND LOCATION
Importing/Exporting Sea Otters	Import/Export Permit	Marine Mammal Protection Act	USFWS, OMA, Washington, D.C.
	Import/Export Permit <sup>3</sup>	CITES <sup>4</sup>	USFWS, OMA, Washington, D.C. DFO, Vancouver, B.C.
	SARA Section 73 Permit	Species at Risk Act	DFO, Vancouver, B.C.

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## APPENDIX 10

### EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS STOCKPILED FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS RESPONSE ACTIVITIES: DIXON ENTRANCE AREA <sup>1,2</sup>

LOCATION	RESPONSE ACTION	AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES	TOTAL BIRDS TO BE ASSISTED WITH SUPPLIES	SUPPLY OWNER/CONTACT PERSON/ 24-HOUR CONTACT NUMBER
Prince Rupert	Hazing	1 kit	Birds at onshore locations	<b>Robert Stromdahl</b> Burrard Clean Operations 250-624-5666 (wk) 250-624-5166 (fax) roberts@burrardclean.com (email)
Burnaby	Hazing	4 kits 1 Breco Buoy	Birds at onshore locations Birds at offshore locations	<b>Scott Wright</b> Burrard Clean Operations 604-294-6001, Ext. 212 (wk) 604-294-9116 (24-hr) 604-294-6003 (fax) scottw@burrardclean.com (email)
Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau, Petersburg, Skagway, Craig/Klawock	Hazing	1 kit per each location	Birds at onshore locations	<b>Cheryl Fultz</b> SEAPRO 907-225-7002 (24-hr) 907-247-1117 (fax) cheryl@seapro.org (email)

<sup>1</sup>The *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska* identifies in Appendix 21, additional locations in Alaska where equipment and materials for migratory bird response activities are stockpiled. Appendix 17 includes equipment and materials suggested for a hazing kit. Information on equipment and materials for a capture/stabilization kit is included in Appendix 19.

<sup>2</sup>Information in this appendix has not been verified by wildlife trustee resource agencies. The appearance of wildlife response information in this appendix does not constitute compliance by oil spill contingency plan holders with state oil spill contingency plan requirements.

## APPENDIX 10, CONT.

LOCATION	RESPONSE ACTION	AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES	TOTAL BIRDS TO BE ASSISTED WITH SUPPLIES	SUPPLY OWNER/CONTACT PERSON/ 24-HOUR CONTACT NUMBER
Burnaby	Capture, field stabilization, and rehabilitation	1 - 53 ft. trailer 1 - 16 ft. trailer (24-hours travel to Prince Rupert)	75-100 birds	<b>Bruce Turnbull</b> Burrard Clean Operations 604-294-6001, Ext. 207 (wk) 604-294-9116 (24-hr ) 604-294-6003 (fax) brucet@burrardclean.com (email)
Sitka	Capture and field stabilization	1 kit	50-75 birds	<b>Cheryl Fultz</b> SEAPRO 907-225-7002 (24-hr) 907-247-1117 (fax) cheryl@seapro.org (email)
Ketchikan	Capture (migratory birds and raptors)	1 kit	25 birds	<b>Cheryl Fultz</b> SEAPRO 907-225-7002 (24-hr) 907-247-1117 (fax) cheryl@seapro.org (email)
Ketchikan	Capture and field stabilization	3 kits	75-100 birds	<b>Cheryl Fultz</b> SEAPRO 907-225-7002 (24-hr) 907-247-1117 (fax) cheryl@seapro.org (email)

## APPENDIX 11

### ENTITIES WITH BIRD DETERRENT PERSONNEL: DIXON ENTRANCE AREA

AGENCY/ENTITY	CONTACT INFORMATION	ESTIMATED # OF TRAINED INDIVIDUALS	LOCATION
Burrard Clean Operations	<b>Bruce Turnbull</b> 604-294-6001, Ext 207 (wk) 604-294-9116 (24-hr) 604-294-6003 (fax) brucet@burrardclean.com (email)	4	Prince Rupert
		6	South Coast

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## APPENDIX 12

### FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING WHEN TO BEGIN AND END A WILDLIFE CAPTURE AND TREATMENT PROGRAM

The following factors are not presented in any order of relative importance. Each factor must be considered and the resulting information must be documented by appropriate wildlife resource agency representatives and by the responsible party (during a responsible party response).

