

**Activity: Ecological Services**  
**Subactivity: Environmental Contaminants**

	2010 Actual	2010 Enacted/ 2011 CR	2012				Change from 2011 CR (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Administrative Cost Savings (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Environmental Contaminants (\$000)	13,987	13,987	+4	-271	+105	13,825	-162
FTE	91	91			1	92	+1

**Summary of 2012 Program Changes for Environmental Contaminants**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Everglades Ecosystem Restoration	+175	1
• Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem Restoration	+180	1
• Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration	+250	1
• General Program Activities	-500	-2
<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>+105</b>	<b>1</b>
Internal Transfer – Office of the Science Advisor	-28	0

**Justification of 2012 Program Changes**

The 2012 budget request for Environmental Contaminants is \$13,825,000 and 92 FTE, a net program change of -\$162,000 and +1 FTE from the 2010 Enacted/2011 annualized Continuing Resolution.

**Everglades Ecosystem Restoration (+\$175,000/+1 FTE)**

The Environmental Contaminants Program provides critical technical assistance in the effort to restore the Everglades. Restoration will benefit wading birds and other wildlife by transforming thousands of acres of former agricultural lands into healthy wetlands. It has, however, the potential to unearth buried contaminants, historically used to maximize crop yield that can harm bald eagles, wood storks, and other wildlife. This funding will enable the Contaminants Program to identify potential problems, apply the science needed to make sound management decisions, and ensure that the Everglades restoration effort maximizes its contribution to ecosystem-level conservation, improving conditions across thousands of acres of habitat.

**Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem Restoration (+\$180,000/+1 FTE)**

With this funding the Service will monitor potential contaminant discharges from accelerated natural gas extraction and development in the Chesapeake Bay’s key estuaries and marshes. As called for in Executive Order 13508 *Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed*, the program will also investigate declines in fish populations due to endocrine disruptors (e.g., intersex fish), and the impacts of nutrient loading from non-point sources such as agricultural fields and urban watersheds. The work would be coordinated with the Chesapeake Bay Program’s Science, Technical Analysis and Reporting (STAR) team.

**Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration (+\$250,000/+1 FTE)**

With this funding the Service will address contaminant issues that adversely impact fish and wildlife trust resources along the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Mississippi. These issues include the ongoing effects of: hazardous materials and toxic chemicals released from facilities destroyed by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; oil and hazardous waste spills such as the Deepwater Horizon Spill; waste disposal from large swine

rearing facilities; overflows from municipal sewerage treatment plants; non-point source run-off; connecting the Mississippi River to its historic floodplain to improve habitat, and the potential contaminant issues associated with the proposed Gulf Coast hurricane protection and ecosystem restoration efforts (e.g., evaluating and improving the use of dredge materials for restoration activities). The Service will also contribute directly to designing and implementing an accelerated Gulf Coast restoration program.

### General Program Activities (-\$500,000/-2 FTE)

In FY2010, Congress provided \$500,000 for the Environmental Contaminants (EC) General Program Activities. The additional funding was used to prevent trust resources from being exposed to hazardous levels of contaminants and to assess the effects of contaminants on resources already exposed. For example, a portion of these funds supported two additional Off-Refuge investigations designed to address the interactions between climate-related ecological changes and environmental contaminants. This funding also helped EC Biologists work on the large accumulation of uncompleted contaminant related endangered species consultations. These funds will not be requested in FY 2012.

**Environmental Contaminants - Performance Change Table**

Performance Goal	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2012 PB	Program Change Accruing in 2012	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
CSF 2.4 Number of FWS wetland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition as specified in management plans (GPRA)	21,624,566	32,194,867	32,087,460	32,069,571	32,231,040	32,231,040	0	n/a
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$88,702	\$96,670	\$101,940	\$103,941	\$105,822	\$107,198	\$1,376	n/a
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$23	\$7	\$20	\$32	\$33	\$33	\$0	n/a
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$0	n/a
2.4.5 # of FWS wetland acres managed or protected through contaminant actions	6,019,590	13,821,443	2,699,337	2,632,976	2,353,397	2,534,397	181,000 (7.7%)	n/a
Comments	The funding increase for two Ecosystem Restoration projects, the Everglades and the Gulf Coast, will result in 1,000 of the additional acres managed or protected. The remaining 180,000 additional acres in FY12 will result from anticipated accomplishments through General Program Activities.							

