



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF REFUGE LAW ENFORCEMENT
REGION 4, DESECHEO ISLAND NWR
OPERATIONS PLAN

Law Enforcement Use Only

This briefing contains case information and subject identifying data and should be afforded appropriate protection. Ensure that all briefing material is returned to the case agent prior to securing from this detail.

Briefing: [March 2, 2016]
Operation: [March 14, 2016-April 31, 2016]

**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Refuge Law Enforcement**

OPERATIONS PLAN DESECHEO ISLAND NWR

Type of Operation: Desecheo Island NWR Law Enforcement Security Detail

Operation Date: March 14, 2016 through April 31, 2016

Prepared by: Supervisory Federal Wildlife Officer Bryant Marcial

I. MISSION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Federal Wildlife Officers (FWOs) will provide security and protection services for FWS staff and Island Conservation staff during the 2016 Rat Eradication Project on Desecheo Island NWR. The Desecheo Island NWR Restoration Program is a collaborative project between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Island Conservation to eradicate Black or ship rats (*Rattus Rattus*) on the Desecheo Island National Wildlife Refuge to protect native and endemic biodiversity and to re-establish the globally and regionally important seabird colonies.

II. PROJECT SITE

Desecheo is a small (120 ha) mountainous island (180 23' N, 670 29' W) situated about 14 miles west of Rincón, Puerto Rico. Desecheo Island NWR receives an annual rainfall average of 828 mm (range 750-1039 mm), with a typically dry period between January and March followed by a rainy season between July and November when hurricanes can also occur. High evaporation rates combined with rapid runoff from the steep topography results in moisture deficiencies which is evident in the vegetation during dry periods. Desecheo Island NWR was originally set aside as a preserve by President Taft in 1912. However, the island continued to be used by farmers and fishermen who introduced cattle, cleared forests for crops, and harvested the seabird rookeries.

In 1937, the island was transferred to the government of Puerto Rico for use as a forest and bird preserve, but during World War II the island was used by the U.S. Armed Forces as a bombing and gunnery range, and later for survival preparation. In 1966 it was acquired by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, who introduced a rhesus macaque colony. In 1976, Desecheo Island was transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is today managed as a National Wildlife Refuge administered under the Caribbean Islands NWR Office. The NWR only includes the terrestrial environment the island and surrounding offshore islets. The island's subtidal and offshore marine resources are managed by the Puerto Rico Government's Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) as a no-take zone Marine Reserve.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

A. Law Enforcement Roles & Responsibilities

Team members will be briefed prior to arrival to Desecheo Island NWR regarding roles and responsibilities, safety, security, communications, environmental hazards, medical emergencies, evacuation and emergency procedures, work plan tasks, and individual responsibilities.

Team Leader is Responsible for:

- Supervising all aspects of law enforcement operations.
- The team leader has full authority over the entire operation.
- Will be responsible for any tactical, precautionary, offensive, or defensive law enforcement response.
- Maintaining communications with Refuge Management and keeping them informed daily of all activities, incidents and situational awareness of the operation.
- Determine and recommend logistical needs for officers.
- Maintaining accurate logs in chronological order of significant incidents that take place during the operation and any intelligence received to be disseminated to all law enforcement officers and cooperating law enforcement agencies.
- Makes daily assessments of law enforcement operations and makes adjustments as necessary.

Federal Wildlife Officers are responsible for:

Providing security and law enforcement protection services for public, contractors and Service personnel.

- Maintain a high level of awareness at all times.
- Documenting and reporting all suspicious activities, perceived threats and refuge violations.
- Effect and arrest when appropriate.
- Enforce all U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service violations, policies, using good officer judgment and taking into considerations all circumstances.
- Maintain an accurate log of significant events during their shifts.
- Assist in other duties assigned to enhance the overall operation.

Law Enforcement Objectives: To fully achieve the mission, the following goals are defined for Federal Wildlife Officers managing and participating in this operation:

- Provide for public and personnel safety.
- Prevent/Limit trespass to closed areas of the operation, considering all factors.
- Prevent vandalism and destruction of government property.
- Prevent unauthorized use of, and damage to refuge natural resources.

