Tittabawassee River System Natural Resource Damage Assessment Plan

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Michigan Department of Natural Resources Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Michigan Attorney General Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan Bureau of Indian Affairs

April 2008

Outline

- n Background information
 - What is NRDA?



- How does NRDA fit in with this site?
- n Tittabawassee River System Assessment Plan
 - Assessment area
 - Natural resources of the assessment area
 - Hazardous substances released by Dow
 - Confirmation of exposure
 - Assessment approach
 - Restoration planning

What is NRDA?

- n Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
- n Created by Congress in addition to the processes for cleanup of hazardous substances (both state and federal laws)
- n Government agencies act on behalf of the public to replenish the common store of natural resources for public use and enjoyment



Natural Resources

n "Natural resources" means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies and other such resources...

belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by...

trustees

(CERCLA §101)

n For Tribal Trustees, natural resources include natural resources for tribal subsistence, cultural and spiritual uses that are preserved by treaties



Injury

n Federal regulations provide resource-specific definitions that can be used to determine if a natural resource has been harmed or "injured"

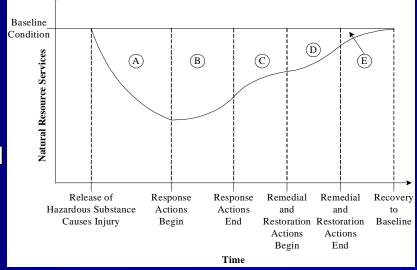




Restoration

n Baseline:

- Condition that the resources would have been in had the release of hazardous substances not occurred
- Direct and indirect impacts
- n Compensatory:
 - When the public experiences losses in natural resources and their services: past, present, and future
 - Compensation is in the form of restoration (restore, rehabilitate, replace, acquire the equivalent)



Trustees

n Specified by federal regulations, and include:

 States, tribes, secretaries of federal departments, including the Secretary of the Interior

n For the Tittabawassee River System:

- Directors of MDEQ and MDNR and the Attorney General
- Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan
- Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of USFWS and the Bureau of Indian Affairs

NRDA Steps

n Pre-assessment screen
n Development of the Assessment Plan
n Assessment
n Post-assessment phase - Restoration

How does NRDA fit into this site?

- n RCRA License Corrective Action, other cleanup actions
 - Protect human health and the environment
 - Remedial Investigation, Human Health Risk Assessment, Ecological Risk Assessment, Feasibility Study, Remedial Action Plan
 - Interim Responses and Time-critical Removal Actions
- n NRDA
 - Make the public whole
 - Assess injuries and determine amounts and types of restoration needed
 - n Share information, but some analyses are unique
 - n Depends on timing and completeness of cleanup
- n Work toward a comprehensive settlement

Outline

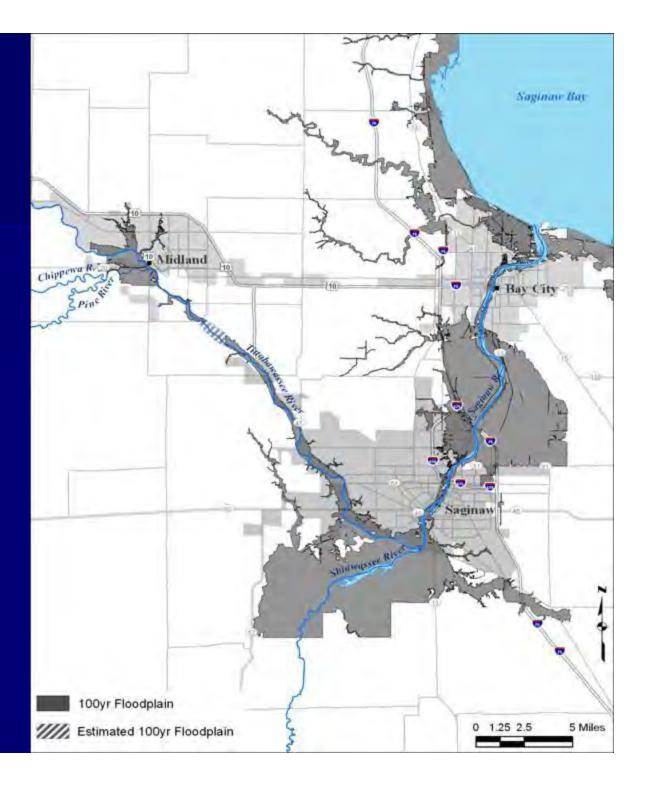
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Assessment Area

