Natural Resource Damage Assessments

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Goal: To make the environment and public whole for injuries to natural resources and services resulting from an incident involving a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil (15 C.F.R. Part 990.10) or a release of a hazardous substance (43 C.F.R. Part 11).

What is a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)?

A process that authorizes Trustees to seek compensation for the public for injuries to natural resources and services resulting from the discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil (15 C.F.R. § 990.10) and/or a release of a hazardous substance (43 C.F.R. Part 11). To compensate the public for the lost uses of injured resources the Trustees restore, rehabilitate, replace or acquire equivalent natural resources (43 C.F.R. § 11.81).

What federal and state laws authorize NRDA?

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) otherwise known as Superfund
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
- Common law principles and various state statutes

Who administers NRDA?

Designated officials from federal, state, or tribal governments act as trustees to protect public interest in natural resources and the services they provide.

The State of Illinois Trustees are:

- Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)
- Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) With legal representation from Illinois Attorney General's Office

What is a Cooperative Assessment?

Activities conducted by possible responsible parties and trustees in a collaborative context to assess injury and assess damages with a focus on achieving "early/timely" restoration and resolution of liability without costly litigation.



What is a natural resource?

Plants, animals, land, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other similar resources belonging to, managed by or otherwise controlled by the United States or a state or local government.

What is baseline?

Natural resource conditions that would have existed but for the contamination of the environment.

What is an injury?

a measurable adverse change in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource. Examples: death, disease, genetic mutations, reproduction malfunctions, and physical deformations.

What is service loss?

a loss of an ecological and/or human use provided by a natural resource. Examples: ecological – physical habitat, and food web interactions; human – drinking water and recreation.

What are Damages?

Value of the restoration necessary to restore the injured resource and compensate the public for the injury.

How does the public get involved in the NRDA

process?

- Review the documents made available to them and provide comments.
- Attend community informational meetings and inquire about progress/status

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