What is a reasonable wildlife response?

Saskia Sessions & Curt Clumpner Interspill, 14 March 2012





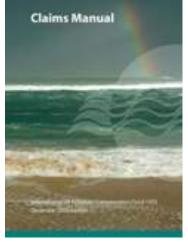


Background



- Reasonableness is subjective
- Opinions count
- Response costs compensated?
 - Objective technical evaluation
 - Proportional (size of spill);
 - Expected success; and
- Ability to direct/control operations (IOPC, 2008; Moller, 1997)







This presentation



- Wildlife response options
- Selecting objectives
 - Critical factors



- Assessing reasonableness
 - How and who
 - Pre-spill planning



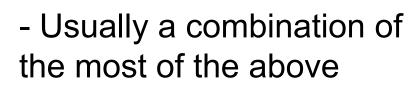


Wildlife Response Alternatives



Assessment and Monitoring Refrain from Action Wildlife Specific Prevention Capture and Rehabilitation Euthanasia











W. Coglin





Refrain from action



No practical alternatives Safety Minimal impact quick dispersion few animals in area







Monitoring Impacts















Wildlife Specific Prevention



Sensitive Area Geographic Response Plans

Incident specific response tool use driven by wildlife objectives

Deterrence and Hazing

Pre-emptive capture







Collection and Rehabilitation



How will we measure success What are the factors affecting success Infrastructure needs Identifying resources - Setting priorities







Euthanasia



- Purpose
 - Greek easy death
 - End pain and suffering
- Cultural attitudes
 - Pro and con
- Methods
 - Injection of barbiturates, inhalants, gunshot to the head









Setting Response Objectives



Pre-planning Examples

SEA ALARM

Selection Input





Critical Factors



Preparedness

Resources



Legal Framework

Public, Media, Politics

frogblog hopping along the corridors of power

HOME CONTACT US POLICIES

S HELP – HOW TO RI

REFERENCE PAGES

Government slow to act on Rena highlights oil drilling risks



Published: October 10, 2011

by Gareth Hughes

As <u>oil hits the shore</u> I'd like to salute the hundreds of people working very hard to contain the spill and volunteers registering to clean up the beaches.

It's a deeply worrying situation especially with a severe weather warning issued.

The <u>Government</u> and <u>petroleum industry</u> have gone on the defensive over the speed of the response. When I was in Tauranga over the weekend I detected genuine frustration at the perceived lack of government action and locals were angry that the fine, settled weather was being squandered. A <u>Stuff</u> <u>internet poll</u> of over 4000 people found less than 12% of respondents thought the Government had done a good job so far. Nearly 18% said the response was slow but improving but almost 59% said they had been too slow to act. It's galling for many given Key moved incredibly fast when it came to an Auckland fanzone and surveillance legislation but not with this environmental crisis.

The slow response should be a wake-up call for New Zealand's deep-sea oil drilling plans.





Scalability







Consider

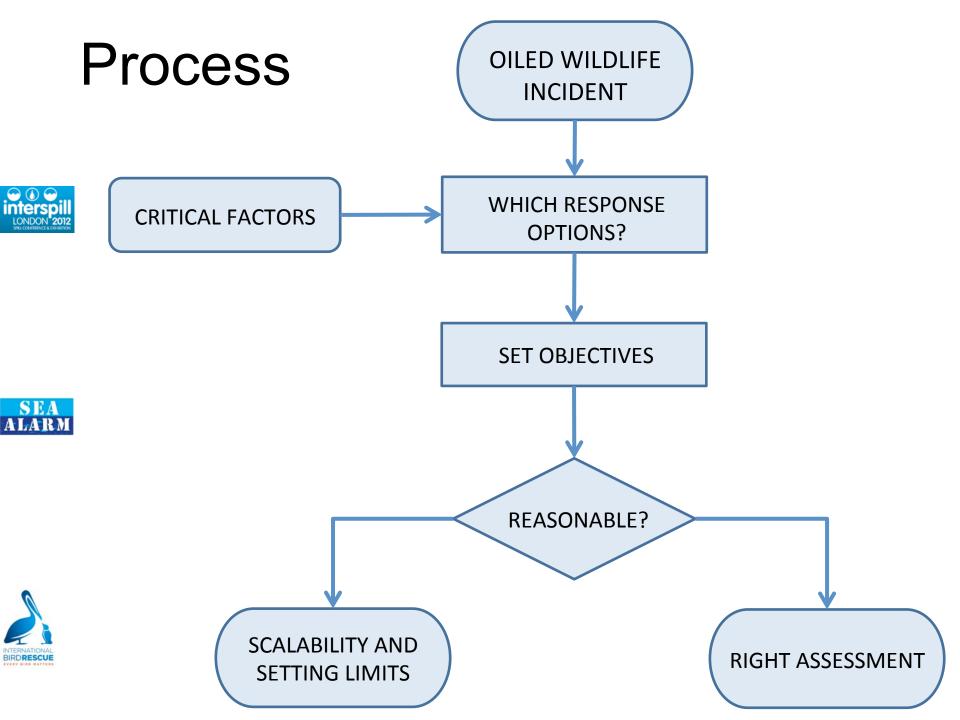
Scenarios



Resources

Limits





Right assessment

- 1. Level of local preparedness
- 2. International resources
- 3. Actual challenges
- 4. Anticipated costs and costefficiency



- 5. Legal framework
 - Licences
 - Conservation
 - Agency oversight etc.



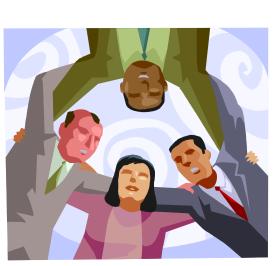




Who should make the assessment?



Wildlife responder



Financial expert



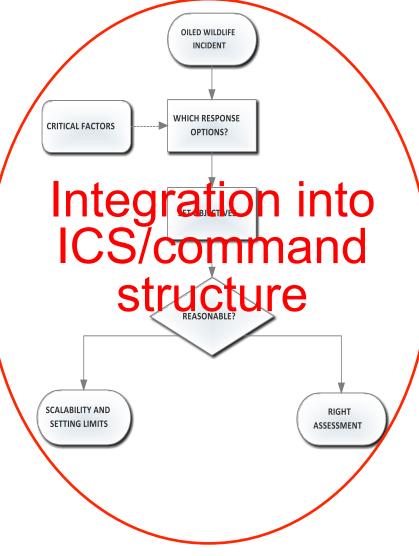
Operational oil spill Resource/ manager/ OSC conservation agencies



Basic understanding of wildlife response needed

Conclusions

- Reasonableness
 - Scalability & setting limits
 - 5 criteria
 - 4 types of expertise
 - Key wildlife response planning
 - Involve stakeholders
 - Maximise chance of cost recovery







Thank you



 Our co-authors Hugo Nijkamp and Paul Kelway



 Additional Photos: Maritime New Zealand, Bill Dwyer, EPA, Ross Brown, USDA

