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Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



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16474
OCT 23 2015

SUBJ: CHANGE 6.2 TO HAWAII AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Hawaii Pollution Response Community:

This is *Change 6.2* of the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan (HACP).

This revision to the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan builds on Change 6.0 and 6.1 by adding and clarifying response issues addressed since the last update.

The changes include:

- Name change updated for Hawaii State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA).
- Name change updated for Tesoro to Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE).
- Updated the Definitions and Acronyms section.
- Updated the Personal Protective Equipment and Heat Stress matrix.
- Added a Social Media section to Public Affairs.
- Added an Open House Concept section to Community Outreach.
- Added Wildlife Recovery Useful References and support document web links.
- Updated Wildlife Recovery and Environmental Sensitivity Factors sections including contact information.
- Updated sections on marine mammals, sea turtles, Cetaceans, monk seals, and birds.
- Clarified Alternative Response Technologies information.
- Replaced the LOA between U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, DOC, DOI and State of Hawaii concerning the preauthorized use of dispersants with the signed copy.
- Streamlined FOSC Pre-Authorized Dispersant Use Checklist and Dispersant Use Decision Flow Chart (Matrix).
- Updated Area Exercise cycle from 3 years to every 4 years.
- Added T/V YUPEX ('91) incident to the Oil Spill History.
- Updated the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service contact number in the Places of Refuge Annex.
- Updated the Kawaihae Harbor Environmental Sensitivities and Geographical Response Strategies diagrams.

The Hawaii Area Contingency Plan (HACP) is available in a digital format via the Internet at <http://HOMEPORT.uscg.mil> > Port Directory > Select Coast Guard Unit "Honolulu".

Suggestions for improvements and corrections are encouraged. If you identify an item that needs revision, please contact my Contingency Planning and Force Readiness Staff at (808) 842-2696.

Sincerely,



S. N. Gilreath
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard
Federal On-Scene Coordinator

202. 8. 5. 100

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Registration and Feedback

Please take the time to register your copy of this plan, and complete the Feedback section on the reverse side. Registering will allow us to track who is using the plan and allow us to notify you when changes are available.

Name:	
Company:	
Address:	
Telephone Number:	
Fax Number:	
Email Address:	<i>Change notifications will be made by email</i>
Are you currently participating in the Hawaii Area Committee?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Would you like to be notified of future meetings of the Hawaii Area Committee (<i>via email</i>)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
When available, do you intend to use the Internet version of the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
When available, do you intend to acquire the Computer CD version of the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please mail completed form to: Or fax to (808) 842-2649	Hawaii Area Contingency Plan U.S. Coast Guard Sector Honolulu 400 Sand Island Parkway Honolulu, HI 96819 Attn: Contingency Planning and Force Readiness
If you have question please call:	808-842-2696 or 2687

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Registration and Feedback

When you register, please take the time to complete this feedback section. The information collected from this section and the registration section, on the reverse, will provide us with the feedback we need to continue to make improvements to the plan's the format and content.

Is it easy to locate information in the plan? Why?	
Does the Plan meet your needs? Why?	
What should be added to the Plan?	
What should be removed from the Plan?	
What publishing media (print, internet or computer CD) is more useful to you? Why?	
Additional comments:	

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Annex A – American Samoa Area Contingency Plan

(See “American Samoa Area Contingency Plan – Version 3.0”)

Annex B – Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Contingency Plan

(To Be Developed)

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Record of Changes

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Entered By
<i>MSO Honolulu Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan</i>			
Original	26JAN90	incorporated	with change 4
<i>Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP)</i>			
Original	11MAR93	incorporated	with change 4
Change 1	23MAR94	incorporated	with change 4
Change 2	18MAY95	incorporated	with change 4
Change 3	25SEP96	incorporated	with change 4
<i>Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan</i>			
Change 4	19MAR99	incorporated	with change 5
Change 4.1	20AUG00	incorporated	with change 5
Change 4.2	04JUN02	incorporated	with change 5
Change 4.3	15APR03	incorporated	with change 5
<i>Hawaii Area Contingency Plan</i>			
Change 5	02MAY05	incorporated	with change 6
Change 6	02MAR2010	02MAR2010	with change 6
Change 6.1	21MAR2012	21MAR2012	with change 6
Change 6.2	23OCT2015	23OCT2015	with change 6

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Summary of Changes

This Hawaii Area Contingency Plan *Change 6.2* update builds on Change 6.0 and 6.1 by adding and clarifying response issues addressed since the last update.

The Change Indicators

At the bottom of every page is a "*change indicator*" that indicates when the information in the section was added or changed.

With this version the Hawaii Area Contingency plan will be using incremental change numbers -- like those used with computer software. The first number represents a major change. The second number represents a minor or incremental change. *Change 6* -- dated March 2, 2010 -- represented a major change to the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan. A minor revision was included dated March 21, 2012 and labeled 6.1. This revision is minor in scope and is labeled *Change 6.2*.

Updated Throughout Plan – *Change 6.2*

Name changes for a few organizations. Name change updated for Hawaii State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA). Name change updated for Tesoro to Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE).

Table of Contents -- *Change 6.2*

The Table of Contents of the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan has been revised to reflect the changes in each of the sections.

Section 1200 – Definitions and Acronyms -- *Change 6.2*

Added acronyms.

Section 1530 – State of Hawaii Response System -- *Change 6.2*

Name change from State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA).

Section 2200 – Site Safety and Health Plan -- *Change 6.2*

Updated the Site Safety and Health Plan, Personal Protection Equipment and Heat Stress Decision Matrix. Saranex was removed on the basis that it is head to toe PPE and does not work with heat stress reduction.

Section 2400 – Public Affairs -- *Change 6.2*

Added new Social Media section along with Media Analysis Worksheets.

Section 2410 – Community Outreach -- *Change 6.2*

Added new Open House concept section. Added Emergency Management to Civil Defense notations.

Section 3500 – Wildlife Recovery -- *Change 6.2*

Added Useful References including NOAA Fisheries Guidance Documents for Marine Mammal and Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines. Updated contact lists, Appendixes, and clarified wildlife response activities and requirements. Added Marine Mammal/Sea Turtle Wildlife Branch Organization chart.

Section 4151 – Environmental Sensitivity Factors -- *Change 6.2*

Updated sections on Marine Mammals, Humpback Whale, Hawaiian Monk Seal, and listing of birds.

Section 4530 – Alternative Response Technologies -- *Change 6.2*

Updated introduction section. Added references and clarified sections regarding dispersants, staging areas, night-time use, monitoring, bioremediation and in-situ burning. Added quick reference contact list for Alternative Response Technologies.

Section 4530 (A) – LOA between USCG, EPA, DOC NOAA, DOI and State of Hawaii Concerning the Preauthorized Use of Dispersants -- *Change 6.2*

Inserted the signed LOA. Streamlined FOSC Pre-Authorized Dispersant Use Checklist and Dispersant Use Decision Flow-Chart (Matrix).

Section 5050 – Command Center -- *Change 6.2*

Added Emergency Management to Civil Defense notations.

Section 5070 – Personnel and Information Resources -- *Change 6.2*

Name change from State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA). Added City & County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management contact information.

Section 5110 – Communications -- *Change 6.2*

Name change from State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA). Added Emergency Management to Civil Defense notations.

Section 9100 – Hawaii Area Committee -- *Change 6.2*

Updated list of Stakeholders.

Section 9200 – Plan Review and Exercise Program -- *Change 6.2*

Updated Area Exercise cycle from 3 years to every 4 years.

Section 9400 – Oil Spill History -- *Change 6.2*

Added T/V YUPEX ('91) to Oil Spill History.

Section 9510 – Oil Spill Worst Case Scenario -- *Change 6.2*

Name change from State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA). Name change updated for Tesoro to Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE).

Annex C – Places of Refuge -- *Change 6.2*

Updated Appendix I with new contact number for U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Geographical Annex – Hawaii -- *Change 6.2*

Updated Kawaihae Harbor, Hawaii Geographical Response Strategies and Area Sensitivities.

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Hawaii Area Contingency Plan History

The "Hawaii Area Contingency Plan" has been in the development for over 20 years. The plan has grown and adapted to the needs of the Hawaii Pollution Response Community. This plan is the product of the efforts of many dedicated professionals from industry, state and federal governments working together to ensure that Hawaii is capable of responding to a pollution threat in an effective and efficient manner.

January 26, 1990

The "MSO Honolulu Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan" was released. Captain G.G. Piche, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

This was Hawaii's first federally mandated pollution incident contingency plan.

March 11, 1993

The "Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP)" was released. Captain R.C. Vlaun, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

The name of the document was changed from "MSO Honolulu Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan" to the "Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP)" to respond to similar changes in the National Contingency Plan.

May 4, 1993

The Honolulu Area Response Plan was approved. Admiral W.C. Donnell, Commander Coast Guard Fourteenth District, signed the letter.

October 12, 1994

The "American Samoa Area Contingency Plan (ACP)" was released. Captain S.E. Burton, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

The American Samoa section of the "Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP)" was removed and updated and released as a separate plan.

October 17, 1994

The American Samoa Area Contingency Plan was approved. . Admiral H.B. Gehring, Commander Coast Guard Fourteenth District, signed the letter.

November 21, 1994

Change 1 to Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP) was released. Captain S.E. Burton, Commanding Office Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

May 18, 1995

Change 2 to Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP) was released. Captain S.E. Burton, Commanding Office Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

Due to budgetary constraints *Change 2* only received a limited distribution and was finally published as part of *Change 3*.

October 23, 1995

Approval of *Change 2* of the Honolulu Area Contingency Plan. Admiral H.B. Gehring, Commander Coast Guard Fourteenth District, signed the letter.

September 25, 1996

Change 3 to Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Honolulu Area Contingency Plan (ACP) was released. Captain F.L. Whipple, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan

This version of the ACP included:

- ◆ A new introduction and geographical boundaries.
- ◆ Updates to the Disposal Plan in Area Assessments Annex.
- ◆ Updates to Summary of Area Resources Annex.
- ◆ Updates to the Health and Safety Annex.
- ◆ Updates to the Operations Annex, including Oiled Wildlife Response.
- ◆ Applicable memorandums of understanding. Agreement and other interagency instructions. A list of directives.
- ◆ New information on public affairs issues.
- ◆ Letter of Agreement between U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and State of Hawaii, concerning the use of In-Situ burning as a response method to oil pollution.

April 7, 1998

The Honolulu Area Committee and the Honolulu Area Contingency Plan was renamed the Hawaiian Area Committee and the Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan. Captain F.L. Whipple, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the letter.

The old names alienated the other islands of Hawaii. Many organizations (private and civil) thought the plan only applied to the city and county of Honolulu not to all the islands of the State of Hawaii.

March 19, 1999

Change 4 to the Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan (HACP) was released. Captain F.L. Whipple, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan

This version of the ACP included:

- ◆ A new format. The plan was rewritten in a format inspired by the Incident Command System (ICS).
- ◆ The revision and updating of every section of the plan.
- ◆ A geographic annex. This section included all the regional response plans and area sensitivity information.
- ◆ The integration of Hazardous Substance Response information.

August 28, 2000

Change 4.1 to the Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan (HACP) was released. Captain G.J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

Version 4.1 of the ACP included the following new sections:

- ◆ A new graphic depicting the FOSC's Area of Responsibility.
- ◆ A section for Internet-based access to response information.
- ◆ A section describing the capabilities of the U.S. Coast Guard in the Pacific.
- ◆ A section outlining the equipment available from the U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage.

Change 2.0 of the American Samoa Area Contingency Plan (ASACP) was released. Captain G. J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

Version 2.0 of the ASACP was revised and reformatted to fit the ICS system.

June 4, 2002

Change 4.2 to the Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan (HACP) was released. Captain G.J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

Version 4.2 of the ACP included the following new sections:

- ◆ A section discussing National Policy and Doctrine.
- ◆ A section that includes an Endangered Species Act Memorandum of Agreement.

April 15, 2003

Change 4.3 to the Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan (HACP) was released. Captain G.J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

Version 4.2 of the ACP included the following new sections:

- ◆ Training requirements and training outlines for SCAT have been added.
- ◆ Company and vessel names and 24 hr. contact numbers for all vessels with VOSS capability and the response trailers locations on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui.

May 1, 2005

Change 5.0 was released. Captain T.V. Skuby signed the plan. The Hawaiian Area Contingency Plan was renamed the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan (HACP). *Change 5.0* of the HACP incorporated the changes and revisions from all previous plans.

Change 5.0 of the HACP included the following updates:

- ◆ Tie-in to the National Response Plan (successor to the Federal Response Plan) that prescribes a unified, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management.
- ◆ All references to Marine Safety Office Honolulu and Group Honolulu are changes to Sector Honolulu to reflect their merger in July 2004.
- ◆ Classification of certain portions as Sensitive Security Information (SSI). Copies of these portions may be viewed by contacting CG Sector Honolulu.
- ◆ Revision of the cover to broaden understanding of the Plan's application to the coastal zone and linkage/reference to surrounding jurisdictions.
- ◆ Addition of the Pearl Harbor Geographical Annex.
- ◆ Digitizing of all Geographical Annex Maps to improve readability and usability.
- ◆ Updates to the Outreach and Public Relations Sections, Equipment Lists.
- ◆ Updates to the Wildlife Section.
- ◆ Updates to the Contact Information.

March 2, 2010

Change 6.0 was released. Captain B.A. Compagnoni signed the plan.

Change 6.0 of the HACP included the following updates:

- ◆ All references to the National Response Plan were changed to the National Response Framework to reflect that document's update in 2008.
- ◆ Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument information was added.
- ◆ A new section detailing a Volunteer Program.
- ◆ Addition of Minimizing Environmental Injury During Response Operations information.
- ◆ Updates to the Wildlife Recovery section including Protected Species information and Wildlife Inter-island Transportation Protocols information.
- ◆ Addition of References to Dispersant Plans and SMART guidance.
- ◆ Noted approval of night-time use of dispersants from surface vessels at Barbers Point offshore moorings.
- ◆ Updates to Contact Information.
- ◆ Updates to Special Forces and U.S. Coast Guard Assets in the Pacific.
- ◆ A new Annex A to incorporate the American Samoa Area Contingency Plan back into the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan.
- ◆ An Annex B Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Contingency Plan. This is a place-holder while this section is being developed.
- ◆ A new Annex C Places of Refuge.

March 21, 2012

Change 6.1 was released. Captain J. M. Nunan signed the plan.

Change 6.1 of the HACP included the following updates:

- Added Jurisdictional Scenarios.
- Updated Incident Management Handbook reference and added Hazardous Materials definition.
- Added Geographical Point (Lat/Long) for COTP city.
- Regional Response Team Co-Chair update.
- Clarified State of Hawaii Response Policy information.
- Updates to the Site Safety and Health Plan.
- Updated Federal, State, and County Contact lists.
- Included MOU between USCG, EPA and Corporation for National and Community Service regarding Volunteer Programs.
- Updated Wildlife Recovery section including contact listings.

- National Response Team Subsea Dispersant Guidance, primary dispersant staging site information, and approval of an alternate planning criteria for Meeting Tier 1 Dispersant Response Requirements.
- Updates to USCG and Navy Response assets and resources.
- Updates to the Response Equipment lists. Including new sections for the Islands of Lanai and Molokai.
- Updated Communications Section channel assignments.
- Inclusion of Section 8000 noting references to the Marine Fire Fighting Plan and The Salvage Response Plan.

October 23, 2015

Change 6.2 was released. Captain S. N. Gilreath signed the plan.

Change 6.2 of the HACP included the following updates:

- Name change updated for Hawaii State Civil Defense to Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA).
- Name change updated for Tesoro to Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE).
- Updated the Definitions and Acronyms section.
- Updated the Personal Protective Equipment and Heat Stress matrix.
- Added a Social Media section to Public Affairs.
- Added an Open House Concept section to Community Outreach.
- Added Wildlife Recovery Useful References and support document web links.
- Updated Wildlife Recovery and Environmental Sensitivity Factors sections including contact information.
- Updated sections on marine mammals, sea turtles, Cetaceans, monk seals, and birds.
- Clarified Alternative Response Technologies information.
- Replaced the LOA between U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, DOC, DOI and State of Hawaii concerning the preauthorized use of dispersants with the signed copy.
- Streamlined FOSC Pre-Authorized Dispersant Use Checklist and Dispersant Use Decision Flow Chart (Matrix).
- Updated Area Exercise cycle from 3 years to every 4 years.
- Added T/V YUPEX ('91) incident to the Oil Spill History.
- Updated the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service contact number in the Places of Refuge Annex.
- Updated the Kawaihae Harbor Environmental Sensitivities and Geographical Response Strategies diagrams.

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Section 1100 - Authority

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90, Section 4202) amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)). The change directed the development of a National Planning and Response System.

Useful References:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 et seq

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990

National Contingency Plan (NCP)
Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation
and Liability Act (CERCLA)
Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq

Area Committees

As part of the National Planning and Response System, Area Committees have been established for each area designated by the President. The Area Committees are comprised of qualified personnel from Industry, Federal, State, and local agencies.

The functions of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans has been delegated by Executive Order 12777 (signed October 22, 1991) to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Transportation) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone.

Each Area Committee is responsible for planning for joint response efforts, including establishing appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. In addition, the Area Committee is required to work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigation substances and devices.

Area Committee Plan

Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP). Which, when implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area.

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

USEPA 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 USEPA 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/USEPA 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 USEPA 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 US 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 EPA FOSC can arrive to assume responsibility for the federal response in the inland zone. EPA Region 9 policy establishes that the EPA FOSC on response duty must be available for mobilization within 60 minutes of notification by the EPA duty officer. An 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 EPA FOSC arrives on scene."

Approved

William Marhoffer
United States Coast Guard

Date

Daniel Meer
United States Environmental Protection Agency

Date

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Section 1110 – Jurisdictional Scenarios

Many response situations that arise will fall within multiple jurisdictions and therefore pose the issue of which agency should take the lead. The following scenarios are examples that can be used as guidance for determining Federal or State jurisdictional ownership.

Scenario #1: Abandoned drum on beach

An abandoned drum filled halfway with unknown liquid is found at Kailua Beach. The drum is well above the high water line and has no discernable markings but is covered with barnacles. Since the barnacles indicate that drum came from the ocean, the Coast Guard takes the lead and facilitates removal/disposal of the drum. The same scenario without barnacles on the drum would still most likely result in a Coast Guard led response due to the close proximity to the ocean.

Scenario #2: Black oil from inland source discharging into Harbor

Black oil is found discharging from underneath Pier 35 and into Honolulu Harbor. Further investigation shows the oil is present on a construction site half mile inland, located at the cross streets of Alakawa and Pacific. It is believed that the oil is not originating from this site, but further investigation is not possible due to the oil's subsurface location. The Coast Guard initiates clean up response under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. Iwilei District Participating Parties (IDPP) is brought into the investigation and asked to analyze the current situation to determine if they should assume response measures. IDPP determines that insufficient evidence is present to ascertain the oil's origin and therefore decides they are not the responsible party. The Coast Guard coordinates with State Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response to assume clean up since the incident will require prolonged response and it has been determined that the oil originated inland.

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Section 1200 - Definitions and Acronyms

These terms are commonly used throughout this document. Most have been copied from the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Incident Management Handbook (IMH), Finance and Resource Management Field Guide (FFARM) and the 2008 Emergency Response Guide Book. In addition, this list also includes terms that are commonly used by the local response community.

<i>Useful References:</i>	
National Contingency Plan (NCP)	Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300
Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)	Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 et seq.
Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990	Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq.
Incident Management Handbook (IMH)	COMDPUB P3120.17A – August 2006
Finance and Resource Management Field Guide (FFARM)	dated: August 31, 1999
2000 North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG2000)	

A --

AAPA	American Association of Port Authorities
ABS	American Bureau of Shipping
ABYC	American Boat and Yacht Council Inc.
ACP	Area Contingency Plan -- <i>from NCP -- this document.</i>
Activation	means notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of the RRT or NRT -- <i>from NCP.</i>
ACV	Air Cushion Vehicle

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ADAPTS	Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transport System
ADDS	Airborne Dispersant Delivery System
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
Agency Representative	Individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting their agency's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer -- <i>from IMH.</i>
AGT	Any Gross Tonnage (Tons)
Air Operations Branch Director	The person primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan. Also responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Alcohol resistant foam	A foam that is resistant to “polar” chemicals such as ketones and esters which may break down other types of foam -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Allocated Resources	Resources dispatched to an incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Alternative Response Technologies (ART)	Response methods or techniques other than mechanical containment or recovery. ART may include use of chemical dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation, or other alternatives. Application of ART must be authorized and directed by the OSC -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Alternative water supplies	as defined by section 101(34) of CERCLA, includes, but is not limited to, drinking water and household water supplies -- <i>from NCP.</i>
American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency (ASEPA)	This Territory of American Samoa Agency is responsible for coordinating the State's response to an oil or hazardous substance release. In addition, they are the Natural Resource Trustee for the Territory of American Samoa.
AMPD	Average Most Probable Discharge
AMSAM	The U.S. Territory of American Samoa
AOR	Area of Responsibility

APIO	Assistant Public Information Officer
Applicable requirements	means those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Only those state standards that are identified by a state in a timely manner and that are more stringent than federal requirements may be applicable -- <i>from NCP</i> .
APPS	Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (33 U.S.C. 1091 et seq.)
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements -- <i>from NCP</i>
Area Committee (AC)	as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(18) and(j)(4), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Area Contingency Plan (ACP)	as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and(j)(4), means the plan prepared by an Area Committee that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Area Response Team (ART)	is the group responsible for planning, policy and coordination of oil and hazardous substance incidents within the geographic regions defined in the National Contingency Plan.
ARPA	Automatic Radar Plotting Aid
ART	(1) Area Response Team (2) Alternative Response Technologies -- <i>from IMH</i>
ASEPA	American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency

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Assigned Resources	Resources checked-in and assigned work tasks on an incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Assignments	Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period, based upon tactical objectives in the Incident Action Plan -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Assistant	Title for subordinates of the Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be used to supervise unit activities at camps -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Assisting Agency	An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency -- <i>from IMH.</i>
AST	Atlantic Strike Team -- <i>from FFARM</i>
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AT	Airtight
Atlantic Strike Team (AST)	U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Strike Team. This Fort Dix, New Jersey based team responds to oil and chemical incidents in the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean.
ATON	Aids to Navigation
ATSDR	U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry -- <i>from NCP</i>
Available Resources	Incident-based resources which are immediately available for assignment -- <i>from IMH.</i>
AVO	Affiliated Volunteer Organization
AWG	American Wire Gauge
B --	
B	Beam
Base	That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the base. There is only one base per incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>

Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)	A pre-negotiated contract between the U.S. Coast Guard and an Oil Spill Response Organization.
bbl	Barrels
BC	Subcommittee on Containers and Cargoes, IMO
BCH	Subcommittee on Bulk Chemicals, IMO
Biological agents	Living organisms that cause disease, sickness and mortality in humans. Anthrax and Ebola are examples of biological agents -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Bioremediation agents	means microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge. -- <i>from NCP</i>
Blister agents (vesicants)	Substances that cause blistering of the skin. Exposure is through liquid or vapor contact with any exposed tissue (eyes, skin, lungs). Mustard (H), Distilled Mustard (HD), Nitrogen Mustard (HN) and Lewisite (L) are blister agents. Symptoms: Red eyes, skin irritation, burning of skin, blisters, upper respiratory damage, cough, hoarseness -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Blood agents	Substances that injure a person by interfering with cell respiration (the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues). Hydrogen cyanide (AC) and Cyanogen chloride (CK) are blood agents. Symptoms: Respiratory distress, headache, unresponsiveness, seizures, coma -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
BMIN	Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement -- <i>from FFARM</i>
Branch	That organizational level having functional/geographic responsibility for major incident operations. The Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Burn	Refers to either a chemical or thermal burn, the former may be caused by corrosive substances and the latter by liquefied cryogenic gases, hot molten substances, or flames- <i>from ERG2000.</i>

