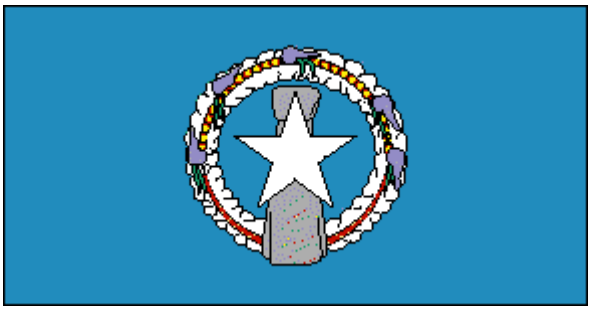
2016 Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan (MIACP)



December 2016

Developed by the MIACP Committee

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Commander
United States Coast Guard
Sector Guam

PSC 455, Box 176
FPO AP 96540-1056
Staff Symbol: (s)
Phone: 671-355-4800
Fax: 671-355-4831

16471
30 December 2016

PRUETT.JAMES.B.1174846010

Digitally signed by PRUETT.JAMES.B.1174846010
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Date: 2017.01.03 13:41:52 +10'00'

From: J. B. Pruett, CAPT
CG SECTOR Guam (s)

To: Distribution

Subj: LETTER OF PROMULGATION FOR THE 2016 MARIANA ISLANDS AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN (MIACP)

Ref: (a) 40 CFR 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
(b) 33 CFR 154, Facilities Transferring Oil or Hazardous Materials in Bulk
(c) 33 CFR 155, Oil or Hazardous Material Pollution Prevention Regulations for Vessels
(d) Oil Pollution Act of 1990
(e) 42 U.S. Code Chapter 103 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability
(f) Oceania Regional Contingency Plan
(g) U. S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14(Series)

1. The 2016 Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan (MIACP) functions as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and the Territory of Guam's plan for coordination, response and planning to conduct responses to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, as required by reference (a).

2. Facility response plan holders, vessel response plan holders and members of the response communities in CNMI and Guam shall conduct their response operations to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances in accordance with this plan. The plan shall remain in effect until superseded and shall be amended as required. When changes are promulgated, they shall be entered and noted on the record of changes page. This plan is a non-registered, unclassified publication. Extracts may be made. However, portions of the plan may reference matters that are proprietary in nature and can only be reviewed on an as needed basis.

3. The 2008 Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan (MIACP) is hereby cancelled in its entirety. Previous Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plans shall be destroyed.

4. The 2016 MIACP is electronic, enabling users to rapidly access a wide range of supporting documents that are linked to the MIACP.

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5. For the MIACP to be effective, comments and suggestions concerning this plan are encouraged and should be submitted to the Chairperson or Co-Chairpersons of the MIACP Committee via mail, electronic means, or as discussion items during MIACP committee meetings. Otherwise, this plan will be revised in part or in its entirety per guidance from the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, higher authority or simply by routine maintenance and lessons learned from exercises.

Distribution: Mariana Islands Area Committees
CGD FOURTEEN
CG PACAREA
CG NSFCC
COMDT (CG-MER)

The 2016 MARIANA ISLANDS AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN (MIACP) was reviewed by:

_____ Date:_____
Walter S. Leon Guerrero
Guam Environmental Protection Agency

_____ Date:_____
Ray Masga
CNMI Division of Environmental Quality

RECORD OF CHANGES			
CHANGE NUMBER	**DATE OF CHANGE**	**DATE ENTERED**	**BY WHOM ENTERED**

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1000 INTRODUCTION

The Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan (MIACP) plan addresses response and recovery efforts in dealing with a most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst-case discharge, including discharges from fire or explosion. It provides guidance and strategies for responding to oil and hazardous materials within U.S.C.G. Sector Guam Captain of the Port (COTP) area of operations. The MIACP is a living document.

1100 INTRODUCTION / AUTHORITY

Multi-agency (public agencies, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and general public) and multi-discipline responses are the norm in today's environment. The ability of local responders to conduct multi-agency response operations is absolutely essential to minimizing loss of life and damage to the environment, and to protecting property. Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (NCP; 40 CFR Part 300), Area Committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the President. The Area Committees are comprised of personnel from Federal and State agencies that coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and with the private sector. Area Committees, under the coordinated direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC), are responsible for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACP) for their respective designated areas. Area Committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures.

The NCP also establishes the National Response Team (NRT) and 13 Regional Response Teams (RRT) who are responsible for the national and regional planning and preparedness activities before a response action and support the FOSC and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) when activated during a response. RRT membership consists of designated representatives from key federal response and support agencies together with affected states. Guam and Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) is within the RRT 9 area of responsibility.

Membership in Mariana Islands Area Committee consists of Federal, Territory, Commonwealth, industry representatives and others with environmental concerns. The Mariana Islands general Area Committee membership and their broad roles contribute significantly to the Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan (MIACP).

Refer to Section 1300 Mariana Islands Area Committee for a detailed description of the Mariana Islands Area Committee.

The strategic importance of the Mariana Islands ports and environmentally sensitive areas throughout Commander, Sector Guam's Area of Responsibility requires strong partnerships between jurisdictional governments and industry to respond and, if necessary, prevent incidents threatening the port.

Many Oceania Region Response Team (ORRT) / Mariana Islands Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following discharge or release of oil or hazardous material incident. The MIACP is designed to ensure that the initial actions taken in response to a hazardous substance release or oil spill incident occurring in the marine environment are effectively managed from the start. However, incidents are never identical and once initial actions have been taken, responders will assess the incident and tailor the response strategies in the MIACP and appropriate Geographic Response Plans (GRP) to the situation on the ground.

1110 U.S. Coast Guard

Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991 designated responsibilities for the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS)) for the coastal zone, and for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The term "coastal zone" is defined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes,

specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones, which are within the coastal zone, for which Area Committees will prepare Area Contingency Plans. The COTP zones are described in 33 CFR Part 3. The U.S. Coast Guard has enforcement and investigative authority for a significant array of potential federal violations, as well as enforcement actions under applicable international treaties. Federal laws and regulations associated with a discharge (or substantial threat of a discharge) of oil include applicable components of the Clean Water Act as amended; the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; the Ports and Waterways Act; The Port and Tanker Safety Act; The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (1980), as amended; and, Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78). In addition, the Coast Guard has authority pursuant to 46 USC 7701 and 46 USC 6101 related to personnel actions (licensed mariners), and marine casualties, respectively. Federal regulations associated with investigative or enforcement interest under these United States Codes include, though are not limited to: applicable sections of 46 CFR with particular attention to 4, 5, 16; 33 CFR 126, 130, 151, 153-160; and 40 CFR 116, and 117. Potential federal enforcement actions associated with a pollution discharge may include, but are not limited to: the collection of statements and evidence to determine the causes of the associated marine casualty, mandatory chemical testing of involved licensed personnel, and the collection of oil samples in the water and on suspect vessels.

In all spill situations, it is U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's intent to contribute to the response by working with local, territory, general public, and Federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. During a response to a release, the responsible party (RP), if known, available, and willing, is generally given the opportunity to adequately respond. U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam works closely with RPs when they are known and willing to take action to ensure the release reaches an adequate and rapid conclusion with a minimum impact on the environment. In the event of a release where the RP is not identified, does not respond to contain or clean up the contamination, or does an inadequate job responding, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's authority includes taking over the response or assuming a co-lead role in a unified command with state and local responders.

1120 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

By statute, EPA is the pre-designated FOSC and Scientific Support Coordinators for inland spills of oil or discharges of hazardous materials. The EPA does not have any FOSCs permanently stationed in U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's AOR and most likely will not be the first federal responder on scene. In these instances U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam shall act as the initial FOSC for inland spills.

In all spill situations, it is EPA's intent to contribute to the response by working with local, state, tribal authorities, general public, and Federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. During a response to a release, the responsible party (RP), if known, available, and willing, is generally given the opportunity to adequately respond. The EPA works closely with RPs when they are known and willing to take action to ensure the release reaches an adequate and rapid conclusion with a minimum impact on the environment. In the event of a release where the RP is not identified, does not respond to contain or clean up the contamination, or does an inadequate job responding,

EPA authority includes taking over the response or assuming a co-lead role in a unified command with state and local responders.

1130 Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA)

10 GCA HEALTH AND SAFETY Chapter 45 § 45105 (Powers and Duties) makes GEPA responsible for the implementation of the Guam Beverage Container Recycling Act of 2010, Chapter 44 of this Title; Water Resources Conservation Act, Chapter 46 of this Part; the Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 47 of this Part; Toilet Facilities and Sewage Disposal Act, Chapter 48 of this Part; the Air Pollution Control Act, Chapter 49 of this Part; the Guam Pesticides Act, Chapter 50 of this Part; Solid Waste, Chapter 51 of this Part; Water and Waste Water act, Chapter 53; and Environmental Pollution Control, Chapter 54 of this part.

10 GCA HEALTH AND SAFETY Chapter 47 § 47105 (Water Pollution Control) gives the Administrator, GEPA the following powers and duties:

(a) To consider actions of this agency as set forth in § 47104, provided that the Administrator may modify such actions of the Agency only insofar as is necessary to protect human health;

(b) To accept and administer loans and grants from the Federal Government; and from any other source, for carrying out any of its functions;

(c) To issue, modify revoke orders for the abatement of pollution or to require the adoption of such remedial measure, including the construction of new disposal systems or treatment works or the modifications, extension or alteration of existing systems and works, as directed by the Agency;

(d) To examine and approve or disapprove all plans and specifications for the construction and operation of (1) new sewage conveyance systems, disposal systems and treatment works, (2) extensions, modifications of or addition as to new or existing sewage conveyance systems, disposal systems or treatment works, (3) extension modifications of or additions to factories, manufacturing establishments or business enterprises, the operation of which could cause a substantial increase in waste discharges or otherwise substantially alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of the waters of the territory and (4) new outlets for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into any sewage conveyance system or otherwise into the waters of the territory subject to the rules and regulations of the Agency;

(e) To issue, continue in effect, revoke, modify or deny permits to any person for the collection and discharge of sewage and industrial and other wastes under such conditions as the Agency may prescribe;

(f) To advise, consult and cooperate with other agencies of the government of Guam; with the Federal Government and with affected groups, political subdivisions and industries, in the formulation of such comprehensive program;

(g) To collect and disseminate information relating to water pollution and the prevention, control and abatement thereof;

(h) To conduct as the Administrator deems necessary, studies, investigations, research and demonstrations relating to water pollution and the causes, prevention, control and abatement thereof.

1140 Bureau Environmental Coastal Quality (BECQ)

1 CMC § 2646 established CNMI's Division of Environmental Quality under the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services. 1 CMC § 2647 made the Division Chief responsible for the day-to-day administration, implementation, and enforcement of all powers and duties releating the environmental protection prescribed by law to the department, the director or the Board of Health and Environmental Quality.

Executive Order 94-3 § 304(d) transferred the Division of Environmental Quality from the Department of Public Health to the Department of Public Works.

PL 11-108 vacated § 304(d) of Executive Order 94-3, returning the responsibility of administering the Division of Environmental Quality to the Office of the Governor. PL 11-108 took effect December 3, 1999. The pertinent provisions of PL 11-108 are as follows:

Section 1. Findings. The Legislature finds that to more appropriately carry out the policy and purpose of the Commonwealth Environmental Protection Act, the Division of Environmental Quality should be reclassified as an independent regulatory agency, acting from within the Office of the Governor. A sound environmental administration must consider the divergent interests of all government departments, while also serving the total public constituency and the private business sector. We feel that these goals can be more efficiently met if the DEQ is removed from the constraints of working from within the Department of Public Works. Having a regulatory agency such as DEQ placed within a department that it is tasked to regulate both diminishes its ability to carry out its mandated duties, and creates an inherent conflict of interest. As such, we feel that DEQ should become an independent and impartial agency, protecting our island community's most valuable resource, our environment.

1200 GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARY

33 CFR §3.70-15 Defines U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone as "Sector Guam's office is located in Santa Rita, Guam. The boundaries of Sector Guam's Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone comprise the Territory of Guam and the adjacent waters of the EEZ, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the adjacent waters of the EEZ. Sector Guam's Marine Inspection Zone also includes the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia."

Figure 1200-1 depicts U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's COTP Zone.

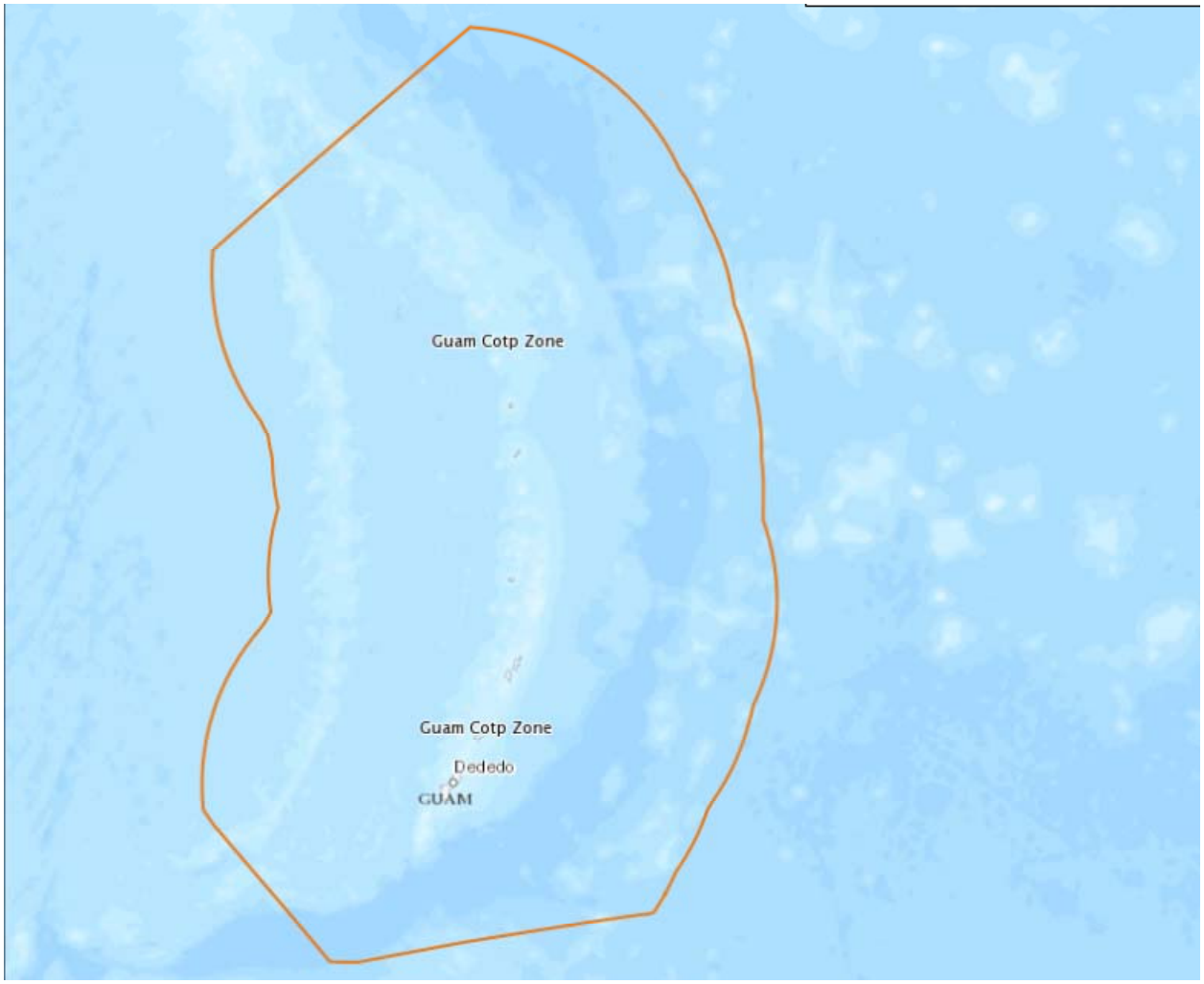

Figure 1200-1 U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam COTP Zone

1210 Sub-Regions

For planning purposes, U. S. Sector Guam's AOR is further divided into five sub-regions. These sub-regions are referred to in various parts of the plan. This plan calls for detailed analysis of sensitive areas, strategies, equipment lists, government and private agencies and resources. In order to facilitate the use of this information, it has been organized according to these sub-

regions. The sub-regions are based on the authorities and jurisdictions of the Territory of Guam and the CNMI.

1211 Guam

Coastal zones around the Island of Guam out to three miles from the low water line.

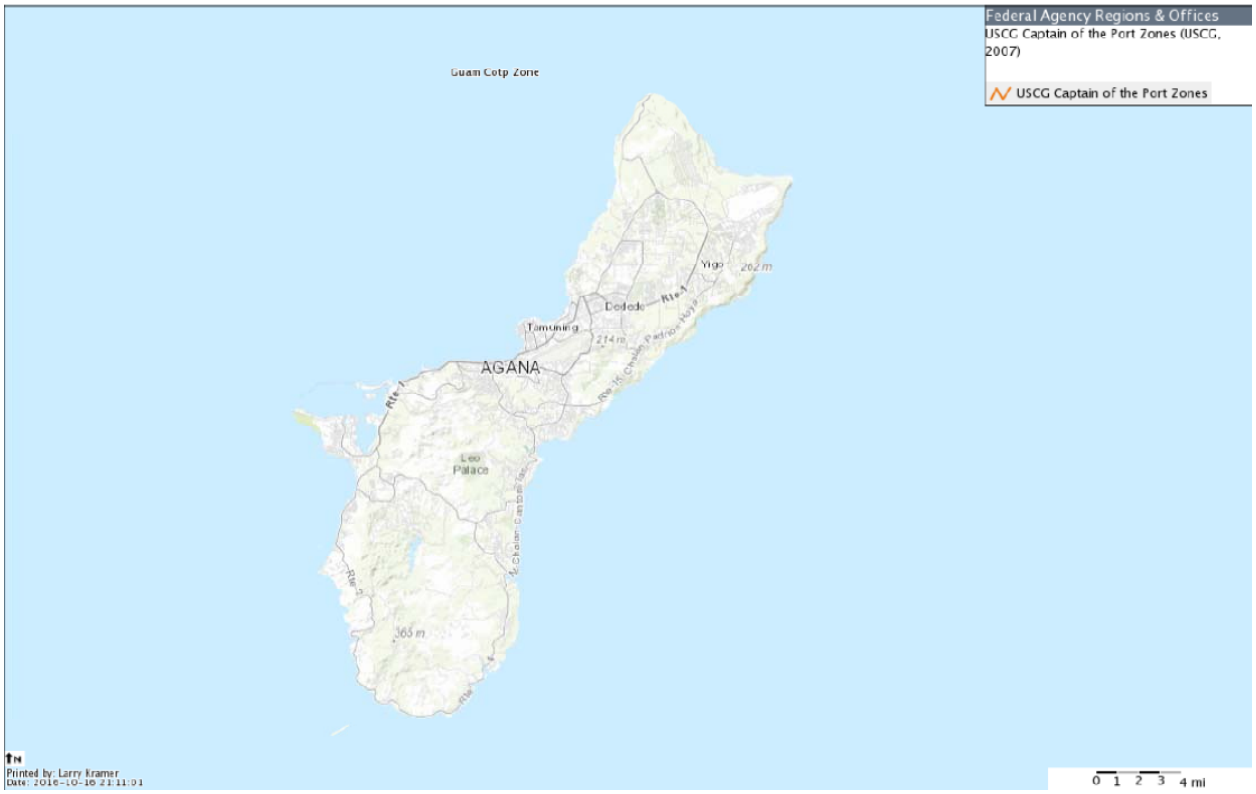

Figure 1211-1

1212 Rota

Coastal zones around the Island of Rota out to three miles from the low water line.

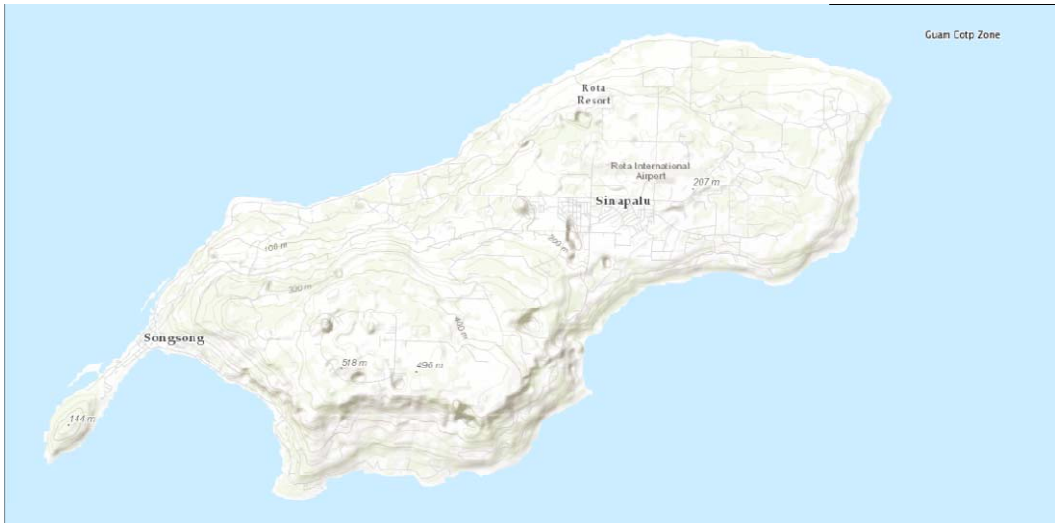

Figure 1212-1 Rota

1213 Tinian

Coastal zones around the Island of Tinian out to three miles from the low water line.

Figure 1213-1 Tinian

1214 Saipan

Coastal zones around the Island of Saipan out to three miles from the low water line.

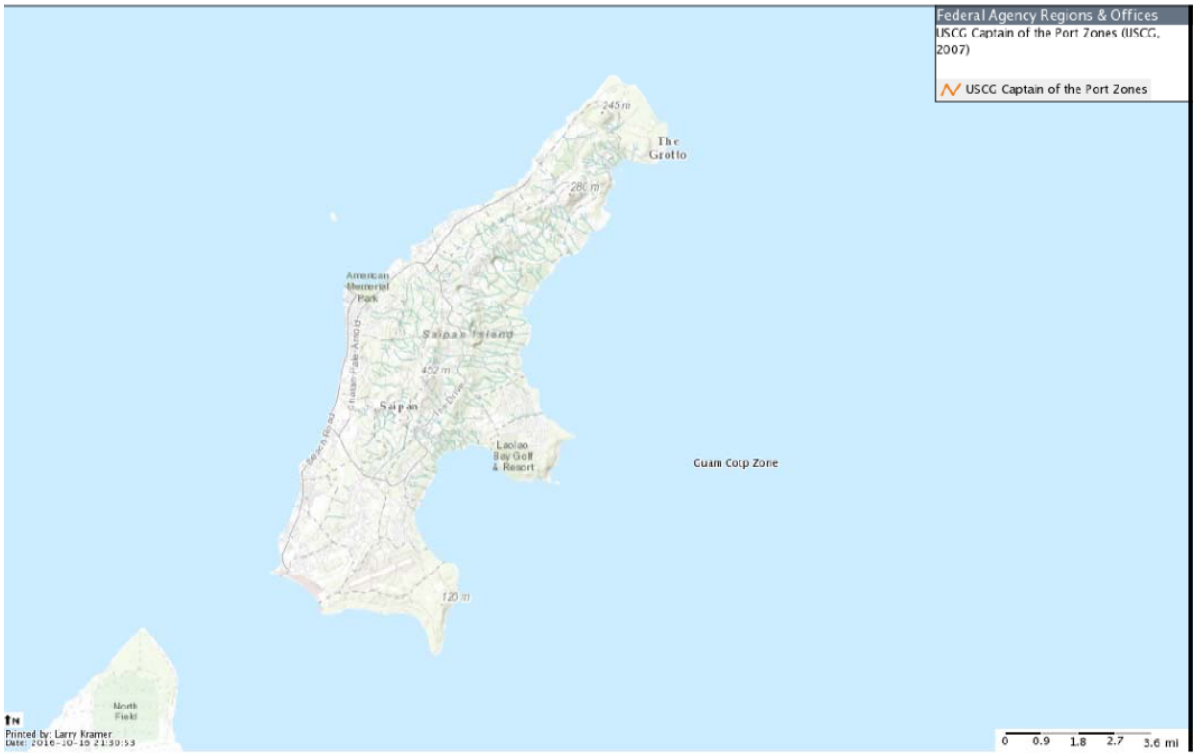

Figure 1214-1 Saipan

1215 EEZ Waters

This area is the waters beyond three nautical miles from the low water line to the outer limits of the U. S. Sector Guam COTP EEZ.

SECTION 1300

MIACP COMMITTEE(S)

U. S. Sector Guam COTP Zone has two regional MIACP committees. These are the Guam MIACP Committee and the CNMI MIACP Committee

1310 Purpose and Objectives

The two regional area committee's purpose and objects are:

- To provide for orderly and effective communication and implementation for response actions to protect the public, natural resources, and property of the coastal and inland zones of U. S. Sector Guam's COTP area from impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.
- To promote the coordination of and describe the strategy for a unified and coordinated federal, territory, commonwealth, local, potential responsible party, response contractor, response cooperative, and community response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.
- To be consistent with the NCP and to seamlessly integrate alongside joint operations conducted in accordance with the Guam Area Maritime Security Plan (AMSP), CNMI AMSP, Guam Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, CNMI Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and other territory / commonwealth response plans.
- To provide guidance to all Facility and Vessel Response Plan reviewers and Plan holders to ensure consistency with the MIACP.
- To be a guidance manual for responders.

1320 MIACP Committee Organization

The Mariana Islands Area Committees are multi agency and industry organizations whose primary role is to act as a planning body to advise the Sector Commander for a safe, appropriate and timely response to all reports of oil or hazardous substance spills or releases including potential WMD (chemical, biological, and / or radiological), and mitigate the impact of an incident on public health, the environment and the economy.

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam is the designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for responding to incidents within the "Coastal Zone" while Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IX, located in the regional office in San Francisco, California is designated FOSC for responding to incidents in the "Inland Zone".

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam, as FOSC, is the pre-designated Chair of the Mariana Islands Area Committees. The FOSC shall designate individuals from one of the Territory of Guam and CNMI agencies other than the Coast Guard to serve as vice-chair of the Area Committee. The FOSC may designate multiple vice-chairs, if appropriate. In addition, the FOSC provides general direction and guidance for the Mariana Islands Committees in the continual review and revising of the MIACP to ensure it is comprehensive in applicability and that it is consistent with the NCP and NRF.

Territory of Guam and CNMI representatives such as Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA), Guam CNMI Bureau of Environment and Coastal Quality, Guam Homeland Security (GHS) , CNMI Homeland Security Emergency Management (HSEM), Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), others participate in the MIACP Committees to

present and defend territory and commonwealth interests in response to related programs, e.g., historic preservation and Coastal Zone Management.

Additional federal, port, industry, and civilian partners comprise the MIACP committees to provide input to specific and overall environmental response objectives, strategies, and plans/tactics.

The Guam and CNMI MIACP committees shall meet at least semi-annually.

1330 Committee Members

The MIACP committees consist of appointed members and members at large. The appointed committee members assist the FOSC and provide specific direction to the committee. The appointed committee members are primary reviewers of this plan and as such have a responsibility to stay familiar with the contents of this MIACP and participate in regular review workshops for currency. Sub-committees and workgroups are formed, as necessary, to help accomplish committee goals and tasks. While this plan does not function as an inter-agency agreement, each agency should coordinate operational activities, information exchange, use of operations centers, communications systems, messing and berthing facilities, transportation and other support activities for efficient and effective use of all agencies' resources to respond to an oil discharge. Any and all amendments and changes shall be developed and implemented with the cooperation of the above agencies and in accordance with the procedures specified in the Letter of Promulgation.

1331 Guam MIACP Committee

1331.1 Appointed Members

Federal:

U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam (Chair)
Naval Base Guam
Joint Region Marianas
Local NOAA Marine Fisheries Service Representative
Local U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services Representative

Territory Members:

GEPA (Vice Chair)
GHS
Port Authority Guam
DAWR
Guam Fire Department
Port Police

1331.2 Members at Large

SPPC
Mobil
Vital Energy
ORSOCO
Green Endeavors
CTSI
IP&E
Tristar
UNITEK
Cabras Marine
Matson
APL

1322 CNMI Members

1322.1 Appointed Members

Federal:

U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam (Chair)
Local NOAA Marine Fisheries Service Representative
Local U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services Representative

Territory Members:

BECQ (Vice Chair)
HSEM
Commonwealth Port Authority
CNMI Fire Department
Port Police
Division of Fish and Wildlife

1322.2 Members at Large

IP&E
UNITEK
Saipan Stevedores
CTSI
Ambyth
Mobil
ORSOCO
Saipan Shipping
CUC Power

SECTION 1400

NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)

1410 National Response Structure

The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate all government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection, in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective clean up of oil or hazardous substance discharge. The NRS is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the pre-designated Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) in coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during response. There are three levels of contingency plans under the national response system:

- The National Contingency Plan,
- Regional Contingency Plans, and
- Area Contingency Plans.

The NRS supports the responsibilities of the FOSC, under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), Area Committees, and responsible parties as necessary, to supply trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge.

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) provides the National Response Team (NRT) vice-chair, co-chairs the RRTs, and serves as pre-designated FOSC for the coastal zone, as described in 40 CFR 300.120 (a) (1). The USCG is tasked with responding to all oil and hazardous substance releases into, or threatens to go into, navigable waters within the coastal zone. Additionally, offers expertise in domestic and international fields of port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation and construction, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) vice-chairs the NRT and co-chairs the RRTs with the USCG and serves as pre-designated FOSC for the inland zone, as described in 40 CFR 300.120 (a) (1). EPA provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, and environmental pollution control techniques.

The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism (unified command) consisting of the FOSC, the State's OSC, and the Responsible Party's Incident Commander. The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort that takes into account the Federal, State, local and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. A unified command establishes a forum for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by all parties with primary responsibility for oil and hazardous substance discharge removal. A unified command helps to ensure a coordinated, effective response is carried out and the particular needs of all parties are taken into consideration. The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will exert this authority only if the other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus within a reasonable time frame. During hazardous substance release responses in which a local agency assumes a leading role, the local agency may assume one of the unified commander roles when a unified command is used. During responses

to oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved in the Unified Command; however they provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through a Liaison Officer or the State representative. When a Unified Command is used, a Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Bureau shall be established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (Federal, State, local and private) should be incorporated into the FOSC's response organization at the appropriate level.

Plans serve to formalize and document activities to be undertaken in the event that a contingency occurs. Plans minimize confusion in emergent conditions by presenting information derived through a deliberate planning process. To ensure consistency in preparedness planning, and to allow effective utilization of assets within and between levels, preparedness activities are controlled by a hierarchy of directives. The National Response Framework (old Federal Response Plan) and National Contingency Plan (NCP) address the national response structure and identify requirements for regional and area preparedness development. Regional and Area contingency plans developed under the guidelines of the NCP, address preparedness through a process involving the Area Committee. Composed of federal, state and local governmental representatives, the Area Committee develops an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases within their geographic area. Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) and Facility Response Plans (FRPs), developed by owners and operators, are designed to be consistent with the applicable ACP. Figure 1410-1 depicts the relationship of these plans.

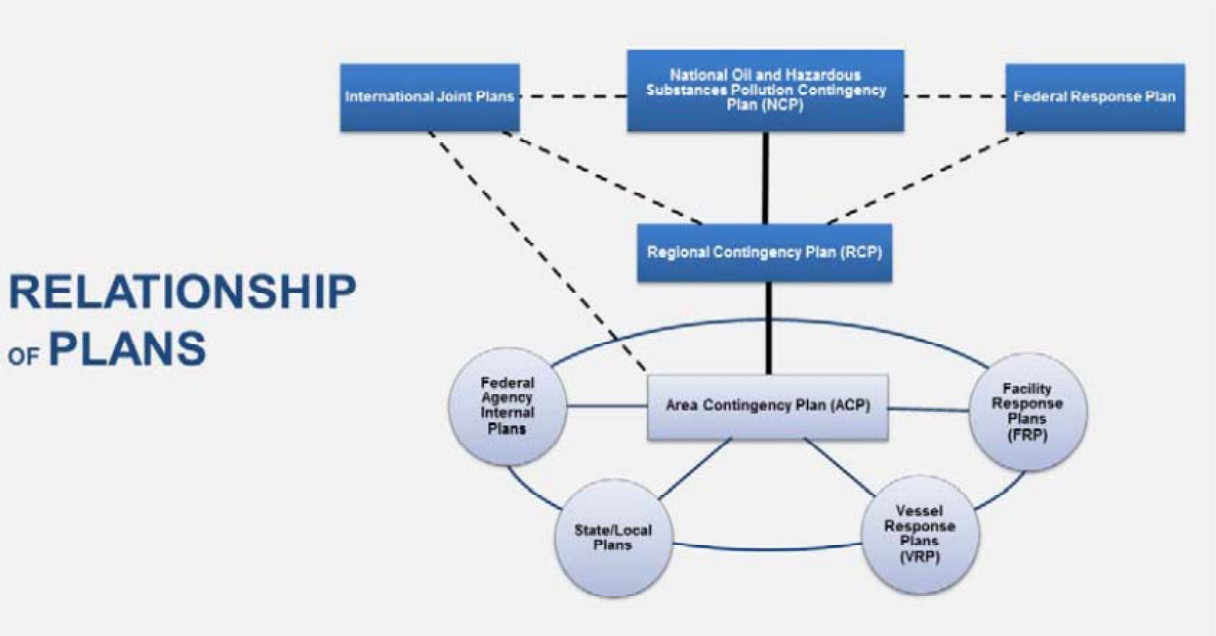

Figure 1410-1

1411 Spill of National Significance (SONS)

A SONS is a rare, catastrophic oil spill that, due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, state, local, and Responsible Party resources to contain and clean up. A discharge may be classified as a SONS by the EPA Administrator for the inland zone and only by the Coast Guard Commandant for the coastal

zone. Classifying an oil spill as a SONS provides additional support to the FOSC to manage national, political, and policy level issues that result from a catastrophic spill or release.

For a SONS in the inland zone, EPA may name a senior EPA official to assist the OSC in communicating with affected parties and the public, and in coordinating Federal, state, local, and international resources at the national level. The strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the NRT, RRTs, Governors of affected states, and the mayors or other chief executives of local governments.

For a SONS in the coastal zone, the Coast Guard may name a National Incident Commander (NIC) who will assume the role of OSC in communicating with affected parties and the public, and in coordinating Federal, state, local, and international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the NRT, RRTs, Governors of affected states, and the mayors or other chief executives of local governments.

If a SONS determination is made, the DHS Secretary and National Response Team (NRT) will be advised of the decision and a Joint Field Office will be set up.

The following factors, alone or in combination, may justify declaring a spill a SONS:

- The actual or potential worst case discharge in Area Contingency Plan (ACP) or Oil Spill Response Plan for offshore facilities is met or exceeded;
- Multiple FOSC zones, Districts, or international borders may be affected;
- Significant impact or threat to the public health and welfare, wildlife, economy and/or property over a broad geographic area;
- Protracted period of significant or substantial discharge and/or expected cleanup;
- Significant public concern and demand for action by associated parties;
- The existence of, or potential for, an unusually high level of national political, media and public interest; and/or
- Additional ongoing incidents or disasters seriously degrading response capability.

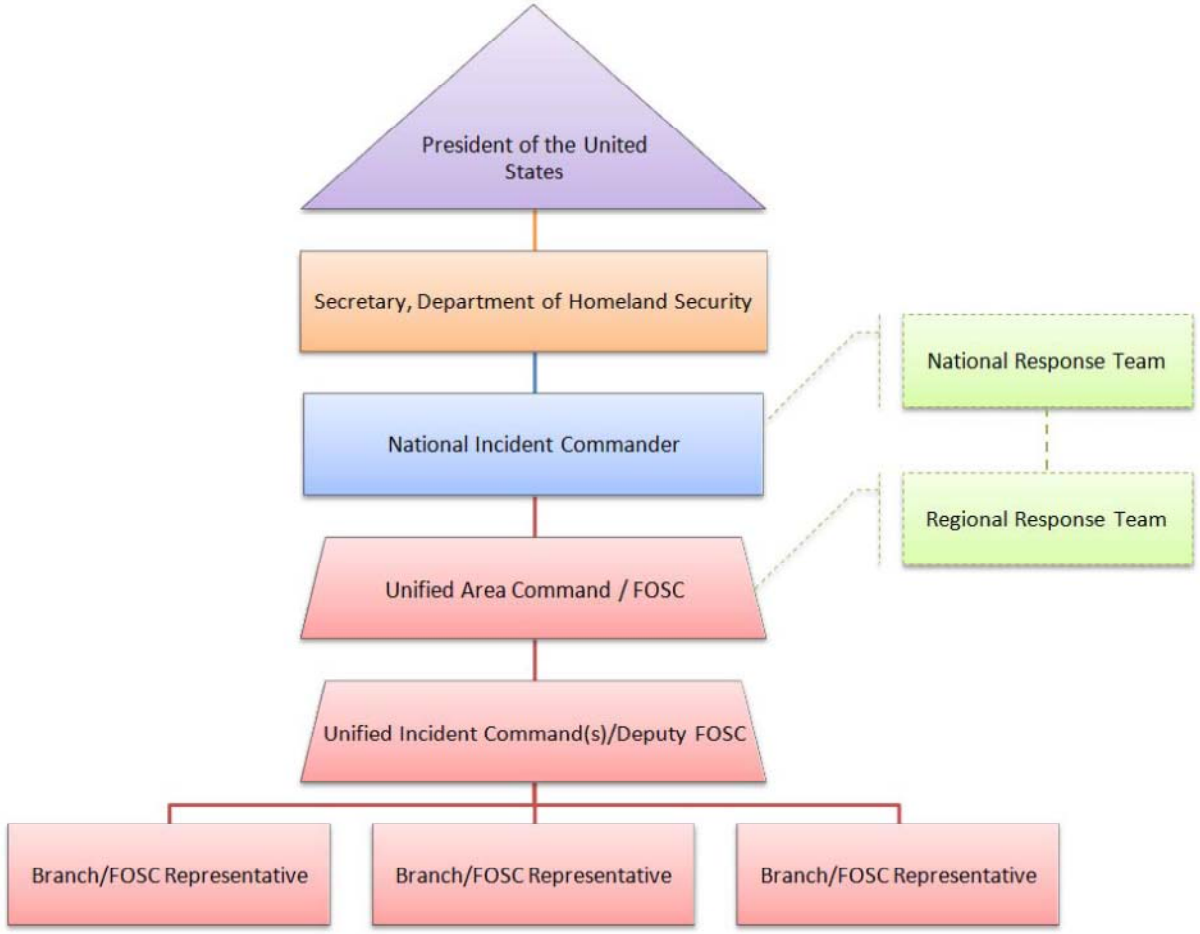

Figure 1410.1-1 SONS Response Organization

The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the FOSC's response organization with the SONS response organization. Initially, the Incident Command System/Unified Command will be established in accordance with the MIACP. However, as the response progresses, the SONS organizational structure will likely be implemented. The most critical administrative task is getting the representatives from the many government agencies on line and briefed on the circumstances of this disaster so there is a minimum delay in implementing the initial response strategies.

1420 Regional Response Teams (RRT) Structure

There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has federal and state representation. EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. Like the NRT, RRTs are planning, policy and coordinating bodies, and may be activated during a major incident to assist the FOSC *with resources*. The RRTs develop Regional Contingency Plans for their regions. These plans address region specific issues and provide guidance to the FOSCs for developing their Area Contingency Plans. The RRTs also provide guidance support and approval for pursuing certain response strategies.

RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the FOSC. If the assistance requested by the FOSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. The cognizant RRTs will also be consulted by the FOSC on the approval/disapproval of

the use of alternative response technologies (bioremediation, dispersants, in-situ burning, etc.) when that decision has not been preapproved.

1430 Area Response Structure

An Area Command is established when the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations so dictate. Generally, the administrator(s) of the agency having jurisdictional responsibility for the incident makes the decision to establish an Area Command.

The purpose of an Area Command is either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large or complex incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged.

This type of command is generally used when there are a number of incidents in the same area and of the same type, such as two or more oil spills. These are usually the kinds of incidents that may compete for the same resources. When incidents are of different types and/or do not have similar resource demands, they are usually handled as separate incidents or are coordinated through an EOC. If the incidents under the authority of the Area Command span multiple jurisdictions, a Unified Area Command should be established. This allows each jurisdiction involved to have appropriate representation in the Area Command.

The structure of the Area Command follows standard ICS organization except there is no operations section.

A potential spill scenario in U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's COTP area is a motor tanker transiting between Guam and Rota having an accidental release of cargo and bunker as a result of an on-board explosion or other catastrophic event. Figure 1430-1 shows an example of what the Area Response Structure may look like for a worse case discharge.

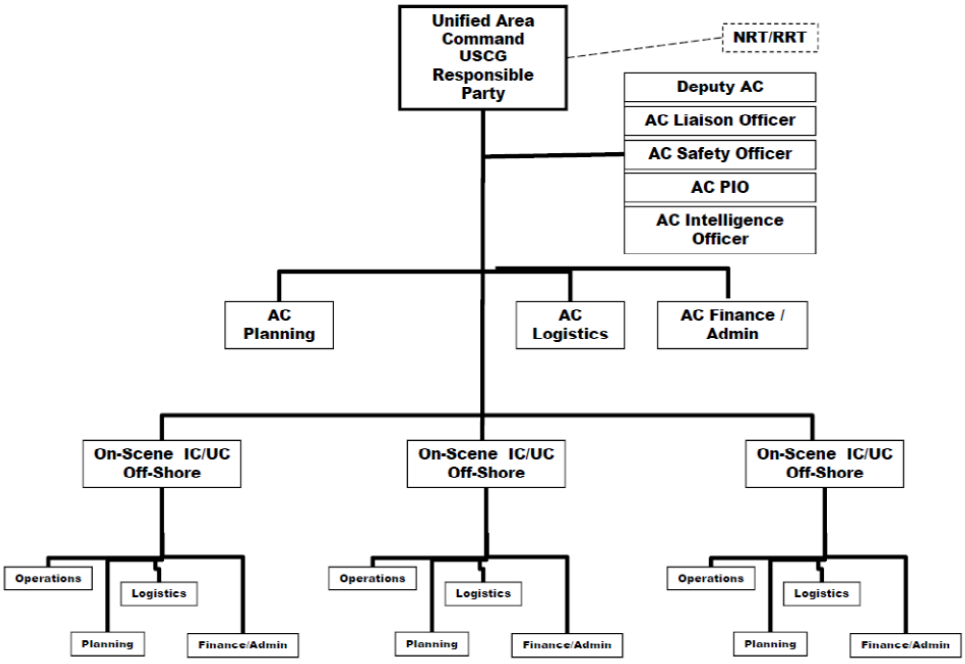

Figure 1430-1 Area Command

1431 Federal/State Role in Incident Response

A basic premise of the ACP is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at the local level.

In some instances, a Federal agency in the local area may act as a first responder and may provide direction or assistance consistent with its specific statutory authorities and responsibilities. In the vast majority of incidents, State and local resources and interstate mutual aid normally provide the first line of emergency response and incident management support.

When an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude, and/or complexity that it is considered an Incident of National Significance according to the criteria established in National Response Plan, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident.

These actions are taken in conjunction with territory, commonwealth, non-governmental, and private sector entities as appropriate to the threat or incident. In the context of Stafford Act disasters or emergencies, DHS coordinates supplemental Federal assistance when the consequences of the incident exceed State, local, or tribal capabilities.

1440 Incident Command System

The U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is designed to assist Coast Guard personnel in the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) during response operations. The IMH is intended to be used as an easy reference job aid for responders. It is not a policy document, but rather guidance for response personnel. During development of the IMH, it was recognized that eighty-percent of all response operations share common principles, procedures and processes. The other twenty-percent of response operations are unique to the type of incident, such as a search and rescue case or an oil spill. The handbook is laid out so that the generic information applicable to all responses is presented up-front. For example, the duties and responsibilities of the Planning Section Chief (PSC) are found in the generic section since a PSC's job description under ICS does not change from one type of incident to another. The remainder of the IMH is divided into eight types of incidents the Coast Guard is most likely to respond to.

They are:

- Marine Transportation System Recovery
- Maritime Security/Antiterrorism
- Search and Rescue
- Mass Casualty/Mass Rescue
- Oil Spills
- Hazardous Substance
- Marine Fire and Salvage
- Event Management

In addition to the IMH be found on U. S. Coast Guard Homeport (https://homeport.uscg.mil), an IMH APP has been developed for both IoS and Android operating system smart phones.

1450 Area Exercise Mechanism

This Sub-Section provides area exercise policy and guidance for U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam COTP zone in support of the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP), Government Initiated Unannounced Exercise (GIUE) program, and the Spill of National Significant (SONS) Training and Exercise program.

Commander, U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam (as the FOSC for spills in the coastal zone) is responsible for managing the Quadrennial Area Exercise cycle for coastal zones. This includes working with the MIACP Committee, local stakeholders, and Districts to ensure all discussion and operations based Area exercises are strategically selected and designed. As the FOSC, Commander, U. S. Coast Guard Sector *must* exercise all components of the ACP during the 4-year exercise cycle and address any gaps identified. Additionally, the FOSC is responsible for ensuring 33 CFR facility and vessel response plan holders meet all regulatory exercise requirements as required by OPA 90. This is typically accomplished through compliance activities, including GIUEs.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) requires facility and vessel response plan holders to exercise their plans to ensure they are accurate and can be executed during actual spill response operations. U. S. Coast Guard National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines describes the minimum expectations for ensuring adequate response preparedness and satisfies certain regulatory requirements for exercises and drills. Although not mandated, Commander, U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam, highly encourages plan holders to not only use, but also to further expand their exercise programs beyond the U. S. Coast Guard National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines. U. S. Coast Guard National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines can be found at https://homeport.uscg.mil/exercises.

While the PREP Guidelines have been developed with the regulated community, they are not legally binding substantive rules. Plan holders can accept the PREP Guidelines to fulfill the exercise requirements of OPA 90. An alternative program can also be acceptable, subject to approval by the USCG Office of Marine Environmental Response (CG-MER) in accordance with the applicable response plan exercise regulations:

- Facility Response Plans (33 CFR § 154.1055)
- Tank Vessel Response Plans (33 CFR § 155.1060)
- Salvage and Marine Firefighting (33 CFR § 155.4052)
- Non-tank Vessel Response Plans (33 CFR §§ 155.5060 and 155.5061)

There are 15 core components that plan holders must exercise during their exercise cycle. All of the components do not have to be exercised at one time; they may be exercised over their exercise cycle through the required exercises or through an Area exercise. Each plan holder self-certifies his or her exercises. At a minimum, self-certification documentation should contain exercise type, date and time, description, objectives met, core components exercised, and lessons learned. Self-certification documentation must be in writing and signed by an authorized representative of the plan holder organization. It is recommended that 33 CFR Part 154 facility and 33 CFR Part 155 vessel (that frequent USCG Sector Guam Ports) plan holders submit self-certification documentation of all annual exercises to Commander, U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam within 60 days of completion of their exercises.

1451 33 CFR Part 154 – Facilities Transferring Oil and Hazardous Material In Bulk Exercise Requirements

The following are the minimum exercise requirements:

- Qualified individual notification exercises (quarterly).
- Spill management team tabletop exercises (annually). In a 3-year period, at least one of these exercises must include a worst case discharge scenario.
- Equipment deployment exercises:
  - Semiannually for facility owned and operated equipment.
  - Annually for oil spill removal organization equipment.
- Emergency procedures exercise (optional).
- At least one of the exercises must be unannounced.

1452 33 CFR Part 155 – Oil or Hazardous Material Pollution Prevention Regulations for Vessels Exercise Requirements

The following are the minimum tank vessel and non-tank vessel with an oil capacity of 250 barrels or greater oil exercise requirements:

- Qualified individual notification exercises, which must be conducted quarterly.
- Emergency procedures exercises, which must be conducted quarterly.
- Shore-based spill management team tabletop exercises, which must be conducted annually. In a triennial period, at least one of these exercises must include a worst case discharge scenario.
- Oil spill removal organization equipment deployment exercises, which must be conducted annually.
- An exercise of the entire response plan, which must be conducted every 3 years. The vessel owner or operator shall design the exercise program so that all components of the response plan are exercised at least once every 3 years. All of the components do not have to be exercised at one time; they may be exercised over the 3-year period through the required exercises or through an area exercise.
- At least one of the exercises must be unannounced.

The following are the minimum Salvage and Marine Firefighting drills and exercise requirements:

- Vessel owners and operators carrying groups I-IV oils and is required by §155.1015 or §155.5015 to have a vessel response plan must comply with this requirement.
- Remote assessment and consultation exercises, which must be conducted quarterly.
- Emergency procedures exercises, which must be conducted quarterly.
- Shore-based salvage and shore-based marine firefighting management team tabletop exercises, which must be conducted annually.
- Response provider equipment deployment exercises, which must be conducted annually.
- Annually, at least one of the exercises listed in §155.4052(b)(2) and (4) must be unannounced. An unannounced exercise is one in which the personnel participating in the exercise have not been advised in advance of the exact date, time, or scenario of the exercise.

1460 National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF) establishes a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The NRF is used to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. It is an all-hazards plan built on the template of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy and operational direction for domestic incident management.

The NRF can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response. Selective implementation through the activation of the NRF elements allows maximum flexibility to meet the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of any situation. It enables effective interaction among various federal, state, local, tribal, private-sector, and other nongovernmental entities.

The development of a National Response Framework was mandated by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. The plan was completed in January 2005 and revised after Hurricane Katrina. The NRF integrates the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and other national-level contingency plans, and supersedes the following plans:

- Federal Response Plan (FRP).
- Domestic Terrorism Concept of Ops Plan.
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- Initial National Response Plan.

The NRF is composed of a base document, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, Support Annexes, and Incident Annexes. The annexes provide detailed information to assist with the implementation of the NRF.

- **ESF Annexes** describe the Federal coordinating structures that group resources and capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response.
- **Support Annexes** describe the essential supporting processes and considerations that are most common to the majority of incidents.
- **Incident Annexes** describe the unique response aspects of incident categories.

Plans under the National Response Framework

The vast majority of incidents the MIACP Committee manages are covered in existing plans under the NRF. Only when incidents rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance (INS) does the NRF come to bear. The key thing that must remain consistent within multi-agency plans like the MIACP and Area Maritime Security Plan is how they, and their NIMS management constructs (agencies that support response and security in our ports), are supported by the NRF for Incidents of National Significance.

1461 Stafford Act

When an incident overwhelms or is anticipated to overwhelm state resources, the governor may request federal assistance. In such cases, the affected local jurisdiction, tribe, state, and federal government will collaborate to provide the necessary assistance. The federal government may provide assistance in the form of funding, resources, and critical services.

When it is clear that state and local capabilities will be exceeded, the governor may request federal assistance, including assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide financial and other assistance to state and local governments, certain private nonprofit organizations, and individuals to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts following Presidential emergency or major disaster declarations.

The Stafford Act is triggered by a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency, when an event causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant Federal disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and the disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering. If a major disaster is declared, funding comes from the President's Disaster Relief Fund, which is managed by FEMA, and the disaster aid programs of other participating Federal departments and agencies.

In Stafford Act incidents, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is assigned to act as a focal point of coordination within the Unified Coordination Group, ensuring overall integration of Federal emergency management, resource allocation, and seamless integration of Federal activities in support of, and in coordination with, State, tribal, and local requirements. The same individual will *not* serve as the Primary Federal Official (PFO) at the same time for the same incident.

1462 National Response Framework versus the National Contingency Plan

The response structures used in response to a Stafford Act incident may not be applicable during Non-Stafford Act Federal responses coordinated by the Secretary of Homeland Security. For incidents in which a Stafford Act declaration is not made, the department or agency with primary legal jurisdiction will activate the response structures appropriate to their authorities; these structures are organized around the concepts and principles established in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which serves as the basis of the NRF. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security will coordinate with the head of the department or agency with primary legal jurisdiction, but retains the authority to activate the additional response structures the Secretary determines appropriate. The NCP is for pollution incidents that are not declared Stafford Act Disasters or Emergencies. That does not, however, preclude the NCP from being used in conjunction with the NRF. The typical funding stream for NCP oil pollution incidents is the OSLTF. If NRF elements are activated to support the incident there is a possibility that some of those activities that cannot be funded under the OSLTF may be funded under the Stafford Act.

1470 Federal Radiological Response Plan

The Federal Radiological Response Plan was incorporated into and superseded by the NRF. It is now the Nucelear/Radiological Incident Annex.

When DHS initiates the response mechanisms of the NRF, including the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), appropriate NRF Support Annexes, and this annex, existing interagency plans that address nuclear/radiological incident management (e.g., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)) are incorporated as supporting plans and/or operational supplements to the NRF.

For nuclear/radiological incidents, the coordinating agencies include the following Federal agencies:

- Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), as appropriate, for incidents involving nuclear/radiological materials or facilities owned or operated by DOD or DOE.
- DOD or DOE, as appropriate, for incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components under DOD or DOE custody.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for nuclear material under NASA custody.
- The NRC, for incidents involving materials or facilities licensed by the NRC or Agreement States.
- DHS, generally through Customs and Border Protection (CBP), for incidents involving the inadvertent import of radioactive materials as well as any other incidents where radioactive material is detected at borders.
- EPA or DHS/USCG, as appropriate, for environmental response and cleanup for incidents not otherwise covered above.
- DHS for all deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological facilities or materials, including RDDs and INDs.

Table 1470-1 provides an overview of the coordinating agencies and the types of nuclear/radiological incidents in which they will be involved. The specific responsibilities of coordinating agencies are further described in Tables 1470-2 through 1470-8.

NOTE: When exercising domestic incident management responsibilities, the Secretary of Homeland Security is supported by other coordinating agencies and cooperating agencies. For incidents wherein the Secretary is not fulfilling domestic incident management responsibilities, the coordinating agency will be the responsible agency for domestic incident management as defined by their authorities.

Nuclear/Radiological Facilities or Materials Involved in Incident	Coordinating Agency
Radioactive materials being transported: (1) Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE[1] (2) Shipment of NRC or Agreement State-licensed materials (3) Shipment of materials in certain areas of the coastal zone that are not licensed or owned by a Federal agency or Agreement State (see DHS/USCG list of responsibilities for further explanation of "certain areas") (4) All others	(1) DOD or DOE (2) NRC (3) DHS/USCG (4) EPA
Radioactive materials in space vehicles impacting within the United States: (1) Managed by NASA or DOD (2) Not managed by DOD or NASA and impacting certain areas of the coastal zone (3) All others	(1) NASA or DOD (2) DHS/USCG (3) EPA
Foreign, unknown, or unlicensed material:[2] (1) Incidents involving inadvertent import of radioactive materials (2) Incidents involving foreign or unknown sources of radioactive material in certain areas of the coastal zone (3) All others	(1) DHS/CBP (2) DHS/USCG (3) EPA
Nuclear weapons	DOD or DOE (based on custody at time of incident)
All deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological facilities or materials, including RDDs or INDs [3,4]	DHS

[1] The coordinating agency is either DOD or DOE, depending on which of these agencies has custody of the material at the time of the incident.
[2] The DHS Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) coordinates the adjudication of unresolved radiation detection alarms (see Table 5 for additional information).
[3] For deliberate attacks, DHS assumes its domestic incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5, paragraph 4, and is also the coordinating agency for implementing the activities in this annex with respect to deliberate attacks.
[4] For deliberate attacks, DOJ assumes those law enforcement coordination activities under HSPD-5, paragraph 8.

Table 1470-1 Federal Radiological Response Plan Coordinating Agencies

Agency	Description
Department of Defense	As indicated in Table 1470-1, DOD is the coordinating agency for Federal actions related to radiological incidents involving: nuclear weapons in DOD custody; DOD facilities, including U.S. nuclear-powered ships; or material otherwise under DOD jurisdiction (e.g., transportation of material shipped by or for DOD). Under CERCLA, Executive Order 12580, and the NCP, DOD is responsible for hazardous substance responses to releases on or from DOD facilities or vessels under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD, including transportation-related incidents. For responses under these circumstances, DOD provides a Federal OSC responsible for taking all CERCLA response actions, which includes on-site and off-site response actions (40 CFR 300.120(c) and 40 CFR 300.175(b)(4)). For incidents where the incident is on, or where the sole source of the nuclear/radiological release is from, any facility or vessel under DOD jurisdiction, custody, or control, DOD is responsible for: • Mitigating the consequences of an incident. • Providing notification and appropriate protective action recommendations to State, tribal, and/or local government officials. • Minimizing the radiological hazard to the public. For radiological incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components that are in DOD custody, DOD may establish a National Defense Area. DOD will coordinate with State and local officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken outside the NDA. DOD will lead the overall response to safeguard national security information and/or restricted data, or equipment and material. DOD may also include lands normally not under DOD control as part of the established NDA for the duration of the incident. DOD coordinates the Federal response for incidents involving the release of nuclear/radioactive materials from DOD space vehicles or joint space vehicles with significant DOD involvement. A joint venture is an activity in which the U.S. Government has provided extensive design/financial input; has provided and maintains ownership of instruments, spacecraft, or the launch vehicle; or is intimately involved in mission operations. A joint venture with a foreign nation is not created by simply selling or supplying material to a foreign country for use in its spacecraft. In the event that DHS assumes overall management of the Federal response under HSPD-5 to an accidental or inadvertent incident involving DOD facilities or materials, DOD will support DHS under the *NRF* and the *National Incident Management System (NIMS)*, including acting as the coordinating agency for this annex. DOD will manage the response within the boundaries of the DOD facility or NDA.

Table 1470-2 DoD Responsibilities

Agency	Description
Department of Energy	As indicated in Table 1470-1, DOE is the coordinating agency for the Federal response to a nuclear/radiological release at a DOE facility or involving DOE materials (e.g., during the use, storage, and shipment of a variety of radioactive materials; the shipment of spent reactor fuel; the production, assembly, and shipment of nuclear weapons and special nuclear materials; the production and shipment of radioactive sources for space ventures; and the storage and shipment of radioactive and mixed waste). Under CERCLA, Executive Order 12580, and the NCP, DOE is responsible for hazardous substance responses to releases on or from DOE facilities or vessels under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOE, including transportation-related incidents. For responses under these circumstances, DOE provides a Federal OSC responsible for taking all CERCLA response actions, which includes on-site and off-site response actions (40 CFR 300.120(c) and 40 CFR 300.175(b)(5)). For incidents at nuclear/radiological facilities that it owns or operates, or incidents involving transportation of DOE nuclear/radiological materials, DOE is responsible for: • Mitigating the consequences of an incident. • Providing notification and appropriate protective action recommendations to State, tribal, and/or local government officials. • Minimizing the radiological hazard to the public. For radiological incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components that are in DOE custody, DOE may establish a National Security Area (NSA). DOE will coordinate with State and local officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken outside the NSA. DOE will lead the overall response to safeguard national security information and/or restricted data, or equipment and material. DOE may also include lands normally not under DOE control as part of the established NSA for the duration of the incident. DOE Accident Response Group (ARG) teams will deploy to mitigate the consequences of a nuclear weapon accident in conjunction with specialized assets from DOD, regardless of whether DOE or DOD has custody of the weapon or special nuclear material. In the event that DHS assumes overall management of the Federal response under HSPD-5 to an accidental or inadvertent incident involving DOE facilities or materials, DOE will support DHS under the *NRF* and *NIMS*, including acting as the coordinating agency for this annex. DOE will manage the response within the boundaries of the DOE facility or NSA.

Table 1470-3 Department of Energy Responsibilities

Agency	Description
Department of Homeland Security	The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Domestic incident management includes preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks (except for those law enforcement coordination activities assigned to the Attorney General and generally delegated to the Director of the FBI), major disasters, or other emergencies. For deliberate attacks, DHS assumes its domestic incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5, paragraph 4, and is also the coordinating agency for implementing the activities in this annex with respect to deliberate attacks. Under the Homeland Security Act, DHS has control of the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT). DHS/CBP coordinates the Federal response for incidents involving the inadvertent import of radioactive material. For incidents at the border, DHS/CBP maintains radiation detection equipment and nonintrusive inspection technology at ports of entry and Border Patrol checkpoints to detect the presence of radiological substances transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyance arriving from foreign countries.

Table 1470-4 Department of Homeland Security Responsibilities

Agency	Description
DHS/U.S. Coast Guard	As indicated in Table1470-1, DHS/USCG is the coordinating agency for the Federal response to incidents involving the release of nuclear/radioactive materials that occur in certain areas of the coastal zone, including: • Release from transportation incidents involving the release of nuclear/radioactive materials that are not licensed or owned by a Federal agency or Agreement State. • Incidents involving space vehicles not managed by DOD or NASA that impact certain areas of the coastal zone. • Incidents involving foreign or unknown sources of radioactive material. • "Certain areas" of the coastal zone, for the purposes of this document, means the following areas of the coastal zone ("coastal zone" as defined by the NCP): • Vessels, as defined in 33 CFR 160. • Areas seaward of the shoreline to the outer edge of the Economic Exclusion Zone. • Within the boundaries of the following waterfront facilities subject to the jurisdiction of DHS/USCG: those regulated by 33 CFR 126 (Dangerous cargo handling), 127 (LPG/LNG), 128 (Passenger terminals), 140 (Outer continental shelf activities), 154-156 (Waterfront portions of oil and hazmat bulk transfer facilities – delineated as per the NCP), 105 (Maritime security – facilities). • For incidents that have cross-boundary impacts, there will be only one OSC during the course of a response incident and the agencies involved should reference the NCP [40 CFR 300.140(b)] to determine which agency will assume the lead. DHS/USCG will give prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest threat in determining whether to transition to another coordinating agency. DHS/USCG coordinates agency response for these incidents during the prevention and emergency response phase, and transfers responsibility for later response phases to the appropriate agency.

Table 1470-5 DHS/U.S. Coast Guard Responsibilities

Agency	Description
Environmental Protection Agency	As indicated in Table 1470-1, EPA is the coordinating agency for the Federal environmental response to incidents that occur at facilities not licensed, owned, or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond. EPA is also the coordinating agency for the Federal environmental response to incidents involving the release of nuclear/radioactive materials that occur in the inland zone and in areas of the coastal zone not addressed by DHS/USCG, including: • Transportation incidents involving the release of nuclear/radioactive materials that are not licensed or owned by a Federal agency or Agreement State. • Incidents involving space vehicles not managed by DOD or NASA or addressed by DHS/USCG. • Incidents involving foreign, unknown, or unlicensed radiological sources that have actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences in the United States or its territories, possessions, or territorial waters, and that are not addressed by DHS/CBP or DHS/USCG. When acting as the coordinating agency, EPA coordinates the Federal environmental response. For a DHS-led Federal response, EPA will generally be providing that response coordination support to DHS through this annex and ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. For an EPA-led Federal response, EPA will generally be responding under the NCP (which is an operational supplement to the *NRF*). For some incidents, EPA may also be relying upon its Public Health Service Act authorities.

