

File #22382

Applicant Information

Affiliation: SeaWorld, LLC.

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City, State, Zip: Orlando, FL 32819

Phone Number: (407)226-5182

Project Information

File Number: 22382

Project Title:

Import of one Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) from Vancouver Aquarium in Canada to Sea World of Texas for the purpose of public display

Project Status: New

Permit Requested: Import for public display

Where will activities occur: Authorization is requested to import this animal from the Vancouver Aquarium, 845 Avison Way, Vancouver, BC V6G 3E2 to SeaWorld of Texas, 10500 SeaWorld Drive, San Antonio, TX 78251.

Project Timeframe: **Start:** 6/1/2020 **End:** 6/1/2023

Sampling Season/Project Duration:

This application is requesting to import one Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) who currently resides at Vancouver Aquarium in Canada to Sea World of Texas for the purpose of public display. The transport will tentatively occur as soon as possible after issuance of the permit. Permit is requested for three years to allow for flexibility for transport and additional permits.

Abstract:

The objective of this request is to allow for the import of one adult female Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) from the Vancouver Aquarium in Canada to Sea World of Texas for the purpose of public display. Authorization is requested to import this animal as soon as possible after issuance of the permit. The requested duration of the permit is three years.

Project Description

Purpose:

SeaWorld will provide a permanent home, care, companionship, and enrichment for Helen (VANCOUVAQ/991018, FUJISAWA/44031800, JAZA/257), a non-releasable adult Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) who has been maintained at Vancouver Aquarium since October 16, 2005. Helen was recovered in Japan from incidental entanglement in fishing nets causing bilateral partial amputation of forelimbs on February 19, 1996.

The purpose of import is to move Helen to SeaWorld of Texas where she can be housed with conspecifics as she is currently housed alone at Vancouver Aquarium. With the recent passing of the Canadian Federal Bill S-203, which was enacted to end the captivity of whales and dolphins in Canada, and the decision made by the Vancouver Parks Board to prohibit the import of cetaceans into Stanley Park, the Vancouver Aquarium does not have the ability to provide Helen socialization with conspecifics. Helen will live at SeaWorld of Texas with five other Pacific-white sided dolphins at the White Whale and Dolphin habitat. SeaWorld would assume ownership of "Helen" upon the import/transport.

SeaWorld of Texas offers a wide variety of educational opportunities to meet the needs of its diverse visitors. From school programs to summer camps, the goal for all education program participants is that guests develop a lifelong appreciation, understanding, and stewardship for the environment. The Pacific-white sided dolphins living at SeaWorld of Texas participate in educational presentations held at the beluga facility during operating days. These educational presentations may include demonstrations of trained husbandry and enrichment behaviors as well as demonstrating natural behaviors to the public. This presentation educates guests about beluga and Pacific white-sided dolphin species with the objective of giving the guests an understanding of how vast the ocean's ecosystem is and that cetaceans have different adaptations to help them survive each of their unique environments. The goal of the presentation is to inspire an appreciation for these animals and the ocean itself. **See attached: 01 2018 OD Script**

All SeaWorld of Texas education programs support the National Science Education Standards, the standards set by the Texas Education Agency, and the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills standards. Additionally, SeaWorld education programs fulfill the standards and guidelines for education as established by the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums and the Association of Zoos and Aquariums. SeaWorld of Texas summer camps are accredited by the American Camp Association and licensed by the Texas Department of Health as a recognized Youth Camp Care Facility.

SeaWorld of Texas complies with the regulations and standards set forth in 9 C.F.R. Part 3, Subpart E, titled "Specification for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Marine Mammals," including 9 C.F.R. § 3.101, 3.102, 3.103, 3.104, 3.105, 3.106, 3.107. The facility where the Pacific white-sided dolphin will be housed at SeaWorld of Texas is regularly inspected by USDA/APHIS and the methods of care, feeding, and maintenance exceed the standards established under the Animal Welfare Act and are accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums and are Certified Humane under the Humane Conservation certification program run by the American Humane Association. **See attached: 02 USDA AWA 2019-2020**

SeaWorld of Texas operates on a regularly scheduled basis. The park is open on weekends throughout the year and on weekdays in March and during the summer months. Instructional Field Experiences are offered to school groups on specific days SeaWorld of Texas is closed to the public, September through May. Current hours and price of admission can be obtained by navigating to the following web address: <https://seaworld.com/san-antonio/park-info/>

Description:

CAPTURING MARINE MAMMALS FROM THE WILD

Not applicable, this permit is to request the import of one Pacific white-sided dolphin that currently resides at Vancouver Aquarium.