Burning agents means those additives that, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. -- *from NCP*

C --

C	Degrees Centigrade
C&R	Cargoes and Restriction (List)
CD	Civil Defense
C/S	General Cargo Ship
C/V	Container Vessel
C3	Command, Control, and Communications
Cache	A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location and available for incident use -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Camp	A geographical site, within the general incident area, separate from the base, equipped and staffed to provide sleeping areas, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Captain of the Port (COTP)	A Coast Guard position that is responsible for the safety of marine related transportation within a specific region (an Area of Responsibility - AOR)
CBT	Clean Ballast Tank
CD	Civil Defense
CDB	Continuous Discharge Book
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control -- <i>from NCP</i>
CDG	Subcommittee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods, IMO
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. -- <i>from NCP</i>

CERCLA Project Number (CPN)	the number assigned to a federally funded removal of a chemical release. These funds are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
CERCLIS	CERCLA Information System -- EPA's comprehensive data base and data management system that inventories and tracks releases addressed or needing to be addressed by the Superfund program. CERCLIS contains the official inventory of CERCLA sites and supports EPA's site planning and tracking functions. Sites that EPA decides do not warrant moving further in the site evaluation process are given a 'No Further Response Action Planned' (NFRAP) designation. This means that no additional federal steps under CERCLA will be taken at the site unless future information so warrants. Sites given a NFRAP designation are placed in a separate archival data base. Inclusion of a specific site or area in the CERCLIS data base does not represent a determination of any party's liability, nor does it represent a finding that any response action is necessary. -- <i>from NCP</i>
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Coast Guard
CGA	Compressed Gas Association
CGAP	Coast Guard Acquisition Procedures -- <i>from FFARM</i>
CGCMP	Coast Guard Capabilities and Mobilization Plan
CH	Cargo Hold
Check-In	The process whereby resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include: Incident Command Post (Resources Unit), Incident Base, Camps, Staging Areas, Helibases, Helispots, and Division Supervisors (for direct line assignments) -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Chemical agents	means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water. Chemical agents include biological additives, dispersant sinking agents, miscellaneous oil spill control agents, and burning

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agents, but do not include sorbents. -- *from NCP*

Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS)	A Coast Guard Publication that provides the physical characteristics, exposure hazards and the response strategies for chemicals and hazardous materials.
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
Chief	The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Choking agents	Substances that cause physical injury to the lungs. Exposure is through inhalation. In extreme cases, membranes swell and lungs become filled with liquid (pulmonary edema). Death results from lack of oxygen; hence, the victim is “choked”. Phosgene (CG) is a choking agent. Symptoms: irritation to eyes/nose/throat, respiratory distress, nausea and vomiting, burning of exposed skin -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
Civil Defense (CD)	The County agency responsible for the safety of the public during civil emergencies and situation where the public is potentially endangered. Each of the Hawaii Counties have their own Emergency Management/Civil Defense agency.
Claim	for purposes of a release under CERCLA, means a demand in writing for a sum certain; for purposes of a discharge under CWA, it means a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident. -- <i>from NCP</i>
Claimant	as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means any person or government who presents a claim for compensation under Title I of the OPA. -- <i>from NCP</i>
Clear Text	The use of plain English in radio communications transmissions. No Ten Codes, or agency specific codes are used when using Clear Text -- <i>from IMH.</i>
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers Association
CMC	Bureau of Customs Marine Circular

CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Commanding Officer
CO2	Carbon dioxide gas -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
COA	Certificate of Adequacy
Coast Guard District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)	as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(20) and (j)(3), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating, within each USCG district, and shall consist of: the combined USCG personnel and equipment, including marine firefighting equipment, of each port in the district; additional prepositioned response equipment; and a district response advisory team. -- <i>from NCP</i>
Coastal waters	for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Coastal zone	The inland/coastal line of demarcation is generally defined by the mean high-water mark for the State of Hawaii, the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This shoreline is shown on NOAA nautical charts by a heavy line and the coastal zone is seaward of this line.
COC	Certificate of Compliance
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also USACE)
COF	Certificate of Fitness
COFR	Certificate of Financial Responsibility
COI	Certificate of Inspection
Cold zone	Area where the command post and support functions that are necessary to control the incident are located. This is also referred to as the clean zone, green zone or support zone in other documents (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472) -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
COLREGS	The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
Combustible liquid	Liquids which have a flash point greater than 60.5 o C (141 o F) and below 93 o C (200 o F). U.S. regulations permit a

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	flammable liquid with a flash point between 38 o C (100 o F) and 60.5 o C (141 o F) to be reclassified as a combustible liquid.
COMDTINST	Commandant Instruction
COMDTNOTE	Commandant Notice
COMDTPUB	Commandant Publication
Command	The act of directing, ordering and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. May also refer to the Incident Commander/Unified Command -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Command Post	See Incident Command Post -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Command Staff	The Command Staff consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST)	A Coast Guard document that provides guidance on a specific issue, and is valid until cancelled.
Commandant Notice (COMDTNOTE)	A Coast Guard document that provides guidance on a specific issue, and is valid until it expires (typically 1 year).
Commandant Publication (COMDTPUB)	A large (typically 10 or more pages) Coast Guard document that is valid until cancelled and is reviewed/updated annually.
Commanding Officer (CO)	The position filed by the senior Coast Guard member at a Coast Guard Unit.
Communication Unit	A vehicle (trailer or mobile van) used to provide the major part of an incident Communication Center -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Community Relations	means EPA's program to inform and encourage public participation in the Superfund process and to respond to community concerns. The term 'public' includes citizens directly affected by the site, other interested citizens or parties, organized groups, elected officials and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) -- <i>from NCP.</i>

Community Relations Coordinator	means lead agency staff who works with the OSC/RPM to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community relations requirements set forth in the NCP -- <i>from NCP</i> .
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Compatibility Group	<p>Letters identify explosives that are deemed to be compatible. Class 1 materials are considered to be “compatible” if they can be transported together without significantly increasing either the probability of an incident or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such an incident.</p> <p>A Substances which are expected to mass detonate very soon after fire reaches them.</p> <p>B Articles which are expected to mass detonate very soon after fire reaches them.</p> <p>C Substances or articles which may be readily ignited and burn violently without necessarily exploding.</p> <p>D Substances or articles which may mass detonate (with blast and/or fragment hazard) when exposed to fire.</p> <p>E&F Articles which may mass detonate in a fire.</p> <p>G Substances and articles which may mass explode and give off smoke or toxic gases.</p> <p>H Articles which in a fire may eject hazardous projectiles and dense white smoke.</p> <p>J Articles which may mass explode.</p> <p>K Articles which in a fire may eject hazardous projectiles and toxic gases.</p> <p>L Substances and articles which present a special risk and could be activated by exposure to air or water.</p> <p>N Articles which contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental ignition or propagation.</p> <p>S Packaged substances or articles which, if accidentally initiated, produce effects that are usually confined to the immediate vicinity -- <i>from ERG2000</i>.</p>
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Contiguous Zone	means the zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea. -- <i>from NCP</i>

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Control zones	Designated areas at dangerous goods incidents, based on safety and the degree of hazard. These zones are defined as the hot/exclusion/restricted zone, warm/contamination reduction/limited access zone, and cold/support/clean zone (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472) -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
CONUS	Continental United States -- the mainland
Cooperating Agency	An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the incident control effort (e.g., Red Cross, telephone company, etc.) -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Cooperative Agreement	is a legal instrument EPA uses to transfer money, property, services, or anything of value to a recipient to accomplish a public purpose in which substantial EPA involvement is anticipated during the performance of the project. -- <i>from NCP</i>
COPH	Cargoes of Particular Hazard
CORE	Contingency Response
Cost Unit	Functional unit within the Finance Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures -- <i>from IMH.</i>
COTP	Captain of the Port
COW	Crude Oil Washing
CPN	CERCLA Project Number -- <i>from FFARM</i>
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator -- <i>from NCP</i>
CRP	Community Relations Plan -- <i>from NCP</i>
Cryogenic liquid	A refrigerated, liquefied gas that has a boiling point colder than -90°C (-130°F) at atmospheric pressure -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
CSA	Canada Standards Association
CSC	International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972
CT	Cargo Tank
CVS	Commercial Vessel Safety Program

CWA Clean Water Act

D --

Damages as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means damages specified in section 1002(b) of the Act, and includes the cost of assessing these damages. -- *from NCP*

Dangerous Water
Reactive Material Produces significant toxic gas when it comes in contact with water -- *from ERG2000.*

Decomposition
products Products of a chemical or thermal break-down of a substance -- *from ERG2000.*

Decontamination The removal of dangerous goods from personnel and equipment to the extent necessary to prevent potential adverse health effects. Always avoid direct or indirect contact with dangerous goods; however, if contact occurs, personnel should be decontaminated as soon as possible. Since the methods used to decontaminate personnel and equipment differs from one chemical to another, contact the chemical manufacturer, through the agencies listed on the inside back cover, to determine the appropriate procedure. Contaminated clothing and equipment should be removed after use and stored in a controlled area (warm/contamination reduction/limited access zone) until cleanup procedures can be initiated. In some cases, protective clothing and equipment cannot be decontaminated and must be disposed of in a proper manner -- *from ERG2000.*

Defense
Reutilization
Marketing Office
(DRMO) This Department of Defense activity is responsible for the processing, redistribution and disposal of all excess Coast Guard (military) equipment and supplies.

Demobilization
Unit Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for assuring orderly, safe and efficient demobilization of incident resources -- *from IMH.*

Department of
Emergency
Management
(DEM) City & County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management.

Department of
Health (DOH) This State of Hawaii Agency, through its Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER), is responsible for coordinating the State's response to an oil or hazardous

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substance release.

Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)	The State of Hawaii Agency responsible for the management and maintenance of all State of Hawaii Lands and Beaches. In addition the agency manages the non-commercial harbors in Hawaii.
Deputy	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Director	The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Discharge	as defined by section 311(a)(2) of the CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means substantial threat of discharge -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Dispatch	The implementation of a command decision to move resources from one place to another -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Dispatch Center	A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Dispersants	means those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Division	That organization level having responsibility for operation within a defined geographic area or with functional responsibility. The Division level is organizationally between

the Task Force/Team and the Branch. (See also "Group") -- *from IMH.*

DL	Decision Letters
DLNR	State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOCARE	The Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement is responsible for enforcement activities of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The division, with full police powers, enforces all State laws and rules involving State lands, State Parks, historical sites, forest reserves, aquatic life and wildlife areas, coastal zones, Conservation districts, State shores, as well as county ordinances involving county parks. The division also enforces laws relating to firearms, ammunition, and dangerous weapons.
Documentation Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for collecting, recording and safeguarding all documents relevant to the incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOH	State of Hawaii Department of Health
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOS	U.S. Department of State -- <i>from NCP</i>
DOSC	Deputy On-Scene Coordinator
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation -- <i>from NCP</i>
DPA	Deepwater Port Act
DR	Dead Reckoning
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team -- <i>from NCP</i>
DRG	District Response Group -- <i>from NCP</i>

Drinking water supply	as defined by section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300 et seq.) or as drinking water by one or more individuals -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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Dry chemical	A preparation designed for fighting fires involving flammable liquids, pyrophoric substances and electrical equipment. Common types contain sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
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DSHO	Designated Safety and Health Official
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DWP	Deepwater Port
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DWT	Deadweight Tons
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E --

E.O.	Executive Order
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Edema	The accumulation of an excessive amount of watery fluid in cells and tissues. Pulmonary edema is an excessive buildup of water in the lungs, for instance, after inhalation of a gas that is corrosive to lung tissue -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
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EEBA	Emergency Escape Breathing Apparatus
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EEI	Essential Elements of Information
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EERU	Environmental Emergency Response Unit
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EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
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EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
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Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	A health-care specialist with particular skills and knowledge in pre-hospital emergency medicine -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A pre-designated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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EMT	Emergency Medical Technician -- <i>from IMH</i>
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Environment	as defined by section 101(8) of CERCLA, means the navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C 1801 et seq.); and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States -- <i>from NCP.</i>
EOC	Emergency Operations Center -- <i>from IMH</i>
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EP	Estimated Position
EP	Extraction Procedure
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency -- <i>from NCP</i>
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon
EPTF	Emergency Port Task Force
ERT	Environmental Response Team -- <i>from NCP</i>
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESD	Emergency Shutdown
ESF	Emergency Support Function -- <i>from NCP</i>
ETF	Emergency Task Force
Exclusive economic zone	as defined by OPA section 1001, means the zone established by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983, including the ocean waters of the areas referred to as 'eastern special areas' in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990 -- <i>from NCP.</i>

F --

F/V	Fishing Vessel
Facilities Unit	Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section that provides fixed facilities for the incident. These facilities may include the Incident Base, feeding areas, sleeping areas, sanitary facilities, etc -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Facility	as defined by section 101(9) of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area, where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, it means any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device (other than a vessel) which is used for one or more of the following purposes: Exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil. This term includes any motor vehicle, rolling stock, or pipeline used for one or more of these purposes -- <i>from NCP.</i>
FCL	Flammable Cryogenic Liquid
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer -- <i>from NCP</i>
Feasibility study (FS)	means a study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the remedial investigation (RI), using data gathered during the RI. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)	The pre-designated federal official, either EPA or U.S. Coast Guard, that coordinates and directs the Federal response to either an oil or chemical incident.
Federal Project Number (FPN)	the number assigned to a federally funded removal of an oil discharge. These funds are administered by the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC).

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)	means the inter-agency agreement for coordinating the response of various agencies, under a variety of statutes, to a large radiological accident. The Lead Federal Agency (LFA), defined by the FRERP, activates the FRERP for any peacetime radiological emergency which, based upon its professional judgment, is expected to have a significant radiological effect within the United States, its territories, possessions, or territorial waters and that could require a response by several federal agencies -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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Federal Response Plan (FRP)	Means the agreement signed by 27 federal departments and agencies in April 1987 and developed under the authorities of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.), as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988 -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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FEMA	U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency -- <i>from NCP</i>
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FFARM	Finance and Resource Management Field Guide
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Field Operations Guide (IMH)	A pocket-size manual of instructions on the application of the Incident Command System -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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Finance and Resource Management Field Guide (FFARM)	A pocket-size manual of instructions on U.S. Coast Guard finance and resource management policies and procedures.
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Finance Center (FINCEN)	U.S. Coast Guard unit responsible for the processing of all financial obligations incurred by the U.S. Coast Guard.
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Finance Section	The Section responsible for all incident costs and financial considerations. Includes the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit and Cost Unit -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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FINCEN	U.S. Coast Guard Finance Center -- <i>from FFARM</i>
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First Federal Official	means the first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a discharge or a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal official for any incident at the site -- <i>from NCP.</i>

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Flammable liquid	A liquid that has a flash point of 60.5 o C (141 o F) or lower.
Flash point	Lowest temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor in such a concentration that, when the vapor combines with air near the surface of the liquid or solid, a flammable mixture is formed. Hence, the lower the flash point, the more flammable the material -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
FMC	Forward Media Center
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
Food Unit	Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for providing meals for incident personnel -- <i>from IMH.</i>
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FP	Flash Point
FPN	Federal Project Number -- <i>from FFARM</i>
FR	Federal Register
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan -- <i>from NCP</i>
FRP	Federal Response Plan -- <i>from NCP</i>
FS	Feasibility Study -- <i>from NCP</i>
FT	Fuel Tank
FTJ	Failure to Join
Function	In ICS, function refers to the five major activities in the ICS, i.e., Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., "the planning function." -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Fund or Trust Fund	means the Hazardous Substance Superfund established by section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 -- <i>from NCP.</i>
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as amended) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)

G --

G	Gas
GC	Gas Chromatography
General Staff	The group of incident management personnel comprised of: Incident Commander, Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Finance Section Chief -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Geographic Information System (GIS)	An electronic information system which provides a geo-referenced data base to support management decision making -- <i>from IMH.</i>
GIS	Geographic Information System -- <i>from IMH</i>
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GPM	Gallons per Minute
Ground Support Unit	Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for fueling, maintaining and repairing vehicles, and the ground transportation of personnel and supplies -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Ground water	as defined by section 101(12) of CERCLA, means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Group	Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. (See Division.) Groups are located between Branches (when activated) and Resources in the Operations Section -- <i>from IMH.</i>
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration -- <i>from NCP</i>
GST	Gulf Strike Team -- <i>from FFARM</i>
GT	Gross Tons
Gulf Strike Team (GST)	U.S. Coast Guard Gulf Strike Team. This Mobile, Alabama based team responds to oil and chemical incidents in the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

H --

HASP	Health and Safety Plan -- <i>from IMH</i>
Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office	A Department within the State of Hawaii's Department of Health that is responsible for coordinating the State's response to an oil or hazardous substance release. In addition, they are the Natural Resource Trustee for the State of Hawaii.
Hazardous Materials	means a substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and has been designated as hazardous under Section 5103 of Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in 49 CFR 173 Subchapter C.
Hazard Ranking System (HRS)	means the method used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of hazardous substance releases to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Hazard zones (Inhalation Hazard Zones)	<p>Hazard Zone A: LC50 of less than or equal to 200 ppm,</p> <p>Hazard Zone B: LC50 greater than 200 ppm and less than or equal to 1000 ppm,</p> <p>Hazard Zone C: LC50 greater than 1000 ppm and less than or equal to 3000 ppm,</p> <p>Hazard Zone D: LC50 greater than 3000 ppm and less than or equal to 5000 ppm -- <i>from ERG2000</i>.</p>
Hazardous Substance	as defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA, means: Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by Act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with

respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas) -- *from NCP.*

Health And Safety Plan (HASP)	Site specific document required by State and Federal OSHA regulations and specified in the Area Contingency Plan. The HASP shall at minimum address, include, or contain the following elements: health and safety hazard analysis for each site task or operation, comprehensive operations workplan, personnel training requirements, PPE selection criteria, site specific occupational medical monitoring requirements, air monitoring plan, site control measures, confined space entry procedures (if needed), pre-entry briefings (tailgate meetings, initial and as needed), pre-operations commencement health and safety conference for all incident participants and quality assurance of HASP effectiveness -- <i>from IMH.</i>
HEER	Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Helibase	A location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Helispot	A location where a helicopter can take off and land. Some helispots may be used for temporary loading -- <i>from IMH.</i>
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services -- <i>from NCP</i>
HI-EMA	Hawaii State Emergency Management Agency (legacy Hawaii State Civil Defense Agency)
HIE	Hawaii Independent Energy
HMS	Hawaiian Monk Seal
Hot zone	Area immediately surrounding a dangerous goods incident which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from released dangerous goods to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as exclusion zone, red zone or restricted zone in other documents (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472) -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>

HRS	Hazard Ranking System -- <i>from NCP</i>
HWC	Hawaii Wildlife Center
I --	
IAP	Incident Action Plan -- <i>from IMH</i>
IBRRC	International Bird Rescue and Research Center
IC	Incident Commander -- <i>from IMH</i>
ICP	Incident Command Post -- <i>from IMH</i>
ICS	Incident Command System -- <i>from IMH</i>
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IG	Inert Gas
IGS	Inert Gas System
IMH	Incident Management Handbook -- <i>from NCP</i>
Immiscible	means that a material does not mix readily with water -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	The Incident Action Plan, which is initially prepared at the first meeting, contains general control objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, and specific action plans for the next operational period. When complete, the Incident Action Plans will have a number of attachments -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Area	Legal geographical area of the incident to include affected area and traffic route to corresponding storage and disposal sites -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Base	See BASE -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Command Post (ICP)	That location at which the primary command functions are executed and usually collocated with incident base -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries -- <i>from IMH.</i>

Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Communication Center	The location of the Communications Unit and the Message Center -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Management Handbook (IMH)	is designed to assist C.G. personnel in the use of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) during multi-contingency response operations and planned events -- <i>from IMH</i>
Incident of National Significance (IONS)	is a high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response to save lives, minimize damage and provide for long-term recovery. An IONS may trigger a Spill of National Significance -- <i>from NRP.</i>
Incident Objectives	Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategies, and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Incident Situation Display	The Situation Unit is responsible for maintaining a display of status boards which communicate critical incident information vital to establishing an effective command and control environment -- <i>from IMH</i>
Indian tribe	as defined by section 101(36) of CERCLA, means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. 'Indian tribe,' as defined by OPA section 1001, means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians and has governmental authority over lands belonging to or controlled by the tribe -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Information Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing

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(IO)	with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information on the incident. There is only one Information Officer per incident. The Information Officer may have assistants -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Initial Action	The actions taken by resources which are the first to arrive at an incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Initial Response	Resources initially committed to an incident -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Inland waters	for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Inland zone	The inland/coastal line of demarcation is generally defined by the mean high-water mark for the State of Hawaii, the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This shoreline is shown on NOAA nautical charts by a heavy line and the inland zone is shoreward of this line.
International Bird Rescue and Research Center (IBRRC)	A private organization that specializes in the rescuing of oil birds.
IO	Information Officer -- <i>from IMH</i>
IOPP	International Oil Pollution Prevention Convention
IS	Intrinsically Safe
J --	
JRT	Joint Response Team
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A facility established within or near Incident Command Post where the Information Officer and staff can coordinate and provide information on the incident to the public, media and other agencies. The JIC is normally staffed with representation from the OSC, State IC and RP -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Jurisdiction	The range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political/geographical (e.g., city, county, state

or federal boundary lines), or functional (e.g., police department, health department, etc.). (See Multi-Jurisdiction) -- *from IMH.*

Jurisdictional Agency	The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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K --

KW	Kilowatt
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L --

Landing Zone	See Helispot -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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Large Unit Finance System (LUFS)	A computer program used by the U.S. Coast Guard to process procurements and payments actions.
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Lead administrative trustee	means a natural resource trustee who is designated on an incident-by-incident basis for the purpose of preassessment and damage assessment and chosen by the other trustees whose natural resources are affected by the incident. The lead administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient communication during response operations between the OSC and the other natural resource trustees conducting activities associated with damage assessment, and is responsible for applying to the OSC for access to response operations resources on behalf of all trustees for initiation of a damage assessment -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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Lead agency	means the agency that provides the OSC/RPM to plan and implement response actions under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state (or political subdivision of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOD, or DOE, then that agency will be the lead agency
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for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities whether the remedy is selected by the federal agency for non-NPL sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process -- *from NCP*.