Table 1470-6 Environmental Protection Agency Responsibilities

Agency	Description
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	As indicated in Table 1470-1, NASA is the coordinating agency for the Federal response to incidents involving the release of nuclear/radioactive materials from NASA space vehicles or joint space vehicles with significant NASA involvement. For radiological incidents involving nuclear material in NASA custody, NASA may establish an NSA, and will coordinate with State and local officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken outside the NSA. In the event that DHS assumes overall management of the Federal response under HSPD-5 to an accidental or inadvertent incident involving NASA space vehicles, NASA will support DHS under the *NRF* and *NIMS*, including acting as the coordinating agency for this annex. NASA will manage the response within the boundaries of NSA

Table 1470-7 National Aeronautics and Space Administration Responsibilities

Agency	Description
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	As indicated in Table 1470-1, the NRC is the coordinating agency for incidents at or caused by a facility or an activity that is licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State. These facilities include, but are not limited to, commercial nuclear power plants, fuel cycle facilities, DOE-owned gaseous diffusion facilities operating under NRC regulatory oversight, independent spent fuel storage installations, radiopharmaceutical manufacturers, and research reactors. The NRC licensee primarily is responsible for taking action to mitigate the consequences of an incident and providing appropriate protective action recommendations to State, local, and/or tribal government officials. The NRC: • Performs an independent assessment of the incident and potential off-site consequences and, as appropriate, provides recommendations concerning any protective measures. • Performs oversight of the licensee, to include monitoring, evaluation of protective action recommendations, advice, assistance, and, as appropriate, direction. • Dispatches, if appropriate, an NRC site team of technical experts to the licensee's facility. Under certain extraordinary situations involving public health/safety or national defense/security, the NRC may order the transfer of special nuclear materials and/or the operation of certain facilities regulated by the NRC.

Table 1470-8 Nuclear Regulatory Commission Responsibilities

Upon notification of a spill, each designated respective response agency may act as the SOSC and ensure that response activities are consistent with the NCP, the Territory/Commonwealth Contingency Plan, the MIACP, and any other applicable plans.

1510 Guam Response Structure

GEPA is the lead territory agency for response to oil spills that enter or threaten to enter the coastal and inland zones of Guam. GEPA also coordinates the activities of other territory agencies and provides territory support for response and contingency planning in coastal and inland zones, including information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances and information on historic properties and sites.

1520 CNMI Response Structure

CNMI BECQ is the lead commonwealth agency for response to oil spills that enter or threaten to enter the coastal and inland zones of Guam. BECQ also coordinates the activities of other territory agencies and provides territory support for response and contingency planning in coastal and inland zones, including information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances and information on historic properties and sites.

SECTION 1600

NATIONAL POLICY AND DOCTRINE

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection I of Section 311 of the FWPCA, to require the Federal OSC to "in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance – (i) into or on the navigable waters; (ii) on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters; (iii) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or (iv) that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States." "In carrying out these functions, the OSC may: (i) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time; (ii) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and (iii) recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed." If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

1610 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

While it is the policy of the Commandant to mount an aggressive, timely, efficient response, the FOSC must be mindful that the use of government-owned equipment and resources is not to compete with the use of commercial resources.

Government resource should only be used under specific circumstances:

- For "first aid" spill response until contracted commercial resources arrive on-scene and are operating.
- Commercial resources are not available. This assumes that the RP, Qualified Individual, Incident Commander, or cleanup contractor has sought commercial resources but they are not available.

Government resources can supplement commercial resources. Government resources are not to be used for the convenience of the responsible party.

1620 Best Response Concept

Best Response depends on the best efforts of the three components of the National Response System.

Companies – those responsible for producing, handling, storing, and transporting oil and hazardous materials, and for arranging for mitigation of an accidental discharge or release;

Contractors – those who carry out response and cleanup in the event of a discharge or release; and

Government – those Federal, state, and local agencies with oversight responsibility for the safe handling of oil and hazardous materials and for ensuring protection of the public and the environment in the event of a discharge or release.

Best Response protects our national interests. Each component must act responsibly, effectively, and cooperatively to accomplish the shared goal of minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents. Finally, Best Response demands that a response community build an ability to

measure its own capability to achieve success. To do this kind of self-assessment the community must be able to recognize success.

Key Business Drivers are the major categories within a Best Response model of things that have to be done if we are to accomplish the goal of Best Response – minimize the consequence of pollution incidents – and to be perceived as successful.

Critical Success Factors are the specific things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful. The critical success factors suggested here were compiled from expert-based surveys, which generated lists of things in a response that must go right. There are a number of critical success factors for each Key Business Driver. An oil spill response that achieves all or most of these factors will, according to the Best Response precepts, be judged as a success.

1630 Cleanup Assessment Protocol (How Clean is Clean)

When spilled oil contaminates shoreline habitats, responders must survey the affected areas to determine the appropriate response. Although general approvals or decision tools for using shoreline cleanup methods can be developed during planning stages, responders' specific cleanup recommendations must utilize field data on shoreline habitats, type and degree of shoreline contamination, and spill-specific physical processes. Cleanup endpoints must be established early so that appropriate cleanup methods can be selected to meet the cleanup objectives. Shoreline surveys must be conducted systematically because they are crucial components of effective decisions. Also, repeated surveys are needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of ongoing treatment methods (changes in shoreline oiling conditions, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for changes in methodology, additional treatment, or constraints can be evaluated.

The Shoreline Assessment Manual, August 2000, NOAA/HAZMAT outlines methods for conducting shoreline assessments. Shoreline assessment is a function conducted under the Planning Section of the Incident Command System (ICS).

NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods you can use to plan and conduct shoreline assessment after an oil spill; you then can incorporate your assessment results into your decision-making process for shoreline cleanup. The Shoreline Assessment Job Aid is a supplement to the manual. It contains visual examples of many of the terms you would use during shoreline assessments.

1640 Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Dispersants are not pre-approved for use in Commander, U. S. Coast Guard Sector Guam COTP zone. See Sub-section 3270 for more details on dispersant approval, monitoring and decision protocols.

1650 In-Situ Burn (ISB) Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

See Sub-section 3280 for ISB approval/monitoring/decision protocols.

1660 Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

See Sub-section 3290 for bioremediation approval/monitoring/decision protocols.

1670 Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance

The U.S. Department of Interior and U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA Fisheries provide technical expertise to the FOSC and the Oceanic Regional Response Team with respect to land fish, wildlife, habitat, and other resources for which they are responsible for.

1671 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

This act makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, kill, capture, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird, including the feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or migratory bird products. Public Law 95-616 also ratified a treaty with the Soviet Union specifying that both nations will take measures to protect identified ecosystems of special importance to migratory birds from pollution, detrimental alterations, and other environmental degradations.

See Section 4800 for required permits.

1672 Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA) (As amended 2001) was the first legislation that called for an ecosystem approach to natural resource management and conservation. The MMPA prohibits the take (i.e. hunting, killing, capture and / or harassment) of marine mammals, and enacts a moratorium on the import, export, and sale of marine mammal parts and products.

Under the MMPA, jurisdiction over marine mammals under the MMPA is split between two agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over sea otters, manatees, and dugongs while the National Marine Fisheries Service has jurisdiction over all other marine mammals.

Additional guidance on the permit process can be found in Section 4800 Fish and Wildlife Permits of this plan.

1673 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The purpose of the ESA is to conserve “the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend” and to conserve and recover listed species. Under the law, species may be listed as either “endangered” or “threatened.” Endangered means a species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened means a species is likely to become endangered with the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.

Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires all federal agencies, in consultation with the assistance of the Secretaries of the Interior or Commerce, as appropriate, to review their programs and utilize their authorities in furtherance of the Act for the conservation of listed endangered species and, in consultation with the Service, to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

ESA consultations entail the generation of a baseline assessment to describe operations, policies, and environmental impacts. Inter-agency discussions determine if current procedures are sufficient or if additional mitigation is necessary. The scope of the analysis includes all aspects and activities of the response and its actual or potential impacts to the listed marine protected species.

Additional guidance on the ESA consultation process can be found in Section 4800 ESA Consultations of this plan.

1674 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Requires consultation with the USFWS and State fish and wildlife Agencies in instances in which diversion or other modification to water bodies are proposed, authorized, permitted, or licensed by a Federal agency under a Federal permit or license. It recognizes the vital contribution of fish and wildlife resources to the Nation and requires coordination and equal consideration of fish and wildlife conservation with other water resources development objectives.

See Section 4800 for permits.

1675 Essential Fish Habitat Protection

A significant portion of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's COTP zone contains essential fish habitat. This section is intended to assist the FOSC in areas where the pre-spill planning activities called for under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act have not yet been completed. However, this section is not intended to be an all-inclusive technical reference for reducing or eliminating all possible adverse effects to Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). It should also not be used to replace existing Area Contingency Plan (ACP) provisions developed pursuant to the protection of EFH.

1675.1 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

In 1996 the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation Act was amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act to include a number of new mandates, and was subsequently renamed the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Act (MSA) (16 USC 1801 et seq). The MSA established procedures designed to identify, conserve, and enhance EFH for those species regulated under a Federal fisheries management plan (FMP). EFH is defined as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity" and can include rivers, estuaries, bays and open ocean (out to 200 miles).

Under Section 305(b)(2) of the MSA, Federal action agencies are required to consult with NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) on all actions, or proposed actions, authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency that may adversely affect EFH. Consultation involves the submission of an EFH assessment to NOAA Fisheries for actions including emergency responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. See Section 300 of the MSA for guidance on the identification of EFH U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's COTP Zone.

1675.2 EFH Consultation Process and How It Applies to USCG FOSC

EFH consultation process is in place to ensure that Federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on EFH, with the goal of "maintain[ing] fish production consistent with a sustainable fishery and the managed species contribution to a healthy ecosystem" (50 CFR 600.815(a)(2)(i)(C)(4)). The process as outlined in this section assists the FOSC in satisfing the Federal agency consultation and response requirements of Sections 305(b)(2) and 305(b)(4)(B) of the MSA, as well as the EFH conservation recommendation requirement of MSA Section 305(b)(4)(A).

If U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's FOSC determines that an action "may adversely affect" EFH, the FOSC must notify NOAA Fisheries and provide an EFH Assessment. Once NOAA Fisheries receives the Assessment, it provides recommendations to the FOSC within 30 days regarding the actions taken or to be taken. The FOSC is then required to provide a detailed response in writing to NOAA Fisheries within 30 days of receiving the recommendation.

Alternatively, if the FOSC determines that there are "no adverse affects", the FOSC is not required to notify NOAA Fisheries of its findings and actions related to the spill response. However, NOAA Fisheries on their own may decide that an action may adversely affect EFH and send their recommendations to the FOSC. In this case, the FOSC must respond to NOAA Fisheries in writing within 30 days. It is recommended that NOAA's local representative on the MIACP committee assist the FOSC in the response. This assistance can expedite the response to a spill or release, thus minimizing the exposure to the spill or release.

The FOSC's response to NOAA Fisheries shall include a description of measures proposed to avoid, mitigate, or offset the impact of the activity on EFH. In cases where the FOSC is not in agreement with the recommendations by NOAA Fisheries, the FOSC should at a minimum explain the reasons for not following the recommendations.

The FOSC should contact NOAA Fisheries early in emergency response planning, but may consult after-the-fact if consultation on an expedited basis is not practicable before taking action (50 CFR 600.920(a)(1)). To the extent practicable, the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for the ORRT or FOSC should notify NOAA Fisheries of the activities being taken and whether or not time allows for upfront consultation. Additionally, the FOSC and NOAA Fisheries may agree to combine an EFH consultation into an already established consultation process, such as those for the ESA or the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), for the same incident, provided all the information required for EFH is documented.

In the development of an Incident Action Plan, refer to the **Emergency Response Checklist for EFH during Oil Discharges and Releases of Hazardous Substances**. FOSCs are also encouraged to work with applicable Regional Response Teams and Area Committees before an oil discharge or a hazardous substance release to update their ACPs with methods on how to minimize, mitigate, or avoid adverse effects to EFH.

1675.3 What is required for an EFH Assessment

For the consultation process, the EFH Assessment must include the following (50 CFR 600.920(e)(3)):

(1) Description of the action (level of detail must correspond to magnitude and complexity of potential effects);

(2) Analysis of the potential adverse effects of the action on EFH and the managed species;

(3) Federal agency's conclusions regarding the effects of the action on EFH; and

(4) Proposed mitigation, if applicable.

The EFH Assessment should include:

(1) Description of the spill;

(2) Conclusions of the USCG (through the Area Committee and/or FOSC) regarding the effects of the action on EFH; and

(3) EFH Assessments submitted to NOAA Fisheries shall employ one or both of the following formats as necessary:

Use of Existing Environmental Consultation Procedures for EFH Consultation. NOAA Fisheries encourages this procedure to streamline the EFH consultation process. As long as an existing process clearly identifies in a separate section of the document the information required to satisfy an EFH Assessment, and the process will provide NOAA Fisheries with timely notification, the assessment may be incorporated into documents prepared for other purposes. Examples of such documents include Endangered Species Act Biological Assessments pursuant to 40 CFR 402 and the National Environmental Policy Act documents and public notices pursuant to 40 CFR 1500.

Abbreviated and Expanded Consultation. Abbreviated consultation procedures should be used when the adverse effects of an action can be alleviated through minor modifications to the action. However, in cases where Federal actions would result in substantial adverse effects to EFH, expanded consultation procedures must be used. Expanded consultation allows maximum opportunity for NOAA Fisheries and the Federal agency to work together to review the action's impacts on EFH and to develop EFH conservation recommendations. If appropriate, NOAA Fisheries may conduct a site visit.

1675.4 Emergency Response Checklist for EFH

- FOSC notifies Department of Interior/NOAA representative to the RRT of any actual or potential adverse effects to EFH.
- FOSC notifies NOAA Fisheries regional staff of actual or potential adverse effects to EFH. Notification should occur in writing.

Note : The National Response Center's (NRC) flash fax notification of a spill to NOAA does not meet this requirement.

- If consultation during the emergency response phase is not practicable, the FOSC may consult with NOAA Fisheries after-the-fact, as per 50 CFR 600.920(1)(a).
- FOSC may appoint a Technical Specialist within the Planning Section to serve as the Essential Fish Habitat expert to help ensure that the necessary information for the EFH Assessment for NOAA Fisheries, with the proper terminology is gathered and includes:
  __ Description of discharge or release
  __ Description of area which may be affected
  __ Description of spill response actions
  __ Analysis of the potential adverse effect(s) of the response actions on EFH and the managed species
  __ USCG recommendations/conclusions regarding the effects of the action on EFH __ Proposed mitigation, if applicable Supplemental information, if appropriate, for EFH Assessment:
  __ Results of on-site inspection evaluating habitat and site-specific effects
  __ Views of recognized experts on the habitat or species affected
  __ Review of pertinent literature and related information
  __ Analysis of alternatives to the response actions taken
  __ Other relevant information
- FOSC notifies NOAA Fisheries of changes in response operations due to weather, extended operations, or some other circumstance.

- FOSC obtains information on seasonal variances or other natural occurrences affecting EFH from NOAA Fisheries.
- FOSC provides a detailed response in writing within 30 days of receiving EFH Conservation Recommendations from NOAA Fisheries, unless otherwise agreed to.
- SSC provides NOAA Fisheries a response regarding EFH Conservation Recommendations after the FOSC determines that removal operations are completed IAW with 40 CFR 300.320(b). If operations are not complete then send an interim response:
  __ Description of spill response.
  __ Evaluation of emergency response actions & their impacts on EFH to include documentation of how NOAA Fisheries recommendations were implemented and results of implementation in minimizing adverse effects to EFH.
  __ Comparison of the emergency response actions with the pre-planned countermeasures from the MIACP or GRP.

1676 Bald Eagle Protection Act

Provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle by prohibiting the taking, possession and commerce of such birds. The USFWS has lead authority for the Secretary of the Interior within the geographic area covered by the Area Plan to prohibit unauthorized taking or possession of bald or golden eagles.

See Section 4800 for required permits.

1677 Anadromous Fish Conservation Act

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreement with the States and other non-Federal interests for conservation, development, and enhancement of anadromous fish, including those in the Great Lakes. Also authorizes the USFWS to conduct studies and make recommendation to the U.S. EPA concerning measures for eliminating or reducing pollution substances detrimental to fish and wildlife in interstate or navigable waters, or their tributaries.

See Section 4800 for required permits.

1678 National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act

Provides directives for the administration and management of all areas (lands and waters) in the National Wildlife Refuge System. The USFWS is responsible for ensuring that all uses of these areas are compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established.

See Section 4800 for required permits.

1680 Protection of Historic Properties (National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of response actions on historic properties when responding to spills. As the federal official designated to coordinate and direct response actions, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is responsible for ensuring historic properties are appropriately considered while planning and during a spill response. Historic properties include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60).

The listing of these sites is not currently included in this plan; however detailed maps identifying historic sites are available from Guam's GEPA and CNMI's BECQ. Most historic sites are located on land and are not likely to be impacted by spills of oil or hazardous substances. However, many sites are located near the water, which can be adversely impacted by containment and recovery operations. Heavy equipment is particularly harmful to archeological sites and the FOSC should use other methods of containment and recovery in these areas. Some historic sites are located underwater and may be damaged by an oil or hazardous substance spill. However, even underwater, the sites are more likely to be adversely impacted by containment and recovery operations than the spill itself.

Before conducting containment or recovery operations on a potential historic site, the FOSC should contact Guam's GEPA or CNMI's BECQ to determine the sensitivity of the site. They may also be able to assist in identifying which containment and recovery techniques are least likely to impact the historic site.

Additional guidance on the consultation process can be found in Section 4800, National/State Historical Properties Consultations of this plan.

1681 NHPA Emergency Response Phase Checklist

- FOSC receives notification of oil discharge or hazardous substance release and determines whether the exclusions of the NHPA apply. Operate under assumption that any oil discharge or hazardous substance release may impact or has impacted historic properties, unless the release impacts one of the excluded areas.
- Excluded areas may be specific geographic areas or types of areas where, should a release or spill occur, historic properties are unlikely to be affected. This includes any additional exclusions agreed upon by the signatories to a regional NHPA.
- If the incident affects only excluded areas, no further actions are necessary unless:
  - Previously unidentified historic properties are discovered during the response; and/or
  - The State/Territory Historic Preservation Officer or appropriate Federal, Indian, or Native Hawaiian organizations notifies the Federal OSC that a categorically excluded release or spill may have the potential to affect historic properties; and/or
- The FOSC is not sure whether a release or spill fits into one of the categories listed above; and/or
- At any time, the specifics of a release or spill change so it no longer fits into one of the categories listed above; and/or
- The spill or release is greater than 100,000 gallons.
- If the area where a release or spill occurs has not been excluded and is likely to affect a historic property, then
- Activate the agreed-upon mechanism for addressing historic properties to include:
  __Notifying and consulting with the parties identified in the ACP through the NHPA pre-spill planning process and providing them with incident information;
  __Assessing the potential effects of emergency response strategies on historic properties in consultation with the parties identified in the ACP; and,
  __Developing and implementing the FOSC's response actions and policies in consultation with parties identified in the ACP.

- Whenever the FOSC determines that the requirements of the NHPA cannot be satisfied

concurrently with the paramount requirement of protecting public health and the environment, the determination shall be documented in writing including the name and title of the person who made the determination; the date of determination; and a brief description of the competing values between public health and safety and carrying on the provisions of the NHPA. Submit form to State Historic Preservation Officer or appropriate Federal, Indian, or Hawaiian Native organizations and/or public.

1682 Spills Excluded From NHPA Section 106 Compliance

- Spills/releases onto (which stay on):
  - Gravel pads
  - Roads (gravel or paved, not including the undeveloped right-of-way)
  - Parking areas (graded or paved)
  - Dock staging areas less than 50 years old
  - Gravel causeways
  - Artificial gravel islands
  - Drilling mats, pads, and/or berms
  - Airport runways (improved gravel strips and/or paved runways)
- Spills/releases into (that stay in):
  - Lined pits; e.g., drilling mud pits and reserve pits
  - Water bodies where the release/spill: 1) will not reach land or submerged land; and 2) will not include emergency response activities with land or submerged land-disturbing components
  - Borrow pits
  - Concrete containment areas
  - Spills/releases of:
  - Vapor (e.g., chlorine gas)

1683 IMPORTANT NOTE TO FOSC

- If you are not sure whether a release or spill fits into one of the categories listed above; and/or,
- if at any time, the specifics of a release or spill change so it no longer fits into one of thecategories listed above; and/or,
- if the spill or release is greater than 100,000 gallons; and/or,
- if the state historic preservation officer and/or another stateholder notifies you that a categorically excluded release or spill may have the potential to affect historic properties;
- Follow the emergency response phase checklist, Appendix 1, or Section vi of the NHPA.

1684 NHPA Emergency Response Strategies

- Mechanical recovery (e.g. use of skimmers, booms, sorbents)
- In situ burning
- Dispersant use
- Protective or diversionary booming
- Covering site with protective material
- Construction of berms or trenches to divert product away from sites/areas
- On-scene inspections by the Federal OSC Historic Properties Specialist or individual(s) authorized by the Federal OSC Historic Properties Specialist

- Participation in Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams by the Federal OSC Historic Properties Specialist or designee
- Participation in Shoreline Cleanup Teams by the Federal OSC Historic Properties Specialist or designee
- Provision of information on historic properties protection to response personnel
- Provision of information to the Federal OSC on Historic Properties Protection for areas/locations proposed for emergency-response related support activities (e.g. helipads and staging areas)

Note: These response strategies are not listed in order of precedence. In addition, other response strategies for the protection of historic properties may be identified and recommended to the Federal OSC for use during an incident response.

1685 NHPA Documentation of Actions

- Name of incident:
- Date/time of incident:
- Location of incident:
- Brief description of response action approved (including the date) by the Federal On-Scene
- Coordinator (OSC) where protecting public health and safety was in conflict with protecting historic properties:
- Brief description of why protecting public health and safety could not be accomplished while also protecting historic properties:
- Federal OSC Name and Title:
- Federal OSC Signature:
- Date of Signature:

Faxed or Emailed to:

Guam Historic Preservation Officer

Lynda Aguon
Tel: 1 671-475-6294/5 FAX:
1-671-477-2822 Email:
lynda.aguon@dpr.guam.gov

CNMI Historic Preservation Officer

Mertie T. Kani
Tel: 1-670-664-2125
FAX: 1-670-664-2139
Email: mtkani.cnmihpo@gmail.com

1690 Alternate Response Technology Evaluation System (ARTES)

During an oil or chemical spill, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), who directs the response, may be asked to consider using a non-conventional alternative countermeasure (a method, device, or product that hasn't typically been used for spill response). To assess whether a proposed countermeasure could be a useful response tool, it's necessary to quickly collect and evaluate the available information about it.

To aid in evaluating non-conventional alternative countermeasures in particular, the **Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)** was developed. ARTES can also be used to evaluate proposed conventional countermeasures. It is designed to evaluate potential response tools on their technical merits, rather than on economic factors. Under ARTES, an Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT) rapidly evaluates a proposed response tool and provides feedback to the OSC in the form of a recommendation. The OSC then can make an informed decision on the use of the proposed tool. A set of forms has been developed for use in the ARTES process. ARTES was designed by workgroups of Regional Response Teams (RRTs) (these are teams of Federal response specialists).

ARTES is designed for two uses:

Evaluation of product's appropriateness for use during a specific incident, under specific circumstances.

Pre-evaluation to identify conditions under which favorable outcomes are anticipated when a product is used.

An advantage of ARTES is that it provides a management system for addressing the numerous proposals submitted by vendors and others during a spill. Subjecting all proposals to the same degree of evaluation also ensures that vendors are considered on a "level playing field."

ARTES can be used before an incident as well as during a response. If an OSC would like to consider an alternative response tool during pre-spill planning, he or she can use ARTES to evaluate the tool. Over time, the hope is that having a record of proposals on file will enable an OSC to address alternatives for future needs.

There are two ways that the ARTES process can be initiated, generally speaking:

When no spill response is in progress, a vendor can approach the OSCs (Federal or State) or Regional Response Team (RRT) members to request that a product be evaluated. It then falls on the OSC or RRT representative to determine the value of performing an ARTES evaluation on the product. In effect, the OSC and RRT representative perform first-line screening. If either the OSC or RRT representative decides that it would be appropriate for a product to be evaluated, he or she then must submit a written request for an ARTES evaluation to the Spill Response Countermeasures Workgroup chairperson at the appropriate RRT.

During a spill, only the OSC, the Unified Command, the Planning Section Chief, or the Operations Section Chief can initiate an evaluation. They would do so in response to an identified need.

Either before or during a spill, once a proposed response tool passes this initial screening step, it must be thoroughly evaluated. The vendor needs to provide complete and comprehensive information on the product by filling out the Proposal Worksheet (PWS). The information in the PWS is then reviewed by a Response Tool Subcommittee (during the planning phase) or by the Alternative Response Tool Team (during spill response operations). If the PWS is sufficient, the teams evaluate the data, provide recommendations (either to accept or not accept) to the RRT and OSC, and the report is then archived.

1695 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technology (SMART)

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for in-situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that

collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in-situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command (representatives of the spiller and the State and Federal governments who are in charge of the spill response) to address critical questions:

Are particulates concentration trends at sensitive locations exceeding the level of concern?

Are dispersants effective in dispersing the oil?

Having monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in-situ burning operations.

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RESERVED

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RESERVED

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RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

SECTION 2000

COMMAND

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COMMAND

The National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300, requires Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) to direct response efforts and coordinate all other actions at the scene of a spill or release. The NCP further states that the basic format for the response management system is a structure that brings together federal and state agencies, and the RP, to achieve an effective and efficient response. This structure is commonly referred to as the UC. It should be noted that in this structure, the FOSC retains ultimate authority in a response operation for decisions relative to the response.

For the purpose of this plan State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) refers to the Territory of Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands On-Scene Coordinator.

SECTION 2100

UNIFIED COMMAND

2100 Unified Command

The Unified Command Structure (UCS) provides an organization capable of anticipating and responding to pollution response emergencies.

The UCS is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and is intended to provide a "common ground" to jointly coordinate command and control for a large number of response agencies. UCS is designed to bring together continuous decision making input from response groups at every level: City, County, State, Federal and the commercial community.

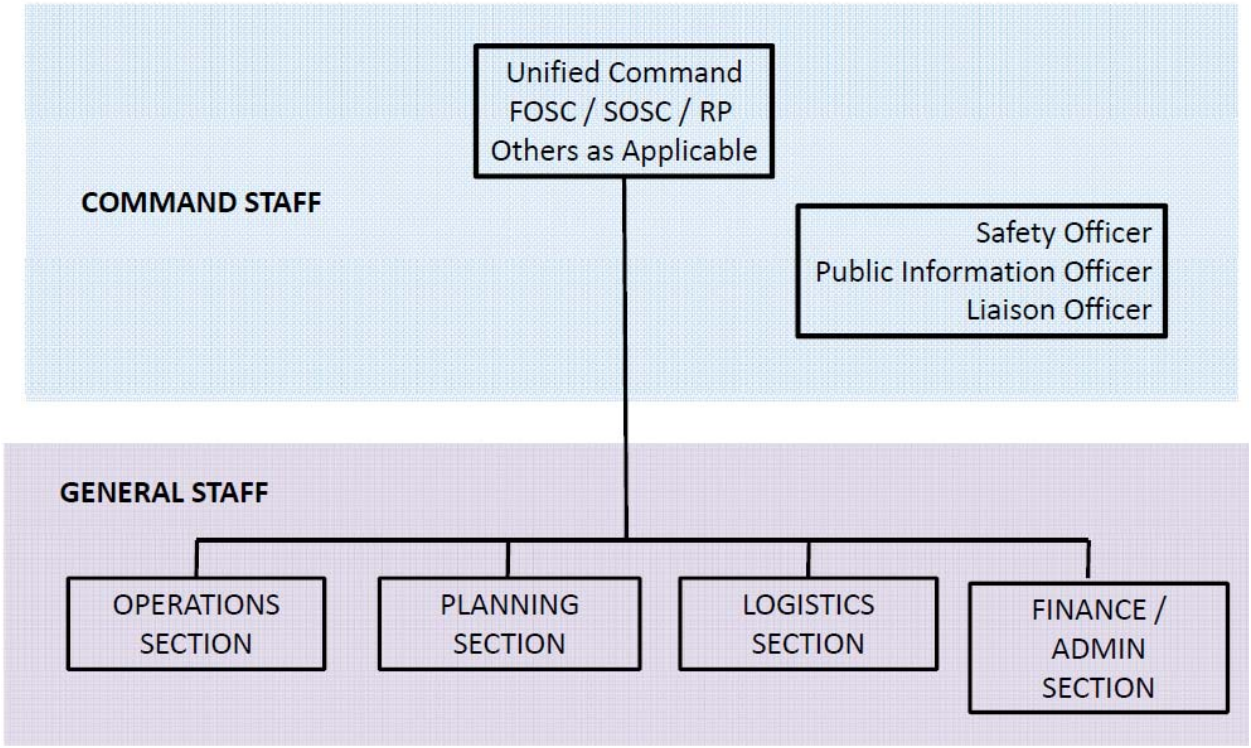

Figure 2100-1 Unified Command Structure

Each response agency and group is responsible to participate in UCS at the appropriate decision making level. The UCS is designed to develop proactive consensus building in anticipation of response requirements, making liaison and direct communication between key response decision makers an integral and continuous part of the emergency response process. Each agency retains its own organizational identity, chain of command and direct control of personnel and resource tasking. See Figure 2100-1.

While a single IC normally handles the command function, an ICS organization may be expanded into a Unified Command (UC). As a component of an ICS, the UC is a structure that brings together the "Incident Commanders" of all major organizations involved in the incident to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carry out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. The UC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these agencies to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and non-government responders may blend together throughout the organization to create an integrated response team.

SECTION 2100

UNIFIED COMMAND

The UC may be used whenever multiple jurisdictions are involved in a response effort. These jurisdictions could be represented by:

- Geographic boundaries (e.g., two States, Indian Tribal Land);
- Governmental levels (e.g., Federal, State, Local,);
- Functional responsibilities (e.g., fire, oil spill, EMS);
- Statutory responsibilities (e.g., Federal Land Managers, RP OPA 90 or CERCLA); or
- Some combination of the above.

Unified Command make-up for a specific incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into account:

(1) the specifics of the incident;

(2) determinations outlined in existing response plans; or

(3) decisions reached during the initial meeting of the UC. The makeup of the UC may change as an incident progresses, in order to account for changes in the situation.

The UC is a team effort, but to be effective the number of personnel should be kept as small as possible. A well-defined process requires the UC to set clear objectives to guide the on-scene response resources. The UC is responsible for overall management of the incident. The UC directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies, and approves ordering and releasing of resources. The UC is not a “decision by committee”. The principals are there to command the response to an incident. Time is of the essence. The UC should develop synergy based on the significant capabilities that are brought by the various representatives. There should be personal acknowledgement of each representative’s unique capabilities, a shared understanding of the situation, and agreement on the common objectives. With the different perspectives on the UC comes the risk of disagreements, most of which can be resolved through the understanding of the underlying issues. Contentious issues may arise, but the UC framework provides a forum and a process to resolve problems and find solutions.

A cooperative attitude and a thorough understanding of the ICS IAP Cycle are essential Nevertheless, situations may arise where consensus agreement may not be reachable. In such instances, the UC member representing the agency with primary jurisdiction over the issue would normally be deferred to for the final decision.

The UC has certain responsibilities as noted above. Failure to provide clear objectives for the next operational period means that the Command function has failed. While the UC structure is an excellent vehicle (and the only nationally recognized vehicle) for coordination, cooperation, and communication, the duly authorized representatives must make the system work successfully. A strong Command regardless of a single IC or UC is essential to an effective response.

Each UC member may assign Deputy Incident Commander(s) to assist in carrying out IC responsibilities. UC members may also be assigned individual legal and administrative support from their own organizations.

To be considered for inclusion as a UC representative, an organization must:

- Have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident; and,
- The incident or response operations must have impact on your organization's AOR; and,
- Your organization must be specifically charged with commanding, coordinating or managing a major aspect of the response; and,
- Your organization must have the resources to support participation in the response organization.

UC representatives must be able to:

- Agree on common incident objectives and priorities;
- Have the capability to sustain a 24-hour-7-day-a-week commitment to the incident;
- Have the authority to commit agency or company resources to the incident;
- Have the authority to spend agency or company funds;
- Agree on an incident response organization;
- Agree on the appropriate Command and General Staff position assignments to ensure clear direction for on-scene tactical resources;
- Commit to speak with "one voice" through the PIO or JIC, if established;
- Agree on logistical support procedures; and
- Agree on cost-sharing procedures, as appropriate.

It is important to note that participation in a UC occurs without any agency abdicating authority, responsibility, or accountability

What if your agency is not a part of the Unified Command?

Here is how to ensure your organization's concerns or issues are addressed:

- Serve as an agency or company representative.
- Provide input to your agency or company representative, who has direct contact with the LNO.
- Provide stakeholder input to the LNO (for environmental, economic, or political issues).
- Serve as a Technical Specialist in the Planning Section (reassigned, as appropriate).
- Provide input to a UC member.

Refer to the U.S. Coast Guard Homeport site (http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics) for the Incident Management Handbook (IMH) and specific Job Aids and information on all Command Staff duties and positions including ICS forms.

In addition to the IMH being on Homeport, the U.S. Coast Guard has developed an IMH Application (APP) for IoS and Android smart phones. The APP is standalone and does not need internet connectivity.

2110 Command Representatives

In ICS, the UC is a unified team effort that allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, and the RP to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

2111 Federal Representative

In accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300.120), Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam shall serve as the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)/Incident Commander (IC) for oil discharges, including facilities and vessels under the jurisdiction of another federal agency, within or threatening the coastal zone. Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam shall also serve as the FOSC for the removal of hazardous substance, pollutants, or contaminants into or threatening the coastal zone except when the sole source of the discharge is from a facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE). During such incidents, the DOD or DOE shall serve as the FOSC for responses within their respective jurisdictions.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) shall provide FOSCs for discharges or releases into or threatening the inland zone and shall provide remedial project managers for federally funded remedial actions, except in the case of state-lead federally funded response and as provided in paragraph (b) of 40 CFR 300.120. U.S. EPA will also assume all remedial actions at National Priorities List sites in the coastal zone, even where removals are initiated by the USCG, except as provided in paragraph (b) 40 CFR 300.120.

Demarcation of the Inland and Coastal Zone in the Oceania Regional Response Team Area of Responsibility

U.S. EPA supplies FOSCs for incidents originating in the inland zone while the U.S. Coast Guard supplies FOSCs for incidents originating in the coastal zone and for incidents on the high seas that may impact U.S. waters. The place of origin of the spill or release (regardless of the movement of discharged material caused by tide, current, wind, gravity, etc.), will determine which Agency has initial jurisdiction. Jurisdiction can shift depending on which area is vulnerable to the greatest threat (40 CFR 300.140).

For the State of Hawaii, the U.S territories of American Samoa and Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the inland/coastal line of demarcation is generally defined by the mean high-water mark. This is the shoreline shown on NOAA nautical charts by a heavy line. This general inland/coastal jurisdictional boundary can be further defined for emergency response actions in the local area contingency and geographic response plans.

For releases of petroleum oil on land owned or managed by the federal government, the USCG or U.S. EPA supplies the FOSC, depending on whether the release originates in the coastal zone or the inland zone. For releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, when the release is from a fixed facility or a vessel that is under the control of DOD, DOE or another federal agency, DOD or DOE will provide the OSC/RPM for all response actions for facilities or vessels under DOD or DOE control. Other federal agencies shall provide OSCs for all non-emergency removal actions and RPMs for all remedial actions, for releases from facilities or vessels under their control (40 CFR 300.120(b) and (c)).

For commercial waterfront facilities, the oil spill response jurisdictional boundary will follow the same USCG/U.S. EPA boundary for the enforcement of pollution prevention regulations. The Coast Guard will respond to spills originating from the ‘transportation related’ portions of the facility and U.S. EPA will responds to releases originating from the ‘non transportation related’ portions of the facility.

U.S. EPA does not currently have response personnel stationed in the Oceania AOR. As described in 40 CFR 300.135(b), the first federal official affiliated with an NRT member agency (for example, a Coast Guard official with District 14, Sector Honolulu or Sector Guam, a U.S. Navy official with Pearl Harbor or Apra Harbor, or a Defense Coordinating Officer with the Department of Defense) should coordinate activities under the NCP until an U.S. EPA FOSC can arrive to assume responsibility for the federal response in the inland zone. U.S. EPA Region 9 policy establishes that the U.S. EPA FOSC on response duty must be available for mobilization within 60 minutes of notification by the U.S. EPA duty officer. An U.S. EPA FOSC will deploy to a release of oil or hazardous material in the inland zone if a federal response is required. However, given travel times and flight availability from the U.S. mainland to Hawaii or other Central and Western Pacific islands, it may be 24 to 48 hours before an U.S. EPA FOSC arrives on scene.

FOSC Duties

The FOSC shall, to the extent practicable, and as soon as possible after the incident occurs:

- Collect pertinent facts about the discharge, such as its source and cause;
- Identify responsible parties, the nature, amount, and location of discharged materials along with predicting the trajectory of discharged materials;
- Determine whether the discharge is a worst case discharge, the pathways to human and environmental exposure, the potential impact on human health, welfare, safety and the environment and whether the discharge poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare;
- Identify the potential impact on natural resources and property;
- Discuss priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment;
- Ensure appropriate resource documentation;
- Ensure that the trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges and coordinate all response activities with the affected Natural Resource Trustees and shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken;
- Consult with the Oceania Regional Response Team IX (ORRT), when necessary, in carrying out the requirements of the NCP and keep the RRT informed of activities under the NCP;
- Notify the Health and Human Services (HHS) representative to the RRT in instances where a public health emergency exists;
- Submit pollution reports to the RRT and other appropriate agencies as significant developments occur during response actions, through communication networks or procedures agreed to by the RRT and covered in the RCP; Ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response, to the extent practicable.

When a Responsible Party (RP) is identified, the FOSC should consult with the RP on all response actions, but should not delay taking action due to the inability to contact the RP or while awaiting a consensus. When a FOSC believes time is a critical factor in a response, he or she is expected to act, although this may require action without conferring with the RP. The FOSC is responsible for taking those actions deemed to be in the environment's best interests, which occasionally may include obtaining resources without prior consultation with the RP. The FOSC is expected to continuously evaluate response action in all cases and be kept informed by the RP of all activities and action plans. In turn, the FOSC should convey the specific response

objectives that the RP should accomplish and review and concur with the RP's action plans. Three factors will dictate the degree of the FOSC's direct involvement:

(1) Severity of the event;
(2) Complexity of the response operations; and
(3) The RP's actions.

2112 Territory / Commonwealth Representative

Each governor is requested to designate a lead territory / commonwealth agency that will direct the territory / commonwealth response operations. This agency is responsible for designating the lead state response official for federal and/or state-lead response actions, and coordinating / communicating with any other territory / commonwealth agencies, as appropriate. This official acts as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command.

Because Guam / CNMI local public safety organizations may be the first government representatives at the scene of a discharge or release, they are expected to initiate public safety measures that are necessary to protect public health and welfare that are consistent with containment and cleanup requirements in the NCP, and are responsible for directing evacuations pursuant to existing state or local procedures. Guam and CNMI governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subpart D of the NCP that involve expenditures of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) unless a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PFRA) has been completed between the FOSC and local government representative.

2112.1 Guam Lead Agency

Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) is the designated lead agency for Guam.

2112.2 CNMI Lead Agency

CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality (BECQ) is the designated lead agency for CNMI.

2120 Guidance for Setting Response Objectives

Criteria for developing response objectives:

Achievable – Realistic; Can the end state be achieved as desired (time, quality, cost, etc.)

Measurable – What are the measures to determine desired progress or the end state has been achieved?

Flexible – Can alternative strategic or tactical courses of action be applied to better results?

Typical response objectives that may be used during an oil spill response are:

- Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel
- Control the source of the spill
- Manage a coordinated response effort
- Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas including wildlife and historic properties
- Contain and recover spilled material
- Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife
- Remove oil from impacted areas

- Minimize economic impacts
- Keep stakeholders informed of response activities
- Keep the public formed of response activities

2130 General Response Priorities

Response objectives, in general, are in the following order:

- Ensure the safety of the public and responders
- Implement Geographic Response Plans (GRP's)
- Minimize impacts to the environment
- Remove product from impacted areas
- Minimize economic impacts to local community (Port Recovery)
- Monitor / recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife
- Keep the public and stakeholders informed of response activities

SECTION 2200

SAFETY

All spill responses pose varying dangers to responders. An important consideration in any response activity is to protect the health and safety of the responders and the general public. To do this requires that the chemical and physical hazard associated with each operation be assessed and methods implemented to prevent or reduce harm to responders. Safety considerations are an input to every activity that is undertaken and are an outcome of each response activity. For example, an outcome of identifying a specific chemical may cause changes in safety requirements. Each response organization must have an effective health and safety program including medical surveillance and health monitoring, appropriate safety equipment, standardized safety procedures, and an active training program.

Exposure to the health and safety of the public sector must be identified and controlled through early countermeasures to prevent additional emergency situations from compounding the incident.

The SOFR function is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. Only one primary SOFR will be assigned for each incident.

The SOFR may have assistants, as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities, such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc.

The major responsibilities of the SOFR are:

- Participate in tactics and planning meetings, and other meetings and briefings as required.
- Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident.
- Review the IAP for safety implications.
- Provide safety advice in the IAP for assigned responders.
- Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
- Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.
- Assign assistants, as needed.
- Review and approve the Medical Plan (ICS 206-CG).
- Develop the Site Safety Plan and publish Site Safety Plan Summary (ICS 208-CG) as required.
- Develop the Work Safety Analysis Worksheet (ICS-215a-CG) as required.
- Ensure that all required agency forms, reports and documents are completed prior to demobilization.
- Brief Command on safety issues and concerns.
- Have debriefing session with the IC prior to demobilization.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

2201 Training Requirments

All government employees and contract personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The primary federal regulations are the Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response found in 29 CFR 1910.120. This rule regulates the safety and health of employees involved in cleanup operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up under government mandate and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource Conservation

and Releases Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations also apply to both emergency response and post emergency cleanup of hazardous substances. The definition of hazardous substance used in these regulations is much broader than CERCLA, encompassing all CERCLA hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and all DOT hazardous materials listed in 49 CFR Part 172. Thus, most oil and oil spill responses are covered by these regulations. The rules cover employee protection during initial site characterization analysis, monitoring activities, materials handling activities, training, and emergency response.

2202 Training Requirements

Training for emergency response employees shall be completed before they are called upon to perform in real emergencies. Such training shall include the elements of the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures the employer has established for the job, the personal protective equipment to be worn, and procedures for handling emergency incidents. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. The following table summarizes the training standards outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120:

29 CFR 1910.120	*WORKER CATEGORY*	*TRAINING REQUIREMENTS*
(q)(4)	Skilled Support Personnel	Site Safety Briefing and Sufficient Training as Determined by SOFR
(q)(6)(i)	First Responder Awareness (FRA)	Sufficient Training and/or Experience
(q)(6)(ii)	First Responder Operations (FRO)	8 Hours
(q)(6)(iii) and (iv)	Hazardous Material Technician/Specialist	24 Hours
(q)(6)(v)	On-Scene Incident Commander	FRO (8 Hours) and 16 Hours of Additional ICS Training
(q)(8)	Annual Refresher Training	Sufficient Training to Maintain Current Competencies
n/a	Volunteers/ Uncompensated Workers	4 Hours

Table 2202-2 – HAZWOPER TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

2210 Site Characterization

Prior to sending responders into the scene of a release of oil or hazardous substances, a site characterization and analysis should be performed by a safety professional to determine the hazards that first responders may face at the incident scene. The site should be characterized by utilizing the following in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120:

(1) *Preliminary evaluation.* A preliminary evaluation of a site's characteristics shall be performed prior to site entry by a qualified person in order to aid in the selection of appropriate employee protection methods prior to site entry. Immediately after initial site entry, a more detailed evaluation of the site's specific characteristics shall be performed by a qualified person in order to further identify existing site hazards and to further aid in the selection of the appropriate engineering controls and personal protective equipment for the tasks to be performed.

(2) *Hazard identification.* All suspected conditions that may pose inhalation or skin absorption hazards that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH), or other conditions that may cause death or serious harm, shall be identified during the preliminary survey and evaluated during the detailed survey. Examples of such hazards include, but are not limited to, confined space entry, potentially explosive or flammable situations, visible vapor clouds, or areas where biological indicators such as dead animals or vegetation are located.

(3) *Required information.* The following information to the extent available shall be obtained by the employer prior to allowing employees to enter a site:

(a) Location and approximate size of the site.
(b) Description of the response activity and/or the job task to be performed.
(c) Duration of the planned employee activity.
(d) Site topography and accessibility by air and roads.
(e) Safety and health hazards expected at the site.
(f) Pathways for hazardous substance dispersion.
(g) Present status and capabilities of emergency response teams that would provide assistance to hazardous waste clean-up site employees at the time of an emergency.
(h) Hazardous substances and health hazards involved or expected at the site, and their chemical and physical properties.

(4) *Personal protective equipment.* Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be provided and used during initial site entry in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Based upon the results of the preliminary site evaluation, an ensemble of PPE shall be selected and used during initial site entry which will provide protection to a level of exposure below permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels for known or suspected hazardous substances and health hazards, and which will provide protection against other known and suspected hazards identified during the preliminary site evaluation. If there is no permissible exposure limit or published exposure level, the employer may use other published studies and information as a guide to appropriate personal protective equipment.

(b) If positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus is not used as part of the entry ensemble, and if respiratory protection is warranted by the potential hazards identified during the preliminary site evaluation, an escape self-contained breathing apparatus of at least five minute's duration shall be carried by employees during initial site entry.

(c) If the preliminary site evaluation does not produce sufficient information to identify the hazards or suspected hazards of the site, an ensemble providing protection equivalent to Level B PPE shall be provided as minimum protection, and direct reading instruments shall be used as appropriate for identifying IDLH conditions.

(d) Once the hazards of the site have been identified, the appropriate PPE shall be selected and used in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

(5) *Monitoring.* The following monitoring shall be conducted during initial site entry when the site evaluation produces information that shows the potential for ionizing radiation or IDLH conditions, or when the site information is not sufficient reasonably to eliminate these possible conditions:

(a) Monitoring with direct reading instruments for hazardous levels of ionizing radiation.

(b) Monitoring the air with appropriate direct reading test equipment (i.e., combustible gas meters, detector tubes) for IDLH and other conditions that may cause death or serious harm (combustible or explosive atmospheres, oxygen deficiency, toxic substances).
(c) Visually observing for signs of actual or potential IDLH or other dangerous conditions.
(d) An ongoing air monitoring program in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section shall be implemented after site characterization has determined the site is safe for the start-up of operations.

(6) *Risk identification.* Once the presence and concentrations of specific hazardous substances and health hazards have been established, the risks associated with these substances shall be identified. Employees who will be working on the site shall be informed of any risks that have been identified. In situations covered by the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, training required by that standard need not be duplicated.

(7) *Employee notification.* Any information concerning the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of each substance known or expected to be present on site that is available to the employer and relevant to the duties an employee is expected to perform shall be made available to the affected employees prior to the commencement of their work activities. The employer may utilize information developed for the hazard communication standard for this purpose. Additional guidance for site characterization can be found in the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities* (aka the Four Agency Guide). Information collected while characterizing the site should be used to develop a Site Safety Plan (SSP).

2220 Site Safety Plan Development

A Site Safety Plan, which establishes policies and procedures to protect workers and the public from the potential hazards posed by a hazardous waste site, must be developed before site activities can precede. The Site Safety Plan must provide measures to minimize accidents and injuries that may occur during normal daily activities or during adverse conditions such as hot or cold weather. Development of a written Site Safety Plan helps ensure that all safety aspects of site operations are thoroughly examined prior to commencing field work. The Site Safety Plan should be modified as needed for every stage of site activity. Because planning requires information, planning and site characterization should be coordinated. The Site Safety Plan is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120).

An initial Site Safety Plan should be developed so that the preliminary site assessment can proceed in a safe manner. The ICS-208 Site Safety Plan, Form A – Emergency Safety and Response Plan, may be used for this purpose. The information from this assessment can then be used to refine the Site Safety Plan so that further site activities can proceed safely. Plans should be revised whenever new information about site hazards is obtained. Development of a Site Safety Plan should involve both the offsite and onsite management and be reviewed by occupational and industrial health and safety experts, physicians, chemists, or other appropriate personnel.

To ensure that the Site Safety Plan is being followed, the Safety Officer or designated assistants should conduct a safety meeting prior to initiating any site activity and before and after each work day. The purpose of these safety meetings are to:

- Describe the assigned tasks and their potential hazards;
- Coordinate activities;
- Identify methods and precautions to prevent injuries;
- Plan for emergencies;
- Describe any changes in the Site Safety Plan;
- Get worker feedback on conditions affecting safety and health;
- Get worker feedback on how well the Site Safety Plan is working.

The Site Safety Officer should also conduct frequent inspections of site conditions, facilities, equipment, and activities to determine whether the Site Safety Plan is adequate and being followed.

The ICS-208 Site Safety Plan and sample plans can be found at https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics.

SECTION 2300

INFORMATION

When an incident occurs, it is imperative to give the public prompt, accurate information on the nature of the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and community relations personnel should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns considered throughout a response. The FOSC (or community relations personnel) should coordinate with available public affairs/community relations resources to carry out this responsibility by establishing, as appropriate, a Joint Information Center bringing together resources from federal and state agencies and the responsible party (40 CFR 300.155).

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

The responsibilities of the PIO includes:

- Implement and manage the Information Management Staff needed to facilitate the availability of response information in the UC.
- Coordinate information management system within the UCS to ensure the proper routing and availability of response information.
- Coordinate standard information display systems, status boards, summary forms, and other methods to effectively manage response information.

NOTES: (1) During the first three operational periods it is recommend embedding field observers/liaisons in the Planning and Operations Sections to relay timely and accurate response information to the JIC organization.

(2) PIO/JIC field observers/liaisons should compare various status boards for concurrent situational information. If conflicts are noted, immediately notify the appropriate Unit Leader or Section Chief to clarify.

A job aid for the Public Information Officer can be found at https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics. The U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) provides guidance on implementing the Incident Command System (ICS) and related positions.

2310 Protocol for Access / Timing of Media Briefings

The FOSC is the sole release authority for official statements concerning federal cleanup actions. All official statements shall be approved by the FOSC.

The UC is the release authority for official statements concerning unified cleanup actions. All official statements should be approved by the UC.

The goals of all public information efforts in pollution response are to keep the community informed of potential threats to people or the environment; informed of the status of cleanup operations; and to replace rumor with facts. These goals must be met by avoiding speculation, release of inaccurate information, or other actions which could jeopardize the rights of any party involved in the spill.

The key to successful public affairs in pollution response is advance planning and rapid implementation. The PIO should develop guidance for the following:

(1) Release procedures to be followed by the public affairs personnel assigned to a response:

(a) Prepare periodic comprehensive news release updates for IC/UC approval.
(b) Respond factually to all media inquiries as they are received.
(c) Conduct media and community relations programs.

(2) Guidelines for responders when dealing with reporters on-scene:

(a) Responders should understand that they may be perceived as official spokespersons.
(b) Individuals may explain to reporters what their specific jobs are.
(c) Media questions which do not pertain to an individual's job should be referred to the PIO.

(3) Release procedures/relationships between Area Command, if established, and IC/UC:

(a) Procedures must be established to ensure that all information released pertaining to the cleanup is approved by the FOSC regardless of the geographic location of the person making the release.

(4) Coordination with other agencies.

(5) Request additional public affairs support as needed. Information concerning Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities shall be coordinated through lead administrative trustee.

2311 Press Releases

It is the policy of the MIACP committee to quickly issue a press release regarding the nature of the incident and any response efforts being initiated. The release also serves to establish the IC/UC's Public Information Officer as the response's primary media contact. Future releases and announcements should be coordinated through the Unified Command with appropriate approvals. All press releases should have sequence numbers (i.e. *Incident Name* Release #1), contact numbers for all appropriate parties, date, and time issued.

The initial press release should convey:

- If an Incident Command (Post) has been established;
- Which agencies are involved in response;
- The location, time, and additional confirmed information about the incident, to include the type of pollution and how far away the incident is from shore;
- Whether volunteers are being sought at this time;
- If volunteers are sought, who should they contact for more information; and
- Phone number and website for media inquiries.

2312 In-Person Press Releases

The PIO must decide what interview format is most appropriate: individual interviews or briefing an entire group. PIOs will report verified information only and not speculate on cause or quantities. A media advisory should be sent out in advance of the press conference to help maximize media attendance.

The following items should be considered when setting-up for a press conference:

- Work with spokespersons to agree upon key messages
- Determine venue for media conference
- Issue an advisory alerting media as to time/place
- Be sure to notify appropriate management/spokespersons

- Check on sufficient electrical outlets/accessibility
- Parking arrangements
- Identify location for individual interviews following the press conference
- Prepare media kits, if required
- Set up site - chairs, audiovisuals, etc.
- Media recording devices to document the conference or for playback to personnel who couldn't attend
- "Unified Command" logo for backdrop visual, if appropriate
- Security (not in uniform)
- Check credentials of media attending and sign in
- Request that beepers and cellular phones be turned off or silenced.
- Brief media prior to main presenters arrival
- Establish time limitations with media before main presenters arrive
- Explain that for the sake of time, reporters will be limited to one question until others have had a chance to ask their own (an exception may be clarifying follow-up questions)
- Ensure the opening remarks of presenters are brief and focused

2313 Telephone Press Conferences

The following items should be considered when setting-up for a telephone press conference:

- Work with spokespersons to agree upon key messages
- Determine time of event
- Arrange for moderated conference call
  - ✓ Ensure ample number of participant lines (for reporters), and lines for leaders (spokespersons/PIO)
  - ✓ Select password or passcode for call leaders (spokespersons/PIO) and participants (reporters)
  - ✓ Determine if you want the call to be recorded for archive purposes
  - ✓ Schedule pre-press conference call one hour earlier with call leaders (spokespersons and PIO) to go over messaging and call format
  - ✓ Have press conference call moderated by operator
  - ✓ Call participants (reporters) must have passcode/password, and identify themselves by name and news outlet. Reporters' information will be provided to call leader at end of press conference
  - ✓ Reporters to be placed on mute until end of initial presentation, at which time they may request to ask questions.
- Issue an advisory alerting media as to time of the telephone press conference;
- determine if the media advisory will include the passcode/password, or if reporters must contact the PIO for such information
- Be sure to notify appropriate management/spokespersons
- Once press conference starts, brief participants on the format and introduce spokespersons
- Ensure the opening remarks of presenters are brief and focused

2314 Town Meetings

Unified Command should give careful consideration as to whether a town meeting has value for a specific incident. The town meeting is for directly addressing concerns of members of the

community. It is important to allow them an opportunity to express those concerns. In many instances, the community is not as interested in the type of mechanical response being used to clean up the oil as they are in what's being done to resolve the problems caused by the oil. Town meetings allow for face-to-face communication between the Liaison Officer (LNO) and community members and leaders. They are intended to provide an opportunity for the community to have its concerns heard and to help educate and inform the community about the spill response efforts. They can, however, turn into media events with little value added.

Town meetings are generally of great interest to the media and they should be invited to attend. However, this is not a news conference and media representatives should be requested to cover the event rather than participate in it. The focus of attention should be on community members and their concerns. Reporters can be accommodated following the formal meeting by being provided with one-on-one interviews or other briefings. News packets should also be available for media representatives with up-to-date information and backgrounders on the spill response effort. Panelists participating in the community meeting should be apprised of the fact that reporters may request interviews following the meeting. As appropriate, assistance should be provided to the panelists in preparing for the interviews.

2315 Media Logs

A log should be maintained to track inquiries by reporters. Include basic information such as names, news organization, time of call, and information sought. Media requests that require follow up action should be highlighted and assigned to proper personnel to ensure that questions are answered in a timely manner (in consideration of deadlines). The logs will also serve as background information for new members to the JIC during shift changes.

2316 Standard Questions Asked by the Media

Experience has shown that the following questions are often asked by the media during press conferences. The answer to all of them should be addressed in the initial statement prior to opening the floor to questions.

- How much oil has spilled?
- Has it been contained?
- What was the cause?
- What time did the incident occur?
- Whose fault was it?
- What is the name and address of the responsible party?
- What is the name and address of the owner/operator?
- Who will assume responsibility for cleanup?
- What's being done to clean it up?
- Were there any injuries?
- Is there any threat to environment?
- Was the ship's captain intoxicated? (tanker incident)
- How would you classify this spill? Large? Small?
- How long will it take to cleanup?
- How much will it cost to cleanup?
- Will people who suffer losses because of the spill be reimbursed?
- How many people will be involved in the response?

- What is the flag of this vessel? What nationality is the crew?
- Will you use dispersants or in-situ burning?
- What is the trajectory of the oil? How long before it hits the shoreline?
- Are there aircraft surveillance operations ongoing? How many?
- What wildlife or marine life is being threatened?
- What kind of insurance do you have to cover this?
- What are your biggest fears?
- Is this an environmental disaster?
- How old is this vessel?
- If a tank ship, was it tanker double-hulled?
- When was it last inspected?
- Will the captain and crew be tested for drugs?
- What happens if they test positive for drugs? Will they be fired?
- Are there any other contingencies you are planning for? Is this your worst nightmare?

2320 Joint Information Center (JIC)

During a major oil spill when media activity is expected to last several days, the lead Public Information Officer (PIO) should establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate the Public Affairs activities of participating agencies and parties. The primary role of the JIC is to establish coordinated and consistent information dissemination across all facets of the response organization. The JIC provides a centralized location for multiple phone lines for incoming calls staffed by knowledgeable individuals; and ensure Territory/Commonwealth and Federal Government Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) are available to the media. The JIC also develops joint news releases under the UC, and schedules, organizes, and facilitates news conferences. It is recommended that the JIC be in the same building as the Incident Command Post (ICP), but in a room separate from other sections. PAOs need to be close to the UC and other sections for effective communication, but not so close as to disturb response operations.

Equipment needs for the JIC vary, dependent on the size and impact of the incident, and media and public interest levels. If possible, a separate “Press Room” should be established for reporters to use at spills that attract a great deal of media interest. This room may be used by reporters covering the story, and would ideally be equipped with several phone lines, electrical outlets, and a couple of desks, tables and chairs. There should be a way to display maps, status boards, and other visual aids that could be used on-camera, and a table near the door for the latest news releases, fact sheets, and advisories. If there is room for seating and a podium with PA system, the press room is a good site for all formal news conferences. This allows TV news crews to set-up cameras in advance, and reporters to do stand-ups and call-ins from an easy, central location. It is the responsibility of the JIC to monitor ongoing news for accuracy and to take corrective measures if misinformation is being reported. A list of Agency Public Affairs contacts can be found in Section 9242, Media and Agency Public Affairs Contacts.

2330 Media Contacts

When an incident occurs, it is imperative to give the public prompt, accurate information on the nature of the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. OSC’s / RPM’s and community relations personnel should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response. They should

coordinate with available public affairs/community relations resources to carry out this responsibility by establishing, as appropriate, a Joint Information Center bringing together resources from federal and state agencies and the responsible party.

During major and Offshore oil spill incidents (e.g. Deepwater Horizon), public affairs policy dictates that information provided to the media on flow rate is based only on fact and not conjecture. In the absence of factual information, public affairs policy should ensure that information providers acknowledge the uncertainty and efforts to obtain reliable information. A list of media contacts can be found in Section 9242 Media and Agency Public Affairs Contacts.

SECTION 2400

LIASON

Only one primary Liaison Officer will be assigned for each incident including incidents operating under UC and multi-jurisdictional incidents.

The Liaison Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions.

A job aid for the Liaison Officer can be found at https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics. U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) provides guidance on implementing the Incident Command System (ICS) and related positions.

Major duties of the Liaison Officer are:

- Be a contact point for Agency Representatives
- Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and Agency Representatives, including name, and contact information. Monitor check-in sheets daily to ensure that all Agency Representatives are identified.
- Assist in establishing and coordinating interagency contacts.
- Keep agencies supporting the incident aware of incident status.
- Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.
- Participate in planning meetings, provide limitations and capability of assisting agency resource.
- Coordinate response resource needs for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration activities with the On-Scene Coordinator during oil and HAZMAT response.
- Coordinate response resource needs for incident investigation activities with the On- Scene Coordinator.
- Coordinate activities of visiting dignitaries.
- Ensure that all required agency forms, reports, and documents are completed prior to demobilization.
- Brief command on agency issues and concerns.
- Have debriefing session with the Incident Commander prior to demobilization.
- Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214-CG)

During major and Offshore oil spill incidents (e.g. Deepwater Horizon), information release policy dictates that information provided to the media and other stakeholders on flow rate is based only on fact and not conjecture. In the absence of factual information, ensure that information providers acknowledge the uncertainty and efforts to obtain reliable information.

2410 Investigators

While many if not all spills and releases are marine casualties over which the Coast Guard has jurisdiction under Title 46 Code of Federal Regulations part 4, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) often investigates accidents resulting in large oil or hazardous substance discharges. Accordingly, relationships between investigators will be governed by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Coast Guard and the NTSB, as well as side-bar agreements on investigation between state and local investigators. The FOSC will normally group the investigation as a separate entity from the response through the Liaison Officer. The Liaison will normally appoint an assistant solely to handle the investigators during a large response or complex investigation; this assistant should immediately contact the Coast Guard's Office of Investigation and Analysis in Washington DC through the Coast Guard chain of

command to discuss the details of the investigation/response relationship in the particular case at hand.

2420 Federal / Territory / Commonwealth Trustees

Trustee means an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by the OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA or section 1006 of the OPA.

Upon notification or discovery of injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of use of, natural resources, or the potential for such, resulting from a discharge of oil, the trustees, pursuant to section 1006 of the OPA, are to take the following actions:

- In accordance with OPA section 1006(c), determine the need for assessment of natural resource damages, collect data necessary for a potential damage assessment, and, where appropriate, assess damages to natural resources under their trusteeship; and
- As appropriate, and subject to the public participation requirements of OPA section 1006(c), develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent, of the natural resources under their trusteeship.

When circumstances permit, the FOSC shall share the use of federal response resources (including but not limited to aircraft, vessels, and booms to contain and remove discharged oil) with the trustees, providing trustee activities do not interfere with response actions. The lead administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient communication between the FOSC and the other trustees during response operations and is responsible for applying to the FOSC for non-monetary federal response resources on behalf of all trustees. The lead administrative trustee is also responsible for applying to the NPFC for funding for initiation of damage assessment for injuries to natural resources.

2421 Federal Trustees

In U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's COTP zone, the Federal Trustees include:

(a) Department of Commerce:

- NOAA – National Marine Fisheries Service

(b) Department of Defense:

- Joint Region Marianas
- Navy Base Guam
- Anderson Air Force Base

(c) Department of Interior:

- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2422 Guam Trustees

Reserved for MIACP Committee development

2423 CNMI Trustees

Reserved for MIACP Committee Development

2430 Agency Representatives

For incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, an agency or jurisdiction will send a representative to assist with coordination efforts. An Agency Representative is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident.

Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer or to the Incident Commander in the absence of the Liaison Officer.

2440 Stakeholders

A Stakeholder is a group or organization that has a vested interest in a specific area that may be affected by a pollution incident. Many of these groups are government agencies that are responsible for the management and the upkeep of a specific area but are not the designated trustee. See Section 9240 Stakeholders for a listing of stakeholder contact information.

2441 Environmental

Reserved for MIACP Committee Development

2442 Economic

Reserved for MIACP Committee Development

2443 Political

Reserved for MIACP Committee Development

SECTION 2500

RESERVED

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RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

SECTION 3000

OPERATIONS

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SECTION 3000

OPERATIONS

3000 OPERATIONS SECTION

The Operations Section is responsible for directing tactical actions to meet incident objectives. See Chapter 7 of the Incident Management Handbook COMDTPUB P3120.17B and Operation Section Chief Job Aid located at (https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics) for duties and responsibilities.

In general, the following response priorities will be followed:

- Protect human life and health.
- Minimize ecological impacts.
- Minimize economic and public impacts.