B. Principal Security Risk:

The operational strategy presented in this document has been influenced by a number of factors

related to the geographic location and other constraints of Desecheo Island NWR. Support for Service staff on Desecheo Island NWR is remote, has complex logistical aspects, including weather-related issues, and safety issues, especially regarding illegal migrant landings and possible drug trafficking situations in waters adjacent to the refuge.

1. Presence and / or contact with foreign nationals involving illegal immigration.
2. Smuggling / Drug Trafficking in adjacent waters.

The last known documented illegal alien landing activity on Desecheo Island NWR by Service FWOs was July 2014. Haitian and Dominican nationals have been documented conducting illegal trespass on Desecheo Island NWR. Haitian nationals have been illegally entering the Puerto Rico basin because of the temporary protective status (TPS) given by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Illegal immigration involving the trafficking of foreign nationals with an ultimate destination being the United States is common in this geographic region. Illegal drug trafficking with the same ultimate destination is also common in this region. Although it is difficult to assess the risk potential for occurrence on Desecheo Island NWR, the possibility exists.

3. Remoteness of Desecheo Island NWR and difficulties with access and logistical support.

a. Boat Access.

Desecheo Island NWR is uninhabited and remote. The closest landmass is the western coast of Puerto Rico, approximately 14 miles west. The island's geographic location makes it exceedingly difficult to access, access by boat or helicopter is the best choice.

IV. EXECUTION

A. General Operation Overview:

A base camp will be established adjacent to the Desecheo Island NWR helicopter landing zone. The base camp and adjacent landing site will be used as a rally point in the event of an emergency and as a rapid evacuation site if needed. One (1) FWO and a state DNER LE officer will remain in the base camp at all times to provide security for all personnel involved in the operation. The base camp will provide for optimal visual observation in the event of any illegal activities in the area of responsibility (AOR). FWO will have a full field of view of any incoming vessel movement from the North, North West, West and South West, known traffic routes for illegal activities.

All actionable intelligence of targets of interest (TOI) within the adjacent waters of Desecheo Island NWR will be shared with federal law enforcement agencies assigned to the Caribbean Border Interagency Group (CBIG), who has law enforcement assets within the shared responsibility area of Desecheo Island NWR to prevent, detect and interdict the entry of terrorist, illegal migrants and illegal narcotics within the Desecheo vector.

B. Daytime/Night Security Procedures:

Day time and Night time operations will have an officer assigned at all times. During the day one officer will be in charge of supplying security/protection for the base camp and conducting patrols from the base camp to “Puerto de Los Botes” access point. Officers will maintain roving patrols around the base camp at night looking into the perimeter at different intervals to detect illegal activities or vessels. Officers will have night vision capabilities. Law enforcement operations at the base camp will be round the clock to ensure the safety of all project staff.

Federal Wildlife Officers will:

1. Maintain overall security and protection for personnel, property and resource.
2. Contact team leader during any suspicious activity or emergency.
3. Document any significant event(s).
4. Be aware of their surroundings and people at all times.
5. Maintain constant communication with secondary officer and field staff.

V. CONTINGENCY PLAN

Any situation or circumstance that creates a higher-than-acceptable level of risk to some or all team members, staff and contractors will require a decision to evacuate the entire team from the island. The final decision will be established by the FWS team leader. This would most probably take a scenario of great numbers of unauthorized persons (migrants) that threaten security at the Base Camp or other regions of the island.

A. Unauthorized Persons:

Throughout the site visit time frame all team members will be alert for the presence of non-authorized persons on the island. If a non-authorized presence is encountered, FWO should try to evaluate the person(s) condition and circumstances in terms of:

1. Total numbers of people.
2. Whether or not they appear to be in distress or need of assistance.
3. Presence of weapons, or tools that could be used as weapons.
4. Security risk ranging from minimal to maximum.

Food, water, and other supplies will not be given out to anyone (*migrants*) on the island without authorization unless they have a medical emergency or are in distress. This will be a major security concern as it will probably deviate our focus from the mission (*provide security*) in order to provide oversight to these non-authorized persons on the island. Our primary goal / concern is the safety of mission personnel on island.