Leader	The ICS title for an individual responsible for a Task Force/Strike Team, or functional Unit -- <i>from IMH</i> .
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee -- <i>from NCP</i>
Liaison Officer (LO)	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies -- <i>from IMH</i> .
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOA	Length Overall
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LOC	Letter of Compliance
LOFR	Liaison Officer -- <i>from IMH 2014</i>
Logistics Section	The Section responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident -- <i>from IMH</i> .
LOP	Line of Position
LOX	Liquefied Oxygen
LP	Low Pressure
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LR	Lloyd's Register of Shipping
LRT	Local Response Team
LUFS	Large Unit Finance System -- <i>from FFARM</i>

M --

M/V	(1) General Service Vessel or Multi-Service Vessel (2) Motor Vessel
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination Group -- <i>from IMH</i>
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System -- <i>from IMH</i>
Maintenance and Logistics Command (MLC)	The U.S. Coast Guard Unit that is responsible for the maintenance and logistical support for Coast Guard Units. These units are located on the Atlantic (MLCLANT) and Pacific (MLCPAC) coasts.
Management of migration	means actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or surface water restoration -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Managers	Individuals within ICS organizational units that are assigned specific managerial responsibilities (e.g., Staging Area Manager or Camp Manager) -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD)	A geographic region set aside by the Federal Government to protect marine wildlife.
Marine Safety Lab (MSL)	A Coast Guard Unit used to "fingerprint" spill oil samples and identifies their source. Formally named the Central Oil Identification Lab (COIL).
Marine Satellite Telephone (MARSAT)	A telephone that uses satellite technology.
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as Modified by the Protocol of 1978
MARSAT	Marine Satellite Telephone
Mass explosion	Explosion which affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously -- <i>from ERG2000</i> .
MAWP	Maximum Allowable Working Pressure

MCPL	Marine Casualty Port Log
Medical Unit	Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for the development of the Medical Emergency Plan, and for providing emergency medical treatment for personnel -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Message Center	The message center is part of the Communications Center and collocated with. It receives, records, and routes information about resources reporting to the incident, resource status, and administration and tactical traffic -- <i>from IMH</i> .
MHI	Main Hawaiian Islands.
Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR)	A document used by a military unit to request supplies, services and support from another military unit.
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request -- <i>from FFARM</i>
Miscellaneous oil spill control agent	is any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface washing agent, surface collecting agent, bioremediation agent, burning agent, or sorbent that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Miscible	means that a material mixes readily with water.
MLC	Maintenance and Logistics Command -- <i>from FFARM</i>
MLCDs	Marine Life Conservation Districts
MLCLANT	Maintenance and Logistics Command Atlantic -- <i>from FFARM</i>
MLCPAC	Maintenance and Logistics Command Pacific -- <i>from FFARM</i>
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MMPD	Maximum Most Probable Discharge
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
MSHA	Marine Safety and Health Administration
MSL	Marine Safety Lab
MSO	Marine Safety Office, See Sector Honolulu -- <i>from FFARM</i>

Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC)	Cohesive group of all affected agencies established to aid in the overall response, facilitate briefings and share issues during a response -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Multi-Agency Coordination Group Coordinator	Serves as facilitator to organize and accomplish goals of the MAC Group -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support to agency emergency operations -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Multi-Agency Incident	An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies. May be single or unified command -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Multi-Jurisdiction Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command -- <i>from IMH.</i>

N --

n.o.s.	These letters refer to not otherwise specified. The entries which use this description are generic names such as “Corrosive liquid, n.o.s.” This means that the actual chemical name for that corrosive liquid is not listed in the regulations; therefore, a generic name must be used to describe it on shipping papers -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
N/A	Not Applicable
National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)	The plan created by the National Response Team (NRT).
National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)	means the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts -- <i>from NCP.</i>

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National Priorities List (NPL)	means the list, compiled by EPA pursuant to CERCLA section 105, of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the United States that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response -- <i>from NCP.</i>
National Response Center (NRC)	The Coast Guard unit that is the central collection and distribution point for reports of pollution (1-800-424-8802). Reference is made in the NCP to both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the National Response Center. In order to avoid confusion, the NCP will spell out Nuclear Regulatory Commission and use the abbreviation 'NRC' only with respect to the National Response Center -- <i>from NCP.</i>
National Response Framework (NRF)	The National Response Framework is an all-discipline, all-hazard document that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of National level domestic incidents. The vast majority of response covered by the ACP will not involve activation of the NRF, however large scale (Regional and SONS type incidents) may require the use of the NRF. The National Response Framework (2008) has replaced the National Response Plan (2006).
National Response System (NRS)	is the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS is capable of expanding or contracting to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release -- <i>from NCP.</i>
National Response Team (NRT)	A planning and coordinating organization created to focus on pollution incidents on the national level.
National Strike Force (NSF)	is a special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs/RPMs in their preparedness and response duties -- <i>from NCP.</i>
National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA sections 311(a)(23) and(j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program -- <i>from NCP.</i>

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)	The process of identifying and quantifying the resource impacts and evaluating the value of impacted resources for the purpose of restoration -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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Natural resources	means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian tribe -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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Navigable waters	<p>as defined by 40 CFR 110.1, means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. The term includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (2) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; (3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; (iii) That are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section; (5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and (6) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition: Provided, that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States. (7) Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's
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status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA -- *from NCP*.

NC	Not Certified
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan -- <i>from NCP</i>
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
Nerve agents	<p>Substances that interfere with the central nervous system. Exposure is primarily through contact with the liquid (via skin and eyes) and secondarily through inhalation of the vapor. Tabun (GA), Sarin (GB), Soman (GD) and VX are nerve agents.</p> <p>Symptoms: Pinpoint pupils, extreme headache, severe tightness in the chest, dyspnea, runny nose, coughing, salivation, unresponsiveness, seizures -- <i>from ERG2000</i>.</p>
NIMS	The <i>National Incident Management System</i> (NIMS) provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. NIMS works hand in hand with the <i>National Response Framework</i> (NRF). NIMS provides the template for the management of incidents utilizing Incident Command System (ICS), while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management.
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health -- <i>from NCP</i>
NLS	Noxious Liquid Substances
NM	Nautical Mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
NMT	Not More Than
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration -- <i>from NCP</i>
NOAA Weather	A mobile weather data collection and forecasting facility

Station	(including personnel) provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which can be utilized within the incident area -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Non-polar	See “Immiscible” -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Noxious	means that a material may be harmful or injurious to health or physical well-being -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center -- <i>from NCP</i>
NPL	National Priorities List -- <i>from NCP</i>
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NRC	National Response Center -- <i>from NCP</i>
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment -- <i>from IMH</i>
NRF	See “National Response Framework”.
NRS	National Response System -- <i>from NCP</i>
NRT	National Response Team -- <i>from NCP</i>
NSF	National Strike Force -- <i>from NCP</i>
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center -- <i>from NCP</i>
NVIC	Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge

O --

O&M	Operation and Maintenance -- <i>from NCP</i>
OBO	Oil-Bulk-Oil or Oil-Bulk-Ore
OCL	Oceans, Coastwise, Great Lakes
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
ODSS	Ocean Dumping Surveillance System
Office of Petroleum Management (Petroleum Division)	The U.S. Territory of American Samoa's Agency that is responsible for the territory's oil facilities (tank farm and transfer pier).
Officer	The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Information -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Offshore facility	as defined by section 101(17) of CERCLA and section 311(a)(11) of the CWA, means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Oil	as defined by section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601) and which is subject to the provisions of that Act -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)	means the fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509) -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Oil Spill Response	This is a company that specializes in Oil Spill Response.

Organization (OSRO)	
Oil Spill Response Vessel (OSRV)	A vessel designed specifically to recover free-floating oil from the water.
On-scene coordinator (OSC)	means the federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under subpart D, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Onshore facility	as defined by section 101(18) of CERCLA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land or non-navigable waters within the United States; and, as defined by section 311(a)(10) of the CWA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States other than submerged land -- <i>from NCP</i> .
On-site	means the areal extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action -- <i>from NCP</i> .
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990 -- <i>from FFARM</i>
Operable unit	means a discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discrete portion of a remedial response manages migration, or eliminates or mitigates a release, threat of a release, or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of operable units, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. Operable units may address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or initial phases of an action, or may consist of any set of actions performed over time or any actions that are concurrent but located in different parts of a site -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Operation and maintenance (O&M)	means measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions. -- <i>from NCP</i>
Operational Period	The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational Periods can be various lengths, usually not over 24

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hours -- *from IMH.*

Operations Section	Responsible for all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. 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. Includes the Recovery and Protection Branch, Emergency Response Branch, Air Operations Branch, and Wildlife Branch -- <i>from IMH.</i>
ORB	Oil Record Book
ORRT	Oceania Regional Response Team
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator -- <i>from IMH</i>
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration -- <i>from NCP</i>
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund -- <i>from NCP</i>
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
OSRV	Oil Spill Response Vessel
OT	Oil Tight
Out-Of-Service Resources	Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons -- <i>from IMH.</i>
OWS	Oily Water Separator
Oxidizer	A chemical which supplies its own oxygen and which helps other combustible material burn more readily -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>

P --

P	The letter “P” following a [Emergency Response] Guide number [o]n the yellow-bordered and blue-bordered pages identifies a material which may polymerize violently under high temperature conditions or contamination with other products. This polymerization will produce heat and high pressure buildup in containers which may explode or rupture (see polymerization below) -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
PA	Preliminary Assessment -- <i>from NCP</i>
Pacific Strike Team (PST)	U.S. Coast Guard Gulf Strike Team. This Novato, California based team responds to oil and chemical incidents in the coastal waters of the Pacific Ocean.
Person	as defined by section 101(21) of CERCLA, means an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States government, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, 'person' means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body -- <i>from NCP.</i>
pH	A value that represents the acidity or alkalinity of a water solution. Pure water has a pH of 7. A pH value below 7 indicates an acid solution (a pH of 1 is extremely acidic). A pH above 7 indicates an alkaline solution (a pH of 14 is extremely alkaline). Acids and alkalies (bases) are commonly referred to as corrosive materials -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team -- <i>from NCP</i>
PIO	Public Information Officer -- <i>from IMH.</i>
PIH	Poison Inhalation Hazard. Term used to describe gases and volatile liquids that are toxic when inhaled (same as TIH) -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Planning Meeting	A meeting, held as needed throughout the duration of an incident, to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Planning Section	Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of

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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. Includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists -- *from IMH*.

Polar	See "Miscible".
Pollutant or contaminant	as defined by section 101(33) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under section 101(14)(A) through (F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA)	A funding document used by the Federal OSC to provide funding to federal and state agencies during the response to a federally funded pollution incident.
Pollution Report (POLREP)	A Coast Guard document used to record and report the events, issues and decisions that occur during a pollution response. Also see SITREP-POL.
Polymerization	This term describes a chemical reaction which is generally associated with the production of plastic substances. Basically, the individual molecules of the chemical (liquid or gas) react with each other to produce what can be described as a long chain. These chains can be formed in many useful applications. A well known example is the styrofoam (polystyrene) coffee cup which is formed when liquid molecules of styrene react with

each other or polymerize forming a solid, therefore changing the name from styrene to polystyrene (poly means many) -- *from ERG2000.*

Post-removal site control	means those activities that are necessary to sustain the integrity of a Fund-financed removal action following its conclusion. Post-removal site control may be a removal or remedial action under CERCLA. The term includes, without being limited to, activities such as relighting gas flares, replacing filters, and collecting leachate -- <i>from NCP.</i>
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
ppm	Parts per Million
Preliminary assessment (PA)	under CERCLA means review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate -- <i>from NCP.</i>
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization -- <i>from FFARM</i>
Procurement Unit	Functional unit within the Finance Section responsible for financial matters involving vendor contracts -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Protective clothing	<p>Includes both respiratory and physical protection. One cannot assign a level of protection to clothing or respiratory devices separately. These levels were accepted and defined by response organizations such as U.S. Coast Guard, NIOSH, and U.S. EPA.</p> <p>Level A: SCBA plus totally encapsulating chemical resistant clothing (permeation resistant).</p> <p>Level B: SCBA plus hooded chemical resistant clothing (splash suit).</p> <p>Level C: Full or half-face respirator plus hooded chemical resistant clothing (splash suit).</p> <p>Level D: Coverall with no respiratory protection -- <i>from ERG2000.</i></p>
PRP	Potential Responsible Party
PST	Pacific Strike Team -- <i>from FFARM</i>
PTSA	Port and Tanker Safety Act of 1978

Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) A Coast Guard unit that can be called to coordinate and facilitate the dissemination of information during a pollution incident.

Public participation see the definition for community relations. -- *from NCP*

Public vessel as defined by section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce -- *from NCP*.

Pyrophoric A material which ignites spontaneously upon exposure to air (or oxygen -- *from ERG2000*.

Q --

QDC Quick Disconnect Coupling

QI Qualified Individual -- *from IMH*

Qualified Individual (QI) The person authorized by the responsible party to act on their behalf, authorize expenditures, and obligate organization's resources -- *from IMH*.

Quality assurance project plan (QAPP) is a written document, associated with all remedial site sampling activities, which presents in specific terms the organization (where applicable), objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) activities designed to achieve the data quality objectives of a specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). The QAPP is prepared for each specific project or continuing operation (or group of similar projects or continuing operations). The QAPP will be prepared by the responsible program office, regional office, laboratory, contractor, recipient of an assistance agreement, or other organization. For an enforcement action, potentially responsible parties may prepare a QAPP subject to lead agency approval -- *from NCP*.

R --

RA	Remedial Action -- <i>from NCP</i>
Radiation Authority	the Radiation Authority is either a Federal, state/provincial agency or state/province designated official. The responsibilities of this authority include evaluating radiological hazard conditions during normal operations and during emergencies. If the identity and telephone number of the authority are not known by emergency responders, or included in the local response plan, the information can be obtained from the agencies listed on the inside back cover. They maintain a periodically updated list of radiation authorities -- <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Radio Cache	A cache may consist of a number of portable radios, a base station and in some cases a repeater stored in a predetermined location for dispatch to incidents -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Radioactivity	The property of some substances to emit invisible and potentially harmful radiation -- <i>from ERG2000</i> .
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan -- <i>from NCP</i>
RD	Remedial Design -- <i>from NCP</i>
Recorders	Individuals within ICS organizational units who are responsible for recording information. Recorders may be found in Planning, Logistics, and Finance Units -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Refrigerated liquid	See "Cryogenic liquid" -- <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Regional Response Team (RRT)	The Federal response organization, consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies, which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Release	as defined by section 101(22) of CERCLA, means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes: Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; emissions from the

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engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine; release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under section 170 of such Act, or, for the purposes of section 104 of CERCLA or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7901 et seq.); and the normal application of fertilizer. For purposes of the NCP, release also means threat of release -- *from NCP.*

Relevant and appropriate requirements	means those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that, while not 'applicable' to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site. Only those state standards that are identified in a timely manner and are more stringent than federal requirements may be relevant and appropriate -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Remedial design (RD)	means the technical analysis and procedures which follow the selection of remedy for a site and result in a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the remedial action -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Remedial investigation (RI)	is a process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization, and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Remedial project manager (RPM)	means the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial or other response actions under subpart E of the NCP -- <i>from NCP.</i>

Remedy or remedial action (RA)	means those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches, clay cover, neutralization, cleanup of released hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials, recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and runoff, on-site treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment and, where appropriate, post-removal site control activities. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities (including the cost of providing 'alternative land of equivalent value' to an Indian tribe pursuant to CERCLA section 126(b)) where EPA determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, such relocation is more cost-effective than, and environmentally preferable to, the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition off-site of such hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare; the term includes off-site transport and off-site storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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Removal costs	as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred, or in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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Remove or removal	as defined by section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose
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of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove a discharge. As defined by section 101(23) of CERCLA, remove or removal means the cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment; such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment; such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances; the disposal of removed material; or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under section 104(b) of CERCLA, post-removal site control, where appropriate, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto -- *from NCP*.

Reporting Location	Any one of six facilities/locations where incident assigned resources may check-in. The locations are: Incident Command Post-Resources Unit, Base, Camp, Staging Area, Helibase or Division Supervisor for direct line assignments. (Check-in at one location only) -- <i>from IMH</i> .
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team -- <i>from NCP</i>
Resources	All personnel and major items of equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to incident tasks on which status is maintained -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Resources Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. The Unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the impact that additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Respond or response	as defined by section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto. -- <i>from NCP</i>

Responsible Party (RP)	<p>as defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Vessels - In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel. (2) Onshore Facilities - In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit. (3) Offshore Facilities - In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit. (4) Deepwater Ports - In the case of a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501-1524), the licensee. (5) Pipelines - In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline. (6) Abandonment - In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been responsible parties immediately prior to the abandonment of the vessel or facility -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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RI	Remedial Investigation -- <i>from NCP</i>
ROD	Record of Decision -- <i>from NCP</i>
RP	Responsible Party -- <i>from FFARM</i>
RPM	Remedial Project Manager -- <i>from NCP</i>
RRC	Regional Response Center -- <i>from NCP</i>

RRT Regional Response Team -- *from NCP*

RSPA U.S. Research and Special Programs Administration -- *from NCP*

S --

SAC Support Agency Coordinator -- *from NCP*

Safety Officer (SO) A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have assistants -- *from IMH.*

SARA is the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the 'Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986' and Title IV of SARA, also known as the 'Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986.' Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the 'Superfund Revenue Act of 1986.' -- *from NCP*

SCAT (Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team) a systematic and comprehensive program that can be used in the event of an oil spill to provide a real-time evaluation of shoreline oil conditions, advise cleanup operations personnel for the planning and development of response actions, and establish priorities for cleanup.

Sector Honolulu U.S. Coast Guard unit responsible commercial vessel and facilities on the waters of the United States. This is the office of the Coast Guard's Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), Captain of the Port (COTP), Federal Maritime Security Coordinator (FMSC), SAR Mission Controller and Office in-Charge Marine Inspection (OCMI).

Section That organization level having functional responsibility for primary segments of incident operation such as: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance. The Section level is organizationally between Branch and Incident Commander -- *from IMH.*

SERC	State Emergency Response Commission -- <i>from NCP</i>
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Service Branch	A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for service activities at the incident. Includes the Communications, Medical and Food Units -- <i>from IMH</i> .
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SI	Site Inspection -- <i>from NCP</i>
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Single Resource	An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident -- <i>from IMH</i> .
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Sinking agents	means those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface -- <i>from NCP</i> .
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Site inspection (SI)	means an on-site investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature of the associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the preliminary assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate -- <i>from NCP</i> .
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Site Safety Plan	Legal document required by OSHA before entry into site, prepared by Safety Officer -- <i>from IMH</i> .
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SITREP-POL	A Coast Guard document used to record and report the events, issues and decisions that occur during a pollution response.
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Situation Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for the collection, organization and analysis of incident status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. Reports to the Planning Section Chief -- <i>from IMH</i> .
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Size Classes (Discharges of Oil)	<p>of discharges refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare of the United States, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:</p> <p>(1) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of</p>
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less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.

- (2) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- (3) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters -- *from NCP*.

Size classes
(Hazardous
Material Release)

of releases refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in subpart B. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

- (1) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.
- (2) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.
- (3) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern -- *from NCP*.

SKIM

Spill Cleanup Equipment Inventory

SMART

Special Monitoring of Applies Response Technologies

SMOA

Superfund Memorandum of Agreement -- *from NCP*

SO

Safety Officer -- *from IMH*

SOH

State of Hawaii

SONS

Spill of National Significance -- *from NCP*

Sorbents

means essentially inert and insoluble materials that are used to remove oil and hazardous substances from water through adsorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance is attracted to the sorbent surface and then adheres to it; absorption, in

which the oil or hazardous substance penetrates the pores of the sorbent material; or a combination of the two. Sorbents are generally manufactured in particulate form for spreading over an oil slick or as sheets, rolls, pillows, or booms. The sorbent

material may consist of, but is not limited to, the following materials:

- (1) Organic products
 - (I) Peat moss or straw;
 - (ii) Cellulose fibers or cork;
 - (iii) Corn cobs;
 - (iv) Chicken, duck, or other bird feathers.
- (2) Mineral compounds -
 - (i) Volcanic ash or perlite;
 - (ii) Vermiculite or zeolite.
- (3) Synthetic products -
 - (I) Polypropylene;
 - (ii) Polyethylene;
 - (iii) Polyurethane;
 - (iv) Polyester -- *from NCP*.

Source control	action is the construction or installation and start-up of those actions necessary to prevent the continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment -- <i>from NCP</i> .
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Source control maintenance measures	are those measures intended to maintain the effectiveness of source control actions once such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as the maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems -- <i>from NCP</i> .
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Span Of Control	The supervisory ratio of from three-to-seven individuals, with five-to-one being established as optimum -- <i>from IMH</i> .
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SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and, Countermeasures
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Specified ports and harbors	means those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in
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federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans
-- *from NCP.*

Spill of National Significance (SONS)	means a 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 the discharge -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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SPM	Single-Point Mooring
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SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator -- <i>from NCP</i>
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SSN	Social Security Number
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Staging Area	That location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned awaiting tactical assignment -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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State	means the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.515(b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states under CERCLA -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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State IC	State Incident Commander -- <i>from IMH.</i>
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Straight (solid) stream	Method used to apply or distribute water from the end of a hose. The water is delivered under pressure for penetration. In an efficient straight (solid) stream, approximately 90% of the water passes through an imaginary circle 38 cm (15 inches) in diameter at the breaking point. Hose (solid or straight) streams are frequently used to cool tanks and other equipment exposed to flammable liquid fires, or for washing burning spills away from danger points. However, straight streams will cause a spill fire to spread if improperly used or when directed into open containers of flammable and combustible liquids -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
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Strategy	The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident
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objectives -- *from IMH.*

Strike Team	<p><i>In ICS</i> -- a team composed of several resources of the same kind and type with common communications and a leader.</p> <p><i>The Coast Guard</i> -- a unit dedicated to oil and chemical response. There are three strike teams; Atlantic (AST), Gulf (GST) and Pacific (PST). Their activities are managed by the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)</p>
Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA)	<p>means a nonbinding, written document executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a state agency that may establish the nature and extent of EPA and state interaction during the removal, pre-remedial, remedial, and/or enforcement response process. The SMOA is not a site-specific document although attachments may address specific sites. The SMOA generally defines the role and responsibilities of both the lead and the support agencies -- <i>from NCP.</i></p>
Superfund state contract	<p>is a joint, legally binding agreement between EPA and a state to obtain the necessary assurances before a federal-lead remedial action can begin at a site. In the case of a political subdivision-lead remedial response, a three-party Superfund state contract among EPA, the state, and political subdivision thereof, is required before a political subdivision takes the lead for any phase of remedial response to ensure state involvement pursuant to section 121(f)(1) of CERCLA. The Superfund state contract may be amended to provide the state's CERCLA section 104 assurances before a political subdivision can take the lead for remedial action -- <i>from NCP.</i></p>
Supervisor	<p>The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of a Division or Group -- <i>from IMH.</i></p>
Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)	<p>U.S. Navy unit available to assist with the recovery of vessels.</p>
Supply Unit	<p>Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for ordering equipment and supplies required for incident operations -- <i>from IMH.</i></p>
Support agency	<p>Means the agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be support agencies for a response action</p>

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if operating pursuant to a contract executed under section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents -- *from NCP*.

Support agency coordinator (SAC)	Means the official designated by the support agency, as appropriate, to interact and coordinate with the lead agency in response actions under subpart E of this part -- <i>from NCP</i> .
Support Branch	A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for providing personnel, equipment and supplies to support incident operations. Includes the Supply, Facilities and Transportation Units -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Supporting Materials	Refers to the several attachments that may be included with an Incident Action Plan (e.g., communication plan, map, safety plan, traffic plan, and medical plan) -- <i>from IMH</i> .
SUPSALV	U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage -- <i>from NCP</i>
Surface collecting agents	Means those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil. -- <i>from NCP</i>
Surface washing agent	is any product that removes oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergency mechanism and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column -- <i>from NCP</i> .

T --

T	Tropical
T/B	Tank Barge
T/S	Tank Ship
T/V	Tank Vessel
Tactical Direction	Direction given by the Operations Section Chief which includes the tactics appropriate for the selected strategy, the selection and assignment of resources, tactics implementation, and performance monitoring for each operational period -- <i>from IMH</i> .