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Change Table

Performance Goal	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2012 PB	Program Change Accruing in 2012	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
CSF 4.8 Number of large-scale landscape planning and/or programmatic approaches in progress or completed	71	568	738	1,122	304	305	1 (0.3%)	n/a
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$1,896	\$3,658	\$22,014	\$26,266	\$7,209	\$7,327	\$118	n/a
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$62	\$47	\$123	\$10,072	\$10,203	\$10,336	\$133	n/a
Actual/Projected Cost Per N/A (whole dollars)	\$26,708	\$6,441	\$29,830	\$23,410	\$23,714	\$24,023	\$309	n/a
4.8.5 # contaminant actions benefiting other federal/ state/ local agencies and/or partners	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,746	2,378	2,391	13 (0.5%)	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10 and no previous performance data is available. The increase in 13 contaminant actions is a result of the \$180,000 increase for the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem Restoration project.							
7.21.6 # contaminant actions (e.g., spill drills & responses, investigations, cleanup, assessments, technical assistance, & Clean Water Act activities) benefiting aquatic listed species	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,254	4,090	4,095	5 (0.1%)	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10 and no previous performance data is available. The increase in 5 contaminant actions is a result of the \$250,000 increase for the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration project.							

## Program Overview

The Environmental Contaminants Program is dedicated to protecting fish, wildlife, and their habitats from the harmful effects of pollutants, climate-related ecological changes, and the interactions between the two. Service trust resources are affected by thousands of chemicals in the environment, such as pesticides, personal care products, pharmaceuticals, endocrine disrupters, PCBs, dioxins, mercury, selenium, cyanide, ammonia, oil, and the synergistic effects of these pollutants in the environment. Working within DOI's Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs), the EC Program evaluates the impacts of these contaminants on fish and wildlife, providing information, technical expertise, and unique experience that allows the Service to make decisions based on sound science.

### Mission of the Environmental Contaminants Program

Conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife and their habitats by identifying and preventing the effects of contaminants, and by restoring impacted resources, through collaboration with Service Programs, other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies as well as our partners in academia, industry and the public.

The EC Program operates under the goals outlined in our Strategic Plan. In addition, the Clean Water Act, Oil Pollution Act, and several other contaminant-related laws give EC staff the authority to work with internal and external partners in three important areas: (1) **identifying** and assessing the effects on species and habitats exposed to contaminants; (2) **preventing** trust resources from being exposed to hazardous levels of contaminants; and (3) **restoring** habitats and DOI trust resources injured by contaminants.

### *Identifying and Assessing the Effects of Contaminants*

The EC Program ensures that the Service remains a leader in fish and wildlife toxicology issues. To pursue this goal, we work, internally, with nearly every Service Program, including

Refuges, Migratory Birds, Law Enforcement, Fisheries, and Endangered Species. Outside of the Service our work with other federal, state, tribal and non-federal partners plays a critical role. We provide toxicological expertise on water quality criteria, pesticide registrations, pesticide use and other pest management practices. Through a peer review process, which evaluates scientific merit and measurable management outcomes, funds are allocated to each Region to investigate contaminant issues both on and off National Wildlife Refuges. In 2010, we allocated funds to the regions to conduct 43 on-refuge investigations and 50 off-refuge investigations. Several of these investigations evaluated the impact of climate change on the effects of contaminants. The EC Program also participated on all 55 of the 2010 natural resource damage assessments supported by the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.