IMPORTING MARINE MAMMALS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Sea World is requesting the import of one non-releasable, non-gravid, 30 year old adult (estimated birthdate of July 1, 1989) female Pacific white-sided dolphin known as Helen (VANCOUVAQ/991018, FUJISAWA/44031800, JAZA/257) from Vancouver Aquarium in Vancouver, Canada to SeaWorld of Texas in San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of public display. Vancouver Aquarium has maintained this Pacific white-sided dolphin since October 16, 2005. Vancouver Aquarium is accredited by CAZA (Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums) and AZA.

Helen was found by fishermen stranded in fixed fishing nets in the Sea of Japan off Shiratori, Nanao-City, Ishikawa, Japan (37.0429° N, 136.9674° E) on February 19, 1996. She was considered non-releasable by the fisheries officials of the Japanese government because of her poor condition and partial amputation of both pectoral flippers. She required immediate intervention and rehabilitation and was transferred to the Enoshima Aquarium on March 1, 1996 for rehabilitation and long term care. Helen was transported to the Vancouver Aquarium on October 16, 2005 and has only been held at these two facilities. **See attached: 03 Japan Fisheries Agency Letter**

The requested import will not result in the taking of marine mammals. Based on a recent decision by the Vancouver Parks board to prohibit the import of cetaceans into Stanley Park and the enactment of Canadian Federal Bill S-203, the Vancouver Aquarium will not will not be acquiring other cetaceans to replace Helen. **See attached: 04 Ocean Wise position statement on cetaceans**

Helen has recently been housed singly at Vancouver Aquarium after her companion died. No other conspecifics are available for her in Canada at this time. Vancouver Aquarium has a variance through CAZA to continue to hold Helen as a single dolphin until she is able to be relocated. Until the time she can be exported, they have increased interactions with trainers, enrichment and veterinary evaluations. Pacific white-sided dolphins are only housed in aquariums the US and Japan. SeaWorld of Texas holds five Pacific white-sided dolphins, including one male and four female adults, and has the facility capacity design, staff and expertise to best provide for Helen's social, behavioral and medical needs. We would like to socialize Helen with conspecifics as soon as possible.

TRANSPORT

The dolphin will be transported via truck from the Vancouver Aquarium to the Vancouver Airport (YVR) and loaded onto a chartered aircraft (FedEx or Phoenix Air) to the San Antonio Airport (SAT). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Port Exception Permit No. LE49717D has already been issued to SeaWorld to use San Antonio as a port of entry for import through July 30, 2021. Although not expected, should we be unable to import before this date we will request another Port Exemption. At the San Antonio Airport (SAT), the entire transport unit (described below) will again be loaded onto a truck and transported to SeaWorld of Texas (10500 SeaWorld Drive, San Antonio, TX 78251). The transport will be in accordance with professionally accepted techniques, and in compliance with the regulations accepted by CITES and the World Organization for Animal Health as stated in the 45th edition of the Live Animal Regulations, published by IATA in 2018. The transport will also adhere to all standards and conditions set forth under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, Animal Welfare Act and Lacey Act.

The animal will be transported in a specially designed and constructed transport unit from Vancouver Aquarium to SeaWorld of Texas in an open top, watertight unit (121" in length, 41" wide, and 48 ½" high). The transport unit is constructed of fibreglassed foam, lined with foam rubber padding and a watertight vinyl pool liner. The dolphin will be placed in a nylon stretcher (specific to her size) and will be placed in the unit with a crane. The stretcher and dolphin will be supported by chains attached to bars that go across the unit. The chains will allow for height adjustments during the transport. **See attached: 05 Transport Information**

The dolphin will be attended throughout the entire transport by a veterinarian experienced in marine mammal healthcare and transport as well as similarly experienced and qualified zoological attendants. A minimum cabin pressure of 4,500 feet will be maintained during most or

all of the flight, and the cabin will be kept at a temperature of 60-65 degrees Fahrenheit. The dolphin will be kept wet throughout the trip. In the case of an emergency, medication and supplies will be available and at hand. Transport time from Vancouver Aquarium to Vancouver airport will be approximately 2.5 hours, including getting the dolphin set in the transport unit. The flight from Vancouver to San Antonio will be 4.5 hours. Offloading, Customs, inspection and transit time from San Antonio airport to SeaWorld of Texas will take an estimate of 1 hour. The anticipated total transport time, from pool to pool, is approximately 8 hours. **See attached: 08 Personnel Table and CI Experience** for qualifications of staff members attending and leading the transport.