B. Response procedures, Non-hostile/Hostile persons:

Federal Wildlife Officers may possibly encounter unauthorized persons while on Desecheo

Island NWR. Complaint individuals who present no threat to the Service officer will be dealt with accordingly, as to not interfere with the ongoing mission. If hostile contact is perceived by Service officers the primary goal of the officers' efforts is to gain and maintain control of the situation. An officer response to a subject perceived action must be guided by objective reasonableness when effecting these response measures.

SUGGESTED OFFICER RESPONSE TO NON-HOSTILE/HOSTILE PERSON(S)	
SUBJECT ACTIONS	OFFICER RESPONSE
<p>Compliant (Cooperative). This level represents the vast majority of officer/subject encounters. The likelihood of a physical response by the subject is minimal. The officer can control the situation by using officer presence and verbalization.</p>	<p>Cooperative Controls. This level includes methods to preserve officer safety and survival, including: officer presence, communication skills, restraint applications, etc.</p>
<p>Resistant (Passive). The subject exhibits the preliminary level of noncompliance that requires some degree of physical contact by the officer in order to elicit compliance.</p>	<p>Contact Controls. When confronted with a subject demonstrating resistant behavior, the officer uses low-level physical tactics to gain control and cooperation.</p>
<p>Resistant (Active). The subject is exhibiting physical or mechanical defiance to the officer's control. For example, during an arrest, the subject turns and walks away from the officer.</p>	<p>Compliance Techniques. When the subject becomes actively resistant, the officer uses physical control tactics. These tactics should be of sufficient force to overcome the active resistance of the subject and the officer should remain vigilant for more aggressive behavior from the subject. Examples include come-along holds, pressure point applications, joint locks, takedowns and chemical agents.</p>
<p>Assaultive (Physical Injury). The officer has the perception of an attack or the potential for such an attack on the officer or others.</p>	<p>Defensive Tactics. At this level, the subject attempts, or achieves an assault on the officer or another person. The officer is justified in using defensive countermeasures designed to cease the subject's non-lethal assault on the officer or other others, regain control and assure continued compliance. These tactics include baton strikes, striking and blocking techniques, etc.</p>
<p>Assaultive (Serious Physical Injury/Death). The highest level of noncompliance is the least encountered, but poses the most serious threat to officer safety. The officer's objective, reasonable assessment is such that assaultive actions pose an imminent danger of the subject that could result in death or serious physical injury to the officer.</p>	<p>Deadly Force. When the officer perceives that the subject of such force poses an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or to another person, immediate countermeasures must be used to stop the threat. These tactics could include the discharge of a firearm and other forms of deadly force.</p>

C. Additional Officer Response Guidelines:

Due to the remoteness of Desecheo NWR, law enforcement actions will accommodate these circumstances accordingly. When encountered, violations of refuge regulations will be evaluated according to:

1. The kind of violation.
2. The potential level of threat and the actual level of violence involved, and
3. The appropriate response taken by officers.

The appropriate response will base on:

1. The ability of the officer to respond safely and resolve the situation in a safe manner and
2. Effecting the response without jeopardizing the safety and security of others.

The following are recommended responses in terms of anticipated refuge violations or threat potentials.

Violation	Potential Level of Threat	LE Response
Misdemeanors trespass, minor vandalism	Low potential for violence: perpetrator(s) cooperative, positive response to instructions, non-threatening actions towards officers or others.	Observe or document, may initiate contact if appropriate. Maintain a base camp security perimeter.
Violations that range from misdemeanor to felony: major vandalism, theft of equipment, aggressive acts aimed at officers or others, escalating confrontation.	Moderate to High potential for violence: verbal threats, confrontations, actions that indicate potential for physical aggression or violence.	Observe or document. Maintain a base camp security perimeter. Detain or arrest violators if action can be accomplished safely and control of situation maintained.
Felony violations: weapons display, assault with a deadly weapon, shots fired, detonation of explosives.	The highest level of violence: Actions present a threat of serious bodily harm or loss of life.	Immediate response: officers will respond accordingly with use of defensive weapons. LE actions based on maximizing safety of officers and others.