SECTION 3100

OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION

3100 Operations Section Organization

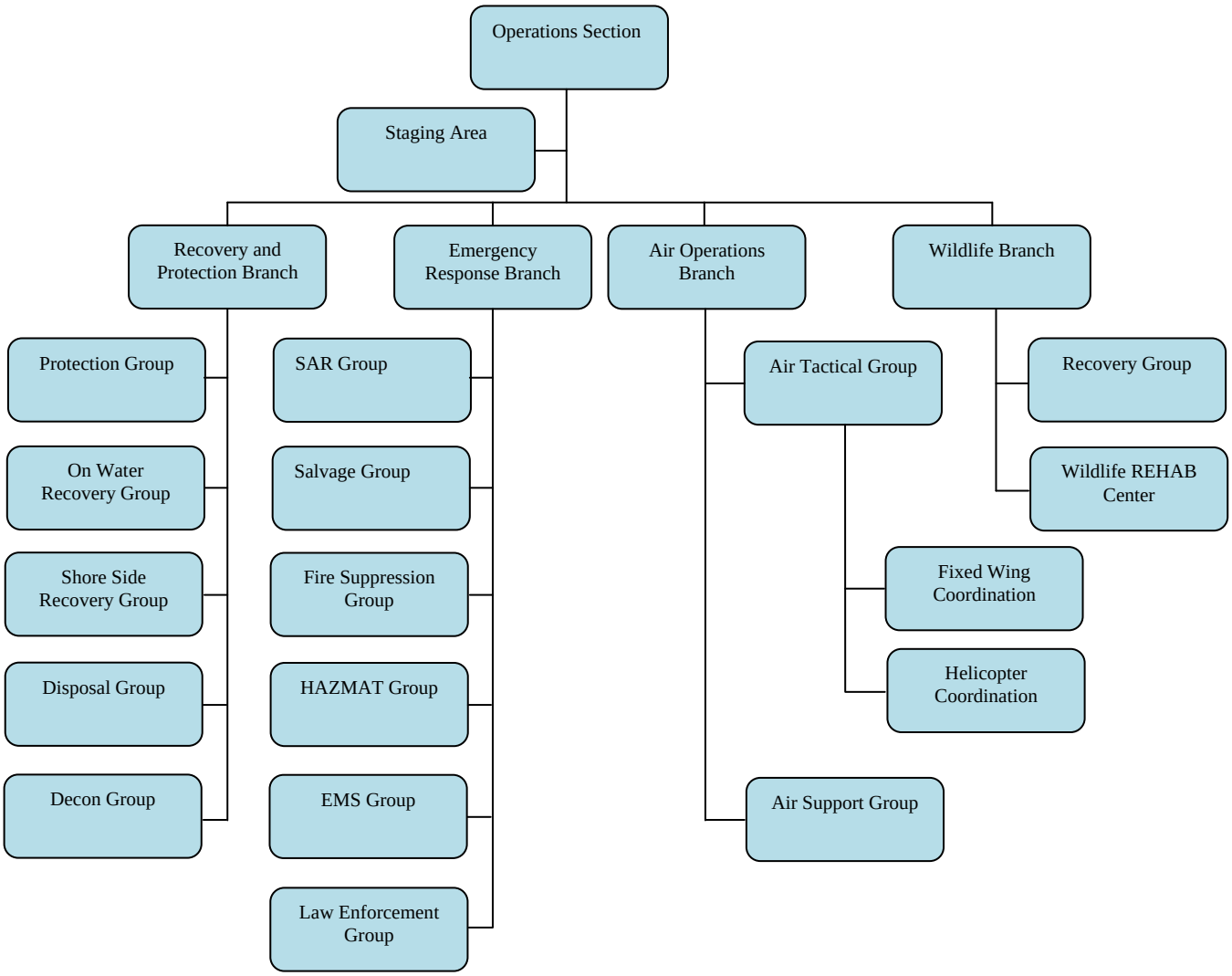

Figure 3100-1 Operations Section Organization

The Operations Section is responsible for all field activities directly applicable to the primary mission. The section also directs the preparation of unit operational plans, requests or releases resources makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary and reports such to the Incident Commander (IC/UC). The Operations Section is comprised of the Recovery and Protection Branch, Emergency Response Branch, Air Operations Branch, and Wildlife Branch, each with subordinate units. The IC/UC will determine the need for a separate Operations Section at an incident or event. Until Operations is established as a separate Section, the IC/UC will have direct control of tactical resources. See Appendices 9100 Required Emergency Notifications and 9200 Personnel and Services Directory for response resources and additional information including Geographic Response Plans and Chemical Countermeasures.

SECTION 3100

OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The Operations Section is organized as follows:

- Staging Area Manager. Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.
- Recovery and Protection Branch. This branch is responsible for the deployment of equipment, the recovery of pollutants from the environment.
  - Protection Group. This group is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of equipment deployed to prevent areas from becoming contaminated.
  - On-Water Recovery Group. This group is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of equipment deployed in the On-Water environment.
  - Shoreside Recovery Group. This group is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of equipment deployed in the shoreside environment.
  - Disposal Group. This group is responsible for the removal and final disposition of materials collected and contaminated during the incident.
  - Decontamination (DECON) Group. This group is responsible for the cleaning of equipment contaminated during the incident.
- Emergency Response Branch. This branch is responsible for responding to the emergent issues that occur during the incident.
  - Search and Rescue (SAR) Group. This group is responsible for search and rescue operations that occur during the incident.
  - Salvage Group. This group is responsible for salvage and recovery operations that occur during the incident.
  - Fire Suppression Group. This group is responsible for the fighting of fires that occur during the incident.
  - Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Group. This group is responsible for coordinating the response to Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) and Substances (HAZSUB) during the incident.
  - Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Group. This group is responsible for the recovery and evacuation of persons affected by the incident.
  - Law Enforcement Group. This group is responsible for the law enforcement support needed during the incident.
- Air Operations Branch. When activated, the Air Operations Branch is responsible for managing all air operations at an incident. This includes both tactical and logistical operations. Prior to activation, management of aircraft operations is the responsibility of the Operations Section Chief.
  - Air Tactical Group. This group is responsible for coordinating the airborne tactical operations of fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft operating on an incident.
    - Helicopter Coordinator. This person is responsible for the coordinating the actions of rotary-wing aircraft assigned to the incident.
    - Fixed Wing Coordinator. This person is responsible for the coordinating the actions of fixed wing aircraft assigned to the incident.
  - Air Support Group. This group provides logistical support for all aircraft assigned to an incident.
- Wildlife Branch
  - Wildlife Recovery Group. This group is responsible for the rescue and transport of animals trapped by the incident and their transport to the rehabilitation center.

- Wildlife Rehabilitation Center. This is where animals trapped by the incident are taken for treatment and recovery.

3110 Operations Section Chief

The Operation Section Chief is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Section Chief activates, supervises and directs elements in accordance with the IAP and the Site Safety Plan. In addition, the Operations Section Chief directs the preparation of unit operational plans, requests and releases resources makes changes to the IAP as necessary and reports to the Incident Commander.

Other Operations Section Chief responsibilities include:

- Implement and manage the Operations Section branches, divisions, and groups needed to proactively accomplish Operations Section actions.
- Assist the Planning Section in defining strategic response goals and tactical operational objectives detailed in the Incident Action Plan.
- Develop detailed mission assignments, sortie schedules, duty lists, and operational assignments to accomplish the strategic response goals and tactical operational objectives.
- Identify additional response resources required or recommend the release of resources to the Unified Command.
- Evaluate and report on response counter measure efficiency.

3120 Operations Section Preliminary Objectives

3120.1 0-4 Hours (Initial Response / Emergency Phase)

- Confirm the spill and determine if the pollution source can be secured and direct operations to secure.
- Confirm all necessary emergency notifications have been made (State Warning Point, USCG Sector Guam Command Center, Area Committee, and Territories as applicable (see Section 9100 Notifications for contact info).
- Assess the situation, using ICS 201, including any grounding, firefighting, salvage or additional problems. Determine immediate objectives, priorities, and strategies.
- Request Emergency Medical Services assistance as necessary.
- Coordinate with the Qualified Individual / Responsible Party response team.
- Conduct Hazardous Materials situation assessment including site surveys and air monitoring. Analyze any HAZMAT problems detected.
- Institute Operational Risk Management (ORM) in accordance with Section 9000 of this plan for all personnel involved in the response, including civilian OSRO personnel.
- Deploy field response teams as soon as possible. Activate special teams as necessary.
- Deploy containment boom as close to the source as reasonably possible.
- Estimate current, tide, and weather effects on the situation and product movement.
- Identify high-priority areas for early protection and select appropriate response strategies (see Section 3200 Recovery and Protection Branch of this plan).
- If salvage, lightering, or dewatering operations will be required, provide tasking to those on scene and to support personnel ashore. Provide tasking to divers as necessary.

- Request marine inspector / surveyor for vessel incident.
- Identify potential staging areas as soon as possible and sites for immediate pre-cleaning, and assign personnel.
- Continuously order personnel and equipment required for initial response as the needed. Do not wait to submit an organized or forward-projected estimate for the next operational period. Keep track of all call-ups using ICS 201.
- Direct the delivery and deployment of the first equipment to arrive on-scene.
- Establish well-qualified on-scene supervisors.
- Activate Oil Spill Recovery Vessels and D14 (drm) Equipment Specialist for VOSS support as necessary (see Section 9100 Notifications for contact info). (Consider use of USCGC Sequoia as potential vessel of opportunity)
- Contact USCG/State officials to commence drug and alcohol testing (in conjunction with marine investigators and other investigators).
- Monitor personnel for signs of exhaustion and need for relief/replacement at the 4 hour mark.

3120.2 4-24 Hours (First Operational Period)

- Transition from “emergency phase” driven response posture to a “pre-planned operation” response posture.
- Continue primary containment activities.
- Identify safety hazards that may be present and report observations to the Safety Officer.
- Continue gathering information on the extent of the spill and assist the Planning Section with situation and resource information.
- Arrange for initial over-flight with appropriate observers / Situation Unit Leader.
- Consider IR camera and a video link to help tailor the response effort.
- Determine organization and staffing for the Operations Section.
- Obtain response objectives and priorities from Incident Commander / Unified Command.
- Estimate personnel and equipment required for objectives/priorities; adjust resources ordered as needed.
- Consider dispatching liaison assistants to involved Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs).
- Commence Incident Planning Process “P” with Planning Section Chief to develop response tactics for the Incident Action Plan.
- Review trajectory models from Environmental Unit/SSC, identify future impacted areas and deploy protective measures (boom, pre-treatment (if approved), etc.).
- Conduct oil recovery operations as able.
- Initiate incident documentation. Identify and document the discharge source, responsible party, and preserve this information for the document unit and finance/administration section.
- Establish a restricted airspace, as needed.
- Review results of over-flight with Unified Command and determine future air operations needs with the Planning Section Chief.

3120.3 24-48 Hours (Second Operational Period)

- Continue to assist Planning Section with information gathering and documentation.
- Continue Incident Planning Process "P" with the Planning Section to maintain the Incident Action Plan per op-period.
- Assist Environmental Unit Leader with data collection and evaluation of options to use alternative countermeasures such as dispersants or in-situ burning.
- Continuously monitor resource allocation to ensure that the most effective use is being made of personnel and equipment.
- Execute the completion and delivery of the following federal and territory forms:
  - Notice of Federal Interest;
  - Letter of Designation of Source;
  - Administrative Order (as needed); and
  - Letter of Federal Assumption (as needed).

3130 Scalability of the Operations Section

The Operations Section will naturally evolve based on the needs of the incident. The following Modular Development list illustrates a typical method of expanding the Incident Organization at an oil spill incident. This list is not meant to be restrictive, nor imply that this is the only way to build an ICS organizational structure from an initial response to a multi-branch organization. Refer to Incident Management Handbook COMDTPUB P3120.17B located at (https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics) for incident specific example organizations.

Initial Response Organization - Initial Response resources are managed by the IC who will handle all Command and General Staff responsibilities until a unified command is established.

Reinforced Response Organization - The UC has established a Protection Group and a Recovery Group to manage on-water activities and a shoreline division to manage land-based resources. A Safety Officer and Information Officer have been assigned.

Multi-Division/Group Organization - The UC has assigned all Command Staff positions and established a number of Divisions and Groups as well as an Operations Section Chief and Planning Section Chief. Some Logistic Units are established.

Multi-Branch Organization -The UC has established all Command and General Staff positions and has established four branches.

3140 Operational Risk Management (ORM)

Human error causes a significant number of mishaps every year that result in the loss of personnel, cutters, boats, aircraft, and equipment. Faulty risk management decisions place our personnel at greater risk than necessary. After four major marine casualties between 1991 and 1993, including the capsizing and sinking of the F/V SEA KING, the National Transportation Safety Board issued two recommendations documenting the need for Coast Guard risk assessment training.

The application of Operational Risk Management (ORM) is not limited to Coast Guard operations as the Coast Guard usually defines them. All response missions and daily activities require decisions managing risk. In ORM "operational" refers not solely to a rated person or operator, but includes any response personnel who contribute to the overall goal of safe and effective clean up. All organizational levels contribute either directly or indirectly to operational

mission success. Therefore, ORM's target audience includes all those involved in operations, maintenance, and support activities.

Traditional risk management practices assert risk is "bad". In reality, that may not be so. Taking calculated risk is essential for an organization to grow and capitalize on its capabilities. ORM's aim is to increase mission success while reducing the risk to personnel, resources, and the environment to a level acceptable for a particular response in a given situation. Responders should identify risk using the same disciplined, organized, logical thought processes that govern all other aspects of response operations. ORM provides the framework to minimize risk, show concern for colleagues, and maximize the unit's mission capabilities, helping to achieve the Unified Command's direction. Additional benefits include safeguarding our responders' health and welfare and conserving vital resources and support equipment.

3141 Risk Terminology

Responders need to understand terms clearly and communicate risk effectively in order to use the ORM process. Understandably, each facility and activity will differ in how it interprets risk assessment and risk management results due to unique mission differences and its members' varying degrees of knowledge, skill, experience, and maturity. All personnel shall use the common key terms when communicating risk across program and activity lines.

Operational Risk Management (ORM): A continuous, systematic process of identifying and controlling risks in all activities according to a set of pre-conceived parameters by applying appropriate management policies and procedures. This process includes detecting hazards, assessing risks, and implementing and monitoring risk controls to support effective, risk-based decision-making.

Risk: The chance of personal injury or property damage or loss, determined by combining the results of individual evaluations of specific elements that contribute to the majority of risk concerns. Risk generally is a function of severity and probability. The models in this plan, however, single out exposure as a third risk factor.

Severity: An event's potential consequences in terms of degree of damage, injury, or impact on a mission.

Probability: The likelihood an individual event will occur.

Exposure: The amount of time, number of cycles, number of people involved, and/or amount of equipment involved in a given event, expressed in time, proximity, volume, or repetition.

Mishap: An unplanned single or series of events causing death, injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property.

Hazard: Any real or potential condition that can endanger a mission; cause personal injury, illness, or death; or damage equipment or property.

Risk Assessment: The systematic process of evaluating various risk levels for specific hazards identified with a particular task or operation. Various models are available to complete this step in the ORM process.

Risk Rating Scale: A scale of specific risk degrees, determined during the ORM process's risk assessment step. Various responder communities and activities should use the safety industry's

standard terms low, medium, and high when discussing risk across program lines. However, each community will define low, medium, and high risk in terms meaningful to its own personnel.

3142 Operational Risk Management Principles

Accept No Unnecessary Risk: All response operations and daily routines entail risk. Unnecessary risk conveys no commensurate benefit to safety of a mission. The most logical courses of action for accomplishing a response are those meeting all response requirements while exposing personnel and resources to the lowest possible risk. ORM provides tools to determine which risk or what degree of risk is unnecessary.

Accept Necessary Risk When Benefits Outweigh Costs: Compare all identified benefits to all identified costs. The process of weighing risks against opportunities and benefits helps to maximize unit capability. Even high-risk endeavors may be undertaken when decision-makers clearly acknowledge the sum of the benefits exceeds the sum of the costs. Balancing costs and benefits may be a subjective process open to interpretation. Ultimately, the appropriate decision authority may have to determine the balance.

Make Risk Decisions at the Appropriate Level: Depending on the situation, anyone can make a risk decision. However, the appropriate level to make those decisions is that which most effectively allocates the resources to reduce the risk, eliminate the hazard, and implement controls. Supervisors at all levels must ensure subordinates are aware of their own limitations and when subordinates must refer a decision to a higher level.

ORM is Just as Critical in Executing as in Planning: While ORM is critically important in operational planning stages; risk can change dramatically during an actual mission. Therefore, supervisors and senior leadership should remain flexible and integrate ORM in executing tasks as much as in planning for operations.

3143 Quantitative G-A-R Risk Evaluation Process

We can address more general risk concerns, such as those involving planning operations or reassessing risks, as milestones within our plans are met by using the **Green-Amber-Red (GAR)** model. A survey of response personnel identified the following elements as contributing to the majority of risk in their operations:

(1) Supervision,
(2) Planning,
(3) Crew selection,
(4) Crew fitness,
(5) Environment, and
(6) Event or evolution complexity.

The GAR model incorporates these elements, further defined below:

Supervision: Supervisory control should consider how qualified a supervisor is and whether he or she actually is supervising. Even if a person is qualified to perform a task, supervision further minimizes risk. The higher the risk, the more a supervisor should focus on observing and checking. A supervisor actively involved in a task (doing something) can be distracted easily and probably is not an effective safety observer in moderate to high-risk conditions.

Planning: Preparation and planning should consider how much information is available, how clear it is, and how much time is available to plan an evolution or evaluate the situation.

Crew Selection: Crew selection should consider the experience of the persons performing the specific task or evolution. If individuals are replaced during the evolution, assess the new team members' experience.

Crew Fitness: Crew fitness should judge the team members' physical and mental state; generally, a function of how much rest they have had. Quality of rest should consider how a platform rides and its habitability, potential sleep length, and any interruptions. Fatigue normally becomes a factor after 18 hours without rest; however, lack of quality sleep builds a deficit that worsens the effects of fatigue.

Environment: Environment should consider all factors affecting personnel, unit, or resource performance, including time of day, lighting, atmospheric and oceanic conditions, chemical hazards, and proximity to other external and geographic hazards and barriers, among other factors.

Event or Evolution Complexity: Event or evolution complexity considers both the time and resources required to conduct an evolution. Generally, the longer the exposure to a hazard, the greater the risks involved. However, each circumstance is unique. For example, more iterations of an evolution can increase the opportunity for a loss to occur, but on the positive side, may improve the proficiency of the team conducting the evolution, depending on the team's experience, thus possibly decreasing the chance of error. Other factors to consider in this element include how long the environmental conditions will remain stable and the precision and level of coordination needed to conduct the evolution.

Calculating Risk: To compute the total degree of risk for each hazard, assign a risk code of 0 for no risk through 10 for maximum risk to each of the six elements to obtain an estimate of the risk. Add the risk scores to come up with a total risk score for each hazard. If the total risk value falls in the **(G)reen** zone (1-23), the risk is rated low. A value in the **(A)mber** zone (24-44) indicates moderate risk; consider adopting procedures to minimize it. If the total value falls in the **(R)ed** zone (45-60), implement measures to reduce the risk before starting the event or evolution. The GAR model is good for a gross assessment of operational risk. If the degree of risk appears unduly high for one or more of the elements above, perform a second assessment using the SPE model for each element of concern, since the SPE model is more specific. As with the SPE model, rank-order all hazards assessed in the GAR model from the highest to the lowest risk to target areas of greatest concern first.

Risk Ratings: The ability to assign numerical values or color codes to risk elements in GAR model is not the most important part of risk assessment. What is critical in this ORM step is team discussion to understand the risks and how the team will manage them. Different Coast Guard operational communities have adopted the GAR model, but may interpret green, amber, and red differently for their own missions and operators. For example, law enforcement personnel may define a "green" risk level a bit higher than personnel involved in recreational boating safety.

Understanding these differences will improve communications among communities. However, a low/medium/high scale is generally understood throughout the Coast Guard and is the safety industry's widely used standard. Therefore, discussions of risk among various Coast Guard activities will use the terms low, medium, and high, but each operational community will define those terms meaningfully for its own operators.

SECTION 3200

RECOVERY AND PROTECTION

3200 Recovery and Protection

3201 Recovery and Protection Branch

The Recovery and Protection Branch is responsible for overseeing and implementing the protection, containment and clean-up activities established in the IAP. Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

General strategies for response to oil spills in the Mariana Islands are identified in this section. The following response priorities will follow PEPE:

1. Protect People (human life and health);
2. Protect Environment (minimize ecological impacts);
3. Protect Property (minimize public impacts);
4. Protect Economy (minimize economic impacts)

Due to the large amount of environmentally sensitive wetlands and the abundance of endangered and threatened fauna and flora that are common to this area, the best strategy for pollution response is prevention. Should a significant spill occur in the area covered by this plan, there will almost certainly be significant environmental damage.

In the event of a spill, the fundamental protection strategy will utilize barrier boom across the mouths of creeks that lead back into marshes areas, tidal flats and mangrove swamps. This strategy, if employed correctly, will protect the maximum of environmentally sensitive areas with a minimum amount of boom.

The probability of success for boom protection strategies is dependent upon wind and current. Wind waves can be expected. The speed of response will determine the amount of damage to environmentally sensitive areas. Due to the amount of boom required, it is not feasible to protect all areas during a significant spill.

Numerous environmentally sensitive areas place a high priority on rapid collection of oil. Several collection points have been identified in the Sector Guam area. The majority of locations are suitable for vacuum truck/skimmer units. this area has vacuum trucks and a few skimmers.

3202 Shoreline Types

Environmental Sensitivity indices list 10 types of shorelines. For response purposes, this plan has grouped these 10 types into three categories.

Note: Parks, refuges and reserves for natural resource conservation and management have not been included. This is because the habitat types designated in the following sections above provide more effective and detailed delineation.

Shoreline cleanup will be conducted in accordance with shoreline sensitivity classification as outlined in the following sections.

3202.1 High Sensitivity: Class A Ecosystem / Shoreline Types – High Priority

This section outlines critical operations information about Class A Ecosystem / Shoreline Types in the Mariana Islands. Class A Ecosystem / Shorelines include:

- Rare species and their critical habitats (some seasonal)
- Breeding, nesting, spawning areas (some seasonal)
- Coral Reefs, shallow (<3 meters deep)
- Salt Marsh and Mangrove Swamp
- Freshwater Marshes and Swamps
- Inlets, tidal creeks, passes which would convey oil to high priority habitats/areas
- Vegetated River Banks
- Sea grass beds, shallow (<l meter deep)
- Shellfish Harvesting Areas
- Hard "live" bottom, shallow (<1 meter deep)
- Human health and safety
- Public utilities water intakes
- Archeological sites

The water intakes are identified on the various sensitivity maps. When a spill occurs that may result in the contamination of the intakes, the appropriate facility owner/operator shall be notified.

3202.11 Coral Reefs

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Most quantities of oil, typical cargoes to Sector Guam AOR, should remain near the surface of the water with little or no immediate danger to deeper water colonies. Depth of water is a critical component to exposure.
- Corals that are spawning at the time of an oil spill however, can be damaged because the eggs and sperm, which are released into the water at very precise times, remain at shallow water depths for various times before they settle. Thus, in addition to compromising water quality, oil pollution can disrupt the long-term viability and reproductive success of corals, rendering them more vulnerable to other types of disturbances. Timing of a spill is also a critical component to exposure.
- Excessive silting in shallower water may occur due to heavy response boat traffic causing potential suffocation of polyps.
- Excessive damage can occur from multiple booming anchors in vicinity of coral colonies.

Recommendations during spill response:

- While coating of oil upon any part of a coral will kill the affected area, physical cleaning will induce additional damage due to the fragile nature of the species and therefore is not advised.
- Protective and diversion booming may be the best option to prevent potential oiling.
- Consult with NOAA SSC and / or Environmental Unit for incident specific strategies and tactics.

3202.12 Salt Marsh and Mangrove Swamp

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Vegetation would become coated by oil, heavy oil may cause smothering;
- Persistence may be long term because of difficulty in cleaning;
- Water-soluble toxic fractions of oil may penetrate sediments;
- High degree of biologic stress to mangroves, contamination of food chain.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Generally cleaning is not recommended, and may cause additional physical damage to the marsh. Consult with Environmental Unit regarding high volume flushing.

3202.13 Sea Grass Beds

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Greatest impacts occur on seagrasses that are intertidal, where the oil comes in direct contact with exposed blades.
- Oil readily adheres to exposed blades, particularly when the oil is heavy or weathered.
- Unless the sediments are also oiled, any oiled blades are quickly defoliated and the plants have the capacity to grow new leaves (the leaves grow from a relatively protected meristem). Recovery can occur with 6-12 months.
- Plant mortality has been observed at spills when the sediments were contaminated by oil, although such incidents have been rare.
- The most sensitive component of the seagrass ecosystem is the epiphytic community and juvenile organisms using the grass beds as a nursery. These species and life stages can be highly sensitive to both the water-soluble and insoluble fractions of oil.
- The plants can uptake hydrocarbons from the water column and sediments, potentially lowering their tolerances to other stresses.

Recommended Response Activities:

- Where possible, oil should be prevented from entering shallow, sheltered areas where sea grass beds occur. Highest priority should be those beds which are known to provide nursery areas for commercially important species.
- Little can be done to protect seagrass beds along exposed sections of shoreline.
- Extreme care should be taken not to disturb the sediments during cleanup operations in the vicinity of seagrasses, which could result in total loss of the seagrass bed.
- Cleanup efforts onshore should not result in the deposition of oiled sediments in the beds, e.g., from water flushing of intertidal substrates.
- Oiled wrack on adjacent beaches should be removed quickly, to prevent re-entry of oiled detritus into the nearshore environment.
- Removal of oiled blades should only be considered when it can be demonstrated that special species (such as endangered turtles) are at significant risk of injury from contact or grazing on the blades.
- Otherwise, the best strategy for oiled blades is to allow natural recovery; the oiled blades are sloughed off within days to weeks.

3202.14 Turtle Nesting Areas

Predicted Oil Impact:

- The greatest threat of oil spills on land is the toxic effects of direct contamination of eggs in the nest. However, it should be noted that, because the eggs are laid above the high-tide line, direct oiling is unlikely when it occurs during nesting.
- The number of unhatched eggs is much higher when fresh crude oil is on the sand surface during the last half to quarter of the incubation period. This effect is thought to be due to displacement of oxygen by the lighter oil fractions when the rate of oxygen consumption is at its peak.
- Many weathered crude oils are less toxic to turtle eggs than fresh crude oils.
- Hatchling morphology is affected by the amount of oil and time of oiling. Weights are lower and sizes are smaller when the eggs are exposed to a light dosage of oil mixed in the sand.
- Young turtles exposed to oil in water in tests have demonstrated disturbed diving and respiratory patterns, decreased blood glucose levels, reddening and sloughing off of the skin, and dysfunction of the salt glands.
- Turtles feed on floating objects, therefore they are susceptible to ingestion of tarballs and coating of oil on their flippers and in their mouths.

Recommended Response Activity

- Removal of eggs from nests along beaches under immediate threat of oiling is seldom an option because the eggs should not be moved after 24 hours post-laying. The yolks and embryos settle to one side within 48 hours, thus any movement after that period usually results in decreased viability.
- Only experienced or trained personnel should attempt to move threatened eggs.
- Nesting beaches should receive highest priority for cleanup if they are oiled prior to the nesting period.
- Rapid removal of oil from a beach with active nests may be attempted, particularly if the oil has not reached the nest sites.
- If hatchlings emerge while oil is coming onshore and slicks are still in nearshore waters, hatchlings should be captured and released in clean waters.
- Hatchlings usually emerge during night hours, so nests should be monitored to intercept hatchlings before they swim into contaminated waters.
- Cleanup activities on nesting beaches should be monitored by experienced personnel so that the nests are not physically disturbed.

3202.15 Shellfish Harvesting Areas

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Most oyster reefs are inter-tidal and would be coated with oil during ebb tides.
- Oysters are in danger of smothering from silting of sediments suspended in the water column.
- Large economic losses predicted if oiling occurs in shellfish harvesting areas.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Do not use clean-up methods that stir up bottom sediments or mechanically damage oyster reefs.
- Consult with Environmental Unit regarding natural cleaning, low/medium volume flushing or low pressure cold wash.

3202.2 Moderate Sensitivity: Class B Shoreline Types – Moderate Priority

This section outlines critical operations information for Class B Shoreline Types in the Mariana Islands. Class B Shorelines include:

- Coral Reefs, deeper (>3 meters deep)
- Sea grass, deeper (>1 meter deep)
- Hard "live" bottom, deeper (>1 meter deep)
- Rocky shores
- Fine Sand Beaches
- Coarse/Mixed Sand Beaches, Gravel Beaches, Spoil Sites, Rip Rap, and Fill Sites
- Tidal flats (sand/mud; no vegetation)
- All other natural shores (including sand beaches) within conservation areas

3202.21 Fine Sand Beaches

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Large oil accumulations would cover entire active beach face.
- Light oil accumulations would be deposited as oily swashes along the upper intertidal zone.
- Oil would accumulate in any wrack that may be present.
- Penetration of oil into the beach can be up to 10 cm; burial would be minimal.
- Asphalt pavements can form under heavy accumulations; pavements change the nature and stability of the substrate and thus its biological utilization.
- Shorebirds resting/feeding on these beaches may be oiled.
- Biological effects include temporary declines in beach organisms, which may also affect feeding shorebirds.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Fine-grained sand beaches are the easiest beach type to clean.
- Cleanup should concentrate on removal of oil and oiled wrack.
- Sand removal should be minimized to avoid erosional problems; sediment removal activities should commence only after all the oil has come ashore.
- Manual cleanup, rather than use of road graders and front-end loaders, is advised to minimize volume of sand removed and prevent grinding the oil deeper, depending on the size of the oiled area.
- Techniques which wash oiled sand into the lower intertidal and subtidal should be avoided. Care should be taken to prevent mechanical mixing of oil deeper into sediments.

3202.22 Coarse/Mixed Sand Beaches, Spoil Sites, Rip Rap, and Fill Sites

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil may penetrate deeply into sediments on coarse sand beach, with toxic effects primarily on epifaunal amphipods.
- Little penetration of oil into fill.
- Oil will penetrate between boulders of rip rap, causing lethal effects on resident flora and fauna.
- Toxic effects on invertebrates in any of these shoreline types will have detrimental effects on grazing shorebirds.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- On coarse or mixed grain beaches, minimize sand removal. Manual cleanup is most effective.
- Avoid excessive removal of sediment from fill, use manual cleanup or low pressure spray.
- Remove oiled debris from rip rap, consider spraying, and/or replacement of heavily oiled rip rap to prevent chronic leaching.

3202.23 Tidal Flats

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil would not be expected to penetrate water saturated sediments, but may coat the surface layer on an ebb tide.
- Biological damage may be severe with significant impact from smothering.
- Persistence may be long term in sheltered flats.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Deployment of sorbents from shallow-draft boats.
- Careful removal of oiled wrack.
- Mechanical damage from walking on flats can be severe.

3202.3 Low Sensitivity: Class C Shoreline Types – Low Priority

This section outlines critical operations information about Class C Shoreline Types in the Mariana Islands. Class C Shorelines include:

- Seawalls Industrial facilities and Piers
- Rocky Platforms
- Man-made canal systems (w/o riprap shoreline)
- Sand beaches (not included in above habitats)
- Storm water drains
- Developed and agricultural lands

3202.31 Sea Walls and Piers

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil may percolate between joints of wooden or stone structures.
- Some biota would be damaged; other species would exhibit greater tolerance.
- Persistence of oil would be dependent upon exposure to high-energy waves and currents.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- High-pressure washing to prevent chronic leaching.

3202.32 Rocky Platforms

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oiled wrack and/or heavy oils may accumulate in depressions along rocks, slowing natural cleaning.
- Amphipods and isopods are relatively tolerant of toxic effects of oil, however, thermal absorbance capacity or rock surface may be increased.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Removal of oiled wrack.
- High-pressure spray may be effective where plants and animals are not attached.
- Natural cleaning in high-energy areas.

3203 NOAA Shoreline Countermeasures Manual

The following strategies and matrices in this section are drawn from the NOAA Shoreline Countermeasures Manual for Tropical Coastal Environments:

(http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/shoreline_countermeasures_tropical.pdf).

The Environmental Sensitivity indexes in that manual list 10 types of shorelines and utilizes a Shoreline Countermeasure Matrix to indicate RECOMMENDED, FEASIBLE, CONDITIONAL and NOT RECOMMENDED shoreline countermeasures for oil spill response to different types of oil. The Matrix contains countermeasures for the following types of oils:

- Very Light Oils (Jet fuels, Gasoline)
- Light Oils (Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes)
- Medium Oils (Most Crude Oils)
- Heavy Oils (Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 fuel, Bunker C)

Disclaimer: These countermeasure matrixes are only a general guide for removal of oil from shoreline substrates. They must be used in conjunction with the Shoreline Countermeasures Manual plus field observations and scientific advice. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein).

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the state OSC operating with the FOSC's authorization has the responsibility for and authority to determine which countermeasure(s) are appropriate for the various situations encountered.

Selection of countermeasures is based on the degree of oil contamination, the shoreline type, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup countermeasures.

3203.1 Offshore Countermeasures Matrix

Countermeasures		Harbors				Nearshore				Open Sea			
Day 1		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Natural Processes		R	R			R	R	F		R	R	F	
Sorbent Recovery		F	R	R	R		R	R	R				
Skimmers	Weir	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
	Oleophilic		R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
	Vacuum	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
Booming		F	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F
Dispersant Application ❖♦							C	C	C		C	C	C
In-Situ Burning ❖♦							C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Day 2 and 3		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Natural Processes		R	R			R	R	F		R	R	F	
Sorbent Recovery		F	R	R	R		R	R	R				
Skimmers	Weir	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
	Oleophilic		R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
	Vacuum	F	R	R	R		R	R	R	F		F	F
Booming		C	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F
Dispersant Application ❖♦							C	C	C		C	C	C
In-Situ Burning ❖♦						C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Day 4		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Natural Processes		R	R			R	R	F		R	R	F	
Sorbent Recovery		F	R	R	R		R	F	F				
Skimmers	Weir	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
	Oleophilic		R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
	Vacuum	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R
Booming		C	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F
Dispersant Application ❖♦													
In-Situ Burning ❖♦													

Oil Type Codes

1. Very Light Oils (Gasoline, Jet Fuel)
2. Light Oils (Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes)
3. Medium Oils (Most Crude Oils)
4. Heavy Oils (Heavy Crudes, No. 6 Fuel Oil, Bunker)

Countermeasures Codes

R -- Recommended - may be preferred alternative.
F -- Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative.
C -- Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment.

If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended

Special Codes

❖ -- Dispersant and *In-Situ* Burning Operations require ORRT Approval.
♦ -- May require Territory Approval.
⭘ -- Cutting will depend on time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.

3203.2 Very Light Oils Countermeasures Matrix

- Includes: Jet fuels, Gasoline, typical type 1
- Highly volatile (should evaporate within 1-2 days
- High concentration of toxic (soluble) components
- Result: Localized, severe impacts to water column and inter-tidal resources
- Duration of impact is a function of the resources recovery rate
- No dispersion necessary
- No cleanup necessary

1 Exposed rocky shores sea-cliffs and hard man-made structures (seawalls/piers)	6 Boulder/gravel beaches and rip-rap structures
2 Exposed wave-cut platforms	7 Exposed tidal/reef flats
3 Fine-grained sand beaches	8 Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats
4 Coarse-grained sand beaches	9 Sheltered tidal flats
5 Mixed sand and gravel (or shell/coral) beaches	10 Wetlands, marshes, mangroves

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
No Action	R	R	R	R	R	R				
Manual Removal										
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Debris Removal	R	R	R	R	R	C	R	F	F	C
Trenching ♦										
Sediment Removal ♦			C	C	C					
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ♦					C					
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)						F		F	F	F
Washing (<50PSI)					F	C		F	C	C
Washing (<100PSI)	C							C		
Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pres								C		
Hot Water Washing/High Pres	C									
Slurry Sand Blasting										
Vacuum										
Sediment Reworking			C	C	C					
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement										
Cutting Vegetation ⭘♦									C	C
Chemical Treatment										
Oil Stabilization with Elastomers❖♦										
Protection of Beaches❖♦										
Cleaning of Beaches❖♦										
In situ Burning of Shorelines❖♦										
Nutrient Enhancement❖♦				C	C					
Microbial Addition❖♦										

Countermeasures Codes
R -- Recommended - may be preferred alternative.
F -- Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative.
C -- Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment.
If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended

Special Codes
❖ -- Dispersant and *In-Situ* Burning Operations require ORRT Approval.
♦ -- May require Territory Approval.
⭘ -- Cutting will depend on time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.

3203.3 Light Oils (Diesel, No.2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes) Matrix

- Moderately volatile; will leave residue (up to 1/3 of spilled amount)
- Moderate concentrations of toxic (soluble) compounds
- Will "oil" intertidal resources with long-term contamination potential
- Has potential for subtidal impacts (dissolution, mixing, sorption onto suspended sediments)
- No dispersion necessary
- Cleanup can be very effective

1 Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs	6 Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures
2 Exposed wave-cut platforms	7 Exposed tidal/reef flats
3 Fine-grained sand beaches	8 Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats
4 Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel)	9 Sheltered tidal flats
5 Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches	10 Wetlands, marshes, mangroves

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
No Action	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Manual Removal	C		R	R	C	C	C			C
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Debris Removal	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Trenching ♦			C	C	C	C				
Sediment Removal ♦			C	C	C					
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ♦					C					
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)	R	R		C	R	C	R	C		C
Washing (<50PSI)	R	C		C	F	C		F		C
Washing (<100PSI)	R	C			C	C				
Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pres	R	C			C	C				
Hot Water Washing/High Pres	C				C	C				
Slurry Sand Blasting										
Vacuum			C				R	R	R	R
Sediment Reworking										
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement			C		F	C				
Cutting Vegetation ❂♦								C	C	C
Chemical Treatment										
Oil Stabilization with Elastomers❖♦										
Protection of Beaches❖♦										
Cleaning of Beaches❖♦										
In situ Burning of Shorelines❖♦										
Nutrient Enhancement❖♦				C	C					
Microbial Addition❖♦										

Countermeasures Codes
R -- Recommended - may be preferred alternative.
F -- Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative.
C -- Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment.
If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended

Special Codes
❖ -- Dispersant and *In-Situ* Burning Operations require ORRT Approval.
♦ -- May require Territory Approval.
❂ -- Cutting will depend on time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.

3203.4 Medium Oils (Mostly Crude) Matrix

- About 1/3 will evaporate within 24 hours
- Maximum water-soluble fraction is 10 – 100 ppm
- Oil contamination of intertidal areas can be severe/long term
- Impact to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals can be severe
- Chemical dispersion is an option within 1 – 2 days
- Cleanup most effective if conducted quickly

1 Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs	6 Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures
2 Exposed wave-cut platforms	7 Exposed tidal/reef flats
3 Fine-grained sand beaches	8 Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats
4 Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel)	9 Sheltered tidal flats
5 Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches	10 Wetlands, marshes, mangroves

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
No Action										
Manual Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Debris Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Trenching ♦			F	F	F	C				
Sediment Removal ♦			C	C	C			C		
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ♦			C	C						
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Washing (<50PSI)	C	C		C	F	C	C	C		
Washing (<100PSI)	C	C		C	F	C	C	C		
Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pres	C	C			F	C	C	C		
Hot Water Washing/High Pres	C				F	C	C	C		
Slurry Sand Blasting								C		
Vacuum			C	C	R		C	C	C	C
Sediment Reworking			C	C		C				
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement		C	C	C	C		c			
Cutting Vegetation ❍♦				C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Chemical Treatment					C	C				
Oil Stabilization with Elastomers❖♦										
Protection of Beaches❖♦									C	
Cleaning of Beaches❖♦					C	C	C			
In situ Burning of Shorelines❖♦										
Nutrient Enhancement❖♦			C	C	C	C	C			c
Microbial Addition❖♦					C	C	C			

Countermeasures Codes
R -- Recommended - may be preferred alternative.
F -- Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative.
C -- Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment.
If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended

Special Codes
❖ -- Dispersant and *In-Situ* Burning Operations require ORRT Approval.
♦ -- May require Territory Approval.
❍ -- Cutting will depend on time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.

3203.5 Heavy Oils (Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6, Bunker C) Matirx

- Heavy oils with little or no evaporation or dissolution
- Water-soluble fraction likely to be <10 ppm
- Heavy contamination of intertidal areas likely
- Severe impacts to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals (coating and ingestion)
- Long-term contamination of sediments possible
- Weathers very slowly
- Dispersion seldom effective
- Shoreline cleanup difficult under all conditions

1	Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs	6	Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures
2	Exposed wave-cut platforms	7	Exposed tidal/reef flats
3	Fine-grained sand beaches	8	Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats
4	Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel)	9	Sheltered tidal flats
5	Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches	10	Wetlands, marshes, mangroves

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No Action						C				
Manual Removal	C	C	C	C	R	R		R		C
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	C	F	F	F	R	R	R	R	C	C
Debris Removal	C	R	R	R	R	R	C		C	C
Trenching ♦			C	C	F	C				
Sediment Removal ♦		C	C	C	C					
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ♦			C	C						
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)	R	R		C	F	C	R	R	C	C
Washing (<50PSI)	R	C		C	F	C	C	C	C	C
Washing (<100PSI)	R	C			F	C	C	C		
Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pres	R	C			F	C	C	C		
Hot Water Washing/High Pres	C	C			F	C	C	C		
Slurry Sand Blasting								C		
Vacuum			C		R			F	F	F
Sediment Reworking			C	C	C	C				
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement		C	C	C	C	C				
Cutting Vegetation ⭘♦	C	C			C	C	C	C	C	C
Chemical Treatment						C				
Oil Stabilization with Elastomers❖♦										
Protection of Beaches❖♦							C	C		
Cleaning of Beaches❖♦					C	C	C	C		
In situ Burning of Shorelines❖♦										
Nutrient Enhancement❖♦				C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Microbial Addition❖♦					C	C	C	C		C

Countermeasures Codes

R -- Recommended - may be preferred alternative.
F -- Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative.
C -- Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment.
If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended

Special Codes

❖ -- Dispersant and *In-Situ* Burning Operations require ORRT Approval.
♦ -- May require Territory Approval.
⭘ -- Cutting will depend on time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.

3204 Oil Discharge Classification

The following classifications of oil discharges serve as guidance for the pre-designated Federal OSC as specified under 40 CFR 300.5:

COASTAL WATERS (Coast Guard)	INLAND WATERS (EPA)
Minor: <10,000 gals	Minor: <1,000 gals
Medium: 10,000-100,000 gals	Medium: 1,000-10,000 gals
Major: >100,000 gals	Major: >10,000 gals

NOTE: Any discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or results in a critical public concern shall be classified as a "major discharge."

3205 Hazardous Materials Release Classification

The classification of hazardous substance releases under 40 CFR 300.6 is as follows:

Minor: Any release that causes minimal threat to public health or welfare and/or the environment.

Medium: All releases other than a minor or major release.

Major: Any release that causes a substantial threat to public health or welfare, a substantial threat to the environment and/or significant public concern.

3210 Protection

3211 Protection Group

The Protection Group is responsible for the deployment of containment, diversion and absorbing boom in designated locations including fire boom.

Responsibilities include:

- Deploy and maintain booms, dikes, or other protection devices as directed to accomplish protection, diversion, or containment strategies, and modify planned strategies as required by actual field conditions.
- Provide estimates of protection completion times.
- Report on the effectiveness of booming to the Operations Section Chief.
- Maintain booms and mooring systems and ensure that product which has been contained, diverted, or captured is recovered.
- Identify protection resource and logistics needs, including boom types, lengths, mooring systems, and vessel support requirements.
- Propose alternative protection strategies based on field results and environmental conditions.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3212 Containment and Protection Options

Refer to basic booming strategies in the Mariana Islands Geographic Response Plan for information concerning specific locations for containment and protection:

- Diversion Booming
- Containment Booming
- Exclusion Booming
- Cascading Booming
- Chevron Booming

A number of advanced response mechanisms are available for controlling oil spills and minimizing their impacts on human health and the environment. The key to effectively combating spills is careful selection and proper use of the equipment and materials best suited to the type of oil and the conditions at the spill site. Most spill response equipment and materials are greatly affected by such factors as conditions at sea, water currents, and wind.

The three principles of mechanical protection are containment, deflection, and exclusion. Containment consists of deploying a boom or other barrier to hold the oil in place, with oil recovery the main objective. Deflection consists of diverting moving oil either away from a sensitive area without any attempt to recover the oil at that site, or toward a containment site where recovery of the oil is more feasible. Exclusion consists of placing either temporary or permanent barriers to prevent oil from reaching an area; usually there is no attempt to recover the oil.

3212.1 Mechanical Containment or Recovery

Mechanical containment of recovery is the primary line of defense against oil spills in the United States. Containment and recovery equipment includes a variety of Booms, (Oil Program, US EPA)**,** barriers, and Skimmers, (Oil Program, US EPA), as well as natural and synthetic Sorbents, (Oil Program, US EPA). Mechanical containment is used to capture and store the spilled oil until it can be disposed of properly.

3212.11 Booms

Booms are essentially devices placed on the water surface to form a floating barrier to oil slicks. All booms are manufactured using five elements: flotation, skirt, ballast, longitudinal strength member, and connector/anchoring points.

Containment booms are used to control the spread of oil to reduce the possibility of polluting shorelines and other resources, as well as to concentrate oil in thicker surface layers, making recovery easier. In addition, booms may be used to divert and channel oil slicks along desired paths, making them easier to remove from the surface of the water. Although there is a great deal of variation in the design and construction of booms, all generally share the following four basic elements:

- An above-water "freeboard" to contain the oil and to help prevent waves from splashing oil over the top of the boom.
- A flotation device.
- A below-water "skirt" to contain the oil and help reduce the amount of oil lost under the boom.

- A "longitudinal support," usually a chain or cable running along the bottom of the skirt, that strengthens the boom against wind and wave action; the support may also serve as a weight or ballast to add stability and help keep the boom upright.

Booms can be divided into several basic types.

- **Fence booms** have a high freeboard and a flat flotation device, making them least effective in rough water, where wave and wind action can cause the boom to twist.
- **Round or curtain booms** have a more circular flotation device and a continuous skirt. They perform well in rough water, but are more difficult to clean and store than fence booms.
- **Non-rigid or inflatable booms** come in many shapes. They are easy to clean and store, and they perform well in rough seas. However, they tend to be expensive, more complicated to use, and puncture and deflate easily.
- **Fire Resistant Boom** is a specialized type of boom used in-situ burning of oil at sea. Several factors are involved with the employment/use of this boom such as approval for in-situ burning, age of collected oil, thickness of oil during burning, and specialized safety precautions.

All boom types are greatly affected by the conditions on the water; the higher the waves swell, the less effective booms become. While most booms perform well in gentle seas with smooth, long waves, rough and choppy water is likely to contribute to boom failure.

Generally, booms will not operate properly when waves are higher than one meter or currents are moving faster than one knot per hour.

3212.12 Teardrop or Donut

Often used in areas with very strong currents and deep water, which make holding the oil in place nearly impossible.

- Thick slicks are collected and enclosed in boom, which drifts with the currents.
- Skimmers go to the contained oil to recover the oil as it drifts.
- To collect the oil in shallow water, it may be necessary to corral the oil and bring it to deeper water or low-current areas with better skimmer access.

3212.13 Ship Containment

- When anchoring boom around the ship, leave space between the two for oil accumulation.
- Multiple anchors improve the holding capacity and the configuration of the boom; boom pushed against the hull will be completely ineffective.
- The bow of an anchored ship will face into the prevailing wind or current and shift accordingly. Booming must account for vessel swing.
- Large lengths of boom (2,000-5,000 feet) are often required for ship containment.
- Boat/manpower-intensive; requires highly skilled personnel. Access/egress to ship must be coordinated.

3220 On-Water Recovery

3221 On-Water Recovery Group

The On-Water Recovery Group is responsible for managing water recovery operations per the Incident Action Plan.

Responsibilities include:

- Direct the delivery, deployment, and operation of skimmers.
- Provide a field status of skimming operations to the Operations Section Chief.
- Maintain estimates of product recovered.
- Identify field conditions related to the effectiveness of skimming operations.
- Identify logistics support needs for skimming operations.
- Ensure recovery and holding containers operate efficiently.

Open-water recovery includes using skimmers on oil slicks and netting systems for tar balls and highly viscous oils. Skimming of uncontained slicks can consist of either self-propelled skimming vessels or towed skimmer units. Storage capability and time needed to offload are very important considerations in determining the effectiveness of oil recovery by skimmers.

Frequently, skimming is the only option in areas with very strong currents and water too deep to anchor booms. Skimmers are most effective on thick slicks or areas such as convergence zones where the oil tends to accumulate in thicker concentrations. If the spilled oil emulsifies, skimmer performance usually decreases significantly.

In areas of shallow water or strong currents, it may be possible to collect or corral the oil and bring it to deeper water or low-current areas that have better skimmer access and higher recovery rates.

For spills where the oil is highly viscous or has formed tar balls, netting systems may enhance oil recovery. Using technology adapted from the fishing industry, a net is either moored or towed, allowing the oil to be collected and recovered.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3220.1 On-Water Recovery Options

Many mechanical options exist for on-water recovery of oil, including but not limited to, skimming, dispersants, in-situ burn, skimming, and absorbent use.

NOAA Office of Response and Restoration website is an excellent starting point for understanding the various mechanical options. The "**Response Options Calculator**" application can assist in selecting and staging response equipment, deploying equipment as effectively as possible and a calculator to assist in comparing the performance from different kinds of equipment or deployment strategies

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/response-tools/spill-tools.html

3230 Shoreside Recovery Group

The Shoreline Recovery Group is responsible for managing shoreline cleanup operations as per the Incident Action Plan.

Responsibilities include:

- Manage the personnel and equipment necessary to accomplish shore side recovery and cleanup objectives established in the Incident Action Plan.
- Report on the efficiency of shore side recovery and cleanup methods.
- Identify resource and logistics support needs.
- Project cleanup completion dates.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3230.1 Shoreline Cleanup Options

Based on the type of impact or anticipated impact, several approaches may be used.

- Manual removal with small numbers of personnel, rakes, shovels, etc.
- Semi mechanical: removal-using trimmers to cut oiled grass and raking up debris.
- Mechanical: removal includes the use of ATV's towing debris rakes and front-end loaders or road graders for use in removal of larger area of contamination.

See Draft Incident Action Plans on Homeport for Shoreline Clean-up Assessment for Target Endpoints and Hierarchy of Clean-up Points.

3230.2 Pre-Beach Cleanup

Pre-beach cleanup may include removal of debris, trash, and cutting back grasses where permissible to limit the amount of possible contamination.

This type of activity is one that can be conducted through the Volunteer Coordinator (see Sections 2202 (Training Requirements) and (4320) Volunteers for details on utilizing volunteers).

3230.3 Storage

Ample storage is necessary to enable oily debris to be collected safely and securely at the spill location(s). Storage can be limited to a few 55-gallon drums or can include tanks, bladders, or tank trucks for large operations. Small barges can also be anchored just offshore or beached at low tide. When selecting a medium for storage, it is essential that the selected container is compatible with the material being recovered and stored.

Roll-on/roll-off dumpsters can be used to collect large amounts of oily debris, while salvage drums can be used for smaller quantities. In either case, it is essential that the drum be capable of decontamination for re-use or in the case of a dumpster or a similar large container, that it be lined with a suitable plastic material to prevent further contamination.

See Section 5220.8 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSD's)

3240 Disposal

The Disposal Group is responsible for coordinating the on-site activities of personnel engaged in collecting, storing, transporting, monitoring, temporary storage, recycling, and disposal of all response wastes.

It is the responsibility of the FOSC to ensure that any recovered oil or hazardous substance is disposed of properly once cleanup has occurred. The Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and its implementing regulations contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations are quite specific in defining what is hazardous waste and how it should be handled and disposed. Also, Territory permit(s) for disposal of any solid waste will need to be granted / issued prior to removal from collection points. 40 CFR 261, Subpart C lists the characteristics a substance must exhibit to be considered hazardous.

See Section 9240.1 Cleanup Companies.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3240.1 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

Several factors must be taken into account when oily debris/waste begins to accumulate at a spill site:

- Amount of room to store waste containers;
- Proximity to waterway in the event a container leaks;
- Accessibility to roads and highways;
- Proximity to spill site to minimize travel for responders.

Also, when a waste storage location is established, particularly during a lengthy incident response, extra steps may need to be taken. There must be routine monitoring to ensure that the container size is appropriate, that the containers are leak free, that the plastic liners are secure, and that materials are removed promptly on a regular basis.

A waste management plan is required for all oil spill / hazardous materials spill responses in which the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is opened. As a help in writing an incident waste management plan, two sets of forms have been developed – (1) Enclosure A of this section, "Waste Management and Disposal Plan and (2) Enclosure B of this section, "Waste Management and Disposal Plan Update". Enclosure A is for the initial submission and Enclosure B is used to make changes to the original plan.

3240.2 Decanting Policy

The Unified Command must approve any request for decanting that arises during a response. Large quantities of oily fluids are typically generated during an oil spill response. These fluids include the products of skimming and vacuuming operations, and are usually mostly water. Oil recovery operations can continue only as long as there is some place to store the recovered fluids. Once the field storage capacity is reached, skimming operations must terminate until additional storage is provided.

Recovered oil and water mixtures will typically separate into distinct phases when left in a quiescent state. When separation occurs the relatively clean water phase can be siphoned or decanted back to the recovery point with minimal, if any impact. Decanting therefore increases the effective on-site storage capacity and equipment operating time.

Because this process risks discharge of oil already recovered, it must be done carefully. Typically decanting water is discharged into a secondary storage container or into a boomed area where any accidentally discharged oil can be contained and recovered.

In addition to vacuum trucks, recovered oil may be temporarily stored and decanted in the field using other containers including:

- Tank trucks
- Portable tanks
- Portable bladders
- Oil field fractionation tanks
- Lined pits
- Rail Cars

See also Section 4736 Contact Water

3240.3 Disposal Unit

The disposal unit is responsible for:

- Direct the collection, temporary storage, transportation, recycling, and disposal of recovered wastes.
- Estimate the volume of waste that may be recovered and ensure adequate resources and logistics support are provided.
- Manage temporary storage sites and prevent secondary discharges or cross contamination.
- Confirm the laboratory results characterizing the wastes as hazardous or nonhazardous and prepare required RCRA manifests as required.
- Confirm the capacities of recycling or disposal sites.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3240.4 Disposal Procedure

Disposal procedures should take the following into consideration:

- Federal, Territory and local laws/regulations;
- Volume of oil or hazardous substance for disposal;
- Identify disposal locations (onsite vs. offsite);
- Obtain necessary permits;
- Secure transportation for product disposal;
- Outline disposal plan.

3240.5 Disposal Guidance

In addition to the value of the product, liability for damage caused by spilled product, and the cost of cleanup, the cost of disposal is good reason to attempt to prevent spills. Such factors also give good reason to quickly eliminate the source of an accidental release and to contain and recover for use as much as possible of the spilled product.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), found in 40 CFR 260-266 & 270, is intended to promote the protection of health and the environment, and to conserve valuable material and energy resources by providing guidelines for solid waste collection, transportation, separation, recovery, and disposal practices and systems.

See Section 3240.7 Waste Disposal Plan Template for initial development of a waste disposal plan.

3240.6 General Disposal Guidelines:

- Liquid waste petroleum product - recycle or reuse.
- Liquid waste petroleum product and water mixture - oil and water separator, then:
  - Oil to recycler or re-refiner / water to POTW.
- Oil contaminated organic debris (sorbents, wood, plant material) - Refuse to Energy or Thermal Treatment Facilities.
- Oil contaminated sand, (saturated) - Thermal Treatment Facility or soil washing technology.
- Disposal options are described by the "Guidelines for Assessment and Remediation of Petroleum Contaminated Soil."
- Oil contaminated sand, (not saturated) - Designated Landfill to be used as cover material. Also should follow "Guidelines for Assessment and Remediation of Petroleum Contaminated Soil."

3240.7 Waste Management and Disposal Plan

Waste Management and Disposal Plan	
Incident Name:	
Date Prepared (MMM/DD/YYYY):	
Time Prepared (24 Hour Clock):	
Location/Division Covered by Plan:	
ACP/Other References Consulted:	
General Information	
Source of Spill:	
Amount Spill: (Gal or BBLS – Designate)	
Additional Volume at Risk of Being Spilled: (Gal or BBLS – Designate)	
Type of Material Spilled:	
Agency Information	
Lead Agency:	
Agency Representative:	
Contact Number:	
Comments	
Variances	
Individuals Contacted for Variances:	
Contact Number:	
Inquiry Made to Obtain Variances On:	
Comments:	

Samples	
Medium (A)/Date(s) Sampled:	
Samples Sent Via:	
Laboratory Name:	
Sampling/Analysis Plan(s) Attached:	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Chain-of-Custody Forms Attached:	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Comments	

Wastes Covered By Plan

Solids

Type	Description	Estimated Volume
[ ] Oiled Natural Inorganic (Sand, Pebbles, ETC.)		
[ ] Oiled Natural Organic (Driftwood,Seaweed, ETC.)		
[ ] Man-Made Materials (PPE, Sorbents, ETC.)		
[ ] Unoiled Wastes		
[ ] Other		

Suspected Hazardous Waste?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Determination by Generator Knowledge?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Hazardous Waste Codes:	
Comments:	

Liquids:

Type	Description	Estimated Volume
[ ] Oil/Water Mixtures		
[ ] Uncontaminated Petroleum Product		
[ ] Waste Water		
[ ] Spent Solvents / Dispersants and Fuels		
[ ] Other		

Suspected Hazardous Waste?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Determination by Generator Knowledge?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Hazardous Waste Codes:

Comments:

Waste Covered by Plan

Storage Type	Estimated Capacity/Number Required

Preferred Locations:

Permits Required for Temporary Storage:

Ground/Runoff Protection Required for Storage Area?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Liners/Cover Protection Required for Storage Area ?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments:

Waste Transport:

Waste Type / Description	Proposed Transport Method

Permit Required for Temporary Transportation:

Liners/Cover Protection Required for Storage?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments:

Disposal Method:

Method	Waste Type/Description	Available	Selected
Natural Degradation/Dispersion		**[ ]**	**[ ]**
Wastewater Treatment Plant		**[ ]**	**[ ]**
Landfill		**[ ]**	**[ ]**
In-Situ Burning			
Open Pit Burning			
Potable Incineration			
Process Incineration			
Reprocessing			
Reclaiming			
Recycling			
Well Injection			
Other			

Comments:

Disposal Resources:

Disposal Method	Resources

Permits Required for Disposal:

Comments:

Health and Safety Procedures:

Health and Safety Plan Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments:

Additional Comments:	
Contacts and Approvals:	
Contact for Further Information:	
Approved By:	
Time / Date:	
Comments:	

3240.8 Waste Management and Disposal Plan Update

Waste Management and Disposal Plan Update	
Incident Name:	
Date Prepared (MMM/DD/YYYY):	
Time Prepared (24 Hour Clock):	
Location/Division Covered by Plan:	
Changes to Agency Information	
Lead Agency:	
Agency Representative:	
Contact Number:	
Comments	
Variances	
Variances Obtained?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Date Received/Expected:	
Copies Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Comments:	

Samples	
Sample(s) Analysis Received:	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Date Received/Expected:	
Copy of Analysis Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Chain-of-Custody Forms Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments

Additional Comments:

Temporary Storage

Storage Facility Used	Storage Type/ Capacity and Number	Location

Necessary Permits Recieved?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Date Received/Expected:	
Copy Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Ground/Runoff Protection Required for Storage Area?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Liners/Cover Protection Required for Storage Area?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments:

Waste Transportation

Transportation Methods:

Waste Type Description	Transportation Method Selected	Resource / Contractor Selected

Map/Diagram of Storage and Pickup Sites Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Necessary Permits/Licenses Recieved?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Date Received/Expected?	
Liners/Covers Protection Required for Transportation?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments:

Changes to Disposal Methods:

Disposal Resources Selected:

Disposal Method	Resources	Location

Disposal Permit Application Submitted?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Applications Approved?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**
Date Received/Expected?	
Copy Attached?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments

Changes to health and Safety Procedures:

Updates to Health and Safety Plan Submitted?	**YES [ ] NO [ ]**

Comments:

Additional Comments:

Contacts and Approvals:	
Contact for Further Information:	
Approved By:	
Time / Date:	
Comments:	

3250 Decontamination

This section identifies general guidance procedures to be followed for vessels and equipment involved with oil spill response operations. Because these operations may involve operating within oiled waters or recovery operations, we may assume that vessels, equipment, machinery, and other gear will be impacted with oil. This plan will be used for all vessels and equipment either contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with oil to return to a non-oiled state. Note: Plan should identify decontamination location or site.

3250.1 Concept Overview

In view of the extensive equipment inventory involved in a response effort, the On Scene Coordinator will establish decontamination zones.

All contaminated items will be cleaned to a condition of cleanliness mutually agreed upon by the Unified Command and the equipment owner.

The primary focus of this operation will be to expedite cleanup of oiled vessels and response equipment in a safe, organized and efficient manner while minimizing further damage to the environment and waste generation.

3250.2 Equipment Decontamination

Equipment decontamination will occur in three phases:

1 Decontamination of equipment for immediate re-utilization or relocation.
2 Recovered oil is to be off-loaded from OSRV's, barges, tow-able storage bladders and cargo tanks to portable storage tanks pending disposal in accordance with Section 3240 - Disposal.
3 Full decontamination prior to demobilization.

3251 Decontamination Group

The Decontamination Group is responsible for decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes. Each incident may require different decontamination operations. The nature of the incident, the type of oil, the weather, the temperature, the number of people to be decontaminated, and the number of trained personnel available are a few of the factors which dictate the size, method, and type of decontamination operation required. Responsibilities include:

- Identify decontamination needs and provide resources to accomplish required cleaning and decontamination of personnel and equipment.
- Identify resource and logistics needs to accomplish decontamination requirements

Basic decontamination guidelines include:

- Establish and clearly identify the Decontamination Corridor. The best location for a decon station would be uphill from the hot zone, and upwind so that airborne contaminants blow back toward the hot zone. If the wind changes, the decon station may have to be relocated.
- The Decontamination Zone should be accessible to emergency medical units.
- Clearly identify the Decontamination Corridor using barrier tape, delineator posts and traffic cones.

- Establish and clearly identify the point of entry from the Hot Zone into the Warm Zone and the exit corridor into the Cold zone.
- Weather conditions will be a significant factor during decon operations. Suitableshelter (tents) should be utilized for inclement weather conditions.
- Water used during decon procedures must be carefully controlled and kept to a minimum.
- Specific decon of oiled vessels and monitoring of vessels transiting through oiled waters offshore bound for ports in the Mariana Islands can be found in the Section 9321 Template Vessel Decontamination Plan.

Water generated from decontamination procedures will always be treated as hazardous waste.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3252 Decontamination Methods

Equipment decontamination will be done as follows:

- The Unified Command will approve the on water decontamination of vessels.
- On water decontamination of large oil spill response vessels (OSRVs) to be conducted at berth and/or other satellite locations, as needed.
- Decontamination of portable equipment and small vessels less than 32', to be conducted in bermed areas as identified on the decontamination site layout diagram.

3253 Oil Spill Response Vessel (OSRV)

Decontamination of large OSRVs is to occur on site. Each vessel will be placed inside standard contractor containment boom (8x12) during decontamination process. These decontamination zone areas will utilize a boom anchoring system to prevent the collapse of the perimeter protection during tidal changes and surges.

Decontamination plan will be created for each OSRV. These plans will be added as appendices to this document. Preplanning for protection of adjacent areas shall be accomplished in order to minimize cross contamination. Floating oil from sheen-emanating vessels will be minimized with sorbents as necessary to reduce potential loss outside the containment boom. Floating sorbent materials shall be utilized in natural collection points as needed to retain free floating oil. These sorbents will be tended daily.

Mobile decontamination teams will be assigned on an as needed basis. A mobile decon team will be comprised of one supervisor, six laborers, and a designated representative. A vessel specific plan will be developed for each OSRV to ensure that skimming equipment, storage tanks, piping systems, deck gear and the vessel hull are cleaned to agreed upon standards. A marine chemist may be utilized to determine tank entry safety.

