Tab A, No. 7

Gulf of Mexico Restoration in Response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Restoration Objectives and Strategies

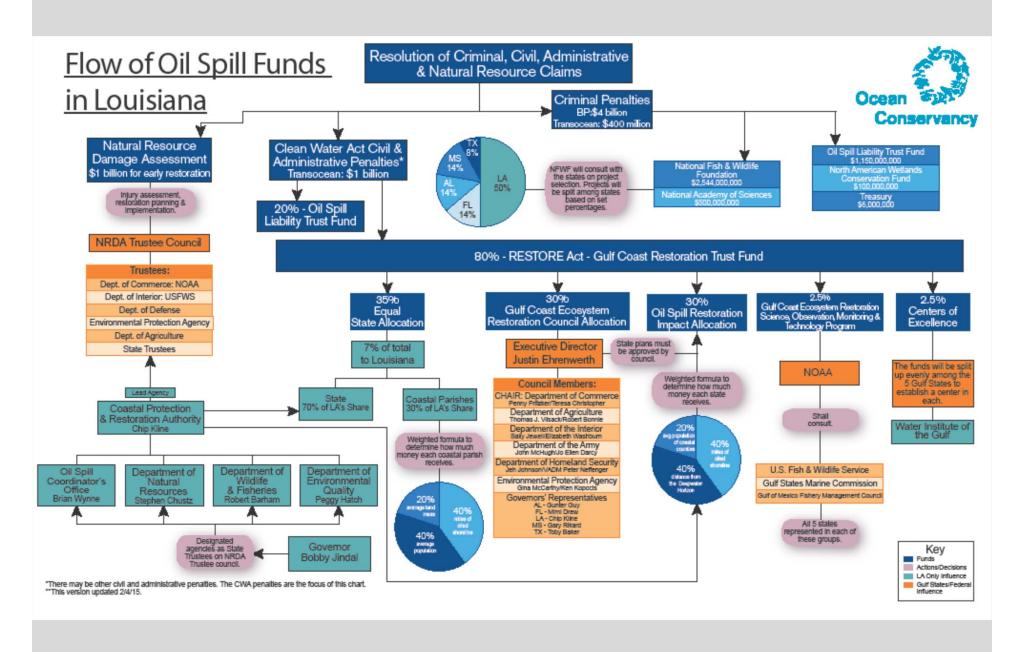
Restoration Initiatives and Potential Relevance to Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management Council



Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management Council
Clearwater, Florida
June 16, 2016

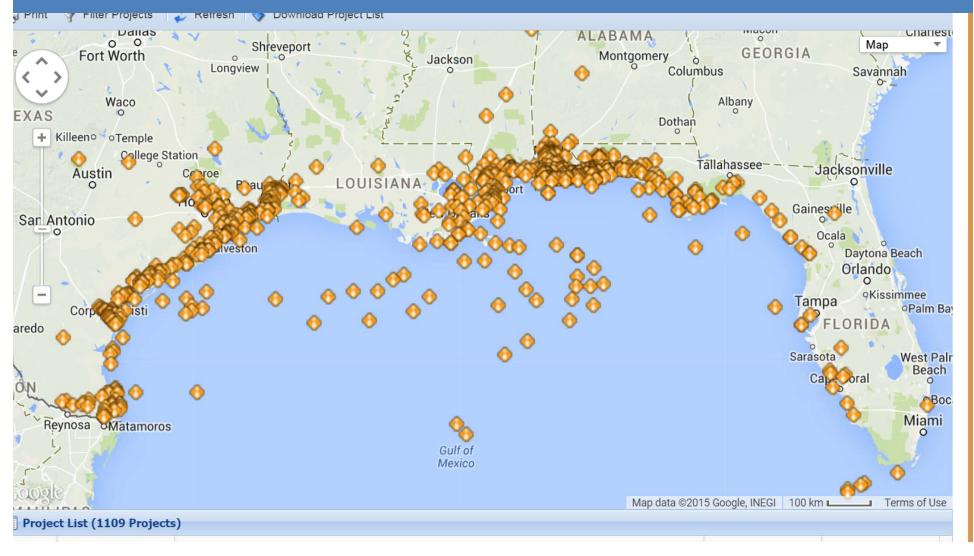
Glenn Constant

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Baton Rouge Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office Gulf Coast Restoration, USFWS