Due to the animal's housing and healthcare history we do not believe a strict quarantine is necessary and would prefer to introduce her to conspecifics sooner rather than later. The white whale and dolphin habitat at SeaWorld of Texas is comprised of seven interconnected pools, including a medical pool. The animals are managed in this habitat where all belugas can be together and all Pacific white-sided dolphins can be together. Some pools can be isolated to separate animals into smaller groupings as needed. Within the facility are five male and five female beluga whales, *Delphinapterus leucas*, ranging in age from two years to thirty-four years. Also housed with the beluga whales are one male and four female Pacific white-sided dolphins ranging in age from ten years to forty-one years. We provide for some multi species groupings between the belugas and the Pacific white-sided dolphins but that is based on veterinary and behavioral permission. Upon arrival at SeaWorld of Texas, Helen would initially be placed from her transport unit into in the medical pool at the white whale and dolphin habitat. During this time, medical evaluations would be performed to assure health and stability of Helen in her new location. After assessing her behavior, including respirations, activity, and interest in eating, we will offer her access to the adjacent pool. Introductions to other pools and animals (first Pacific white-sided dolphins, then belugas) will progress as her and the cohort's responses to the introductions allow. We do not expect a situation where Helen is not compatible with at least one of the other animals. However, we are prepared to adapt her socialization process in response to both positive and negative behavioral outcomes. Helen has been previously socialized with other conspecifics as well as other cetacean species suggesting that the risk of non-socialization is low. In the extremely unlikely event of complete social incompatibility, we would explore all possibilities up to and including relocation to another US facility currently housing Pacific white-sided dolphins. **See attached: 06 Facility Details**

Training is the deliberate application of Applied Animal Behavior Science using positive operant conditioning to modify an animal's behavior in order to facilitate physical stimulation, mental stimulation, husbandry behaviors, public display, and research. Healthy behaviors, appropriate socialization, individualized care, and behavioral enrichment all result, at least in part, from such training. The eventual goal is therefore to maintain, and in light of the transfer to a new location, reinforce Helen's human-animal relationship, socialization and behavioral repertoire so that she can participate in all aspects of the public display and animal wellness program at SeaWorld of Texas. As with the social introductions, Helen will dictate the pace of progression, and we will take steps to continually build on her participation in all aspects of daily life.

Supplemental Information

Status of Species:

The Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) is listed under CITES Appendix II. They are not designated as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act or listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Their distribution extends in an arc throughout the northern Pacific. Their range extends from the coastal regions of the South China Sea near Taiwan, throughout the Sea of

Japan (Miyazaki and Shikano 1989) and the southwestern Okhotsk Sea (Miyashita and Berzin 1991), to the Kurile and Commander Islands in the north (Wang 1993). Their apparent avoidance of colder waters limits their frequency (Kajimura and Loughlin 1988) as well as dispersion in colder waters, resulting in a more or less continuous distribution extending eastward across the deeper waters of the northern Pacific, generally between 38°N and 47°N latitude (Leatherwood and Reeves 1983, Leatherwood et al. 1984, Walker 1986). Coastal distribution in the eastern part of their range extends eastward from Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands, through the Gulf of Alaska, turning to the south down the west coast of North America terminating in waters of the Gulf of California and Mexico, between latitudes 20-21°N and 61°N (Stacey and Baird 1991, Green et al. 1992, Carretta and Forney 1993, Mangels and Gerrodette 1994, Barlow 1995).

Pacific white-sided dolphins are grouped into two stocks, northwestern and northeastern Pacific, delineated by a lower density area adjacent the southern and central islands of the Aleutian chain. In the eastern Pacific, two groups of morphologically dissimilar dolphins occur, one in the northeastern Pacific off southern California, the other 'resident' animals inhabiting waters off Baja California.