- Response-team safety considerations.
- Status of the species affected (e.g., special management concern, threatened, endangered; red or blue listed species).
- Population status of the species affected (e.g., international, national, and regional significance).
- Estimated percentage of the population affected.
- Use of the species as a subsistence resource.
- Logistical constraints in treating oiled animals (e.g., airports/runways and equipment availability).
- Anticipated success in effectively treating oiled animals (i.e., expected survival rate of treated wildlife).
- Public concern.
- Projected cost of treatment program and funding availability.
- Whether wildlife capture and treatment contractors (if required) agreeable to appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resources agencies are available.
- Whether adequate treatment facilities exist; e.g., facilities must maintain wildlife in an environment that has low risk of disease.
- Whether capture and treatment program and subsequent release poses any unreasonable risk (e.g., disease, social disruption, or mortality) to wild animal populations.
- Whether sufficient facilities exist for keeping wildlife in captivity that cannot be released back into the wild.
- Whether appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives have sufficient staff to perform required oversight, monitoring, and/or activities required for a wildlife capture and treatment program.

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## APPENDIX 13

### CHECKLIST FOR REQUESTING INITIATION OF MIGRATORY BIRD AND/OR SEA OTTER CAPTURE AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND/OR SEA OTTER PRE-EMPTIVE CAPTURE PROGRAM

Any migratory bird and/or sea otter capture and treatment program and/or sea otter pre-emptive capture must be authorized by appropriate Canadian and U.S. wildlife resource agency representatives (e.g., Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC MOE), Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). Responsible Parties who wish to initiate such activities must complete Parts I-VI of this checklist (one set for migratory birds and one set for sea otters) and submit it to the appropriate wildlife resource agency representatives. If approved by those agency representatives, a request to initiate such a program will be forwarded by wildlife resource agency representatives to the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) On Scene Commander (OSC) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

If there are no requests by a Responsible Party to initiate such a program, wildlife resource agency representatives may complete Parts I-VI of this checklist (one set for migratory birds and one set for sea otters) and then forward the request to the CCG OSC and the USCG FOSC.

<b>I. SPILL DATA</b>	
Name of incident:	
Date of incident:	
Spill location:	latitude _____ ; longitude _____
Spill location: land _____ ; water _____ ; land and water _____	
Distance to nearest water body, if on land:	km/mi _____
Product released: North Slope Crude _____ ; Diesel #2 _____ ; Cook Inlet Crude _____ ; Chevron Residual _____ ; JP4 _____ ; Other _____	
Estimated volume of product released:	gals/bbls _____
Release status: Stopped _____ ; Continuing _____ ; Unknown _____	
Is spill: Contained _____ ; Spreading _____ ; Unknown _____	
Estimated volume of product potentially released:	_____ gals/bbls

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

<b>II. WILDLIFE DATA</b>	
<b>SPECIES/SPECIES GROUPS</b>	<b>ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF WILDLIFE AND LOCATION RELATIVE TO SPILL RELEASE</b>
e.g., Waterfowl	e.g., 100 eiders 1 mile from leading edge of spill

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

**III. PRIMARY RESPONSE ACTIONS**

**Describe any response actions underway or previously taken: (1) to protect wildlife and/or wildlife habitat, and (2) that may affect proposed capture, transport, stabilization, or wildlife treatment activities.**