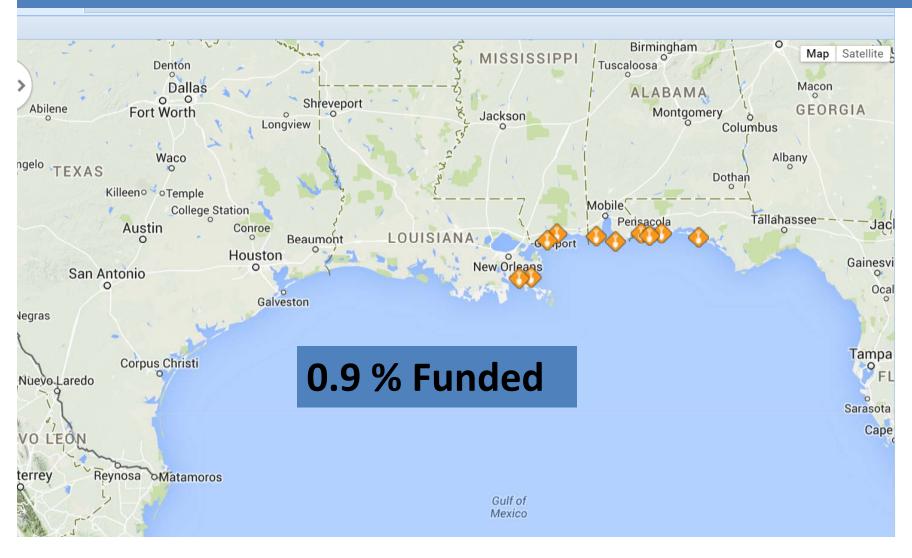


http://www.oceanconservancy.org/places/gulf-of-mexico/deeper-dive.html

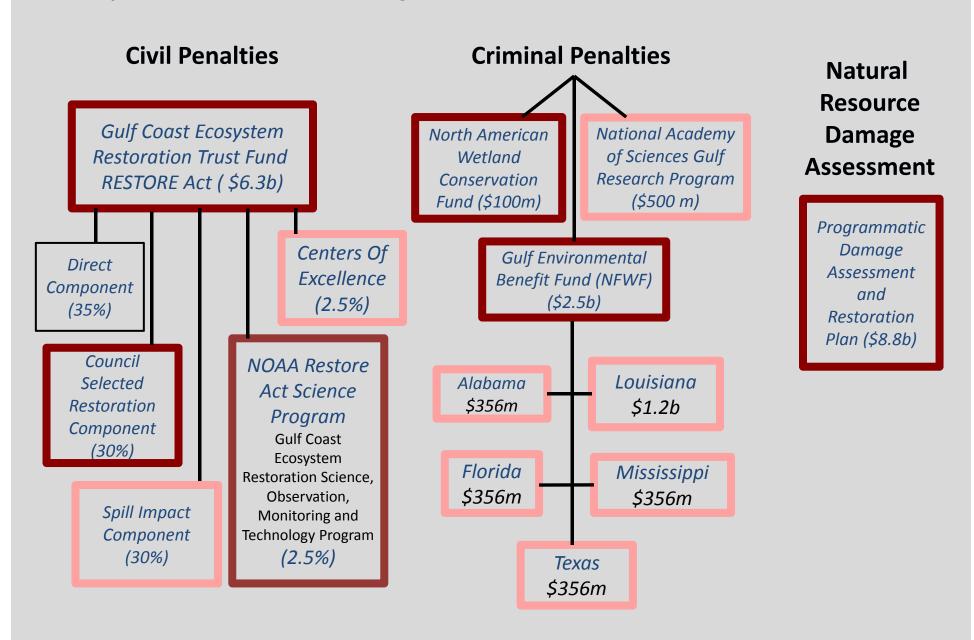
Proposed Deepwater Horizon Early Restoration Proposals 1109 total Submissions



Funded Deepwater Horizon Early Restoration Projects 10 Funded Projects



Deepwater Horizon Gulf Science and Restoration Initiatives



Vision for a Healthy Gulf of Mexico Watershed

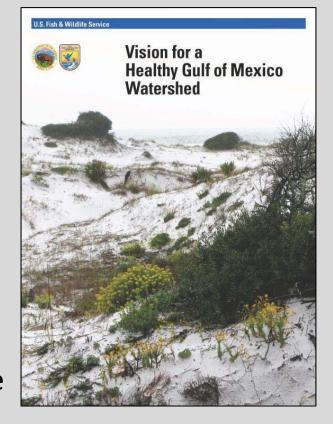
(USFWS July 2013)