Nishiwaki (1972) reported 30-50,000 animals in Japanese waters. In a more recent survey, Miyashita (2007) estimated there to be 57,000 off the Pacific coast area of Japan. An aerial study survey in May 1992 off Oregon and Washington estimated peak abundance at 23,400 animals (Green et al. 1993). Another study investigating animals over the continental shelf and slope of California suggested an estimate of 122,000 individuals (Forney et al. 1995), yet a ship-based study by Forney and Barlow (1998) in winter and early spring of 1991 and 1992 in the same study area found only 5,900 animals. There are wide disparities in studies due to seasonal variations, but no long term trends have been identified. The most recent study of the Northern and Southern stocks off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California estimates the population size to be 26,814 (Carretta et al. 2019). More broad reaching studies of Pacific white-sided dolphin abundance throughout the North Pacific resulted in very similar size estimations of between 931,000 (Buckland et al. 1993) and 989,000 (Miyashita 1993). However, both investigators warn these numbers were probably overestimations due to low precision and vessel attraction. According to the 2018 NOAA Marine Mammal Stock Assessment, the current abundance of the North Pacific stock is unknown because the most recent survey was conducted more than 8 years ago and there is a lack of information on population trend (Muto et al. 2019). Over estimations and seasonal variations notwithstanding, studies suggest this species is one of the most common delphinids in southern California and possibly the most plentiful delphinid in the temperate eastern Pacific (Leatherwood et al. 1984).

Lethal Take:

Not applicable. This permit is only requesting the import one Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) who is already residing at Vancouver Aquarium in Canada to Sea World of Texas for the purpose of public display.

Anticipated Effects on Animals:

The activity to be conducted under this permit request will have no detrimental impact upon this population or its ecosystem. This Pacific white-sided dolphin has been maintained by Vancouver Aquarium since 2005. This is not a take from the wild, therefore there are no non-target species.

Special care will be given to this animal during transport; the animal will be attended to at all times in accordance with federal regulations (Joseph, et al. 1991, Yip, et al. 2018). A veterinarian experienced in marine mammal healthcare and transport will accompany the

animal throughout all parts of the transport. A pre-transport examination, including blood sampling, will be completed. During the transport, vital signs will be regularly monitored by attending staff. Upon arrival to the new habitat, at the responsible veterinarian's discretion, a follow-up examination will be performed to assess the animal's overall condition.

Every part of the transport is designed and implemented so as to minimize or eliminate any potentially deleterious impacts on the animal (Yip and Dold 2018). Travelling in water, conditioning the animal to the transport unit and movement (including eating in the unit), using an experienced transport crew, and appropriate aircraft/trucks/heavy equipment all help in the reduction of time it takes an animal to return to pre-transport health status.

As this is the transport of a captive pacific white-sided dolphin from one zoological park to another zoological park, we expect the dolphin to have a normal adjustment to its new environment as is seen with every other marine mammal transport in the last twenty years. In nearly every occasion, the animals are immediately adjusted to their new environment, commonly eating from their trainers and demonstrating normal behaviors within minutes of being placed in the new facility. Although exceptionally uncommon, if the animal has abnormal behavior when it is placed in the water in its new destination, the animal will be attended to by the veterinary and husbandry staff and will be actively monitored by husbandry staff for a veterinary determined length of time after it has normalized.

Sedative medications are available and may be used on the animal at the professional discretion of the experienced attending veterinarian. Sedation may be considered only if, in professional opinion of the experienced attending veterinarian, the animal's health and safety during the transport would benefit. The attending veterinarian would use a 'least affective dose' strategy to achieve a desired effective level of sedation while minimizing the risks of any potential side effects. Reversible sedative medication would be preferentially selected allowing the attending veterinarian to remove the effects of sedation should they deem that necessary.

Post transport, the animal will be closely monitored immediately after arriving to the new habitat. The animal will be placed into a pool that has a lifting floor so as to safely and gradually lower the dolphin to a swimming depth while preserving the attending staff's ability to respond to a health emergency. Trained personnel will be staffed around the pool at different areas, ready to respond in the unlikely event that the dolphin has an abnormal adjustment to the new environment. Once the dolphin has demonstrated full adjustment to its new environment, exhibiting normal swimming patterns and the ability to navigate around the pool, observers and support personnel will be gradually reduced to normal operation levels. This process is usually very quick, especially for animals that have lived consistently under human care.