During 2010, the Service responded to several large oil spills. For the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, the EC Program supported Departmental and Service leadership in the response and focused our activities on search and recovery of oiled wildlife and Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR). Biologists from the EC program held key roles in the Unified Command to minimize impacts to our trust resources. These roles included the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Wildlife Branch Directors, Wildlife Operations Chief, and Resource Advisor Team Leaders. Through these efforts, the EC biologists were able to assess and minimize the impacts to 36 National Wildlife Refuges, 38 species protected under the Endangered Species Act, and 400 bird species that migrate, winter, or reside year-round throughout the Gulf. In addition to this spill, EC biologists responded to the Kalamazoo River Spill (> 800,000 gal of oil spilled, MI), the Romeoville Pipeline Spill (>500,000 gal of oil spilled, IL), and a 19-car train derailment on the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge (>19,000 gal of fuel oil spilled). For all these spills, EC biologists participated in response activities that guided clean-up to minimize the impacts to our trust resources.

Another activity conducted by EC biologists is the evaluation of pollinators as population declines have been reported for some pollinators, including bats, hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Animals help pollinate over 75% of all flowering plants, and are integral in production of many agricultural crops. Promoting and researching these pollinators not only helps connect people with nature but it increases the public’s understanding and appreciation of the important ecological services pollinators freely provide. As pesticides may be responsible for some pollinator declines, EC biologists are conducting studies on refuges to examine potential links.

Lastly, the EC Program provides high-quality analytical chemistry services to the Service and other DOI bureaus through our Analytical Control Facility (ACF). ACF maintains this level of excellence by securing the most technical, efficient, and accurate contract labs and operating under stringent quality assurance and quality control (QA / QC) guidelines. By increasing our number of analytical contract labs, we have augmented our program’s analytical capabilities for measuring new and emerging contaminants in the environment.

***Preventing Trust Resources from Being Exposed to Contaminants***

Through consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on water quality criteria and pesticide registrations, the EC Program helps ensure that harmful effects of contaminants on our trust resources are prevented or minimized. Jointly with the Endangered Species program and the National Marine Fisheries Service, the EC Program is engaged in a workgroup with the EPA to complete guidance in 2011 for the development of biological assessments for consultation of pesticide regulatory actions under section 7 of the ESA. Completion of this process will result in the first comprehensive set of guidelines for the assessment of listed species to pesticides. In addition, the EC and Endangered Species programs continue to work with EPA toward completion of water quality consultations on national aquatic life criteria.

Working with the pharmaceutical industry, the FWS launched SMARxT Disposal™, a public awareness campaign that provides guidance on the proper disposal of unused and/or expired prescription and over-the-counter medications. This past year, Walmart Pharmacies, the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest retail pharmacy in the country, joined this effort. This campaign raises awareness about the potential environmental impacts from improperly disposed medications and promotes the placement of medications in the trash instead of flushing them down the toilet or pouring them down the drain. The proper disposal of medication helps protect our trust resources from unwanted chemicals in our waterways.

<p><b>FY2010 NRDAR Accomplishments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 42,537 wetland acres protected or restored</li> <li>• 26,297 upland acres protected or restored</li> <li>• 377 stream miles protected or restored</li> <li>• 86 restoration projects completed</li> </ul>
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***Restoration of Trust Resources***

The EC Program biologists are key members of the DOI NRDAR program. The mission of the NRDAR program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. The EC Program provides leadership in the development of DOI Program guidance and participates in 99.5% of all damage assessment cases funded by the Departmental Program. In cooperation with state, tribal and federal co-trustees, EC staff investigate injuries resulting from releases of

hazardous material and oil spills. Program staff determine the extent of injury, play a key role in settlement negotiations with responsible parties, and work with interested local, state and national groups to carry out restoration projects that address injury to fish, wildlife, and supporting habitat.

In 2010, the Service was party to a bankruptcy settlement with North American mining conglomerate ASARCO LLC. The settlement will provide \$194 million for the recovery of wildlife, habitat and other natural resources managed by Interior, state, and tribal governments at more than a dozen sites around the nation. This settlement exemplifies the work conducted by the EC Program and other government agencies to effectively recover damages from polluters and restore and protect significant national landscapes and wildlife resources that have been injured.