Gulf Restoration Program Team

Representatives from all of the Service's programs

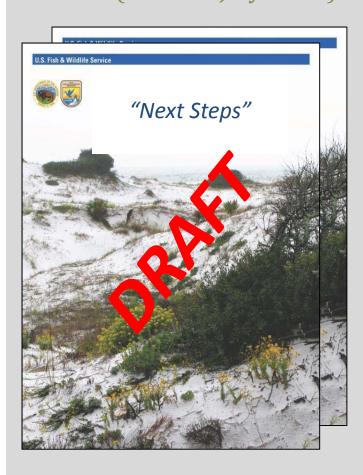
Migratory Birds
National Wildlife Refuge System
Fish and Aquatic Conservation
Ecological Services
Science Applications

Independent State Lead for each state





Vision for a Healthy Gulf of Mexico Watershed (USFWS July 2013)

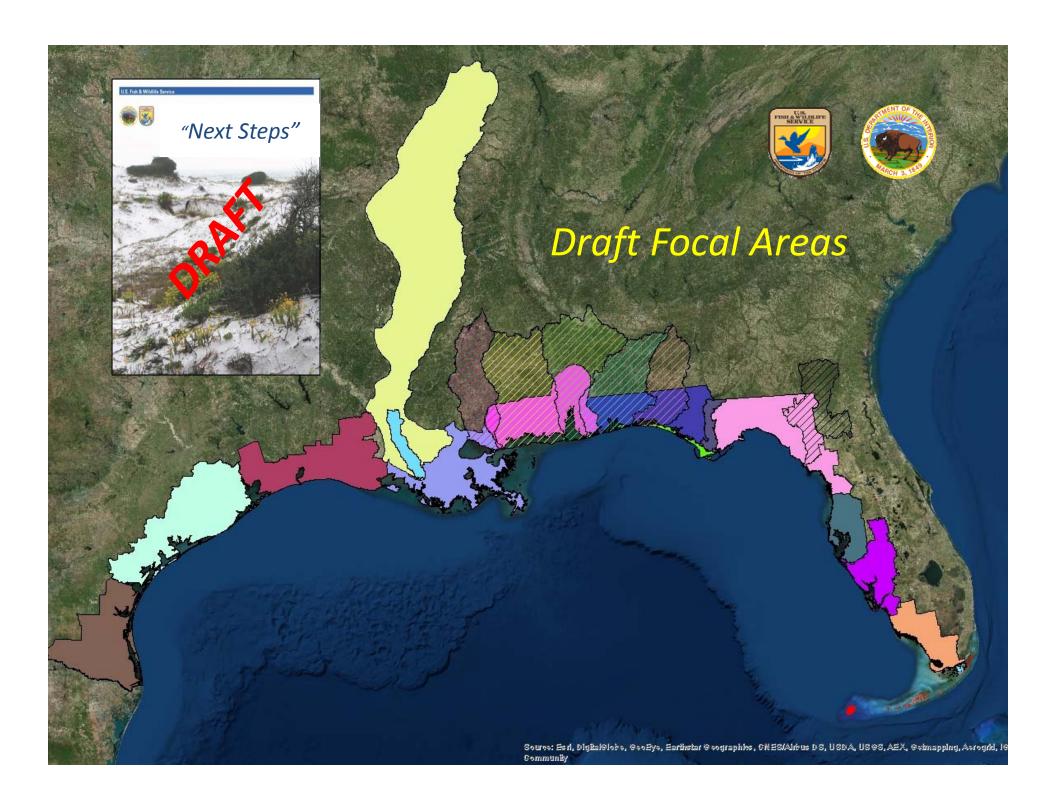




16 Conservation Focal Areas

Laguna Madre and Lower Rio Grande River Valley Texas Coastal Bend Austin's Woods and Prairies Chenier Plain Mississippi River Delta, Coastal Wetlands and Barrier Islands

Atchafalaya River Basin Mississippi Alluvial Valley Northern Gulf Coast
Alabama and Florida Panhandle Beaches
Florida Panhandle
Apalachicola River Watershed
Big Bend Springs Conservation
Southwest Florida
Upper Mississippi River Watershed
Rainwater Basin
Prairie Pothole Region







Threatened and Endangered Species

Species Proposed as Candidates for Protection Under ESA (Candidate Species)