- n Tittabawassee & Saginaw Rivers & floodplains, Saginaw Bay
- n Dow's Midland plant property
- n Downwind aerial deposition areas





- h Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, resources for tribal cultural and spiritual uses...for example:
- n Rivers and floodplains, wetlands, forests
 - Watersheds and rivers have been influenced by people
 - n Logging, dams, agriculture, industry







- n Fish: carp, catfish, walleye, white bass, sucker
- n Birds: bald eagle, great blue heron, belted kingfisher wood ducks, eastern bluebird
- n Mammals: mink, fox, deer, muskrat, squirrel
- n Reptiles, amphibians
- n Invertebrates











- n Park lands and biota affected by aerial deposition
- n Biota exposed on plant property (e.g., tertiary treatment ponds)

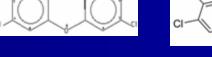


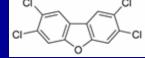
- n Public parks and lands in river floodplains
 - Shiawassee
 National
 Wildlife
 Refuge
 - Crow Island
 State Game
 Area
 - Local and county parks



n Dioxins and furans

- toxic at low concentrations
- accumulate in biota and humans





 cause many adverse effects, including reproductive and developmental effects, cancer, and other adverse effects on the body, such as to the immune system, brain, and liver

n Many other hazardous substances

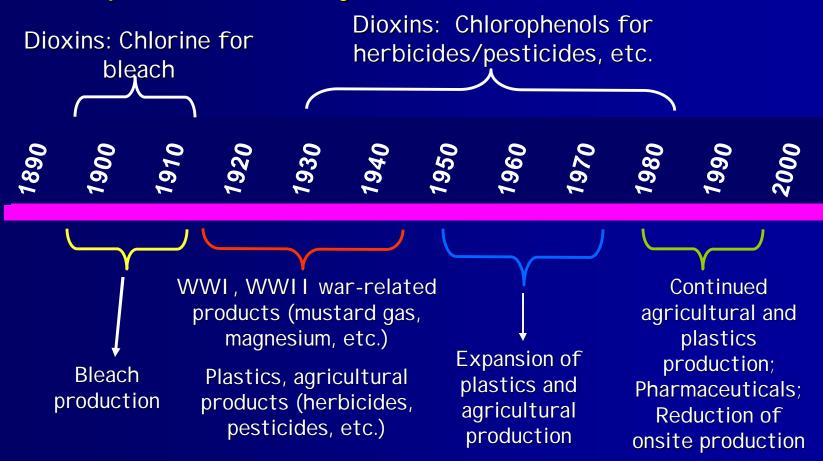
- Organic contaminants: pesticides, herbicides, plastics
- Metals: arsenic, lead, cadmium, mercury, others





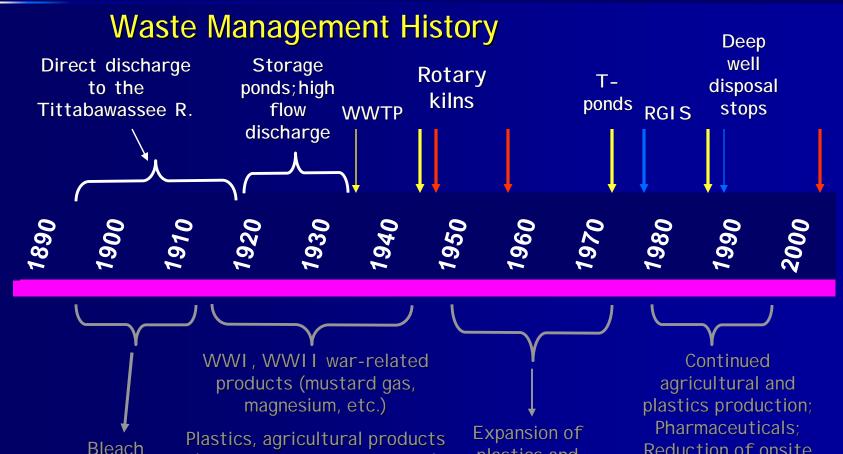


Operational History of the Dow Midland Plant



(herbicides, pesticides, etc.)

production



plastics and

agricultural production

Reduction of onsite production

- n Numerous cleanup actions taken on- and off-site
- n Ongoing remedial investigations and risk assessments