1. In the event of a felony violation(s) involving weapons being actively displayed, actions indicating the potential for their immediate use, or a violent crowd large enough to overwhelm officers and the base camp security perimeter, officers will respond immediately

with defensive weapons in an appropriate manner. If the situation cannot be controlled and officer's actions cannot achieve the safety of officers and others immediately involved, officers will withdraw all project staff and Service team members to a safe location and maintain a security perimeter. An emergency evacuation will be initiated.

2. Perpetrators may be temporarily detained on Desecheo Island NWR during an emergency evacuation and subsequently released at an appropriate time. No arrests will be made unless the violation(s) involve weapons display and/or assault, or attempted assault. Violators under arrest will be transported off of Desecheo Island NWR under the control of officers.

D. Arrest Guidelines:

Arrests will occur when one of the following acts occur:

- Assaults on persons or federal government employees.
 - Vandalism (major).
 - Any serious incident regarding felony violations.
1. If the event of an arrest, the Team Leader should be contacted immediately.
 2. The person arrested should be detained at the campsite, held in an area where officers can provide complete supervision of the individual until transport to FURA Police HQS in Añasco, P.R. is arranged.
 3. You should arrest a person only when absolutely necessary and with the minimum level of force necessary to control the situation.
 4. A Service Federal Wildlife Officer will be present with the arrested at all times. The arrested will be fed accordingly.
 5. The Team Leader will obtain all pertinent information from the arrested and contact the Caribbean Zone officer.
 6. The Caribbean Zone Officer will contact the duty attorney at the U.S. Attorney's Office.
 7. The Caribbean Zone Officer/Team Leader will begin arrangements to transfer the arrested to the U.S. District Court San Juan, P.R.
 8. The prisoner will be processed into the Federal detention facility in San Juan and await the initial appearance.

Metropolitan Detention Center

Intersection of Road 28 and Hwy. 165

Guaynabo, PR (Next to GSA Center Building).

787-749-4480 ext. 3017/3018/302

E. Use of Force 442 FW 2:

Use of Deadly Force: A Service law enforcement officer may use deadly force: When faced with the imminent threat of death or serious injury to the officer or another person and the use of deadly force are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting the officer.

- To prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect when the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses an immediate threat of death or serious injury to the officer or another person.

Use of Less Lethal Force: Service law enforcement officers:

- May use less lethal, defensive, and control tactics and equipment to protect themselves or others from physical harm or to bring a non-compliant subject safely and effectively under control.
- Must not use more force than is objectively reasonable to defend themselves or others or to bring a person under control.
- Unreasonable Force: Service law enforcement officers must intervene, if a reasonable opportunity exists, when they know or should know that another officer is using unreasonable force.
- Medical Treatment: Service law enforcement officers must make reasonable efforts to provide medical treatment to individuals suffering from injuries sustained as a result of an officer's use of force. Nothing in the policy requires the officer to provide treatment until the officer believes it is safe to do so.

Deadly Force Policy:

The use of deadly force is the highest level of force that can be employed by a Service officer. It will normally involve the aimed discharge of a firearm at a person with the intended effect to be the immediate incapacitation of that person. The following deadly force policy will apply to all Service officers:

A SERVICE OFFICER MAY ONLY DISCHARGE HIS OR HER FIREARM DIRECTLY AT ANOTHER PERSON WHEN THE OFFICER REASONABLY BELIEVES THAT THE OFFICER OR ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL IS IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.

F. Medical Emergencies:

Any significant injury or illness will require evacuation either by sea or air to Aguadilla city, for all FWS staff. Medical supplies and first aid supplies will be available on the island. Unless the medical emergency is life-threatening, evacuation flights should only be made during daylight hours.

Hospital Buen Samaritano 18°26'33.11"N 67° 9'2.95"W	Address: José de Diego Street, Aguadilla, 00603	(787) 658-0200
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G. Search and Rescue USCG

USCG, Sector San Juan, will be the Rescue Coordination Center for this operation in the event of any SAR mission while on Desecheo Island NWR. Coordination with the USCG will be made prior to arrival to Desecheo Island NWR and a copy of the operational dates will be provided.