3254 Portable Equipment and Containment Boom

A paved area and warehouse with appropriate space shall be identified as the final decontamination area. A support zone will be established nearby to be used for consumable supplies.

Using the Equipment Decontamination Form, Enclosure (A) of this section, either complete each section or indicate where the required information is located. Useadditional sheets if more space is needed for any item.

As equipment enters the decon area through an established security checkpoint it will be recorded and tracked using the Equipment Decontamination Form.

At the beachside retrieval point, Geo-cloth or PVC (like) will be used to protect the shoreline material to prevent secondary contamination. In addition, abrasion pads will be used across the beach to prevent boom drag and secondary contamination. Large ocean boom (>30") will be retrieved by a portable crane to avoid shoreline abrasion.

A priority assessment will be attached to each piece of equipment to ensure a timely flow of equipment through the cleaning process. Logistics section will assign prioritization of equipment to be cleaned. Depending upon priority, equipment will be directed to either a bermed holding area or to immediate cleaning into one of the two decontamination pools. A Hypalon liner or like (secondary containment) will be placed under each pool with the perimeter sufficiently bermed to allow for waste water and rain water evacuation. All waste water will be pumped to a poly portable storage tank for disposal. All pumps, hoses and piping will be left in place to facilitate speedy evacuation of retain. The final disposal of wash water, oiled sorbents and materials will be pursuant to the responsible party's disposal plan.

3255 Cleaning Solutions

A citrus based cleaning solution (Simple Green, CitrusSolve, PES51 or like) will be utilized as a degreaser and will be applied by either an airless sprayer or hudson sprayer as applicable.

Like Decanting, before cleaning on-water equipment, **permission must be obtained from the Federal or State On-Scene Coordinator**.

Actual cleaning will utilize a Landa (or like) hot/cold pressure washer with a temperature range to 220F and a pressure rating up to 3000 psi. Every attempt will be exercised to mitigate noise generating equipment by placing it in insulated areas.

Oily waste/wash water will be transferred to poly storage tanks by means of a Wilden M15 pneumatic diaphragm pump (or like model).

By utilizing the PES51 product, which will not emulsify the oily water, it is possible to re-circulate rinsates back into the cleaning cycle. As each piece of equipment is cleaned, its progress is updated in the equipment resource database.

Once the piece has been determined clean by the responsible party equipment owner, the equipment is transferred to the designated "clean" holding area.

As the cleaned equipment exits the decon site it is logged out on the database. A status report will be printed daily as needed.

3256 Equipment and Supplies

The following list of equipment and supplies will be needed for the Decontamination Group operations.

3256.1 Machinery and Equipment

4	Pressure Washers w/200' hose
10	Hose, Suction 3" x 25'
25	Hose, Discharge 3" x 25'
4	Wilden M15 Air Diaphragm Pumps
4	Portable Air Compressors, Diesel
20	Fire Hose, 1 1/2" x 50'
1500	Containment Boom, (8"x12"), feet
2	Generator, Diesel, 7.5kw
4	6500 Gallon Poly Storage Tanks
2	Airless Sprayer, Paint Type
5	Hudson Sprayer, Metal Can
2	Shop Vac, Industrial
2	Coppus Blower
2	25 Ton Mobile Cranes with Straps & Spreader Bars
2	10K LB Forklifts
	Refueling Vehicle
	Transportation Equipment (Flatbeds, Trucks, etc)
	Personnel Transportation
	Vessel Platforms for Hull Cleaning
	Vacuum Trucks

3256.2 Tools

Small Tool Kits
Shovels, Plastic, NonSparking
Scrapers
Ladders
Squeegees
Plastic Hand Scoops
Push Brooms
Hand Carts
Ice Coolers, 20-30 Gallon
Water Coolers
Extension Cords
Utility Knives
Assorted Fire Hose Fitting and Wash Nozzles
Barrel Grapple
Fuel Cans, 5 Gallon
Caution Tape
Barrel Pumps

3256.3 Sorbents

Sorbent Pads, Bales
Sorbent Sweep, Bales
Sorbent Role, Spc Sxt 638
Oil Snare, on Rope

3256.4 Consumables

Ice
Water
Rope, 3/8 Poly
Hand Cleaner
PES 51, Citrus Based Cleaner
Duct Tape
Motor Oil
Diesel Fuel
Gatorade (or similar)

3256.5 Office Supplies

Calculator
Cellular Phones
Radios, VHF
Portable Computer w/Printer & Modem
Fax Machine]
Tables
Folding Chairs, Metal

3257 Site Demobilization

Upon final breakdown and closure of the decontamination operation, a joint operation survey of the facility will be conducted by the responsible party, USCG and other participating agencies. Any signs of oil escapement past the secondary containment will be thoroughly cleaned, by hot water pressure washing or other appropriate methods, to a mutually agreed condition of cleanliness.

3258 Equipment Decontamination Form

Equipment Decontamination Form						
Company						
Contact Person				By		
Phone				Contract		
Item	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Location**	**Date Started**	**Date Released**	**FOSC**

3260 Dispersants

Dispersant use has not been preapproved for Guam or CNMI. The Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) will need to be consulted and will have to review each dispersant use proposal on a case-by-case basis.

Near shore environment dispersant expedited approval process and checklist is contained in the Oceania Regional Contingency Plan (ORCP) (Appendix IV).

3270 In-Situ Burning (ISB)

As per the NCP, 40 C.F.R. Part 300.120, the authority to in-situ burning of oil discharges in accordance with this Agreement is vested in the predesignated USCG OSC. The predesignated FOSC within the territories of Guam and CNMI is the Captain of the Port, Guam.

The OSC may authorize the use of in-situ burning without obtaining the concurrence of the EPA representative or the State representative to the ORRT, when in the OSC's judgment human life is threatened or when all of the following three conditions are met:

1 In-situ burning is a viable option for oil removal; and
2 Winds are blowing offshore; or if winds are variable or blowing on-shore, DOH advises that the potential plume caused by the burn will not expose human populations to more than 150 ug/m3 of particulate less than 10 microns in diameter averaged over a one hour period as determined by the OSC; and
3 The plume or heat from the burn will not result in greater impact to sensitive wildlife resources than would the spilled oil.

Mechanical recovery equipment shall be mobilized on scene, when feasible, as a backup capability should in-situ burning prove partially or totally ineffective and to collect residue and dispose of in an appropriate land-based facility.

Monitors from the USCG and State will be on scene to observe the burn. If practical, but so as not to create an unnecessary delay, monitors from the DOI- Fish and Wildlife Service and DOC-NOAA may participate as part of the monitoring team. The monitoring team will record their observations. Any member of the monitoring team may make recommendations to the Unified Command regarding whether to continue or terminate the burn if conditions in paragraph 2 above are observed no longer to exist.

Whenever the OSC decides to conduct an in-situ burn, the In-Situ Burning Plan in Tab I & II, the In-Situ Burning Monitoring Plan in Tab III and, the results of the joint evaluation described in paragraph 3 of **Appendix V** (**CONCERNING THE USE OF IN-SITU BURNING AS A RESPONSE METHOD TO OIL POLLUTION**) of the ORCP shall be completed and submitted to the ORRT in the form of an in-situ Burn Evaluation Report as soon as possible following the burn.

3280 Bioremediation

3190.1 Background

Biodegradation is a natural process in which microorganisms chemically alter and breakdown organic molecules into other substances - such as fatty acids, carbon dioxide and water - in order to obtain energy and nutrients. The basis for this process is relatively simple: microorganisms require minerals and sources of carbon, as well as water and other elements, to survive and function. The process can involve one step or a series of steps that proceed through the formation of molecules with successively fewer carbons.

Generally, the extent to which a particular organic molecule is biodegradable and the rateof degradation depend on the molecule's structural characteristics (chain length, amount of branching, number and arrangement of rings, stereochemistry) and the environmental conditions (temperature, available oxygen, substrate).

Bioremediation is a treatment technology that utilizes biodegradation to reduce the concentration and/or toxicity of chemical substances such as petroleum products and other hydrocarbons. Because microbes capable of degrading hydrocarbons are commonly found in nature, most untreated hydrocarbon spills eventually are removed from the environment by microbial degradation and other processes. Enhanced bioremediation, however, seeks to accelerate natural biodegradation processes by applying specially chosen nutrients and/or microbes to spilled substances. Although microbes have been used extensively and successfully for many years to treat wastes and wastewater in controlled facilities, their potential as a tool for responding to spills of oil and hazardous substances in uncontrolled environments has only more recently received significant interest.

3280.2 Guidelines

The National Contingency Plan, §300.910, authorizes the FOSC, with the concurrence of the USEPA representative to the RRT and, as appropriate, the concurrence of the State, Commonwealth, or Territory representative to the RRT with jurisdiction over the navigable waters and shoreline threatened by the release or discharge (of oil), and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees, when practicable, may authorize the use of bioremediation on a case-by-case basis.

SECTION 3300

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

3300 Emergency Response

3301 Emergency Response Branch

The Emergency Response Branch is responsible for overseeing and implementing emergency measures to protect life, mitigate further damage to the environment, and stabilize the situation.

Refer to Appendices 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

3310 Search and Rescue (SAR) Group

Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts primarily focus finding and assisting persons in actual or apparent distress and are carried out within a well defined SAR response system.

Key response areas:

Operational Support / Coordination

- Search Planning &Operations Safety
- Rescue Planning & Operations Stress Management
- Medical / Triage Liaison with victims family
- Fire Fighting Security
- Shoreline Search and Rescue Investigations
- On-Water Search and Recovery Resources
- Political
- Assisting & Cooperating Agencies
- Public Information
- Command Post Needs

3320 Salvage Group

The Salvage Group is responsible for coordinating and directing salvage activities and source control related to the incident.

See the Mariana Islands Salvage Response Plan for Specific Salvage Guidance.

3330 Marine Fire Fighting Group

The response and organizational structure to a marine fire can vary widely depending on the location of the vessel and proximity to fire fighting resources, capabilities of the municipal and industrial fire departments, type of vessel, nature of the cargo, and source of the fire.

Although the Coast Guard does not directly conduct fire fighting, it does have a major role in coordination and support.

A marine fire can bring to the scene fire departments, law enforcement, public health, technical cargo experts, industrial fire departments, private fire fighting and salvage experts.

See section 8000 Marine Fire Fighting Plan

3340 Hazardous Materials Group

The Hazardous Material Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all hazardous material activities related to the incident.

See Section: 7000 Hazardous Material for further information.

3350 Medical Group

The Medical Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all emergency medical services related to the incident.

3360 Law Enforcement Group

The Law Enforcement Group is responsible for coordinating with federal/state/local law enforcement activities related to the incident, which include, but are not limited to isolating the incident, crowd control, traffic control, evacuations, beach closures, and/or perimeter security.

SECTION 3400

AIR OPERATIONS

3400 Air Operations Branch

The Air Operations Branch is responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan and providing logistical support to aircraft.

3410 Air Tactical Group

The Air Tactical Group Supervisor is primarily responsible for the coordination and scheduling of aircraft operations. Such operations may be intended to locate, observe, and track; support dispersant applications or other response application techniques; or report on the incident situation when fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft are airborne at the site. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor performs these coordination activities while assets are airborne. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor reports to the Air Operations Branch Director and updates the Situation Unit Leader.

3420 Air Support Group

The Air Support Group Supervisor is responsible for supporting and managing Helibase and Helispot operations and maintaining liaison with Fixed- winged air bases. This includes:

- Providing fuel and other supplies.
- Providing maintenance and repair of helicopters.
- Keeping records of helicopter activity.
- Providing enforcement of safety regulations.

Helicopters are under the control of the Air Support Group's Helibase or Helispot managers during landing, takeoff, and while grounded. The Air Support Group Supervisor reports to the Air Operations Branch Director.

SECTION 3500

STAGING AREA

3500 Staging Areas

Refer to the Mariana Islands Geographic Response Plans for staging areas.

3501 Staging Area Manager

Staging Areas are established by the Operations Section Chief. The Staging Area Manager is responsible for managing all activities within the designated staging areas and reports directly to the Operations Section Chief. Staging areas provide the ability to have tactical resources immediately available for deployment in the event that more resources are needed to manage the situation.

Some things to remember:

- Staging Areas are temporary locations where personnel and equipment are kept while awaiting tactical assignment.
- An incident may have more than one staging area.
- Resources in Staging must be immediately available for assignment.
- All resource status shall be relayed to the Resources Unit Leader to determine if they are in excess to what is needed and should be demobilized.
- Staging Areas are designed by the name that describes their general location (e.g. John Lloyd Park Staging)

3510 Pre-Identified Staging Areas

See the Mariana Islands Geographic Response Plan(s) for specific staging areas.

3520 Security

All Staging Areas should include perimeter security to prohibit un-authorized entry and safety to the workers. Security needs will be dependent on incident specific operations.

SECTION 3600

WILDLIFE

3600 Wildlife

This Section contains the oiled wildlife rehabilitation plan developed by the Oiled Wildlife Subcommittee of the Area Committee. Any wildlife rescue and rehabilitation will be directed or overseen by the FWS or the state/Territory, in consultation with FWS.

3601 Wildlife Defined

For the purpose of defining wildlife, it will include all marine mammals, turtles, and birds. Efforts to rehabilitate living coral, land animals, invertebrates, and microorganisms are not included in this definition of wildlife.

The Unified Command through consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and the Natural Resource Trustees will decide the care of oiled land animals on a case-by-case basis.

3602 Response Elements

1 Notification
2 Surveillance and Evaluation
3 Capture (Search and Collection)
4 Stabilization
5 Rehabilitation/Cleaning
6 Release

3603 Notifications

Notification shall be made in the following instances:

- All chemical spills that meet the reportable quantity
- Any collision of sea going vessels
- Any grounding of sea going vessels
- Any petroleum release ≥ 100 gallons
- Any petroleum release when the volume is unknown
- Any situation resulting in a potential/impending petroleum release
- Observation of any oiled wildlife

The following list identifies agencies to be notified that represent the natural resource trustees. Calls will be made by the USCG and placed in the order listed until one representative from each agency is contacted.

3603.1 Federal Notifications

- USCG Sector Guam Command Center (671) 355-4824
- Commander, Joint Region Marianas (COMNAVMAR), Regional Operation Center (EOC) - (671) 349-4004/4003
- Naval Base Guam Port Control - (671) 339-6141
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - Environmental Contaminants Biologist - (808) 221-0634 (cell), (808) 792-9461.
  - Marine Ecology Specialist - (808) 792-9400, (808) 779-6226 (cell)
  - Coastal Conservation Program Manager - (808) 792-9400, (808) 779-4202
  - Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program Coordinator - (808) 792-9400, (808) 349-3636 (cell)
  - Guam Office (ESA Consultation) - (671) 355-5096/7

- CNMI Office (ESA Consultation) – (670) 285-2831

- National Marine Fisheries Service (Pacific Islands Regional Office)
  - NOAA Office of Response and Restoration emergency Hotline (206) 526-4911
  - National Marine Fisheries Service - Pacific Islands Regional Office: 808-725-5000
  - NOAA Protected Resources: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Protected Resources Division (ESA): 808-725-5130 or 808-725-5140
  - Marine Mammals: (888) 256-9840
  - Coral and Habitat: NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office, Habitat Conservation Division: (808) 725-5092, (808) 349-8618 (cell)
  - Guam Office (ESA Consultation) - (671) 646-1904, After Hours – (671) 488-4032
  - CNMI Office (ESA Consultation) – (670) 234-0004

3603.2 Guam Notifications

- DWAR - (671) 735-3955
- Bureau of Statistics Guam Coastline and Coral Reef Biology - (671) 475-4467 /(671) 300-9205

3603.3 CNMI Notifications

- BECQ - (670) 664-8500
- DFW - (670) 664-6000

In addition to reporting the incident details, the following information should be provided:

1 Name of incident commander;
2 Location of command post;
3 Telephone number of command post.

3604 Surveillance and Evaluation

When notification has been made, the natural resource trustees will assess the potential for wildlife impact and determine whether a surveillance team should be dispatched to evaluate the situation. Surveillance teams will be comprised of biologists trained to search for and recognize oiled wildlife. Surveillance team leaders will report to the situation unit within the planning section of the incident command.

3605 Wildlife Branch

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for minimizing wildlife losses during spill response, coordinating early ground and aerial reconnaissance of wildlife at the spill site, employing wildlife hazing measures per the IAP, and recovering and rehabilitating impacted wildlife. Rehabilitation activities shall be coordinated through the Unified Command (UC). The Territory and Federal OSC, working with the responsible party (if applicable), will provide guidance to the Operations section to ensure that all wildlife concerns of the public and appropriate trustees are addressed. Early initiation of wildlife rehabilitation activities within the Operations section will ensure adequate mobilization of staff, equipment and other applicable resources. The Wildlife Operations branch will be responsible for providing licensed, experienced rehabilitation personnel to coordinate and supervise all collection and rehabilitation activities. Untrained volunteers shall be trained and supervised by licensed rehabilitation personnel on the proper handling of wildlife as well as safety training including the use of personal protective equipment.

SECTION 3600

WILDLIFE

Refer to Sections 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References for Response Guidance and Strategies.

See also any/all applicable Environmental Sensitivity Index(es) and Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Geographic Response Plan(s) for the region of impact.

The general public is normally highly sensitive to reports and pictures of oiled wildlife and large numbers of emergent volunteers should be expected.

Engage the Liaison Officer as soon as possible if any reports of impacted wildlife are received.

3606 Volunteers

In a spill response, the Unified Command may choose to utilize volunteers who have expressed a willingness to assist with wildlife response during an oil spill. These volunteers must be under the direction of a trained and experienced supervisor. Individuals working directly with wildlife will be given a short training course on proper handling and safety techniques. Those working with any wildlife that has not been cleaned of oil must also complete an additional four-hour HAZWOPER awareness level training course, at a minimum, plus additional on-the-job training. For a full description of the volunteer program and the required training and procedures for utilization of volunteers, see Sections 2202 (Training Requirments) and Section 4320 (Volunteers).

3606.1 Training Requirements

All workers involved in the collection and stabilization of oiled wildlife outside the rehabilitation facility must have completed a minimum of 24 hours HAZWOPER training. All workers (including volunteers) conducting wildlife rehabilitation will have a minimum of 4 hours of awareness training in addition to job specific safety training in animal handling, animal care safety, and rehabilitation in order to insure the safest handling of animals.

3607 Protected Species

The hazing, capture, transportation and rehabilitation of wildlife species that are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act and/or are protected under Territory laws, must be authorized by permit. These permits are held and issued by USFWS, NOAA, and Territories respectively. In an emergency response, agents working under the direction and authority of one of these agencies, or under the direction and authority of a wildlife rehabilitator who holds the appropriate permit(s), may be covered by that entity's permit. However, there may be required procedures for extending this authorization to agents acting on behalf of the permit holder, and the Unified Command should work with the trustee agencies to ensure that the proper permit authorities are in place.

Likewise, federal and state rehabilitation permits are required for wildlife covered by the above acts. Rehabilitation facilities should obtain and maintain permits in advance, but during a response a rehabilitator may be allowed to operate under an agencies' permit if the agency is part of the incident command structure and is directing the rehabilitation activities. Permits would have to be in place before the response was completed.

50 CFR Section 17.21 (c)(3) states:

"Any employee or agent of the Service, any other Federal land management agency, the National Marine Fisheries Service, or a State conservation agency, who is designated by his agency for

such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his official duties, take endangered wildlife without a permit if such action is necessary to:

(i) Aid a sick, injured or orphaned specimen; or

(ii) Dispose of a dead specimen; or

(iii) Salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study; or

(iv) Remove specimens which constitute a demonstrable but non-immediate threat to human safety, provide that the taking is done in a humane manner…

(4) Any taking pursuant to paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section must be reported in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 19183, Washington DC 20036, within 5 days. The specimen may only be retained, disposed of, or salvaged in accordance with directions from the Service.

3610 Fish and Wildlife Protection Options

In addition to wildlife initially impacted after the release or spill, continued exposure should be considered in planning due to migrating wildlife re-entering areas during the clean-up activities.

Several options available to the FOSC include hazing and capture/re-release. Any such measures should be evaluated through the Environmental Unit with appropriate recommendations made in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Protective measures may include one or more of the following:

- preventing oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located by either containing or recovering the oil, or
- deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas affected by oil by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

3620 Recovery

3621 Wildlife Recovery Group

The Wildlife Recovery Group is responsible for coordinating the search, collection and field tagging of dead and live impacted wildlife and transporting them to the processing center.

Responsibilities include:

- Direct, coordinate, and conduct wildlife recovery and capture operations.
- Maintain a central clearing point to direct recovered wildlife to appropriate rehabilitation facilities.
- Maintain evidence, tagging, and storage procedures for all wildlife recovered.
- Manage the capture, triage, first aid, and transportation of recovered wildlife.
- Provide training and briefing on actions and notifications required when response workers or members of the public encounter distressed wildlife.
- Identify resources and logistics support requirements.
- Report on wildlife recovery operations.

3622 Recovery Processing

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil cannot be prevented, an immediate decision will need to be made about whether to capture and rehabilitate oiled birds and other wildlife. The

SECTION 3600

WILDLIFE

DOI has statutory responsibilities for protecting migratory birds and federally listed threatened and endangered species. These responsibilities are delegated to the FWS. If animals other than migratory birds or federally listed threatened or endangered species are found injured, the responsible agency would typically be the state / territory wildlife agency.

The decision to rescue and rehabilitate oiled wildlife must be made in consultation with the applicable state and federal natural resources management agencies, since state and federal permits are required by law. Any wildlife rescue and rehabilitation will be directed or overseen by the FWS or the state, in consultation with FWS.

Processing procedures will be specified as incident specific criteria dictates.

3630 Carcass Retrieval and Processing

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for the disposition of all migratory birds, dead or alive.

3640 Wildlife Rehabilitation Group

The Wildlife Rehabilitation Group is responsible for receiving oiled wildlife at the processing center; recording essential information; collecting necessary samples; and conducting triage, stabilization, treatment, transport and rehabilitation of oiled animals.

Responsibilities include:

- Establish wildlife rehabilitation centers and conduct rehabilitation operations.
- Maintain documentation on wildlife delivered for rehabilitation.
- Store, document, coordinate laboratory analysis and necropsies, and properly handle deceased wildlife.
- Identify resources and logistics support requirements.

For Wildlife Rehabilitation points of contact, refer to the following sections: 9211 Trustees For Natural Resources , Sections 9200 Personnel and Services Directory and 9700 List of Response References

3641 Wildlife Rehabilitation Operations

Rehabilitation operations will be organized and coordinated as facility and incident specific criteria dictates.

3642 Rehabilitation Facilities

Rehabilitation facilities will be characterized as incident location dictates.

Refer to Section 9200 Personnel and Services Directory for available fixed sites.

3643 Rehabilitation Procedures

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's policy titled Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response (November 2003) are to be used in evaluating capture methods; making informed choices during spill responses; and evaluating oiled bird rehabilitation activities to improve field practices.

The following criteria will be used when considering and evaluating bird rehabilitators for conducting oiled-bird response.

- Hold all necessary permits for bird-related response activities;
- Experience in the capture, treatment, and care of oiled birds;
- Experience conducting bird-related response activities within the Incident Command System structure;
- Ability to quickly mobilize to perform bird capture, field evaluation, stabilization and transport, including remote locations if necessary;
- Access to appropriate facilities adequate for treating and housing oiled birds;
- Ability to establish and operate bird intake, holding, and isolation areas within 12-24 hours of wildlife response activation; and
- Ability to establish and operate bird cleaning and pre-release areas within 48 hours of wildlife response activation.
- Agreement with a licensed veterinarian, experienced in the treatment of oiled birds, to provide any necessary veterinary medical care.

SECTION 3700
RESERVED

3700 RESERVED

SECTION 3800

RESERVED

3800 RESERVED

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RESERVED

3900 RESERVED for AREA / DISTRICT

SECTION 4000

PLANNING

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PLANNING

During incidents that require establishing a full Incident Command System (ICS), the Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

SECTION 4100

PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION

The Planning Section organization includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, Demobilization Units, and Marine Transportation System Recovery Unit (if the incident closes the port), as well as Technical Specialists. The Planning Section Units are shown in figure 4100-1.

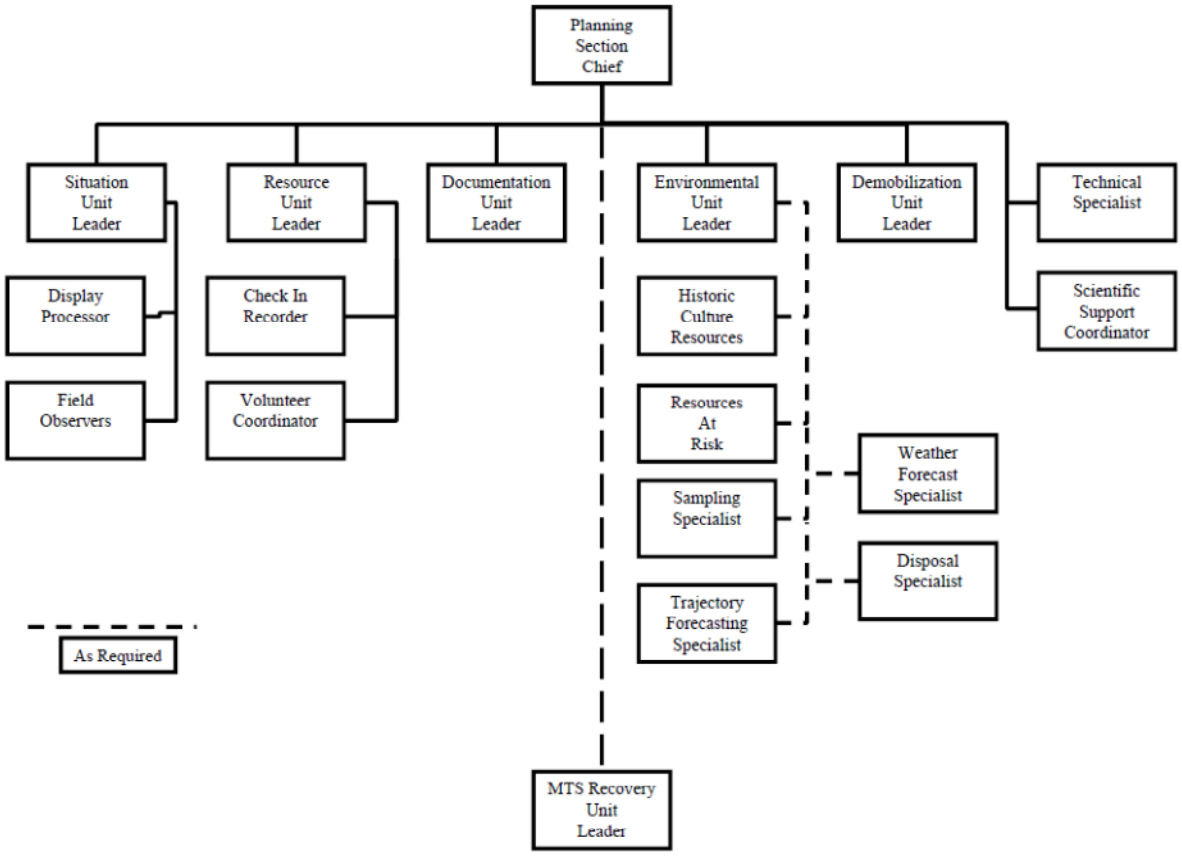


Figure 4100-1 – Planning Section Organization

Refer to the http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics for the Incident Management Handbook (IMH) and specific Job Aids and information on all Planning Section duties and positions including ICS forms.

SECTION 4100

PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION

4110 Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide

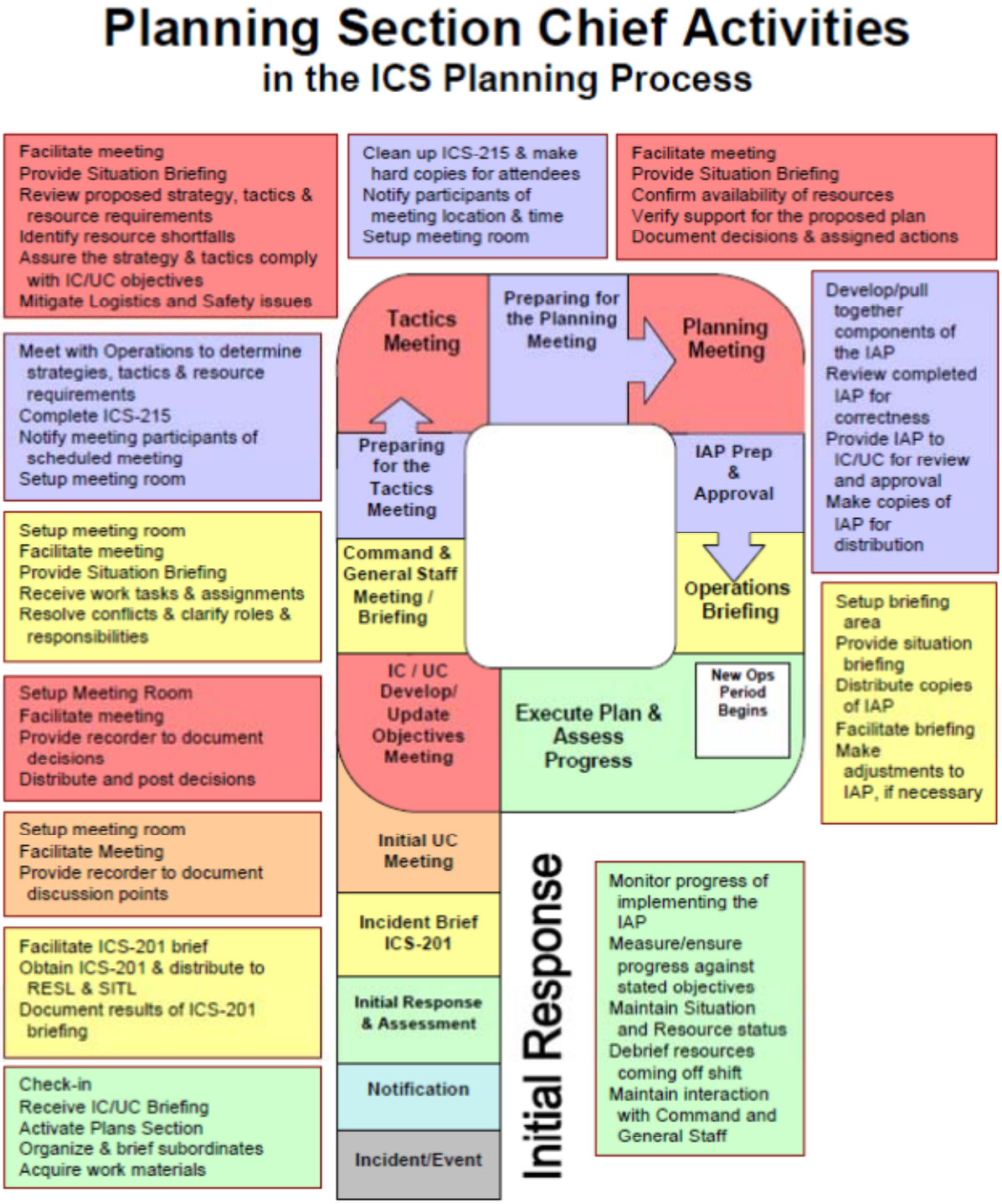


Figure 4100-2 – "Planning P"

The ICS Operational Planning Cycle is the systematic mechanism used to develop and disseminate a safe and effective IAP for each operational period of an incident/event's life cycle.

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook (IMH) at http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics for detailed information on the "Planning P".

If the development of the IAP involves classified or law enforcement sensitive information then the IC/UC should hold the unclassified Operational Planning Cycle meeting first and then hold the classified Operational Planning Cycle meeting second with those members of the Incident Management Team (IMT) that have the appropriate clearance and need to know.

Incident/Event - All incidents start as a local response. Incidents usually occur without warning.

Notifications - Several response organizations may be notified of an incident/event by the National Response Center (800-424-8802), responsible party, victim, witness, or other government agency. Agencies will respond according to their own SOPs.

Initial Response and Assessment

The period of Initial Response and Assessment occurs in all incidents. Short-term responses, which are small in scope and/or duration (e.g., a few resources working during one operational period), can often be coordinated using only an Incident Briefing Form (ICS 201-CG).

Initial Response and Assessment activities are to:

- Gain situational awareness.
- Assume command.
- Determine initial objectives and take action.
- Organize and direct response assets and members as they arrive and track resources.
- Identify appropriate communication methods and Operations and Command frequencies, if using radio communications.
- Evaluate current response actions and adjust as needed.
- Evaluate potential incident complexity.
- Request additional resources if needed.
- Provide status reports to U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam Command Center or local Emergency Operations Command (EOC)/dispatch as required by facility or vessel response plan and as needed.
- Request IMT support if not already identified by CG Sector Command or other agency supervisors.
- Complete the Incident Briefing Form (ICS 201-CG).

INCIDENT BRIEF (ICS 201-CG)

During the transfer-of-command process from the initial IC an ICS 201-CG-formatted briefing provides an incoming IC/Unified Command (UC) with basic information regarding the current incident situation and resources allotted to the incident. Most importantly the ICS 201-CG functions as the IAP for the initial response, remains in force, and continues to be updated until the response ends or the Planning Section generates the incident's first comprehensive IAP. It is also suitable for briefing individuals newly assigned to the Command and General Staff, incoming tactical resources, as well as needed assessment briefings for the IMT.

ICS 201-CG is essential for future planning and the effective management of initial response activities.

When: New IC/UC; staff briefing as required.
Facilitator: Current IC/UC or PSC (if available).
Attendees: Prospective IC/UC; Command and General Staff as available.

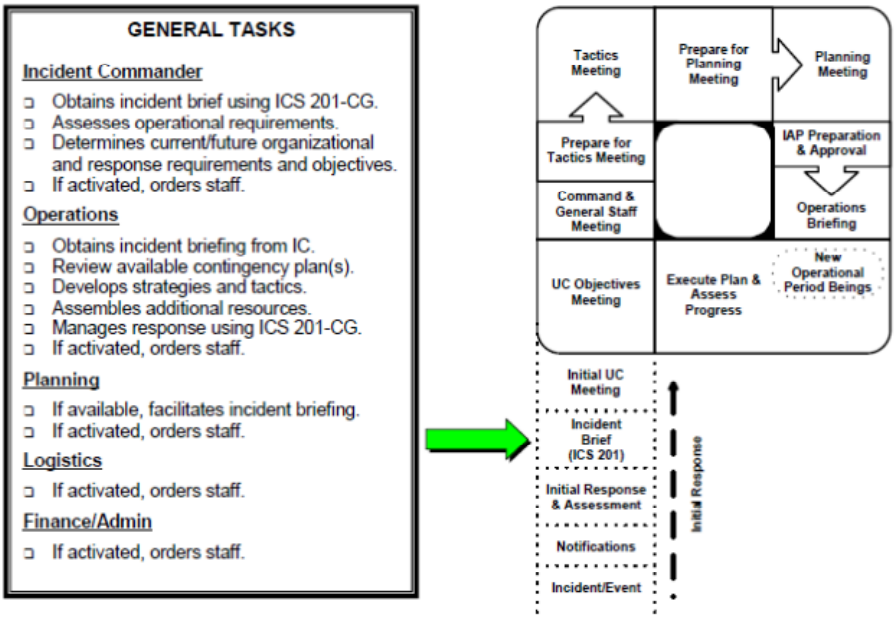


Figure 4100-3 – Incident Brief

INITIAL UNIFIED COMMAND MEETING

Provides UC members with an opportunity to discuss and concur on important issues prior to the UC Objectives Meeting. The meeting should be brief and all important decisions and direction documented. Prior to the meeting, ICs should review and prepare to address the agenda items. The results of this meeting will help to guide the overall response efforts.

When: UC forms prior to the first meeting.
Facilitator: UC member or PSC (if available).
Attendees: Only ICs that will comprise the UC and the Documentation Unit Leader (DOCL).

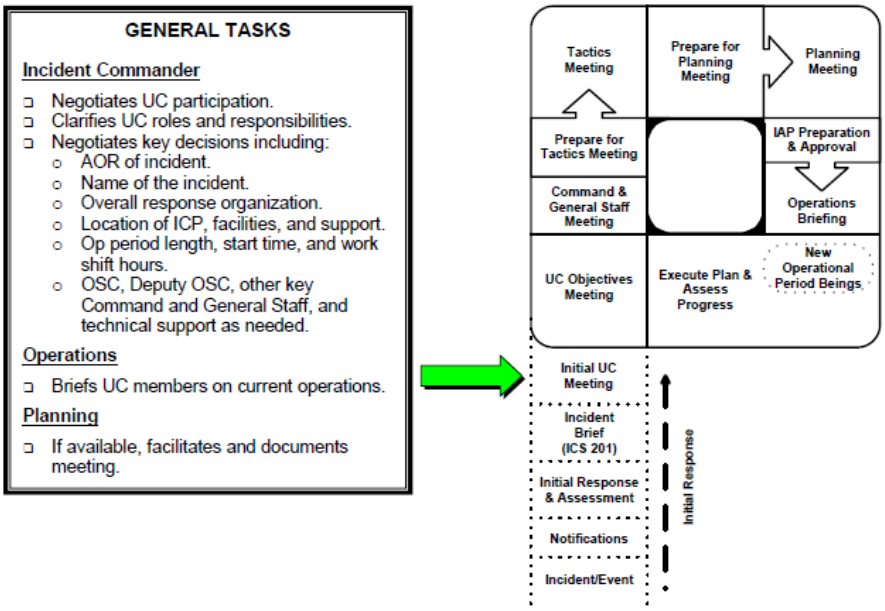


Figure 4100-4 – Initial UC Meeting

UNIFIED COMMAND OBJECTIVES MEETING

The UC will set response priorities, identify limitations and constraints, develop incident objectives, and establish guidelines for the IMT to follow. For reoccurring meetings, all products will be reviewed and updated as needed. Products resulting from this meeting along with decisions and direction from the Initial UC Meeting will be presented at the Command and General Staff Meeting.

When: Prior to Command and General Staff Meeting.
Facilitator: IC/UC Member or PSC (if available).
Attendees: IC/UC Members, selected Command and General Staff, and the DOCL.

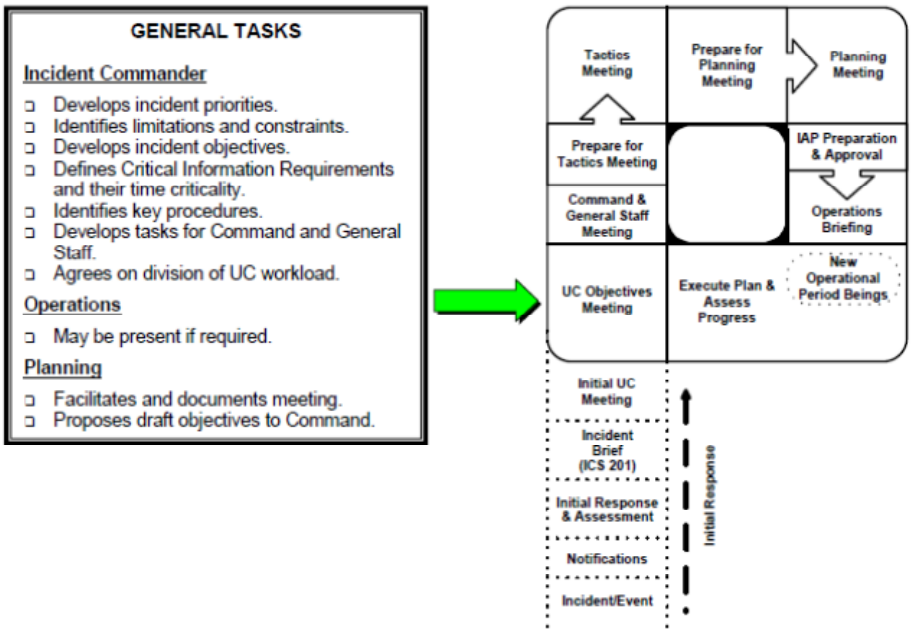


Figure 4100-5 – UC Objectives Meeting

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF MEETING

(Sometimes called STRATEGY MEETING) At the Command and General Staff Meeting the IC/UC will present their decisions and management direction to the Command and General Staff Members. This meeting should clarify and help to ensure understanding among the core IMT members of the decisions, objectives, priorities, procedures, and functional assignments (tasks) that the UC has discussed and reached agreement on. Ensuing Command and General Staff Meetings will cover any changes in command direction, review open actions and status of assigned tasks using the Incident Open Action Tracking Form (ICS 233-CG).

When: Prior to Tactics Meeting.
Facilitator: PSC.
Attendees: IC/UC members, Command and General Staff, Situation Unit Leader (SITL), DOCL, Communications Unit Leader (COML) (if required), Finance/Administration Section Chief (FSC), and the Logistics Section Chief (LSC) (as needed).

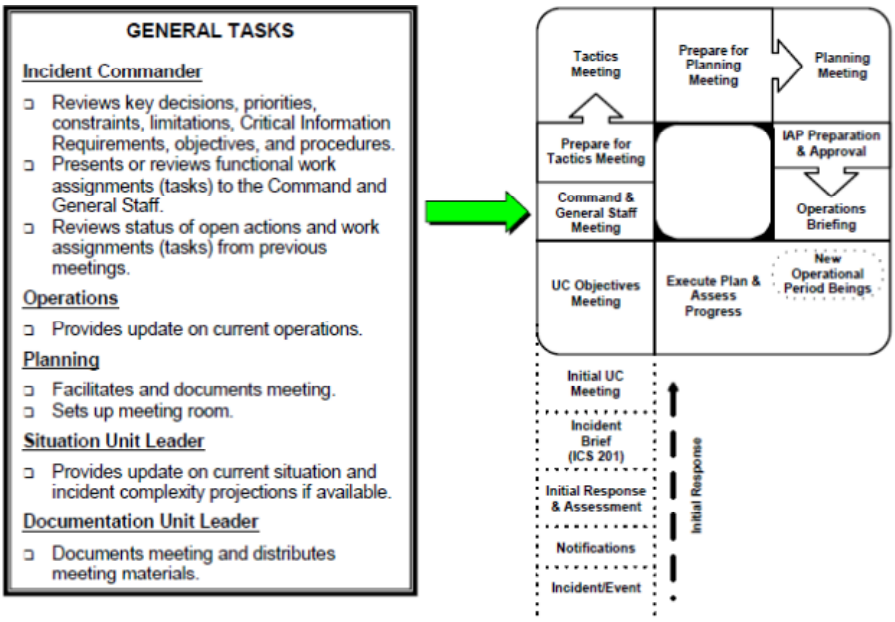
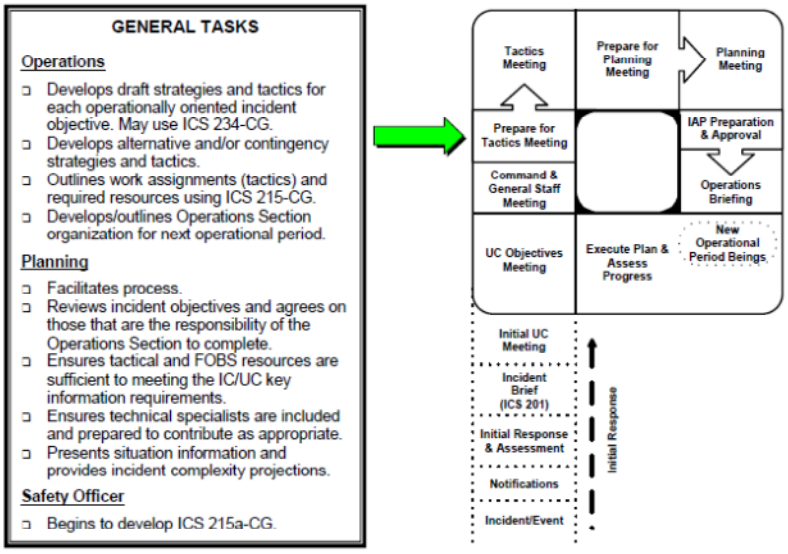


Figure 4100-6 – Command & General Staff Meeting

PREPARING FOR THE TACTICS MEETING

During this phase of the Operational Planning Cycle, the OSC, Intelligence/Investigation Section Chief (ISC), and the PSC begin the work of preparing for the upcoming Tactics Meeting. They review incident objectives to determine those that are OSC and ISC responsibility and consider Command priorities. They may draft a Work Analysis Matrix (ICS 234- CG), which helps document strategies and tactics to meet those objectives assigned, and should draft an Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS 215-CG) and an Operations Section and an Intelligence/Investigation (I/I) Section organization chart for the next operational period. The LSC and FSC receive initial requests and begin sourcing resources for next operational period. The SOFR should begin to develop the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis (ICS 215a-CG). The PSC should facilitate and support this process to the greatest extent possible to ensure that the material, information, resources, etc. to be presented in the Tactics Meeting is organized and accurate. OSC and ISC should have a draft ICS 215-CG with identified requirements completed prior to the tactics meeting.

When: Prior to Tactics Meeting.
Facilitator: PSC facilitates process.
Attendees: None.



4100-7 – Preparing for the Tactics Meeting

TACTICS MEETING

This 30-minute meeting produces operational input needed to support the IAP. The OSC and the ISC may present the ICS 234-CG, if completed, and will present the draft ICS 215-CG. The proposed Section organization will also be presented by OSC and ISC and solidified. The SOFR will present the draft ICS 215a-CG. OSC, ISC, and PSC will solicit input of attendees in order to refine these draft products for full staff approval at the Planning Meeting.

When: Prior to Planning Meeting.

Facilitator: PSC. **Attendees:** PSC, OSC, ISC, LSC, FSC, Resource Unit Leader (RESL), SITL, SOFR, DOCL, COML, Technical Specialist (THSP) (as needed).

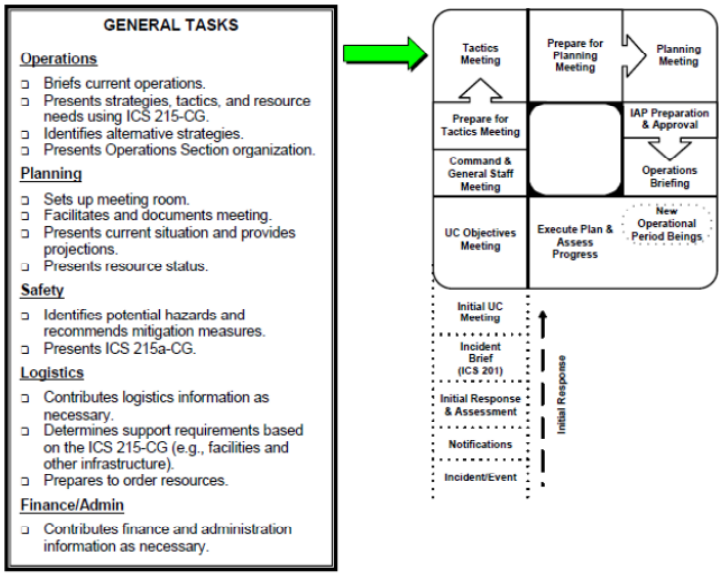


Figure 4100-8 – Tactics Meeting

PREPARING FOR THE PLANNING MEETING

The Command and General Staffs prepare for the upcoming Planning Meeting. The PSC ensures the material, information, resources, etc., used or discussed in the Planning Meeting are prepared for presentation during the meeting.

When: Prior to the Planning Meeting.
Facilitator: PSC facilitates process.
Attendees: None. This is not a meeting but a period of time.

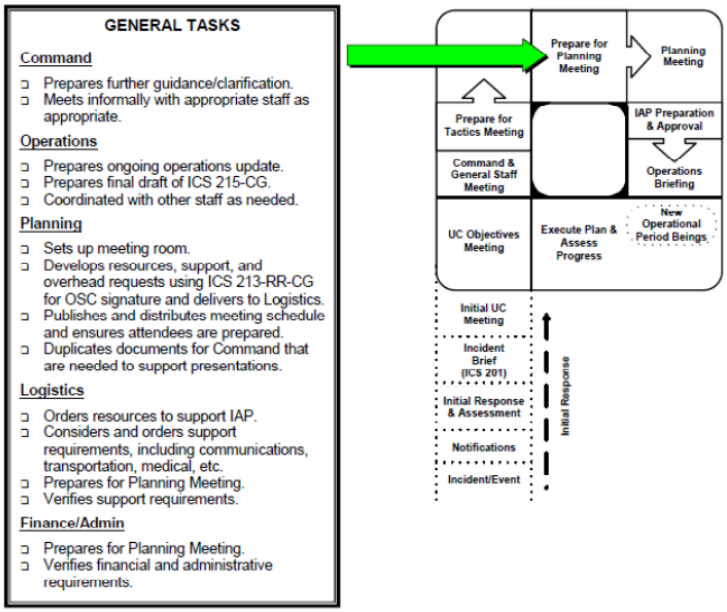


Figure 4100-9 – Prepare for Planning Meeting

PLANNING MEETING

This meeting provides an overview of the tactical plan to achieve Command's current direction, priorities, and objectives. The OSC will present the proposed plan to the Command and General Staff for review and comment. OSC will discuss strategies that were considered and chosen to best meet command's direction for the next operational period. The OSC will also briefly discuss how the incident will be managed along with work assignments and resources and support required to implement the proposed plan. This meeting provides the opportunity for Command and General Staff to discuss and resolve any issues and concerns prior to the PSC assembling the IAP. After review and updates are made, planning meeting attendees commit to support the plan.

When: After the Tactics Meeting.
Facilitator: PSC.
Attendees: IC/UC, Command Staff, General Staff, SITL, DOCL, COML, and THSP (as required).

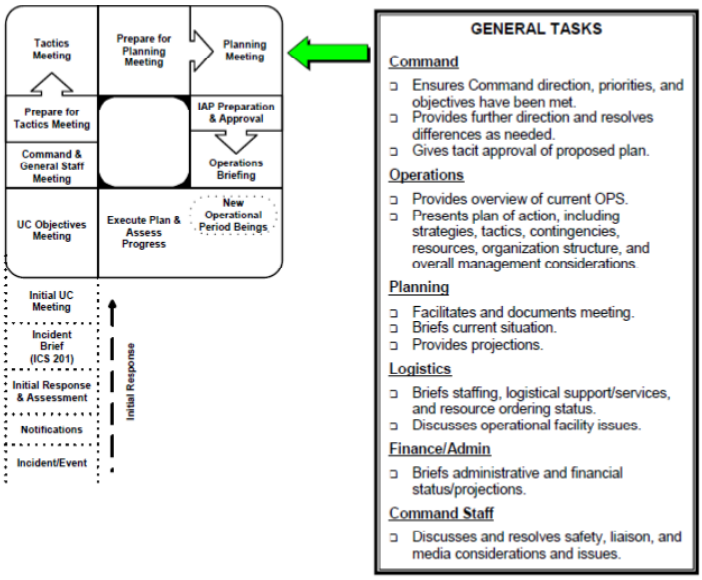


Figure 4100-10 – Planning Meeting

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN PREPARATION AND APPROVAL

Appropriate IMT members must immediately complete the assigned task and/or products from the planning meeting that are needed for inclusion in the IAP. These products must meet the deadline as set by the PSC so that the Planning Section can assemble the IAP components. The deadline must be early enough to permit timely IC/UC review, approval, and duplication of sufficient copies for the Operations Briefing and other IMT members.

When: Immediately following the Planning Meeting, the PSC assigns the deadline for products.
Facilitator: PSC facilitates process.
Attendees: None. This is not a meeting but a period of time.

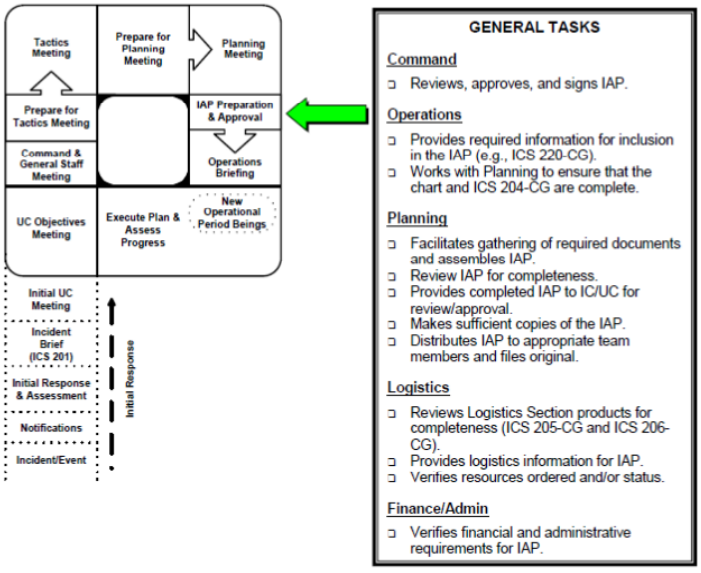


Figure 4100-11 – IAP Preparation and Approval

OPERATIONS BRIEFING

This 30-minute, or less, briefing presents the IAP to the Operations Section oncoming shift supervisors. After this briefing has occurred and during shift change, off-going supervisors should be interviewed by their relief and by the OSC to validate IAP effectiveness. The DIVS may make last minute adjustments to tactics under their purview. Similarly, a supervisor may reallocate resources within that Division/Group to adapt to changing conditions.

When: Approximately one hour prior to shift change.
Facilitator: PSC.
Attendees: IC/UC, Command and General Staff, Branch Directors, DIVS, Task Force/Strike Team Leaders (TFL/STL) (if possible), Unit Leaders, others as appropriate.

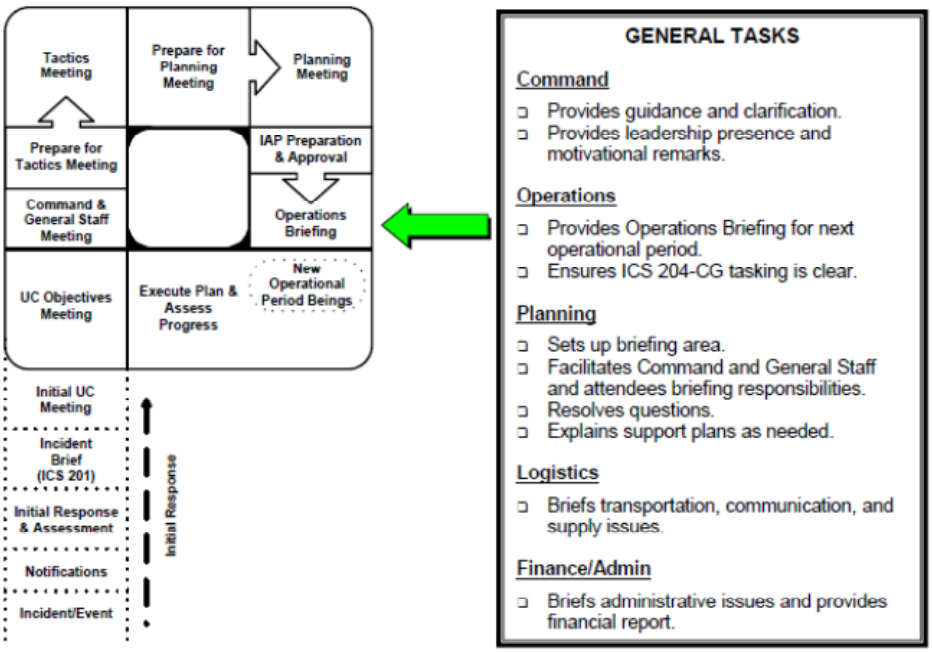


Figure 4100-12 – Operations Briefing

ASSESS PROGRESS

Assessment is a continuous activity used to help adjust current operations and help plan for future operations. Following the briefing and shift change, all Command and General Staff Section Chiefs will review the incident response progress and make recommendations to the IC/UC in preparation for the next IC/UC Objectives Meeting. This feedback is continuously gathered from various sources, including Field Observers (FOBS), responder debriefs, stakeholders, etc. IC/UC should encourage Command and General Staff to get out of the ICP and view firsthand the areas of the incident they are supporting.

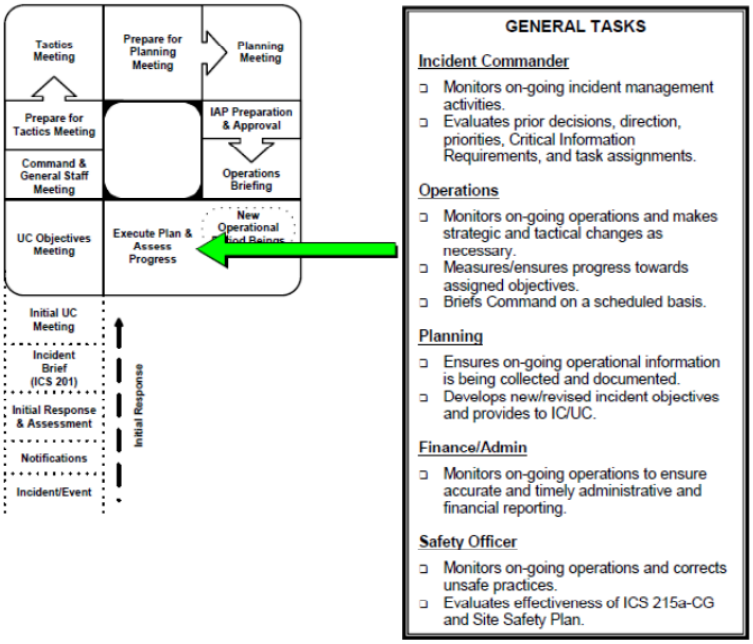


Figure 4100-13 – Assess Progress

SECTION 4200

SITUATION

The Situation Unit is responsible for the collection and evaluation of spill information, displaying that info, and forecasting the incident evolution. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location and anticipated trajectory, and the impacts on natural resources.

4210 Chart / Map Area

Charts and maps of the U.S. Sector Guam Captain of the Port (COTP) zone is one homeport (https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam) in the Area Contingency Plan Section.

Additional chart and map data can be obtained on NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)

(https://erma.noaa.gov/pacific/erma.html#/x=145.49424&y=14.23948&z=9&layers=4+8424+8413+8422+11355)

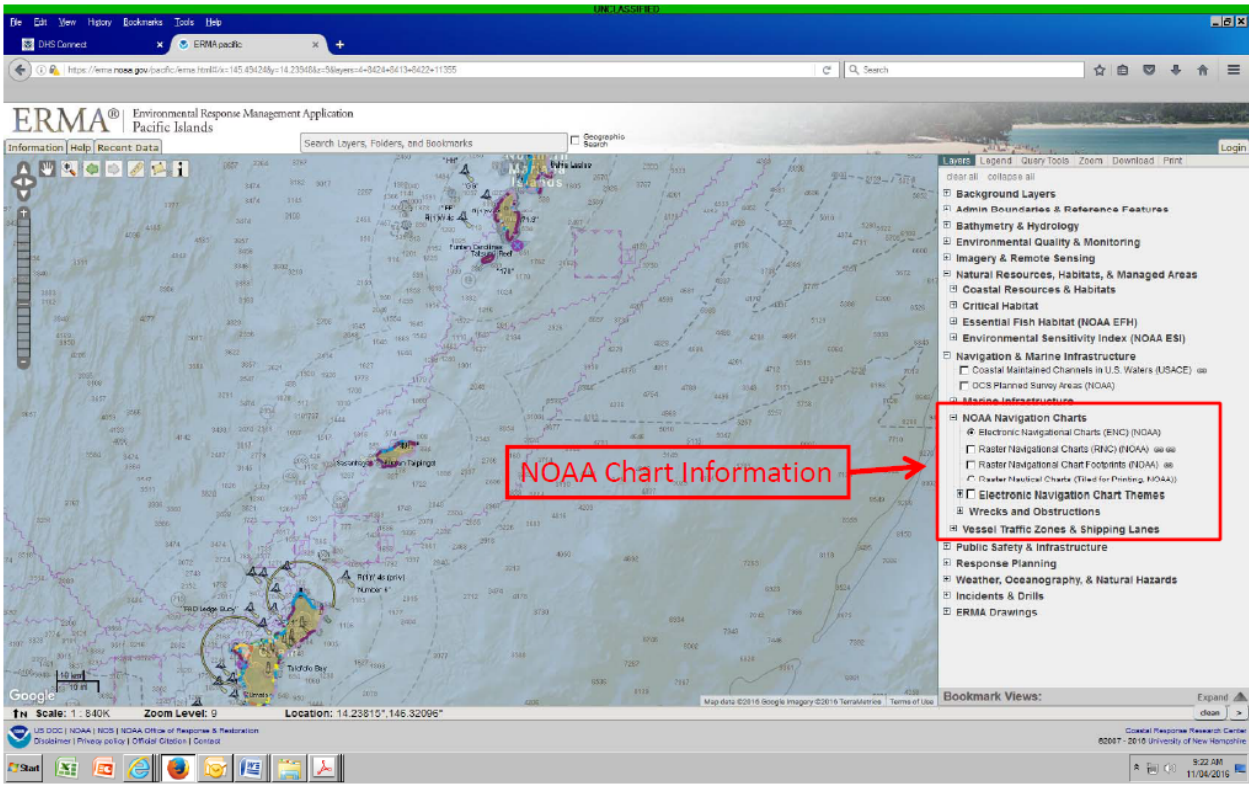


Figure 4200-1 – ERMA Chart

NOAA's National Ocean Service: Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps serve as quick references for oil and chemical spill responders and coastal zonemanagers.

They contain three kinds of information:

(1) **Shorelines** are ranked based on their physical and biological character, then color coded to indicate their sensitivity to oiling;

(2) Sensitive **biological resources**, such as seabird colonies and marine mammal hauling grounds, are depicted by shaded polygons and symbol icons to convey their location and extent on the maps;

(3) ESI maps also show sensitive **human-use resources**, such as water intakes, marinas, and swimming beaches.

The information contained in Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps can also be pulled off of ERMA by using in the Layers Tab or by using the Query tool for a specific area. See Figures 4200-2 and 4200-3 for details on accessing.