Confirmation of Exposure

n Multiple lines of evidence that confirm exposure:

- Sampling data across multiple environmental media
- Wide array of advisories





Confirmation of Exposure

n Other data sources confirming exposure of natural resources are summarized in the AP:

- Surface water and sediment
- Biota
- Groundwater



Assessment Approach

n The trustees will conduct an assessment to determine:

- Nature and extent of injuries to natural resources (past, present, future) and exposure pathways
- Restoration opportunities that could offset the injuries
- Appropriate amount of restoration to make the public whole

Assessment Approach

n Cooperative assessment with Dow

- Funding and participation agreement
- Trustee-implemented and Dow-implemented cooperative studies, independent studies
- Cooperative technical workgroups: human services, ecological injuries, and restoration

Assessment: Injuries

Injuries to natural resources

 Toxicity and uses
 Direct and indirect

 Injury and pathway determination

 Compilation and evaluation of existing site-specific data
 Identification of additional data needs;

new study plans to be issued as addenda

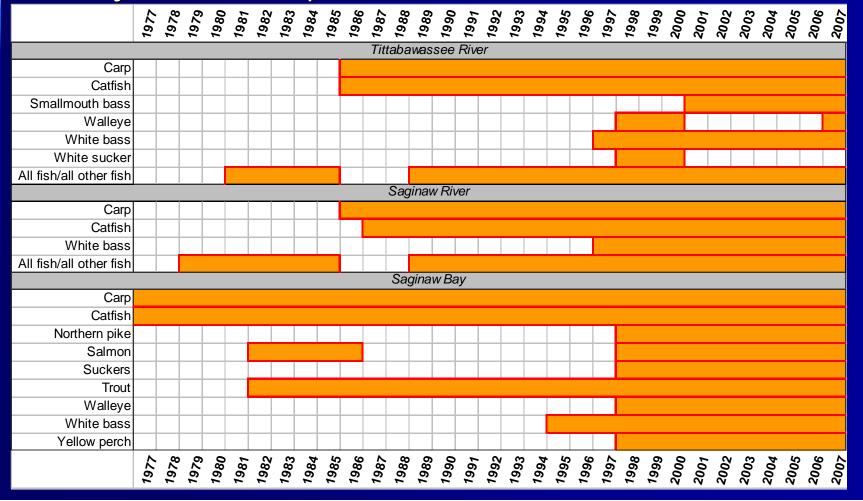
Assessment: Advisories

n Advisories
 – Fish
 – Wild game (deer, turkey, squirrel)
 – Soil Contact

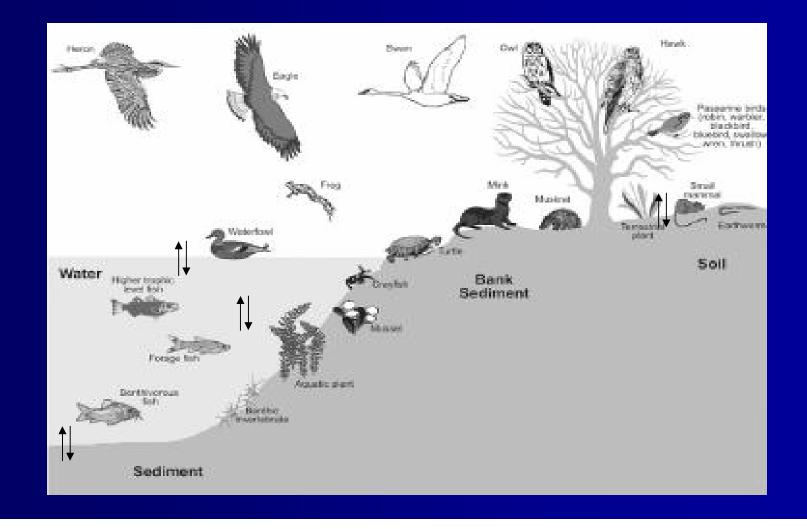


Assessment: Advisories

History of fish consumption advisories for dioxins



Assessment: Pathway



Assessment: Restoration

n Restoration opportunities and evaluation

- Identify restoration ideas
- Evaluate using trustee criteria
- Relate restoration to injury