RSC San Juan (Sub-Center of RCC Miami)	Commander Sector San Juan San Juan, Puerto Rico	(787)289-2042
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- Calling U.S. Coast Guard on Marine Channel 16 VHF-FM (156.8 MHz)
- Emergency Radio Call Procedures:
 1. Make sure radio is on
 2. Select channel 16
 3. Press/hold the transmit button
 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY"
 5. Also give: - Vessel name and/or description (if applicable).
- Position and/or location
- Nature of emergency
- Number of people
 6. Release transmit button
 7. Wait for 10 seconds - if NO responses repeat calls.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

A. Radio Communications

Federal Wildlife Officers will communicate via two-way radio systems with a range of 20 miles. Desecheo project staff will radio the Base Camp FWO regularly as a security check with location and status of the field monitoring teams.

Radio communications will be made regularly at 08:00, 10:00, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00, and 18:00 unless other security checks call times are arranged. The Base Camp FWO will have radio air band capabilities, marine radio and LE specific frequencies to communicate with other law enforcement agencies which routinely operate within the Desecheo Island NWR AOR. **A log book will be used to document the daily activities of all aspects of the operation. A daily briefing and situation report will be made to the refuge management.**

Note: All radio communications should be transmitted in *clear text*, agency specific codes should not be used.

B. Satellite Telephone: 8816-3263-2674

Iridium Satellite telephone access will be available for FWOs to communicate with Refuge and Regional management if the event of any serious incidents, emergencies, daily activity reports and briefing reports.

C. Serious Incident Reporting

FWOs will report all serious incidents per Service policies 054 FW 1/446 DM 17. A serious incident is a law enforcement incident, emergency condition, an unusual event, or homeland security concern that could focus public interest on the Department or the Service or result in inquiries to the Secretary of the Interior or the Director. FWOs will provide clear and concise reporting to ensure prompt and efficient reporting to Regional Management and Service Directorate.

D. Reporting Procedures:

1. Federal Wildlife Officers will immediately notify the Team Leader. The team leader will notify the Caribbean Zone Officer of the serious incident and provide the following:
 - a. Subject- nature of incident.
 - b. Time and Date.
 - c. Location- where the incident occurred.
 - d. Summary- briefly describes the incident.
 - e. Names/Titles of victims, witnesses, suspects or others.
 - f. Contact- name and telephone number for additional information.
 - g. Notify other Federal/State Agency.
2. The Caribbean Zone Officer will call the National Serious Incident Reporting Line at 1- 888-519-3606.
3. Federal Wildlife Officers will enter a report into FWS-IMARS and document the incident; this will ensure prompt and efficient reporting.

VII. ADMINISTRATION

Defined in this section are team members, scheduling, uniforms and emergency contact

telephone numbers.

Team Leader FWS: Federal Wildlife Officer Bryant Marcial

Team Member Name	Agency	Call Sign	Mobile #
Bryant Marcial	FWS	FW4259	787.457.0085
William Wolfrom	FWS	FW4261	787.457.0082
Claudia Lombard	FWS	FW4216	340.690.8325
Bruce Butler	FWS	FW4277	787.378.7868
Ricardo Colon	FWS	BIO1	787.378.6870

State DNER Law Enforcement Officers

Team Member Name	Agency	Call Sign	Mobile #
Ricardo Rivera	DNER	1-587	787.373.7531
Ismael Suarez	DNER	1-581	787.356.8225
Carlos Gonzalez	DNER	1-479	787.517.8149
David Vargas	DNER	1-559	787.517.3722
Roberto Abreu	DNER	1-596	787.216.2767
Ricardo Rodriguez	DNER	1-446	787.452.6209

Alternate DNER Law Enforcement Officers

Angel Toro	DNER	1-424	787.538.3283
Luis Vargas	DNER	1-242	787.218.5397
Juan Banch	DNER	1-164	939.272.0953

Law Enforcement Officers Work Schedule

- A. Work schedule March/April has two officers assigned on a weekly basis. Alternate officers have been identified if LE presence needs augmenting based on operational needs or incidents.