One recent example of our work is the completion of the restoration plan and environmental assessment for the S.W. Shattuck Chemical Company Superfund site in Colorado. By combining approximately \$100,000 of NRDAR settlement funds with funds from other sources, we were able to complete projects valued at nearly \$1 million to restore habitat for migratory birds. Native plant communities were restored in Overland Pond Park and in the adjacent South Platte River riparian area in the Denver Metro area and volunteers, including young people from the community, assisted with the restoration. This project met all three goals of the America's Great Outdoors initiative to increase of promoting community-based recreation and conservation, building open local conservation priorities, and conducting science-based restoration.

In addition to the NRDAR program, the EC Program works on projects designed to restore and protect waterways and habitat defined by the America's Great Outdoors initiative. For example, in the Everglades, we are focusing our restoration efforts on transforming thousands of acres of former agricultural lands, some of which are contaminated with chemicals historically used to maximize crop yield into healthy wetland to benefit wading birds and other wildlife. In the Chesapeake Bay, the EC Program monitors the possible effects of accelerated natural gas extraction and development on contaminant discharge into key tributaries and impacts to Service trust living resources. The program is also investigating the cause and effect of toxic algal blooms and their effects on migratory birds, declines in fish populations due to endocrine disruptors and nutrient loading from non-point sources such as agricultural fields and urban watersheds.

### Deepwater Horizon Spill

The explosion and sinking of the *Deepwater Horizon* drilling rig on April 20, 2010 took eleven lives and spilled 5 million barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico, one of the world's most diverse and productive ecosystems. The largest marine oil spill in the history of the United States carried the potential to affect 38 federally listed species, more than 400 species of migratory birds, extensive recreational and cultural resources, and 36 National Wildlife Refuges along the Gulf Coast States.

Environmental Contaminants (EC) biologists were among the first responders to the spill, initiating surveys for oiled and injured wildlife and working with other Service biologists, ecologists, and archaeologists to identify the sensitive areas of the coastline. EC staff was key in helping the Coast Guard prioritize the placement of absorbent booms and perform other protective measures designed to keep oil away from the most ecologically sensitive areas. Other Service employees, including experts in finance, planning, logistics, and media relations, helped staff the Incident Management Teams, and EC staff from around the country deployed to the Gulf to help shoreline assessment teams check beaches for oil and recommend shoreline cleanup methods.

EC biologists partnered with additional Service staff in two main response activities. First, we provided oversight to ensure all cleanup operation on DOI lands were conducted in ways that minimized impacts to natural resources, cultural resources, and recreational use of these lands. Second, EC biologists had significant responsibility for reconnaissance and recovery of oiled, injured, and dead wildlife affected by the spill. As of January 1, 2011, preliminary data indicate 8,183 birds have been collected or captured (1,246 have been released back into the wild). In addition, 1,144 sea turtles have been captured (97 have been released to date).

Through the end of the 2010, the Service's Deepwater Horizon spill response and damage assessment effort has been supported by more than 3,100 deployments and details totaling more than 541,000 hours. This effort represents the efforts of more than 1,700 unique Service employees: nearly 20% of our workforce, many of whom deployed multiple times. Service staff responded from every program and region. The Service also entered into cooperative agreements with 10 other federal agencies and 8 State agencies to support our work on the spill.

The cleanup of our wildlife refuge and national park lands is ongoing in 2011 and the goal is to complete cleanup of all Federal Lands prior to the beginning of the bird nesting season in March. In February, 2011 additional EC staff will be deployed to the Gulf as Resource Advisors to help meet that goal. Although the wildlife recovery efforts have scaled down since peaking in 2010, oiled birds were still being captured and rehabilitated in January 2011. As of February, 2011, EC staff continues to provide support and technical expertise to the Gulf Coast Incident Management Team (GCIMT) based in New Orleans.

Many of the long-term impacts from the oil spill are unknown and may not manifest themselves for years. Quantifying the injury to Department's trust resources and restoring the invaluable gulf Coast ecosystem is the primary goal of many EC biologists now working on the Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration case for the Deepwater Horizon spill.