National Wildlife Refuge System

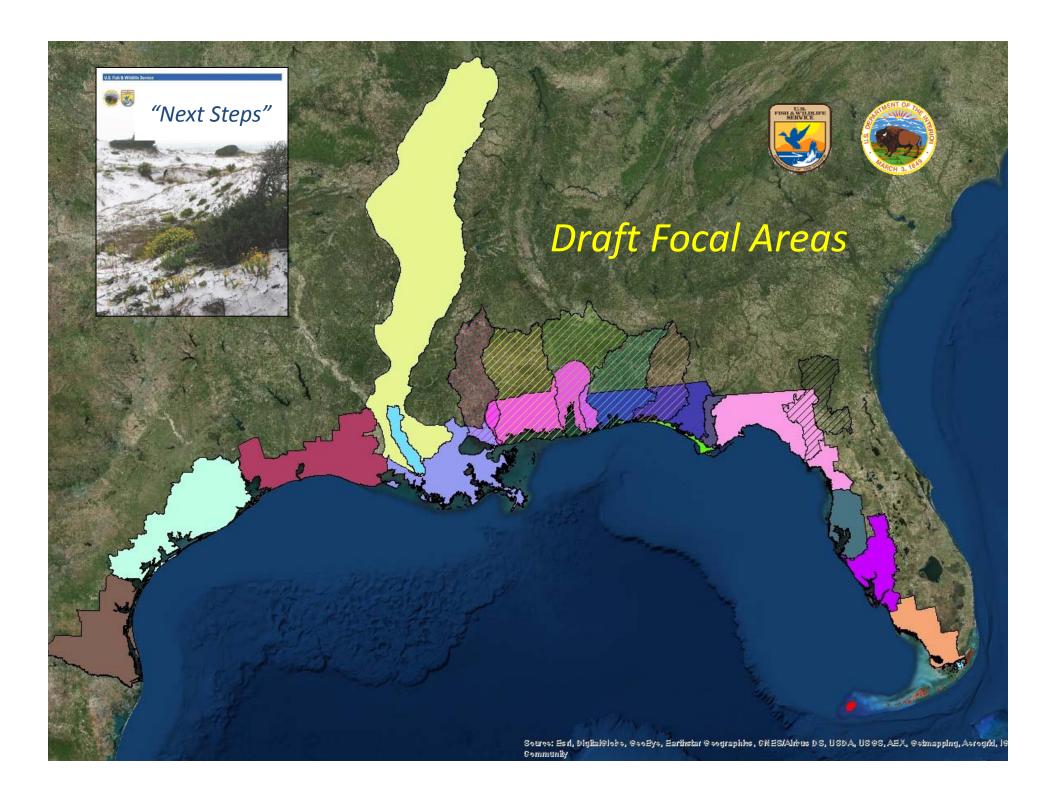
Migratory Birds

Interjurisdictional Fish Species / Sportfish Restoration

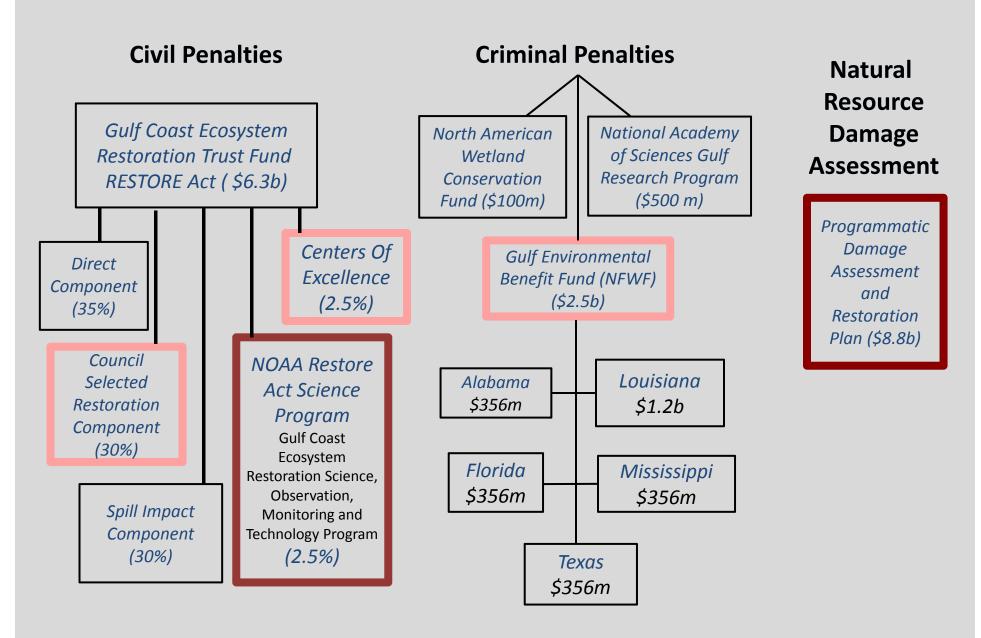


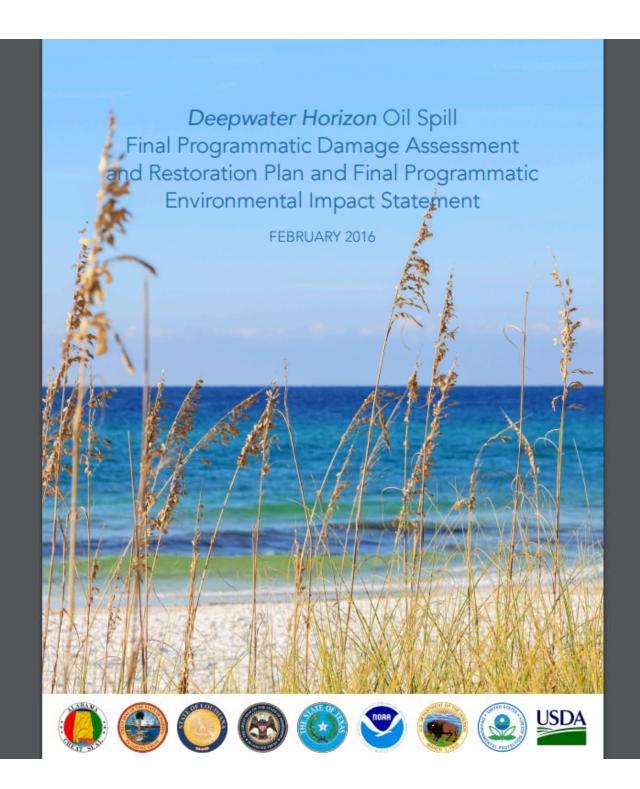


Marsh Creation / Wetland Enhancement Oyster Reef Development **Land Acquisition** Improved Hydrology / Sustainable Freshwater Flows **Living Shorelines** Science and Monitoring Barrier Island Enhancement and Protection Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Improve Water Quality **Conservation Agreements** Stocking to Support Sustainable Populations Improved Forest Conditions Fire



Deepwater Horizon Gulf Science and Restoration Initiatives





Chapter 5. Restoring Natural Resources

Table 5.10-1. Settlement of NRD claims; NRD final allocation (\$ dollars).

Major Restoration Categories	Unknown Conditions	Regionwide	Open Ocean	Alabama	Florida	Louisiana	Mississippi	Texas	Total Restoration Funding ^a
1. Restore and Conserve Habitat									
Wetlands, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitats				65,000,000	5,000,000	4,009,062,700	55,500,000	100,000,000	4,234,562,700
Habitat Projects on Federally Managed Lands				3,000,000	17,500,000	50,000,000	5,000,000		75,500,000
Early Restoration (through Phase IV)				28,110,000	15,629,367	259,625,700	80,000,000		383,365,067
2. Restore Water Quality									
Nutrient Reduction (Nonpoint Source)				5,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	27,500,000	22,500,000	110,000,000
Water Quality (e.g., Stormwater Treatments, Hydrologic Restoration, Reduction of Sedimentation, etc.)					300,000,000				300,000,000
2. Double and Double Link									
Fish and Water Column Invertebrates			380,000,000						380,000,000
Early Restoration Fish and Water Column			20,000,000						20,000,000
Invertebrates Sturgeon			15.000.000						15.000.000