Assessment: Restoration Scaling

- n Scaling restoration gains to losses caused by injuries
 - Different scaling approaches can be used:
 - n Cost based on resource-to-resource scaling
 - e.g. more mink through habitat restoration for mink reproduction losses
 - n Cost based on habitat-habitat scaling
 - e.g. acres for acres
 - n Value of losses caused by injuries
 - e.g. value of reduced recreational fishing
 - Values of gains caused by restoration used to offset losses

Assessment: Restoration Criteria

 n Developed by Trustees for this case
 n Based on criteria in federal regulations at 43 C.F.R. § 11.82

n Purpose:

guiding collection of restoration ideasselecting projects to address injuries

Restoration Criteria: Categories of Criteria

n Eligibility
n Focus
n Implementability
n Benefits

Restoration Criteria: Eligibility

n Complies with applicable/relevant federal, state, local, and tribal laws and regulations

- n Benefits natural resources injured by hazardous substances
- n Is technically feasible

Restoration Criteria: Focus

n Restores, rehabilitates, replaces, or acquires the equivalent of injured natural resources

n Addresses natural resources that are trustee priorities

n Targets resources or services that will require a long time to recover naturally

Restoration Criteria: Implementation

- n Cost effective
- n Benefits can be measured
- n Uses methods known to be successful
- n Takes into account completed or anticipated response actions
- n If the project involves source control, it reduces exposure of natural resources
- n Is consistent with regional planning

Restoration Criteria: Benefits

n Provides the greatest scope of benefits to the largest area or population
 n Provides benefits not being provided by other programs
 n Aims to achieve environmental fairness
 n Maximizes the time over which

benefits accrue

Assessment: Restoration Ideas

n Trustees and Dow are collecting ideas n Restoration concepts

 – e.g. coastal wetland restoration, fish passage, habitat continuity, invasive species control, shoreline 'softening'

n Specific projects

 – e.g. wetland restoration at SNWR, fish passage at Dow dam, purchase of available property adjacent to public land

Restoration Idea Sources

- n Saginaw Bay Watershed Initiative Network (WIN)
- n Saginaw Bay Coastal Initiative
- n Saginaw River/Bay RAP Update
- n Ducks Unlimited
- n The Nature Conservancy
- n Saginaw Basin Land Conservancy
- n Townships, Counties, Individuals
- n Michigan United Conservation Clubs
- n MDNR, MDEQ and USFWS
- n Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

Assessment: Studies

- n Comparisons of site-specific data to injury thresholds
- n New TRSAA-specific assessment studies being considered:
 - Restoration planning
 - Biotic studies: passerine return rates; sensitive endpoints (cardiac malformations); benthic invertebrate surveys; mink injury
 - Analysis of past and future trajectory of injuries
 - Economic studies to measure damages related to advisories

Assessment: Next Steps

n Public review and comment on plan
n Specific study plans
n Conducting assessment
n Coordinating with cleanup activities
n Report or reports on results

Period of Public Comment

n Plan available at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/TittabawasseeRiverNRDA

n 30 day period of public comment (May 19)*
 n Comments may be sent to:

Lisa L. Williams, PhD, Lead Trustee U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2651 Coolidge Road, Ste. 101 East Lansing, MI 48848 517-351-8324 phone 517-351-1443 fax lisa_williams@fws.gov

*or 30 days after notice in Federal Register, if published after April 19

Contact Information

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Lisa L. Williams, Ph.D U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2651 Coolidge Road, Ste. 101 East Lansing, MI 48848 517-351-8324 phone lisa_williams@fws.gov

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan: Sally Kniffen Saginaw Chippewa Tribe 7070 E. Broadway Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858 989-775-4015 phone skniffen@sagchip.org



Bureau of Indian Affairs: Allen Sedik Bureau of Indian Affairs 1849 C Street, NW MS 4655 MIB Washington, D.C. 20240 202-208-5474 phone (no e-mail)

Contact Information

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality: Judie Gapp Remediation and Redevelopment Division MDEQ P.O. Box 30426 Lansing, MI 48909 517-373-7402 gappj@michigan.gov

Michigan Department of Natural Resources: Tim F. Reis, Wildlife Supervisor Northeastern Management Unit MDNR 1732 West M-32 Gaylord, MI 49735 989-732-3541 ext 5030 reist@michigan.gov



Michigan Attorney General: Robert P. Reichel Assistant Attorney General Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division P. O. Box 30755 Lansing, MI 48909 517-373-7540 ReichelB@michigan.gov