Tank vessel (T/V)	as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) is a vessel of the United States; (2) operates on the navigable waters; or (3) transfers oil or hazardous material in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Task Force	A group of resources with common communications and a leader assembled for a specific mission -- <i>from IMH.</i>
TBD	To Be Determined or To Be Developed
Team	Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs)	a series of documents from the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) that establish procedures for the use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF).
Technical Specialists	Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS organization -- <i>from IMH.</i>
TEMCO	Territorial Emergency Management Council
Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR)	Temporary Airspace Restrictions For Non-Emergency Aircraft In The Incident Area. TFR's Are Established By The FAA To Ensure Aircraft Safety And Are Normally Limited To A Five-Nautical-Mile Radius And 2000 Feet In Altitude -- <i>From IMH.</i>
Territory and Territorial	Used to refer to a Territory of the United States. Within this document, it has the same meaning as "State".
Territorial Emergency Management Council (TEMCO)	The Territory of American Samoa Agency responsible for the safety of the public during civil emergencies and situation where the public is potentially endangered.
TF	Tropical Freshwater
TFR	Temporary Flight Restrictions -- <i>from IMH</i>
Threat of discharge or release	see definitions for discharge and release -- <i>from NCP.</i>

Threat of release	see definition for release -- <i>from NCP.</i>
TIH	Toxic Inhalation Hazard. Term used to describe gases and volatile liquids that are toxic when inhaled (same as PIH) -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Time Unit	Functional unit within the Finance Section responsible for recording time for incident personnel and hired equipment -- <i>from IMH.</i>
TIN	Tax Identification Number -- <i>from FFARM</i>
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TOPs	Technical Operating Procedures -- <i>from FFARM</i>
TOSC	Territorial On-Scene Coordinator
Treatment technology	means any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment -- <i>from NCP.</i>
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 -- <i>from NCP.</i>

U --

U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard -- <i>from NCP</i>
UC	Unified Command -- <i>from IMH</i>
ULCC	Ultra Large Crude Carrier
Unified Command (UC)	In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, 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 -- <i>from IMH</i> .
Unit	That organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistic, or finance activity -- <i>from IMH</i> .
United States	when used in relation to section 311(a)(5) of the CWA, means the states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Governments. United States, when used in relation to section 101(27) of CERCLA and section 1001(36) of the OPA, includes the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction -- <i>from NCP</i> .
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard -- <i>from NCP</i>
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture -- <i>from NCP</i>
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service -- <i>from NCP</i>

V --

Vapor density	Weight of a volume of pure vapor or gas (with no air present) compared to the weight of an equal volume of dry air at the same temperature and pressure. A vapor density less than 1 (one) indicates that the vapor is lighter than air and will tend to rise. A vapor density greater than 1 (one) indicates that the vapor is heavier than air and may travel along the ground -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Vapor pressure	Pressure at which a liquid and its vapor are in equilibrium at a given temperature. Liquids with high vapor pressures evaporate rapidly -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
Vessel	as defined by section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by section 311(a)(3) of the CWA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Vessel Support Unit	Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for implementing the Vessel Routing Plan and coordinating transportation on the water and between shore resources -- <i>from IMH.</i>
Viscosity	Measure of a liquid's internal resistance to flow. This property is important because it indicates how fast a material will leak out through holes in containers or tanks -- <i>from ERG2000.</i>
VLCC	Very Large Crude Carrier
VO	Volunteer Officer
VOLL	Volunteer Unit Leader
Volunteer	Means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 U.S.C. 742f©). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP -- <i>from NCP.</i>
Volunteer	Any individual accepted to perform services by the Lead Agency which has the authority to accept volunteer services. A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute -- <i>from IMH.</i>

W --

Warm zone Area between Hot and Cold zones where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. Also referred to as the contamination reduction corridor (CRC), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone or limited access zone in other documents (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472) -- *from ERG2000.*

Water spray(IMH) Method or way to apply or distribute water. The water is finely divided to provide for high heat absorption. Water spray patterns can range from about 10 to 90 degrees. Water spray streams can be used to extinguish or control the burning of a fire or to provide exposure protection for personnel, equipment, buildings, etc. (This method can be used to absorb vapors, knock-down vapors or disperse vapors. Direct a water spray (IMH), rather than a straight (solid) stream, into the vapor cloud to accomplish any of the above). Water spray is particularly effective on fires of flammable liquids and volatile solids having flash points above 37.8°C (100°F). Regardless of the above, water spray can be used successfully on flammable liquids with low flash points. The effectiveness depends particularly on the method of application. With proper nozzles, even gasoline spill fires of some types have been extinguished when coordinated hose lines were used to sweep the flames off the surface of the liquid. Furthermore, water spray carefully applied has frequently been used with success in extinguishing fires involving flammable liquids with high flash points (or any viscous liquids) by causing frothing to occur only on the surface, and this foaming action blankets and extinguishes the fire -- *from ERG2000.*

Water-sensitive Substances which may produce flammable and/or toxic decomposition products upon contact with water.

Worst Case Discharge (WCD) as defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions -- *from NCP.*

WT Water Tight

X --

no entries

Y --

no entries

Z --

no entries

Section 1300 - Purpose and Objective

The Area Committee is a spill preparedness and planning body made up of Industry, Federal, State, and local agency representatives. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) coordinates the activities of the Area Committee and assists in the development of a comprehensive Area Contingency Plan (ACP) that is consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Useful References:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 et seq
Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990
National Contingency Plan (NCP) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq

This Area Contingency Plan describes the strategy for a coordinated Industry, Federal, State and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating within the boundaries of the Area. This plan addresses the response to an "average most probable discharge", a "maximum most probable discharge", and a "worst case discharge" including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these scenarios covers the expected range of spills likely to occur in an area.

For purposes of this plan, the most probable discharge is the size of the average most probable discharge is based on historical data. The maximum most probable discharge is based on historical data, and the size of the discharge most likely to occur taking into account such factors as the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories and operating records of facilities and vessels in the area, etc. The worst case discharge for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The worst case discharge from an offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. These scenarios are described in Section 9000.

This plan is a framework for responders to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in a response plan before an incident and, as a guide for reviewing vessel and facility response plans required by Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).

Existing response plans should be reviewed to ensure, at a minimum, consistency between the economically and environmentally sensitive areas, the response equipment (quantity and type) available (this includes Federal, State, and local government and industry owned equipment), response personnel available, equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, protection strategies, etc.

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Section 1400 - Geographic Boundaries

Area of Responsibility

The Area of Responsibility (AOR) of U.S Coast Guard Sector Honolulu Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone includes; the Hawaiian Islands, the Territory of American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Wake Island, Midway Island, Howland Island, Baker Island, Jarvis Island, Palmyra Island, Kingman Reef, and all other territories of the United States, in the Pacific Ocean South/West of a line from 40°N., 150°W. through latitude 5°S., 110°W.; the ocean area west and south of a line running from position 51°N., 158°E. to position 43°N., 165°E.; thence due south to latitude 40°N.; thence due east to longitude 150°W.; thence southeasterly through latitude 5°S., longitude 110°W.

<i>Useful References:</i>
Coast Guard Regulations Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 3.70-1 and 3.70-10

Not included in Sector Honolulu's AOR is the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Palau, which are in the COTP Guam's AOR.

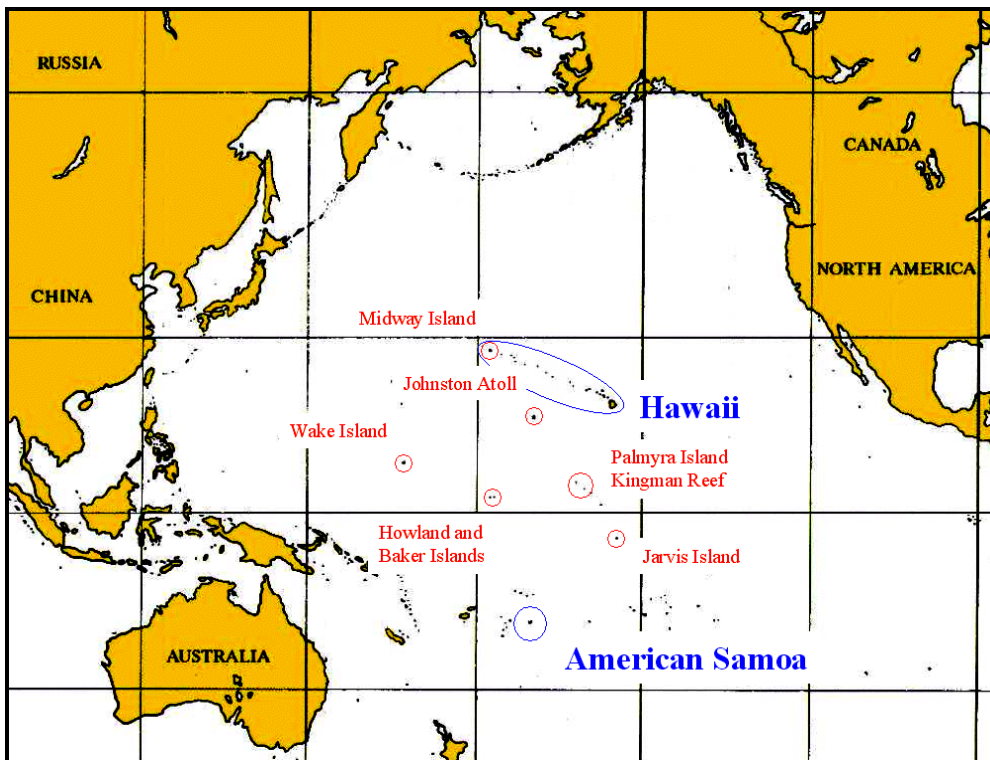


Figure 1400-1, FOOSC's Honolulu, Hawai'i Area of Responsibility (AOR).

Geographical Point for COTP

The following latitude and longitude is the geographical point of the COTP city for the purposes of delineating the location of incident response activities for Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting response (33CFR 155.4030(b)). These identified points are to establish planning criteria for response frames, not performance standards.

USCG Sector Honolulu COTP: Latitude: **21° 18.4' N.**, Longitude **157° 54.4' W.**
(Sector Building at Honolulu Harbor)

American Samoa: Latitude: **14° 16.0833' N.**, Longitude **170° 41.0166' W.**
(Pago Pago Harbor)

Area Division

Due to distinct physical characteristics, the AOR is divided into three areas; Hawaiian Islands (the State of Hawai`i), U.S. Territories (the U.S. Island Territories) and the American Samoa (the U.S. Territory of American Samoa).

The **Hawaii Area Contingency Plan** contains response information for the Hawaiian Islands and the U.S. Territories.

The Annex A: **American Samoa Area Contingency Plan** contains response information for the islands of American Samoa.

A discussion of coastal and inland zones is contained in Section 1100 of this plan.

Hawaiian Islands -- State of Hawai`i

The state of Hawai`i is the composed of all the islands (except Midway Island -- specifically excluded by the State Constitution) in the "Hawaiian Islands" chain. Extending from the Big Island of Hawai`i to Kure Island, The State of Hawai`i extends 1200 miles, and is composed of 26 islands, reefs and sea-mounts.

The Islands of Hawai`i are;

Hawai`i (Hawai`i County)

The "Big Island" dwarfs all the other in the Hawaiian chain, at 4,038 square miles and growing -- the active volcanoes Moauna Loa and Kilauea are adding to the island's northeast coast. This makes up about 63% of the State of Hawaii's total land mass -- all the others could fit within it two times over. With 266 miles of coastline, the island stretches about 95 miles from the north to south and 80 miles from east to west. Cape Kumukahi is the easternmost point in the state, and La Lae ("South Point") is the most southern point in the country.

Kaho`olawe (Maui County)

Kaho`olawe is 11 miles long and six miles wide, with 29 miles of coastline. The tallest hill is Lua Makika in the northeast section at 1,477 feet. There are no natural lakes or ponds on the island, but it does get some rain and there is a stream running through Ahupu Gulch.

Beginning in 1939 the U.S. Army and then the U.S. Navy used the island as an artillery range. In 1993, the U.S. Congress returned Kaho'olawe to the State of Hawaii. In 1994 the Kaho`olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) was formed. The KIRC is the coordinating organization for "all agreements, plans, and protocols" as they relate to the "cleanup and restoration" of the island and its surrounding waters. In addition, they are protecting its historical, cultural, and religious sites and artifacts, and access. Work is scheduled to begin in 1999.

Kaua`i (Kaua`i County)

One Hundred miles northwest of O`ahu, Kaua`i is the northernmost of the six major islands and fourth largest. It is approximately 33 miles long and 25 miles wide at its farthest points, with an area of 554 square miles and 90 miles of coastline. Kaua`i was built by one huge volcano that became extinct about six million years ago. Mount Waialeale in central Kaua`i is its eastern rim, and speculation holds that Niihau, 20 miles off the west coast, was one time connected.

Lana`i (Maui County)

The sixth largest of the eight islands, Lana`i is roughly 140 square miles, measuring 18 miles north to south and 13 miles east to west at its longest points. A classic single-shield volcano, at one time Lana`i was probably connected to Maui and Moloka`i as a single huge island.

Maui (Maui County)

Maui is the second largest and youngest of the main Hawaiian islands, next to Hawaii. It is made up of two volcanoes: the West Maui Mountains and Haleakala. The island is 728.8 square miles of land with 120 miles of coastline. At it's widest, Maui is 25 miles from North to South, and 40 miles east to west. The coastline has the largest number of swimmable beaches in Hawaii, and the interior is a miniature continent with almost every conceivable geological feature evident.

Moloka`i (Maui County)

Moloka`i is the fifth largest Hawaiian island. Its western tip, at Llio Point, is a mere 22 miles from O`ahu's eastern tip, Makapuu Point. Resembling a jogging shoe, Moloka`i is about 38 miles from heel to toe and 10 miles from laces to sole,

totaling 165,760 acres, with just over 88 miles of coastline.

Niihau (Kaua`i County)

The 17 mile Kaulakahi Channel separates Niihau from the western tip of Kaua`i. The island's maximum dimensions are 18 miles long by six miles wide, with a total area of 73 square miles. The highest point on the island, Paniau (1,281 feet), lies on the east-central coast. There are no port facilities on the island, but the occasional boats put in at Kii and Lehua landings both on the northern tip.

O`ahu (Honolulu County)

O`ahu has a total land area of 608 square miles, and measured from its farthest points is 44 miles long by 30 miles wide. The 112 mile coastline holds the two largest harbors in the state, Honolulu and Pearl.

Northwestern Islands/Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Honolulu County)

Popularly called the "Leewards", they are the oldest islands of the Hawaiian chain, believed to have emerged from the sea at least six million years ago; some experts say 25 million years. Measured from Nihoa Island, about 100 miles off the northern tip of Kaua`i, they stretch for just under 1,100 miles to Kure Atoll, last of the Midway Islands. There are over 18 islets, shoals, and half submerged reefs in the chain. Most have been eroded flat by the sea and wind, but a few tough volcanic cores endure. Together they make up a land mass of approximately 3,400 acres, the largest being the Midways at 1,280 acres and the smallest the Gardner Pinnacles at just over 2.5 acres.

Named points include;

Brooks Breakers,	Maro Reef,
French Frigate Shoals,	Necker Island,
Gambia Shoal,	Neri Break,
Gardner Pinnacles,	Nihoa Island,
Kaula Island,	Northampton Break,
Kure Island,	Pearl and Hermes Reef,
La Perouse Pinnacle,	Pioneer Break,
Laysan Island,	Raita Break,
Lisianski Island,	St Rogatien Break,

On June 15, 2006, President Bush signed a proclamation that created the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument (re-named the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument on March 2nd, 2007). The monument is managed by the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in close coordination with the State of Hawaii.

The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument is the single largest conservation area under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world. It encompasses 139,797 square miles of the Pacific Ocean (105,564 square nautical miles) - an area larger than all the country's national parks combined.

The extensive coral reefs found in Papahānaumokuākea are home to over 7,000 marine species, one quarter of which are found only in the Hawaiian Archipelago. Many of the islands and shallow water environments are important habitats for rare species such as the threatened green sea turtle and the endangered Hawaiian monk seal.

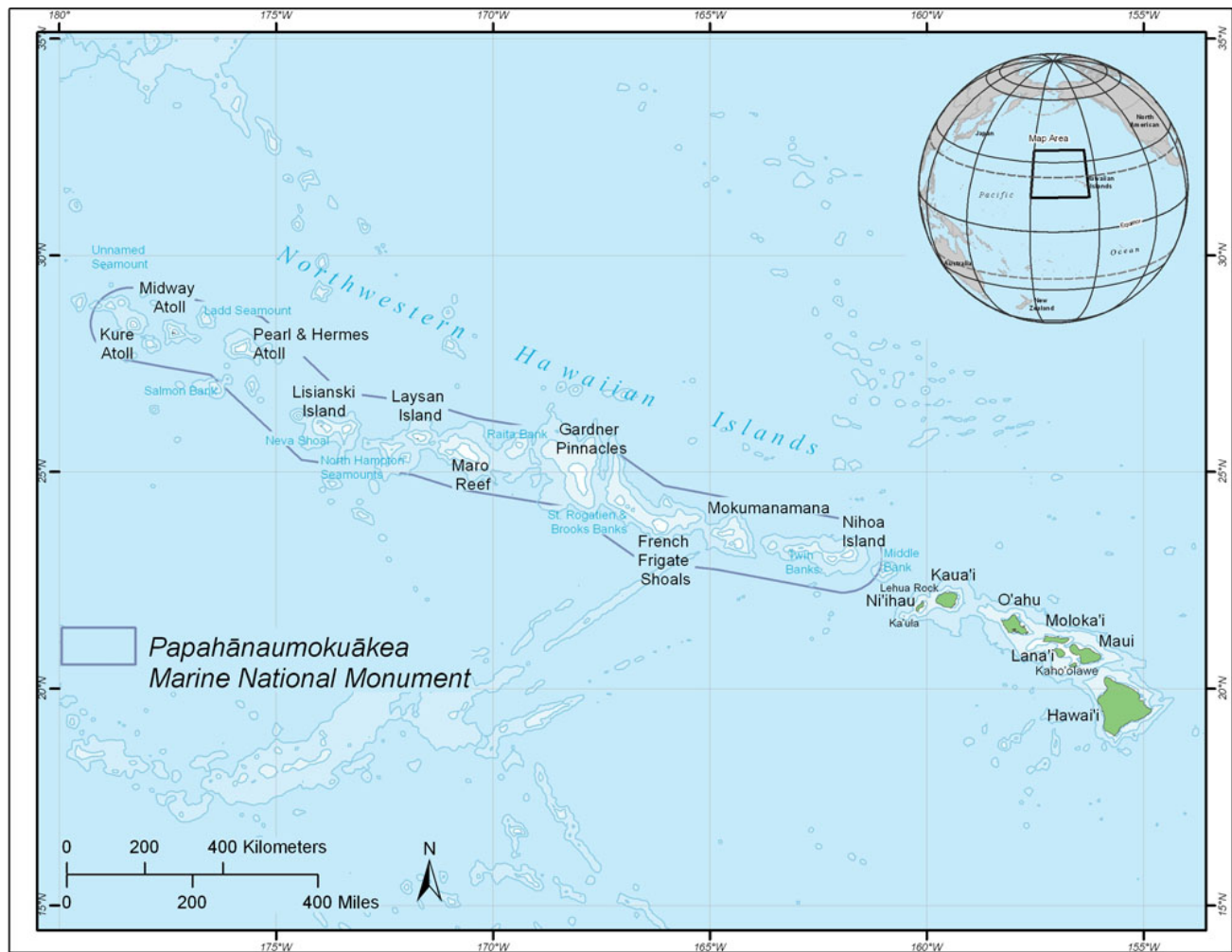


Figure 1400-2, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

American Samoa -- U.S. Territory of American Samoa

The seven islands of American Samoa are part of a chain of islands 350 miles long. The five high islands are characterized by fertile valleys and hills, and in parts are densely forested. The islands are periodically subjected to severe hurricanes.

Tutuila and Aunu'u (14°18'S, 179°42'W)

Tutuila, the largest of the seven islands, is 16 miles long and from 2 to 6 miles wide for a total area of 52 square miles. A densely wooded mountain range runs the length of the island and the highest peak is 2,141 feet. The capital city Pago Pago is located in about the middle of the island at the head of Pago Pago Harbor. Cannery operations and other construction now impact about half the island. Most of the southern shore is accessible by road, but most of the northern shore is not. Aunu'u is a small island about one mile in diameter and a mile off the eastern end of Tutuila.

Manu'a Islands (14°12'S, 169°0'W)

The Manu'a Islands is a cluster of three islands located east of Tutuila Island.

The **Island of Ta'u** is a rectangular island about 6 miles long and 2 to 4 miles wide for a total area of 17 square miles. The central peak is 3,170 feet high. The road runs only along the northern shore.

The **Islands of Ofu and Olosega** are 3 1/4 and 2 1/2 miles in their longest dimension and 1,621 and 2,095 feet high respectively. About half of their shoreline is accessible by road. These two islands are separated only by a narrow channel, and are about 7 1/2 miles to the northwest of Ta'u.

Swains Island (11°04'S, 171°05'W)

Swains Island is a low island about a mile and a half across. The highest point is about 100 feet. There is a shallow lagoon in the center of the island.

Rose Atoll (14°33'S, 168°09'W)

Rose Atoll is one of the world's smallest atolls at less than 2 miles in diameter. There are two low sandy islets in the atoll (Rose Island with 18 acres and Sand Island with 2 acres), and the highest point (tops of palm trees) is about 65 feet. The atoll has been a National Wildlife Refuge since 1973, and the refuge boundary is seaward low water mark and extends across the mouth of the main channel into the lagoon.

U.S. Territories - the Island Territories of the Pacific

These Islands, not part of the State of Hawaii, they are U.S. Territories within the U.S. Coast Guard Sector Honolulu's Area of Responsibility.

Johnston Island (16°44'N, 169°32'W, Operated by the DOD - DSWA)

Also an atoll, Johnston Island includes four small islets, Johnston, Sand, Akau and Hikina (the last two of which are man-made), enclosed by a semicircular reef 7.5 miles long and 4 miles wide, and located 717 miles west-southwest of Honolulu. The total land area is 625 acres, and Johnston Island supports a runway. Guano was mined on the atoll for 50 years, and extensive dredging occurred after the military took over in 1934. The port includes an entrance channel and turning basin dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet. The atoll has been a National Wildlife Refuge for seabirds since 1926 and serves as a major center for interisland bird movement in the north-central Pacific. The atoll is a Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation and is closed to the public.

Palmyra Island (5°53'N, 162°05'W, Operated by the DOI - USFWS)

Palmyra Island consists of more than 50 interconnected islets encircling a three part lagoon about 1000 miles south of Honolulu. The construction of a coral runway during World War II increased the total land area to about 1,000 acres. The islands are covered with dense foliage and balsa-like trees grow to heights of 100 feet. The maximum height above sea level is 30 feet. Palmyra is privately owned, uninhabited, and has been administered by the Department of the Interior since 1961.

Wake Island (19°16'N, 166°40'E, Operated by the DOD - Air Force)

Wake Island is actually an atoll comprised of three islets (Wilkes, Peale and Wake) lying about 2,300 miles west of Honolulu and 1,500 miles northeast of Guam. The total land area is about 2.5 square miles, and the average height of the land is 12 feet above sea level. The island is inhabited and is administered by the Department of the Air Force. It has a cable station, a seaplane base, and air, submarine and naval bases. The runway is 9,800 feet long and capable of handling the largest aircraft.

Jarvis Island (0°23'S, 160°01'W, Operated by the DOD - Army)

Jarvis is a saucer-shaped island of sand and coral, about 1.9 miles long and 1 mile wide, with a land area of 1.66 square miles. It has no fresh water, is sparsely vegetated, and is uninhabited, although it did support a guano industry from 1857 to 1879. Jarvis was made a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974 and is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Howland and Baker Islands (Operated by the DOI - USFWS)

Baker and Howland Islands, lying approximately 35 miles apart, are coral islands located about 1,650 miles south of Honolulu. American interests worked the islands' rich guano deposits from 1856 to 1890. Both islands lack fresh water. A few colonists were landed on Baker and Howland in 1936, but were removed following air and naval attacks on the islands by the Japanese in 1942. They have been unoccupied since that time. Like Jarvis they have been administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System since 1974.