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

**IV. SECONDARY RESPONSE ACTIONS: PRE-EMPTIVE CAPTURE**

**A. Describe pre-emptive capture plan, including: estimated numbers of sea otters requiring capture; location(s) of those sea otters; techniques to be used for capture; estimated number of capture personnel required; equipment, materials, and logistics support required; description of holding facility; length of time sea otters to be held; and release plan:**

**B. Information on Person in Charge of Pre-emptive Capture:**

Name:

Affiliation:

Address:

Qualifications:

Contact Information (phone/fax/email):

Permit Holder(s):

## APPENDIX 13, CONT.

### V. TERTIARY RESPONSE ACTIONS: CAPTURE AND TREATMENT

**A. Briefly describe each element of capture, handling, transportation (including importing and exporting), stabilization, and treatment plan, including: estimated numbers of birds (for each species or species group)/sea otters requiring capture; location(s) of those birds/sea otters; techniques to be used for capture; estimated number of capture personnel required; equipment, materials and facility (e.g., stabilization and treatment) requirements; and logistics and other technical support required:**

#### **B. Information on Person or Persons in Charge of Capture and Treatment Program:**

Name:

Affiliation:

Address:

Qualifications:

Contact Information (phone/fax/email):

Permit Holder(s):

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

<b>VI. REQUESTOR INFORMATION</b>	
Signature of requestor:	_____
Printed name of requestor:	_____
Title of requestor:	_____
Requestor affiliation:	_____
Requestor representing:	_____
Contact information of requestor (phone/fax/email):	_____
_____	
Time and Date Request Submitted to CCG OSC or USCG FOSC, and the following wildlife resource agency representatives*:	_____
CWS (identify contact):	_____
DFO (identify contact):	_____
BC MOE (identify contact):	_____
USFWS (identify contact):	_____
ADF&G (identify contact):	_____

\*Contact information for wildlife resource agency representatives is listed in Appendix 2.

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

**VII. WILDLIFE RESOURCE AGENCY RESPONSE TO REQUEST**

**Date and time request received by wildlife resource agency representative(s):**

**Canadian Wildlife Service**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Fisheries and Oceans Canada**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**British Columbia Ministry of Environment**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Alaska Department of Fish and Game**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**CWS Recommendation/Decision:**

\_\_\_\_ Approve requested program(s) as proposed

\_\_\_\_ Approve requested program(s) with the following conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Deny requested program(s)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

<p><b>VII. WILDLIFE RESOURCE AGENCY RESPONSE TO REQUEST (CONT.)</b></p>
<p><b>DFO Recommendation/Decision:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) as proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) with the following conditions: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Deny requested program(s)</p> <p>Signature: _____ Time: _____ Date: _____</p>
<p><b>BC MOE Recommendation/Decision:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) as proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) with the following conditions: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Deny requested program(s)</p> <p>Signature: _____ Time: _____ Date: _____</p>
<p><b>USFWS Recommendation/Decision:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) as proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) with the following conditions: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Deny requested program(s)</p> <p>Signature: _____ Time: _____ Date: _____</p>
<p><b>ADF&amp;G Recommendation/Decision:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) as proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Approve requested program(s) with the following conditions: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Deny requested program(s)</p> <p>Signature: _____ Time: _____ Date: _____</p>

**APPENDIX 13, CONT.**

**IX. CCG ON SCENE COMMANDER AND USCG FEDERAL ON-SCENE  
COORDINATOR DECISION**

**CCG On Scene Commander's decision regarding request to initiate wildlife response  
program:**

Request received by CCG On Scene Commander: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ Concur with wildlife resource agency representatives

\_\_\_ Concur with attached conditions

\_\_\_ Do not concur

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator's decision regarding request to initiate wildlife  
response program:**

Request received by USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ Concur with wildlife resource agency representatives