Sea Turtles		60,000,000	55.000.000	5 500 000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	163,000,000
Early Restoration Turties		29,230,103	33,000,000	3,300,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	19,500,000	49,221,100
Submerged Aquatic						22,000,000			22,000,000
Vegetation Marine Mammals		19,000,000	55,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	50.000.000	10.000.000		144,000,000
Birds		70,400,000	70.000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	148,500,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	403,900,000
Early Restoration Birds		1 823 100	70,000,000	145 000	2 835 000	71 937 300	23,000,000	20,603,770	97.344.170
Mesophotic and Deep Benthic Communities			273,300,000		1.000.000	7.307.000		20.000.770	273,300,000
Oysters		04,372,413		10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	22,300,000	102,072,413
Early Restoration Oysters				3,329,000	5,370,596	14,874,300	13,600,000		37,173,896
4. Provide and Enhance Recreational Opportunities									
Provide and Enhance Recreational Opportunities				25,000,000	63,274,513	38,000,000	5,000,000		131,274,513
Early Restoration Recreational Opportunities			22,397,916	85,505,305	120,543,167	22,000,000	18,957,000	18,582,688	287,986,076
	5. Monitoring, Adaptive Management, Administrative Oversight								
Monitoring and Adaptive Management		65,000,000	200,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	225,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	520,000,000
Administrative Oversight and Comprehensive Planning		40,000,000	150,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	33,000,000	22,500,000	4,000,000	289,500,000
Adaptive Management									
NRD Payment for Unknown Conditions	700,000,000		\$1,240,697,916	\$295,589,305	\$680,152,643	\$5,000,000,000	\$295,557,000		700,000,000