Baker Island (0°12'N, 176°29'W)

Baker Island is a low, nearly level island of approximately 380 acres lying 37 nautical miles south-southeast of Howland. It is roughly oval in shape with flat terrain on the southern and westerly coastlines. The maximum length of the island is 5,780 feet, and the greatest width is 3,600 feet. Vegetation is sparse and scattered, and there are no trees. Sizeable patches of coral, sand, and gravel are visible at all parts of the island.

Howland Island (0°48'N, 176°38'W)

Howland Island is also low-lying and nearly level, approximately two miles in length to an average width of one-half mile. The island is almost totally covered with a moderately heavy growth of vegetation, mainly low-growing puncture weed and bunch grass about 12 inches in height. The only trees on the island are located in the depressed central area. In early 1937, an airstrip and lighthouse were constructed on the island for a scheduled refueling stop on the round-the-world flight of Amelia Earhart and Fred J. Noonan. The lighthouse was partially destroyed during World War II, but has been rebuilt in memory of the famed aviatrix. Known as the "Earhart Light" it is located approximately 500 feet inland. The airstrip is no longer serviceable.

Midway Island (Operated by the DOI -- USFWS)

Midway Island is one of the islands in the Hawaiian Island chain however, it is not part of the State of Hawaii. Midway Island is specifically excluded from the State of Hawai'i by the Hawaiian State Constitution. In 1996 control of the island was transferred from the U.S. Navy to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is being developed by a joint federal/industry project to promote eco-tourism.

Kingman Reef (6°23'N, 162°23'W, Operated by the DOD - Navy)

Kingman Reef is a bare, triangular reef approximately 9 miles long and 5 miles wide, which shelters a fairly deep lagoon about 920 miles south of Honolulu. It is uninhabited and has been under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy since 1934.

Section 1500 - National Response System

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 an oil or hazardous substance discharge.

Useful References:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 et seq
Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990
National Contingency Plan (NCP) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300
National Incident Management System (NIMS) December 2008
National Response Framework (NRF) - January 2008

National Response Organization

The National Response System (NRS) is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the predesignated Federal On-Scene Scene Coordinator (OSC) coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during a response.

The NRS supports the responsibilities of the OSC under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The OSC 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 the needed trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge.

The NRS is designed to support the OSC 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).

The NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism consisting of the OSC, the State's On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), and the Responsible Party's Incident Manager. The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort which takes into account the Federal, State, local and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy.

Unified Command

A pollution incident involves coordinating the actions and issues of multiple agencies, responsible parties, trustees and stakeholders. To deal with the multiple goals and objectives that each group brings to the response, a unified command is formed. The three parties that are responsible for the response, Federal On-Scene Coordinator, State On-Scene Coordinator and the Responsible Party join in a single body that directs the response. All three organizations weave their resources in a single incident command system, all using the others strengths to improve the effectiveness of the response.

A unified command establishes an open, frank, forum for the discussion of problems that must be addressed by the 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 that the particular needs of all parties involved are taken into consideration.

During hazardous substance release responses in which local agencies usually assume a leading role, the local agency may assume the role of the State On-Scene Coordinator.

During responses to oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved as part of a unified command, but provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer or the State representative. Often they function as a member of one of the incident command sections.

When a unified command is used, a Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Center is established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (Federal, State, local and private) are incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate level.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator's Authority

The OSC 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.

National Response Policy

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 311 (c), was amended by the Oil Pollution Act, 4201, 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 -

- ◆ into or on the navigable waters;
- ◆ on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters;
- ◆ into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or

- ◆ 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:

- ◆ remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;
- ◆ direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and
- ◆ 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.

Spills of National Significance

A Spill Of National Significance (SONS) is that rare, catastrophic spill event which captures the nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact.

A SONS is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment is so complex, it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local and private resources to contain and clean up. Only the Commandant of the Coast Guard or the Administrator of the EPA can declare a SONS.

Incident of National Significance

An Incident Of National Significance (IONS) is a high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response to save lives, minimize damage and provide for long-term recovery. An IONS may trigger a Spill of National Significance.

National Response Team

The NRT's membership consists of 15 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The EPA serves as chairman and the Coast Guard serves as vice-chairman of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by an OSC via an RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and governmental organizations (NGOs) to work together effectively to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology to provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector capabilities. These include the Incident Command System (ICS); multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework (NRF)

The National Response Framework (NRF) is an all-hazard, all-discipline framework and is a specific application of NIMS for events that are designated as Incidents of National Significance, which includes threats or acts of terrorism, major disasters, and emergencies. The NRF is the core operations plan for national incident management. It details the federal coordination structures and processes that will be used during an Incident of National Significance. The vast majority of response covered by the ACP will not involve activation of the NRF, however large scale (Regional and SONS type incidents) may require the use of the NRF.

The NRF does not alter the statutory responsibilities of Federal, State, local, or tribal department and agencies and is built on existing systems and best practices. The framework distinguishes between national-level incidents that require coordination by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which are termed Incidents of National Significance, and the majority of incidents that will be handled through existing emergency authorities and plans by responsible jurisdictions and agencies such as the Coast Guard.

Coordination structures from the National level are shown in Figure 1500-1.

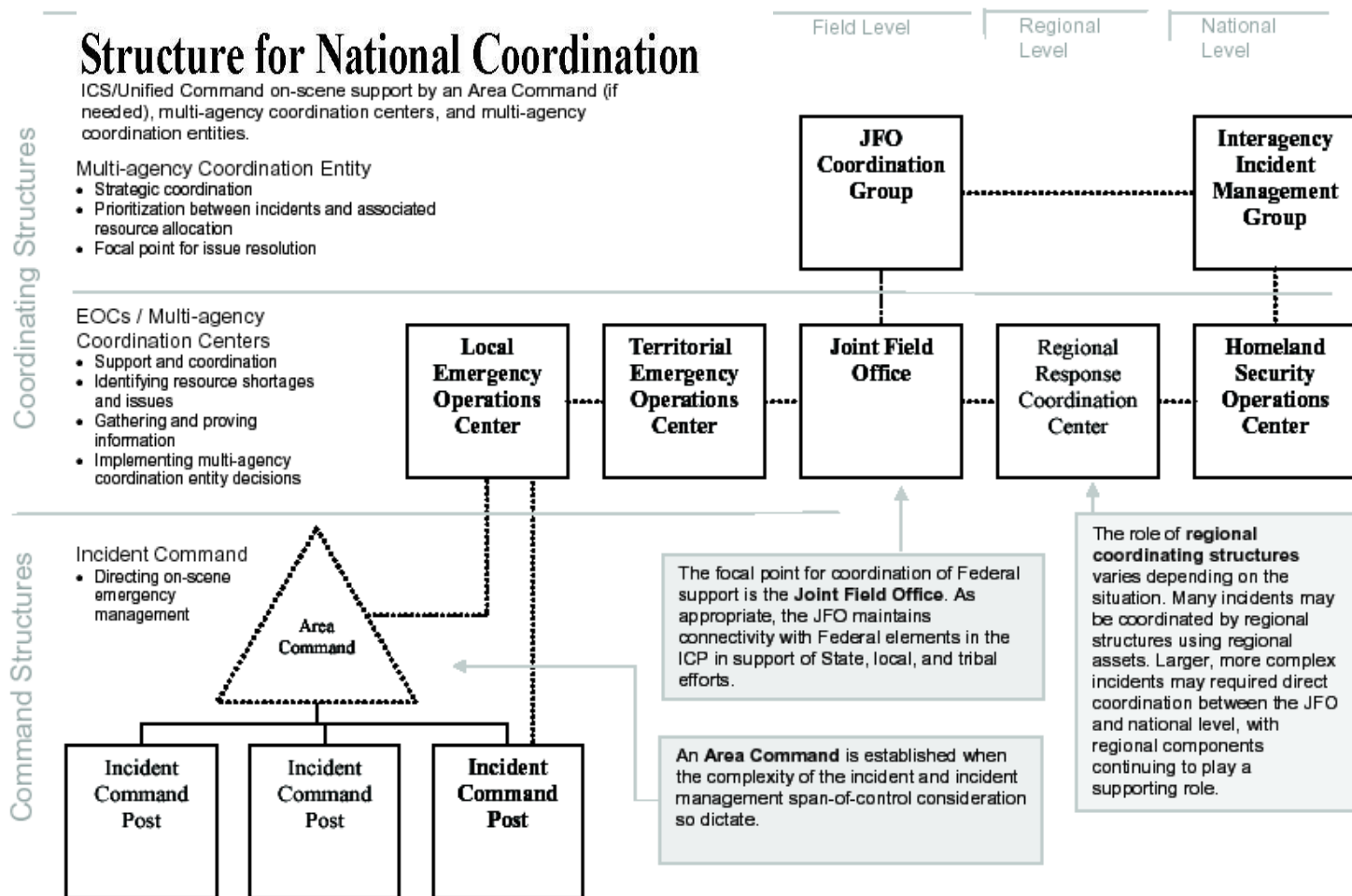


Figure 1500-1, Structure for National Coordination

National Response Framework (NRF) Coordinating Entities

For incidents of national significance, as defined by the National Response Framework (NRF), various coordinating groups will be at work at the field level (local), regional level, at national level, as depicted in Figure 1500-1.

At the Field Level:

- The *Principal Federal Official (PFO)* represents the Secretary of Homeland Security as the senior Federal official on scene. The PFO ensures overall coordination of Federal domestic incident management activities and resource allocation on scene, ensuring the seamless integration of Federal incident management activities in support of State, local, and tribal requirements.
- Federal entities, including the PFO, will come together in the *Joint Field Office (JFO)* to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal incident coordination activities. Agencies with a large role in a particular response may be asked to provide a Senior Agency Official to operate within the JFO Coordination Group to ensure the federal government is speaking with one voice.

At the Regional Level:

- See description for the *Regional Response Coordination Center* on Figure 1500-1.

At the National Level:

- The *Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)* at DHS Headquarters integrates and provides overall steady state threat monitoring and situational awareness for domestic incident management on a 24/7 basis. DHS and other federal agencies listed in the NRP provide representatives at the HSOC.
- The *Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)* facilitates national-level domestic incident management and coordination of federal operations and resources for certain incidents defined in HSPD-5. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security is responsible for interagency policy coordination regarding domestic incidents.

Consult the NRF for a complete discussion of these and related aspects.

Section 1510 - Regional Response System

Like the National Response Team (NRT), the Regional Response Teams (RRT) are planning, policy and coordination bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents.

Useful References:

Oceania Regional Contingency Plan
Dated: April 2010

Regional Response Organization

There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions, Alaska, the Caribbean and the Pacific Basin (Oceania). Each RRT has Federal and State representation. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs.

The RRTs develop Regional Contingency Plans for their regions of responsibility. These plans address region specific issues and provide guidance to the OSCs for developing their area plans.

The RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the OSC. If the assistance requested by an OSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened.

Regional Response Team Co-Chairs

For the Oceania Region the co-chairs are...

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

chair is from the Environmental Protection Agency's Region 9
Office in San Francisco, California.

U.S. Coast Guard

co-chair is from the Coast Guard District 14 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Section 1520 - Area Response System

Like the NRT and the RRT the Area Response Team (ART) is responsible for planning, policy and coordination of an oil or hazardous substance incident.

The ART actively responds to pollution incidents.

Useful References:

Title 40 of the Code of Federal
Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Area Committees

The primary role of the Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body. Area Committees are made up of experienced environmental and response representatives from Federal, State and local government agencies with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out roles and responsibilities as described in the area contingency plan.

The predesignated Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area is the chairman of the Area Committee.

The Area Committee solicits the advice, guidance, and expertise from all appropriate sources and establishes subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. Subcommittee participants include facility owners/operators, shipping company representative, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilots associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations and concerned citizens. The FOSC appoints subcommittee members.

Area Response Organization

The National Response System (NRS) is designed to be used for all spill responses, including a Spill of National Significance. The versatility of the NRS enables the FOSC to fill the positions identified in the organizational structure as needed. Not all positions will necessarily be filled, as one individual may perform several functions.

In 1997, the U.S. Coast Guard adopted the National InterAgency Incident Management System (NIIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) it uses to manage pollution incidents. The Coast Guard has begun adapting the NIMS ICS, which is specifically designed for firefighting, into a system that can be applied when responding to pollution incidents. The reformat of the Area Contingency Plans to "ICS format" -- this plan has been reorganized into the 5 sections of ICS (Command, Operations, Planning, Admin/Finance, Logistics) -- is the vanguard of this change.

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Section 1530 - State of Hawai`i Response System

The Department of Health is the State's On-Scene Coordinator. The Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) is available to assist in the coordination of State activities.

State of Hawai`i's Response Plan

Instead of developing a unique response plan for the State of Hawaii, the State has embraced the "One Plan" concept. An active participant in Regional and Area Planning Committees the State will depend on the plans developed by these teams. A unique plan will only be developed when the existing plans do not address a specific need and the need cannot be added to the standing plans.

State of Hawai`i Response Policy

The State of Hawaii provides support to the county first responders during an oil or hazardous material incident. The State can provide direct support with environmental monitoring, assistance in health and environmental matters, resolution of technical problems and, serve as a liaison to the federal government, as required.

When there is no identifiable responsible party, the State is responsible for the cleanup, removal, and remediation of oil and hazardous material releases within inland and State waters.

In addition, the State coordinates the planning and activities required under SARA Title III, and the existing Emergency Management/Civil Defense Response system. The Department of Health's Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) provides the staff to the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) and coordinates the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPCs).

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Section 1540 - County Response System

There are four counties in the State of Hawaii.

Hawai`i -- the Island of Hawai`i.

Honolulu -- the Island of O`ahu and the Northwestern Islands.

Kauai -- the Islands of Kaua`i and Ni`ihau.

Maui -- the Islands of Maui, Kaho`olawe, Lana`i and Moloka`i.

County Response Capabilities

Each County's Fire Department maintains a HAZMAT team capable of level "A" response and is the first responders for all HAZMAT incidents.

The Counties have limited response capabilities and, during a long response, their capability will be exhausted quickly. During a long response, contractor and Federal assets may have to be brought in to a response.

Counties do not maintain an oil pollution response capability.

County Response Policy

It is the policy of each of the counties to support the State DOH, and the Coast Guard's response through the County Civil Defense network.

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Section 1600 - National Policy and Directives

Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) reaffirmed the basic principle that the primary source of an oil spill preparedness and response system in the U.S. should be implemented and maintained by the private sector. It is not, nor should it be, the Coast Guard's intent to compete with the commercial oil and hazardous materials pollution response industry. The utilization of government resources in lieu of commercial resources can place the government in a competitive environment. This is not the intent of OPA 90, as it defeats the incentive for commercial enterprise to maintain equipment and trained personnel in a competitive market. The Coast Guard's pre-positioned response equipment, other publicly owned response equipment, and other initiatives under the Coast Guard's oil spill response program are only intended to supplement the oil and clean-up industry's response program or be used if the commercial industry does not have readily available resources, and only until such time that the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the Unified Command decides to release the resources.

The FOSC has the authority and responsibility, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, to contain, control, and carry out response activities for the removal of a discharge where a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or where natural resources are endangered. At the direction and discretion of the FOSC and the Unified Command, when the responsible party executes a suitable response, any government equipment deployed should be withdrawn as commercial equipment becomes available and is placed into service.

The FOSC may consider using Coast Guard/Department of Defense (DOD) or Oil Spill Cooperative resources in such instances when; (1) the spill has been "federalized" (2) private sector resources cannot respond to the incident in a timely manner, or (3) there are certain specific resources not available from the private sector.

Best Response Concept

The term "Best Response" means that a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil spills, minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and to protect our national environmental and economic interests.

"Best Response" equals a successful response based on achievement of certain key success factors (i.e. the things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful) as follows:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Human Health</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> No public injuries<input type="checkbox"/> No worker injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Public Communication</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Positive media coverage<input type="checkbox"/> Positive public perception
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Natural Environment</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Source of discharge minimized<input type="checkbox"/> Source contained<input type="checkbox"/> Sensitive areas protected<input type="checkbox"/> Resource damage minimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Stakeholders Support</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Minimize stakeholder impact<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders well informed<input type="checkbox"/> Positive meetings<input type="checkbox"/> Prompt handling of claims
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Economy</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Economic impact minimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Organization</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Standard Response Management System<input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient/Efficient resources

When conducting an oil spill response, ICs and their Command and General Staffs should always consider the "Best Response" concept while managing operational and support/coordination functions.

ICs and their Command and General Staffs need to closely monitor how well the incident objectives, strategies, and tactics are addressing "Best Response" and key response function, and to make appropriate adjustments where necessary to ensure the maximum potential for success.

Section 1610 - Fish & Wildlife Acts Compliance

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The ESA requires that Federal agencies ensure that the actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize listed species or destroy or adversely modify their designated critical habitat. Response to an oil spill is an emergency; however, this does not relieve the responding federal agencies of their responsibilities under the ESA. During emergencies, this responsibility can be fulfilled by the responding agency relatively quickly through informal consultation, with formal consultation being completed if needed after the emergency response is complete and the case is closed. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) provides that Area Committees and Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC's) consult with the USFWS and NOAA and other interested natural resources management agencies and parties during planning for sensitive areas (40 CFR300.210(c)(4)(i)), and during response (40 CFR 300.305(e)).

The Memorandum of Agreement for Spill Planning & Response under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's (FWPCA's) NCP & ESA (*Enclosure 1610 (A)*) provides guidance for implementing these provisions as well as the emergency consultation provisions in the interagency regulations implementing Section 7 of the ESA (50CFR 402.05).

Section 1620 - Protection of Historic Properties

National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides that Federal agencies are to take into account the effects of "Federal or federally assisted undertakings" on historic properties that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. An "undertaking" includes an environmental response coordinated by an FOSC. The NCP does not provide specific guidance for taking historic properties into account during emergency response to an actual or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant or to the discharge of oil or other pollutants. Also, emergency provisions contained in the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA do not directly address requirements for such emergency responses.

As a result, several Federal Departments and Agencies entered into a Programmatic Agreement ([hyperlink http://www.achp.gov/NCP-PA.html](http://www.achp.gov/NCP-PA.html)) on the Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the NCP to ensure that historic properties are taken into account in their planning for and conduct of the emergency response under the NCP. Generally, during pre-incident planning, historic properties and exclusions are identified to the fullest extent possible; notification lists are generated; and emergency response strategies are developed. During a Federally-led emergency response in an area that has not been excluded, the FOSC will activate the agree-upon mechanism for addressing historic properties, including notification of the identified parties, consult with them regarding historic properties that may be affected, assess the potential effects of emergency response, and develop and implement response activities. If it is clear to the FOSC that no historical property is involved, then there is no need to obtain expertise or hire a Historic Properties Specialist to make such a determination. It is recognized that historic properties is only one of the many issues that FOSC's take into account when responding to a spill.

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Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement 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

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Parties. The Parties to this agreement are the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) - National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and National Ocean Service (NOS).
- B. The Parties have conducted a review of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and associated oil spill response activities to coordinate their actions under Section 1321(d) of the Clean Water Act and Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA). Section 1321(d) of the Clean Water Act establishes the NCP and assigns responsibilities to Federal agencies in mitigating damage from oil and hazardous materials spills, including the conservation of fish and wildlife. Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA requires all Federal agencies, in consultation with and 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 purposes of the ESA by carrying out programs for the conservation of listed species. As a result of this review, recommended procedures have been developed that will achieve better conservation of listed species and critical habitat during implementation of oil spill response activities.
- C. This agreement provides a general framework for cooperation and participation among the Parties in the exercise of their oil spill planning and response responsibilities. Following the recommended procedures presented in this agreement will better provide for the conservation of listed species, improve the oil spill planning and response procedures delineated in the NCP, and ultimately streamline the process required by Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA.

II. PURPOSE

- A. This agreement is intended to be used at the area committee level primarily to identify and incorporate plans and procedures to protect listed species and designated critical habitat during spill planning and response activities. Proactive regional planning may also take into consideration concerns for proposed and candidate species, as well as listed species' habitat not yet designated as critical.¹

¹ Adverse effects on non-designated critical habitat used by listed species has a potential for having an adverse affect on these listed species. Therefore, planners should consider these areas if information is available.

- B. This agreement coordinates the consultation requirements specified in the ESA regulations, 50 CFR 402, with the pollution response responsibilities outlined in the NCP, 40 CFR 300. It addresses three areas of oil spill response activities: pre-spill planning activities, spill response event activities, and post-spill activities. The agreement identifies the roles and responsibilities of each agency under each activity. By working proactively before a spill to identify potential effects of oil spill response activities on listed species and critical habitat, and jointly developing response plans and countermeasures (response strategies) to minimize or avoid adverse effects, impacts to listed species and critical habitat should be reduced or avoided completely. Should a spill occur, response plans and countermeasures will be used to implement response actions to minimize damage from oil discharges in a manner that reduces or eliminates impacts to listed species and critical habitat. In the event that oil spill response actions may result in effects on listed species or critical habitat, the agreement provides guidance on how to conduct emergency consultation under the ESA. It also describes the steps for completing formal consultation, if necessary, after the case is closed, if listed species or critical habitat have been adversely affected.
- C. The goal of this agreement is to engage in informal consultation wherever possible during planning and response. With adequate planning and ongoing, active involvement by all participants, impacts to listed species and critical habitat and the resulting need to conduct subsequent ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultations will be minimized or obviated.

III. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

- A. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1321., requires that when a spill occurs, the President take such action as necessary to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial risk of a discharge of oil into the waters of the United States. The National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, prepared in accordance with the FWPCA, assigns duties to Federal agencies to protect the public health and welfare, including fish, wildlife, natural resources and the public. The NCP designates the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) as the person responsible for coordinating an oil spill response. (The abbreviation OSC is used in the NCP, while the abbreviation for Federal On Scene Coordinator is FOSC in this agreement.) Nothing in this agreement limits the authority of the Federal On Scene Coordinator as defined in the NCP.
- B. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended, 16 U.S.C. §1531 *et seq.*, provides a means to protect threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The ESA requires that Federal agencies insure that the actions they authorize, fund, or carry out do not jeopardize listed species or adversely modify their designated critical habitat. Regulations for conducting Section 7 consultation are set forth in 50 CFR Part 402.

IV. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to this agreement and are taken from the definitions contained in either the NCP or the March 1998 USFWS & NMFS Endangered Species Consultation Handbook. For definitions of terms not listed below, refer to the USFWS & NMFS Endangered Species Consultation Handbook and the NCP as appropriate.

Area Committee - the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of Federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President. The chairs of the Area Committee are the USCG for coastal and Great Lakes plans, and the USEPA for inland plans. In some instances the Regional Response Team (RRT) may act as the Area Committee. In this MOA, the term Area Committee also includes the RRT acting as the Area Committee.

Area Contingency Plan (ACP) - the plan prepared by an Area Committee (or the RRT acting as the Area Committee) that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), in part to address removal of a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President. A detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan prepared in consultation with the USFWS, NOAA, and other interested natural resource management agencies should be incorporated into each ACP. In this MOA, the term ACP also includes sub-area ACP's, sub-area contingency plans, geographic response plans and geographic response strategies as per 40 CFR 300.210.

Biological Assessment - information prepared by or under the direction of the Federal action agency (USCG or USEPA) regarding: 1) listed and proposed species and designated critical habitat that may be affected by proposed actions; and, (2) the evaluation of potential effects of the proposed actions on such species and habitat.

Biological Opinion - document which includes: (1) the opinion of the USFWS or NMFS as to whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; (2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; and (3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat. This document will also contain an incidental take statement, that, if appropriate, exempts the Federal actions from the ESA Section 9 take prohibitions.

Candidate species – plant and animal taxa considered for possible addition to the List of Threatened and Endangered Species.