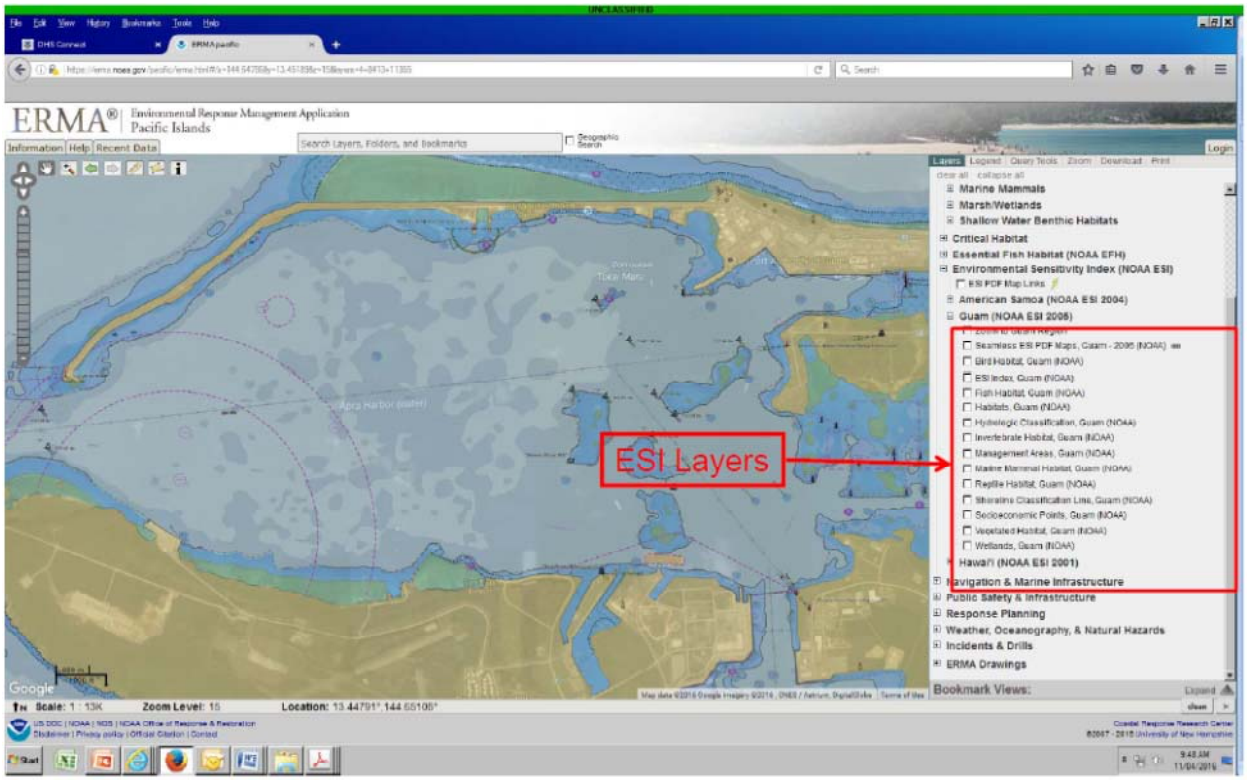


Figure 4200-2 – ERMA ESI Layer

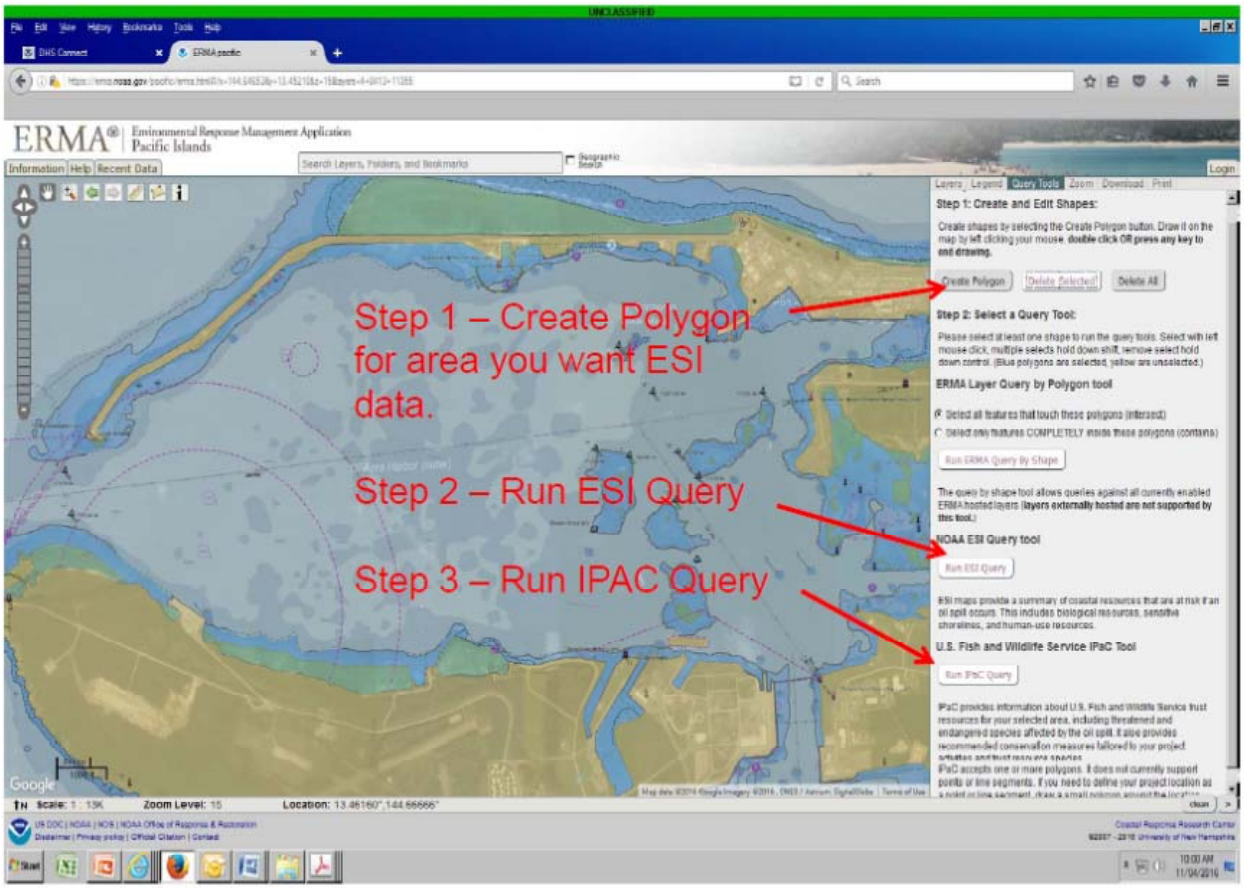


Figure 4200-3 – ERMA Query Tool

The maps and charts used in displaying incident information must be appropriate for the incident you are facing. The maps / charts must help responders to do their job and the more detailed the displays are for the area of operation the better.

4220 Weather / Tides / Currents

4221 Weather

U.S. Sector Guam's COTP zone temperature typically varies from 75°F to 88°F and is rarely below 73°F or above 90°F. The relative humidity ranges from 60% to 97%. The unified command needs to be cognizant of the temperature and humidity, planning to mitigate heat related injuries in the safety plan.

4221.1 Guam Weather

The climate of Guam is almost uniformly warm and humid throughout the year. Afternoon temperatures are typically in the middle or high 80s and nighttime temperatures typically fall to the low 70s or high 60s. Relative humidity commonly ranges from around 65 to 75 percent in the afternoon to 85 to l00 percent at night. Even with the high humidity, fog is fairly rare. Though temperature and humidity vary only slightly throughout the year, rainfall and wind conditions vary markedly, and it is these latter variations that really define the seasons. In the tropics, the day-night temperature range is greater than the seasonal temperature range; e. g., the 5 am to 2 pm temperature difference is greater that the January-July difference.

SECTION 4200

SITUATION

There are two primary seasons and two secondary seasons on Guam. The primary seasons are the four-month dry season, which extends from January through April, and the four-month rainy season which extends from mid-July to mid-November. The secondary seasons are May to mid-July and mid-November through December. These are transitional seasons that may be either rainy or dry depending upon the nature of the particular year. On the average, about l5 percent of the annual rainfall occurs during the dry season and 55 percent during the rainy season. El Nino years are generally wet, while the post-El Nino year is generally dry. Guam's wettest year on record was 1997 with 165 inches and its driest year on record was 1998 with 55 inches. Guam's average annual rainfall ranges from around 90 inches at the airport to about 110 inches in the southern mountains.

At all times of the year the dominant winds on Guam are the trade winds which blow from the east or northeast. The trades are strongest and most constant during the dry season, when wind speeds of 15 to 25 mph are very common. During the rainy season there is often a breakdown of the trades, and on some days the weather may be dominated by westerly-moving ~~storm~~ monsoon systems that bring heavy showers or steady, and sometimes torrential, rain. Occasionally there are typhoons, and these bring not only tremendous rains, but also violent winds that may cause a surge of water onto low-lying coastal areas. Typhoons have passed sufficiently close to Guam to produce high winds and heavy rains in every month, but their most frequent occurrence is during the latter half of the year. If winds are very weak in the summer and fall, the island is large enough to enable thunderstorms or heavy rains to develop over its interior or coastal areas.

NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM	86.7	87.0	87.2	86.8	87.4	87.9	87.1	86.5	87.0	88.1	89.1	87.6
HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM	90	90	90	89	90	90	90	90	89	91	91	90
AVERAGE DRY BULB	81.4	80.4	81.0	81.7	82.2	83.1	81.5	81.3	82.0	82.9	84.1	82.7
NUMBER OF DAYS WITH: MAXIMUM >= 90°	1	2	3	0	4	3	3	2	0	7	17	2

Table 4200-1 – Guam Temperature

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean (Percent)	81	67	77	81	81	81	85	87	87	80	77	77
Hour 04 LST	88	76	85	88	88	89	93	92	93	87	83	82
Hour 10 LST	72	59	66	73	73	73	78	79	79	74	68	68
Hour 16 LST	77	62	70	74	74	77	80	82	83	75	73	72
Hour 22 LST	87	73	83	87	85	86	89	92	92	84	82	81

Table 4200-2 – Guam Relative Humidity

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Resultant Wind Speed (MPH)	9.4		9.9	12.0	7.9	10.3	1.2	3.1	3.0	1.6	11.2	12.1
Resultant Direction (Tens of Degree)	06		05	07	08	08	05	25	25	29	08	07
Mean Speed (MPH)	10.7	12.7	12.1	12.6	11.0	10.8	6.8	7.1	6.4	8.2	11.7	12.7
Maximum 3-second Wind Speed (MPH)	38	37	48	36	81	36	46	46	32	55	41	38
Direction (Tens of Degree)	08	07	32	07	30	13	30	25	28	26	07	06

Table 4200-3 – Guam Winds

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Water Equivalent (IN)	8.56	0.18	4.09	6.65	9.91	5.32	21.80	21.54	13.71	14.26	5.69	3.77
Greatest 24-Hour (IN)	15-16	24	16-17	14-15	15-16	04	04-05	15-16	19-20	17	19-20	28

Table 4200-4 – Guam Precipitation

4221.2 CNMI/Saipan Weather

The climate of Saipan is almost uniformly warm and humid throughout the year. Afternoon temperatures are typically in the middle or high 80s and nighttime temperatures typically fall to the low 70s or high 60s. Relative humidity commonly ranges from around 65 to 75 percent in the afternoon to 85 to l00 percent at night. Even with the high humidity, fog is fairly rare. Though temperature and humidity vary only slightly throughout the year, rainfall and wind conditions vary markedly, and it is these latter variations that really define the seasons. In the tropics, the day-night temperature range is greater than the seasonal temperature range; e. g., the 5 am to 2 pm temperature difference is greater that the January-July difference.

There are two primary seasons and two secondary seasons on Saipan. The primary seasons are the four-month dry season, which extends from January through April, and the four-month rainy season which extends from mid-July to mid-November. The secondary seasons are May to mid-July and mid-November through December. These are transitional seasons that may be either rainy or dry depending upon the nature of the particular year. On the average, about l5 percent of the annual rainfall occurs during the dry season and 55 percent during the rainy season. El Nino years are generally wet, while the post-El Nino year is generally dry. Saipan's wettest year on record was 1997 with 165 inches and its driest year on record was 1998 with 55 inches. Guam's average annual rainfall ranges from around 90 inches at the airport to about 110 inches in the southern mountains.

At all times of the year the dominant winds on Guam are the trade winds which blow from the east or northeast. The trades are strongest and most constant during the dry season, when wind speeds of 15 to 25 mph are very common. During the rainy season there is often a breakdown of the trades, and on some days the weather may be dominated by westerly-moving ~~storm~~ monsoon systems that bring heavy showers or steady, and sometimes torrential, rain. Occasionally there are typhoons, and these bring not only tremendous rains, but also violent winds that may cause a surge of water onto low-lying coastal areas. Typhoons have passed sufficiently close to Guam to produce high winds and heavy rains in every month, but their most frequent occurrence is during the latter half of the year. Even if winds are very weak in the summer and fall, the island is not usually large enough to enable thunderstorms or heavy rains to develop over its interior or coastal areas.

NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM	86	86	88	89	902	91	91	90	89	89	88	87
HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM	88	88	89	90	91	93	99	95	91	91	90	90
AVERAGE DRY BULB	77	77	78	79	80	80	80	79	79	79	79	78
NUMBER OF DAYS WITH: MAXIMUM >= 90°	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	0

Table 4200-5 – Saipan Temperature

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean (Percent)	81	67	77	81	81	81	85	87	87	80	77	77
Hour 04 LST	88	76	85	88	88	89	93	92	93	87	83	82
Hour 10 LST	72	59	66	73	73	73	78	79	79	74	68	68
Hour 16 LST	75	75	72	72	73	70	70	70	72	72	75	75
Hour 22 LST	87	73	83	87	85	86	89	92	92	84	82	81

Table 4200-6 – Saipan Relative Humidity

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Resultant Wind Speed (MPH)	9.4		9.9	12.0	7.9	10.3	1.2	3.1	3.0	1.6	11.2	12.1
Resultant Direction (Tens of Degree)	E	E4	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Mean Speed (MPH)	16.9	16.1	16.8	15.0	13.3	12.0	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.7	12.1	16.8
Maximum 3-second Wind Speed (MPH)	86	53	67	173	166	99	132	155	139	120	139	159
Direction (Tens of Degree)	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR

TR means Tropical Storm- or Typhoon-related; wind direction depends on location of storm.

Table 4200-7 – Saipan Winds

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Water Equivalent (IN)	3.56	2.60	1.93	2.32	2.77	4.50	8.27	12.15	10.21	11.32	5.92	4.21
Greatest 24-Hour (IN)	3.05	2.00	2.19	2.19	~10	6.00	4.10	>17	6.18	>15	~10	3.41

Table 4200-8 – Saipan Precipitation

4222 Tides

The Mariana Islands tides are semi-diurnal with a diurnal inequality. This means that there are two unequal high tides and two unequal low tides each day. The mean tide range is 1.6 feet (.49 meters), with a maximum diurnal range of 2.3 feet (.70 meters).

Tide forecasts for the Mariana Islands can be found at http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/tide_predictions.html?gid=1749#listing.

4223 Currents

Oceanic currents are driven by several factors. One is the rise and fall of the tides, which is driven by the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon on Earth's oceans. Tides create a current in the oceans, near the shore, and in bays and estuaries along the coast. These are called "tidal currents." Tidal currents are the only type of currents that change in a very regular pattern and can be predicted for future dates.

A second factor that drives ocean currents is wind. Winds drive currents that are at or near the ocean's surface. These currents are generally measured in meters per second or in knots (1 knot = 1.15 miles per hour or 1.85 kilometers per hour). Winds drive currents near coastal areas on a localized scale, and in the open ocean on a global scale.

A third factor that drives currents is thermohaline circulation - a process driven by density differences in water due to temperature (thermo) and salinity (haline) in different parts of the ocean. Currents driven by thermohaline circulation occur at both deep and shallow ocean levels and move much slower than tidal or surface currents.

There is little known about the general ocean circulation around the Mariana Islands due to a lack of studies and current measuring devices in the Mariana Islands. As a result of this lack of data, it is critical that NOAA spill modelers be included in large spills early in the spill. This can

be accomplished through the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator for Oceanic Regional Response Team.

4230 Situation Unit Displays

Situation Unit Displays establish a visual story of what is happening on the incident. The story should include at a minimum:

- The current incident objectives
- Summary of the status of the incident. This includes information on the incident itself (e.g. number of injured) and information on response resources (e.g. number of vessels)
- The current situation (e.g. incident boundaries, weather, tides, currents)
- Predictions and potential impacts of what could happen if weather does not cooperate and mitigation strategies
- Schedule meeting times and location

Guiding principles to keep in mind when establishing and maintaining displays:

- Strive for high quality presentation
- Ensure accuracy of situational information
- Maintain current information
- Prominently display a map/ chart legend (important to standardize what the symbols mean)
- Establish a method to capture map / chart information for historical purposes
- Date and time-stamp the map / chart to reflect most recent updates

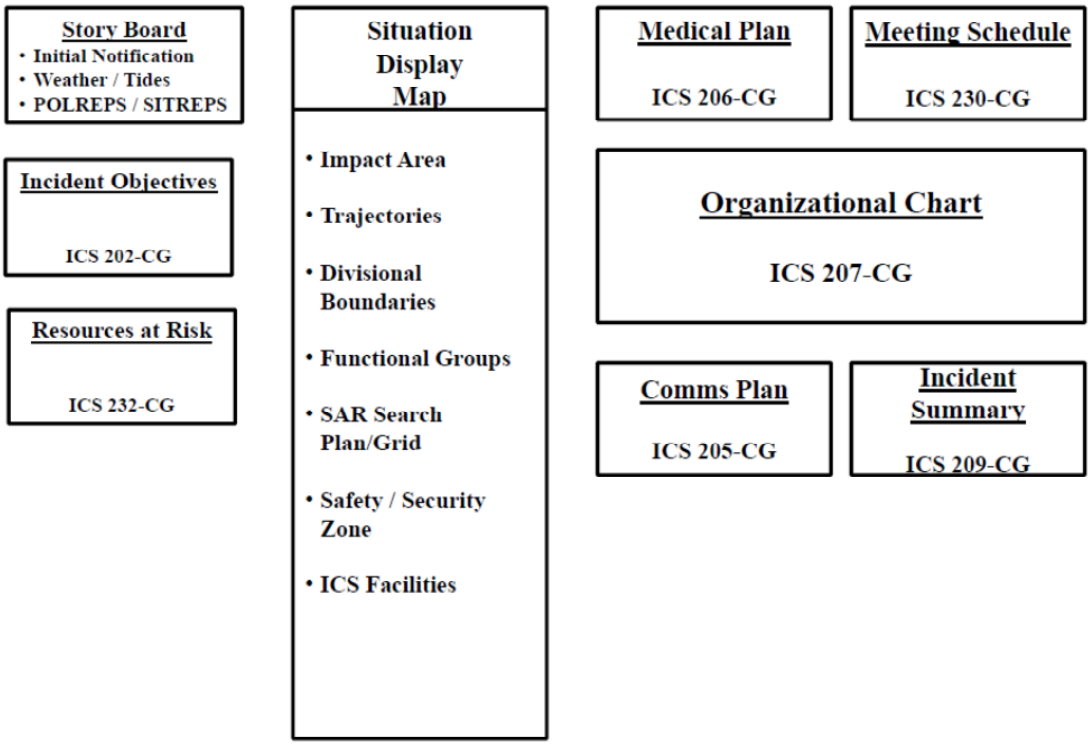


Figure 4200-4 – Situation Unit Status Display

Figure 4200-4 is an example of a situational unit status display wall layout.

SECTION 4200

SITUATION

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)

The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is a national secure and trusted web-based portal for information sharing and collaboration between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission.

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam has a HSIN Incident Management Meeting Template that replicates the Situation Unit Status Display developed on the HSIN Share site. The link is https://share.dhs.gov/imuscgguam/. Do not use this meeting for an incident. Create a meeting using this template.

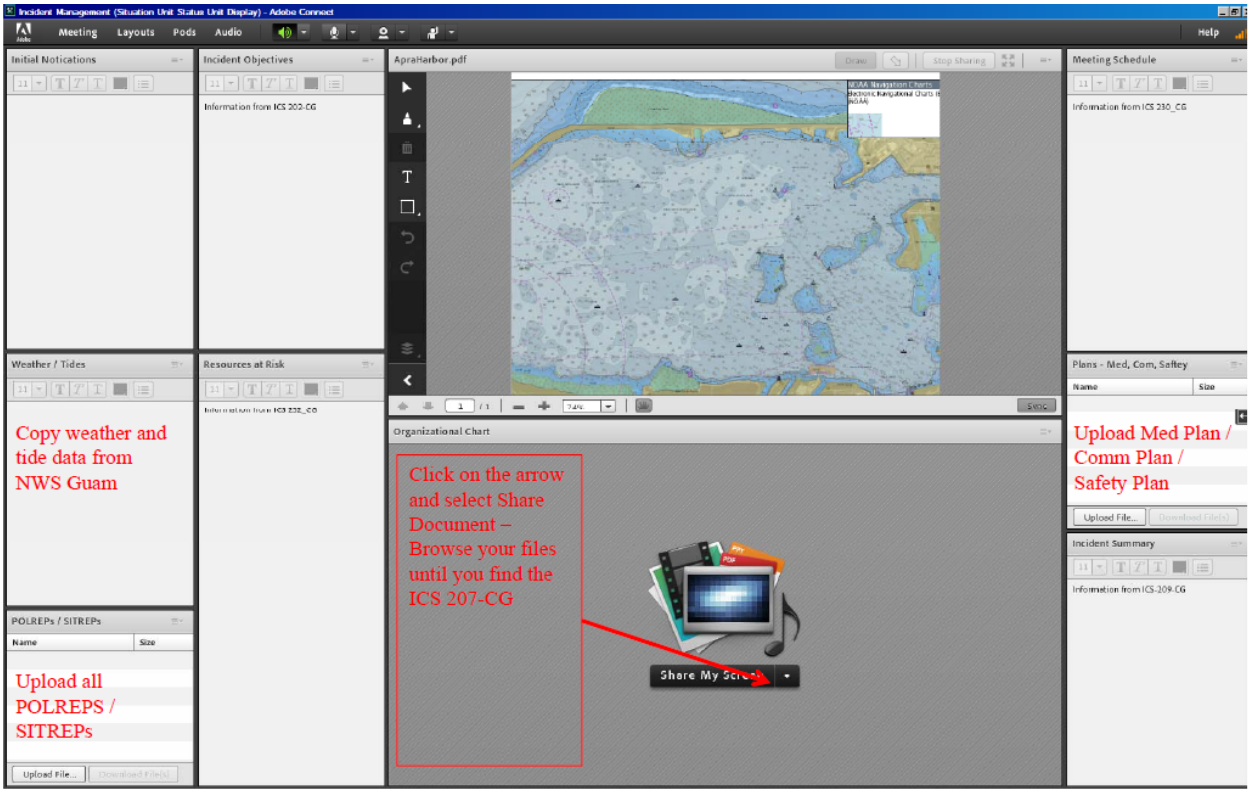


Figure 4200-5 – HSIN Situation Unit Status Display

At a minimum all U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam personnel on the Watch Quarter Station Bill (WQSB) shall have an active HSIN Account. You may obtain an application by sending a request to HSIN.Outreach@hq.dhs.gov. Once nominated, the COI Validating Authority will review your membership application and approve or deny your admission to the COI. If the application is approved, an email will be sent to you with instructions on how to log onto HSIN for the first time.

Environmental Response Management Application® (ERMA)

ERMA is a web-based Geographic Information System (GIS) tool that assists both emergency responders and environmental resource managers in dealing with incidents that may adversely impact the environment. ERMA integrates and synthesizes various real-time and static datasets into a single interactive map, thus provides fast visualization of the situation and improves communication and coordination among responders and environmental stakeholders.

ERMA has the GIS capability to display world imagery, NOAA Navigation Charts, or a combination of world imagery and NOAA Navigation Chart themes.

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's Geographic Response Plan (GRP) booming strategies, potential spill areas, staging areas, environmental sensitive areas, and other GRP information resides on ERMA. The views you select will depend on the boxes checked. Additionally, a user can put his curser on an individual drawing and get the details. Users do not need an account to view the above information

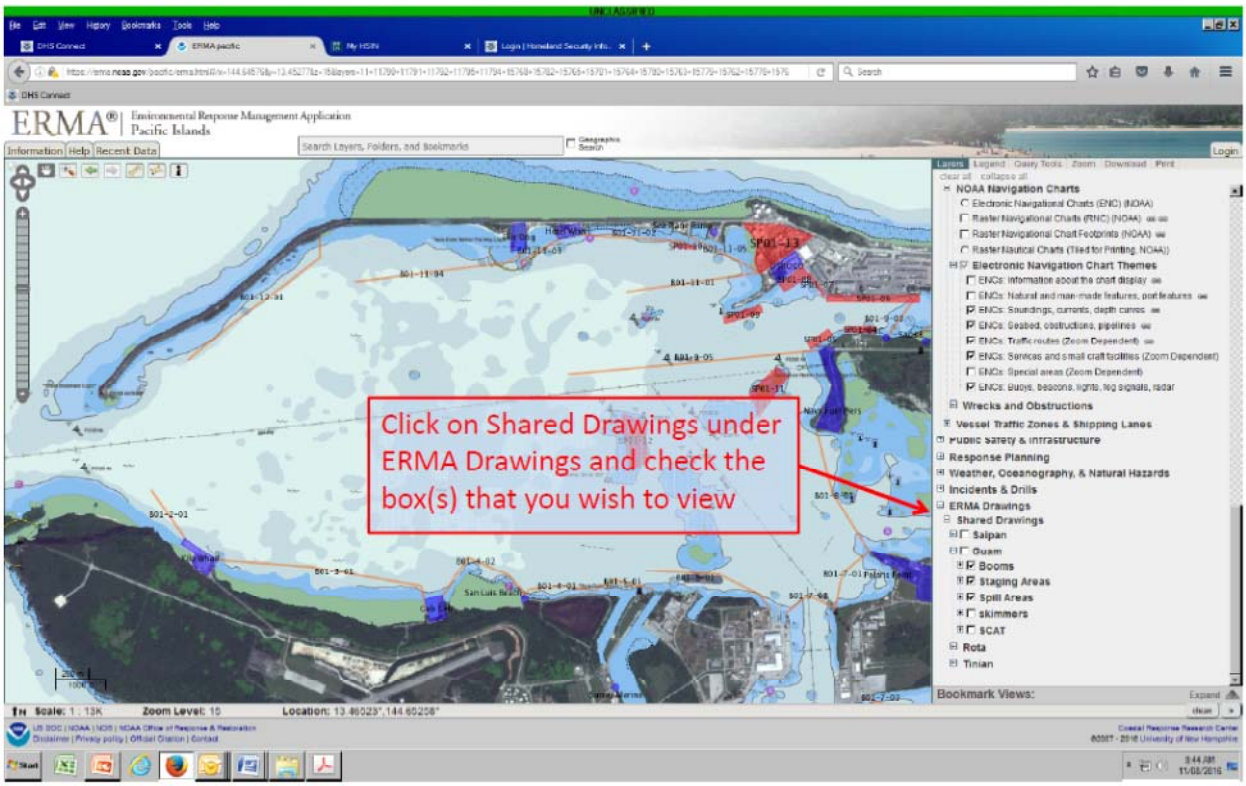
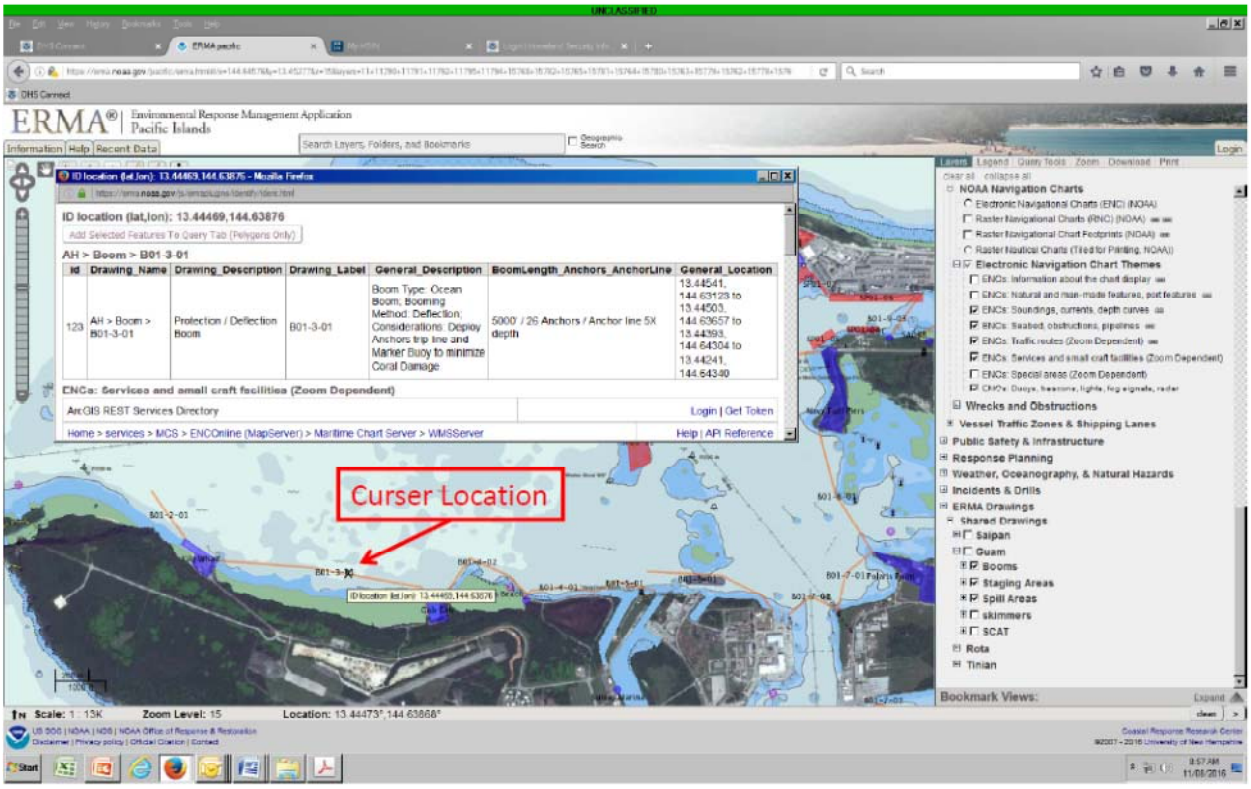


Figure 4200-6 – ERMA Display



4200-7 – ERMA Drawing Details (Boom B01-3-01)

4240 On Scene Command and Control (OSC2)

A system will be used during an incident to manage on-scene command and control. There are various "systems" available use. The USCG is currently developing OSC2, which can support and complement the Incident Command System, serving as the platform for the integration, display, and redistribution of real-time, or near real-time, response and planning information for use by the Unified Command and the planning and Operations sections of the ICS.

HSIN meeting rooms use Adobe Connect as the platform to share information. Adobe Connect has APPs for Android and IoS smart phones, tablets and IPads. HSIN access is based on internet connectivity. In areas were internet access is limited or non-existent, HSIN will not work.

The newly fielded U.S. Coast Guard's Incident Management Software System (IMSS) also as the capability to be viewed by smart phones and tablets. IMSS access is based on internet connectivity. Areas were internet access is limited or non-existent, IMSS will not work.

4280 Required Operational Reports

Throughout the course of the response cycle numerous operational reports will be developed for formal dissemination of information and archival reasons. Some reports are required by regulation, others are required by the U/C or specific agency. These reports include:

- Situation / Pollution Reports (SITREPs / POLREPs) (USCG/EPA)
- ICS Form 209
- Executive Summaries (State/Federal Agency)

SECTION 4300

RESOURCES

The Resource Unit (RESU) is responsible for maintaining the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved through the tracking of all tactical resources, including check-in, status, current location, etc; enabling the RESU to assign available resources. The RESU is also responsible for the completion of ICS forms 203, 204, & 207; and the compiling of the Incident Action Plan.

4310 Resource Management Procedures

The Resources Unit is responsible for the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved through the development and maintenance of a master list of all resources used during the event.

4310.1 Check-in Procedures

Check-in/Status Recorders (SCKN) are needed at each check-in location to ensure that all resources assigned to an incident are accounted for.

The major responsibilities of the SCKN are:

- Obtain required work materials, including Check-in Lists (ICS 211-CG), Resource Status Cards (ICS-219) and status display boards or T-card racks.
- Post signs so that arriving resources can easily find incident check-in location(s).
- Record check-in information on Check-in Lists (ICS 211-CG).
- Transmit check-in information to the RESL.
- Forward completed ICS 211-CG and Status Change Cards (ICS-210) to the RESL.
- Receive, record, and maintain resource status information on Resource Status Cards (ICS-219) for incident-assigned tactical resources, and overhead personnel.
- Maintain files of Check-in Lists (ICS 211-CG).
- Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214-CG).

4320 Volunteers

Volunteers are a worthwhile resource. Appropriate opportunities for volunteers are those that are evaluated as being very safe and offer very low risk to the general health and welfare of any participating volunteer. With due respect to the health and safety of volunteers, not every incident will offer an appropriate opportunity to optimally utilize a volunteer resource.

Volunteers can be a member of a well trained and organized group that provides various support services during an emergency. Alternatively, volunteers can spontaneously converge on a location based on individual desire and interest.

The first group is recognized as “Affiliated” volunteers who are members of a group of similarly trained and organized personnel that perform various authorized functions in response to an emergency. This volunteer group is usually self-sufficient, self-functioning, and satisfies a particular need. Examples of Affiliated Volunteers include the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

The second group is recognized as “Unaffiliated” volunteers who are a group of people that spontaneously converge at a location and freely offer their talents and services, i.e., not compensated. Training for this group is random, inherent organization is non-existent, and capabilities are a function of the range of personal desires of those who respond. Since this group

is not inherently organized, it requires an overlay of experienced volunteer leadership and a related volunteer organizational structure to optimize productive results.

4321 Assistance Options

Volunteers may be used during an oil spill response on a case-by-case basis under the sponsorship of recognized and reputable local organizations or under the discretion of the Unified Command. Sponsoring organizations are responsible to provide proof to the Federal On Scene Coordianator (FOSC)/State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) that any necessary federal or state permits have been issued before the FOSC/SOSC will consider any requests for utilizing volunteers. While recognizing that due respect for the health and safety of volunteers, not every incident will offer an appropriate opportunity to optimally utilize a volunteer resource. Potential safe and low risk possibilities for the use of volunteers include:

- Pre-Impact Beach Clean Assessment –
  - Observe, record, and report sightings of debris on beaches that could be potentially impacted by oil in the water which could potentially wash ashore
  - Observe, record, and report sightings of wildlife that are oiled, or injured, or deceased
- Sentinel Patrols –
  - Observe, record, and report sightings of oil on non-impact beaches
  - Observe, record, and report sightings of wildlife that are oiled, or injured, or deceased
- Administrative Support – Provide administrative support to the Volunteer effort at the Volunteer Reception Center

4322 Assignment

Volunteers should be used for minimal risk activities. Specifically and to ensure volunteer safety, the IC/UC must make it clear as soon as possible in any response activity by issuing a press release through the JIC, that if any area(s) are closed to the public, they are closed to volunteers. In addition, volunteers must not be exposed to oil or oil contaminated materials.

If volunteers are deployed into the environment, safety instructions will be provided that will offer guidance for personal safety, including the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), how to operate in various environments, and how to recognize and avoid various states of oil that may be encountered. A knowledgeable Team Leader will always accompany all groups of Unaffiliated Volunteers during any excursion into the environment.

4323 Coordination

The Incident Volunteer Coordinator should be a Federal or State Official knowledgeable in contingency operations and capable of providing leadership. [40 CFR 300.185(c)] Specifically, the Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for managing both Affiliated and Unaffiliated Volunteers. This includes making recommendations to the Unified Command (UC) regarding the utilization and deployment of volunteers. The Incident Volunteer Coordinator reports to the Planning Section Chief.

In addition, individual Volunteer Coordinators are appointed to support the affiliated volunteers and the unaffiliated volunteers, respectively. Both the Affiliated and Unaffiliated Volunteer Coordinators report to the Incident Volunteer Coordinator.

The Affiliated Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for the identification, utilization and deployment of the appropriate type of Affiliated Volunteers as well as cooperating with the Unaffiliated Volunteer Coordinator to ensure a comprehensive volunteer response.

The Unaffiliated Volunteer coordinator is responsible for recruitment, induction, deployment, and general management of unaffiliated volunteers.

4324 Training

The minimum training requirements for volunteers / uncompensated workers is 4 hours of HAZWOPPER training. Volunteers shall be assessed to identify their skills, experience, interest, and date/time availability.

Volunteers shall be accepted or rejected based on application, references and/or criminal background check.

SECTION 4400

DOCUMENTATION

All users of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) must maintain detailed records for all resources and costs incurred in responding to a spill incident. Documentation will identify the impact on the waters of the U.S., the source and circumstances of the incident, the responsible party or parties, and impacts and potential impacts to public health and welfare and the environment. Failure to submit timely and complete documentation can result in delays in reimbursement for removal costs and payments to contractors. When appropriate, documentation also will be collected for scientific understanding of the environment and for research and development of improved response methods and technology. The FOSC will make the documentation available to natural resource trustees to help them determine the actual or potential natural resource injuries.

It is the Documentation Unit Leader's (DUL) responsibility to put into place a systematic process to collecting critical incident information, organizing, and maintaining custody of materials during and following the incident response. Guidance for performing tasks can be found in the ICS Documentation Unit Leader Job Aid at U.S. Coast Guard Homeport (https://homeport.uscg.mil) in the Library under the Incident Command System ICS tab.

4410 Services Provided

- Collect, file, and segregate all activity records for future archival reference. Relay any challenges and difficulties to the Planning Section Chief.
- Reproduce copies of originals in response to official requests approved by Planning Section Chief.
- Collect copies of supplementary plans from support agencies involved.
- Provide research support to Liaison Officer and Information Officer.

4420 Administrative File Organization

Establishing an administrative filing system depends on the complexity of the incident, as well as the potential for future litigation. Typically, the person assigned to the Documentation Unit Leader position will be experienced in the management of such a task. Assistants should review the Job Aid found on http://homeport.uscg.mil in the Library under the Incident Command System ICS tab.

SECTION 4500

DEMOBILIZATION

The Demobilization unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan and assisting sections and units to ensure an orderly, safe and cost effective demobilization of personnel and equipment is accomplished from the incident.

The Demobilization Unit Leader (DMOB) must have a maintain close liaison with the Resource Unit Leader (RESL) who maintains the latest information on resources that are currently on the incident and those that will be required for future operational periods. This relationship is critical and focused to make sure that all resources (personnel and major items of response and support equipment) are released in a methodical way that maintains the integrity of resource accountability and does not impact the continuing response efforts.

4510 Sample Demobilization Plan

Sample Demobilization Plan
DD Month YYYY
[Incident Name]

1. General Information. The response is rapidly transitioning from the emergency response phase to a planned recovery effort. The demobilization of incident resources must be conducted in a manner that is safe and efficient, and should not interfere with ongoing operations. Every Staff Officer and Section Chief shall ensure they maintain the appropriate level of staff to support the planned recovery phase. The following will be incorporated into the demobilization effort:

a. Responders that were operating within the **[**area] will be offered the opportunity o undergo critical incident stress management.

b. Decontamination of personnel, personnel clothing and equipment will be undertaken under the direction of the safety officer.

c. All responders that are traveling by vehicle for more than 2 hours must have a minimum of 6-hours rest, unless exempted by the Unified Command.

d. Driving between the hours of 2200-0600 will be limited to airport transport to facilitate demobilization. Point to point driving for returning responders will be limited to 12 hours with no more than 8 hours of actual driving.

e. All supervisors, leaders and chiefs will be thoroughly briefed prior to leaving the incident.

2. Responsibilities:

a. The Planning Section Chief shall:

(1) Ensure that the demobilization process and expectations receive wide distribution and that there is an orderly release of resources.

(2) Ensure that all agency/industry specific requirements regarding the demobilization of the agency's/industry's resources are followed. Any deviations must have the approval of the agency/industry Incident Commander.

(3) Review the demobilization plan prepared by the Demobilization Unit Leader. Review Command and General Staff comments and make changes as appropriate prior to presenting the Plan to the Unified Command.

b. The Operations Section Chief shall:

(1) Identify any excess personnel and equipment available for demobilization and provide a list to the Planning Section Chief.

(2) Identify and decontaminate all tactical resources that require decontamination. Coordinate the decontamination effort with the Safety Officer and Logistics Section Chief.
(3) Where possible, release resources that have pre-established shared transportation together to facilitate demobilization.

c. The Logistics Section Chief shall:
(1) Coordinate all personnel and equipment transportation needs to designated locations to meet travel needs.
(2) Ensure that the Supply and Communications Units are prepared to accept and document the return of all equipment that was checked out through them.
(3) Provide courtesy vehicle safety inspections for all non-contracted vehicles.
(4) Coordinate all vehicle inspections with the Finance/Administration Section Chief.

d. The Finance/Administration Section Chief shall:
(1) Ensure that all personnel and equipment time reports are complete and accurate.
(2) Ensure that any injury and/or equipment claims are well documented and complete.
(3) Adjust Equipment and Time Recorder's schedules to meet demobilization needs.

3. Release Priorities. The Incident Commander / Unified Command will determine the release priorities taking into consideration ongoing incident resource requirements, personnel welfare (safety and rest), needs of the responding agencies, home unit of the resource (out of area or local), and resource cost. The following are the release priorities:
a. Federal Government response resources.
b. State Government response resources.
c. Local Government response resources.
d. Industry resources.
e. Release priorities may be adjusted to better serve the changing incident situation. Ensure that concurrence is obtained from the agency that provided the resource.

4. Release Procedures.
a. Sections Chiefs and Command Staff:
(1) Have the authority to approve the tentative release list of resources to the Demobilization Unit Leader.
(2) Submit tentative release list of supply resources to the Demobilization Unit Leader a minimum of **24 HOURS** prior to the resource's anticipated departure.

b. Demobilization Unit Leader:
(1) Prepare the Demobilization Checkout Form, ICS-221, when the tentative release list is approved by the Unified Command.
(2) Ensure that it is noted on the ICS-221 that the resources requiring decontamination were decontaminated.
(3) Ensure that a resource requiring critical incident stress debriefing is noted on the ICS-221.
(4) Effectively communicate with all staff members in order to identify any changes in the transportation needs of personnel. Ensure timely notification of anyone that will be impacted by changes in established transportation times.
(5) Note on the ICS-221 any travel checking and arrival notification procedures that were established between the resource provider and the resource.

c. Excess resources being demobilized are to follow the directions outlined on their respective Demobilization Checkout Form to ensure that all required signatures are obtained. Signatures include the following units:
(1) SPUL
(2) COML
(3) GSUL
(4) TIME
(5) DOCL

5. Phone Directory. Any time there is a concern over the status of a released resource contact the Demobilization Unit Leader at XXX-XXX-XXXX. Other points of contacts include:
a. Coast Guard Sector New Orleans: 671-3554824.
b. Guam Homeland Security or CNMI Homeland Security Emergency Management as applicable.
c. Others as applicable.

6. Approval.

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Demobilization Unit Leader

Reviewed by: _____ Dated: _____

Planning Section Chief

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Logistic Section Chief

Reviewed by: _____ Dated: _____

Fin/Admin Section Chief

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Operations Section Chief

Approved by: _____ Dated: _____

Unified Command

Approved by: _____ Dated: _____

Unified Command

Approved by: _____ Dated: _____

Unified Command

Approved by: _____ Dated: _____

Unified Command

SECTION 4600

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Environmental Unit is responsible for environmental matters associated with response including strategic assessment, modeling, surveillance, and environmental monitoring and permitting. The Environmental Unit also prepares environmental data for the situation unit.

Reference U.S. Sector Guam Geographic Response Plans located on Homeport (https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam) under Safety and Security in the Area Contingency Plan link.

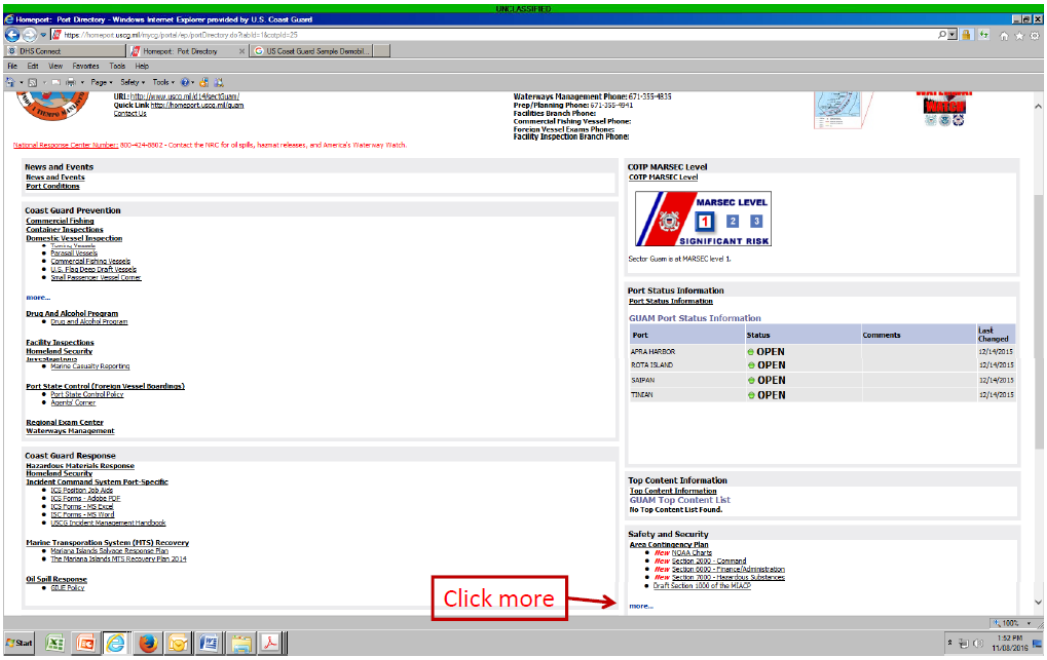


Figure 4600-1 – Geographic Respone Plan Location

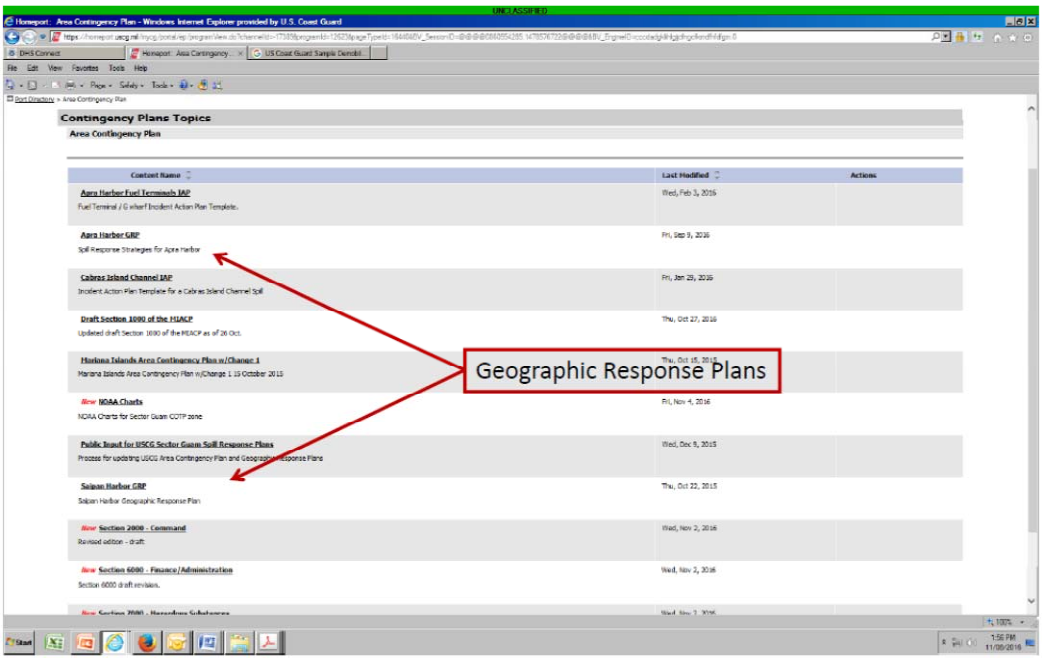


Figure 4600-2 – Geographic Response Plan Location 2

SECTION 4700

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Technical support is provided by Technical Specialists who are advisors with special skills needed to support the incident. Technical Specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS organization. If necessary, Technical Specialists may be formed into a separate unit. The Planning Section will maintain a list of available specialists and will assign them where needed.

4710 Hazardous Materials

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly referred to as the Superfund, was enacted on December 11, 1980. The purpose of CERCLA was to provide authorities the ability to respond to uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances from inactive hazardous waste sites that endanger public health and the environment. CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at such sites, and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified. In addition, CERCLA provided for the revision and republishing of the National Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300) that provides the guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The NCP also provides for the National Priorities List, a list of national priorities among releases or threatened releases throughout the United States for the purpose of taking remedial action.

CERCLA (pronounced SIR-KLA) provides a Federal Superfund to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Through the Act, the Coast Guard and EPA were given power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. Also, see HAZARDOUS MATERIALS at Section 7000 for further discussion.

4710.1 Toxicologist

Toxicology is the study of the adverse effects of chemical, physical, or biological agents on living organisms and the ecosystem, including the prevention and amelioration of such adverse effects.

Taxicologist(s) in the Mariana Islands is/are:

4710.2 Product Specialist

A Product Specialist is an individual who works for a private enterprise and who is knowledgeable of the operating characteristics of specific materials that may harm the environment.

4710.3 Certified Marine Chemist

A Certified Marine Chemist (CMC) promotes the science of, and improves the methods of evaluation and eliminating health, fire and explosion hazards in marine and associated industries. Certified Marine Chemist in the Mariana Islands is:

John Fernandez, 696, M, CIH, CSP
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PROFESSIONALS, INC.
P.O. Box 5086
Hagatna, GUAM 96932
B (671) 734-0749 / C (671) 688-1447 / F (671) 734-0749
jmfihp@guam.net

4710.4 Certified Industrial Hygienist

An Industrial Hygienist (IH) is a professional evaluating the health effects of chemicals or noise in a work place. The IHs use their knowledge to anticipate when a hazardous condition could occur to cause an adverse health effect on a worker or the environment.

Certified Industrial Hygienist in Mariana Islands is:

John Fernandez, 696, M, CIH, CSP
Industrial Hygiene Professionals, INC.
P.O. Box 5086
Hagatna, GUAM 96932
B (671) 734-0749 / C (671) 688-1447 / F (671) 734-0749
jmfihp@guam.net

4710.5 Chemist or Chemical Engineer

Chemical engineers (CE) concern themselves with the chemical processes that turn raw materials into valuable products. CE skills encompass all aspects of design, testing, scale-up, operation, control, and optimization, and require a detailed understanding of the various "unit operations", such as distillation, mixing, and biological processes, which make these conversions possible.

4701.6 Sampling

U.S. Sector Guam relies on UNITEK to collect and send of samples of unknown hazards.

4720 Oil

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) is the primary law used for response and enforcement of oil pollution and hazardous substance discharges on or upon the navigable waters of the United States, or tributaries thereof.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) amended the FWPCA and made the following provisions:

- Established pollution fund with a $100 million amount
- Defined “reportable and harmful quantities”
- Authorized the federal assumption of clean-up operations.
- Established the National Response center.

The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 streamlined and strengthened Coast Guard’s and EPA’s ability to prevent and respond to catastrophic oil spills. A trust fund financed by a tax on oil is available to clean up spills when the responsible party is incapable or unwilling to do so. The OPA requires oil storage facilities and vessels to submit to the Federal government plans detailing how they will respond to large discharges. EPA has published regulations for aboveground storage facilities; the Coast Guard has done so for oil tankers. The OPA also requires the development of Area Contingency Plans to prepare and plan for oil spill response on a regional scale. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 amended the CWA and made the following provisions:

- Created a $1 billion pollution fund commonly referred to as the Oil Spill Liability
- Trust Fund (OSTLF).
- Allowed On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) to issue administrative orders.
- Increased civil penalties.

- Increased spiller liabilities.

4720.1 Scientific Support Coordinator

The Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, will provide the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) scientific advice with regard to the best course of action during a spill response. The SSC will obtain consensus from the Federal Natural Resource Trustee Agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the resources at risk, weather information, tidal and current information, etc. The SSC will be the point of contact for the Scientific Support Team from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Hazardous Material Response and Assessment Division.

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook for position responsibilities.

4720.2 Lightering

The act of unloading goods to or from a commercial vessel to a barge. In addition to local, commercial lightering companies, the National Strike Force and Navy SUPSALV own oil pumping equipment. Both have recently added equipment capable of pumping highly viscous oils.

4720.3 Salvage

When salvage operations are required the UC should activate the salvage experts listed in the vessel response plansand have them report to the command post or communicate via telephone. The primary written guide on salvage operations is the U.S. Navy Salvage Manual. All parties involved in a salvage response should refer to the manual for specific information relating to salvage techniques.

Salvage efforts may be divided into three phases: stabilization, refloating, and post-refloating. During the stabilization phase, salvors take steps to limit further damage to the vessel and to keep the ship from being driven harder aground or broaching. Response leaders gather information and formulate a salvage plan; the plan specifies actions to be taken during the refloating and post-refloating phases of the salvage. The refloating phase commences when the salvage plan is executed and ends when the ship begins to move from her strand. During post refloating, the vessel is secured and delivered to the designated port facility.

4720.4 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment

Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) Coordinator serves in the Environmental Unit and reports to the Environmental Unit Leader. This function is responsible for assessing oiled shorelines and providing appropriate cleanup recommendations relative to the types of shorelines and the degree to which they have been impacted. The SCAT Coordinator should typically be staffed by a government regulatory natural resource trustee (e.g., CDFW-OSPR), or a contracted subject matter expert agreed upon by the Unified Command during the initial Unified Command meeting.

During a spill response, SCAT is a function that is typically conducted under the Environmental Unit within the Planning Section. Depending on the complexity of the spill response, the SCAT Technical Specialist role may actually exist as a team. The teams are often made up of representatives from state and federal resource agencies, the responsible party and the USCG or USEPA and should be trained and knowledgeable in their roles. The SCAT team usually consists of a Coordinator, Team Leader for each team, Team Members, and Data Managers.

SECTION 4700

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Bringing each of their agency's expertise together as a team, SCAT teams collect the data needed to develop a shoreline cleanup plan that maximizes the recovery of oiled habitats and resources, while minimizing the risk of environmental injury from cleanup efforts. Consideration should always be given to:

- Potential for human exposure, by direct contact or by eating contaminated seafood;
- Extent and duration of environmental impacts if the oil is not removed;
- Natural removal rates;
- Potential for remobilized oil to affect other sensitive resources; and
- Likelihood of cleanup to cause greater harm than the oil alone.

Information from these assessments must meet the requirements of the cleanup operation, being both timely and of uniform quality and content. Finally, the teams must coordinate their field activities with their Operations Section counterparts working in the areas being assessed. This ensures that all operations are conducted safely and that important information is exchanged.

The shoreline assessment data must be collected quickly since it is necessary for operational decision-making. Experience has shown that the dual objectives of NRDA and shoreline assessment are best met when field surveys for these two activities are kept separate but well coordinated. A typical ICS structure includes a NRDA Representative who works through the Liaison Officer at the Command Staff level. The NRDA representative is responsible for coordinating NRDA needs and the activities of the Natural Resource trustees.

The SCAT Coordinator should be designated to manage the SCAT teams and synthesize their field data, utilizing standard GIS data formats compatible with Environmental Unit and Planning Section to support the daily Incident Action Plan (IAP).

The shoreline assessment process should be easily modified to fit the spill conditions; it should be as simple as possible, yet comprehensive enough to address all of the issues and concerns of shoreline cleanup. It must not be a slow, cumbersome process that limits the effectiveness of Planning or Operations.

NOAA has significant SCAT tools and job aids, which can aid the response organization in determining the extent of damage along various types of shoreline as well as appropriate cleanup strategies. These tools can be found at: http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/shoreline-assessment-manual.html.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Coordinator

- Coordinate SCAT team response activities.
- Working within Operations and Unified Command objectives, strategies, and tactics recommend the need for and number of SCAT teams.
- Conduct or assign someone to conduct aerial reconnaissance surveys to scope the shoreline oiling issues.
- Ensure that all teams have the necessary representation and all members have the necessary training.
- Develop daily assignments for each team, according to the needs of the Planning and Operations sections to meet the Unified Command response objectives.
- Coordinate with natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) concerns on shoreline assessment to optimize data sharing through the ENVL.

- Inform the ENVL of any cleanup concerns of the various resource agencies and managers and assist the ENVL with development of the IAP ensuring those concerns are addressed in the decision-making process.
- Arrange for equipment and transportation for the SCAT teams through the Logistics Section
- Coordinate actions with Operational Branches, Groups, and Divisions.
- Assist in the development of cleanup guidelines.
- Assist in the development of recommendations for cleanup endpoints considering shoreline type, ecological sensitivity, recreational use, and aesthetic requirements, etc.
- Assist in the development of cleanup guidelines for implementation based on each cleanup method for the impacted shoreline types, including any agency concerns.
- Lead SCAT reporting requirements to the ENVL, PSC and Unified Command.
- Develop a survey and reporting schedule to produce survey results in time for incorporation into the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Ensure that teams use proper terminology and apply guidelines uniformly.
- Receive reports from field teams and synthesizes them into a daily summary in IAP format that is accessible to the field teams if problems arise.
- Brief ENVL on issues raised by the SCAT teams, particularly where cleanup methods must be modified to increase effectiveness or decrease impacts.
- Helps team reach consensus and report dissenting opinions when consensus is not reached to the ENVL.
- Continue to lead evaluation of targeted cleanup endpoints and modify them as necessary
- Maintain SCAT Unit Log (ICS 214-CG).

Responsibilities of the SCAT Team

- Describe shoreline types, oiling conditions, and physical setting.
- Identify sensitive resources (ecological, recreational, cultural).
- Determine the need for cleanup.
- Recommend shoreline cleanup methods and endpoints.
- Specify generic and site-specific constraints for cleanup activities.
- Determine the need for follow-up surveys if archaeological and cultural resources are present.
- Establish cleanup priorities.
- Identify safety concerns for cleanup operations.
- Monitor cleanup effectiveness and effects, suggesting changes where needed.
- Determine when cleanup operations are no longer effective.
- Conduct post-cleanup inspections before sign-off.
- Recommend to SCAT Technical Specialist or Coordinator if cleanup necessary at a given location based on observations.
- Assist in the determination of which cleanup methods are appropriate or recommended for a given location.
- Assist in the determination of which constraints are needed to protect sensitive resources for a given location.
- Assist in the determination of site prioritization for cleanup.
- Assist in the determination if cleanup operations are being conducted properly.

- Assist in the determination if the cleanup method being used is no longer effective or causing collateral damage and recommend alternative methods.
- Assist in the determination if the targeted endpoints are realistic and obtainable for the current spill conditions.
- Assist in the determination if cleanup operations should be terminated at a given site.

4720.5 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

After an oil spill or hazardous substance release, response agencies like the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard clean up the substance and eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment. But these efforts may not fully restore injured natural resources or address their lost uses by the public. Through the NRDA process and co-trustees conduct studies to identify the extent of resources injuries, the best methods for restoring those resources, and the type and amount of restoration required.

4720.6 Specialized Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

SMART is used to scientifically monitor the use of dispersants, other chemical countermeasures, or in-situ burns. These operations however, because of their time sensitivity shall not be delayed pending the arrival of SMART monitoring equipment or personnel. SMART is used to collect scientific information for the Unified Command to provide a measurement of success in the operation and to improve the knowledge about non-mechanical recovery procedures.

Documents for SMART can be found at:

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oilaids/SMART/SMART.html

4720.7 Response Technologies

Response Technologies (RT) includes mechanical containment and recovery, dispersant or other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning, and bioremediation. Refer to Sections 3270, 3280 and 3290 for guidance on dispersant use, in-stu burning, and bioremediation.

4720.8 Decontamination

The decontamination group is responsible for decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes. Contaminated personnel and personnel entering contaminated areas shall be decontaminated in accordance with the instructions of the Site Safety Officer (SSO). The following “minimum” actions shall be performed:

- Direct and coordinate decontamination activities
- Determine resource needs
- Brief SSO on conditions.

4720.9 Disposal

Refer to Section 3240 for disposal procedures.

4720.10 Dredging

Dredging is an efficient, well developed method for removing large volumes of sediment (and oil) from the seabed at high recovery rates. Large volumes of water, oil, and sediment are typically generated in the dredging process and must be handled, stored, and disposed of as the recovery operation proceeds. Accurate vertical control of the dredge depths is critical to minimizing the amount of dredged material and the amount of clean sediment contaminated

with oil as the result of the dredging operation. Operational costs and logistics requirements are lower for land-based than for barge-based methods of handling and storing dredged materials. Given the potential for storms that increase freshwater flows and shipping traffic, both of which can re-suspend or remobilize sunken oil, the timeliness of dredging is crucial.

4720.11 Deepwater Removal

The deepwater environment, poor visibility, and irregular behavior of non-floating oils present significant response challenges to the oil spill response community in comparison to surface oriented oil spills. Standard measures such as EDRC and response techniques such as containment have been proven to be inadequate and are difficult to apply for an oil spill where most of the oil is submerged below the surface or sunk to the bottom.

4720.12 Heavy Lift

[Reserved for future MIACP Committee Development]

4730 General

4730.1 Cultural & Historic Properties

The National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of response actions on historic properties when responding to spills. As the Federal official designated to coordinate and direct response actions, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is responsible for ensuring historic properties are appropriately considered while planning and during a spill response. Historic properties include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60).

The listing of these sites is not publicly releasable; however, detailed maps identifying historic sites are available from Guam Environmental Protection Agency and Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Historic Preservation Officer. Most historic sites are located on land and are not likely to be impacted by spills of oil or hazardous substances. However, many sites are located near the water, which can be adversely impacted by containment and recovery operations. Heavy equipment is particularly harmful to archeological sites and the FOSC should use other methods of containment and recovery in these areas. Some historic sites are located underwater and may be damaged by an oil or hazardous substance spill. However, even underwater, the sites are more likely to be adversely impacted by containment and recovery operations than the spill itself.

Before conducting containment or recovery operations on a historic site, the FOSCshould contact the appropriate Historical Preservation Officers to determine the sensitivity of the site. The Florida SHPO may also be able to assist in identifying which containment and recovery techniques are least likely to impact the historic site.

4730.2 Legal

The Unified Command should consult with their respective legal representatives. U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's FOSC should consult with USCG District 14 for advisory capacity during an oil spill response.

4730.3 Chaplan

[Reserved for future MIACP Committee Development]

4730.4 Public Health

[Reserved for future MIACP Committee Development]

4730.5 Human Resources

[Reserved for future MIACP Committee Development]

4730.6 Critical Incident Stress Management

Critical incidents are unusually challenging events outside normal experience that pose actual or perceived threats of injury or exposure to death that can overwhelm both an individual's and organization's coping resources. Responders are particularly vulnerable to this source of intense distress. In order to address incident stress, the Unified Command should consider following actions:

- During the period immediately following the incident take time to demonstrate concern for the well-being of personnel, starting with persons who appear to be the most impacted.
- Ensure that basic needs are met (i.e., shelter, food, safety, and security) and minimize exposure to environmental stressors (e.g., heat, cold, noise, disturbing visual scenes, media queries). Continuously evaluate the environment for additional threats to ensure that needs continue to be met.
- Let people talk about their experience ("psychological first aid") to the extent they are willing. Listening and accepting what survivors have to say may be the best support in many situations. Recognize that not all survivors will be ready to talk. A comforting hand on the shoulder may provide the appropriate amount of support when there are no words.
- Be attentive to the needs of family members and facilitate survivors' contact with them as early after the incident as possible.
- Provide factual information and take action to prevent the spread of rumors.
- Promote unit cohesion. When possible hold briefings designed to bring all personnel together.
- Encourage the use of other social support such as friends, family, and religious organizations, volunteer activities, group sports and recreational activities, etc.
- Encourage all personnel to practice good self-care as you go through the aftermath of an incident.
    - Establish a work-rest schedule for yourself and follow it. Get off your feet during breaks. Provide a rest area for yourself with fluids and food and protection from news media and onlookers. Get a minimum of four hours of sleep during each 24 hour period. If possible, return home for food and sleep.
    - Drink and eat on a regular schedule - take every opportunity to assure that you are hydrated. Drink BEFORE you are thirsty. Drinking plenty of water is important. The absence of adequate hydration is the number one trigger of fatigue. Avoid all beverages containing alcohol until the crisis is over. Caffeine is the only safe stimulant but do not forget that it can jangle nerves and dehydrate you. Caffeine will increase anxiety and negatively impact the ability to sleep. Avoid smoking.
    - When you notice that others are stressed assume that you are stressed. Take action accordingly. Spend a few moments to get yourself collected. A few slow deep breaths will usually help.

- Identify a trusted co-worker who can evaluate your level of effectiveness and consult with that person on a daily basis. Provide a similar service to a co-worker who trusts you.
- Communicate clearly and optimistically. Be aware that stress increases the potential for mistakes in yourself and others. If mistakes are made, identify and correct them. Also, remember, compliments can serve as powerful motivators and stress moderators.

4740 Law Enforcement

See Section 3360.

4750 SAR

The Search and Rescue (SAR) Group is responsible for prioritization and coordination of all search and rescue missions directly related to a specific incident. All SAR operations will be coordinated through the U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's Command Center.

4760 Marine Fire

See Section 8000 (Marine Fire Fighting).