MARCH 2016						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Weather Delay	Weather Delay	Weather Delay	Weather Delay	Wolfrom/Rivera
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Wolfrom/Rivera	Wolfrom/Rivera Wolfrom/Rodriguez	Wolfrom/Rodriguez	Wolfrom/Rodriguez	Wolfrom/Rodriguez	Wolfrom/Rodriguez	Wolfrom/Rodriguez
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Wolfrom/Rodriguez	Marcial/Rodriguez Marcial/Vargas	Marcial/Vargas	Marcial/Vargas	Marcial/Vargas	Marcial/Vargas	Marcial/Vargas
27	28	29	30	31		
Marcial/Vargas	Marcial/Vargas Toro/Suarez	Toro/Suarez	Toro/Suarez	Toro/Suarez		

 Work Schedule
  Shift Change

APRIL 2016						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
					Toro/Suarez	Toro/Suarez
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Toro/Suarez Rivera/Abreu	Butler/Rivera Abreu	Butler/Rivera Abreu	Butler/Rivera Abreu	Butler/Rivera Abreu	Butler/Rivera Abreu	Butler/Rivera Abreu Gonzalez
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Butler/Gonzalez	Wolfrom/Gonzalez Butler	Wolfrom/Gonzalez	Wolfrom/Gonzalez	Wolfrom/Gonzalez	Wolfrom/Gonzalez	Wolfrom/Gonzalez
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Off Island	Off Island	Off Island	Off Island	Island Conservation Law Enforcement	Island Conservation Law Enforcement	Off Island
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Off Island	Off Island	Off Island	Off Island	Island Conservation Law Enforcement	Island Conservation Law Enforcement	

Work Schedule
 Shift Change
 Overnight Trip
 Off Island

B. LOGISTICS, RESUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION DATES

The FWO not deployed to Desecheo Island NWR will serve as the Logistics officer, major responsibilities are to provide and coordinate transportation, communications, supplies, equipment maintenance, fueling and food for law enforcement personnel. Resupply dates below:

1. March 8, 2016 DNER Marine Unit Aguadilla
2. March 14, 2016 DNER Marine Unit Aguadilla
2. March 21, 2016 DNER Marine Unit Boquerón
3. March 28, 2016 DNER Marine Unit Aguadilla
4. April 3, 2016 Marine Unit Boquerón
5. April 9, 2016 DNER Marine Unit Aguadilla
6. April 16, 2016 DNER Marine Unit Aguadilla

C. UNIFORMS

The FWS law enforcement officer will wear the agency uniform with authorized components.

Uniform and Duty Gear:

- All law enforcement staff assigned to the security detail will wear the agency's uniform and carry appropriate visible identification.
- To ensure uniformity amongst FWOs "LE Polo Shirts" will be the designated uniform for this detail and Service issued BDU pants.
- **BODY ARMOR WILL BE WORN AT ALL TIMES WHILE ON DUTY.**
- No camouflage attire of any type.
- **ALL COMMISSIONED FEDERAL WILDLIFE OFFICERS** will carry their duty weapon(s), a Glock 22/23 and 45 rounds of ammunition as well as issued defensive tactics gear including X26P TASER.
- Officers will have an AR-15 with four full magazines of ammunition.
- 100 rounds of extra ammunition.
- Foul weather gear.
- Night vision Goggles.
- Flashlight, headlamps and extra batteries.
- Non-law enforcement personnel will wear appropriate agency uniform to properly identify themselves as a FWS employee.
- Flashlight, headlamps, extra batteries.

- Non law enforcement personnel will wear appropriate agency uniform to properly identify themselves as a FWS employee.

D. EMERGENCY CONTACTS TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergency response contact numbers have been provided for all team members associated with this operation. Details of contacts for supporting agencies have been supplied. Contact information for FWS management is also attached in the accompany tables below.