Case is Closed – When removal operations are complete in accordance with 40 CFR 300.320(b).

Critical habitat - areas designated by the USFWS and NMFS pursuant to Section 4 of the

ESA for the purposes of identifying areas essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and which may require special management considerations.

Emergency Consultation – an expedited consultation process that takes place during an emergency (natural disaster or other calamity) (50 CFR 402.05). The Services have determined that oil spill response activities qualify as an emergency action. The consultation may be initiated informally. The emergency continues to exist until the removal operations are completed and the case is closed in accordance with 40 CFR 300.320(b). The FOSC will continue to conduct emergency consultations, if needed, until the emergency is over and the case is closed. Formal, or informal, consultation is initiated after the emergency is over, at which time the USFWS and/or NMFS evaluates the nature of the emergency actions, the justification for the expedited consultation, and any impacts to listed species and their habitats.

Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) - the Federal official predesignated by USEPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under the FWPCA as defined in the NCP.

*Formal Consultation*² - a process between USFWS or NMFS and the Federal action agency (USCG or USEPA) that: (1) determines whether a proposed Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat; (2) begins with a Federal agency's written request and submission of a complete Section 7 consultation initiation package; and (3) concludes with the issuance of a biological opinion and incidental take statement, as appropriate, by either of the Services. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat. See informal consultation).

Incidental Take - take of listed fish or wildlife species that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity conducted by a Federal agency or applicant.

Informal Consultation - an optional process that includes all discussions and correspondence between the USFWS or NMFS and the Federal agency (USCG or USEPA) or designated non-Federal representative, prior to formal consultation, to determine whether a proposed Federal action may affect listed species or critical habitat. This process allows the Federal agency to utilize the Services' expertise to evaluate the agency's assessment of potential effects or to suggest possible modifications to the proposed action, which could avoid potential adverse effects. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat).

² Formal consultation can occur during planning or after the conclusion of emergency consultation if listed species or critical habitat have been affected.

Listed Species – for the purposes of this MOA, any species of fish, wildlife or plant, which has been determined to be endangered or threatened under Section 4 of the ESA.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) – National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. The NCP is a national plan that provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants. The NCP is set forth in 40 CFR 300.

National Response Team (NRT) - a national team, defined under the NCP, responsible for national planning, policy, and coordination for hazardous substance and oil spill preparedness and response, consisting of representatives from agencies named in 40 CFR 300.175(b).

Regional Response Team (RRT) - a regional team of agency representatives that acts in two modes: the standing RRT and incident specific RRT. The Co-chairs are the USCG and USEPA. The standing team is comprised of designated representatives from each participating Federal agency, state governments and local governments (as agreed upon by the states). Incident-specific teams are formed from the standing team when activated for a response. The role of the standing RRT includes establishing regional communications and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness and related matters on a region-wide basis. It also includes assisting Area Committees in coordinating these functions in areas within their specific regions. The role and composition of the incident-specific team is determined by the operational requirements of the response. During an incident, it is chaired by the agency providing the FOSC.

Services – Term used to refer to both the USFWS and NMFS.

V. PROCEDURES

Oil spill planning and response procedures are set forth in the NCP. This agreement is intended to facilitate compliance with the ESA without degrading the quality of the response conducted by the FOSC, to improve the oil spill planning and response process, and ensure continued inter-agency cooperation to protect, where possible, listed species and critical habitat.

A. PRE-SPILL PLANNING

- (1) While drafting Area Contingency Plans themselves may not result in effects to listed species, actions implemented under the plans may. It is essential that the Area Committee engage USFWS and NMFS during the ACP planning process while developing or modifying the ACP and response strategies. This informal consultation can be used to determine the presence of listed species or critical habitat, and the effects of countermeasures, and to ensure that measures to reduce or avoid impacts to listed species and critical habitats during oil spill response activities are developed. By consulting on the anticipated effects prior to implementing response actions,

decisions can be made rapidly during the spill, harm from response actions can be minimized, and implementation of response strategies specifically designed to protect listed species and critical habitat can be achieved.

- (2) The pre-spill planning process is shown as a flow chart in Appendix A. The Area Committee Chair will request, in writing, that endangered species expertise and a species list be provided by the Services.³ The request should also describe the area and include a general description of the countermeasures being considered and the planning process to be used (e.g., a workgroup). In order to document the request for consultation and planning involvement, the request shall be sent to both NOAA and USFWS. To obtain NMFS assistance, a request should be sent to the Department of Commerce (DOC) RRT representative, with a copy to the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) and the NMFS Regional Field Office. For USFWS support, a request should be sent to the local USFWS field office(s), with a copy to the USFWS Regional Response Coordinator (RRC) at the appropriate USFWS Regional Office(s) and the DOI RRT representative. It is the responsibility of the USFWS RRC, acting through the Ecological Services Assistant Regional Director, and the NOAA SSC to act as a liaison between the respective Service and the Area Committee. USFWS and NMFS will orally respond to the request within 30 days of receipt and provide a written response within 60 days. The response should include designation of a listed species expert to assist the Area Committee.
- (3) If listed species or critical habitat are present in the planning area being considered the Area Committee should use a planning process that ensures engagement of Service experts.⁴ This process shall ensure that the appropriate participants jointly gather and analyze the information needed to complete the Planning Template in Appendix C. This planning process constitutes informal consultation.⁵ The goals of this planning process are to identify the potential for oil spill response activities to adversely affect listed species and critical habitat and to identify for inclusion in the ACP information on sensitive areas, emergency response notification contacts, and any other information needed. Methods should be developed to minimize identified adverse effects and, where necessary, the plan should be modified accordingly. If specific sources of potential adverse effects are identified and removed, the Services will provide a concurrence letter and Section 7(a)(2) requirements will be deemed to have been met.⁶
- (4) If, after the process in Appendix C has been followed, it cannot be determined that adverse effects will not occur during a response action, the USCG or USEPA, as appropriate, will initiate formal consultation using the information gathered in

³ 40 CFR 300.170(a).

⁴ Process options include using an informal workgroup; formal workgroup, Environmental Risk Assessment process, or other process based on Area Committee needs.

⁵ This process does not negate any regional consultations that have already occurred, nor alter the strategies/procedures in the ACP until the ACP is officially modified in consultation with USFWS or NMFS.

⁶ Letter is required for the administrative record. See Appendix E.

Appendix C; this information will be used by the Services to complete formal consultation.⁷ This will be a programmatic consultation that generally addresses oil spill response activities at issue in the plan area. At times when specific information is available about certain oil spill response methods and listed species and critical habitat, it may be possible to pre-approve particular activities that may be implemented in the event there is insufficient time to initiate emergency consultation before the need to take action.⁸

- (5) All parties recognize that development and modification of the ACP is an ongoing process. Changes, including modifications to response actions or changes to the species list, should be addressed regularly through a dynamic planning process. The Services should contact the Area Committee or workgroup if they become aware of newly listed species that may be affected by planned response activities. The Area Committee should likewise notify the Services of changes to planned response activities. The Area Committee or workgroup should evaluate any changes and assess the need for additional consultation as needed.

B. OIL SPILL RESPONSE

During an oil spill event which may affect listed species and/or critical habitat, emergency consultations under the ESA are implemented (50 CFR 402.05) for oil spill response actions.⁹ Emergency consultation may be conducted informally through the procedures that follow (See Appendix A). Emergency consultation procedures allow the FOSC to incorporate listed species concerns into response actions during an emergency. "Response" is defined in this agreement as the actions taken by the FOSC in accordance with the NCP. The FOSC conducts response operations in accordance with the NCP and agreement established in the ACP.

- (1) As per the NCP and ACP, the FOSC will notify the RRT representatives of DOI and DOC through the established notification process regardless of whether listed species or critical habitat is present. Upon notification, the DOC and DOI representatives shall contact the NOAA SSC and RRC, respectively, and other appropriate Service contacts as provided in internal DOC or DOI plans, guidance, or other documents. If established in the ACP, the FOSC may also contact the Service regional or field offices directly (see Section V(A)(3) above). If listed species and/or critical habitat are present or could be present, the FOSC shall initiate emergency consultation by contacting the Services. The NOAA SSC and RRC shall coordinate appropriate listed species expertise. This may require timely on-scene expertise from the Services' local field offices. These Service representatives may, as appropriate, be asked by the FOSC to participate within the FOSC's Incident Command System and

⁷ Letter is required for the administrative record. See Appendix E.

⁸ Due to time constraints associated with spill response, this does not mean that immediate spill response actions cannot occur to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 300.317. However, planning should address specific procedures for initiating emergency consultation for activities that are pre-approved and for those that have not been pre-approved.

⁹ Based on pre-spill planning or discovered during the response.

provide information to the FOSC.¹⁰

- (2) The ACP, including any agreed upon references cited in the ACP, should form the basis for immediate information on response actions. As part of emergency consultation, the Services shall provide the FOSC with any timely recommendations to avoid and/or minimize impacts to listed species and critical habitat.¹¹ The NOAA SSC should also be involved in these communications as appropriate. If incidental take is anticipated, and if no means of reducing or avoiding this take are apparent, the FOSC should also be advised and the incidental take documented. If available, the FOSC should consider this information in conjunction with the national response priorities established in the NCP.¹² The FOSC makes the final determination of appropriate actions.
- (3) It is the responsibility of both the FOSC and the Services' listed species representatives to maintain a record of written and oral communications during the oil spill response. The checklist contained in Appendix B is information required to initiate a formal consultation in those instances where listed species and/or critical habitat have been adversely affected by response actions.¹³ If it is anticipated that listed species and/or critical habitat may be affected, the FOSC may request that the USFWS and/or NMFS representative to the Incident Command System oversee and be responsible for the gathering of the required information in Appendix B while the response is still ongoing.¹⁴ The FOSC may also choose to designate another individual to be responsible for collecting the information.¹⁵ Although in some instances the drafting of information for Appendix B may be completed after field removal operations have ceased, it is anticipated that collection of the information should be complete before the case is officially closed and that no further studies will be necessary.
- (4) It is the responsibility of the FOSC to notify the Services' representatives in the Incident Command System of changes in response operations due to weather, extended operations, or some other circumstance. It is the responsibility of the Services to notify the FOSC of seasonal variances (e.g., bird migration), or other natural occurrences affecting the resource. If there is no Service representative in the Incident Command System, the FOSC will ensure that the NOAA SSC and/or DOI representative to the RRT remains apprised of the situation. The Services will continue to offer recommendations, taking into account any changes, to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of listed species or adversely modifying critical

¹⁰ 40 CFR 300.175(b)(7) & (b)(9); 40 CFR 300.305(e).

¹¹ See Section 8.1 of the USFWS & NMFS Endangered Species Consultation Handbook (<http://endangered.fws.gov/consultations/s7hndbk/s7hndbk.htm>).

¹² 40 CFR 300.317 National Response Priorities.

¹³ See Section 8.2(B) of the USFWS & NMFS Endangered Species Consultation Handbook.

¹⁴ If requested by the FOSC, the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) may coordinate this data collection.

¹⁵ See Appendix D for example Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) Statement of Work language.

habitat, and to minimize the take of listed species associated with spill response activities.

C. POST RESPONSE

If listed species or critical habitat have been adversely affected by oil spill response activities, a formal consultation is required, as appropriate.¹⁶ Informal emergency consultation shall remain active until the case is closed. The FOSC will initiate consultation on the effect of oil spill response activities (not the spill itself) after the case is closed. Every effort shall be made to ensure that relevant information generated as part of the consultation process is made available for use in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process. (Note: NRDA activities are separate from this consultation.)

- (1) After the FOSC determines that removal operations are complete in accordance with 40 CFR 300.320(b), the impacts of the response activities on listed species and critical habitat will be jointly evaluated by the FOSC and the Services.
- (2) If listed species or critical habitat were adversely affected by oil spill response activities, the FOSC will follow the procedural requirements of 50 CFR 402.05(b) (see Appendix A). The document developed by following Appendix B, information required to initiate a formal consultation following an emergency, should be included with a cover letter to the Services requesting consultation and signed by the FOSC. The FOSC will work with the Services and the NOAA SSC, as appropriate, to ensure that Appendix B is complete.¹⁷ This document comprises the FOSC's formal request for consultation.
- (3) The Services normally issue a biological opinion within 135 days of receipt of the Section 7 consultation request (50 CFR 402.14). When a longer period is necessary, and all agencies agree, the consultation period may be extended. The final biological opinion will be prepared by the Services and provided to the FOSC, USFWS RRC, NOAA SSC, DOI and DOC RRT members, and the Area Committee Chair so that recommendations can be reviewed by the Area Committee, and where appropriate, implemented to minimize and/or avoid effects to listed species and critical habitat from future oil spill response actions.¹⁸ The result of the consultation should be considered by the FOSC for inclusion in a lessons learned system so changes can be made to the ACP, as necessary, for the benefit of future oil spill response actions. If such changes to the ACP modify the anticipated effects to listed species or critical habitat, the Services should appropriately document the anticipated changes in future effects and complete any appropriate administrative steps.

¹⁶ If only proposed species or proposed critical habitat have been adversely affected, a formal consultation is not required; however, ESA conference procedures should be followed as appropriate. See the USFWS & NMFS Endangered Species Consultation Handbook for conference information.

¹⁷ The NOAA SSC may also assist.

¹⁸ Recommendations may also be provided for addressing effects caused by spill response actions. This information should be provided to the NRDA process as appropriate.

VI. Points of Contact. The following are the points of contact for each Party:

USCG: Chief, Office of Response, Coast Guard Headquarters (G-MOR), (202) 267-0516.

USEPA: Oil Program Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, (703) 603-8823.

NOAA - NMFS: Section 7 Coordinator, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, (301) 713-1401.

USFWS: National Spill Response Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Environmental Quality, (703) 358-2148.

NOAA - NOS: Director, Office of Response and Restoration, (301) 713-2989 x101.

DOI: Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, (202) 208-6304.

VII. Funding and Resources. This agreement is not a fiscal or funds obligation document. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating any of the Parties to the expenditure of funds in excess of appropriations authorized by law or otherwise commit any of the Parties to actions for which it lacks statutory authority. It is understood that the level of resources to be expended under this agreement will be consistent with the level of resources available to the Parties to support such efforts. Any activities involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the Parties to this agreement will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and procedures. Such activities will be documented in separate agreements with specific projects between the Parties spelled out. The separate agreements will reference this general agreement.

VIII. Effective Date. The terms of this agreement are effective upon signature by all Parties.

IX. Modification. This agreement may be modified upon the mutual written consent of the Parties.

X. Termination. The terms of this agreement, as modified, with the consent of all Parties, will remain in effect until terminated. Any Party upon 60 days written notice to the other Parties may terminate their involvement in this agreement.

**Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement 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**

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

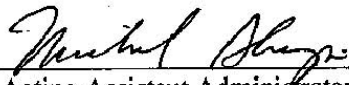
Section 1000
Introduction

Approved By:

Date:


Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety
and Environmental Protection
U.S. Coast Guard

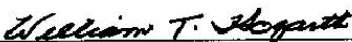
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Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

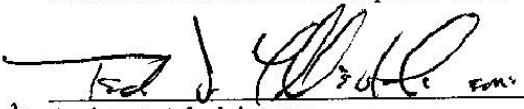
7/22/01


Acting Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

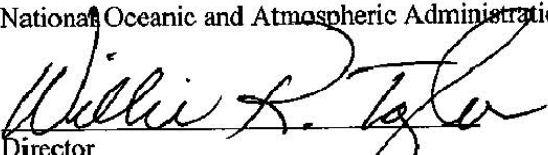
8 June 2001


Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

5/15/01

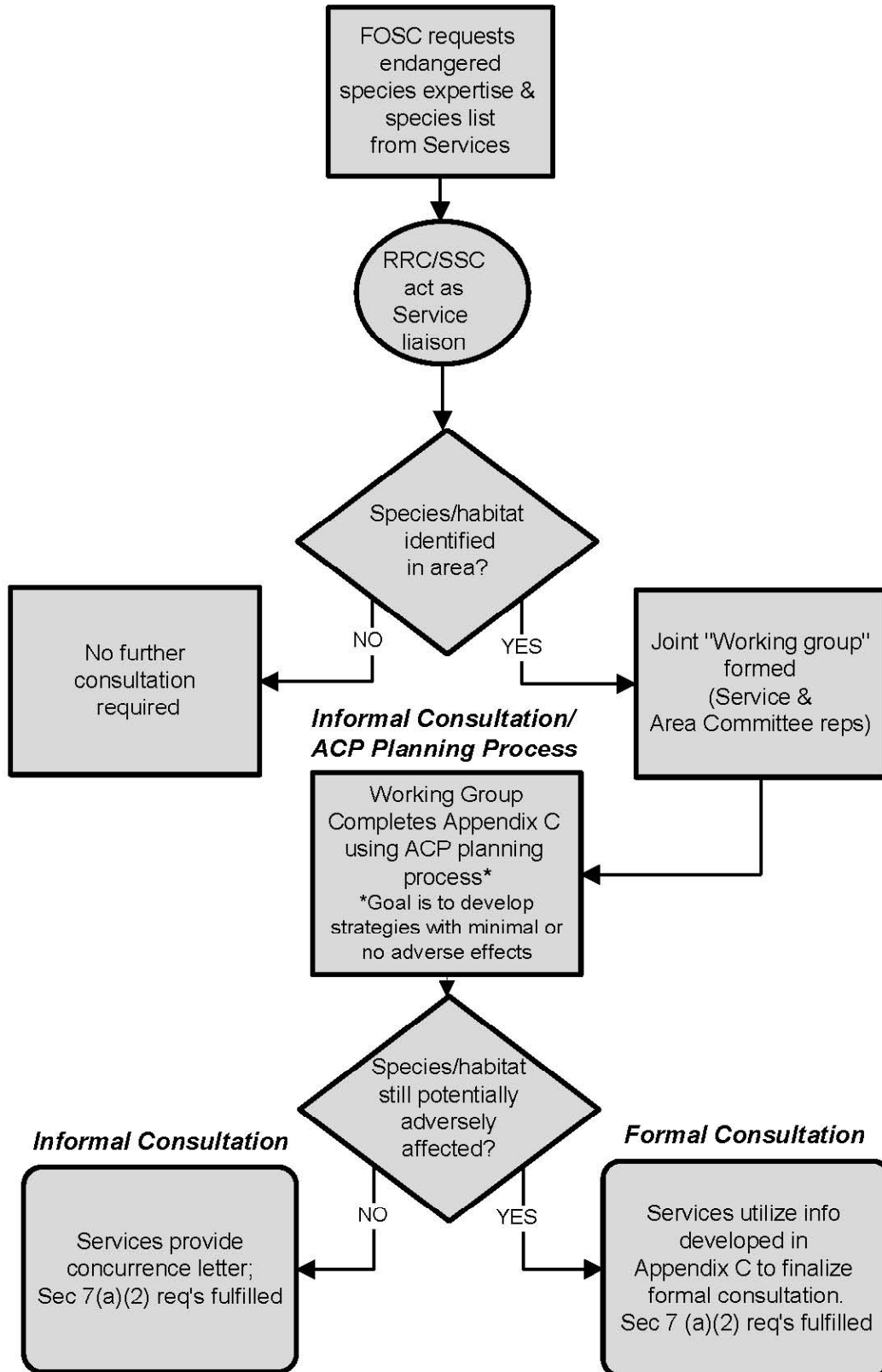

for Assistant Administrator
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

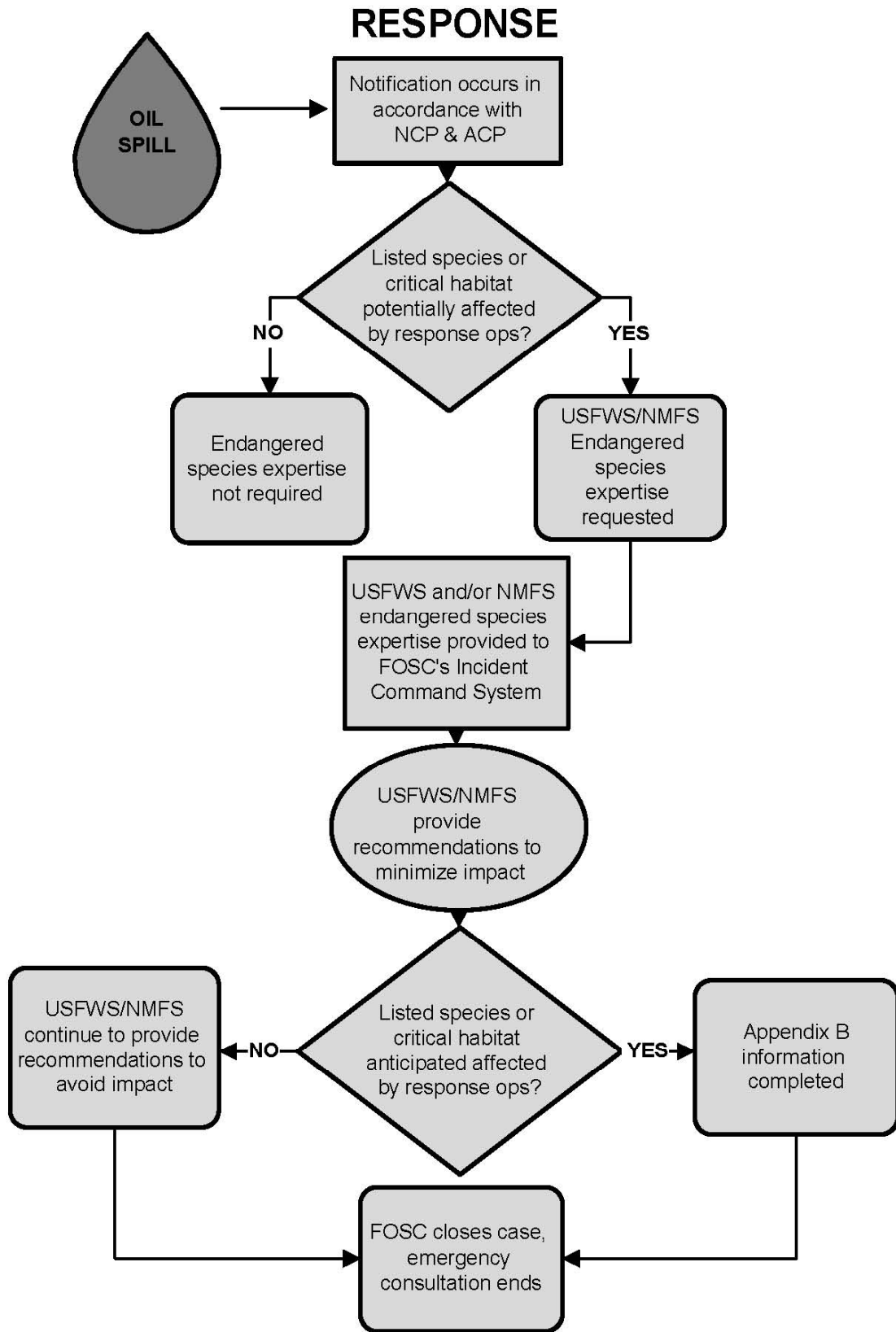
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Director
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Department of the Interior