SECTION 4800

REQUIRED CORRESPONDENCE, PERMITS & CONSULTATION

4810 Administrative Orders

An "Administrative Order" is a specific directive from the FOSC requiring detailed actions or corrective measures to be taken by the responsible party to clean up a pollutant or threatened discharge/release of a pollutant. An Administrative Order may be issued to the responsible party to direct certain response actions when cooperative efforts between the FOSC and the responsible party fail to garner the required response. The Administrative Order may also direct compliance with a request to enter or inspect any vessel, facility, establishment, place, property, or location where there is a reasonable basis to believe that there has been or may be a release, or, for any space necessary to enter in responding to that release. Administrative Orders may be either oral or written. However, if the OSC or their representative issues an oral order, it should be immediately followed by a written document that contains the dialogue of the order.

Authority to Issue Orders

The Clean Water Act of 1977(CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). [See Title 33 USC 1321(e)(1)(B)]**.**

The OSC must be reasonably certain that the person to whom the order is issued is in fact the person responsible for the spill or release. (The order should be directed to a company or corporation as opposed to an individual when possible).

The OSC may issue an Administrative Order for Oil Spills and Hazardous Substance releases under provisions of CWA/OPA for the following:

- When there is a discharge of oil and hazardous substances from a facility/vessel in harmful quantities into the navigable waterways of the United States. Note: The CWA defined "harmful quantity" of oil in 40 CFR 109.2 and "reportable quantity" for designated hazardous substances in 40 CFR 117.3.
- When there may be an imminent and substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, including fish, shellfish, and wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, beaches, habitat, and other living and nonliving natural resources under the jurisdiction or control of the United States. [See 33 CFR 1.01-80(d)(4), 40 CFR 300.322(b), or 33 USC 1321(e)(1)(B)].
- When the OSC feels that the spiller is reluctant or not performing a satisfactory clean up.

Prior to issuing an Administrative Order, the affected State or States must be notified. (See 33 USC 1321(e)(1)(B) or Section 4306 of OPA).

Penalties for Non-compliance

If the responsible party fails to respond to an oil spill that is his/her responsibility, he/she is liable for a civil penalty of $52,000 per day of violation or an amount up to 3 times the removal cost incurred by the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). [See 33 USC 1321(b)(7)(B)(ii)].

Appeals

A responsible party issued an administrative order for an oil pollution incident must direct the request for an appeal to the district courts of the United States. [See 33 USC 1321(e)(2)].

Additional References

- Environmental Law Handbook (This book explains the Laws in the Environmental Statutes), Published by Government Institutes.
- Executive Order 12580 (52 FR 2923), Sec.4(c)(1), (The President's authority to grant the Coast Guard response actions).

4820 Notice of Federal Interest

The OSC shall present a **Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident** to every suspected discharger. [NOTE: This requirement is for internal direction only. The failure of an OSC to present this Notice in a given case does not affect any liability of any person which may arise in that case.] This informs the suspected discharger of a potential violation of the FWPCA, as amended, and of his or her possible liability to a civil penalty. Notice should also be made in potential pollution incidents when the actions of the potential discharger to abate the threat are considered insufficient, and Federal action is contemplated. If possible, any witness(es) should accompany the OSC's representative when the Notice is served.

The OSC's representative shall retain the OSC's copy of the Notice that is signed and dated by the suspected discharger, or the suspected discharger's representative. If the discharger refuses to sign, the Notice will still be served. The investigator will note the circumstances on the copy, sign and date it, and have the witness(es) sign and date it. Should the owner/operator be unavailable, the Notice shall be sent via Certified Mail, return receipt requested.

4830 Notice of Federal Assumption

Under FWPCA Section (311)(c)(l), whenever a polluter is unknown or not acting responsibly, or when its removal effort is insufficient, or to present the substantial threat of a discharge, the OSC may assume total or partial control of response activities. The OSC must inform the suspected polluter, if known, of this action by issuing a Notice of Federal Assumption of Response Activities, even if the suspected polluter has not initiated any action. This Notice references the Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident and indicates the date and time the Federal response is initiated. The same procedures used for issuing and obtaining signatures for the Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident apply. [NOTE: This requirement is for internal direction only. The failure of an OSC to present a Notice of Federal Assumption of Response Activities in a given case does not affect any liability of any person which may arise in that case.] In some instances, the OSC may determine that the polluter's response efforts should continue, but that some Federal assistance is necessary to augment the cleanup (e.g., cleanup resources that the polluter cannot or will not provide). Whenever it is necessary for the federal government to expend funds in support of a cleanup operation, for purposes other than monitoring, the OSC should declare a Federal spill for the area(s) for which he or she is assuming control, activate the OSLTF to cover expenses and take whatever actions are necessary to ensure a proper cleanup. In these cases, the Notice of Federal Assumption shall clearly delineate those actions or areas for which the OSC is assuming control or providing other resources.

NOTE: The term "declare a Federal spill" as used in this chapter means: in the case where a suspected polluter has been identified, the presentment of the Notice of Federal Assumption; or in other cases, the initiation of Federal removal operation.

SECTION 4800

REQUIRED CORRESPONDENCE, PERMITS & CONSULTATION

4840 Letter of Designation

Designation of a source under section 1014 of OPA 90 is done to fulfill the requirements relating to the dissemination of information about an incident, through advertisements, so that potential claimants will be aware of the opportunity and procedures for submitting claims for uncompensated removal costs or damages. Exact specification and types of advertisement required are provided in the letter issued by the NPFC. OPA provides that designation of source is done where "possible and appropriate." “Technical Operating Procedures for Designation of Source” can be obtained on the National Pollution Funds Center at: http://uscg.mil/hq/npfc.

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam will not issue Notices of Designations. The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) will designate the source, notify the reporting party/guarantor, and set the advertising requirements. In the event that it appears there is a reasonable possibility for claims in a given incident, but the source is not known, the OSC immediately notifies the NPFC. The NPFC will then advertise as required under section 1014(c) of OPA.

4850 Fish and Wildlife Permits

A Federal Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit will authorize you to take, transport and temporarily possess sick, injured, and orphaned migratory birds for rehabilitation purposes. You should review 50 CFR parts 10, 13 & 21.31 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

4860 ESA Consultations

Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires all federal agencies, in consultation with the with the Service, to ensure that their response actions do not jeopardize listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. As a result of this consultation, recommended procedures are developed that will achieve better conservation of listed species and critical habitat during implementation of oil spill response activities.

4870 Disposal

See 40 CFR 230 – Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material and Section 3240 (Disposal).

4880 Dredging

See 40 CFR 230 – Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material.

4890 Decanting

See Section: 3240.2 (Decanting Policy)

SECTION 4900

RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

SECTION 5000

LOGISTICS

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LOGISTICS

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LOGISTICS

This section coordinates logistics support that includes control and accountability for Federal supplies and equipment; resource ordering; delivery of equipment, supplies, and services to the Incident Command Post and other field locations; facility location, setup, space management, building services, and general facility operations; transportation coordination and fleet management services; information and technology systems services; administrative services such as mail management and reproduction; and customer assistance. In addition, communication to the JFO may be also required during large responses to maintain overall management of critical resources to all regional command involved.

SECTION 5100

LOGISTICS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, all services and materials needed for the incident. The Incident Commander will determine the need to establish a Logistics Section on the incident. This is usually determined by the size of the incident, complexity of support, and how long the incident may last. Once the IC determines that there is a need to establish a separate Logistics function, an individual will be assigned as the Logistics Section Chief.

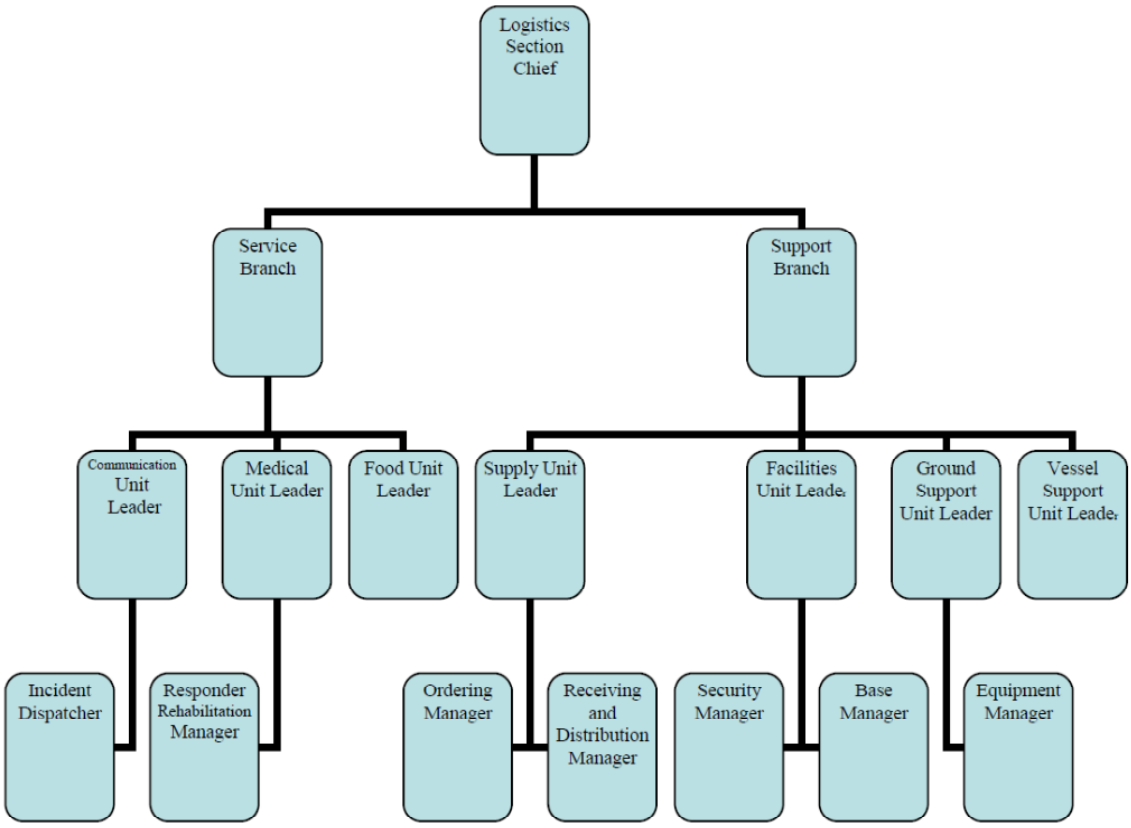

Figure 5100-1 – Logistics Section Organization

Refer to the http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics for the Incident Management Handbook (IMH) and specific Job Aids and information on all Logistics Section duties and positions including ICS forms.

SECTION 5200

SUPPORT

The Support Branch is responsible for development and implementation of logistics plan in support of the IAP, including providing personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies to support incident operations.

5210 Supply

The Supply Unit is responsible for requesting additional personnel based on Operations and Planning needs. The Supply Unit also orders equipment and supplies; receives and stores all supplies for the incident; maintains an inventory of supplies; and services all equipment. Additionally, the Supply unit is responsible for layout and activation of incident facilities. They provide sleeping and sanitation facilities for incident personnel and manage the various bases, staging areas, and camps.

A large scale response can have significant negative impacts on the local/regional economy due to displaced workers caused from closed ports and waterways. Resource ordering should always prioritize local and near region suppliers to help reduce this potentially severe impact. Such local/near-region support could include:

- Supplemental housing, transportation and communications support providers;
- Office cleaning staff providers;
- Security staff providers; and
- Vessels of Opportunity (VoOs);

The Responsible Party, OSRO and Command Logistics staff need to quickly develop resource ordering protocols for utilizing local and near regional workers to support the clean-up/recovery efforts. Ordering factors should include:

- Background Checks and drug testing protocols;
- Qualifications, experience and fitness of hired workers;
- Pre-deployment training (HAZWOPER, Safety Plan, etc.);
- Evaluation process for sufficiency of response performance for retention. (The ICS 225-CG Form should be referenced when developing the evaluation process);
- Training of non-specific tasking (disposal activities, shuttling, etc.);
- Own-supplied and Command Organization supplied safety equipment;
- Worker's Compensation liability;
- "Badging" for authentication of worker identity; and
- Monitoring process of workers for increase/decrease of work/rest periods due to hardship of work and heat stress.

5210.1 Oil Response Equipment

Local oil response equipment locations are limited to Guam and Saipan. Responses on Tinian and Rota will have to take into consideration water travel time for oil response equipment. Singapore is the closest off-island oil response equipment.

See Section 9230 for a listing of oil spill response organizations.

5210.2 Hazardous Substance Response Equipment

See Section 9230 for a listing of hazardous substance response organizations.

SECTION 5200

SUPPORT

5220 Facilities

5220.1 Incident Command Posts (ICP) Options

For any spill encountered in the U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam Captain of the Port Zone, the needs and features required for an Incident Command Post nature will be dictated by the specific scenario details and response organization make-up. For initial planning purposes the following hierarchy will be utilized:

- Until the actual potential size of the spill/response organization is known, initial contact and I-201 briefing to Command Cadre will be conducted at the Sector Guam complex utilizing appropriate field locations for survey (SCAT) teams to provide updates. Contact with the Mariana Islands Area Command will be accomplished via teleconference calls.
- If knowledge is known about a spill indicating immediate ramp-up of an expanded response organization, Command Posts (CP)/Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) identified within the affected area will be utilized as the initial incident command post until more permanent accommodations can be contracted.

Guam Command Posts/EOCs

CP/EOC	Location	Phone Number
USCG Sector Guam ICP	Bldg 5 Victor Pier, Naval Base Guam Santa Rita, GU 96915	671-355-4824
Port Authority Guam EOC	1026 Cabras Highway, Suite 201 Piti, Guam 96915	671-300-4011
Guam Homeland Security	221B Chalan Palasyo Agana Heights , Guam 96910	671-475-9600
Navy Base Guam EOC	Bldg 30XX, Naval Base Guam	671-339-5432

Table 5200-1 – Guam Command Posts/EOCs

Rota Command Posts

CP/EOC	Location	Phone Number
CPA Seaport	14.13565°N, 145.13389°E	670-532-9497
Mobil Conference Room	14.13949°N, 145.14578°E	670-532-3442

Table 5200-2 – Rota Command Posts

Tinian Command Posts

CP/EOC	Location	Phone Number
Mobil Conference Room	14.96654°N, 145.62045°E	670-433-0352

Table 5200-3 – Tinian Command Posts

Saipan Command Posts/EOC

CP/EOC	Location	Phone Number
Office of Homeland Security Emergency Management EOC	Located on Capitol Hill, Saipan 15.22579°N, 145.75280°E	670-237-8000

CP/EOC	Location	Phone Number
CPA Seaport Conference Room	Located at the Seaport Building 15.21531°N, 145.73707°E	670-664-3554/3550

Table 5200-4 – Saipan Command Posts/EOCs

5220.2 ICP Needs

Location

The incident command post should be in the general area of the incident. It does not need to be at the incident site and for many reasons should be located away from the incident, including preventing the administrative activities surrounding a spill from interfering with operations. Above ground facilities may enhance radio communications and antenna placement.

Size

The command post must be capable of accommodating the number of people anticipated.

Layout

The command post should be compatible with the NIMS organization. Individual spaces for the following are desirable:

- Unified Commander Private Rooms
- Unified Command Center
- Planning Section
- Logistics Section
- Operations Section
- Finance Section
- Public Affairs (should be separated from the above)
- Meeting Room (should be separated from the above)

These above ideal conditions may not be obtainable for large incidents.

Parking

Parking should be adequate for ICP personnel plus visitors and command vehicles.

Electricity

Power demands at command posts are heavy. Computers, cell phones, and radios are becoming standard equipment for responders. Each person in the command post will likely have a need for at least one outlet.

Communication

Telephones are critical. For planning purposes ideal requirements is one phone line for every two people in the command post.

Computers are critical for on line application. Appropriate number of MIFI devices should be acquired for locations/facilities that do not have networking connection ability.

The ICP facility should have the ability to install temporary VHF radio antennas for radios (as required).

5220.3 Berthing

Guam Berthing

Hotel	Location	Telephone
Guam Reef & Olive Spa Resort	Tumon	1-671-646-6881
Bayview Hotel Guam	Tumon	1 671-646-2300
Fiesta Resort Guam	Tumon	1 671-646-5881
Pacific Star Resort and Spa	Tumon	1 671-649-7827
Harmon Loop Hotel	Dedo	1-671-632-3353/63/73
Guam Airport Hotel	Tamuning	1-671-649-8402
Oceanview Hotel & Residences	Tumon	1 671-646-2400
Outrigger Guam Beach Resort	Tamuning	1 671-649-9000
Tumon Bel-Air Serviced Residence	Tamuning	1 671-788-5687
Dusit Thani Guam Resort	Tamuning	1 671-648-8000
Hyatt Regency Guam	Tamuning	1 671-647-1234
Leopalace Resort Guam	Yona	1 671-471-0001
Hotel Nikko Guam	Tamuning	1 671-649-8815
Hilton Guam Resort and Spa	Tamuning	1 671-646-1835
Wyindham Garden Guam	Tamuning	1 671-646-3060
Verona Resort & Spa	Tamuning	1 671-646-8888
Garden Villa Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-647-0850
Lotte Hotel Guam	Barrigada	1 671-646-6811
Holiday Resort & Spa Guam	Tumon	1 671-647-7272
Ypao Breeze Inn	Tamuning	1 671-647-8970
Guam Plaza Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-646-7803
Hotel Santa Fe Guam	Tamuning	1 671-647-8855
Starts Guam Resort Hotel	Dededo	1 671-632-1111
Royal Orchid Guam Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-649-2000
Tumon Bay Capital Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-646-3903
Palmridge Inn	Barrigada	1-671-472-3001
Pacific Bay Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-649-8001
Alupang Beach Tower	Hagatna	1 671-649-9666
Tamuning Plaza Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-649-8646
Grand Plaza Hotel	Tamuning	1 671-647-0630
Sheraton Laguna Resort	Tamuning	1 671-646-2222
Pacific Islands Club Guam	Tamuning	1 671-646-9171
Mai'Ana Airport Plaza	Tamuning	1 671-646-6961
Onward Beach Resort	Tamuning	1 671-647-7777
Days Inn Guam Tamuning	Tamuning	1 671-646-3297

5200-5 – Guam Hotels

Rota Berthing

Hotel	Location	Telephone
Rota Resort and Country Club	Rota Island	1 670-532-1155
Hotel Valentino	Songsong, Rota	1 670-532-8466

Bayview Hotel	Songsong, Rota	1 670-532-3414
Coral Garden Hotel	Songsong Rota	1 670-532-3201

5200-6 – Rota Hotels

Tinian Berthing

Hotel	Location	Telephone
Fleming Hotel	San Jose	1 670-433-3232/3256
Lorilynn Hotel	San Jose	1 670-328-2233

5200-7 – Tinian Hotels

Saipan Berthing

Hotel	Location	Telephone
Aqua Resort Club Saipan	Achugao, Saipan	1 670-322-1234
Aquarius Beach Tower Hotel	Chalan Kanoa, Saipan	1 670-235-6025
Beach Garden Hotel & Apartment	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-6999
Capitol Hotel	Filooris Ave, Saipan	1 670-233-6888
Century Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-1420
Chalan Kanoa Beach Hotel	Alupyang Pl, Saipan	1 670-483-4305
DFS Galleria Kanoa	Beach Road, Saipan	1 670-234-4074
Fiesta Resort and Spa Saipan	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-234-6412
Grandvrio Resort Saipan	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-234-6495
Himawari Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-1530/1531/1533
Holiday Saipan Resort	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-3337/3338
Hotel Galleria Saipan	Garapan	1 670-233-2122
Hotel Sun Palace		1 670-234-6639
Hyatt Regency	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-234-1234
Kano Resort Saipan	Susupe, Saipan	1 670-234-4074
Lao Lao Bay Golf Resort	Kagman, Saipan	1 670-236-8888
Mariana Resort & Spa		1 670-322-0770
Micro Beach Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-1368/1388
Ocean View Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-234-8900
Pacific Island Club	Afetna, Saipan	1 670-234-7976
Paradise Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-5266/5256
Saipan Gold Beach Hotel	Pupulu Dr, Saipan	1 670 235 5501
Saipan Hanamitsu Hotel & Spa	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-1818/1819
Saipan Ocean View Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-234-8900
Serenti Hotel Saipan	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-5201
Summer Holiday Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-234-3182
Victoria Hotel	Garapan, Saipan	1 670-233-2033/3032
World Resort Saipan		1 670-234-5928 /5930/5935/5939/5943/5944

Hotel	Location	Telephone
		/5948/5955

5200-8 – Saipan Hotels

5220.4 Port / Dock Facilities / Capacities

See the GRP's Staging Area Reports. GRPs are located at: https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam under Safety and Security in the Area Contingency Plan Section.

5220.5 Stageing Areas

See the GRP's Staging Area Reports. GRPs are located at: https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam under Safety and Security in the Area Contingency Plan Section.

5220.6 Security Providers

Security Provider	Telephone
G4S Security Services (Guam) Inc.	Guam: 1 671-646-8341 Saipan / CNMI: 1 670-233-3238

5200-9 – Security Providers

5220.7 Airports / Heliports

Airport	Location	Telephone	Pilot Information
PGUM – Guam International Airport	13.4839526 N 144.7971321 E	1 671-646-0300	http://airnav.com/airport/PGUM
PGUA – Anderson Air Force Base	13.5838842 N 144.9300569 E	1 671-366-4188/5212	http://airnav.com/airport/PGUA
PGRO – Benjamin Taisacan Manglona International Airport	14.1743552 N 145.2411253 E	1 670-237-6500	http://airnav.com/airport/PGRO
PGWT – Tinian International Airport	14.9992028 N 145.6193500 E	1 670-237-6520	http://www.airnav.com/airport/PGWT
HI64 – Tinian Dynasty Heliport	14.9625000 N 145.6302778 E	1 670-234-7000	http://www.airnav.com/airport/HI64
HI22 – Tinian Heliport	14.9600000 N 145.6263889 E	1 670-234-1304	http://www.airnav.com/airport/HI22
OTT8 – Dynasty Heliport	14.9633333 N 145.6416667 E	1 670-328-2233	http://www.airnav.com/airport/0TT8
PGSN – Francisco C Ada / Saipan International Airport	15.1202550 N 145.7299841 E	1 670-237-6500	http://airnav.com/airport/PGSN

5200-10 – Airports / Heliports

5220.8 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDs)

5220.9 Maintenance and Fueling Facilities

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

5220.10 Fish and Wildlife Reponse Facilities and Resources

SECTION 5200

SUPPORT

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

5230 Vessel Support

5230.1 Boat Ramps / Launching Areas

See the GRP's Staging Area Reports. GRPs are located at: https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam under Safety and Security in the Area Contingency Plan Section.

5230.2 Vessel / Boat Sources

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

5230.3 Vessel Maintenance

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

5240 Ground Support

5240.1 Vehicle / Equipment Sources

Guam

Provider	Resource	Contact Information
Morrico Equipment	Equipment Rental: Box Trucks, Air Compressors, Dump Trucks, Stake Beds, Tractors/Low Boys, Water Trucks, Water Trucks, Forklifts, Evacuators, Evacuators Attachments, Backhoes/ Loaders/ Skid Steers/ Graders, Bulldozers, Rollers, Telehandlers, Boom Lifts, Scissor Lifts, Light Towers	Phone: 1 671-649-1946 FAX: 1 671-649-1947 Email: info@morricoequipment.com URL: http://www.morricoequipment.com/rental-equipment/
UMS Heavy Equipment Rentl	Equipment Rental: Evacuator, Backhoe, Dump Truck, Roll Of Truck And Dumpster Rental, Low And Highboy Trailors	Phone: 671-637-3213 Email: ums.equipment11@gmail.com

Provider	Resource	Contact Information
Ben Lujan Towing, Inc. Heavy Equipment Rental	Equipment Rental: Tractor Trailer (60 Tons), Low Boy, Dump Trucks, Backhoes, Evacuator, Loader, Compactor, Water Tanker (Non-Potable), Combination Jetter/Pumper	Phone: 1 671-477-8001/7294 FAX: 1 671-477-1350 Email: lujan@ite.net
CTSI Logistics	Trucking	Phone: 1 671-646-2853 FAX: 1 671-646-2855
DeWitt Guam	Transportation Services	Phone: 1 671-648-1880 URL: www.dewittguam.com
J.L. Baker & Sons	Freight Handling	Phone: 1 671-649-8664 URL: www.jlbakerguam.com
SmithBridge Guam, Inc.	Dredging, Platform Installation / Removal, Pile-Driving and Evacuation, Cranes (200 Tons)	Phone: 1 671-653-5036 URL: http://www.smithbridge.net

Table 5200-11 Guam Vehicle / Equipment Sources

CNMI

Provider	Resource	Contact Information
CTSI Logistics	Trucking	Phone: 1 670-287-3541
Saipan Shipping	Trucking	Phone: 1 670-989-4637
ITS Corporation	Heavy Equipment Rental: Crawler &Tire Evacuators, Rockbreakers, 4X4 Backhoes, Dump Trucks, 5T Boom Trucks, Lowboy, Trenching & Rocksaw Machines.	Phone: 1 670-235-6511

Table 5200-12 – CNMI Vehicle / Equipment Sources

5240.2 Maintenance

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

SECTION 5300

SERVICES

5310 Food

5310.1 Catering/Messing Options

For complete listing of catering options see http://www.guamphonebook.com/guamphonebook.com/index/index.html.

Guam

Balajadia Catering – 1 671-647-7808	Bastos Catering Services – 1 671-472-5580
Chode's Catering Service – 1 671-472-6790	Connie's Fiesta Catering – 1 671-637-1914
Doring's Catering Service - - 671-472-2041	Dydasco Catering Service – 1 671-565-2753
Englis Food Catering – 1 671-632-9492	Fiesta J S P Inc – 1 671-646-9100

Table 5300-1 – Guam Catering

CNMI

Auntie Mag's Catering – 1 670-234-2722	M J Catering – 1 670-234-6854
M V Reyes Catering – 1 670-253-1724	R J Catering 1 670-235-8532
Setllas Catering – 1 670-234-3989	Charco Catering – 1 670-233-1265
TFC Catering Services – 1 670-235-1024	Hima Hut (Rota) – 1 670-532-4462

5300-2 – CNMI Catering

5320 Medical Facilities

Guam

Hospital Name	Address	Contact #	Travel Time		Burn Ctr	Heli Pad
			Air	Ground		
Naval Hospital	Bldg 1 Farenholt Ave, Tutuhan, GU 96910	1 671-344-9340	15 Min	30 Min	No	Yes
Guam Memorial Hospital	850 Governor Carlos G Camacho Road, Tamuning, GU 96913	1 671-647-2555 through 9	15 Min	45 Min	No	UNK

Table 5300-3 – Guam Medical Facilities

Northern Mariana Islands

Hospital Name	Address	Contact #	Travel Time		Burn Ctr	Heli Pad
			Air	Ground		
Rota Health Center		1 670-532-9461/ 2/ 3/ 4/0954	NA	20 Min	No	No
Commonwealth Health Center		1 670-234-8950	NA	20 Min	No	No
Tinian Health Center – Emergency Room open 24/7		1 970-433-9263	NA	20 Min	No	No

Table 5300-4 – Northern Mariana Island Health Centers

SECTION 5300

SERVICES

5321 Ambulance/EMS Services

Ambulance / EMS is activated by dialing 911 in the Mariana Islands.

SECTION 5400

COMMUNICATIONS

5410 Communications Plan

The Communication Unit Leader's (COML) is responsibility to develop and implement a communications plan that meets the requirement s of the incident.

Communications Unit Leader (COML) responsibilities:

- Conduct a Communications Assessment to determine what kinds of equipment (radios, cell phones, computers, telephones) and support are needed for incident operations.
- Assessment should include:
  1. Understanding geographic limitations on communication equipment.
  2. Knowing where the incident is projected to move in the coming hours or days.
  3. Determining what the future plans are for the incident (e.g. growth in the organization).
  4. Determining what communication facilities are in the area (cell phone towers, repeaters).
  5. Knowing whether secure communications are required.
- Ensure the communications portion of the Incident Action Plan are completed on
- Develop the Communications Plan ICS 205-CG.
- Review and provide input into the Assignment Lists, ICS 204-CG.
- Work closely with the Operations Section Chief to ensure that their communication needs are being met.
- Provide communication equipment to response personnel and maintain an accountability of equipment that is checked out.
- Maintain a Unit Log, ICS 214-CG.

5410.1 Incident Communications

The incident communication plan in U.S. Coast Guard COTP Zone will have to take into considerations the below communications systems used by the potentially different agencies in order to have interoperable communications.

5410.11 U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam / Marine VHF

Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Note Rescritions
Channel 6 tx-156.300, rcv-156.300	Intership Safety	ACFT/ Port/Vessels/R21-RFF
Channel 12 Tx-156.600, rcv-156.600	Port Operations	ACFT/ Port/Vessels/R21-RFF
Channel 13 Tx-156.650, rcv-156.650	Bridge to Bridge	ACFT/ Port/ Vessels/Low PWR 1W
Channel 16 Tx-156.800, rcv-156.800	Hailing and Distress	ACFT/ Port/Vessels/R21-RFF
Channel 22 Tx-157.100, Rcv-157.100	Broadcast /Working	ACFT/ Port/Vessels/R21-RFF
Channel 1065 Tx-156.275, rcv-156.275	Port Operations	ACFT/ Port/Vessels
Channel 1066 Tx-156.325, rcv-156.325	Port Operations	ACFT/ Port/Vessels

Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Note Rescritions
Channel 73 Tx-156.675, rcv-156.675	Port Operations	ACFT/ Port/Vessels
Channel 74 Tx-156.725, rcv-156.725	Port Operations	ACFT/ Port/Vessels

Table 5400-1 - U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam / Marine VHF

5410.12 Guam Communication Systems (800 MHZ)

Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Who is on this
Dispatch	Command & Control	911 Dispatch
GFD	Fire/Marine/Hiker Incidents	GFR
GPD	Police/Marine/Hiker Incidents	GPD
Conserve 1	Wildlife Incidents	DAWR
Port Police	Port Response	Port Police, Port Facility Security Officers
GHS	Coordination	GHS, others

5400-2 – Guam Communication Systems (800 MHZ)

5410.13 CNMI Communication Systems (800 MHZ)

Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Who is on this
Dispatch	Command & Control	911 Dispatch
Fire Division	Fire/Marine/Hiker Incidents	Fire Division
Police Division	Police/Marine	Police Division
Fish & Wildlife	Wildlife Incidents	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Port Police	Port Response	Port Police
CNMI HSEM	Coordination	HSEM

5400-3 – CNMI Communications Systems (800 MHZ)

5410.14 Mariana Islands Industry Communications

Industry in the Mariana Islands uses IConnect PTT services. IConnect services can be programmed as both a two-way radio and cellular phone. The IConnect service allows subscribers to connect with IConnect subscribers on Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The bulk fuel facilities use the Motorola i365IS all in one intrinsically safe handset. This handset functions as a short-range two-way radio when there is no network coverage.

5410.2 Communications Support

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

5410.3 Communications Facilities

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

SECTION 5500

RESERVED

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RESERVED FOR AREA / DISTRICT

SECTION 6000

FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

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SECTION 6000

FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for all incident costs and financial considerations. This includes the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit and Cost Unit. The IC will determine the need for a Finance/Administration Section, and designate an individual to perform that role. The Finance/Administration Section is generally set up for any incident that may require on-site financial management. In general, the decision to establish a finance / administration section will depend on two factors:

(1) the financial complexity of the response; and

(2) the number of tactical assets deployed (usually measured by the number of tactical divisions/groups established or likely to be established).

If no Finance Section is established, the individual members of the Unified Command will perform finance functions for their agency/organization component.

Key Unified Command Financial Decisions

As discussed in Section 1000 of this plan, the National Response System places responsibilities for conducting clean up on the responsible party as a matter of policy. In practices, however, the involvement of the state (territory/commonwealth), local, and federal agencies in various phases of the response are significantly more involved. The National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) refers to the National Contingency Plan's four phases of a response:

Phase I: Discovery and Notification;
Phase II: Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action;
Phase III: Containment, Countermeasures, Cleanup and Disposal; and
Phase IV: Documentation and Cost Recovery.

Certain federal, state (territory/commonwealth), and local government costs incurred during Phase II Assessment may be chargeable against the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), but may not all be billed against the Responsible Party during cost recovery Phase IV.

Further, Unified Command members come to the response with objectives that overlap on the subject of pollution removal but often extend beyond this matter. The Responsible Party Incident Commander (RPIC) for instance will normally have key objectives of the response directed toward repairing damage and returning a vessel or facility to operation. In the case of an abandoned vessel, the marina or dry-dock owner will normally have objectives of having the derelict vessel removed/eliminated after the pollutant is removed. While these may at first appear to be post-response objectives, these decisions and matters deeply influence the response itself. For example, non-response derelict vessel disposal strategies will influence the response decision on how clean the derelict hull must be rendered in order to assure it poses no additional threat to the environment.

Various financial mechanisms available to the members of the Unified Command each come with stringent limitations and intended employment. For this reason, one of the most important decisions the Unified Command must come to during the first Unified Command meeting is an agreement about how financial responsibilities will be shared. The remainder of this section details some considerations in making these decisions.

Limitations in the Employment of the OSLTF:

(1) **Missions Other Than Pollution Removal.** The federal, state, and local government response to an incident will typically include search and rescue, law enforcement, safety of navigation (including placing Aids to Navigation and salvage of sunken vessels), port safety, and maritime homeland security. However, only those actions whose primary purpose is removal (i.e., the containment or removal of oil pollution or necessary to minimize or mitigate oil pollution damage to the public health, welfare, or environment) and which are consistent with the National Contingency Plan may be paid or reimbursed by the OSLTF. *The first key financial decision of the Unified Command is how other mission objectives will be funded, followed through by funding instructions to the Finance/Administration Section.*

(2) **Employment of State and Local OGAs Pollution Response Resources**. From the outset of any response, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) should establish whether state or local resources are necessary for removal actions. The Unified Command, based on this decision, must carefully define the scope of the state or local OGA's expected actions and allow the FOSC's staff to evaluate potential claims against the OSLTF. When a state or local OGA responds under this type of agreement, the Coast Guard representatives in the Finance/Administration section must execute a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) with the OGA's financial representative. The PRFA assures the OGA will be reimbursed for specific work performed at the FOSC's request. *The second key financial decision of the Unified Command is which actions will be undertaken by state and local OGAs at the FOSC's request (and paid for using a PRFA), and which will be undertaken by these agencies as independent members of the Unified Command (using funding mechanisms other than the OSLTF).*

(3) **Federal Vessels and Installations.** The National Contingency Plan places responsibility for spills from federal vessels and installations on the owning federal agency, including use of its own funding. However, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator can use the OSLTF as a last resort to clean up or prevent oil discharges. When the responsible federal agency is capable of funding the clean up, the FOSC should attempt to establish a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) or equivalent to reimburse the use of FOSC and OGA pollution response equipment and personnel time. *The third key financial decision of the Unified Command is to establish mechanisms (such as a MIPR) to finance FOSC and OGA response activities when the spill comes from a federal vessel or installation, and to determine when the last resort OSLTF access is needed.*

(4) **Damage Claims and Removal Activities**. Claims of damage may be submitted for reimbursement (when approved) from the OSLTF. Often, such damage claims include the costs of restoring a vessel, facility, etc., to operation (as in the case of a third-party vessel which is oil contaminated as a result of the spill). Actual decontamination of a vessel, facility, or other installation may also reasonably be a removal action (i.e., to prevent further human health, economic or environmental damage), and the question of overlaps between damage claims and removal actions arises. Rather than simply a question of funding mechanisms, these questions impinge directly on which clean-up strategies and objectives the Unified Command will execute, particularly during the later stages of the response. *The fourth key financial decision of the Unified Command is to establish how removal strategies and actions will impact damage claims and establish a single, uniform policy for handling*

these overlaps, usually in consultation with the National Pollution Fund Center's case manager.

(5) **Replenishment of Response Equipment to Inventory.** The OSLTF may be used to restore pollution response equipment to inventory in the condition it was in before the response. Items used up in the response (consumables) or damaged beyond economical repair may be replaced. *The fifth key financial decision the Unified Command faces is how equipment will be evaluated at the start of the response, and how the condition will be assessed during demobilization for replenishment/repair purposes, along with the financial arrangements for accomplishing the replenishment. Again, this replenishment decision can extend only to response equipment used for oil pollution removal, not toward other objectives.*

(6) **Discharges causing Underground Contamination.** Discharges from oil tanks and related facilities often cause extensive subsurface or groundwater contamination. When underground contamination has migrated so as to cause an actual surface discharge or substantial threat of a discharge into navigable waters, the OSLTF may be used for removal. When these imminent threat or actual discharge conditions are not met, the incident is considered a hazardous materials incident ashore under municipal, county, and state hazardous material discharge rules. *The sixth keyfinancial decision is how various aspects of a response causing underground contamination will be treated (i.e., threat to the navigable waters or not), and consequently how the response will be funded.*

(7) **Preferred or prioritized Sources of Supply.** Many if not all of the agencies and organizations responding to a spill will have pre-arranged sources of supply and service, and all will have legal and procedural limitations on procurements. While the emergency elements of the response may expedite procurements, it does not eliminate the rules governing procurement. Accordingly, the seventh key financial decision is to sort out procurement and contract responsibilities between the agencies/organizations in the Unified Command based upon preferences and prioritization of sources of supply.

(8) **Limits of Liability.** In a large response, there is significant possibility that the Responsible Party's limits of financial responsibility will be exceeded, opening he possibility that the response may transition entirely to FOSC / SOSC control. *The eighth key financial decision is to agree upon an appropriate means of tracking the Responsible Party's financial commitment, an approach to these limits, and process for deciding when and how any transition in the Unified Command will occur.*

SECTION 6100

FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION

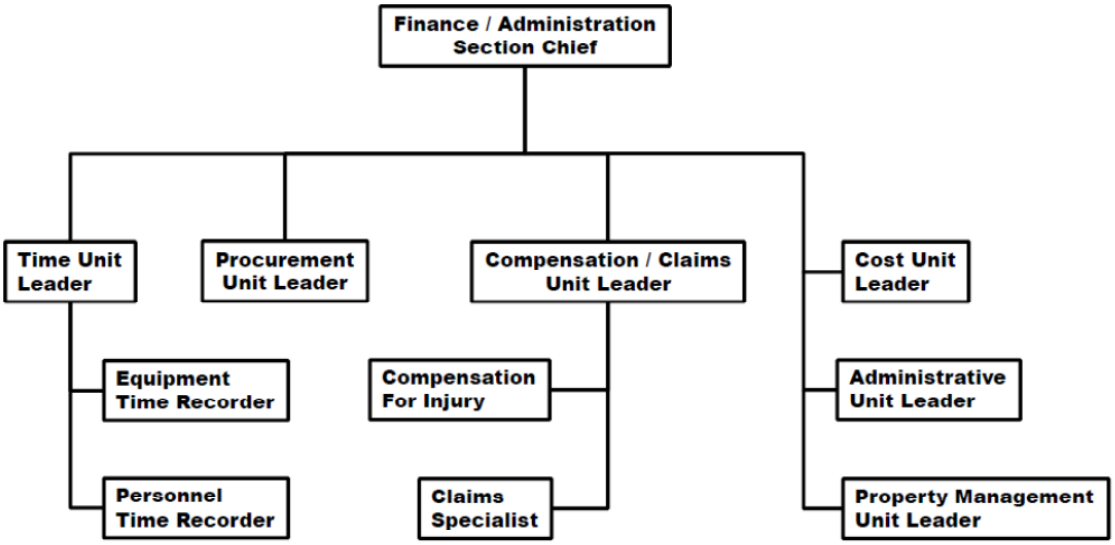

Figure 6100-1

The Finance and Administration Section Chief is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of this Section.

- Implement and manage the Finance Section branches and units needed to proactively accomplish Finance Section actions.
- Provide, manage, coordinate, document, and account for access to response funding sources, including the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), Natural Resources Damage Assessment Fund (NRDA), State funding sources, and other sources of response funding.
- Coordinate and ensure the proper completion of response cost accounting documentation.
- Coordinate and manage response ceilings, budgets and cost estimates.
- Provide financial support for contracting services, purchases, and payments.
- Serve as the primary contact to the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) and the NPFC Case Officer to coordinate response cost recovery actions.
- Identify additional financial services resources or logistics support needed.
- Report on the status of Finance Section services.

See the Incident Management Handbook COMDTPUB P3120.17B and Finance and Administration Section Chief Job Aid located at (https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics) for duties and responsibilities.

Larger incidents typically require a Finance/Administration Section to monitor costs. When the incident clearly will require involved financial arrangements, particularly when damage claims will likely be involved, the Unified Command is well advised to establish a Finance / Administration Section within the first operational period so that out-of-area financial experts can mobilize to staff the section. Smaller incidents may also require certain

Finance/Administration functions. For example, the IC may establish one or more units of the Finance/Administration Section for such things as procuring special equipment, contracting with a vendor, or for making cost estimates of alternative strategies.

It is critical to note that even where no Finance / Administration Section or units are established, all of the Sections FUNCTIONS are performed by other personnel at the site (e.g., during a small response, all Section functions will typically be performed by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator's Representative at the same time that he/she is overseeing the clean-up operation, future operational period planning, response equipment and personnel logistics, liaison functions, and command objectives function. In any but the smallest of responses, the subject-matter span of control will rapidly be exceeded.

In general, sections are integrated under a unified command to varying degrees depending upon the nature of the work and restrictions on standard operating procedure. The Planning Section, for instance, is highly integrated with "agency stovepipes" completely eliminated. At the other end of the spectrum, the Finance / Administration Section deals with employees, equipment, procurements, and contracts completely bound by differing agency policy and legal requirements. In most instances these differing agency requirements cannot easily be resolved, and the Section normally operates almost as a grouping of agency "stove-pipes" within each Unit, integrated into a coherent whole by the Unit Leaders and Section Chief.

The decision of the Unified Command with regard to the assignment of personnel to each section should be made based upon the level of involvement an agency has in procurement, cost documentation, etc., and the degree to which agency financial and administrative Standard Operating Procedure differ. Where the Coast Guard Captain of the Port is the FOSC, for instance, all Coast Guard operational forces and federal procurements will occur within the military Coast Guard framework (including fatigue standards, cost documentation, federal contract processes, etc.). These procedures differ significantly from a civilian corporate or local governmental agency's procedures, but do not differ significantly from other military and federal agencies (such as the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, or National Aeronautical and Space Administration). Assuming they are making significant procurement, time and equipment contributions, local government and civilian corporate organizations would likely need representation within the Finance and Administration Section (loose integration), but the federal agencies might fully integrate by delegating their financial management to the Coast Guard representatives in the Section.

SECTION 6200

FUND ACCESS

There are three potential funding sources for U.S. Coast Guard responses. The funding sources are:

- OSLTF;
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); and
- Stafford Act.

The **Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF or Fund)** is a billion-dollar fund established as a funding source to pay removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills or substantial threats of oil spills to navigable waters of the United States. The OSLTF is used for costs not directly paid by the polluter, referred to as the responsible party (RP). The fund is also used to pay, costs to respond to "mystery spills," for which the source has not been identified.

The **OSLTF** has two major components:

- **The Emergency Fund** is available for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) to respond to oil discharges and for Federal natural resource trustees to initiate natural resource damage assessments. The Emergency Fund is capitalized by an annual $50 million apportionment from the OSLTF.
- **The remaining Principal Fund balance** is used to pay claims and to fund appropriations by Congress to Federal agencies to administer the provisions of OPA and support research and development.

The United States Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), in Arlington, Virginia, manages use of the OSLTF.

The OSLTF can be used for the following:

- **Federal Removal Costs**, which include payment to cleanup contractors (Oil Spill Response Organizations, or OSROs), overtime for government personnel, equipment used in removal operations (generally at established standard rates or lease costs), testing to identify the type and source of oil, disposal of recovered oil and oily debris, and preparation of associated cost documentation.
- **Claims** for costs and damages specified in OPA:
  - Uncompensated removal costs,
  - Natural resource damages (NRD),
  - Real/personal property,
  - Loss of profits,
  - Loss of subsistence use of natural resources,
  - Loss of government revenues,
  - Increased costs of government services, and
  - Claims from RPs asserting a defense to liability.

Limitations to Accessing the OSLTF

The discharge (or substantial threat of discharge) must be ***oil***, which can include petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil; however, it cannot include any substance which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under CERCLA.

- In general, the maximum amount available from the OSLTF per incident is $1 billion or the balance in the OSLTF, whichever is less.

- Funding for Federal removal (including response to a substantial threat) and natural resource damage preassessment activities is limited to the funds available in the OSLTF Emergency fund, which receives an apportionment of $50 million on October 1st of each year (another $100 million can also be advanced from the OSLTF Principle Fund if necessary).
- Natural resource damage claims are limited to a maximum of $500 million per incident.

CERCLA incident cost policy and procedures for U.S. Coast Guard FOSCs

CG FOSCs, operating under the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300, Subpart E – Hazardous Substance Response, have access to SUPERFUND/CERCLA Fund on a reimbursable basis when responding to a hazardous substance incident. EPA annually provides to the CG NPFC an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAG), which supplies limited funding for CG FOSC hazardous substance removals in the coastal zone. Under an instrument of Redelegation between the Coast Guard and EPA, the Coast Guard does not perform remedial actions under CERCLA/SARA in the coastal zone. Rather, EPA Remedial Project Managers perform these.

Actions that can be funded under CERCLA

The NCP, Subpart E, Sections 400, 405, 410, and 415 lay out a wide range of actions which CG FOSCs may take when responding to a CERCLA incident. Any action consistent with this Subpart of the NCP can be funded under CERCLA. In addition, action taken under Section 104(b) of CERCLA and emergency assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Stafford Act) may be funded. Finally, CERCLA may fund enforcement activities related to hazardous substance responses. However, CG FOSCs are cautioned that CERCLA, unlike the OSLTF, does not contain provisions for paying claims to injured third parties, nor does EPA authorize funding via the CG to Natural Resource Trustees conducting Natural Resource Damage Assessments.

Stafford Act Fund Use Criteria

- There must be a Presidential Declaration of Disaster (natural or other).
- The affected state (territory/commonwealth) that has requested assistance will contribute matching funds.
- FEMA has to issue a Mission Assignment (MA) to the U.S. Coast Guard identifying the work to be done and authorizing spending.
- Use of the Stafford Act funds differs from typical pollution response. States (territory/commonwealth) are expected to deal with most problems, and the Federal government only becomes involved when state (territory/commonwealth) resources are not sufficient for the disaster response.
- Stafford Act response can be geographically limited (e.g., certain areas in the territory/commonwealth.).
- The funding process for Stafford Act Pollution Response (ESF-10), from the FOSC perspective is similar but not identical to oil or hazardous materials responses.
- U.S. Coast Guard Stafford Act responses must have an approved FEMA Mission Assignment (MA) in place or the U.S. Coast Guard cannot seek reimbursement after the response is completed. The FEMA MA defines what is to be done, where, and sets a spending limit.

- When the FOSC utilizes Stafford Act Funds, most of the resources of the NCP are at his/her disposal, including contractors and other Federal agencies (but not state/territory/commonwealth or local agencies).
- The FOSC can hire contractors through BOA Agreements.
- The FOSC can provide funding to Federal government responders through incident-specific PRFAs (but not state/territory/commonwealth or local agencies).
- The Stafford Act provides separate and distinct claims procedures for Third Party claims within its overall disaster response system in the FRP.

6210 Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Access

All Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) obtain immediate access to a funding account and ceiling for incident response through a web based applications called Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS). U.S. Coast Guard FOSCs can access both OSLTF and CERCLA funds in CANAPS. OSLTF funding will receive a Federal Project Number (FPN) and CERCLA funds receive a CERCLA Project number (CPN).

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam Case Management Team is Team 3. The Regional Manager is Mr. Greg Buie, 202-795-6073, Gregory.W.Buie@uscg.mil. Team 3 Case Managers are Mr. Robert Hildebrand, 202-795-6081, Robert.N.Hildebrand@uscg.mil and Mr. Richard Boes, 202-795-607, Richard.R.Boes@uscg.mil.

Access to Stafford Act funds requires a MA from FEMA.

6220 State (Territory/Commonwealth) Access

Eligibility Considerations

Pursuant to 33 CFR 133.5, 133.7, and 133.13, the following will be evaluated by the FOSC when contacted by the State requesting funds under section 1012 (d) (1):

1. Is the incident eligible for immediate removal under the Clean Water Act, as amended by OPA 90?

2. Is the substance discharged/threatening discharge oil?

3. Did the incident occur after August 18, 1990?

4. Is the aggregate amount of the request equal to or less than S250,000?

5. Are the proposed actions consistent with the NCP (including 40 CFR 300.305 (c)'s requirement that a reasonable effort is made to have the discharger voluntarily and promptly perform removal actions)?

6 . Are the proposed level of response, proposed actions, and amounts requested appropriate for the circumstances?

7. Has the State the means to complete the immediate removal?

By requesting State (Territory/Commonwealth) Access to the fund, the state agrees to cooperate fully in any cost recovery actions and/or litigation to enforce provisions of OPA 90.

SECTION 6200

FUND ACCESS

As described in 33 CFR 133.5 (c), the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 (31 USC 6301-6308) and 49 CFR Parts 18, 20, 29, and 90 apply to Fund monies obligated for payment under the State Access provisions of Section 1012 (d) (1) of the Oil Pollution Act.

In accordance with 49 CFR 90, acceptance of Federal funds through a cooperative agreement may make the State (Territory/Commonwealth) subject to an annual or biennial Statewide Federal audit of all of its grants and cooperative agreements with the Federal government.

For detailed information for state (territory/commonwealth) access to funding under the OPA 90 see Technical Operating Procedures for State Access under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (https://www.uscg.mil/ccs/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch4/NPFCTOPSstate.pdf)

6230 Trustee Access

Administrative Trustees are organizations with responsibilities for specific areas or natural resources such as the Department of the Interior. OPA 90 authorizes these organizations access to the fund through one administrative trustee known as the Lead Administrative Trustee (which must be a federal agency.) The designation of Lead Administrative Trustee is made for each spill based on the involvement of each organization. Administrative trustee access to the emergency fund would most likely be limited to beginning the damage assessment process.

The Lead Administrative Trustee may request funding directly from the NPFC case officer for the purpose of initiating damage assessments. The NPFC case officer will inform the FOSC that funds have been requested by the Lead Administrative Trustee.

ROLE OF TRUSTEES IN THE FUNDING PROCESS

- Trustees must coordinate with each other during all phases of NRDA to ensure no double recovery of damages.
- In the pre-assessment phase of a NRDA, all affected trustees must select a Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (FLAT), who is then responsible for coordinating the effort and submitting necessary paperwork to NPFC.
- Trustees assess damages for “injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of use of” natural resources.
- Trustees develop restoration alternatives to address any injury to natural resources, from which they select the most appropriate alternative to implement.
- Trustees must also coordinate with the FOSC during the NRDA process to avoid interference with the ongoing response.

SECTION 6300

COST

6310 Cost Unit

The Cost Unit is responsible for collecting all cost data, performing cost effectiveness analyses, and providing cost estimates and cost saving recommendations for the incident. To be successful, the Cost Unit must work closely with the Procurement Unit, and the Time Unit.

Cost Unit Leader (COST) responsibilities:

- Obtain a briefing from the FOSC
- Coordinate with agency headquarters on cost reporting procedures
- Ensure that personnel and equipment that will receive payment are properly identified
- Identify and distribute the appropriate cost documentation forms
- Ensure all cost documents are accurately prepared
- Work with the Time and Procurement Units to get/record all cost data
- Conduct an analysis of costs and prepare estimates of incident costs
- Maintain accurate information on the actual cost of all assigned resources
- Develop incident cost summaries
- Prepare resources-use cost estimates for the Planning Section
- Make cost-saving recommendations to the FSC
- Maintain cumulative incident cost records
- Monitor direct costs and anticipated costs and track the obligations against various ceilings on a daily basis
- Add obligations from all sources (contractor, government, etc.) against each fund ceiling
- Provide reports to the FSC
- Complete all records prior to demobilization
- Maintain a Unit Log ICS 214-CG

6320 Cost Document Procedures

There are three primary aspects to successful cost recovery and documentation of significant pollution events: rapid start; dedicated personnel; and correct forms and submission procedures.

The requirement for a rapid start to documentation will be apparent upon examining the necessary forms and procedures. Whenever this plan is activated (i.e., the response exceeds the vessel or facility response plan, the state (territory/commonwealth) or federal government take an interest, or when there is no responsible party taking action), the following procedures must be executed by the Cost Unit:

(1) Determine whether OSLTF funding applies. Based upon Unified Command decisions on response action funding, determine whether other sources of funding apply.

(2) Estimate the OSLTF and other funding ceilings required. In many responses, both an OSLTF and CERCLA ceiling will be established, with various response costs charged against one fund or the other depending on the decisions of the Unified Command and the limitations of the two funds. Similarly, other funds (such as for Search and Rescue, vessel salvage, and so on) may also be established, each with its own independent ceiling.

(3) Obtain a Federal Project Number (FPN) for the OSLTF fund, a CERCLA Project Number (CPN) for the CERCLA Fund, and authorized ceilings for each all identified funds. The Ceiling And Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS) issues Federal and

CERCLA project numbers and authorized ceiling limits for funding certain removal actions associated with oil and hazardous waste spills. For specific guidance on the obtaining of FPNs and CPNs, see CANAPS website at http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Response/CANAPS/default.asp.

(4) If any fund advice is needed, contact the National Pollution Fund Center Regional Case Manager at (202) 795-6073. If the regional manager is not available, the NPFC duty officer can be reached by calling (800) 280-7118 during business hours or (202) 494-9118 after business hours.

(5) Obtain copies of PRFAs and Authorizations to proceed from the Procurement Unit.

(6) Identify and distribute the appropriate cost documentation forms.

(7) Monitor contractors for all agencies on a daily basis. Collect both receipts and Daily Resource Reports (form CG-5136 series) from the Time Unit.

(8) Monitor U.S. Coast Guard and other Unified Command operational forces on a daily basis. Collect copies of aircraft use logs and vessel operating/navigation logs in addition to Daily Resource Reports (form CG-5136 series) from the Time Unit.

(9) Monitor OGA operational forces on a daily basis. Collect SF-1080 or SF-1081 vouchers and supporting OGA documentation. Normally, the type of required documentation will be detailed in the PRFA for the OGA response contribution from the Time Unit.

(10) Add up obligations from all three venues (contractor, unified command, and OGAs) against each fund ceiling (for this reason, it will be imperative to understand fully Unified Command decisions about which actions/contracts are directed to be made against which funding source). Include direct costs (Type I costs) and Anticipated Costs (estimates or Type II costs) and track the obligations against the the various ceilings on a daily basis.

(11) Well before a ceiling is actually reached, project the “burn rate” and advise the Unified Command when a ceiling must be increased.

(12) With Unified Command approval, increase various fund ceilings.

(13) Compile and maintain daily an inventory of all equipment purchases by purchasing agency and charged fund.

(14) Maintain daily reports of costs against a ceiling as required by the NPFC (for the OSLTF ceiling) and each other fund /ceiling. Develop a daily display and post copies at each Situation Unit Display under the direction of the Situation Unit Leader and Display Processor.

(15) After the response, certify contractor invoices within the required timeframe. For NPFC/OSLTF contracts, the required timeframe is ten days. Be certain to obtain and clearly identify the required timeframe for all other funds and track unit performance against these required cycle times. In general, certification will require acknowledgement from the Operations Section that the invoiced goods or services were received, and acknowledgement from the appropriate contracting official (depending on agency/organization) that the cost for the good or service are as per the agreement.

(16) Forward all approved contractor invoices to the appropriate agency processing center for payment, keeping copies for the Unified Command’s records.

(17) Within 120 days of the end of the cleanup, complete Financial Summary reports for each and every fund/ceiling managed by the Section.

There are two principle sources of assistance in documenting costs that are available to all organizations. These are the assigned Case Officer at the National Pollution Fund Center and the District Response Advisory Team. Although these sources are available to all organizations, it may be more efficient to coordinate their assistance through U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam.

There are two alternatives for non-federal organizations concerning forms on which reimbursable costs are documented. The first alternative is the organization's documentation form that has been pre-approved by the National Pollution Fund Center. If an organization lacks a pre-approved documentation form it may use the federal.

Personnel rates will be determined to the maximum extent in advance. Contractor rates for contractors with Basic Ordering Agreements are fixed by the BOA. Standard rates for Coast Guard personnel are contained in Commandant Instruction 7310.1 (series). Other agencies are encouraged to have established personnel rates that can be furnished to the OSC. For organizations and contractors not having standard rates, this fact should be made known to the OSC early in the spill so that it may be addressed.

In spills where total expenditures are expected to be less than $50K, cost documentation may be collected by the FOSC and forwarded to the National Pollution Funds Center at the conclusion of the spill response. In larger spill responses this information must be compiled and forwarded daily to the OSC and then the NPFC.

6330 Forms

6331 Certificate of Financial Responsibility Forms

Form Number	Title/Long Name	Users	Description
CG 5585	COFR Application	Vessel Owners & Operators	Use this form to apply for a Certificate of Financial Responsibility (COFR). You may also apply for a COFR electronically through the E-COFR system.
CG 5586 (50 KB PDF)	Insurance Guaranty	Insurers/ Guarantors	Vessel owners & operators should ask their insurers to complete this form to show that they have adequate insurance to meet the applicable liability limits when applying for a COFR.
CG 5586-1 (50 KB PDF)	Master Insurance Guaranty	Insurers/ Guarantors	Vessel builders, repairers, scrappers, lessors, and sellers should ask their insurers to complete this form to show that they have adequate insurance to meet the applicable liability limits when applying for a Master Certificate.

Form Number	Title/Long Name	Users	Description
CG 5586-2 (75 KB PDF)	Surety Bond Guaranty	Insurers/ Guarantors	Vessel owners & operators should ask their insurers to complete this form to show that they have adequate surety bonds to meet the applicable liability limits when applying for a COFR.
CG 5586-3 (50 KB PDF)	Financial Guaranty	Vessel Owners & Operators, COFR Guarantors	Complete this form to show that you have adequate working capital and net worth to be self-insured to meet the applicable liability limits when applying for a COFR.
CG 5586-4 (50 KB PDF)	Master Financial Guaranty	Insurers/ Guarantors	Vessel builders, repairers, scrappers, lessors, and sellers should ask their insurers to complete this form to show that they have adequate working capital and net worth to be self-insured to meet the applicable liability limits when applying for a Master Certificate.

6332 Spill Response Funding Forms

Form Number	Title/Long Name	Users	Description
NPFC-CM01 (350 KB PDF)	FOSC Financial Management Checklist	FOSCs	Follow this step-by-step guidance when using the OSLTF Emergency Fund or CERCLA/Superfund and monitoring cost documentation during a response.
IRAT	Pollution Incident Report and Transmittal Form	FOSCs	Use as the cover to the project's Final Financial Report.
CG 5136	Pollution Incident Daily Resource Report	Spill Responders, including FOSCs, Government Agencies, & OSROs	Use these forms to document oil spill incidents and expenditures.

Form Number	Title/Long Name	Users	Description
PRFA Forms	Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations	FOSCs & Government Agencies	Use the Pollution Response Funding Authorization (PRFA) forms to quickly obtain needed services from other government agencies in oil spill and hazardous materials response actions.
SF1080 & SF1081	Voucher for Transfers between Appropriations and/or Funds	Government Agencies	Use the Vouchers for Transfers to request reimbursement from the Coast Guard for funds expended during oil spill removal.
NPFC-16480 (41 KB PDF)	Case/Cost Documentation Checklist FPNs & CPNs	FOSCs	Use checklist to help collect, prepare, and finalize cost documentation packages for submission to the NPFC.

6333 Claims Forms

Form Number	Title/Long Name	Users	Description
CG NPFC-CA1 (100 KB PDF)	Optional OSLTF Claim Form	Anyone injured by an oil spill	Provides format for submitting damage or removal cost claims to the NPFC. Use of form isn't required, but all claims must contain the information listed on the form.

6340 Completion Report

A final cost documentation package shall be submitted to both NPFC and SILC (as appropriate) for each case. The following checklist describes the documents required to be submitted for each package. Cost unit leaders or supporting personnel shall do their best to meet the requirements for each case package. Should modifications be necessary, it is encouraged to consult with the assigned NFPC Case Officer. Ensure you check the NFPC web site (www.uscg.mil/NPFC/forms) for the latest checklists, forms and cost documents required as they are subject to change as costs changes.

6341 Case/Cost Documentation Checklist for Federal Project Numbers (FPNs), CERCLA Project Numbers (CPN), and Disaster Project Numbers (DPNs)

1 Incident Report and Transmittal Form (IRAT) (5 pages)

- Page 1 – Complete all applicable sections. Identify all supplemental documents as enclosures to this IRAT.*Ensure this is signed by the FOSC or designated person.*
- Page 2 – Complete all applicable sections. Provide name, address, and phone numbers of all involved parties(owner, operator, guarantor, or insurance representative).
- Page 3 – Complete all applicable sections about the contractors hired by the CG.

- Page 4 – Complete all applicable sections about other government agencies (OGAs) involved in this case.
- Page 5 – Complete this section identifying all other key parties, including other CG units involved.

2. Strike Team Participation

- Capture all members of the Strike Team on the dailies, unless they do a separate daily.
- Collect a copy of each member's travel orders and liquidated travel claims (TVS). *Note: Each traveler is required to hold a copy of his/her documents for 6 years and 3 months, no exception.*
- Collect a copy of the Strike Team Incident Summary Report (ISR) and include it as an enclosure to the IRAT.

3. Ceiling Messages, Situation Reports, Pollution Reports, Strike Team Launch Messages, NRC Messages

- Collect copies of all these messages as they pertain to this case and include them as enclosures to the IRAT.

4. Coast Guard Documentation

- Ensure all the dailies are completed and signed by the FOSC/FOSCR.
- Ensure all personnel involved in the response are listed on the dailies.
- Ensure all equipment physically used in the response area listed on the dailies.
  - Aircraft, Cutters, and Boats – get copy of the ALMIS printouts for each resource. The Nav Log (CG-4380B & C) for cutters may be required to validate MEP activities in supporting FOSC.
- Ensure all the TONOs are "accounted for or noted" on the dailies.
  - Include a copy of all signed travel orders.
  - Include a copy of all liquidated travel claims (Travel Voucher Summary - TVS). (Member is required to holdthese records for 6 years 3 months).
  - Ensure all GTRs/SATO tickets used are "accounted for or noted" on the dailies.
    - Include a copy of flight itinerary showing payment made on GTA Account (not member's travel card).
  - Ensure all purchase requests (PRs), CG ICS 213RRs. Purchase orders (POs), and credit card purchases are "accounted for or noted" on the dailies.
    - Include copies of all obligation documents, which must be signed.
    - Include copies of all receipts for purchases (i.e., the receipts the vendors provide for a purchase or for services rendered).
    - Include all paperwork for property purchases that require disposal at a DLA's disposal sites orapproved receiving agency.

5. Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFAs) (All CG units must obligate in FPD. All EPA issued PRFAs will be obligated by NPFC in FPD.

- Include a signed copy of the PRFA(s) in the documentation.
- Include a copy of any amendments to PRFAs in documentation.
- Include the completed SF-1080 or SF-1081 from agency under the PRFA.
- Include the completed cost documentation package from agency under the PRFA.

- Ensure FOSC endorsement is evident on the agency cost documentation package.

6. Contractor Services

- Include a copy of the signed PR and OF-347 (Delivery Order) and any amendments.
- Include a copy of the Authorization to Proceed (ATP) to contractor (if applicable) or message ATP.
- Include a copy of the contractor's invoice, with FOSC endorsement on services rendered.
- Include a copy of the Contractor Dailies signed by contractor and FOSCR (CG-5136 forms or equivalent as authorized by NPFC/SILC) and Contractor's Waste Manifest for disposal.
- Include all documentation when a MIPR is used for DOD resources.