1. Telephone Contacts: Refuge Management

Contact	Agency	Title	Tel. Number	Electronic mail
Susan Silander	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Project Leader	787.504.5938	susan_silander@fws.gov
Ana Roman	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Deputy Project Leader	787.396.7711	Ana_roman@fws.gov
John Branum	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Chief-DRLE	985.285.1401	john_branum@fws.gov
Bruce Butler	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Caribbean Zone Officer	787.378.7868	bruce_butler@fws.gov
IOC	DOI/U.S. Fish & Wildlife	DOI Watch Office	202.208.4108	doi_watch_office@ios.doi.gov
Sat Phone	US Fish & Wildlife Service	Satellite Telephone	881632632674	

2. Telephone Contact FWS Federal Wildlife Officer

Bryant Marcial	FWS	FW4259	787.457.0085
William Wolfrom	FWS	FW4261	787.457.0082
Claudia Lombard	FWS	FW4216	340.690.8325
Bruce Butler	FWS	FW42	787.378.7868
Ricardo Colon	FWS	BIO1	787.378.6870

3. Telephone Contacts: Supporting Agencies

Contact	Agency	Title	Tel. Number	Electronic mail
USCG Ramey	US Coast Guard	Command Center	787.289.2042	ssjcc@uscg.mil
CDR H. Kelly	US Coast Guard	Chief Response Dept.	787.729.5384	heather.j.kelly@uscg.mil
Alexis Fernandez	DHS/HSI	RAC	787.508.8705	alexis.v.fernandez@ice.dhs.gov
Felix Diaz Cruz	DHS CBP/OFO	Port Director Mayaguez	787.238.7656	felix.cruz-diaz@cbp.dhs.gov
Edgardo Milan	US Border Patrol Ramey	Ramey HQ Supervisor	787.234.7468	edgardo.m.milan@cbp.dhs.gov
Johnny Morales	CBP Air	Director	787.819.5001	johnny.morales@cbp.dhs.gov
Hector Rojas	CBP Marine	Acting Director	202.374.9751	hector.m.rojas@cbp.dhs.gov
Johnny Morales	CBP Air	Director	787.819.5001	johnny.morales@cbp.dhs.gov
HSI Comm Ctr	DHS/HSI	Sector SJ (C2000)	787.729.6969	CTR.HSISJCOMMS@ice.dhs.gov
Jose Torres	FURA Marine Añasco	Director	787.826.6060	jatorres11@policia.pr.gob

Wilfredo Padilla	FURA Marine Boquerón	Supervisor	787.513.8185	
Angel Cruz	DNER San Juan	Commissioner	787.514.0726	acruzmedina2@gmail.com
Javier Tavaréz	DNER Aguadilla	Lieutenant	787.220.5536	javiertavaréz1969@yahoo.com
Efrain Garcia	DNER Boquerón	Lieutenant	787.214.6095	efraingarcia2345@gmail.com

4. CBIG Intel Duty Officer Contact

CBP/CBP-OAM OPS Officer	787-819-5038/5088	cbp-oamintel@dhs.gov
BP Ramey Sector	787-890-4747/4975	rameyintelligence@cbp.dhs.gov
CBP OFO/TAU	787-729-6969/552-3008	tau-sanjuan@dhs.gov
HIS Duty Agent	787-729-6969	figsanjuan@dhs.gov
USCG SSJ Intel	787-729-5368 939-457-4388 787-360-2505	d07-dg-secsjintel@uscg.mil
FURA	787-543-9055 787-548-9748 787-272-5300 (Command Center)	