Using the safe and humane cetacean transport techniques that have been in place for the past twenty years, we know of no mortalities or serious injuries have occurred during any cetacean transports we've conducted.

Humane Take or Import and Measures to Minimize Effects:

SeaWorld has been transporting marine mammals for over 50 years, and methodologies are continually being optimized and streamlined. We move the animals in an open top watertight crate suspended in a fully supportive stretcher to keep them as comfortable as possible. Air travel is the most feasible way to transport animals over a long distance in order to shorten the amount of time an animal is out of the normal environment and allows for temperature control of the environment. Proper prior planning must be executed for use of forklifts, cranes, roller bed trucks and platform loaders to maximize efficiency in loading the aircraft and reducing the length of the transport (Joseph et al. 1991). Driving is not ideal due to the length of time the animal is out of their normal habitat. We transport cetaceans supported by the

stretcher in fresh water, at a depth that allows for reduction of any rub spots, exertion free respiration, better thermoregulation for the animal (ice can be added to keep the water cool) and reduces the stress involved with a transport.

Alternatives involve a “dry” transport on foam which can lead to overheating and hot spots at pressure points due to being placed on foam in a certain position for an extended period. This method is not ideal and does not allow for exertion free respiration or proper thermoregulation (overheating).

See attached: 07 Nollens AWA Statement

Standard transport procedure starts with conditioning the animal to the transport unit, a long process that involves placing the animal in the transport unit for short periods and extending the duration of time spent in the unit over the weeks leading up to the transport. This allows the animal to get used to what will happen during a transport. We also include a truck in conditioning, to acclimate the animal to new and different movements they may feel during the transport. We place the animal in the stretcher, lift them out of the pool by crane, place them in the transport unit and will head to the airport. The animal may be forklifted or on a platform loader to be loaded onto an airplane. This is all done in a timely, efficient manner to reduce the amount of time and animal is out of their normal habitat. The transport unit is a fibreglassed foam box with neoprene foam along the inside. Over the neoprene foam is a vinyl liner that is watertight. The animal is transported in fresh water, allowing for proper respiration and thermoregulation. If the animal is over excited, the use of sedation may be necessary. All care is taken to ensure proper dosing and the reversal is ready if needed. The transport unit is built to allow for adjustability of the head and tail. An experience transport team will accompany the animal the entire trip and the use of pre-transport exam findings as well as in-flight data will be used to assess the animal’s overall well-being throughout the transport. The transport team will communicate with the flight crew the importance of minimal pitch angles on take-off and landing and adjustments can be made to the height of the head and tail inside the transport unit, allowing for full support, even while the plane is at an upward or downward angle. The use of soft ropes or foam can help keep the animal from rubbing excessively on the liner. The animal will be unloaded in the reverse order of loading and once in the new pool will be monitored for normal respirations, swimming pattern social interaction and interest in eating.

Immediately after the transport, the animal will be monitored for appropriate behavior and demeanor. This includes normal respiration, swimming patterns, interacting with trainers and eating. Vets will be present in case anything out of the ordinary happens. The animal will become part of the collection at the new facility and will be entered into their records system for long term monitoring including behavior, feeding and medical condition.

Resources Needed to Accomplish Objectives:

SeaWorld has all necessary equipment at their parks to execute a successful transport. Prior planning is absolutely necessary for a successful transport. We work with numerous airline, trucking and crane companies in order to ensure the most efficient process possible at both ends of the transport, whether at a SeaWorld park or not. Contracts with airlines, trucking companies, ground handling crews and any heavy equipment rentals necessary before the transport occurs, ensuring SeaWorld properly pays for services rendered. SeaWorld has a registrar that is responsible for notifying government agencies and applying for necessary permits. In certain instances, when asked, we provide documentation that the transport is in the best interest of the animal including such things breeding, social issues, rescued animals, etc.

SeaWorld does not currently have any international, federal, state, or local authorization applications planned or in progress. Vancouver has obtained the required CITIES permit for the export of this Pacific white-sided dolphin.

Location/Take Information – Import Activities

Import of one Pacific white-sided dolphin from Vancouver Aquarium, Canada to SeaWorld of Texas, 10500 SeaWorld Drive, San Antonio, Texas, 78251.