The total restoration funding allocation for the Early Restoration work, each kestoration Type; and monitoring, adaptive management, and administrative oversight is 8.1 billion dollars (plus up to an additional 700 million dollars for adaptive management and unknown conditions).

Fish and Invertebrates

- •A vast volume of open water across the northern Gulf of Mexico was exposed to DWH oil, injuring water column resources. The surface slick alone covered a cumulative area of at least 43,300 square miles (112,000 square kilometers) across 113 days in 2010. The estimated average daily volume of contaminated water under surface oil slicks was 57 billion cubic meters. As a comparison, this volume is approximately 40 times the average daily discharge of the Mississippi River at New Orleans.
- •Water-column resources injured by the spill include species from all levels in the food chain, from bacteria to estuarine-dependent species, such as red drum, shrimp, and sea trout, to large predatory fish, such as bluefin tuna, that migrate from the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic and as far as the Mediterranean Sea.
- •The Trustees estimate that 2 to 5 trillion larval fish and 37 to 68 trillion invertebrates were killed in the surface waters, and between 86 million and 26 billion fish larvae and between 10million and 7 billion planktonic invertebrates in deeper waters. Of these totals, 0.4 to 1 billion larval fish and 2 to 6 trillion invertebrates were killed in estuarine surface waters. The larval loss likely translated into millions to billions of fish that would have reached a year old. Larval fish that were killed but would not have survived to age 1 are also a significant loss; they are an energy source for other components of the ecosystem.

5.5.6 Restoration Type: Fish and Water Column Invertebrates

This Restoration Type addresses the overall goal of **Replenish and Protect Living Coastal and Marine Resources**.

The restoration will need to address injuries to the species at different life stages and across their geographic ranges. In accordance with the ecosystem approach to restoration, the Trustees will implement a portfolio of restoration approaches for the water column injury that is three-fold:

- 1.Coastal and nearshore habitat restoration, discussed and implemented under the Wetlands, Coastal, and Nearshore Habitats Restoration Type (Section 5.5.2), SAV Restoration Type (Section 5.5.8) and Oysters Restoration Type (Section 5.5.9).
- 2.Offshore habitat restoration, discussed and implemented under the Mesophotic and Deep Benthic Communities Restoration Type (Section 5.5.13).
- 3. Mortality reduction, accomplished by addressing known sources of mortality to fish and invertebrates by reducing bycatch and fisheries interactions discussed and implemented under this Restoration Type (Section 5.5.6).



Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring, and Technology Program

NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program Science Plan





NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program Announces Next Funding Opportunity

by Julien Lartigue on June 1, 2016 in Funding Announcements, General Information

The NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program has released its next federal funding opportunity (FFO-2017), which is focused on living coastal and marine resources and their habitats (click here for full announcement). This funding competition continues the Science Program's commitment to producing timely and high-quality scientific findings and products to support the management and sustainability of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem, including its fisheries.



The funding competition has two priorities. A research priority directed at six specific areas of living coastal and marine resource research and a decision-support tool priority directed at improving the tools available for resource management.

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- NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program Upo Consent Decree April 20, 2016
- NOAA RESTORE Act Science Program's No Funding Competition January 28, 2016

ANNOUNCEMENT CATEGORIES