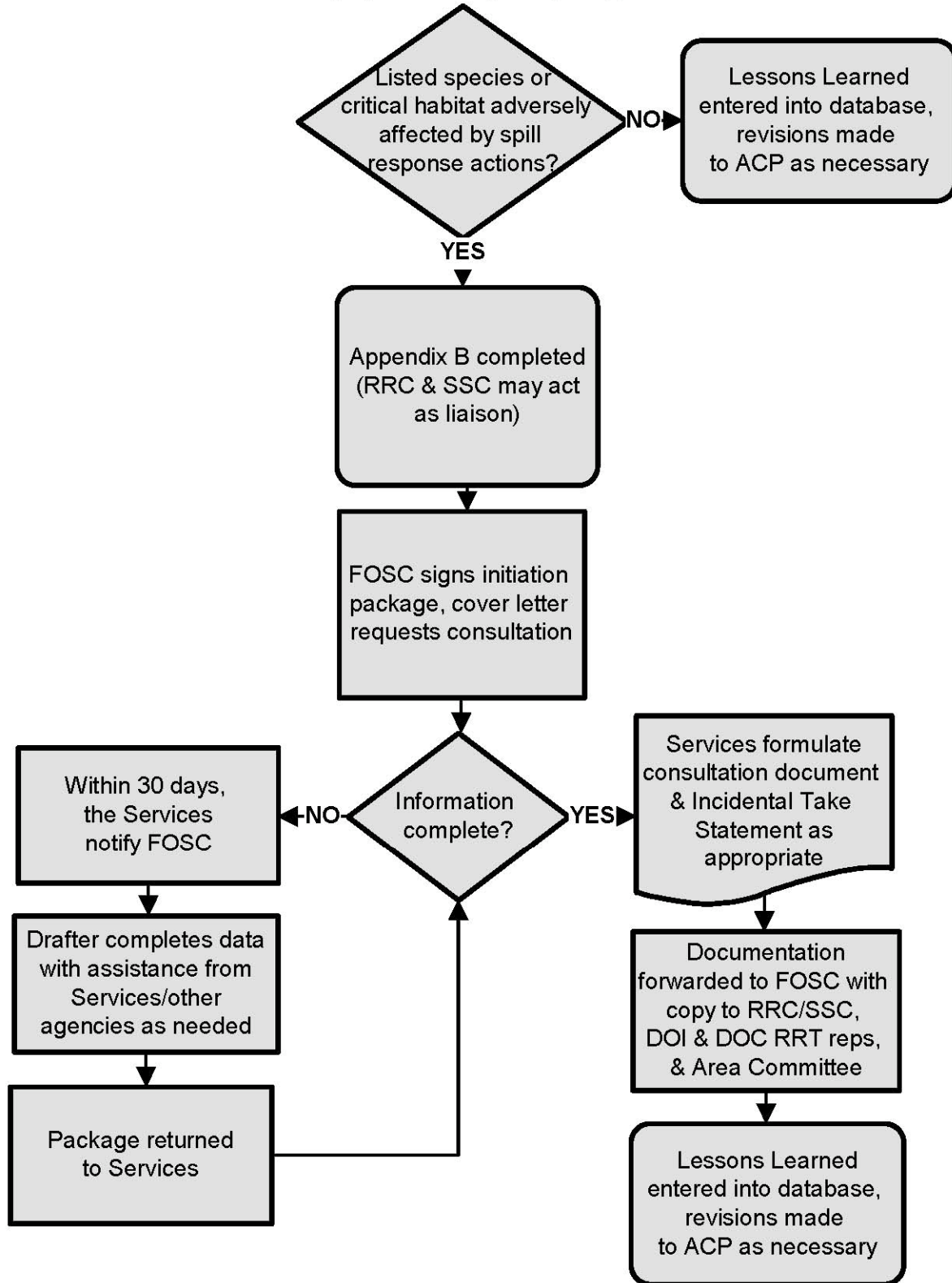
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PRE-SPILL PLANNING





POST RESPONSE



APPENDIX B

EMERGENCY CONSULTATION INFORMATION CHECKLIST IN ANTICIPATION OF FOLLOW-UP FORMAL CONSULTATION (50 CFR 402.05)

As soon as practicable after the emergency is under control, which occurs when the case is closed, the FOSC initiates consultation (either formal or informal, as appropriate) with the Services if listed species and/or critical habitat have been affected. The FOSC should ensure that the following checklist is completed before the case is closed. After the case is closed, this information along with a cover letter requesting consultation will be sent to the Services.

1. Provide a description of the emergency (the oil spill response).
2. Provide an evaluation of the emergency response actions and their impacts on listed species and their habitats, including documentation of how the Services' recommendations were implemented, and the results of implementation in minimizing take.
3. Provide a comparison of the emergency response actions as described in #2 above with the pre-planned countermeasures and information in the ACP.

APPENDIX C

PLANNING TEMPLATE

One of the goals of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) planning process is to develop strategies or actions that reduce the potential for planned oil spill response activities to adversely affect listed species and designated critical habitat. The planning process may also develop strategies that purposefully protect these resources. The following template is recommended for use by a working group of both Service and Area Committee representatives to develop a document that 1) is used to complete consultation pursuant to Section 7 (a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and 2) produces information to be included in the appropriate sections of the ACP. To streamline the consultation process, the various sections of this document could be drafted during the planning process and used to develop or modify the ACP.¹⁹ This development process will assist all parties in gaining a thorough understanding of the actions under review and provide opportunities for any Section 7 consultation related issues to be raised and addressed in the planning process, rather than during the oil spill response action.

This template is intended to guide the thought process of creating consultation documents and incorporates content requirements set forth in 50 CFR 402.12 as well as information pertinent to the National Contingency Plan requirements under the Fish and Wildlife Annex; not every item will be applicable to every situation.²⁰

Introduction

This section generally should be completed in one, or possibly two paragraphs.

- _ General overview of the response strategy including: (1) a brief description - one to two sentences; (2) background, history, etc. as appropriate; (3) purpose of the response strategy; (4) identification of the species and designated critical habitat that may be affected (for consultations that will address large numbers of species, it may be desirable to present this list in the form of a table either attached or presented in another section. Also, if species that may potentially occur in the area are not included in this document, explain why).

This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

Description of the Proposed Response Strategy

- _ Provide a description of the response strategy being considered. This is likely to be a

¹⁹ It is not required that this planning template be formally written or completed during informal consultation, especially if no modifications to the strategy are required. However, it can be very useful in documenting the [team's] thought process for the administrative record, serving as a guide, or providing additional documentation as needed.

²⁰ The guide on "Developing Consensus Ecological Risk Assessments" provides procedures which may be helpful in exploring and analyzing these issues. Copies can be obtained from USCG Headquarters (GMOR-2).

detailed description taken substantially from the ACP. It should include how the response action will be implemented, including equipment and methods. Examples include use of dispersants to avoid shoreline impacts, and deployment of booms to protect sensitive areas. Include all known aspects of the action, such as time frames, why the action is appropriate, indirect effects, etc. An example of an indirect effect may be hauling boom on, or driving vehicles through, a sensitive dune area to gain access to a spill site.

This should be developed by the action agency with the assistance of the Services.

- Provide a description of specific area that may be affected by the response strategy (i.e. Sample Bay, 100-mile section of outer coastline, etc.). Include some measure of the area potentially impacted (i.e., “This plan addresses oil spill response activities that may be conducted out two miles from the coast throughout the 100 mile coastline area encompassed by this ACP”). If different activities are being proposed in different areas, identify this. The team should discuss the appropriateness of presenting this information in terms of the activities that will be conducted within each area, or the areas where each activity will be conducted. For example, “Dispersants may be applied throughout the 10 mile coastline length of Area A and the 25 mile coastline length of Area B.” Maps may be useful.

This should be developed mainly by the action agency; however, modifications may be made with the assistance of the Services and subject to the approval process for chemical countermeasures in the NCP as appropriate.

- Identify how to quickly obtain species/habitat information during a spill (i.e. first refer to ACP and site summary sheet, call State FWS, check website, etc.).

This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

- Identify emergency response points of contact to be notified during a spill. Establish spill parameters for notification as necessary. These should be included in emergency notification numbers as well as on any site summary sheets, in geographic response plans, etc.

This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

Description of the Affected Environment

- Describe the listed species and designated critical habitat areas that may be affected by the action in terms of overall range and population status. Include the number and location of known subpopulations within and adjacent to the action area (i.e., identify the areas known to be used by the species and, if appropriate, identify the specific times periods of use, such as February - April). Discuss the action area in relation to the distribution of the entire population (e.g., edge of the range, center of population abundance, key reproductive area, etc.). Present views of Service recognized experts on the species, if appropriate.

This should be provided by the Services.

- Ensure that these sensitive areas are referenced in the ACP (i.e. via ESI maps, specially generated GIS maps, site summary sheets, or other digitized format, etc.).
This should be completed by the action agency.

- Provide biological data on listed species: historical use, presence, and potential use of habitat areas within the action area. Literature and other documents containing such information may be incorporated by reference. Provide species observation information, and recent results of species surveys, including, if appropriate, a description of methods, time of year surveys were performed, level of effort, and confidence intervals. Again, literature and other documents containing such information may be incorporated by reference. Maps may be useful to depict this information.
The Services should assist in developing this information. In many instances the Services will be able to supply this information from their records.

- Identify other designated sensitive areas, both adjacent to and within the proposed action area. These include National Wildlife Refuges, National Marine Sanctuaries, etc.
This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

Analysis of the Effects of the Action

- Describe all effects of the response strategy relative to the listed species of concern and its habitat, including designated critical habitat. This should include direct, indirect, beneficial, and cumulative effects as well as effects from interrelated and interdependent actions, if any.
This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

- Describe any measures that may avoid or lessen adverse effects as well as any measures that will enhance the species' present condition. If appropriate, delineate the locations of such measures. A discussion of environmental "tradeoffs" (including no action) may be appropriate. For example, "Dispersants may be toxic to the listed aquatic species when used in concentrations above 70%; however, oil coming ashore and smothering the listed species in tidal marshes is of greater concern due to the extremely poor conservation status of this species." Reference any already completed relevant reports, studies, biological assessments, etc.
This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

Modification to Strategy (as needed)

If necessary, after joint analysis of the information, the action or strategy may be modified.

- _ Describe the new strategy or action. For example, “Dispersants will not be used in concentrations above X% or in areas less than three feet deep. They may be used in Area A and Area B. A Service representative from Regional field office B will be contacted during an oil spill response during the months of February - April in Area B.”

This should be developed jointly by the action agency and the Services.

Documentation

This template is a guide to help you through the planning process, however, when sections are written out as the process is completed, the final document serves the same purpose as a biological assessment. It may be used to complete consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA.

- The document should be maintained on file by the Services and may be referred to during an oil spill response.
- The Area Committee will ensure that this document becomes part of the ACP as appropriate such as:
 - Included as an appendix to the Dispersant or In Situ Burn Operations Plan;
 - Included as a reference document in the appropriate section of the ACP;
 - Include relevant information in sections of the ACP such as Notifications, Site Summary Sheets, Geographic Response Plans, GIS maps, etc.
- The document should include points of contact from both the action agency and the Services.

APPENDIX D

**SAMPLE POLLUTION REMOVAL FUND AUTHORIZATION (PRFA)
LANGUAGE***

This Statement of Work (SOW) language is intended as sample language only. The language can be tailored to ensure that the FOSC is provided with the resources needed to meet the desired activities or functions required. Accordingly, more precise or succinct language may be used.

PRFA SOW additional/optional work elements to meet the FOSC's ESA mandated activities associated with removal actions:

.....

To arrange for, and as appropriate coordinate with, the resources needed to meet the conference and consultation requirements of the ESA.

Specific activities anticipated under this requirement include:

- (a) Providing the expertise needed to make sensitive removal decisions which could potentially impact on listed species or critical habitats associated with this incident;
- (b) Gathering and documenting the information needed to provide input into the aforementioned decisions and to document the resulting impact of removal actions;
and
- (c) As required, preparing the consultations required of the FOSC for the Service(s).

Funding under this agreement is provided for:

- (a) Salaries, travel and per diem;
- (b) Appropriate charges for use of equipment or facilities;
- (c) Any actual expenses for goods and/or services reasonably obtained in order to provide the agreed upon support to the FOSC removal activities (including contracts.)

* Developed by the National Pollution Funds Center

APPENDIX E

**SAMPLE LETTERS FOR REQUESTING CONCURRENCE
OR FORMAL CONSULTATION**

These sample letters have been developed to assist the Parties to this agreement in documenting the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. This is suggested wording only and may be used to complete the administrative record as needed. The request for concurrence can be used after the planning process for a particular area or countermeasure when it has been determined that no adverse effects will occur. The Services will provide a concurrence letter, as appropriate, for documentation. Alternatively, the request for formal consultation can be used after planning results indicate that adverse effects may still occur. If this is the case, the Services will evaluate the information developed jointly by the workgroup and issue a biological opinion.

Request for Concurrence Letter:

Mr./Ms. xxx U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service
Division of Endangered Species

Dear Mr./Ms. xxx:

In accordance with the requirements of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, I am seeking your concurrence that the [Coast Guard's/EPA's] implementation of the [name of plan] is not likely to adversely affect the [identify the listed species and designated critical habitat that may be affected. Note, in cases where many listed species or critical habitat designations may be involved, it may be appropriate to refer to an attached list]. This [name of plan] has been developed with the assistance of [name of Service staff] of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service and in accordance with the procedures identified at 40 CFR Part 300, the National Contingency Plan. To assist in completing informal consultation, please find attached the Biological Evaluation that has been produced through the planning process described in the Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement 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 using the Planning Template contained in Appendix C of that Agreement.

Thank you for your efforts in this matter. If you require additional information, please contact [provide a contact with a telephone number].

Sincerely,

Request for formal consultation:

Mr./Ms. xxx: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service
Division of Endangered Species

Dear Mr./Ms. xxx:

In accordance with the requirements of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, I am requesting the initiation of Formal Consultation on the effects of the [Coast Guard's/EPA's] implementation of the [name of plan]. Through informal consultation with your staff [or identify the appropriate Service office(s)], we have determined that implementation of spill response activities in accordance with the subject [name of plan] is likely to result in adverse effects to [identify the listed species and designated critical habitat that may be affected. Note, in cases where many listed species or critical habitat designations may be involved, it may be appropriate to refer to an attached list]. This [name of plan] has been developed with the assistance of [name of Service staff] of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service and in accordance with the procedures identified at 40 CFR Part 300, the National Contingency Plan. While these actions may result in short-term adverse effects, it is our belief that the species [and designated critical habitat areas] will ultimately benefit from them. To assist in completing Formal Consultation, please find attached the Biological Evaluation that has been produced through the planning process described in the Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement 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 using the Planning Template contained in Appendix C of that Agreement.

Thank you for your efforts in this matter. If you require additional information, please contact [provide a contact with a telephone number].

Sincerely,

Section 2000 - Command

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Section 2000
Command

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Section 2010 - Structure and Organization

The Command Section has overall responsibility for the management of incident activity and sets all incident objectives and priorities. The Unified Command is the management method used for multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency events.

Useful References:

USCG Incident Management Handbook
("The IMH")
COMDTPUB P3120.17A - August 2006

Structure

The Command Section consists of the unified command and three staff functions.

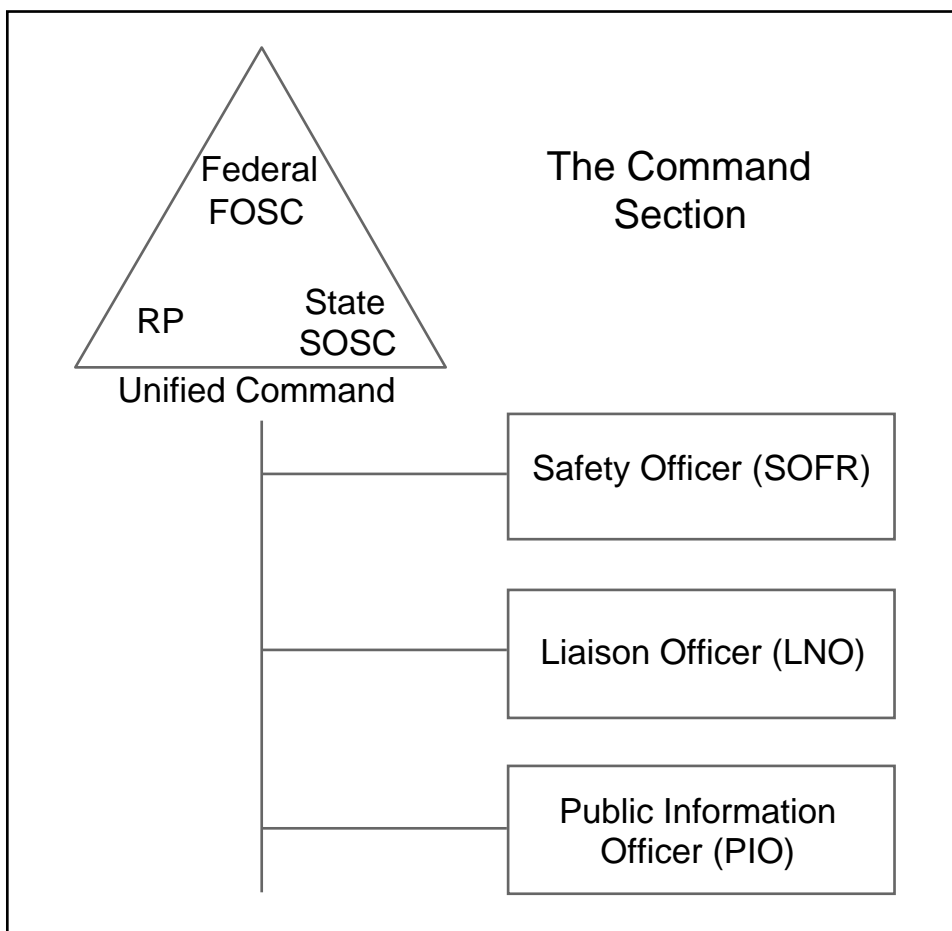


Figure 2010-1 - The Command Section

Organization

◆ Incident Commanders (the Unified Command)

-- Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

This is the person representing federal issues.

-- State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)

This is the person representing state issues.

-- Responsible Party (RP)

This is the person representing the source of the discharge.

◆ Safety Officer (SOFR)

The Safety Officer function is to assess hazardous and unsafe situation and develop measures for assuring personnel safety.

◆ Liaison Officer (LNO)

The Liaison Officer is the point-of-contact for agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments of those involved in the Unified Command.

-- Agency Representatives

An agency or jurisdiction will often send tactical resources to assist at an incident, an "assisting agency". These agencies may also send an Agency Representative to work with the incident management team to coordinate between agencies or jurisdictional considerations. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer. Other agencies such as the Red Cross may also be involved in the incident, and are called cooperating agencies. Their Agency Representative would also report to the Liaison Officer.

-- Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Representative

This is the person who represents the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team. The NRDA team and its objectives work concurrently with the response operations.

◆ Public Information Officer (PIO)

The Information Officer is the central point for dissemination of information to the news media and other agencies and organizations.

Section 2200 - Health and Safety

This Section provides guidance in the preparation of a proper Site Safety and Health Plan, and the protecting of personnel from serious risks to their physical safety and health while responding to a marine discharge.

Responder Training

Responders may be called upon to fulfill a variety of roles under changing conditions during a response. Some of these roles will involve working on vessels at or nearby the source or the spill, while others will be concerned primarily with longer-term shoreline cleanup operations. Additional personnel could be involved in "defensive-type" preparatory activities on the shoreline following a marine oil spill but prior to the actual deposition of oil on that section of the coast.

Many of these roles have different training needs. Appropriate response strategies are also required under changing conditions to safeguard the health and safety of personnel while responding quickly and effectively to limit the impact of the spill on the environment.

The cleanup of a spill or discharge should always be undertaken by personnel trained as Hazardous Materials Technicians in accordance with 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120. This operational phase of the response is often characterized by changing conditions at and near the spill site. Accordingly, these oil spill responders are trained to recognize and monitor hazard conditions and implement standard operating procedures and response strategies to protect themselves while effectively responding to the emergency. A short-form Site Safety and Health Plan (typically a pre-formatted document only a few pages in length) is appropriate should the response extend beyond a single shift.

The operational phase of a response frequently requires substantial numbers of personnel but is characterized by limited, stable and readily identifiable hazard conditions. In such conditions, where the site has been fully characterized and a detailed Site Safety and Health Plan prepared by a qualified person approved by the On-Scene Coordinator, it is not usually necessary that all personnel involved have prior training to the Hazardous Materials Technician level. Instead, this category of responder must receive specific safety and health training for the hazards and control measures identified in the Site Safety and Health Plan, together with the job skills and procedures appropriate to their role in the cleanup operations.

This Section recognizes that the safety and health training needs for some of those categories of personnel extend beyond that which might be narrowly defined as "hazardous materials handling." It also recognizes that some aspects of 29 CFR 1910.120 "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" (and its counterpart in the State of Hawaii, HAR Chap. 12-99) are imprecise in relation to marine oil spills, and thus open to interpretation from time to time in specific situations.

All training records should reflect that OSHA/State of Hawaii Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Division (HIOSH) requirements have been satisfied. Contractors are responsible for certifying the training of their employees.

Volunteer Training

This Section also recognizes that public-interest volunteers and special interest groups will frequently seek to contribute to, and be actively involved in, mitigating the adverse effects on the environment. While in a strict legal sense the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.120 may not in general apply to such volunteers, there is a responsibility for the Safety and Health Training Plan to address such personnel as well.

Accordingly, this Section is guided by the fundamental objective of the Occupational Safety Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) and subordinate regulations - to protect "workers" from unreasonable risks to their physical safety and health in the performance of their duties. This plan provides a practical and thus achievable means of providing such training for each of the multiple categories of personnel identified, recognizing the unique circumstances which can exist immediately following a significant discharge of oil or hazardous materials.

OSHA has recognized the need to remove oil from the environment and has empowered the OSHA Regional Response Team (RRT) representative to reduce the training requirement for certain post emergency response workers to four hours, as referenced in the De Minimis criterion of OSHA instruction CPL 2-2.51. Such reduced training requirements apply to all Coast Guard personnel and private workers, particularly in shoreline cleanup operations.

The Area Committee has determined that pre-spill training of prospective volunteers with the four-hour course will greatly benefit any oil spill response effort. This includes shoreline cleanup operations. The reduced training applies to all Coast Guard personnel and private workers. This information is referenced in the De Minimis Criteria of OSHA instruction CPL 2-2.51. The level of training depends on the risk of exposure. It is important to fully characterize the spill site and determine the health and safety risks before determining the required level of training. This is to be conducted by a qualified person as approved by the On-Scene Coordinator.

See Section 2420 Volunteer Program

Site Control

For safety on site, it is important to identify the tasks the worker is assigned and what level of HAZWOPER training they have. If the incident commander deems it necessary, he may require clothing, including hats, vests, etc. that are color-coded to designate level of HAZWOPER training. It is important to remember that this does not necessarily designate who is in charge, but indicates level of training only.

A color-coded system for the Plan is as follows:

- ◆ white - No HAZWOPER training
- ◆ yellow - 4 to 23 hours of training
- ◆ green - 24 or more hours of training

Documentation of training for all workers requiring any level of HAZWOPER training must be available on site. That documentation, regardless of whom it is issued by, should have the following information:

- ◆ Level of HAZWOPER training & expiration date.
- ◆ Picture of individual.
- ◆ Location of individual's training record.

Note: More than one document may be used to satisfy these requirements, e.g., a photo driver's license plus a HAZWOPER training card. This Section strongly recommends the use of personal training cards with pictures whenever possible.

Site Safety

The role of the safety officer is to assess the site, determine the safety and health hazards present, and determine if OSHA regulations apply. If an OSHA field compliance officer is on scene, they should be consulted to determine the applicability of OSHA regulations.

The individual making the site characterization should communicate the hazards associated with the spill, and provide recommendations for the protection of workers' health and safety through a Site Safety and Health Plan.

The responsibility for the health and safety of personnel supporting a pollution response mission rests with the On-Scene Coordinator.

Training Requirements

This section specifies the level of training required for response workers (grouped by category) potentially involved in response activities, Section 2210 contains recommended curriculum outlines.