### 2012 Program Performance

Focusing on a science-based conservation strategy, the EC Program will continue to focus on three critical areas: (1) **identifying** and assessing contaminant effects on species and habitats; (2) **preventing** fish, wildlife, and their habitats from exposure to hazardous levels of contaminants; and (3) **restoring** habitats and DOI trust resources injured by contaminants.

#### *Identifying and Assessing the Effects of Contaminants*

The EC Program will ensure that the Service remains a leader in fish and wildlife toxicology issues. We will continue to:

- Operate within the Strategic Habitat Conservation (SHC) framework. During the Biological Planning phase of the SHC process, contaminants are often identified as one of the factors responsible for acutely limiting a population below objective levels. EC Program biologists will assist all Service programs in developing a science-based strategy to abate the influence of contaminants and other 'limiting factors' on these populations.
- Strengthen our network of partnerships within established Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) to complement and build upon existing ecotoxicology science, thus bolstering conservation efforts within designated geographic areas. Our partners whom we will collect and share scientific information with include Refuges, Migratory Birds, Law Enforcement, Fisheries, Endangered Species, other federal agencies, state, tribal and local governments, universities and other non-federal partners.
- Provide toxicological expertise on water quality criteria, pesticide registrations, pesticide use and other pest management practices.
- Conduct 32 contaminant investigations and complete 21 contaminant cleanup projects on Refuge lands. Additionally, we will conduct 34 contaminant investigations off Service lands. The scope of the 2012 projects is larger and more costly and as a result fewer projects will be completed.
- Provide high quality analytical chemistry services to the Service and other DOI bureaus, through our ACF. We will increase our number of analytical contract labs and augment our program's current analytical capabilities for measuring new and emerging contaminants in the environment.
- Continue to emphasize the importance of investigating the effects a rapidly changing climate may have on the interaction between contaminants in the environment and the Service's trust resources. Beginning in FY 2010, we enhanced our contaminant investigation proposal process by rewarding investigations designed to address the interactions between climate-related ecological changes and environmental contaminants. We will continue this emphasis in FY 2012.

#### ***Preventing Trust Resources from Being Exposed to Contaminants***

Environmental Contaminants biologists will continue to play a critical role in protecting the nation's resources by preventing contaminant-induced injury to fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats. Prevention precludes the considerable costs associated with investigation, remediation and restoration. We will continue to:

- Determine the impacts of proposed legislation, regulations, state water quality standards, permits, and licenses, including new licenses or permits for renewable energy initiatives from a contaminant perspective, and recommend how negative impacts might be prevented.
- Conduct national consultations to establish an effective, efficient, and consistent nation-wide approach to consultation on water quality criteria approved or promulgated by EPA.
- Promote SMARxT Disposal™, a nationwide educational campaign about the proper disposal of unused and expired medications, using internal and external outreach and engaging more supporter groups. We will continue to work with our pharmaceutical partners to coordinate with chain pharmacies for campaign promotion.
- Solidify our prevention message and express it in plain language for our many stakeholder audiences, including Congress and the public. Many of the public events we engage in support the America's Great Outdoor initiative, including our involvement in Earth Day celebration and participation in the Nation's River Bass Tournament at National Harbor and Kids' Fishing at Constitution Gardens.
- Provide leadership for the Service's cross-programmatic pollinator conservation education program. Pollinator numbers are declining and pesticides may contribute to this decline. The goal of pollinator conservation education program is to increase quality habitat available to birds, bees, butterflies and other beneficial insects. We encourage private citizens to develop pollinator gardens, promote pollinator conservation in Service management practices, and incorporate pollinator messages in DOI Youth in Nature initiatives.



**Restoration of Trust Resources**

The Service will remain a key member of the Department of the Interior’s Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment (ORDA), providing leadership in developing Program guidance. Using an estimated \$5.0 to \$6.0 million from this Departmental program, we will continue to focus on collaborative restoration with states, tribes, and other federal agencies.

