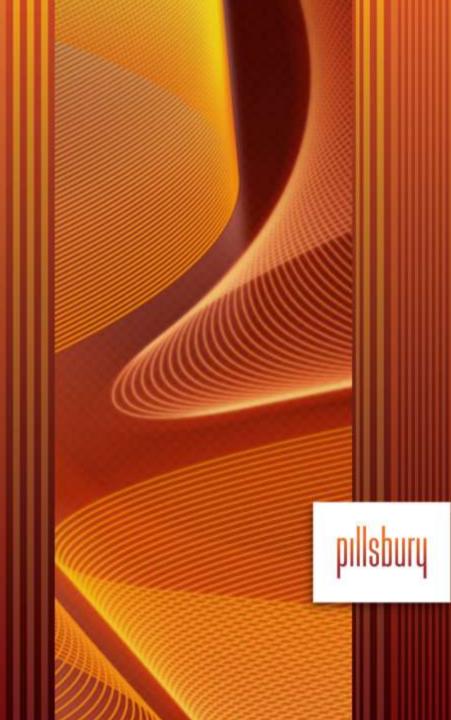
From the Exxon Valdez to the BP Macondo

What the Next Decade holds for the Gulf of Mexico

NOIA Conference April 14, 2011 Washington, D.C.

Thomas A. Campbell



Tale of Two Gulfs – Gulf of Alaska

■ 1989 – Exxon Valdez





Exxon Valdez – Gulf of Alaska



The birth of Natural Resource Damage

The birth of Eco-Risk

Assessment

Oil Pollution
Act of 1990

Ecosystem Services



The Exxon Valdez Damage Assessment

Exxon contributed \$20 million to conduct the NRD for the spill

- a seat at the table as the assessment was being designed and implemented
 - The federal government reneged
- "more than sufficient"

"Assessment War" ensued

- Federal and State governments spent \$120m
- Exxon spent a reputed \$70m

• Unexpected Benefit - Understanding

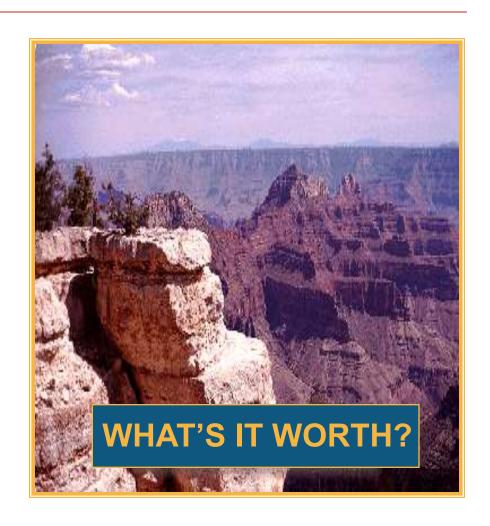
Government Scientist – Consultants - Academics



Contingent Valuation Methodology

Passive Use Loss

- Option Value
- Bequest Value
- Existence Value
- Nobel Panel on CVM
- Unique Resources



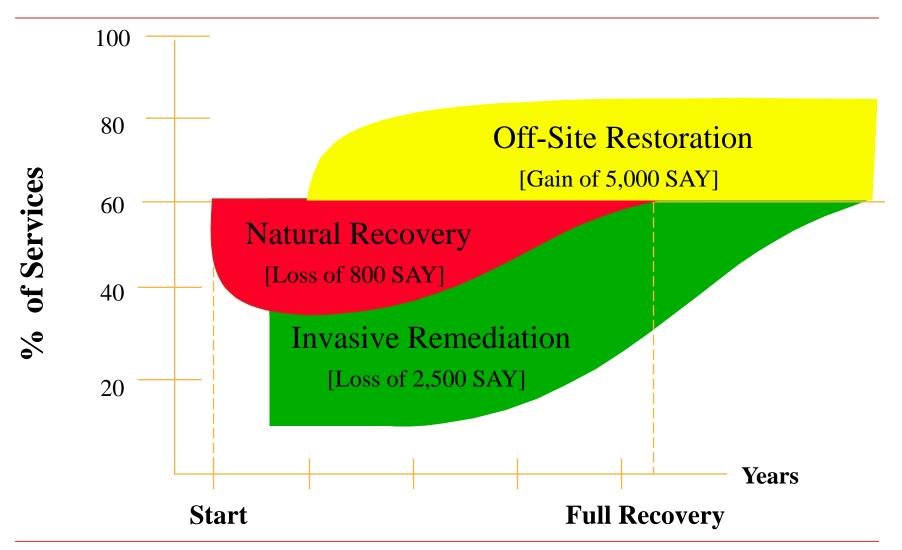


1994 – Oil Pollution Act Regulations

- Industry stakeholders formed "NRDA Roundtable"
- Lobbied CEQ/NOAA
 - inclusion of Ecological Barter/HEA
- Acceptance of Approaches
 - incorporated in OPA regulations
 - Ecological Barter & Service Barter widely accepted by courts
 - considered reliable and scientifically supportable
 - dominant approaches for damage assessments
 - incorporated into the CERCLA NRD regulations