NOTE: CHECK NPFC'S WEB SITE FOR LATEST DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED FOR EACH RESPONSE.

SECTION 6400

TIME

The Time Unit is responsible for recording personnel and equipment time expenditures on the response, and in larger responses for managing the response commissary. Typical duties include:

- Determine agency/organization time reporting requirements for personnel and equipment, and assure the right time-documentation is made by operational personnel according to the governing time requirements. Where the situation is unclear, federal time collection data forms shall be used.
- Maintain separate logs for overtime expenditures.
- Track personnel and equipment hours against fatigue limits and resource burn-rate targets;
- Submit daily summarized personnel and equipment time reports to the Cost Unit in a format agreed upon as satisfying the Cost Unit's cost recovery procedures.
- Establish a commissary on larger and long-term responses;
- Assure records are updated and provided continuously to agency representatives for their personnel and equipment time expenditures. Provide complete time records to the agency upon demobilization of resources. Identify, track, and raise safety-related fatigue/burn-rate overtime issues to the Finance/Administration Unit Leader.

In small responses, the time and cost units are typically combined.

For specific duties and responsibilities of assignments in the Time Unit see U.S. Coast Guard COMDTPUB P3120.17 (series) located at https:///homeport.uscg.mil.

6410 Time Unit Leader

The Time Unit Leader (TIME) is responsible for equipment and personnel time recording and for managing the commissary operations.

6420 Equipment Time Recorder

Under supervision of the TIME, the Equipment Time Recorder (EQTR) is responsible for overseeing the recording of time for all equipment assigned to an incident.

6430 Personnel Time Recorder

Under supervision of the TIME, the Personnel Time Recorder (PTRC) is responsible for overseeing the recording of time for all personnel assigned to an incident.

SECTION 6500

COMPENSATION/CLAIMS

The Claims and Compensation Unit is responsible for the following functions:

- Receive, coordinate, document, and process claims against the OSLTF, NRDA, or State funding sources.
- Coordinate evaluation of personal property damage claims.
- Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to process claims.
- Report on the status of claims processing.
- Overall management and direction of all compensation for Injury Specialists and Claims Specialist assigned to the incident

Compensation / Claims Unit Leader responsibilities:

(1) Investigate all incident accidents (e.g. vehicle accidents)

(2) Ensure that unit personnel working on injury compensations are coordinating closely with the Medical Unit and Safety Officer

(3) Develop and advertise incident claim process

(4) Maintain all files on injuries and illness associated with the incident

(5) Maintain thorough documentation on all claims (witness statements, photos, etc.)

(6) Report on the status of claims processing

(7) Maintain a Unit Log, ICS-214CG

NOTE: FOR THE LATEST CLAIM FORMS GO TO www.uscg.mil/nfpc/forms.asp.

SECTION 6600

PROCUREMENT

The Procurement Unit is responsible for the following functions:

- Negotiate, coordinate, document, and manage all contracts needed to support response operations.
- Manage, coordinate, document, and account for all procurement orders needed to support response operations.
- Manage, coordinate, document, and account for all payments made to support response operations.
- Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to accomplish contracting and procurement services.
- Report on the status of contracting, procurement, and payment services.
- Administer all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts.

Procurement Processes and Procedures

Should the FOSC wish to hire a contractor that has a Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) with the Coast Guard, the contractor is issued an Authorization to Proceed. The OSC must also send a message to the U.S. Coast Guard Shoreside Infrastructure Logistic Center (SILC) within 24 hours indicating that an Authorization to Proceed has been issued.

Should the FOSC wish to hire a contractor that does not have a BOA with the Coast Guard, the FOSC must first determine that a BOA contractor is not available or is unable to perform the required tasks. NFPC case manager should then be notified of the FOSC's intent to hire a non-BOA contractor. The FOSC may then issue the Authorization to Proceed and send the message as indicated above. The message should clearly indicate that a non-BOA contractor has been hired and why.

The FOSC may "hire" federal organizations by the use of a Federal Agency Pollution Removal Funding Authorization. The organization will document its costs using the Pollution Incident Daily Resource Report and bill the fund using Form SF 1080.

The FOSC may hire other governmental organizations (state and local) by the use of a Non Federal Agency Pollution Removal Funding Authorization. The organization will document its costs using the Pollution Incident Daily Resource Report or other system approved the NPFC.

Once a FPN has been obtained, all message traffic must contain the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), U.S. Coast Guard Finance Center and Maintenance and SILC as information addressees.

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RESERVED

SECTION 6800

RESERVED

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RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

SECTION 7000

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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SECTION 7000

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

This section is intended to meet the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) requirement for hazardous-substance-release contingency planning. Public Law 101380, which created the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), also amended the FWPCA (codified as Title 33, United States Code, Section 1321(j)(1)). Among other things, that amendment requires contingency planning for releases of hazardous substances in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP), and requires response plans for waterfront facilities and vessels handling hazardous substances. The substances designated by the FWPCA as hazardous, and therefore requiring contingency planning in accordance with the FWPCA, are listed in Title 40 CFR 116.4. None of these substances are received or are handled in bulk in U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's Area of Responsibility (AOR). All hazardous substances are received as break bulk shipments in containers.

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam's hazardous substance responses are for mystery drums and leaking containers. The responses are straight forward utilizing the only contractor in the AOR with a Base Operating Agreement (BOA).

SECTION 8000

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

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8100 Introduction

8110 Purpose and Objectives

Major marine firefighting incidents will likely require the coordinated efforts of federal, state, and local resources to carry out the level of response required. The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to the Captain of the Port (COTP) and local fire agencies concerning fighting fires on vessels to ensure coordinated response to marine fires occurring throughout the Mariana Islands.

This regional contingency plan has the following major objectives:

(1) To promote safety for first responders, protect lives and property within the Mariana Islands' ports;
(2) Identify jurisdiction and clarify lines of authority and response during a response;
(3) To secure a relationship among responsible federal, state, and local municipalities and commercial facilities so that resources may be employed to affect a swift, well coordinated response to vessel and waterfront fire emergencies.

8120 Scope

The Marine Firefighting (MFF) Plan is prepared and maintained by USCG Sector Guam. The data recorded in this Plan reflects input from the MFF Subcommittee of the Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan (MIACP) Committee and encompasses all areas within the COTP Guam Zone.

8130 Definitions

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT (COTP): The Coast Guard officer designated by Commandant, USCG, to exercise federal responsibility for the safety and security of ports and waterways in a specific geographic area. For purposes of this Plan, COTP means COTP Sector Guam.

DANGEROUS CARGO MANIFEST: The Dangerous Cargo Manifest (DCM) is a listing of all hazardous material cargo on a vessel and contains a great deal of information of interest to emergency response teams. Vessel information includes name, call sign, flag, port of loading/discharge, and date. Cargo information includes proper shipping name, gross weight of cargo, hazard class, types of package, storage locations, and emergency response telephone number. Only hazardous materials subject to 49 CFR or the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) code may be listed on the DCM.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER: Facilities with extensive inter-agency communications and coordination capabilities. It will be activated during significant emergencies such as a Level II fire as defined in this Plan.

FIRE CONTROL PLAN: A copy of this plan is prominently displayed in a weather tight enclosure, located outside the deckhouse (usually near the brow) for the assistance of shoreside firefighting personnel. It contains a set of general arrangement plans showing, for each deck, the fire control stations, fire resistant and fire retardant bulkheads. It also contains particulars of the fire detection, manual alarm, fire extinguishing systems, fire doors, means of access to different compartments, and ventilating systems including locations of dampers and fan controls.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: These are materials which, when commercially transported, are designated by the US Dept of Transportation (DOT) as presenting an unacceptable risk to health, safety, and property. These materials are carried by vessel in accordance with US DOT or USCG regulations. Regulations applicable to the transportation of hazardous materials by vessel include:

- Title 49 CFR, Subchapter C (Packaged Materials)
- Title 46 CFR, Subchapter D (Tank Vessels)
- Title 46 CFR Subchapter O (Certain Bulk Dangerous Cargoes)

INTERNATIONAL SHORE CONNECTION: This device is used to connect the water system piping of the vessel with the water supply on the shore. International Code requires that the ship have a connection with the ship's fire system threads on one end and the international bolted flange on the other end. National Fire Code (NFPA 1405) requires the shoreside fire department must have a connection with the shoreside fire department's threads on one end and the international bolted flange on the other end.

MARINE CHEMIST: A person who is certified through the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to determine if enclosed spaces are safe for workers, hotwork, or other operational restrictions for overhaul after the fire has been extinguished. The Marine Chemist should also be consulted for any fires involving hazardous materials.

MARINE FIRE FIGHTING SUBCOMMITTEE: A subcommittee of the Guam and CNMI MIACP Committee which examines local policy issues and concerns regarding fire fighting in the COTP area. This group will be comprised of USCG, Department of Defense and local/Territory fire fighting agencies to enhance inter-agency coordination.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS): The MSDS is a chemical product information guide to be used if the product becomes a hazard because of a release, fire, or other unknown reaction. The MSDS contains information as to the fire problems, health hazards, toxicity, and reactivity of the chemical or product for which the MSDS was written. All chemicals and products for which chemicals were used in its manufacture must have an MSDS sheet.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA): An international non-profit organization of technical experts established in 1896 to reduce the worldwide burden of fire hazards by providing codes and standards, research and education. Many of theses codes and standards have been incorporated by reference into federal and local regulations. *NFPA 1405 – Guide for Land-based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires* is referenced in this plan as the accepted practices to be followed when responding to marine fires in COTP Guam zone.

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT): Each RRT maintains a Regional Contingency

Plan (RCP) and has state/Territory, as well as federal government, representation. EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. RRTs are planning, policy and coordinating bodies and do not respond directly to the scene. The RRT provides assistance as requested by the On-Scene Coordinator during an incident. Guam and CNMI resides in Oceania Regional Response Team zone. (See also http://www.rrt4.nrt.org/)

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SAFETY ZONE: A safety zone is a water area or a water/shore side area to which, for safety or environmental protection purposes, access is limited to authorized persons, vehicles or vessels. The safety zone is established by the COTP to protect vessels, structures, and shore areas. The safety zone can be fixed or mobile around a moving vessel. The COTP may direct who and what may operate within the safety zone.

SALVAGE COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: A person or company who has been contracted to either assist in the firefighting effort or stabilize/recover the vessel following the fire for final disposition. The salvage representative may be contracted by the owner/operator of a vessel or a regulatory agency (local, state, federal) when the owner/operator has not responded in a timely manner. The agency decision to contract a salvor should be the function of a unified command.

SECURITY ZONE: Security zones are designated areas of land, water, or land and water established for such time as is necessary to prevent damage or injury to any vessel or waterfront facility to safeguard ports, harbors, territories, or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of rights and obligations of the United States. The security zone is established by the COTP or CG District Commander. The designation of a security zone may only be made for areas within the territorial limits of the United States.

STRIKE TEAM: A Coast Guard component comprised of highly trained professional cadre who maintain and deploy with specialized equipment and expertise to support Federal responses to pollution and salvage incidents. Sector Guam resides in the Pacific Strike Team zone home ported in Novato, CA.

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8200 Authorities, Policy and Responsibility

8210 Authorities

The Captain of the Port (COTP) has the authority, under Title 14, United States Code (USC) 88 (b), to render aid, save life and property in the event of a marine related emergency (including fire), within the capabilities of available United States Coast Guard (USCG) resources. The COTP has the power under the Ports and Waterway Safety Act (33 USC 1221-1236) to direct the anchoring, mooring, or movement of a vessel. Under the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.), the Commandant of the USCG, acting under the authority delegated to him for pollution discharge response and removal, may, whenever a marine disaster in the navigable waters of the United States has created a substantial threat of pollution, coordinate and direct all public and private efforts directed at the removal of such threat and summarily remove and, if necessary, destroy such a vessel. This would occur in the instance of a discharge or an imminent threat of a discharge of large quantities of oil or a hazardous substance from a vessel.

The Intervention on the High Seas Act (33 USC 1471, et seq.) extends USCG authority to take similar preemptive or corrective action upon the high seas (i.e. beyond the twelve mile territorial sea). Specifically, it authorizes the Commandant of the USCG to take such measures on the high seas as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests from pollution or threat of pollution of the sea by oil, following a maritime casualty, or acts related to such a casualty which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences. This authority rests with the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The COTP should relay any recommendation to take such action through his or her District Commander to the Commandant.

42 USC 1856a provides that an agency charged with providing fire protection for any property of the United States may enter into reciprocal agreements with state and local fire-fighting organizations to provide for mutual aid. Additionally, emergency assistance may be rendered in the absence of a reciprocal agreement, when it is determined by the head of that agency to be in the best interest of the United States. Mutual Aid Agreements exist between many local municipal fire departments and industrial entities.

8220 Policy

8221 Federal Policy

The USCG fire-fighting policy is set forth in the Marine Safety Manual, Vol. VI, Chapter 8. Although the USCG clearly has an interest in fighting fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities, local authorities are principally responsible for maintaining necessary fire-fighting capabilities in U.S. ports and harbors. The involvement of USCG forces in actual fire-fighting shall be to a degree commensurate with our personnel training and equipment levels. The USCG intends to maintain its historic “assistance as available” posture without conveying the impression that we stand ready to relieve local jurisdictions of their responsibilities. Additionally, the response actions taken shall pose no unwarranted risk to USCG personnel or equipment.

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The Marine Safety Manual specifically addresses both USCG and non-USCG supervised fire-fighting activities. "Generally, USCG personnel shall not actively engage in fire-fighting except in support of a regular fire-fighting agency under the supervision of a qualified fire officer. USCG personnel shall not engage in independent fire-fighting operations, except to save a life or in the early stages of a fire to avert a significant threat without undue risk."

Paramount in preparing for vessel or waterfront fires is the need to integrate USCG planning and training efforts with those of other emergency response agencies in Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). These agencies include: Guam Fire Department (GFD); Port Authority of Guam (PAG); Guam Homeland Security (GHS)/Office of Civil Defense (OCD); CNMI Homeland Security / Emergency Management Office (HSEM); CNMI Department of Public Safety (DPS); Commonwealth Ports Authority (CPA); and Department of Defense (DOD). The COTP will work closely with the foregoing agencies as well as facility owners and operators; mutual aid groups; and other interested organizations.

8222 Local Policy

Although the Coast Guard clearly has an interest in fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities, local authorities are principally responsible for maintaining the necessary fire fighting capabilities within U.S. ports and harbors and up to 3 NM from the coastline boundary as directed by the Governor or applicable Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The owner/operator of a waterfront facility and the master of a vessel moored at a facility have a vested interest in the protection of the crew, facility, vessel and cargo. In the event of a fire, prompt notification must be given to local response agencies. The vessel/facility should contact the local fire department by calling 911. It is essential that both territory emergency management officials and COTP be notified immediately of any marine fire. Notifications should be conducted in accordance with section 8410 of this Plan for rapid, efficient dissemination of information. Local standard operating procedures may dictate additional notifications.

8223 COTP Policy

The COTP is responsible for providing commercial vessel expertise, knowledge in shipboard fire-fighting systems, stability, vessel damage control, vessel design and structure, and pollution response. Also, the COTP is tasked with contingency planning for marine fire-fighting. During an incident, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be activated to coordinate response to the fire. In general terms, USCG Sector Guam is responsible for overseeing the operations of Coast Guard vessels. This includes, but is not limited to, assisting in fire-fighting activities, conducting search and rescue missions and enforcing COTP safety zones.

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8230 Responsibilities

8231 COTP Responsibility

COTP Guam is tasked with the following responsibilities during a vessel or waterfront facility fire in the COTP Guam AOR:

- Assist in providing technical assistance to the IC regarding vessel design, structure, and stability;
- Assist with procuring all available data and information on the vessel and its cargo, which may be of use to the IC in fire-fighting and/or salvage operations;
- Provide coordination for any requested USCG assistance such as vessel traffic control, oil pollution response and hazardous material response;
- For a shipboard fire, the formal establishment of Unified Command (UC) sections as required.

The COTP shall also be responsible for fire prevention on board vessels and waterfront facilities. To meet these goals, the COTP shall:

- Inspect foreign and U.S. flagged vessels in accordance with applicable USCG policy to ensure that vessels making port calls within the COTP Guam AOR meet minimum Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and U.S. regulatory requirements;
- Inspect all waterfront facilities over which the USCG has jurisdiction in order to minimize fire hazards;
- Collaborate, where applicable and appropriate, with Guam Fire Department (GFD) and CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services regarding the results of these inspections and in taking action to rectify any potential issues. Collaboration will occur primarily via the Mariana Islands MFF Subcommittee meetings; and
- Designate a Marine Fire-fighting Coordinator (MFC) from within the Sector Guam staff to serve as a liaison between the responding firefighters and the vessel master, and to assist with terminology differences. The Prevention Department Head is designated as the MFC. This designation may be delegated down to a qualified individual within the Prevention and Compliance Department.

Finally, the COTP is tasked with contingency planning. Planning must be a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional activity. Cooperation among the response agencies during the planning stages is paramount for a successful incident response. Therefore, the COTP shall:

- Provide a forum for members of the emergency response community and the maritime industry to improve the Port's readiness to respond to an actual or threatened emergency. For Guam and the CNMI, this forum will be the MFF Subcommittee meetings;
- Identify and clarify agency roles under the ICS;
- Identify command, control and communications procedures among the local fire departments, state and federal agencies and other concerned response parties;

- Develop a wide range of information and data such as anchorage information; pier data; points of contact for local salvage companies, naval architects, etc to assist Incident Commanders in the decision making process during an incident;

8232 Local Fire Department Responsibilities

The fire department within whose jurisdiction the vessel/facility lies or moored is the responsible fire suppression agency and is in charge of all firefighting efforts. The fire department which has jurisdiction shall:

- Act as a member of the Unified Command (UC);
- Establish a command post when acting in the UC;
- Request necessary personnel and equipment including fire boats and appropriate medical aid;
- Determine the need for, and request mutual aid;
- Make all requests for Coast Guard/federal personnel, equipment, and waterside security through the COTP;
- Establish liaison with police departments for landside traffic and crowd control, scene security, and evacuation; and
- Provide portable communications equipment or common use frequency to response personnel from outside agencies.

8233 Owner/Operator Responsibilities

8233.1 Facilities shall designate an employee who shall:

- Act as a member of the UC as required;
- Be responsible for ensuring that all standpipe, fire hose, sprinkler equipment, portable fire extinguishers, and other protection devices and equipment are maintained;
- Be familiar with the location of all telephones, valves, alarm boxes, fire hose stations, portable fire extinguishers, and other firefighting equipment;
- Have ready access to information concerning the fire hazard characteristics of the cargos in the terminal and the location of all cargo that is exceptionally hazardous.
- Enforce all fire safety regulations and instruct employees in the proper use of alarm boxes.

8233.2 Vessel Masters (or in the absence of the master, the senior deck officer) shall:

- Act as a member of the UC as required;
- Implement the initial response based on the fire control plan of the vessel;
  Establish communications, both internal and external. Ensure that proper notifications are made to the appropriate fire department or contractor, the Port Authority of Guam (PAG), Commonwealth Port Authority (CPA), and the USCG as applicable. If appropriate, notify the facility to which the vessel is docked, the port authority, and any nearby vessels;
- Control the operation and use of all fixed fire-fighting systems aboard the vessel;
- Coordinate the efforts of shipboard or fire teams responding to the fire; and

- Decide if it is necessary to abandon ship. If the crew is ordered to abandon ship, the master will ensure that the proper procedures are carried out and that the USCG is immediately notified. The IC will direct the fire-fighting operations of all responding agencies.

8233.3 Vessel Agents shall:

- Coordinate this plan with the vessel master; and
- Serve as the Vessel Liaison in the UC.

8234 Non-Federal Responsibility

Non-Federal Responsibility: There are numerous other agencies, parties and individuals whose assistance and expertise will be invaluable in any major maritime incident. The following is a partial listing of the parties who will likely play an important role in an incident:

Facility/Vessel owner/operator
Port Authority Guam (PAG)
Guam Fire Department (GFD)
Guam Police Department (GPD)
GHS/OCD
CNMI Department of Public Safety
CNMI Emergency Management Office
Vessel Agent
Division of Environmental Quality(DEQ)
Fish and Wildlife Division
Pilots
Foreign Consulate
Tug Operators – Cabras Marine
Naval Base Guam
Marine Chemists
Naval Architects
Pollution Cleanup Contractors
CNMI Commonwealth Ports Authority
CNMI Coastal Resources Management
Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
Guam Port Authority Police

Refer to applicable Facility Response Plans (FRP) and PAG/CPA Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for specific guidance and information on individual agency responses.

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8300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

8310 Levels of Response

Not all marine disasters require the full response set forth within this plan. The following parameters may be used as a guide in determining the scale and size of response organization required given the prevailing emergency conditions:

Level I Response – Local command structure – A marine casualty involving vessel of facility that does not pose a major threat to the port. Examples include pleasure craft, small vessels in boatyards, houseboats, etc. This level of disaster can usually be handled by one fire department on the local level with minimal waterside support. Minimal territory and federal assistance will be required.

Sector Guam shall be notified in accordance with section 8410 and will send a pollution investigation representative to the scene who will provide direct liaison to the COTP.

Level II Response – Unified Command structure – A marine casualty on a vessel or facility that has the potential to be a significant risk to the port. Examples include small freight vessels in Apra Harbor, container fires aboard container ships, tug fires, any ship/barge fires, etc. This level of disaster may involve the extra alarm response of two or more fire departments with mutual aid and waterside support requiring the coordination of county EOCs and dispatch centers.

A unified command post will be established by the jurisdictional fire department and notifications coordinated through the county EOCs and Sector Guam command center.

Sector Guam will dispatch a on-scene coordinator and additional personnel (as required) who will supplement the unified command staff to coordinate any support and resources outside the existing mutual aid agreements. Examples include stability calculations, obtaining salvage consultation, networking with port officials to move the affected or adjoining vessels, etc. Responses of this complexity will necessitate a NIMS compliant Incident Command structure of appropriate size only to manage the response.

8320 High Risk Areas and Cargoes

The following areas within the Guam COTP region store or off/on load regulated liquids in bulk and other hazardous cargo:

8321 Port of Guam (PAG)

8321.1 Petroleum Transfer Wharfs/Hazmat Off-loading/On-loading Wharfs

Wharfs	Latitude	Longitude	Hazardous Cargo	Contact Number
Delta Wharf	13°27’30”N	144°40’07”E	Petroleum	(671) 339-6141
Echo Wharf	13°27’28”N	144°39’59”E	Petroleum	(671) 339-6141
F1 Wharf	13°27’34”N	144°39’43”E	Petroleum	(671) 565-2300
G Wharf	13°27’48”N	144°39’31”E	Petroleum	(671) 479-3275
F4-F6 – Location is center of F5	13°27’38”N	144°40’09”E	Hazardous Cargo in Shipping Containers – See manifest/PLACARD	(671) 472-2703

8321.2 Petroleum Terminals/Storage Facilities

Facility/Operator	Latitude	Longitude	Hazardous Cargo	Contact Number
Vital Energy	13°27’40”N	144°41’10”E	Petroleum	
IP&E	13°27’44”N	144°39’57”E	Petroleum	
SPPC	13°27’49”N	144°39’51”E	Petroleum	(671) 482-5344
SPPC LPG	13°27’48”N	144°39’31”E	LPG	(671) 482-5344
Mobil	13°27’50”N	144°39’47”E	Petroleum	(671) 479-3275
PAG HAZMAT Storage	13°27’44”N	144°40’33”E	Hazardous Cargo in Shipping Containers – See manifest/PLACARD	(671) 472-2703
Kilo Wharf	13°26’45”N	144°37’49”E	Explosives	(671) 339-6141

8322 Commonwealth Port Authority (CPA)

8322.1 Saipan Facilities/Wharf

Facilities/Wharf	Latitude	Longitude	Hazardous Cargo	Contact Number
Mobil Terminal/Storage	15°13’27”N	145°44’05”E	Petroleum	
IP&E Terminal/Storage	15°13’24”N	145°44’01”E	Petroleum	
Saipan CPA Fuel Transfer Wharf	15°13’31”N	145°43’58”E	Petroleum	
Saipan CUC Storage Tanks	15°13’53”N	145°44’27”E	Petroleum	
CPA Saipan Hazmat Storage	15°13’30”N	145°44’02”E	Hazardous Cargo in Shipping Containers – See manifest/PLACARD	

8322.2 Tinian Petroleum Facilities/Wharf

Facilities/Wharf	Latitude	Longitude	Hazardous Cargo	Contact Number
Mobil Terminal/Storage	14°57’59”N	145°37’13”E	Petroleum	
Tinian CPA Fuel Transfer Wharf	14°57’57”N	145°37’11”E	Petroleum	
Tinian CUC Storage Tanks	14°58’27”N	145°36’52”E	Petroleum	
CPA Tinian Hazardous Cargo	14°57’59”N	145°37’08”E	Hazardous Cargo in Shipping Containers – See manifest/PLACARD	

8322.3 Rota Petroleum Facilities/Wharf

Facilities/Wharf	Latitude	Longitude	Hazardous Cargo	Contact Number
Mobil Terminal/Storage	14°08'23"N	145°08'42"E	Petroleum	
Rota CUC Storage Tanks	14°08'12"N	145°08'09"E	Petroleum	
Mobil Mooring Transfer Buoy	14°08'05"N	145°08'36"E	Petroleum	
CPA Rota Hazardous Cargo	14°08'12"N	145°08'09"E	Hazardous Cargo in Shipping Containers – See manifest/PLACARD	

Note: LPG is shipped from in ISO Tanks from Guam to the Outer Islands (Saipan, Tinian and Rota).

8330 Minimum Notification Information Required

The following is the minimum notification information required for a fire:

- Location;
- Type of fire (petroleum, cargo, containers, etc);
- Description (vessel description, facility description); and
- Vessel or facility name.

8340 Response Time Frames for Marine Firefighting Services

In accordance with Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 155, subpart l (Salvage and marine fire-fighting); specific response timeframes must be met for tank vessels and other vessels requiring vessel response plan (VRPs). The following response timeframe requirements from Title 33 CFR Part 155, Table 155.4030(b) are applicable to Guam and the CNMI:

Service	At-Pier	Near-shore	Off-shore
Remote Assessment / Consultation	1 Hour	1 Hour	1 Hour
On-site Fire Assessment	2 Hours	6 Hours	12 Hours
Arrival of External Firefighting Teams	4 Hours	8 Hours	12 Hours
Arrival of External Firefighting Systems	4 Hours	12 Hours	18 Hours

For clarity, the following definitions apply to the above tables:

At-Pier: Includes ships moored at any commercial pier facility in Guam and the CNMI.

Near-shore: Includes all waters less than or equal to 12-miles from the response origination point.

Off-shore: Includes all waters in excess of 12-miles and up to 50-miles from the response origination point.

8350 Offshore Firefighting Considerations

If a fire is on an off-shore vessel and the crew is unable to contain the fire, the USCG may be designated as the Incident Commander to protect U. S. interests under authority of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA). As local jurisdiction does not extend past three miles off-shore and local agencies have limited water firefighting capabilities, the USCG will utilize available Guam or CNMI government, DOD, and commercial resources.

The primary concern with off-shore fires is rescue and safety of life. Subsequent will be the prevention of pollution to U. S. waters and fouling of sensitive fishing areas, wildlife habitats, shorelines, economically sensitive areas, and obstructions to navigation.

8360 Decision to Allow a Burning Vessel to Enter Port

Due to limited resources available, the COTP may be forced deny permission for a burning vessel to enter port. Information concerning mooring, anchorage and grounding sites should be reviewed and considered as part of this decision. A burning vessel is only a small part of the resources that must be protected.

Entry into port or movement within the port may be denied when:

- Fire could spread to other port facilities or vessels;
- Vessel carrying hazardous cargo (chemicals, explosives, or gasoline);
- Vessel may sink or capsize within a channel, creating obstruction to navigation;
- Vessel may become derelict; or
- Unfavorable weather conditions preclude safe movement or hamper fire-fighting.

Additional considerations in the decision process are in Chapter 8, Volume VI of the Marine Safety Manual.

8370 Movement of a Burning Vessel

There are numerous factors that the COTP must consider when faced with the decision to allow a burning vessel to move within a port. When a commercial vessel moored pier-side in Guam or the CNMI is ablaze and the fire is deemed uncontrollable, the COTP may give the order to move the vessel. Oftentimes, in order to protect adjacent property, assets and facilities, a burning vessel is less of a threat if it is moved rather than remaining pier-side. In these instances, the COTP may give the order to move the burning vessel. The following information should be gathered and considered prior to making such a decision:

- Location and extent of fire;
- Status of shipboard fire-fighting equipment; Vessel traffic in the port;
- Class and nature of cargo (HAZMAT); Possibility of explosion;
- Possibility of vessel sinking/capsizing;
- Hazard to crew or other resources where vessel is present;
- Forecasted weather (including bar conditions if applicable);
- Maneuverability of the vessel (i.e. is it a dead ship, etc);
- Availability of assist tugs;

- Potential for the fire to spread to the pier or pier structures;
- Fire-fighting resources available ashore and off-shore;
- Consequences/alternatives if the vessel is not allowed to enter or move; and
- Potential for pollution.

Upon COTP approval for moving a burning vessel to protect adjacent assets, tug operators will tow the vessel to a pre-designated emergency scuttling site, or a specific site as directed by the COTP. At the time of this plan revision, pre-designated emergency scuttling sites for Guam and the CNMI have not been developed.

8380 Area Resource List

Resource	Capabilities	Qty	Owner/POC	Location	Emergency Phone	Comments
USCGC WASHINGTON	Installed Fire Pump - 250 GPM	1	Sector Guam	Inner Apra Harbor	(671) 355-4834	55 Gal AFFF (installed)
USCGC ASSATEAGUE	Installed Fire Pump - 250 GPM	1	Sector Guam	Inner Apra Harbor	(671) 355-4834	55 Gal AFFF (installed)
USCGC SEQUOIA	Installed Fire Pump - 470 GPM 1000 GPM	1	U.S. COAST GUARD District 14	Inner Apra Harbor	(671) 355-4834	150 Gal AFFF (installed)
USCG Station Apra Harbor	P-6 Dewatering Pumps 250 GPM	3	Sector Guam	Inner Apra Harbor	(671) 355-4834	Dewatering Only
Navy Base Guam Fire Department*	Not Listed	1	US Navy	Navy Base Guam	(671)339-7760	N/A
Guam Fire Department (GFD)	1 Engine 1250 GPM Can direct draft up to 15 ft	1	GFD	Piti Fire Station	911	40 Gal Type 1 Foam 40 Gal Type 2 Foam
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	50’ of 1 ½” Fire Hose	8	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	Hoses stationed throughout Port

SECTION 8000

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

Resource	Capabilities	Qty	Owner/POC	Location	Emergency Phone	Comments
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	International Hose Connections	4	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	2 at Safety Office 2 at Port Police
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	Fire Hydrants	25	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	2 above ground All are on city water supply
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	Mobile Fire Suppression Pumps	3	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	Seawater suction
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	5-Person Fire Suppression Team	1	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	Additional personnel in training
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	HAZMAT Technicians	15	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	Additional personnel in training
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	4000 gal. Diesel Tank	1	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	Generator 110v & 220v output	2	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	Stationary Generator 500kv	2	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	
Port Authority of Guam (PAG)	Stationary Generator 275kv	2	PAG	Cabras Island	(671) 477-5931	
Exxon Mobil	Fire water pump, diesel engine1500gpm, 2100rpm	1	Exxon Mobile	Cabras Island D-lot area “C”	(671) 479-3275	Seawater suction
Exxon Mobil	Fire water pump, diesel engine 2500gpm, 2100rpm	1	Exxon Mobile	Cabras Island Area “A”	(671) 479-3275	City Water Supply

SECTION 8000

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

Resource	Capabilities	Qty	Owner/POC	Location	Emergency Phone	Comments
Exxon Mobil	Fire water pump, electric, 1500gpm, 1780rpm	1	Exxon Mobile	Cabras Island D-lot area "C"	(671) 479-3275	Seawater suction
Exxon Mobil	AFFF 3%	58	Exxon Mobile	Cabras Island Facility Wide	(671) 479-3275	38 designated & 20 stored. *qty on stock varies.
Cabras Marine	Tugs w/ Fire Monitors	6	Cabras Marine	Inner and Outer Harbor	(671) 479-4042	
Tristar Guam	AFFF 3%	11	Tristar Guam	Cabras Island	(671) 565-2300	5 Gal containers
Southern Pacific Petroleum Corp (SPPC)	Fire water pump (120 psi), electric, 1280 GPM	1	SPPC	Cabras Island	(671) 482-5344	Seawater suction
Southern Pacific Petroleum Corp (SPPC)	Fire water pump, Diesel, 1280 GPM 120psi	1	SPPC	Cabras Island	(671) 482-5344	Seawater suction
Andersen Air Force Base (AFB) Fire**	Crash Truck and foam trailer	1	Andersen AFB Fire	Andersen AFB	(671) 366-6201	1000 Gals of AFFF 3%
Andersen AFB*	AFFF 3%	1	Andersen AFB Fire/SMSGT Lien	Andersen AFB	(671) 366-6201	10,000 Gals of AFFF stored in Warehouse
Commonwealth Port Authority	Electric fire pump. 125gpm@178 rpm	1	CPA	Saipan	(670) 664-3553/4	Seawater suction

Resource	Capabilities	Qty	Owner/POC	Location	Emergency Phone	Comments
Commonwealth Ports Authority	Manual fire pump 140 gpm@ 2,350 rpm	1	CPA	Saipan	(670) 664-3553/4	Seawater suction
Commonwealth Ports Authority	Wheeled portable fire extinguishers - filled powder	11	CPA	Saipan	(670) 664-3553/4	Located throughout the CPA (Port of Saipan) facility
Commonwealth Ports Authority	Fire hydrants	5	CPA	Saipan	(670) 664-3553/4	Located throughout the CPA (Port of Saipan) facility
CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services	Tanker truck; 3,000 gallon water	1	CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services	Saipan	911 / (670) 664-9137/9136 (671)898-3543	N/A
CNMI CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services	Pumper truck; 750 gallon water	1	CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services	Saipan	911 / (670) 664-9137/9136 (671) 898-3543	N/A
Saipan Stevedores	Universal connection device	1	Saipan Stevedore	Saipan	(670) 322-9240 (670) 888-4827	N/A
IP&E	DUTY 1500 USPG fire pump; 2100 RPM @ 207hp	1	IP&E	Saipan	(670) 323-5009 (670) 287 4380	HP brand Clark Model-JU6H-UFMO
IP&E	Fire extinguisher; ABC rated	2	IP&E	Saipan	(670) 323-5009 (670) 287-4380	150lb
IP&E	Fire trailer; foam	1	IP&E	Saipan	(670) 323-5009 (670) 287-4380	Includes hoses

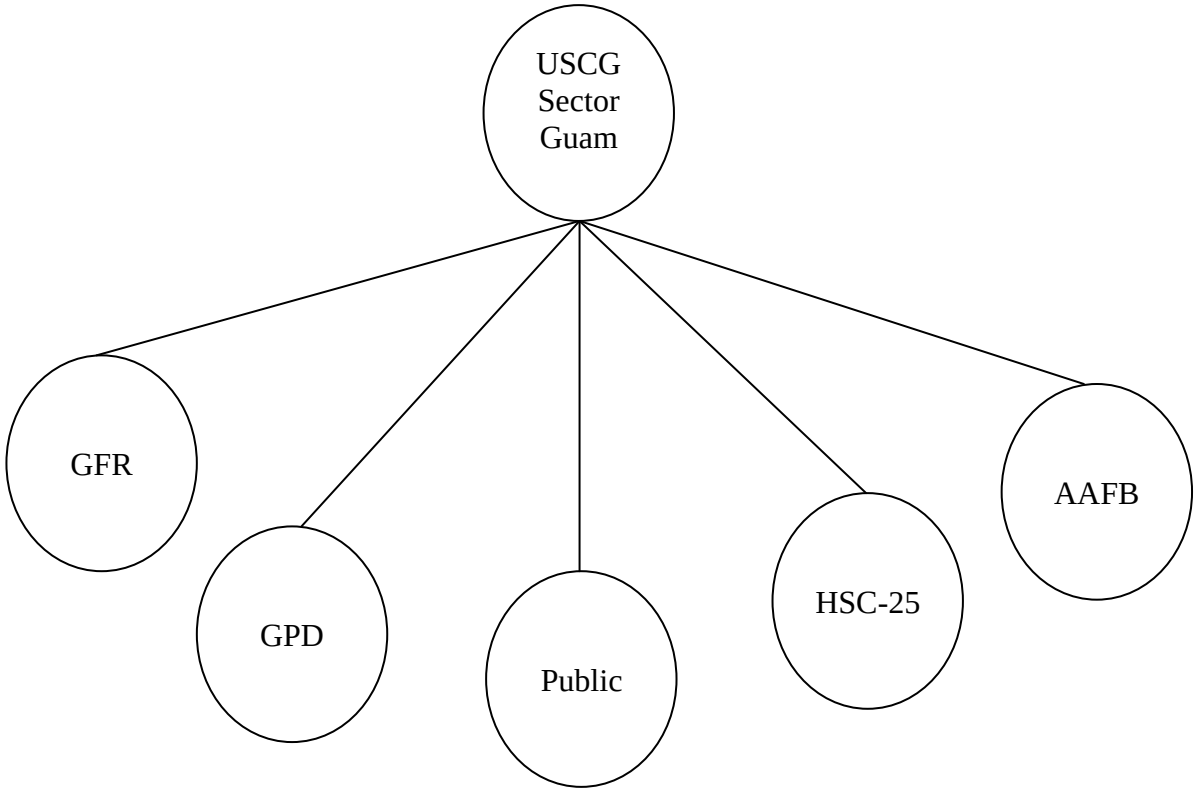
Resource	Capabilities	Qty	Owner/POC	Location	Emergency Phone	Comments
Tug	3750 BHP, 112,000 bollard pull	1	T&T Marine	Guam	(671) 479-4042	

* All requests for assets from DOD must be made through the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). Contact the Navy Regional Operations Center at (671) 339-5060.

** If operations allow, may be able to provide more than 1 Crash Truck.

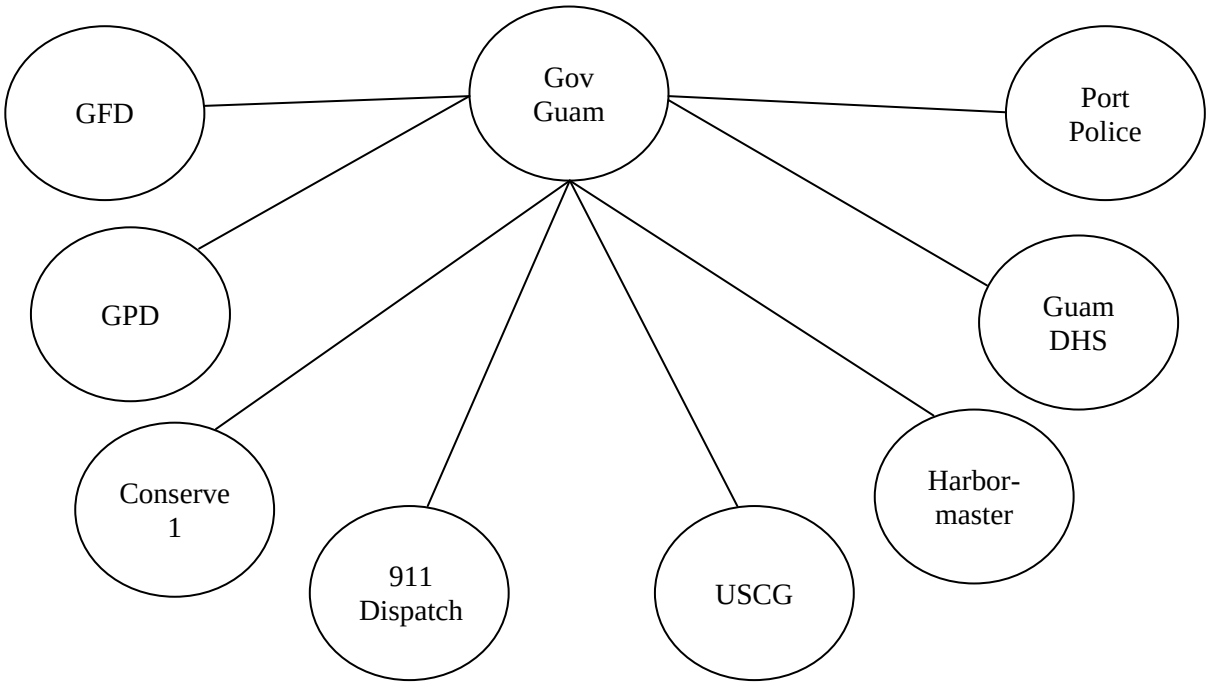
8390 Communications

8391 System: Coast Guard Rescue 21 (Marine VHF)



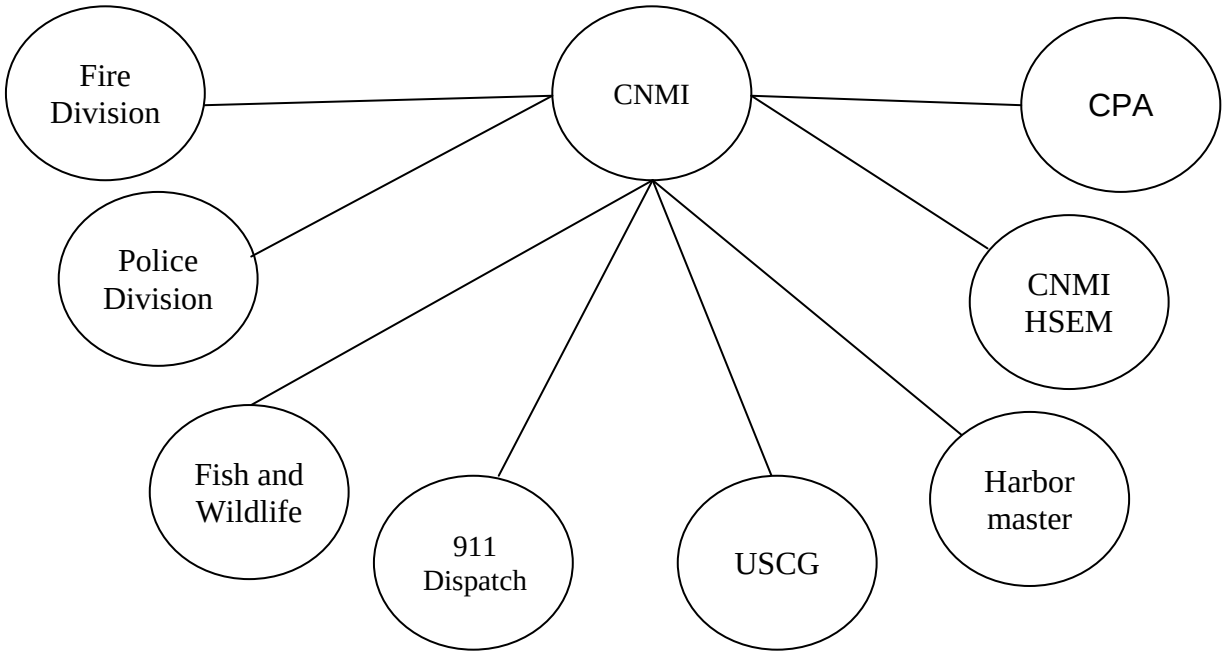
Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Who is on this
Guard (Marine Channel 16)	Hailing and Distress	Public
VHF-1 (21,22,23A,81A,83A)	CG Working Frequencies	CG, GFR, GPD, HSC-25
UHF (410-414)	Interoperability	AAFB

8392 System: Guam 800 MHZ



Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Who is on this
Dispatch	Command & Control	911 Dispatch
GFD	Fire/Marine/Hiker Incidents	GFR
GPD	Police/Marine/Hiker Incidents	GPD
Conserve 1	Wildlife Incidents	DAWR
Port Police	Port Response	Port Police, Port Facility Security Officers
Harbormaster	Vessel Movements, Security Alerts	Harbormaster, Facility Security Officers
Intercom 1-10	Talk-around	As assigned
USCG-GU	Marine Incidents	USCG
GHS	Coordination	GHS, others

8393 System: CNMI – 800 MHZ



Channel/Talk Group/Freq	Purpose	Who is on this
Dispatch	Command & Control	911 Dispatch
Fire Division	Fire/Marine/Hiker Incidents	Fire Division
Police Division	Police/Marine	Police Division
Fish & Wildlife	Wildlife Incidents	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Port Police	Port Response	Port Police
Harbormaster	Vessel Movements	Harbormaster, Port Facility Security Officers
Intercom 1-10	Talk-around	As assigned
USCG-Rescue 21	Marine Incidents	USCG, Fire, Police, HSEM
CNMI HSEM	Coordination	HSEM

SECTION 8000

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

8400 MARINE FIREFIGHTING RESPONSE

8401 Marine Firefighting Guidance

Land based fire fighters will normally fight fires at waterfront facilities using structural tactics. Vessel fires require entirely different strategy and tactics.

Fire departments are strongly encouraged to use the extensive information and advice in NFPA Standard 1405, *Guide for Land-Based Fire fighters Who Respond to Marine Fires*.

Coast Guard activities are in accordance with Chapter 8, CG Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, COMDTINST 16000.11(series).

8402 Operational Firefighting Priorities

Operational fire-fighting priorities for marine fire incidents, as identified in the Marine Safety Manual, are listed below in order of priority:

Rescue- Safety of life must always be the first consideration in any fire or emergency situation. When lives are in danger, the Incident Commander must quickly assess whether the situation necessitates immediate removal of personnel, the number of persons that need to be extracted, and the hazards to the rescue team.

Exposures- The fire should be fought so as to prevent the spread of fire on or off the vessel. Typical exposures include flammable liquid or gas tanks, open stairways, explosives, or any other substance that would accelerate or aid the spread of the fire. Provided there is no danger of water reactivity, exposures are best cooled by application of a fog pattern until no visible steam is generated. For some two-dimensional surfaces, foam may be an appropriate agent for exposure protection.

Confinement- Control over the fire must be established by impeding the fire's extension to noninvolved areas and limiting the fire to the area of origin. To accomplish proper containment, all closures and generally all ventilation (unless personnel are trapped inside the space) should be secured. Monitor and cool boundaries, as necessary, on all six sides of the fire (fore, aft, port, starboard, above, and below).

Extinguishment- The main body of the fire should be attacked and suppressed. The goal is to cease combustion by disrupting the cycle of the fire. Tactics and agents to be used will be determined by the IC considering the fuel source, amount of fuel/surface area, and the location of the fire.

Overhaul- Actions to complete the incident stabilization and begin the shift to property conservation should occur in any overhaul. Specific considerations include: hazards from structural conditions at the fire scene, atmospheric conditions (air packs should remain mandatory in the case of interior fire overhaul due to the likely presence of toxic vapors, carbon monoxide, and low oxygen levels), monitoring scene to ensure fire will not re-ignite, determination of fire's point of origin and source of ignition.

Ventilation- Ventilation tactics will vary depending upon the location and conditions of the fire. Generally, all ventilation on a vessel will initially be secured and all dampers shut upon receipt of a fire alarm. Utilization of ventilation to aid fire-fighting efforts should not begin until a coordinated firefighting response is underway.

Stability- The use of water for fire-fighting can significantly alter the center of gravity of a vessel. Experts from the Marine Safety Center, Pacific Strike Team, or Navy Supervisor of Salvage should be consulted for stability calculations and advice.

De-watering- Oil and hazardous materials may enter the water during fire-fighting and dewatering operations. Containment and recovery of these materials is an important consideration. Fire-fighting operations take precedence over environmental concerns. However, pollution response should be considered at this stage of the response.

8403 Response Sequence

Action in response to a fire incident is broken into five phases for this plan's purposes:

Phase I	Discovery and Notification
Phase II	Evaluation and Initiation of Action
Phase III	Response Rescue>>Exposure>>Confinement>>Extinguishment>>Overhaul
Phase IV	Demobilization
Phase V	Documentation and Cost Recovery (Collection of Lessons Learned)

8410 Notifications and Dispatch

Regardless of the agency first to discover the fire, the following agencies shall be notified if the incident is their jurisdictions:

USCG Sector Guam (All Ports)	USCG Sector Guam Command Center	(671) 355-4828/4933 or Marine Radio Channel 16
National Response Center	NRC	(800) 424-8802
Port Authority of Guam	Port Police Guam Dispatch	(671) 472-2703 911 (Guam Local) or (671) 475-9080
Commonwealth Ports Authority (CPA) Saipan	DPS Dispatch	911 (Saipan local) or (670) 322-8002
CPA Tinian	Dispatch	911 (Tinian local) or (670) 433-0911
CPA Rota	Dispatch	911 (Rota local) or (670) 532-0911.
Navy Base Guam	Dispatch	911 (NBG Telephone Exchange) (671) or 333-2092

SECTION 8000

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

8420 Area Specific Responsibilities and Procedures

8421 Guam Specific Responsibilities and Procedures

At-Pier: The responsibilities for pier-side fire-fighting rest primarily with the Guam Fire Department, with the Port Authority of Guam's Fire Brigade as a supporting agency. Additionally, GFD has a Memorandum of Agreement with the Anderson Air Force Base Fire Department, (36th CES/CEF) for aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) support on an as-available basis.

36th (CES/CEF)	(671) 366-5264
GFD	911 (Guam local) or (671) 475-9080

Near-shore/Off-Shore: Guam has near and off-shore marine firefighting capability through Cabras Marine. The point of contact number is (671) 477-1818.

8422 Rota Specific Responsibilities and Procedures

At-Pier: The responsibilities for pier-side fire-fighting rest primarily with the CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services, with support on an as-available basis being provided by the Commonwealth Ports Authority (CPA).

The emergency phone number to the Rota DPS is 911 (Rota local) or (670) 532-0911.

Near-shore/Off-Shore: Rota has limited has near and off-shore marine firefighting capability through Cabras Marine. The point of contact number is (671) 477-1818.

8423 Tinian Specific Responsibilities and Procedures

At-Pier: The responsibilities for pier-side fire-fighting rest primarily with the CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services, with support on an as-available basis being provided by the CPA.

The emergency phone number to the Tinian DPS is 911 (Tinian local) or (670) 433-0911.

Near-shore: Tinian has limited near-shore marine firefighting capability through the CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Addition marine firefighting capability is available through Cabras Marine Guam. The point of contact number is (671) 477-1818.

Off-shore: Tinian has limited off-shore marine firefighting capability through the Saipan/Cabras Marine tugs with installed fire monitors. Addition marine firefighting capability is available through Cabras Marine Guam. The point of contact number is (671) 477-1818.

8424 Saipan Specific Responsibilities and Procedures

At-Pier: The responsibilities for pier-side fire-fighting rest primarily with the CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services, with support on an as-available basis being provided by the CPA.

The emergency phone number to the Saipan DPS is 911 (Saipan local) or (670) 322-8002.

Near-shore: Tinian has limited near-shore marine firefighting capability through the CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Addition marine firefighting capability is available through Cabras Marine Guam. The point of contact number is (671) 477-1818.

Off-shore: Saipan has limited off-shore marine firefighting capability through the Saipan/Cabras Marine tugs with installed fire monitors. Addition marine firefighting capability is available through Cabras Marine Guam. The point of contact number is (671) 477-1818.

8430 Coordination of Special Forces

Requests for federal resources and special forces should be submitted through the COTP (Navy, Supervisor of Salvage, International Cargo Bureau, etc.). All resources and special forces made available will normally come under the direction and the control of the COTP unless otherwise agreed upon by the COTP and the Fire Dept IC. Territory agency resources and special forces made available during an incident will normally come under the direction and control of the Fire Dept IC unless otherwise agreed upon by the Fire Dept IC and COTP.

8440 Termination of Response Activities

This decision will be made by the Incident Commander (IC) after consulting with the COTP unless it is a Level II response where the Unified Command will determine cessation of activities.

Note: Although firefighting efforts may be terminated, the vessel/facility should maintain a fire watch for at least 48 hours after the fire is out.

SECTION 8000

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

8500 LOGISTICS

Responding agencies and resources will be responsible for their own administrative and logistical support until such time as a Logistics Section is established. The Logistics Section Chief will be appointed by the IC/UC.

8600 FINANCE

The Responsible Party of the source of fire, facility or vessel is liable for the financial costs associated with marine fire-fighting. During the initial phases of the fire response, each responding entity will maintain their own cost accounting using their established organizational procedures. In the event of a large incident which extends into a long period of response, the IC/UC may activate a unified Finance Section.

A marine fire may lead to the release of harmful quantities of oil or hazardous substances. Dependent on the severity of the fire, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) can access either the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Superfund to fund all appropriate measures of response to cleanup, mitigate, or prevent a release into the environment.

In the most severe of circumstances, it may be appropriate for the FOSC to fund fire-fighting resources if the Responsible Party has not taken adequate or appropriate actions. See Section 6000 of this plan for accessing either the OSLTF or CERCLA funds.

8700 PLAN ADMINISTRATION

8710 Annual MFF Risk Assessment

The MFF subcommittee for Guam and CNMI shall conduct an annual risk assessment not later than 31 December of each year and present the findings to the MIACP Committee at the next scheduled MIACP meetings for Guam and CNMI. The risk assessment findings report to the MIACP committees shall include current port marine firefighting capabilities and gaps.

8711 Risk Assessment Model

SPE Risk Assessment Model (i.e., Risk = Severity x Probability x Exposure) shall be used to prioritize potential sources of marine fire threats/hazards (i.e., from the highest to the lowest risk).

8711.1 Severity: Severity is an event's potential consequences measured in terms of degree of damage, injury, or impact on the environment. Should something go wrong, the results are likely to occur in one of these areas:

- Injury or Death
- Loss of Cargo
- Adverse Publicity
- Serious Environmental and/or economic impacts

Severity can vary from 1 to 5:

1 = None or slight
2 = Minimal
3 = Significant
4 = Major
5 = Catastrophic

8711.2 Probability: Probability is the likelihood that the potential consequences will occur. Probability can vary from 1 to 5:

1 = Impossible or remote under any conditions
2 = Unlikely under normal conditions
3 = About 50-50
4 = Greater than 50%
5 = Very likely to happen

8711.3 Exposure: Exposure is the amount of time, number of occurrences, number of people, and/or amount of equipment involved in an event, expressed in time, proximity, volume, or repetition. Exposure can vary from 1 to 4:

1 = None or below average
2 = Average
3 = Above average
4 = Great

8711.4 Risk: Compute the risk values using the formula Risk = S x P x E. The resulting scores will be between 1 and 100:

Values – Degree of Risk
80-100 – Very High
60-79 – High
40-59 – Substantial
20-39 – Possible
1-19 – Slight

8712 Risk Assessment Report

The annual MFF Risk Assessment Report shall be presented in the following format and shall be sorted highest risk to lowest risk:

Potential Source	Capabilities	Gaps
Example 1 (Shipboard Fire)	List Capabilities	List Gaps
Example 2 (Container Fire)	List Capabilities	List Gaps

8720 Exercises

Proper training and exercises are necessary to ensure smooth coordination in the event of an actual fire or incident. Realistic exercises also demonstrate the capabilities of the various organizations involved. These exercises also expose possible conflicts and create opportunities to improve the plan.

The MFF Subcommittees (Guam and CNMI) shall schedule periodic exercises with selected fire departments, port facilities and government agencies within the various ports of Mariana Islands. It is recommended that each fire department or response organization coordinate with the port

facilities and shippers in their respective jurisdictions and develop training and orientation on their own. The COTP will assist coordinating with other organizations if a larger exercise is required. Assistance can be arranged through the MIACP Committee.

A key component to exercises is the after action review with the participants capturing lessons learned: improving response tactics and techniques procedures; and recommendations for plan improvement. The MFF Subcommittee shall submit written after action review information to the MIACP Committee using the following format:

- Issues
- Discussion
- Recommendations

8730 Training

Training is the cornerstone of effective response. Effective training makes the difference between saving lives and property during a major port disaster. In addition to the numerous colleges offering advanced firefighting curricula, the MFF subcommittees should pursue training sessions periodically with local fire departments, facility owners/operators and shipping companies. Such training might discuss ship construction and basic stability, shipboard/facility firefighting, salvage and hazardous material response. Suggestions for other training, volunteer speakers and general comments concerning this program should be brought up by the MFF Subcommittee during MIACP meetings.

8740 Plan Maintenance

Plan changes shall be based on Risk Assessments, training, drills, exercise lessons learned and response tactics and techniques procedures. Plan changes shall be submitted to the MIACP Committee for discussion and approval.

SECTION 9000

APPENDICIES

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APPENDIX 9100

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

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APPENDIX 9100

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

9110 Required Emergency Notifications

☒	Date / Time	Initials	Entity Notified	Contact Numbers
☐			USCG Sector Guam	(671) 355-4833 (671) 355-4834
☐			National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
☐			Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) (Guam Spills)	(671) 300-4751 (671) 300-4752 (671) 300-4753
☐			Guam Homeland Security	(671) 475-9600
☐			CNMI Emergency Management Office (EMO) (CNMI Spills)	(670) 646-8507
☐			CNMI Coastal Resources Management (CRM)	(670) 664-8300
☐			Joint Region Mariana's (JRM) Regional Operations Center (ROC)	(671) 349-4000 (671) 349-4004

9111 Federal On-Scene Coordinators Notifications

☒	Date / Time	Initials	Entity Notified	Contact Numbers
☐			National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
☐			Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) (Guam Spills)	(671) 300-4751 (671) 300-4752 (671) 300-4753
☐			Guam Homeland Security	(671) 475-9600
☐			CNMI Emergency Management Office (EMO) (CNMI Spills)	(670) 646-8507
☐			CNMI Coastal Resources Management (CRM)	(670) 664-8300
☐			Joint Region Mariana's (JRM) Regional Operations Center (ROC)	(671) 349-4000 (671) 349-4004
☐			14th Coast Guard District Command Center	(800) 331-6176
☐			National Strike Force Coordination Center	(252) 331-6000
☐			National Strike Force Pacific Strike Team	(415) 883-3311
☐			Commander Pacific Area Command Center	(510) 437-3701

APPENDIX 9100

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

9112 Notifications to Resource Trustees

☒	Date / Time	Initials	Entity Notified	Contact Numbers
☐			NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Emergency Hotline	(808) 725-5000
☐			NOAA National Marine Fisheries Protected Resources Division	(808) 725-5130 (808) 725-5140 Marine Mammals: (888) 256-9840
☐			NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office, Habitat Conservation Division: Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program (DARRP)	Hawaii: (808) 725-5092 or (808) 349-8618 (cell) Guam Office (EFH Consultation) - (671) 646-1904, After Hours - (671) 488-4032 CNMI Office (EFH Consultation) - (670) 234-0004
☐			US Fish and Wildlife Pacific Islands Fish And Wildlife Office	(808) 792-9400
☐			Guam Resource Trustees	
☐			CNMI Resource Trustees	

APPENDIX 9100

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

9120 Initial Awareness, Assessment and Notification Sequence

9121 Initial Assessment Check-off List

To ensure that all required information is collected, Sector Guam has created a numbered local form titled **OIL DISCHARGE (QRC R-3)** (See paragraph 9123) that is used to record all initial report information. A sample of the report is enclosed for references. Ready reference lists are being developed to prompt the required actions and notifications expected in the event of oil discharges corresponding to the Most Probable Discharge, Maximum Most Probable Discharge and Worst Case Discharge. In general:

(1) _____Using the SPILL REPORT form as a guide, try to complete each information block in Part I of the form. While the reporting source may not have all the needed information, it is critical that the person taking the report try to get the most detailed information available.

(2) _____During normal working hours, immediately notify the Response Department Head. After normal working hours, contact the Sector Guam Command Center (SCC).

(3) _____The Response Dept Head or SCC will select appropriate response notification actions. Be prepared to recommend a response strategy based upon the available information.

(4) _____In all cases where Sector personnel are dispatched to conduct a field investigation, ensure the Response and Prevention Department Heads are notified.

(5) _____If the discharge creates a sheen on the water and within Guam Territory waters, notify the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA). Record this notification in Part 2 of the form.

(6) _____If the oil discharge creates a sheen on the water and within CNMI Territory waters, notify CNMI Emergency Management Office. Record this notification in Part 2 of the form.

(7) _____Notify agencies as needed from notification lists. Record this notification in the form.

(8) _____For all spills of nominal impact, notify the National Response Center if not already done by reporting source. Record this notification in the form.

9122 Initial Action Check-off List

(1) _____Evaluate spill report and select response strategy.

(2) _____Assess personnel safety/equipment requirements.

(3) _____Dispatch pollution response team.

(4) _____Assess critical factors.

(5) _____Assess threat to public health.

(6) _____Evaluate extent and duration of required response and determine if additional resources are required.

(7) _____In all cases where there is significant media interest or a discharge of l00 gallons or more of oil; a CDO qualified individual should be dispatched to the scene to represent the Coast Guard's interests.

(8) _____Issue Letter of Federal Interest to Responsible Party.

(9) _____Issue Letter of Designation of Source to Responsible Party.

(10) _____Issue Directive/Administrative Order to Responsible Party (if required).

(11) _____Issue Letter of Federal Assumption to Responsible Party (if required).

(12) _____Draft press statement or press release (if required).

(13) _____Response Equipment from Federal sources identified and activated IN-SITU Burning and Chemical Dispersant response).

(14) _____Emergency notifications/RRT notification.

(15) _____Assign sectors to critical factors identified.

APPENDIX 9100

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

9123 OIL DISCHARGE (QRC R-3)

MISLE Notification #: MISLE Activity #: MISLE Case #:

INITIAL INFORMATION

Date / Time of Incident: _____ Date / Time of Report: _____ NRC # _____

Reporting Source (R/S): _____ Phone: _____

R/S Address: _____

Responsible Party (R/P): _____ Phone: _____

R/P Address: _____

R/P Type: ❑ Vessel ❑ MODU ❑ 154 Facility ❑ 156 Facility ❑ 158 Facility ❑ DOT Pipeline

❑ Well-Head ❑ Flow Line ❑ Other _____

If R/P is a vessel, obtain contact info for Qualified Individual (QI) _____

_____

Discharge Location (MM, Lat/Long, body of water, MMS Block #, land / wildlife area affected): _____

_____

_____

_____

Name of Product: _____ Quantity Discharged: _____

Maximum Potential Discharge Quantity (i.e. total amount on board vessel): _____

Likely Potential for Discharge Quantity (i.e. total amount in breached tank): _____

Source of Discharge: _____ Source Secured: ❑ Yes ❑ No

Suspected Cause of Discharge: _____

Description of Discharge (i.e. sheen color / dimensions): _____

_____

Has a Command Post been established: ❑ Yes ❑ No Location: _____

_____

Contractor Hired For Clean-up: _____

Fire Department Notified / On Scene: _____

Other Agencies Notified / On Scene: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

INITIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Description of Response Efforts (equipment on-scene): _____

_____

Evacuation Anticipated / Underway by Local Authorities: _____

_____

Description of Personnel Casualties: _____

_____

Impact on Waterway: _____

Environmental Data

River Stage (rising / falling): _____ Seas (height / direction): _____ Winds (speed / direction): _____

Visibility: _____ Air Temp: _____ Water Temp: _____ ❑ Rain ❑ Fog

APPENDIX 9100

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

INITIAL ACTION CHECKLIST

TIME:

_____ If necessary, issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM).

_____ Ensure that the National Response Center (NRC) has been notified at 1-800-424-8802. If necessary, contact NRC on behalf of the Coast Guard.