\_\_\_ Concur with attached conditions

\_\_\_ Do not concur

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## APPENDIX 14

### POTENTIAL BIRD STABILIZATION AND TREATMENT FACILITIES: DIXON ENTRANCE AREA <sup>1,2</sup>

FACILITY/ ADDRESS	OWNER/ CONTACT INFORMATION (24-Hour Number)	COMMENTS
District of Port Edward Community Center 770 Pacific Avenue Port Edward	District of Port Edward Ron Bedard, Chief Administrative Officer 250-628-3667 (wk) 250-628-3275 (hm) 250-624-1988 (cell) rbedard@portedward.ca (email)	Facility inspected (September 2003) Potential availability reconfirmed (November 2009)
Jim Ciccone Civic Center 1000 McBride Street Prince Rupert	City of Prince Rupert Michael Curnes, Manager 250-624-6707 (wk) 250-624-1203 (cell) mcurnes@princerupert.ca (email)	Facility inspected (September 2003) Potential availability reconfirmed (October 2009)
Sourdough Bay Vessel Support Building Bag 3670 Seal Cove Base Prince Rupert	Canadian Coast Guard George Armstrong, Senior Response Officer 250-627-0316 (wk) 250-622-9182 (cell) george.armstrong@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (email)	Facility inspected (September 2003) Potential availability reconfirmed (October 2009)

<sup>1</sup> In the event a migratory bird capture program is initiated, the availability of these facilities must be verified at that time.

<sup>2</sup> In the event other facilities in the Prince Rupert area (that would require less modification) are not available, the CN Roundhouse, which is located on Waterfront in Prince Rupert and was inspected in September 2003, could be considered. Contact Gordon Cox, City of Prince Rupert Public Work Manager of Operations, 250-627-0906 (phone) or 250-624-1064 (cell). In addition, the Prince Rupert Port Authority should also be contacted (Dave Fisher, Manager of operations and Maintenance at 250-627-2504 or 250-624-1258), since they may have suitable space available.

## ATTACHMENT 14, CONT.

FACILITY/ ADDRESS	OWNER/ CONTACT INFORMATION (24-Hour Number)	COMMENTS
Ketchikan Borough Recreation Center, Ketchikan	Ketchikan Gateway Borough Dan Bockhorst, Borough Manager 907-228-6625 (wk) 907-254-8123 (cell) danb@kgbak.us	Facility Inspected (September 2002) Potential availability reconfirmed (November 2009)
Alaska National Guard Armory, Ketchikan	National Guard Master Jeremy Troupe 907-465-4558	Facility Inspected (September 2002) Potential availability reconfirmed (September 2007)
Ted Ferry Conference Center, Ketchikan	City of Ketchikan Karl Amylon, City Manager 907-228-5603 (wk) 907-225-5191 (hm) karla@city.ketchikan.ak.us (email)	Facility Inspected (September 2002) Potential availability reconfirmed (November 2009)
Deer Mountain Hatchery & Eagle Center, Ketchikan	Ketchikan Indian Corporation Damon Hampel 907-228-5530 (wk) 907-254-2301 (cell) dhampel@kictribe.org (email)	Facility Inspected (September 2002) Potential availability reconfirmed (November 2009)
SEAPRO Wildlife Care Portable Trailer, Ketchikan	SEAPRO Cheryl Fultz 907-225-7002 (24-hr) cheryl@seapro.org (email)	Facility Inspected (September 2002) Potential availability reconfirmed (October 2009)

**ATTACHMENT 14, CONT.**

FACILITY/ ADDRESS	OWNER/ CONTACT INFORMATION (24-Hour Number)	COMMENTS
Ketchikan High School Gym, Ketchikan	Ketchikan Gateway Borough Principal 907-225-9815 (wk)	Site inspection pending
Alaska Raptor Center, Sitka	Alaska Raptor Center Debbie Reeder Executive Director 907-747-8662 (wk)	Site inspection pending
Craig High School Gymnasium, Craig	Craig High School Bill Whicker, Principal 907-826-2274 (wk)	Site inspection pending
Youth Center, Craig	Craig Youth Center Director 907-826-3243 (wk)	Site inspection pending

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