**Efficiencies**

In 2012 the EC Program will continue to streamline our processes and increase efficiencies. For example, we will:

- Increase our efficiency and consistency in reporting EC Program activities and end-of-year performance measures within the Service’s Tracking and Integrated Logging System (TAILS).
- Increase the efficiency of our Spill Response Program by working with DOI’s Office of Emergency Management to establish a new process for vetting and approving "non-fire" personnel positions for use across the spectrum of DOI's bureaus during an oil spill or other emergency.

We will be mindful of climate-related ecological changes when developing specific restoration plans and continue to operate within the SHC framework as we implement restoration projects.

**Ecosystem Restoration Projects**

The additional funding requested in 2012 will allow the Environmental Contaminants Program to support our trust resources in three unique geographic ecosystems.

- The funding for the Everglades will allow us to support the restoration of approximately 500 wetland acres.
- The funding for the Chesapeake Bay will allow us to conduct 13 contaminant actions for cooperative projects that benefit valuable fish and wildlife resources.
- The funding for the Gulf Coast Ecosystem will allow us to complete five more contaminant actions that benefit aquatic threatened and endangered species and restore an additional 500 wetland acres.

**Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Long Term
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	PB	from 2011 to 2012 PB	Target 2016
CSF 1.2 Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles managed or protected to maintain desired condition (GPRA)	59,125	65,115	310,032	310,003	310,009	310,009	0	310,032
1.2.4 # of FWS riparian (stream/shoreline) (including marine and coastal) miles managed or protected through contaminant actions	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,915	6,505	6,505	0	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Long
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	PB	from	Term
							2011 to	Target
							2012	2016
							PB	
CSF 2.1 Number of FWS wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans (GPRA)	24,889	24,869	61,693	30,054	53,143	53,143	0	28,000
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$10,361	\$11,672	\$18,274	\$11,641	\$20,853	\$21,124	\$271	\$11,130
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$52	\$52	\$53	\$1	\$53
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	\$416	\$469	\$296	\$387	\$392	\$397	\$5	\$397
2.1.4 # of FWS wetland acres enhanced/restored through NRDA	n/a	n/a	n/a	256	1,521	1,521	0	156
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							
2.4.5 # of FWS wetland acres managed or protected through contaminant actions	6,019,590	13,821,443	2,699,337	2,632,976	2,353,397	2,534,397	181,000 (7.7%)	1,000
Comments	The funding increase for two Ecosystem Restoration projects, the Everglades and the Gulf Coast, will result in 1,000 of the additional acres managed or protected. The remaining 180,000 additional acres in FY12 will result from anticipated accomplishments through General Program Activities.							
2.4.6 # of FWS wetland acres managed or protected through NRDA	n/a	n/a	n/a	43,609,237	10,353	10,353	0	945
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							
CSF 2.5 Number of FWS upland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition as specified in management plans (GPRA)	52,689,376	52,553,845	52,352,498	52,522,320	52,824,372	52,824,372	0	52,352,498

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2012 PB	Change from 2011 to 2012 PB	Long Term Target 2016
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$62,709	\$63,241	\$62,413	\$74,307	\$75,706	\$76,690	\$984	\$76,005
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$48	\$14	\$41	\$36	\$36	\$37	\$1	\$37
2.5.5 # of FWS upland acres managed or protected through contaminant actions	6,003,291	5,824,773	314,608	255,629	112,445	112,445	0	n/a
2.9.5 # contaminant actions (e.g., spill drills & responses, investigations, cleanup, assessments, technical assistance, & Clean Water Act activities) benefiting FWS lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,764	1,395	1,395	0	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							
4.1.3 # of non-FWS wetland acres enhanced/restored through NRDA (GPRA)	4,967	21,593	3,601	1,676	1,232	1,232	0	1,882
CSF 4.2 Number of non-FWS upland acres restored, including acres restored through partnerships (GPRA)	425,596	384,960	271,138	240,345	159,649	159,649	0	136,498
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$14,126	\$14,568	\$16,759	\$15,871	\$10,679	\$10,818	\$139	\$9,249
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$372	\$268	\$246	\$393	\$398	\$403	\$5	\$403