Species (common name/ scientific name)	Stock/Listing Unit	Production/ Origin	Life Stage	Sex	Expected Take	Takes Per Animal	Take Action	Observe/ Collect Method	Procedures	Details
Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	North Pacific	Captive	Adult	Female	1	1	Captive animals (public display)	Captive	Captive, maintain; Transport	Animal identified as "Helen" (VANCOUVAQ/991018, FUJISAWA/44031800, JAZA/257); estimated 30 year old stranded, non-releasable female.

NEPA Checklist

1) If your activities will involve equipment (e.g., scientific instruments) or techniques that are new, untested, or otherwise have unknown or uncertain impacts on the biological or physical environment, please discuss the degree to which they are likely to be adopted by others for similar activities or applied more broadly.

Activities will not involve new or untested equipment or procedures

2) Describe the physical characteristics of your project location, including whether you will be working in or near unique geographic areas such as state or National Marine Sanctuaries, Marine Protected Areas, Parks or Wilderness Areas, Wildlife Refuges, Wild and Scenic Rivers, designated Critical Habitat for endangered or threatened species, Essential Fish Habitat, etc. Discuss how your activities could impact the physical environment, such as by direct alteration of substrate during use of bottom trawls, setting nets, anchoring vessels or buoys, erecting blinds or other structures, or ingress and egress of researchers, and measures you will take to minimize these impacts.

The project will take place on site at SeaWorld of Texas, 10500 SeaWorld Drive, San Antonio, Texas, 78251. Activities will not affect the physical environment because the animal once on-site will be held in appropriate pools and will not be physically able to leave the housing without human intervention. Pool water is on a recirculating system such that water is not discharged into the sewer system.

3) Briefly describe important scientific, cultural, or historic resources (e.g., archeological resources, animals used for subsistence, sites listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places) in your project area and discuss measures you will take to ensure your work does not cause loss or destruction of such resources. If your activity will target marine mammals in Alaska or Washington, discuss measures

you will take to ensure your project does not adversely affect the availability (e.g., distribution, abundance) or suitability (e.g., food safety) of these animals for subsistence uses.

There are no important scientific, cultural, or historic resources used in the project area. No activities conducted by SeaWorld of Texas will result in the loss of destruction of natural resources.

4) Discuss whether your project involves activities known or suspected of introducing or spreading invasive species, intentionally or not, (e.g., transporting animals or tissues, discharging ballast water, use of equipment at multiple sites). Describe measures you would take to prevent the possible introduction or spread of non-indigenous or invasive species, including plants, animals, microbes, or other biological agents.

When handling animal blood or animal blood products, staff is required to follow OSHA's Blood borne Pathogens standard. For transporting potentially infectious agents/pathogens, staff is certified in IATA's Shipping Dangerous Goods, Biological Substances, and Dry Ice. The lab has diagnostic capabilities on site and has long-standing relationships with US diagnostic laboratories for pathogen identification and discovery. In addition, the Lab staff completes EHS designated safety training on an annual basis, which includes respirator fit testing.

The animal will be housed in a closed and managed aquarium environment. Introduction or spread of non-indigenous or invasive species is not anticipated nor expected. Hand sanitizing stations and footbaths with a disinfectant chemical are located around each enclosure minimizing the spread of biological agents.

The water in the transport box will be shock chlorinated using 250 ppm household chlorine before being discharged to sanitary sewer for additional treatment. The stretcher soaked in a broad-spectrum disinfectant (SimpleGreen) with a 20 minute direct contact time. The transport box and other non-nylon equipment will be soaked in 1:10 household bleach solution, after which all items will be rinsed using fresh water.

Project Contacts

Responsible Party: Christopher Dold, DVM

Primary Contact: Kaylin Ackerson

Principle Investigator: Jennifer Mairot

Co-Investigator: Hendrik Nollens, DVM, PhD

Co-Investigator: Eric Otjen

Co-Investigator: Katie Kolodziej

Veterinarian: Steven Osborn, DVM

Veterinarian: Jennifer Camilleri, MRCVS

Attachments

01 2018 OD Script

02 USDA AWA 2019-2020

03 Japan Fisheries Agency Letter

04 Ocean Wise position statement on cetaceans

- 05 Transport Information**
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- 08 References**
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