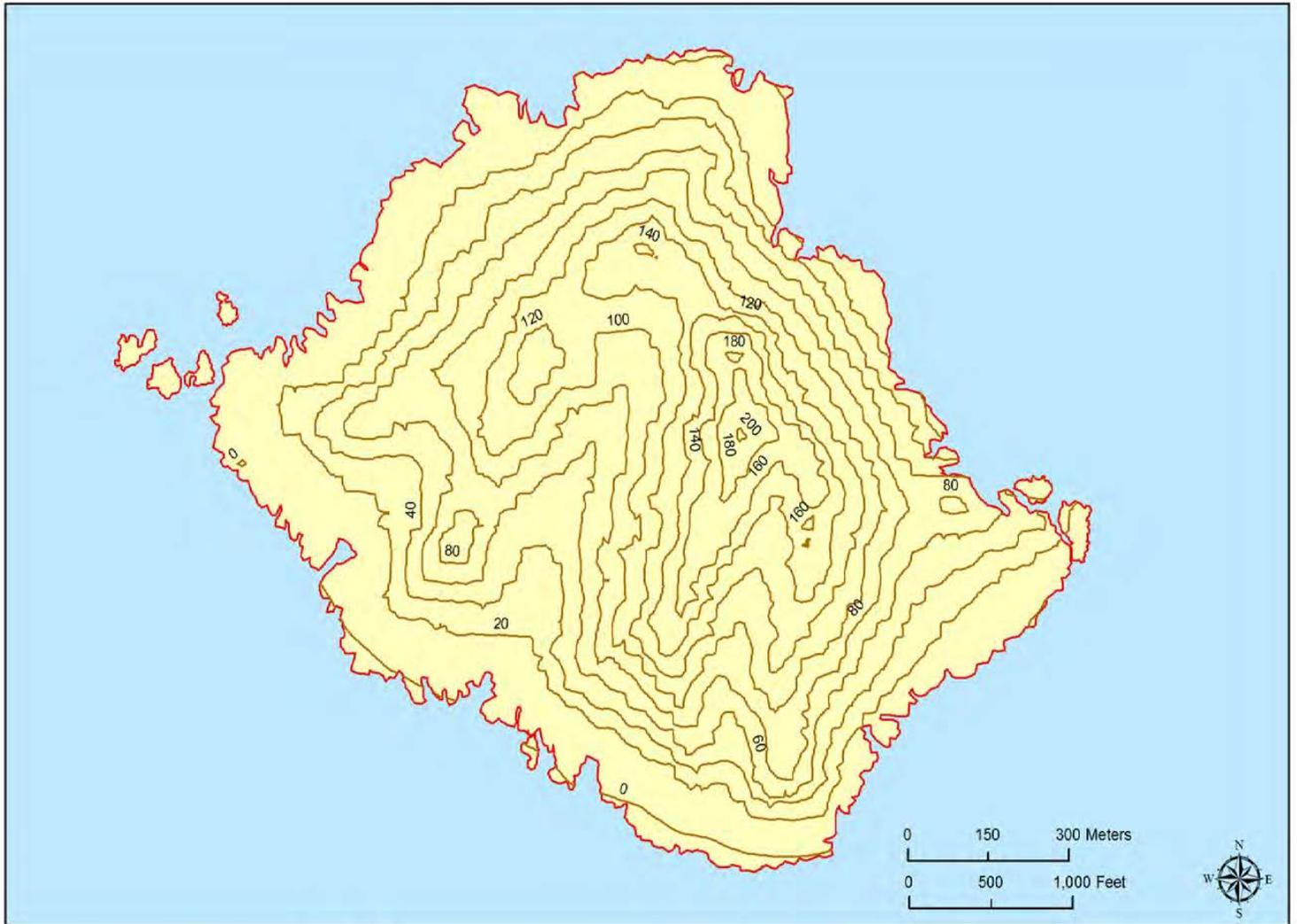
APPENDIX I. DESECHEO ISLAND NWR



DISTANCE FROM MAINLAND PUERTO RICO: 14 MILES



DESECHEO ISLAND NWR TOPOGRAPHY



Legend

-   Desecheo NWR Boundary
-  20 meter contours

NORTH WEST COAST DESECHEO NWR



SOUTH WEST COAST DESECHEO NWR



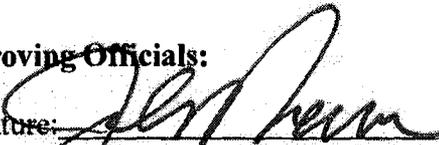
SOUTH WEST COAST DESECHEO NWR



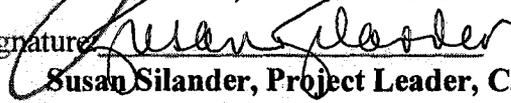
PUERTO DE LOS BOTES



Approving Officials:

Signature:  Date: 2/29/14

John Branum, Chief, Division Refuge Law Enforcement

Signature:  Date: 3/2/14

Susan Silander, Project Leader, Caribbean's Islands NWR Complex