Habitat Equivalency Analysis



European Union Directive 2004/35/CE

Ecological or Service Barter approaches new to EU

- Member States' prior approaches similar to "Valdez Approach"
 - monetizing each injury
 - resulting in large damage assessments (financial compensation to public)
 - does not achieve ELD objective to preserve biodiversity

Environmental Liability Directive (ELD)

- Environmental damage occurring after April 30, 2007
- Member States to apply ELD principles through domestic law
 - resource-to-resource and service-to-service equivalency approaches preferred
 - recognizes off-site & out-of-kind options
 - alternative valuation techniques
 - acceptable when preferred equivalency approaches not possible



Mega Borg

- Open Ocean Spills do not result in significant injury
- Cost of Assessment Only
- Returned Unused Assessment Funds
- Not punitive



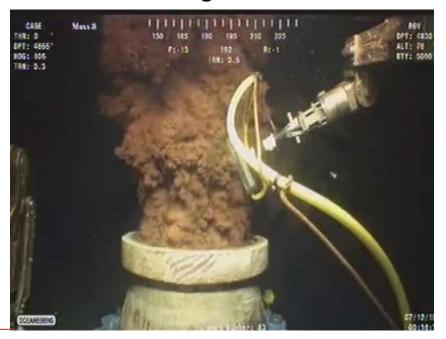


BP Macondo – Gulf of Mexico



- A small fraction of the oil reached the shoreline
- Bacteria
- Heat
- Natural Resource Damages should not be proportional to Valdez spill

- 3+ million barrels vs. 11miilion gallons
- Historical levels of dispersant use
 - 1.84 million gallons





Long Term Implications

- Assessment and Understanding of Potential impacts of Open Ocean Spill
- Deep Ocean Spill/Blow-out Response Capacity
- Increase liability limits
- Increase in OPA fund size
- More onerous permitting requirements
- 24 hour data rooms



Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMP)

Look to the Gulf of Alaska

- seismic airguns
- ship noise
- high energy sonars
- explosives detonations

Similarities

- Science
- Statute

Differences

- Sound
- Density of Marine Mammals
- Subsistence
- Regulatory Processes in the Two Gulf will converge



1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) 16 U.S.C. § 1361 et seq.

Empowers government to seek administrative fines and criminal prosecution for the statutory taking of a marine mammal by

- Any person or vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the high seas
- Any person or vessel taking any marine mammal in the water or on land under the jurisdiction of the United States







MMPA Statutory Definitions (16 U.S.C. § 1362)

Take

" to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, capture, or kill and marine mammal"

Two Levels of Harassment

- Level A: "has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild"
- Level B: "has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing disruption of natural behavioral patterns"







MMPA Permissions and Authorizations

Incidental Takings

No Takings at All

50 C.F.R. § 216.106 Letter of Authorization (LOA)

- Traditional notice and comment rulemaking
- ca. 8-18 month timeframe for approval
- Good for 5 years

50 C.F.R. § 216.107 Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA)

- Expedited notice and comment period
- ca. 120 day timeframe for approval
- Available for Arctic waters only
- Good for 1 year

Letter of Concurrence (LOC)

- Not specifically authorized in statute or regulations
- No notice and comment necessary
- Terms (duration, protective measures) negotiated between applicant and NMFS
- Preferred vehicle for obtaining agency support for G&G in the Gulf of Mexico – over 110 G&G LOCs approved by the Interior since Obama took office



Recent Legal Challenges in the Gulf of Mexico

- On Feb. 10, 2011, the NRDC and other environmental groups filed a Notice of Intent to Sue the Secretary of the Interior and the BOEM for issuing permits to authorizing oil and gas exploration activity in the Gulf of Mexico
- The Center for Biological Diversity had filed a nearlyidentical Notice in May 2010
- It is unclear whether NRDC and other environmental groups have or will follow through on their threat to sue
 - evidence of a chilling effect in the NMFS



The Future

- Draft EIS this summer
- Final EIS available spring of 2012
- Final Rule 2012
 - Ramp up procedures
 - Areal monitoring
 - Vessel based monitoring
- Science will lead the way
 - Marine Mammals effected by sound
 - How much and in What ways?
 - Greater or Fewer measure Place your bet
- The Gulf of Mexico will become more like the Gulf of Alaska



End of Presentation