_____ Notify Pollution Responder (PR), Duty Phone 671-688-2653.

_____ Depending upon the material characteristics, the size of the discharge, location of the discharge, and Duty PR recommendations, consider taking the following actions:

- _____ Establish a Safety Zone (notify Waterways Management and VTC Supervisor)
- _____ Issue COTP Orders as appropriate
- _____ Notify DOI / Fish and Wildlife 808-792-9400
- _____ Notify Guam EPA 671-475-1658
- _____ Notify local Fire Department / Hazmat Team 671-642-8801
- _____ Notify local Police Department 671-472-8911
- _____ Notify NOAA SSC 206-526-6081
- _____ Notify National Decontamination Team 202-564-2359
- _____ Notify Radiological Emergency Response Team 202-343-9360
- _____ Notify Sector Public Affairs Officer 671-688-3917
- _____ Notify Sector Commander and recommend ICS 671-355-4801
- _____ Notify DOI/RRT Ms. Patricia Port 415-773-8334

_____ Complete MISLE notification and log as a significant pollution incident if it meets briefing criteria.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

a) 33 CFR 153.203 (Oil discharge reporting requirements)
b) MMS Database (http://pls.tsboffshore.com/mmsdata)

Name of Watchstander: _____

APPENDIX 9200

PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

APPENDIX 9200

PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9210 Federal Resources / Agencies

9211 Trustees for Natural Resources

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Department of Agriculture (USDA)		(671) 635-4400
NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Emergency Hotline		(808) 725-5000
NOAA National Marine Fisheries Protected Resources Division		(808) 725-5130 (808) 725-5140 Marine Mammals: (888) 256-9840
NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office, Habitat Conservation Division: Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program (DARRP)		Hawaii: (808) 725-5092 or (808) 349-8618 (cell) Guam Office (EFH Consultation) - (671) 646-1904, After Hours - (671) 488-4032 CNMI Office (EFH Consultation) - (670) 234-0004
Department of Defense Joint Region Marianas		(671) 349-4000 (671) 349-4004
US Fish and Wildlife Pacific Islands Fish And Wildlife Office	300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50088 Honolulu, HI 96850-5000	(808) 792-9400

9211.1 Department of Agriculture (USDA)

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome

Examples of resources under the trusteeship of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) include:

- Federal rangeland;
- Federally-managed fisheries;
- Federally-owned or managed farmland;
- Land enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program; and
- National forest land.

9211.2 Department of Commerce (DOC) http://www.commerce.gov/

Examples of resources under the trusteeship of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce (DOC) include:

- Coastal environments, including salt marshes, tidal flats, estuaries, or other tidal wetlands;
- Designated Estuarine Research Reserves or Marine Sanctuaries;
- Endangered marine species;

- Marine mammals; and
- Rivers or tributaries to rivers which historically support or presently support anadromous fish (fish that spend a portion of their lifetime in both fresh and salt water; *e.g.*, salmon).

The DOC Secretary delegated Trustee responsibility to the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The following offices or groups within NOAA have responsibilities which include the protection and management of natural resources: National Marine Fisheries Service; Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management; Office of Oceanography and Marine Services; and the General Counsel. For cases involving resources in coastal waters and anadromous fish streams, DOC acts as a co-Trustee with the Department of the Interior.

9211.3 Department of Defense (DoD) http://www.defenselink.mil/

The Secretary of the Department of Defense (DoD) has trusteeship over the Natural Resources on all lands owned by DOD or the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency. These lands include military bases and training facilities, research and development facilities, and munitions plants.

9211.4 Department of Energy (DOE) http://www.doe.gov/

The Secretary of the Department of Energy (DOE) has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. DOE's land-holdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices.

9211.5 Department of the Interior (DOI) http://www.doi.gov/

Examples of resources under the trusteeship of the Secretary of the Department of Interior (DOI) include:

- Certain anadromous fish;
- Certain endangered species;
- Certain marine mammals;
- Federally-owned minerals;
- Migratory birds;
- National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries;
- National Parks and Monuments; and
- Tribal resources, in cases where the U.S. acts on behalf of the Indian Tribe.

The following offices within DOI are responsible for the management and protection of the resources listed above:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs;
- Bureau of Land Management;
- Bureau of Mines;
- Bureau of Reclamation;
- Fish & Wildlife Service;
- Minerals Management Service;
- National Park Service; and
- U.S. Geological Survey.

APPENDIX 9200

PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9212 Federal Agencies

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
US EPA Region 9	Environmental Protection Agency 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105	(866) 372-9378
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator Northwest and Pacific Islands	Office of Response and Restoration Emergency Response Division 7600 Sand Point Way NE Seattle, WA 98115	(206) 526-4911
US Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)	Naval Sea Systems Command 1333 Isaac Hull Avenue S.E. Stop 1070 Washington Navy Yard, D.C. 20376-1070	Emergency Contact: (202) 781-3889 (202) 781-1731
US Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District Emergency Management Office	US Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District Bldg. 230, Room 302 Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440	(808) 835-4017
NSF Coordination Center	1461 North Rd. St. Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909	(252) 331-6000 Fax: (252) 331-6012 / 13
USCG Pacific Strike Team	U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team Hangar 2, Hamilton Rd. Novato, CA 94949-5082	(415) 883-3311
USCG District Fourteen	Commander Fourteenth Coast Guard District 300 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 9-204 Honolulu, HI 96850-4982	(800) 535-3333
USCG District Fourteen Response Assist Team (DRAT)	Commander Fourteenth Coast Guard District 300 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 9-204 Honolulu, HI 96850-4982	(800) 535-3333
USCG Sector Guam	Commander PSC 455 Box 176 FPO AP 96540-1056	(671) 355-4824
USCG MSD Saipan	MSD Saipan P.O. Box 5644 CHRB Saipan, MP 96950-5000	(670) 236-2969

9212.1 US EPA Region 9

By statute, the U.S. EPA is the FOSC for inland spills of oil or hazardous substances. In most instances, U.S. EPA is not the first responder on scene. U.S. EPA works in cooperation with other responders, but has not delegated their responsibility as FOSC. In all spill situations, it is U.S. EPA's intent to contribute to the respone by working with Oceania's members, general public, federal, state, and territory agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response is easily accessible.

9212.2 NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator, Northwest and Pacific Islands

Normally, the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) should be included in any response if only as notification to ensure all response issues are addressed. The SSC will be located within the Environmental Unit if not assigned as Unit Leader.

The SSC provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas. The SSC assists in:

- assessing the hazards that may be involved;
- build a diverse support team to provide expertise in environmental chemistry, oil slick tracking, pollutant transport modeling, environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup, information management, contingency planning;
- provides information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances, natural resources at risk, and associated cleanup and mitigation methods;
- provides expertise on living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals and National Marine Sanctuary ecosystems;
- provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters, and tide and circulation data for coastal and territorial waters;
- liaison to the scientific community and the natural resource trustees.

9212.3 US Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)

The US Navy (USN) is the federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for the salvage of ocean pollution incidents. The Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) provides salvage expertise. The SUPSALV maintains warehouses on each coast, Hawaii, Singapore, and Japan stockpiled with salvage and response gear. U.S. Navy assets in the Pacific fall under the command and control of different organizational elements of the Navy. Any request for a Navy asset has to be made to the command that controls the asset through a representative of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

The five divisions that support SUPSALV are:

- The Management Support Division prepares and tracks contractual and financial documents and provides logistic support to the other divisions;
- The Salvage Operations Division handles salvage and recovery and oil spill control operations;
- The Diving Program Division is responsible for setting diving policy and approving U.S. Navy Diving Equipment;

- The Diving Certification Division serves as the System Certification Authority for shipboard and portable hyperbaric systems;
- The Underwater Ship Husbandry Division (UWSH) develops techniques, procedures, and equipment to perform ship repairs waterborne.

The Responsible Party is liable for the cost of any Navy assets used in response operations. The total cost will be included in the federal cost recovery documents sent to the responsible party at the conclusion of the response from the National Pollution Funds Center.

9212.4 US Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District

The Emergency Management Division provides essential and superior contingency planning and response services throughout the Pacific and Continental US to support civil emergencies and military contingencies. For local disasters, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) serves as the primary Federal agency for public works, also referred to as emergency support function #3, in support of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State and local governments. The Honolulu District also provides teams and individual personnel to support USACE National disaster response capabilities. In addition, the District provides a Forward Engineering Support Team-Advance and a Base Development Team to support USACE military contingency operations.

9212.5 USCG National Strife Force (NSF) / NSF Coordination Center

The National Strike Force is a unique, highly trained group of Coast Guard professionals who maintain and rapidly deploy specialized equipment to support On- Scene Coordinators as they prepare for and respond to oil and hazardous substance incidents. The NSF plays an important role assisting the OSCs with such expertise as:

- Operating spill response equipment (barriers, skimmers, pumps, temporary storage containers, etc.);
- Supervising and monitoring of personnel at spill sites;
- Implementing site safety requirements at hazardous material/spill sites;
- Preparing cost documentation and reports; and
- Supplying command, control, and communications support.

The National Strike Force includes the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC); the Atlantic Strike Team; the Gulf Strike Team; the Pacific Strike Team; and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) located at the NSFCC.

9212.6 USCG District Fourteen / USCG District Fourteen DRAT

The District Response Group (DRG) is a framework within each Coast Guard District to organize district resources and assets to support USCG OSCs during response to a pollution incident. Coast Guard DRGs assist the OSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and the Coast Guard's pre-positioned equipment. Each DRG consists of all Coast Guard personnel and equipment, including fire-fighting equipment, additional prepositioned equipment, and a District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) that is available to provide support to the OSC in the event that a spill exceeds local response capabilities.

9212.7 USCG Sector Guam / MSD Saipan

USCG Sector Guam / MSD Saipan provides immediate federal on-scene coordination to spills located in Guam and CNMI. USCG Sector Guam / MSD Saipan response shall be consistent with the policies outlined in the National Contingency Plan, Oceanic Regional Contingency Plan, and the Mariana Islands Area Contingency plan. By statue, USCG Sector Guam is the FOSC for coastline and coastal spills of oil or hazardous substances.

APPENDIX 9200

PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9220 Territory Agencies

9221 Guam Territory Agencies

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA)		(671) 300-4751 (671) 300-4752 (671) 300-4753
Guam Fire Department		911
Guam Police Department		911
Guam Homeland Security		(671) 475-9600
Port Authority of Guam		(671) 477-5931
Guam Power Authority		(671) 648-3000

9222 Northern Mariana Islands Territory Agencies

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
CNMI Coastal Resource Management		(670) 664-8300
CNMI Homeland Security / Emergency Management Office		(670) 646-8507
CNMI Fire and Emergency Medical Services		911
CNMI Department of Public Safety		911
CNMI Port Authority		(670) 664-3553/4

9230 Private Resources

9231 Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
UNITEK Environmental		(671) 565-3151
GRESCO		(671) 565-7473
Cabras Marine (Tugs/Crews)		(671) 477-7345
Titan Maritime, LLC (Salvage Only		(954) 929-5200

9232 Oil Spill Response Organizations

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
OSROCO (Guam) Ken McDonald		(671) 477-1813
OSROCO (Saipan)		(670) 322-7345
UNITEK		(671) 565-3151
GRESCO		(671) 565-7473

APPENDIX 9200

PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9240 Stakeholders

9240.1 Guam

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Mobil Marianas	1189 Cabras Highway Piti, GU 96915	(671) 687-3230
South Pacific Petroleum CORP	816 N. Marine Dr. EVA Bldg Ste 200 Tamuning, GU 96913	(671)482-5344
IP&E	643 Chalan San Antonio Suite 100 Tamuning, GU 96913	(671) 647-0123
Tristar	P.O. Box 8210 Agat, GU 96928	(671) 727-3338
Vital Energy	ITC Building 590 S. Marine Corps Dr. Ste 212 Tamuning, GU 96913	(671) 649-3366 C: (671) 482-3788

9240.2 Rota

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Mobil Marianas	1189 Cabras Highway Piti, GU 96915	(671) 687-3230

9240.3 Saipan

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Mobil Marianas		(670) 483-2515
IP&E		(670) 323-1002

9240.4 Tinian

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Mobil Marianas		(670) 483-2515

APPENDIX 9300

DRAFT INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Draft Incident Action Plan Templates are located on Homeport: https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam

APPENDIX 9400

AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX 9400

AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

9401 Overview

Appendix 9400 is intended to address one of the major preparedness gaps associated with planning assumptions and scenarios that was identified in the joint USCG-BSEE WCD Contingency Plan Analysis Report and the Incident Specific Preparedness Review (ISPR) for the Deepwater Horizon incident.

Appendix 9400 provides essential information that guides all oil spill planning efforts at the Area Committee level. It provides the planning assumptions, spill scenarios, and discharge release history that allows for risk-based decision-making through a systematic risk assessment process. It also provides a record of past planning efforts that should be built upon when updating and refining planning assumptions and scenarios.

9402 Area Committee Coordination

Members of Area Committee and stakeholders with special knowledge of the local Area and potential sources of a WCD from vessels, or onshore or offshore facilities are instrumental in the development and maintenance of a comprehensive Discharge and Release History for the local Area, the potential threats to those sources of a WCD, and the development of WCD Planning Assumptions and Planning Scenarios.

9403 Key Elements of Appendix 9400

The key elements of Appendix 9400 are:

- Oil spill discharge and hazardous substance release history for the local Area;
- A risk assessment that evaluates the potential sources of discharges within the local Area, including WCDs from vessels and facilities;
- A description of planning assumptions describing an assessment of the nature and size of a possible threat, including WCD, and the resources at risk from such an incident; and
- Scenarios that provide for a possible WCD from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in the local Area, as applicable.

The preceding elements captured in Appendix 9400 will assist the Mariana Islands Area Committee(s) in developing and maintaining an Area Contingency Plan that provides guidance for preparing for future incidents while improving the capability to respond to those incidents. A planning process that emphasizes risk-based decision-making ensures focused efforts on the types of incidents that pose the greatest risk without ignoring the possibility of and planning for other lesser risk events.

APPENDIX 9400

AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

9410 Spill History and Potential Spill Size

9411 Local Area Spill History

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
02/23/2014	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 4	200	200	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.446667	144.630000
02/13/2014	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	3,912	7,606	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
12/02/2013	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	250	250	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
01/15/2013	Facility	Oil, misc: Residual	80	80	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.455833	144.657000

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
11/26/2012	Facility	Oil: Diesel	300	300	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
09/27/2012	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	10	10	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
06/29/2012	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	10	2,000	Waterway surrounding Guam and the CNMI	13.461667	144.665000
05/02/2012	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	50	5,942	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.461667	144.665000
04/15/2012	Facility	Oil, misc: Residual	40	0		13.450833	144.650830
07/31/2011	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	50	100	Waterway surrounding Guam and the CNMI	13.660400	144.769683

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
10/21/2010	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	15	15	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
09/27/2010	Other	Jet fuel: JP-8	20	55	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
03/18/2010	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	28	0	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
10/28/2009	Vessel	Garbage (Annex V, MARPOL 73/78) Ref: 33 CFR 151.05, Definitions.	50	50	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
08/10/2009	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	25	25	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
05/18/2009	Vessel	Sewage, treated	20	20	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
11/05/2008	Vessel	Hydraulic fluid or oil	10	10	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
09/25/2008	Facility	Oil: Diesel	20	20		13.450833	144.650830
08/27/2008	Facility	Oil: Diesel	1,500	1,500		13.450833	144.650830
07/28/2008	Vessel	Water	41,715	41,715	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667

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AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
04/27/2008	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	30	30	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
04/21/2008	Facility	Oil, fuel: No. 2-D	90	90	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
04/15/2008	Mystery Spill	Tar balls	100	0	Waterway surrounding Guam and the CNMI	13.654167	144.863333
03/25/2008	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	10	160		13.983333	144.833333
01/07/2008	Vessel	Oil, waste/lubricants - possible contaminant	188,190	188,190	UNSPECIFIED, Philippine Sea, Saipan		
11/27/2007	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 1-D	20	20	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667

APPENDIX 9400

AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
10/02/2007	Mystery Spill	Oil, misc: Lubricating	10	0	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
05/09/2007	Facility	Oil, fuel: No. 2-D	20	50		13.000000	144.000000
04/04/2007	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 4	100	100	LARGE VESSEL HARBOR	15.225000	145.738889
01/24/2007	Other	Liquefied petroleum gas	2,230	68,280		13.460000	144.670000
11/13/2006	Facility	Oil: Diesel	10	10		15.633333	145.516667
10/25/2006	Facility	Oil: Diesel	10	10		15.633333	145.516667
10/17/2006	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 5	100	100	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.451933	144.652500
10/14/2006	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	50	50	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
08/09/2006	Mystery Spill	Oil: Diesel	10	0		15.633333	145.516667

APPENDIX 9400

AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
03/16/2006	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	20	0		15.633333	145.516667
02/27/2006	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	10	0	Open ocean	30.313056	129.146389
02/02/2006	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	15	15	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
12/30/2005	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	10	10	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
12/11/2005	Vessel	Gasoline: Automotive (Unleaded)	10	80	Small Vessel Harbor	15.216667	145.716667
11/10/2005	Facility	Jet fuel: Jet A-1	966	966		13.461667	144.658333
10/10/2005	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 2-D	100	1,000		15.030000	145.586667

APPENDIX 9400

AREA PLAN DOCUMENTATION

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
09/20/2005	Vessel	Oil: Crude	10	10	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.365667	144.646167
08/21/2005	Vessel	Oil: Crude	20	20	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
08/18/2005	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	50	0	Waterway surrounding Guam and the CNMI	13.650000	144.883333
07/27/2005	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	15	15		15.633333	145.516667
05/01/2005	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	25	400	Small boat marina on Commander , Naval Forces Marianas base.	13.441667	144.655000
04/06/2005	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	10	0	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667

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Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
03/19/2005	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	10	5,000	OUTER HARBOR, CORAL REEF HABITAT	13.450000	144.654167
02/07/2005	Vessel	Hydraulic fluid or oil	20	20	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
01/20/2005	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	60	0	LARGE VESSEL HARBOR	32.983333	123.983333
08/18/2004	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	15	43,000	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
07/19/2004	Vessel	Jet fuel: JP-5 (Kerosene, heavy)	20	20	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
07/14/2004	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 2-D	25	25	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
06/29/2004	Vessel	Asphalt	165	165		15.083333	145.150000
06/29/2004	Vessel	Hydraulic fluid or oil	1,500	1,500		15.083333	145.150000
06/29/2004	Vessel	Oil, waste/lubricants - possible contaminant	10,000	10,000		15.083333	145.150000
06/29/2004	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	1,000	15,500		15.083333	145.150000
05/24/2004	Facility	Oil, fuel: No. 1	504	2,478,000	Port Authority of Guam	13.461667	144.663333
05/10/2004	Vessel	Oil: Diesel	10	7,000	Port Authority of Guam	13.460000	144.670000
03/23/2004	Facility	Jet fuel: JP-8	84	126,000	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
12/03/2003	Facility	Other oil, oil with no CHRIS Code	540	540	Port Authority of Guam	13.461667	144.663333

Date	Source	Product	Discharge Amount	Potential Discharge Amount	Waterway Detail	Latitude	Longitude
10/16/2002	Mystery Spill	Unknown material, Oil or Oil-like	10	0	APRA HARBOR, GUAM; mouth of the harbor leads into the Philippine Sea.	13.433333	144.616667
07/05/2002	Vessel	Oil, waste/lubricants - possible contaminant	105,000	270,000		13.450000	144.633300
11/06/1997	Vessel	Oil, fuel: No. 2-D	3,665	209,895		13.760000	144.421666

9412 Analysis of Spill History

Utilizing the spill information available through the Coast Guard's spill databases, all reported oil spills in Guam COTP area were analyzed to meet the requirements for this section. We removed reports that would tend to skew the analysis and make this database more manageable. All reports meeting the below criteria were removed from the analysis:

- All oil spill of less than 10 gallons because of the large number oil spills involved relatively small quantities of oil (267 cases). The quantities involved usually dissipate before any response action can begin. These spills were deleted from the above data.
- Oil spills 10,000 gallons or greater (4 cases) were also removed from the analytical data when determining average spill size. These spills were not removed from the above listed data.

9413 Summary Area Spill History

Source of Largest Spill	Product Released during the Largest Spill	Amount of Largest Spill (GAL)	Source of Most Frequently Spilled Product	Most Frequently Spilled Product	Location of Most Frequently Spilled Product	Average Spill Size (GAL)
M/V (Saipan)	Waste Oil / lubricants, Possible Contaminants	188,190	M/V	Oil, Diesel	Apra Harbor	5,587

9414 Largest Potential Spill Size

9414.1 Tank Ship/Tank Barge

Name of Vessel	Cargo Capacity	Cargo Type
Guam:	500,000 BBLS	Fuel Oil No 6
Saipan: M/T Baizo	329,643 BBLS	Diesel, Jet Fuel A, Gasoline
Tinian: M/T Akri	43,273 BBLS	Diesel, Jet Fuel A, Gasoline
Rota: M/T Akri	43,273 BBLS BBLS	Diesel, Jet Fuel A, Gasoline

9414.2 Non-tank Vessel

Name of Vessel	Oil Carrying Capacity	Oil Type
Guam: Matson Shipping	23,810 BBLS	Fuel Oil No 6, Lubricants
Saipan: Asuka II	20,715 BBLS	Fuel Oil No. 6, Lubricants
Tinian: MSC Thunder & Lighting	3,558 BBLS	Diesel, Lubricants
Rota: Chomorro	1100 BBLS	Diesel Lube Oil Hydraulic Oil

9414.3 Onshore Facility (Including Pipelines) Guam

Name of Facility	Location	Storage Capacity or Pipeline Volume	Cargo Type
Wharf G (to include pipelines to Mobil Terminal & Storage Tanks) (Guam)	13°27’48”N 144°39’31”E	10,079 Gal 10,022 Gal 7,534 Gal.	Diesel Jet Fuel A Gasoline
Mobil Terminal (Guam)	13°27’49”N 144°39’46”E	67,901 BBL 78,510 BBL 105,168 BBL	Diesel Jet Fuel A Gasoline
SPPC Terminal (Guam)	13°27’48”N 144°39’51”E	8,056 BBL 53,971 BBL 103,124 BBL	Diesel Jet Fuel A Gasoline
IP&E Storage Tanks (Guam)	13°27’48”N 144°39’51”E	8,000BBL	Diesel
Wharf F1 (pipelines to SPPC)	13°27’34”N 144°39’43”E	110 BBL 348 BBL 348 BBl	Jet A-1 Mogas ULSD
Wharf F1 Pipeline to Tristar	13°27’34”N 144°39’43”E	A Line – 16,000 BBL B Line – 16,000BBL	Jet Fuel Bunker
Tristar Pipeline to Vital Energy Tristar Pipeline to Tristar Storage	13°27’27”N 144°41’00”E To 13°27’36”N 144°41’05”E	21,000 BBL 59,000 BBL	Bunker C White Fuel (Jet A-1, ULSD, Mogas)
Vital Energy	13°27’40”N 144°41’10”E	534,929 BBL	Bunker
Wharf D	13°27’30”N		Diesel

Name of Facility	Location	Storage Capacity or Pipeline Volume	Cargo Type
	144°40’07”E		
Wharf E	13°27’28”N 144°39’59”E		Diesel

9414.4 Onshore Facility (Including Pipelines) Rota

Name of Facility	Location	Storage Capacity or Pipeline Volume	Cargo Type
Mobil Terminal	14°08’23”N 145°08’41”E	191,895 Gal 83,574 Gal	Diesel (ADO) MOGAS
Pipeline length form terminal to Wharf ---------- Hose length from buoy Pier	14°08’23”N 145°08’41”E To ---------- 14°08’05”N 145°08’36”E	Pipeline: 297 Gal 347 Gal ---------- Hose: 1500’ / 1,224 Gal	Mogas Diesel (ADO) ---------- Diesel (ADO) and/or MOGAS
CUC (220’ from shoreline)	14°08’12”N 145°08’09”E	253,000 Gal	Diesel (ADO)

9414.5 Onshore Facility (Including Pipelines) Saipan

Name of Facility	Location	Storage Capacity or Pipeline Volume	Cargo Type
Mobil Terminal	15°13’26”N 145°44’04”E	23,000 BBL 24,000 BBL 75,000 BBL	MOGAS Jet A1 Diesel (ADO)
IP&E Terminal	15°13’25”N 145°44’02”E	20,000 BBL 45,000 BBL	MOGAS Diesel (ADO)
Pipeline From Fueling Wharf to Terminals	15°13’31”N 145°43’58”E to 15°13’27”N 145°44’01”E	8” line – 1,681 Gal 10” line – 2,599 Gal 10” line – 2,596 Gal	MOGAS Jet A-1 Diesel (ADO)
CUC Plants 1 & 2 (200’ from shoreline) ---------- CUC Plants 4 (920’ from shoreline)	15°13’52”N 145°44’27”E ---------- 15°13’10”N 145°44’03”E	889,000 Gal ---------- 86,000 Gal	Diesel (ADO) ---------- Diesel (ADO) – Truck delivery
Mobil to CUC Pipeline	15°13’26”N 145°44’04”E to 15°13’52”N 145°44’27”E	12,000Gal	Diesel (ADO)

9414.6 Onshore Facility (Including Pipelines) Tinian

Name of Facility	**Location**	**Storage Capacity or Pipeline Volume**	**Cargo Type**
Mobil Terminal	14°57’59”N 145°37’13”E	57,167 Gal 471,783 Gal	MOGAS Diesel (ADO)
Pipeline From Fueling Wharf to Mobil Terminal	14°57’59”N 145°37’13”E	642 Gal 921 Gal	MOGAS Diesel (ADO)
Pipeline From Mobil Terminal to CUC	14°57’59”N 145°37’13”E To 14°58’27”N 145°36’52”E	7,643 Gal	Diesel (ADO)
CUC	14°58’27”N 145°36’52”E	450,000 Gal	Diesel (ADO)

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9420 Risk Assessment

The SPE Risk Assessment Model (Risk = Severity X Probability X Exposure) shall be use to conduct the MIACP Risk Assessment. Risks shall be prioritized from the highest to lowest risk. The MIACP Risk Assessment shall be conducted / validated annually.

9420.1 Severity: Severity is an event's potential consequences measured in terms of degree of damage, injury, or impact on the environment. Should something go wrong, the results are likely to occur in one of these areas:

- Injury or Death
- Loss of Cargo
- Uncontrolled Well Blowout
- Adverse Publicity
- Serious Environmental and/or economic impacts

Severity can vary from 1 to 5:

1 = None or slight
2 = Minimal
3 = Significant
4 = Major
5 = Catastrophic

9420.2 Probability: Probability is the likelihood that the potential consequences will occur.

Probability can vary from 1 to 5:

1 = Impossible or remote under any conditions
2 = Unlikely under normal conditions
3 = About 50-50
4 = Greater than 50%
5 = Very likely to happen

9420.3 Exposure: Exposure is the amount of time, number of occurrences, number of people, and/or amount of equipment involved in an event, expressed in time, proximity, volume, or repetition.

Exposure can vary from 1 to 4:

1 = None or below average
2 = Average
3 = Above average
4 = Great

9420.4 Risk: Compute the risk values using the formula Risk (R) = S x P x E. The resulting scores will be between 1 and 100:

Values – Degree of Risk

80-100 – Very High
60-79 – High
40-59 – Substantial
20-39 – Possible
1-19 – Slight

9420.5 NOTE: The numerical values below are site specific. The risk assessment didn't rack the different sites. The input for each site was compiled by site personnel.

9421 Guam Spill Risks

Threat / Hazard	Risk
Pipeline Leak	**41.07**
Ship Groundings (M/V Paul Russ)	**37.36**
Collision	**37.21**
Shipboard Fire	**35.14**
Terrorist Attack	**30.86**
Barge <-> Ship Fuel Transfers	**30.62**
Ship <-> Shore Fuel Transfers	**27.86**
Barge <-> Shore Fuel Transfers	**24.85**
Sabotage (External Threat)	**24.36**
Sabotage (Internal Threat – Disgruntle Employee)	**18.50**
Terminal to Truck Transfers	**14.14**

9422 Rota Spill Risks

Threat / Hazard	Risk
Ship Groundings (M/V Paul Russ)	**53.67**
Dockside Fuel Transfers	**49.67**
Shipboard Fire	**45.67**
Sabotage (External Threat)	**42.67**
Terrorist Attack	**40.33**
Sabotage (Internal Threat – Disgruntle Employee)	**39.67**
Terminal to Truck Transfers	**39.00**
Collision	**35.00**

9423 Saipan Spill Risks

Threat / Hazard	Risk
Ship Groundings (M/V Paul Russ Type)	26.68
MSC Ship Fuel Transfers	23.40
Dockside Fuel Transfers	23.35
Shipboard Fire	23.18
Collision	22.91
Terrorist Attack	19.00
Sabotage (Internal Threat – Disgruntle Employee)	18.22
Terminal to Truck Transfers	17.28
Pipeline Bunkering	16.07
Sabotage (External Threat)	15.97

9424 Tinian Spill Risks

Threat / Hazard	Risk
Ship Groundings (M/V Paul Russ)	53.67
Dockside Fuel Transfers	49.67
Shipboard Fire	45.67
Sabotage (External Threat)	42.67
Terrorist Attack	40.33
Sabotage (Internal Threat – Disgruntle Employee)	39.67
Terminal to Truck Transfers	39.00
Collision	35.00

9430 Planning Factors and Assumptions

The following planning factors and assumptions are made concerning the resources needed to respond to a worst case discharge of oil in the Sector Guam AOR.

(1) Equipment: Not enough boom has been identified to adequately protect the entire length of the shorelines within the AOR. If a large spill would occur the Logistics Section of the Unified Command organization will be directed to begin immediate research into obtaining more from locations in other parts of the world. Obtaining enough boats to deploy and maintain the boom and to provide logistics support will require the contracting of most of the local small passenger and commercial fishing boats located throughout the area. This will also increase the amount of safety training needed to comply with the law.

(2) Personnel: There will not be enough personnel to deploy boom as soon as it arrives. There may also be a shortfall in the number of personnel available to monitor the cleanup sites. The Coast Guard will utilize personnel from outside of the Mariana Islands. It is anticipated that the Responsible Party/Unified Command will have to subcontract many outside labor providers. The spill impact area may not have adequate lodging facilities.

(3) Funds: No funding shortfalls are expected.

(4) Locations exist within the port(s) that can be used as U/C posts as well as the various Territory Emergency Operations Centers. These locations are preferred because access can be controlled to those entities possessing “official” ID cards or other proof of access to the impacted areas.

(5) Significant delays are anticipated for aircraft responses.

(6) Obtaining the total number of feet of standard boom required will occur over several days. As more companies stockpile boom, this response time should decrease.

(7) There may be significant delays in contracting for vessels required to support the response.

(8) Location and identification of additional resources: The Sector does not have sufficient personnel to assign to the tasks of locating additional equipment during an incident. The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) or District Response Advisory Teams (DRAT) would be requested to provide this assistance to FOSCs.

9440 Planning Scenarios

9441 Guam Planning Scenarios

9441.1 Guam Onshore Facility/Marine Terminal WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Failure of Vital Energy Storage Tank	Bunker C (Fuel Oil Number 6)	250,000	13°27'40"N 144°41'10"E

Summary: The WCD Onshore Facility scenario is a catastrophic failure of a 250,000 barrel tank of Bunker C (Fuel Oil Number (No.) 6) and the containment at Vital Energy. Bunker C (MSDS No. 9907) is a petroleum distillate fraction with a boiling point >400 degrees F. Fuel Oil No. 6 is the highest boiling fraction of the heavy distillates from petroleum. No. 6 oils represent approximately 5 to 8% of the original crude petroleum, but the exact yield depends on the source, refinery design and operations, and product requirements. Fuel Oil No. 6 is persistent in environment, has low evaporation rate, is a remote fire hazard, and is a personnel exposure hazard as the product is heated.

A catastrophic spill at Vital Energy would impact virtually all of Apra Harbor, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as the Apra Harbor beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: A total structural failure of a storage tank, product breaches the containment berm and enters Apra Harbor via Piti Channel. Although the probability for the structural failure of storage tank and containment berm is low, the potential exists for the majority of the product to leave the bermed area if this scenario happens.

Type and amount of spill: 250,000 barrels of Fuel Oil No. 6 escape into Apra Harbor.

Can pollution source be secured? No, however the Oil Spill Response Organization will be mobilized to contain and protect in order to lessen the quantity of oil entering Outer Apra Harbor, Inner Apra Harbor and Sasa Bay.

Sensitive areas at risk: Outer Apra Harbor, Inner Apra Harbor, and Sasa Bay.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9441.11 Guam Most Probable WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Failure of Tristar Pipeline	Bunker C (Fuel Oil Number 6)	21,000	13°27'40"N 144°41'10"E

Summary: The WCD Onshore Facility scenario is a catastrophic failure of the Tristar pipeline between the MRT and distribution facility. Bunker C (MSDS No. 9907) is a petroleum distillate fraction with a boiling point >400 degrees F. Fuel Oil No. 6 is the highest boiling fraction of the heavy distillates from petroleum. No. 6 oils represent approximately 5 to 8% of the original crude petroleum, but the exact yield depends on the source, refinery design and operations, and product requirements. Fuel Oil No. 6 is persistent in environment, has low evaporation rate, is a remote fire hazard, and is a personnel exposure hazard as the product is heated.

A catastrophic failure of the pipeline would potentially lead to a spill overland or water and impact Apra Harbor, Sasa Bay, and Inner Apra Harbor as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as the Apra Harbor beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: A catastrophic failure of the Tristar pipeline potentially could enters Apra Harbor via Piti Channel, Sasa Bay via the Sasa River, and Inner Apra Harbor via Apra Harbor. Due to the current age and shape of the pipeline, his has been identified as the risk to the marine environment on Guam.

Type and amount of spill: 21,000 barrels of Fuel Oil No. 6, 21,000 barrels escape into Apra Harbor before the values used for draining water out of the bermed containment area can be closed off.

Can pollution source be secured? No, however the Oil Spill Response Organization will be mobilized to contain and protect in order to lessen the quantity of oil entering Outer Apra Harbor, Inner Apra Harbor and Sasa Bay.

Sensitive areas at risk: Outer Apra Harbor, Inner Apra Harbor, and Sasa Bay.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9441.2 Guam Tank Vessel WCD

Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Tank Ship	Bunker C (No. 6 Fuel Oil)	500,000	13°27'34"N 144°39'43"E

Summary: The WCD tank vessel scenario is a 500,000 barrel tank ship carrying Fuel Oil No. 6 running aground on either Western Shoals (13°27'09"N, 144°39'19"E) or Jade Shoals (13°27'18"N, 144°39'47"E) resulting in a total loss of cargo (500,000 barrels) on board the tank ship. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill involving a tanker would impact virtually all of Sasa Bay, outer and inner Apra Harbor as the tide and wind dispersed the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as the Apra Harbor beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season. Due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential exists for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: An in-bound tank vessel runs aground on Western or Jade Shoal carrying 500,000 barrels of Fuel Oil No. 6 resulting in the total loss of cargo and bunkers.

Type and amount of spill: 500,000 barrels of Fuel Oil No. 6.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: Outer Apra Harbor, Inner Apra Harbor, and Sasa Bay.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bring winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9441.3 Guam Non-tank Vessel WCD

Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Matson Container Ship	Bunker C (No. 6 Fuel Oil)	23,810 BBL	13°27'34"N 144°39'43"E

Summary: The WCD non-tank vessel scenario is container ship running aground on either Western Shoals (13°27'09"N, 144°39'19"E) or Jade Shoals (13°27'18"N, 144°39'47"E) resulting in a total loss of bunkers (23,810 barrels) on board the container ship. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill involving a non-tanker vessel would impact virtually all of Apra Harbor as the tide and wind dispersed the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as the Apra Harbor beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: A container ship out-bound from wharf(s) F-5/6 caught by heavy north winds loses propulsion and tug control.

Type and amount of spill: 23,810 barrels of Fuel Oil No. 6.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: Apra Harbor.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bring winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9442 Rota Planning Scenarios

9442.1 Rota Onshore Facility/Marine Terminal WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Mobil Terminal	ULSD	4570	14.13978°N 145.14469°E

Summary: The WCD Onshore Facility scenario is a catastrophic failure of Mobil terminal ULSD storage tanks and containment walls resulting in 4,570 barrels being released in Sasanhaya Bay.

A catastrophic spill at Mobil Terminal would impact virtually all of Sasanhaya Bay, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as Sasanhaya Bay.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: A total structural failure of a storage tank, product breaches the containment walls and enters Sasanhaya Bay. Although the probability for the structural failure of storage tank and containment berm is low, the potential exists for the majority of the product to leave the walled area if this scenario happens.

Type and amount of spill: 4570 barrels of ULSD Fuel escape into Sasanhaya Bay.

Can pollution source be secured? No, however the Oil Spill Response Organization will be mobilized to contain and protect in order to lessen the quantity of oil entering Outer Apra Harbor, Inner Apra Harbor and Sasa Bay.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in Sasanhaya Bay.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9442.2 Rota Tank Vessel WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
M/V Akri	Light Petroleum Products IFO 380 (Bunker C) MDO/MGO	43,900 2100 403	14.13978°N 145.14469°E

Summary: The WCD tank vessel scenario is a 43,900 barrel tank ship carrying light oils running aground in vicinity of 14.14386°N, 145.18312°E resulting in a total loss of cargo (43,900 barrels) of light oil on board the tank ship and 2,100 barrels of Bunker C. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill would impact virtually all of Sasanhaya Bay, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: An in-bound tank vessel gets caught in a windy conditions and runs aground resulting in the total loss of cargo and bunkers.

Type and amount of spill: 43,900 barrels of light oil on board the tank ship and 2,100 barrels of Bunker C escape into Sasanhaya Bay.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in Sasanhaya Bay.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9442.3 Rota Non-tank Vessel WCD

Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Chamorro	Diesel Lube Oil Hydraulic Oil	1076 20 8	13.722°N 145.13255°E

Summary: The WCD non-tank vessel scenario is the Tug Chamorro running aground as it is entering the commercial port channel, vicinity 14.13722°N, 145.13255°E resulting in a total loss of cargo 1104 Bbls non-persistent oils. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill would impact virtually all of the Rota Commercial Port area, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: The Chamorro caught by heavy north winds loses propulsion and control.

Type and amount of spill: 1104 Bbl of non-persistent oils.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: Rota Commercial Port Area.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bring winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9443 Saipan Planning Scenarios

9443.1 Saipan Onshore Facility/Marine Terminal WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Mobil Terminal	ULSD	75,000	15.22377°N 145.73439°E

Summary: The WCD Onshore Facility scenario is a catastrophic failure of Mobil terminal ULSD storage tanks and containment walls resulting in 75,000 barrels being released in Saipan Lagoon.

A catastrophic spill at Mobil Terminal would impact virtually all of Saipan Lagoon, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as the Saipan Lagoon, Managaha Island, and Garapan Lagoon Beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: A total structural failure of a storage tank, product breaches the containment walls and enters Saipan Lagoon. Although the probability for the structural failure of storage tank and containment berm is low, the potential exists for the majority of the product to leave the walled area if this scenario happens.

Type and amount of spill: 75,000 barrels of ULSD Fuel escape into Saipan Lagoon.

Can pollution source be secured? No, however the Oil Spill Response Organization will be mobilized to contain and protect in order to lessen the quantity of oil entering the Saipan Lagoon, and Garapan Lagoon.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in the Saipan Lagoon, Managaha Island, and Garapan Lagoon Beaches.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9443.2 Saipan Tank Vessel WCD

Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Tank Ship	Bunker C (No. 6 Fuel Oil) Light Petroleum Products	10,900 350,000	15.22729°N, 145.70586°E to 15.22775°N, 145.71734°E

Summary: The WCD tank vessel scenario is a 350,000 barrel tank ship carrying light oils running aground in vicinity of midpoint between Buoy 3 and 5 to Buoy 7 (15.22729°N, 145.70586°E to 15.22775°N, 145.71734°E) resulting in a total loss of cargo (350,000 barrels) of light oil on board the tank ship and 10,900 barrels of Bunker C. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill between Buoy 3 and 5 to Buoy 7 would impact virtually all of Saipan Lagoon, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as Managaha Island, Saipan Lagoon and Garapan Lagoon Beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season. Due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential exists for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: An in-bound tank vessel runs aground midpoint between Buoy 3 and 5 to Buoy 7 (15.22729°N, 145.70586°E to 15.22775°N, 145.71734°E) carrying 350,000 barrels of light Oil and 10,900 barrels of Bunker C resulting in the total loss of cargo and bunkers.

Type and amount of spill: 350,000 barrels of Light Oil and 10,900 barrels of Bunker C.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in Saipan Lagoon and Garapan Lagoon.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bring winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9443.3 Saipan Non-tank Vessel WCD

Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Asuka II	Bunker C – IFO 380	20,715	15.22729°N, 145.70586°E to 15.22775°N, 145.71734°E

Summary: The WCD non-tank vessel scenario is container ship running aground in vicinity of midpoint between Buoy 3 and 5 to Buoy 7 (15.22729°N, 145.70586°E to 15.22775°N, 145.71734°E) resulting in a total loss of cargo 20,715 Bbls Group I non-persistent oils, Group II persistent oils, Group III persistent oils and Group IV persistent oils. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill between Buoy 3 and 5 to Buoy 7 would impact virtually all of Saipan Lagoon, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk, as well as Managaha Island, Saipan Lagoon and Garapan Lagoon Beaches.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: An in-bound container ship runs aground midpoint between Buoy 3 and 5 to Buoy 7 (15.22729°N, 145.70586°E to 15.22775°N, 145.71734°E) carrying 350,000 barrels of light Oil and 10,900 barrels of Bunker C resulting in the total loss of cargo and bunkers.

Type and amount of spill: 20,715 Bbls Bunker C (IFO 380).

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in Saipan Lagoon and Garapan Lagoon.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bring winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9444 Tinian Planning Scenarios

9444.1 Tinian Onshore Facility/Marine Terminal WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
Mobil Terminal	ADO	11,232	14.9664°N 145.62014°E

Summary: The WCD Onshore Facility scenario is a catastrophic failure of Mobil terminal ULSD storage tanks and containment walls resulting in 11,232 barrels being released in the commercial port and surrounding area.

A catastrophic spill at Mobil Terminal would impact virtually all of the commercial port and surrounding area, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk in Tinian Harbor and adjacent areas.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: A total structural failure of a storage tank, product breaches the containment walls and enters the commercial port and surrounding area. Although the probability for the structural failure of storage tank and containment berm is low, the potential exists for the majority of the product to leave the walled area if this scenario happens.

Type and amount of spill: 11,232 barrels of ADO Fuel escape into the commercial port and surrounding area.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in the commercial port and surrounding area.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9444.2 Tinian Tank Vessel WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
M/V Akri	Light Petroleum Products IFO 380 (Bunker C) MDO/MGO	43,900 2100 403	14.95471°N 145.62472°E

Summary: The WCD tank vessel scenario is a 43,900 barrel tank ship carrying light oils running aground in vicinity of 14.95471°N, 145.62472°E resulting in a total loss of cargo (43,900 barrels) of light oil on board the tank ship and 2,100 barrels of Bunker C. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill would impact virtually all of the commercial port, as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: An in-bound tank vessel gets caught in windy conditions and runs aground resulting in the total loss of cargo and bunkers.

Type and amount of spill: 43,900 barrels of light oil on board the tank ship and 2,100 barrels of Bunker C escape in commercial port and surrounding area.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: All sensitive areas in the commercial port and surrounding area.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bringing winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

9444.3 Tinian Non-tank Vessel WCD

WCD Overview:

Source of Onshore WCD	Product Released during WCD	Amount of WCD BBLS	Geographic Location of WCD (lat/long)
MSC Thunder & Lightning	Bunker C	3,558	14.13722°N 145.13255°E

Summary: The WCD non-tank vessel scenario is the ITB Thunder / Lightning running aground as it is entering the commercial port channel, vicinity 14.13722°N, 145.13255°E resulting in a total loss of cargo 3,558 BBLs non-persistent and persistent oils. This incident occurs at the onset of Port Heavy Weather Condition Yankee.

A catastrophic spill would impact virtually all of the Commercial Port area and surrounding area as the tide and wind disperses the oil. Many resources (e.g., mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, marine reptiles, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, etc.) would be at risk.

Seasonal considerations: The worst time of year for a spill in this area is during the typhoon season due to the Mariana Islands location in Western Pacific typhoon spawning area and the potential for a storm to move rapidly. Although the COTP issues port orders during the onset of typhoons, they pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize; the extreme wind and rain conditions; and inaccurate storm projections.

Planning Scenario Specifics:

Situation: The Chamorro caught by heavy north winds loses propulsion and control.

Type and amount of spill: 3,558 BBLs non-persistent and persistent oils.

Can pollution source be secured? No.

Sensitive areas at risk: Commercial port and surrounding area.

Time of the year: June through December.

On-scene weather: During typhoon season, typhoons can develop in the Sector Guam AOR within 48 hours bring winds attaining speeds of 130 miles per hour and rainfall in excess of 20 inches. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable.

APPENDIX 9500

LIST OF AGREEMENTS

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LIST OF AGREEMENTS

9510 Federal MOU / MOA / Service Support Agreements

9510.1 MOU between Environmental Protection Agency and The United States Coast Guard Signed 4 January 1982

This MOU between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency is a Letter of Agreement to provide pre-consultation and concurrence for the authorization of limited use of dispersants and other chemicals on oil spills by pre-designation USCG On-Scene Coordinators.

9510.2 MOU between Environmental Protection Agency and The United States Coast Guard Signed 6 September 1979

This MOU between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency states the agreement between the two services that the responsibility for the mitigation of damage to the public health and welfare caused by the discharge of hazardous substances shall be shared.

9510.3 MOU between Environmental Protection Agency, United States Coast Guard, and National Institute for Occupational Safety And Health Administration Signed 18 December 1980

This MOU between the U.S. Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Administration provides guidance for the protection of workers who investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites and respond to hazardous substance emergencies.

9510.4 MOU between Department of the Interior and Department of Transportation Signed 16 August 1971

This MOU provides for the efficient use of resources under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and Transportation agree to share responsibilities in reference to Hazardous Substance Release Response.

9510.5 MOU between Environmental Protection Agency and United States Coast Guard Signed 01 January 82

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency agree that a mechanism is required to fund USCG costs incurred during emergency response to releases, or the threats of releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants. This Memorandum of Understanding establishes the accounting, contracting, and fund management control policies and procedures for USCG response actions.

9510.6 MOA between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and United States Coast Guard Signed 24 July 1979

The purpose of this agreement is to specify the conditions and procedures under which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will provide the U.S. Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinators with appropriate technical expertise as well as services in support of the Federal Government's efforts to control and clean up oil and hazardous chemical discharges.

9510.7 MOU for United States Coast Guard Auxiliary in support of the Marine Environmental Protection Program Signed 23 May 1995

Through mutual involvement and commitment, a Coast Guard objective has been set to mobilize the Coast Guard Auxiliary in a dynamic "Team Coast Guard" approach, which actively engages Auxiliarists as "Full Partners" in aggressively promoting marine environmental protection and effectively reducing pollution in our nation's waterway.

9510.8 MOU between Director of Military Support (DOMS) and United States Coast Guard Signed 12 Aug 1996

This MOU specifies the procedures by which the U.S. Coast Guard can request the U.S. Air Force Reserve to provide aircraft, equipment and personnel for the application of oil dispersants during oil spill cleanup and removal operations and establish interagency cost reimbursement.

9510.9 MOU Between United States Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency Signed 09 October 1981

The MOU states the agreed upon functions for responses to releases from vessels and facilities. Functions related to immediate removal action concerning releases or threats of releases at facilities other than active or inactive "hazardous waste management facilities.

9510.10 MOU Between United States Geological Survey (DOI), Department of Transportation and the US Coast Guard Signed 18 December 1980

The MOU is to promote the safety of activities and facilities associated with the exploration, development, and production of mineral resources to avoid duplication of effort.

9510.11 MOA Between United States Navy and the US Coast Guard Signed 15 September 1980

The MOA specifies the conditions and procedures under which the USCG and USN can request other agency equipment and resources and how each agency will provide requested support.

9510.12 Inter-Agency MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act’s National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act Signed July 2001

This MOA provides a general framework for cooperation and participation among the Parties in the exercise of the oil spill planning and response responsibilities.

9510.13 MOU Between United States Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) Signed 03 March 2011

This MOU describes CNCS as a wholly-owned US government corporation and executive federal agency of the US. CNCS provides support to national, state and local voluntary organizations and public agencies that lead response, relief, and recovery efforts when an incident occurs.

9510.14 DECISION DOCUMENT - US Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit Signed 13 February 2012

The Nationwide Permit pre-authorizes activities conducted in spill responses and spill response training exercises subject to 40 CFR part 300.

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9510.15 MOU between General Services Administration (GSA) / EPA / USCG

The General Services Administration (GSA) has Realty, Communications, and Contracting specialists. They can assist the FOSC with a myriad of logistics services. In 1996 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was completed between the EPA, USCG and GSA for logistical and telecommunications support for Federal response efforts.

The current GSA representative to the ORRT, who should be contacted for assistance, is:

Robert Brown, Regional Emergency Coordinator
General Services Administration, Management Services Division (9CA)
450 Golden Gate Ave
San Francisco, CA 94102-3434

-- Office (415) 522-2645
-- Cellular (415) 359-5886 (emergencies only)
-- Fax (415) 522-2640
-- Email bob.brown@gsa.gov

9510.16 MOU between COMSUBRON 15 and USCG Sector Guam.

Letter of Agreement Between Commander Submarine Squadron Fifteen (CSS-15) and Coast Guard Captain of the Port Guam for Radiological Emergency Response.

9520 Territory MOU / MOA / Service Support Agreements. None

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CONVERSIONS

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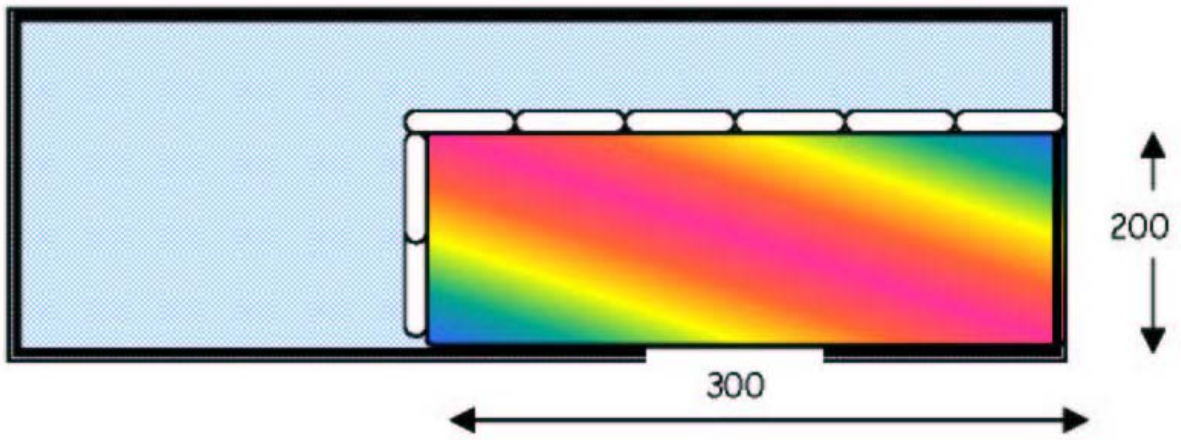
CONVERSIONS

9610 Sheens

Example: A boomed off diesel spill measures approximately 300 yards by 200 yards. The spill is bright rainbow sheen. Use the following calculation to estimate the amount spilled

FIGURE 9610-1: Estimating Oil Spill Amount



Spill Thickness Conversions:

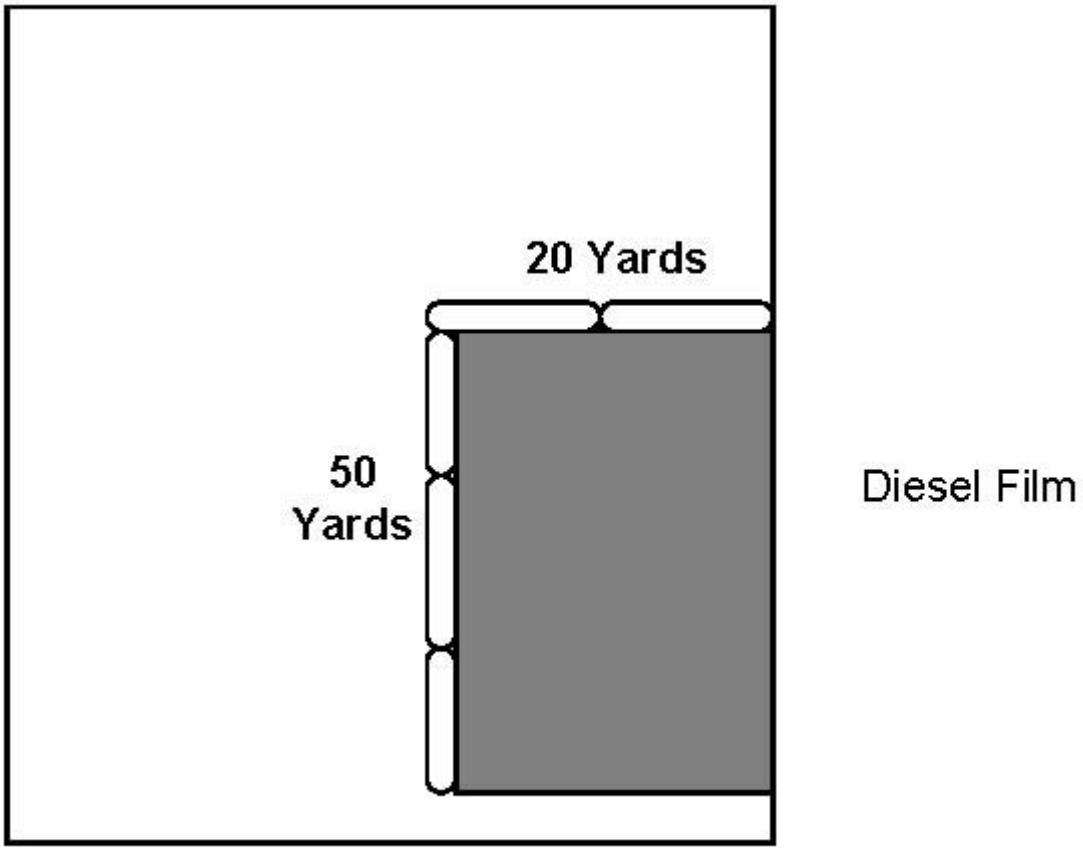
Silvery Sheen .0000315 Gals/ Sq Yard
First Colors .0000630 Gals/ Sq Yard
Bright Rainbow .000126 Gals/ Sq Yard
Dull Colors .000378 Gals/ Sq Yard
Dark Colors .001134 Gals/ Sq Yard

Multiply (spill thickness) x (length in yards) x (width in yards)
.000126 Gals/ Sq Yards x 300 yards x 200 yards = **7.56 gallons spilled**

9620 Film and Emulsions Conversions

Example: a boomed off spill measures 20 yards wide by 50 yards long. The spill has a 1/4" amber colored diesel film. This conversion assumes even coating of the spill across the surface of the water and should only be used as estimation.

FIGURE 9620-1: Estimating Oil Spill Amount



Cubic Inches to Gallons .004329, Yard to Inches 36, Multiply (spill thickness) x (length in inches) x (width in inches) .25" x 50 yards x 20 yards .25" x 1800 cu" x 720 cu" = 324,000 cu" 324,000 cu" x .004329 = **1,402 gallons spilled**

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CONVERSIONS

9630 Celsius (°C) / Fahrenheit (°F) Conversion Temperature Conversion

Celsius (°C)	Fahrenheit (°F)	Celsius (°C)	Fahrenheit (°F)
0	32	105	221
5	41	110	230
10	50	115	239
15	59	120	248
20	68	125	257
25	77	130	266
30	86	135	275
35	95	140	284
40	104	145	293
45	113	150	302
50	122	155	311
55	131	160	320
60	140	165	329
65	149	170	338
70	158	175	347
75	167	180	356
80	176	185	365
85	185	190	374
90	194	195	383
95	203	200	392
100	212		

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9640 Chemistry Conversion

9640.1 DOT Hazard Class

http://hazmat.dot.gov/guidebook.htm

9640.2 Specific Gravity

Water = 1

Specific Gravity >1 = Sink

Specific Gravity <1 = Float

9640.3 Vapor Density

Air = 1

Vapor Density >1 = Sink

Vapor Density <1 = Rise

9640.4 PH

pH >7 = Base (Alkalin)

pH <7 = Acid

9640.5 Oil and Gas Conversion Calculator

http://www.rigzone.com/calculator/default.asp

Convert hundreds of different oilfield units of measurement.

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RESPONSE REFERENCES

APPENDIX 9700

RESPONSE REFERENCES

9710 Relevant Statute / Regulations Authorities List

9710.1 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)

- 33 USC 1321
- Passed in 1972 and designed to eliminate all water pollution by 1985.
- Established the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300-provided a national action plan for pollution containment, dispersal, and removal.
- Created the National Strike Force.
- Provisions which made spiller obligated to respond to a spill.
- Established Civil and Criminal Penalties.

9710.2 Clean Water Act (CWA)

- 46 CFR 31, 35, 112
- Amended FWPCA.
- Allowed USCG to clean up a spill and recover costs incurred by spiller.
- 311-K revolving pollution fund with $35 million ceiling (33 USC 1321, sec.311, paragraph. K).
- Pollution Prevention Requirements (PPR) (33 CFR 151. 154-156).
- Created National Response Center.
- Defined “harmful quantity” and “reportable quantity” (RQ).

9710.3 Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

- Amended FWPCA/CWA.
- $1 Billion Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) which combined 311-K and additional Congressional appropriations- controlled by National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC).
- Taxes on crude oil, which along with recovered penalties, maintains the OSLTF (6 cents a barrel).
- Established authority for Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) to designate Responsible Parties (RP).
- Established National Strike Force Coordinator Center and reestablished the Atlantic Strike Team.
- Increased RP liabilities and responsibilities.
- Increased penalties for a violation of the FWPCA (“The Act”).
- Allows states access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.
- Allows for third party claims for personal property and environmental damaged caused by an accident.

9710.4 Refuse Act of 1899

- Applies to trash: tires, refrigerators, trees, cars, etc.
- Anything that creates a “Hazard to Navigation.”
- Fines of $500-$2,500 and imprisonment for 30 days to a year.
- Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) enforcement.
- The main purpose of the law is to maintain clear navigation channels.

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RESPONSE REFERENCES

9710.5 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- 40 CFR 302
- Requires RP to report any release of HAZ substances if meets or exceeds the RQ.
- Created $1.6 Billion Superfund.
- Violations: Civil-$32,500 per violation; $32,500 per day if continuous… depending on the situation (reference: Civil Penalty Guide).
- Criminal: up to 3 years imprisonment and maximum fine of $50,000.
- Before On Scene Coordinator (OSC) can initiate a response, 3 jurisdiction elements must be present:
  1. Material must be a hazardous substance or it is a pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare.
  2. There has been a release, or there is a substantial threat of a release, into the environment. Release at RQ must be within 24hr period.
  3. The RP is not taking proper removal actions.

9710.6 Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

- Amended CERCLA.
- Created $8.5 Billion Superfund.
- Redefined release to include abandonment or discarding barrels, drums, enclosed container, etc.
- Reimbursement of expenses incurred by local govt. by carrying out responses (up to $32,500 a day).
- Redefined response to include enforcement activities.
- Extended liability to foreign ships in areas under U.S. control, whether or not such vessels were otherwise subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

9710.7 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

- Protects human health and environment by reducing waste and conserving energy and natural resources.
- Reduces or eliminates the generation of Hazardous Waste as expeditiously as possible.
- Covers waste from generation to disposal, “CRADLE TO GRAVE”.

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RESPONSE REFERENCES

9720 Relevant Instructions / Guidelines / Standard Procedures and Practices List

9720.1 Incident Management Handbook (IMH). The most recent copy can be found in the "Library" Section on http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics.

9720.2 ICS Forms and Job Aids. Go to Homeport "Incident Command System" sub-section then look under "Job Aides" and "Forms" http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics.

9720.3 U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual (COMDTINST M16000.14A) Draft

9730 Geographic Response Plans (GRP)

Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) are site-specific response plans for protecting identified sensitive coastal and inner waterways from oil spills. They include response strategies tailored to a specific beach, shore, or waterway and meant to minimize impact on sensitive areas threatened by the spill. The GRPs were developed through a collaborative effort between the Guam, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands and federal government agencies of the USCG Sector Guam Captain of the Port Area Committee.

Each GRP has two priorities:

- Identify sensitive natural, cultural and significant economic resources; and
- Describe and prioritize response strategies.

USCG Sector Guam's GRP GIS Platforms are being developed in partnership with NOAA Office of Response & Restoration on Environmental Response Management Application Pacific Islands.

Booming Strategies/locations are located at:

https://erma.noaa.gov/pacific/erma.html#/x=145.73053&y=15.23306&z=14&layers=11+11355+3637+12697

Sector Guam GRPS are located on Homeport (https://homeport.uscg.mil/guam) in the Safety and Security section under the Area Contingency Plan.

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RESPONSE REFERENCES

9740 Technical References

9740.1 National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule**:**
http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/ncp/

9740.2 Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties:
http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB0QFjAAahUKEwj_-OLflKrIAhXDoogKHYuiCG4&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.bsee.gov%2FTechnology-and-Research%2FOil-Spill-Response-Research%2FReports%2F100-199%2F120BC%2F&usg=AFQjCNE0nzXWZDzwQ2WtCMxkML5WF8LJ8g

9740.3 CHRIS Manual

Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) is designed to provide information needed for decision-making by responsible Coast Guard personnel during emergencies that occur during the water transport of hazardous chemicals. CHRIS also provides much information that can be used by the Coast Guard in its efforts to achieve better safety procedures and so prevent accidents.

https://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/foscr/ASTFOSCRSeminar/References/CHRISManualIntro.pdf

9740.4 NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Job Aids for Spill Response (URL: http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/job-aids-spill-response.html)

Trajectory Analysis Handbook

This 2002 guidebook explains the basic concepts involved in analyzing the trajectory of spilled oil, including an overview of the physical processes that affect oil movement and behavior in the marine environment. It can help the spill responder and planner understand physical processes and potential uncertainties as they incorporate trajectory analysis into the response.

Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation

An important step in spill response is to assess the character and extent of oil spilled on the water. This information is used by the Incident Command to prioritize response and direct cleanup resources. This job aid helps responders perform efficient assessments and use standard language to communicate their findings effectively.

Dispersant Application Observer Job Aid

This job aid was prepared as a companion field guide for individuals who have completed training in dispersant application observation. It is designed to be a refresher on observing and identifying dispersed and undispersed oil, describing their characteristics, and reporting this information to decision-makers. We recommend that this book be used with the *Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation* (above) to help describe both surface and dispersed oil.

Shoreline Assessment Job Aid

A supplement to the Shoreline Assessment Manual, this job aid provides visual examples of many of the terms that spill responders use during shoreline assessments. The color photos include surface oil distribution, oiling descriptors for thickness and type, sediment types,

shoreline types, and cleanup methods to aid in the shoreline cleanup and assessment (SCAT) process.

Characteristic Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives

This job aid illustrates typical attributes of North American coastal habitats at risk from oil spills. The text describes each habitat and discusses how oil is likely to behave there, as well as considerations for treating oil. This job aid is also useful for training people who will participate in cleanup assessment as part of an Environmental Unit within the Incident Command System.

Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments

This job aid was designed to help spill responders select appropriate response options to minimize environmental impacts when oil spills in coastal habitats. The response methods include natural recovery; mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments; and in situ burning. The job aid focuses on maximizing response effectiveness while minimizing resource impacts. It serves as a useful aid for people who will be participating in cleanup assessments as part of Operations and Planning Units within the Incident Command System.

9740.5 DOT Emergency Response Guidebook

http://phmsa.dot.gov/pv_obj_cache/pv_obj_id_7410989F4294AE44A2EBF6A80ADB640BCA8E4200/filename/ERG2012.pdf

9740.6 USFWS & NMFS Endangered Species Consultation Handbook

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/esa_section7_handbook.pdf

APPENDIX 9800

RESERVED

APPENDIX 9900

RESERVED FOR DISTRICT/AREA