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Long
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	PB	from	Term
							2011 to	Target
							2012	2016
							PB	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	\$33	\$38	\$62	\$66	\$67	\$68	\$1	\$68
4.2.3 # of non-FWS upland acres enhanced/restored through NRDA - annual (GPRA)	5,962	3,289	18,010	1,350	1,068	1,068	0	1,286
CSF 4.4 Number of non-FWS wetland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition, including acres managed or protected through partnerships (GPRA)	31,556,449	7,872,799	2,440,943	965,710	768,606	662,313	- 106,293 (-13.8%)	580,612
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$28,640	\$37,147	\$37,179	\$37,045	\$29,867	\$26,072	(\$3,795)	\$22,855
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$516	\$248	\$416	\$253	\$256	\$260	\$4	\$260
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	\$1	\$5	\$15	\$38	\$39	\$39	\$0	\$39
4.4.5 # of non-FWS wetland acres managed or protected through NRDA (GPRA)	2,400	8,579	1,720,669	39,603	67,416	67,416	0	39,603
CSF 4.5 Number of non-FWS upland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition, including acres managed or protected through partnerships (GPRA)	18,041,177	9,789,286	486,816	180,252	76,194	76,197	3 (0%)	249,945
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$12,526	\$14,517	\$13,842	\$14,618	\$6,260	\$6,341	\$81	\$20,801

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Plan	2012 PB	Change from 2011 to 2012 PB	Long Term Target 2016
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$152	\$159	\$159	\$137	\$138	\$140	\$2	\$140
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	\$1	\$1	\$28	\$81	\$82	\$83	\$1	\$83
4.5.2 # of non-FWS upland acres managed or protected through NRDA (GPRA)	7,696	13,138	5,625	22,858	37,427	37,427	0	n/a
CSF 4.8 Number of large-scale landscape planning and/or programmatic approaches in progress or completed	71	568	738	1,122	304	305	1 (0.3%)	400
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$1,896	\$3,658	\$22,014	\$26,266	\$7,209	\$7,327	\$118	\$9,609
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	\$62	\$47	\$123	\$10,072	\$10,203	\$10,336	\$133	\$10,336
Actual/Projected Cost Per large-scale landscape planning and/or programmatic approaches (whole dollars)	\$26,708	\$6,441	\$29,830	\$23,410	\$23,714	\$24,023	\$309	\$24,023
4.8.4 # of Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restorations in progress	n/a	n/a	n/a	267	225	225	0	208
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							
4.8.5 # contaminant actions benefiting other federal/ state/ local agencies and/or partners	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,746	2,378	2,391	13 (0.5%)	13

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Long Term
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	PB	from 2011 to 2012 PB	Target 2016
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10 and no previous performance data is available. The increase in 13 contaminant actions is a result of the \$180,000 increase for the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem Restoration project.							
5.2.8 # contaminant actions (e.g., spill drills & responses, investigations, cleanup, assessments, technical assistance, & Clean Water Act activities) benefiting trust aquatic non-T&E resources	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,627	4,972	4,972	0	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							
6.1.8 # contaminant actions (e.g., spill drills & responses, investigations, cleanup, assessments, technical assistance, & Clean Water Act activities) benefiting migratory birds	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,945	5,525	5,525	0	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							
7.19.5 # contaminant actions (e.g., spill drills & responses, investigations, cleanup, assessments, technical assistance, & Clean Water Act activities) benefiting listed species	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,674	4,358	4,358	0	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							

Environmental Contaminants - Performance Overview Table

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Long Term
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	PB	from 2011 to 2012 PB	Target
								2016
7.21.6 # contaminant actions (e.g., spill drills & responses, investigations, cleanup, assessments, technical assistance, & Clean Water Act activities) benefiting aquatic listed species	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,254	4,090	4,095	5 (0.1%)	5
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10 and no previous performance data is available. The increase in 5 contaminant actions is a result of the \$250,000 increase for the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration project.							
7.31.2 # contaminant actions on Section 7 Consultations	n/a	n/a	n/a	404	304	304	0	n/a
Comments	This was a new performance measure for FY10.							

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