Direct Beach Cleaning Operations

Permanent employees of oil spill response contractor.....	24 hrs
Permanent employees of operating (oil) companies' HAZMAT teams including the PRP (Potential Responsible Party)	24 hrs
Supervisory and managerial staff of oil spill response contractors.....	40 + 8 hrs
Supervisory and managerial staff of operating oil companies including the PRP	40 + 8 hrs *
Team members from oil spill response cooperatives.....	40 + 8 hrs *
.....	24 hrs #
Operators of contracted heavy equipment (tractors, graders, etc.)	4 hrs @
Casual day labor force	4 hrs
Any of the above required to distribute biological agents	24 hrs
On-scene Incident Commander.....	24 hrs
Federal Response Personnel (EPA, FWS, NOAA, USCG).....	40 hrs

Offshore Cleaning Operations

Employees involved in direct cleaning operations	24 hrs
Vessel crewmembers not involved with direct cleanup.....	4 hrs @
Any of the above required to perform dispersant spraying.....	24 hrs

Beach-Cleaning Support Services

Perimeter Security personnel (police or contractors).....	Nil
Heavy transport drivers (i.e., removal of contaminated sand, etc.).....	Nil
Paramedics at site EMT post. (Municipal, commercial operators or first-aid volunteers).....	Nil
Site refreshment services (food and drink) (Could be commercial operators or nonprofit agencies)	Nil

Workers at staging areas handling heavy loads with forklifts
and cranes. (Loading and unloading of vessels and over the
road trucks) 4 hrs

Shoreline Assessment Cleanup

SCAT Course 1 day

Field Experience 1-2 days

Specialist Services

Industrial hygienists for site characterization and monitoring.....24 hrs

Public Interest Volunteers

Wildlife rescue and recovery (Both on the beach and in the
water - wading and in small boats.) 4 hrs

Wildlife cleaning at staging areas outside the "hot zone"4 hrs

Beach cleanup
(especially the cleaning of oil-affected stones, etc.)..... 4 hrs

Visitors to the "Hot Zone"

Other USCG staff..... **

PRP senior management
(not involved in supervising on site operations)..... Awareness

Politicians..... Awareness

Specialist professional staff from public agencies
(e.g., government monitoring of activities, Publics Affairs, Media).... 24 hrs

Specialist professional staff from independent consultants.....24 hrs

Representatives of special interest groups Awareness

Notes:

- * If engaged in supervising the cleanup operation on site.
- # If performing cleanup operation (direct from supervising those operations).
- @ Refer to 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(4), Safety and Health criteria.
- ** USCG personnel should have received awareness level of training.

Personal Protective Equipment and Heat Stress

Besides training and development of a Site Safety and Health Plan, appropriate selection and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is essential for worker safety. An appropriate reference must be used to determine the appropriate PPE required for each response. For oil spill situations requiring worker respiratory protection, full compliance with 29 CFR 1910 is required.

The Site Safety and Health Supervisor shall generally be guided by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Guidelines in determining work/rest periods, heat stress reduction strategies, and fluid intake. It is recognized by the Committee that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) suitable to protect a worker from being exposed to either oil or chemicals, by design, will restrict the body's natural ability to control its core temperature. Wearing full PPE in a hot and humid work environment will cause heat stress. To effectively deal with heat stress issues requires a comprehensive approach that includes full understanding and implementation of all heat stress reduction strategies. These measures include but are not limited to the following.

- ◆ Proper application of a program to supply water to site workers in a controlled manner that prevents ingestion of oil or chemicals but, supplies adequate quantities to satisfy OSHA standards.
- ◆ Measures to insure that workers are in good health and can withstand the normal levels of heat stress that may be required of certain tasks.
- ◆ Work/Rest periods that consider temperature, humidity, acclimatization, wind, and required PPE must be made.
- ◆ Proper selection of PPE to minimize heat stress while still protecting the site worker from oil exposure as needed.

These Heat Stress reduction measures should be fully outlined in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

Additional specific heat stress reduction strategies may be mandated by the Site Safety and Health Supervisor and should be included in the Site Safety and Health Plan.

References

The following references are useful for the development of site safety and health plans:]

- ◆ OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- ◆ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety
- ◆ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (1985)(USCG)
- ◆ Memorandum of understanding (NIOSH), (OSHA), (EPA), Guidance for Worker Protection During Hazardous Waste Site Investigations and Cleanup and Hazardous Substances
- ◆ EPA, Field Standard Operating Procedure, Decontamination of Response Personnel, Publication No. 7, (1984); Preparation of A Site Safety Plan, Publication No. 9 (1984); Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, (1988); Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, (1987)
- ◆ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Personal Protective Equipment for Hazardous Material Incidents: A Selection Guide, (1984); Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, PUB No. 90-117 (1990)
- ◆ American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices
- ◆ U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook
- ◆ Chemical Manufactures Association (DOT), Site Emergency Response Training (1986)
- ◆ National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 471- Recommended Practice For Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents
- ◆ National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 472, Standard for Professional Competence of Response to Hazardous Material Incidents
- ◆ Training Reference For Oil Spill Response (Joint document approved by DOT, EPA and Department of the Interior; published by (USCG), (1994)

Note: Information on the above topics can be obtained through the Coast Guard's appointed site safety and health officer.

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Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Section 2000
Command

Site Safety and Health Plan

Incident Name: _____ Location: _____ Group/Division: _____	Operational Period From: Date: _____ Time: _____ To: Date: _____ Time: _____
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This is a New Plan Revised Plan

On-Scene Commander

<i>Name</i>	<i>company/organization</i>	<i>phone/radio</i>	<i>operational area</i>
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Site Safety Officer

<i>Name</i>	<i>company/organization</i>	<i>phone/radio</i>	<i>operational area</i>
-------------	-----------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Site Operating Companies

<i>Company name</i>	<i>Field supervisor</i>	<i>phone/radio</i>	<i>operational area</i>
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Description of Site

Locations of Site

Description of Surrounding Area

Description of Surrounding Population

Health and PPE Requirement (*matrix on reverse side*)

<input type="checkbox"/> Outer Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Characterization	<input type="checkbox"/> Prework Medical	<input type="checkbox"/> Zone Control
<input type="checkbox"/> Inner Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Sun Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying Resp.	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 Hr. HAZWOPER	<input type="checkbox"/> Security
<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots	<input type="checkbox"/> Sun tan Lotion	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplied Air Resp.	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 Hr. HAZWOPER	<input type="checkbox"/> C/S Ent. Permit
<input type="checkbox"/> 2/3 Body Cover	<input type="checkbox"/> Taped Leg Joints	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Station	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Decon
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Body Cover	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat Stress Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Shade Station	<input type="checkbox"/> USCG Life Vest

Personal Protective Equipment and Heat Stress

Besides training and development of a Site Safety and Health Plan, appropriate selection and wear of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is essential for worker safety. The following matrix is provided to assist the Site Safety Supervisor in using his or her hazard analysis to determine appropriate PPE and work procedures. No attempt is made to address respiratory protection; normally oil spills do not require use of a respirator.

	SHORELINE					VESSEL							
	SUN EXPOSURE	HEAT STRESS REDUX	NON SPLASHING OIL	SPLASHING OIL	LOW ENERGY SURF ZONE	HIGH ENERGY SURF ZONE	CRANE / RIGGING WORK	SUN EXPOSURE	HEAT STRESS REDUX	NON SPLASHING OIL	SPLASHING OIL	WORKING ON VESSEL	CRANE / RIGGING WORK
HIGH GAUNTLETT GLOVES			R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
INNER GLOVES			S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S
SUN HAT	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
SUN SCREEN	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
SUN GLASSES	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S
RUBBER BOOTS			R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
VINYL/PVC COVERALL BOTTOMS			R	R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
VINYL/PVC JACKET				R							R		
STEEL TOE SHOES							S						S
GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD				R							R		
WORK VEST TYPE PFD					S	R				R	R	R	R
HARD HAT							R						R
HEAT STRESS PLAN IN THE CAN The automatic Heat Stress Reduction Program to be implemented when people wear PPE													
2/3'S PPE COVERAGE *		R	S							R	S		
COLD WATER ALWAYS AVAILABLE		R								R			
SHADE STATIONS		R	S							R	S		
SUN PROTECTION		R								R			
BATHROOM FACILITIES		S								S			

* 2/3'S PPE Coverage would be as shown in the shaded column.

Personal Protective Equipment and Heat Stress Reduction

Site Safety Supervisors need to review the Site Safety and Health Plan with concern for heat stress reduction considerations. The Hawaii Area Planning Committee, Worker Health and Safety Subcommittee, has recommended that, in the absence of splashing oil, a 2/3 PPE configuration should be worn. In addition, the moment personnel are required to wear PPE as recommended under the matrix, an automatic Heat Reduction Program shall be implemented. This program is called the **Heat Stress Plan in the Can**. It is described in the bottom section of the matrix and essentially includes 2/3 PPE, cold water always available, shade stations, sun protection and bathroom facilities as soon as possible. It is the intention of the committee that these minimum basic heat stress reduction measures be automatically implemented whenever personnel begin to wear protective covering. Personal water bottles have been approved for use within the hot zone given they need not be opened by an individual with oily hands.

Potential Heat Stress Factors

The provided matrix assumes a normal Ahawaii work force under normal circumstances. Site Safety Supervisors should consider additional heat stress reduction control measures if extraordinary Heat Stress Factors exist. The Worker Health and Safety Subcommittee has identified a number of factors that should be considered when reviewing a given heat stress reduction program. These include but are not limited to the following.

- Unknown contracted work force.
- Unacclimated work force.
- Unusually hot weather.
- Character of the work load.
- Longer distances from support.
- Duration of the work shift.

Heat Stress Factors such as these may require the use of additional Heat Stress Control Tools to ensure the heat stress reduction program adequately protects the work force during extraordinary circumstances.

Potential Additional Heat Stress Control Tools

If additional Heat Stress Factors indicate that the heat stress reduction program needs to be enhanced, listed below are some additional Heat Stress Control Tools that may be beneficial. They are not listed by priority, rather, any or all of them may be beneficial under varying circumstances.

- Personal water bottles.
- Work break periods.
- First aid/EMT water intake and heat stress monitoring.
- Wet and Dry Bulb humidity and temperature monitoring.
- Cool water pump sprayer teams for cooling hats
- Risk specific "Heat Stress" safety meetings.
- Cooling vests, hats or kerchiefs.
- Cool zone fans.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Operational Objectives
Site Control
Site Control Description
Site Control Map (Reference Sketch)
Site Security
Requirements
Site Characterization and Monitoring
Exposure Potential:
Required Characterization Testing:
Exposure Limits: Reading for LEL (Lower Explosive Limit) must be less than 10% Reading for H2S must be less than 10 PPM Reading for Benzene (TBX) must be less than 1 PPM
Required Monitoring:

Field Site Characterization Checklist

Date:	Time:
-------	-------

Location:

Type of Petroleum Involved:

Personal Protection Equipment

<input type="checkbox"/> Outer Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Characterization	<input type="checkbox"/> Prework Medical	<input type="checkbox"/> Zone Control
<input type="checkbox"/> Inner Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Sun Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying Resp.	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 Hr. HAZWOPER	<input type="checkbox"/> Security
<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots	<input type="checkbox"/> Sun tan Lotion	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplied Air Resp.	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 Hr. HAZWOPER	<input type="checkbox"/> C/S Ent. Permit
<input type="checkbox"/> 2/3 Body Cover	<input type="checkbox"/> Taped Leg Joints	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Station	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Decon
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Body Cover	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat Stress Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Shade Station	<input type="checkbox"/> USCG Life Vest

Monitoring Equipment

Lower Exposure Limit (LEL)

LEL =

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)

H₂S =

Benzene (TBX)

PPM =

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Near Site Emergency Response resources
<i>When a person is injured, the Site Safety Officer or other qualified personnel must ...</i>
Standard Procedures for Reporting Emergencies
<i>When calling for assistance in an emergency, provide the following information ...</i>
Ambulance
Fire Department
Oil Spill Response
Hospital / Emergency Medical
Hazard Reduction Procedures

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Section 2000
Command

Thermal Stress Reduction Program	
Operational Requirements:	
Contacts List	
<i>Important numbers:</i>	
Notification and Distribution	
<i>Who should receive a copy of this plan:</i>	
Plan Approvals	
Plan Prepared by	<i>Date</i>
Responsible Party's Representative	<i>Date</i>
U.S. coast guard's Representative	<i>Date</i>
State of Hawaii's Representative	<i>Date</i>

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Section 2210 - Training Outlines

The following training outlines establish minimum requirements for the training of response personnel.

HAZWOPER Basic Cleanup (4 hours)

Audience: All personnel involved in cleanup after the immediate response to an oil spill.

Length: 4 hours

Prerequisites: None

Course Objectives: On completion of this course, students will be able to recognize potential hazards of, and safe procedures for, petroleum spill cleanup. Specifically, the student will be able to:

- ◆ Summarize the organization, authorities, and responsibilities for a site cleanup.
- ◆ Describe what the potential hazards of petroleum products and other hazards on-site may be.
- ◆ Explain when decontamination procedures are necessary and how to perform self-decontamination.
- ◆ Describe safe work practices to avoid unnecessary exposures.
- ◆ Identify ways to protect against improper lifting, heat stress, hypothermia, and slips, trips, and falls.

Course Content: The course includes the following subject areas:

- ◆ Spill cleanup and site safety and health plan
- ◆ Personal protective equipment
- ◆ Review of petroleum products and their hazards
- ◆ Respiratory protection awareness, heat stress, hypothermia, and sunburn dangers
- ◆ Site safety
- ◆ Decontamination and other hygiene practices
- ◆ Specific site hazards; i.e., surf, coral, jelly fish, etc.
- ◆ Oil spill incidents

HAZWOPER Emergency Response Training (24 hours)

Audience: Personnel who may be required to perform on-site duties during the response mode of operation.

Length: 24 Hours

Prerequisites: None.

Course Description: This course provides the knowledge and skills on HAZWOPER issues required of Emergency Responders by 29 CFR 1910.120 to work safely in the oil spill environment.

Course Objectives: On completion of this course, students will be able to describe the hazards of responding to oil spills, effectively avoid such hazards while responding to an oil spill, and supervise in other safe post-emergency response cleanup operations. Specifically, students will be able to:

- Describe the properties of petroleum products and materials.
- ◆ Summarize applicable OSHA regulations
- ◆ Define a respiratory protection program.
- ◆ Describe the hazards of protective materials.
- ◆ Describe environmental effects on airborne exposure to hazardous materials.
- ◆ Define toxicological terms and exposure routes.
- ◆ Explain what respiratory protective measures are appropriate for different situations.
- ◆ Identify symptoms of heat stress, hypothermia, and sunburn and how to prevent them.
- ◆ Describe contamination and decontamination techniques and procedures.
- ◆ Define spill response strategy and hazard assessment and abatement techniques.
- ◆ Describe characteristics of air monitoring devices, and how to select, use, and calibrate air monitoring equipment.
- ◆ Summarize key aspects of an air monitoring program.
- ◆ Describe removal equipment safety techniques.
- ◆ Describe the components of a medical surveillance program.

- ◆ Explain when a site specific plan is needed, and what it contains.
- ◆ Describe site safety officer responsibilities.

Course Content: The course includes the following subject areas:

- ◆ Regulatory review
- ◆ Personal protective equipment
- ◆ Review of petroleum products
- ◆ Basic hazardous substance spill response
- ◆ Respiratory protection
- ◆ Heat stress, hypothermia, and sunburn dangers
- ◆ Specific site safety; i.e., surf, coral, jelly fish
- ◆ Decontamination
- ◆ Air monitoring equipment
- ◆ Oil spill incidents
- ◆ Practical oil spill safety and health concerns.

HAZWOPER Training (40 hours)

Audience: Full time employees of contractors and those giving the 4-hour HAZWOPER training.

Length: 40 hours.

Prerequisites: None.

Course Description: This course provides the knowledge and skills on HAZWOPER issues required to qualify personnel responsible to conduct training of emergency responders, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120, to work safely in the oil spill environment.

Course Objectives: On completion of this course, students will be able to describe the hazards of responding to oil spills, effectively avoid such hazards while responding to an oil spill, and train others in safe emergency and post-emergency response cleanup operations. Specifically, students will be able to:

- ◆ Describe the properties of petroleum products and materials.
- ◆ Summarize applicable OSHA regulations.
- ◆ State regulatory requirements for air monitoring.
- ◆ Define a respiratory protection program.
- ◆ List command protective materials and devices for materials found in the oil spill environment.
- ◆ Describe environmental effects on airborne exposure to hazardous materials.
- ◆ Define toxicological terms and exposure routes.
- ◆ State classes of respiratory protection devices, describe how to select a respirator, and demonstrate how to inspect, don, and maintain respiratory equipment.
- ◆ Describe the EPA levels of protection in terms of the conditions requiring each.
- ◆ Describe contamination and decontamination techniques and procedures.
- ◆ Define spill response strategy and hazard assessment and abatement techniques.
- ◆ Identify symptoms of heat stress, hypothermia, and sunburn and how to prevent them.
- ◆ Describe characteristics of air monitoring devices, and how to select, use, and calibrate air monitoring equipment.

- ◆ Summarize key aspects of an air monitoring program.
- ◆ Describe permit-work activity concepts.
- ◆ Describe removal equipment safety techniques.
- ◆ Describe the components of a medical surveillance program.
- ◆ Explain when a site specific plan is needed, what it contains, and prepare a site safety plan briefing.
- ◆ Describe site safety officer responsibilities.
- ◆ Complete site safety records and reports.
- ◆ Regulatory review.
- ◆ Personal protective equipment.
- ◆ Petroleum products chemistry and toxic potential.
- ◆ Permit program.
- ◆ Basic hazardous substance spill response and exercise.
- ◆ Respiratory protection.
- ◆ Heat stress, hypothermia, and sunburn dangers.
- ◆ Specific site safety; i.e., surf, coral, jelly fish.
- ◆ Decontamination.
- ◆ Air monitoring and equipment.
- ◆ Hearing conservation.
- ◆ Incident Command system.
- ◆ Hazard communication.
- ◆ Medical surveillance.
- ◆ Oil spill incidents.
- ◆ OSHA compliance.
- ◆ Practical oil spill safety and health concerns.
- ◆ Management safety and health concerns.

HAZWOPER Refresher Training (8 hours)

Audience: All HAZWOPER trained personnel.

Length: 8 hours.

Prerequisites: Previous HAZWOPER training within the past 12 months.

Course Description: This course provides annual refresher training on HAZWOPER issues required by 29 CFR 1910.120.

Course Objectives: On completion of this course, students will have their knowledge and skills required to work safely in the oil spill response environment. Specifically, the student will be able to:

- ◆ Describe HAZWOPER regulatory and policy changes enacted within the past year.
- ◆ Describe health and safety problems that arose in the past.
- ◆ Define toxicological terms and exposure routes.
- ◆ Explain what respiratory protective measures are appropriate for different situations.
- ◆ State the requirements of equipment decontamination.
- ◆ Identify symptoms of heat stress, hypothermia, and sunburn and how to prevent them.
- ◆ Summarize how to select, use, and calibrate air monitoring equipment.
- ◆ Describe the components of a medical surveillance program.

Course Content: The course includes the following subject areas:

- ◆ Regulatory review.
- ◆ Personal protective equipment.
- ◆ Review of petroleum products.
- ◆ Seamanship safety.
- ◆ Respiratory protection, heat stress, hypothermia and sunburn dangers.
- ◆ Site safety.
- ◆ Decontamination.
- ◆ Air monitoring equipment.
- ◆ Oil spill incidents.

HAZWOPER Supervisor Training (8 hours)

Audience: Personnel who may be required to perform the duties of a supervisor during post-emergency response operations.

Length: 8 hours

Prerequisites: 40 hour HAZWOPER training.

Course Description: This course provides the knowledge and skills on HAZWOPER issues required by OSHA to supervise post-emergency responders involved in shoreline cleanup.

Course Objectives: On completion of this course, students will be able to implement safety programs relative to post-emergency response operations. Specifically, students will be able to:

- ◆ Summarize applicable OSHA regulations.
- ◆ Implement site action and safety plans.
- ◆ Implement PPE program.
- ◆ Implement site-specific spill containment and removal plans.
- ◆ Perform decontamination techniques and procedures.
- ◆ Define spill response strategy and hazard assessment and abatement techniques.
- ◆ Describe site safety officer responsibilities.
- ◆ Complete site safety records and reports.

Course Content: The course includes the following subject areas.

- ◆ Regulations review.
- ◆ Personal protective equipment.
- ◆ Respiratory protection.
- ◆ Specific site safety, i.e., surf, sunburn, coral, jellyfish.
- ◆ Decontamination.
- ◆ Air monitoring equipment.
- ◆ Practical oil spill safety and health concerns.
- ◆ Site assessment and plan implementation.

SCAT Training

Audience: All personnel assigned to a SCAT.

Length: 1-2 days.

Prerequisites: None.

Course Description: This course provides a systematic, orderly, and comprehensive program that can be used following an oil spill to provide information on shoreline impact. The data gathered using the SCAT procedures provide detailed assessments of stranded oil, geomorphologic features, environmental resources, human use, and cultural sensitivities along affected shorelines using standardized procedures, terminology, and definitions. These assessments can be used by the Planning and Operations Sections to establish priorities and determine the resources required for response activities.

Course Objectives: Upon completion of this course, students will be able to explain the shoreline survey procedures that are the primary data collection components of the SCAT process. They will be able to provide detail on personnel, logistics, survey methods, documentation, and mapping, with particular emphasis on the ground assessment survey component. Guidance is provided on shoreline segmentation, characterization of stranded oil, shoreline environments and their geomorphology, ecology, and archaeology. Using standardized procedures, terminology, and definitions, students will be able to make detailed assessments on in the following areas:

- ◆ stranded oil;
- ◆ geomorphologic features;
- ◆ environmental resources, human use, and cultural sensitivities along affected shorelines

*Emergency Action Kits for SCAT are available at the Hawaii Oil Spill Center and National Marine Fisheries Service. A list of SCAT qualified personnel is kept on file at Clean Islands Council.

Section 2400 - Public Affairs

The public's perception of how a response is being handled is determined during its earliest stages. It is critical that the Unified Command Structure display a coordinated front in deploying and managing resources. The public affairs plan is designed to demonstrate concern for human and environmental impacts of the incident; define response actions planned or underway; and project a team response by federal, state, local and industry representatives.

First Responder Responsibilities

First Responder and other operations personnel on the scene must identify circumstances surrounding the incident that can be confirmed at that time. USCG responders should attempt to coordinate facts with a representative of the responsible party.

- ◆ After arriving on-scene, First Responder determines number and types of reporters (print, radio, TV) and provides this information to the OSC (to the JIC PIO if established).
- ◆ If possible, First Responder or designated media liaison handles initial media inquiries and provides brief statements/remarks on what can be confirmed and coordinates this with the JIC.

Public Affairs Response Actions

An initial media statement is released to establish USCG's involvement and points of contact. USCG requests that Hawaii-based potential responsible parties to contact the USCG PIO as soon as possible to initiate activation and identify parties involved. Spills of significance will result in the stand-up of the Oil Spill Response Center and media relations activities as noted below.

- ◆ All press releases will be approved by the Unified Command.
- ◆ PIO representative must decide what interview format makes the most sense: individual interviews or a briefing for the entire group. PIOs will not speculate on cause or quantities involved until information is provided by the Unified Command.
- ◆ If possible, First Responder or designated media liaison handles initial media inquiries and provides brief statements/remarks on what can be confirmed and coordinates this with the JIC.
- ◆ Initial messages to the news media could include:
 - Confirmation of an incident.
 - Response team enroute to the scene.
 - Will notify news media of updates as information becomes available.
 - U.S. Coast Guard, State and clean-up cooperatives have been notified.

It is the responsibility of the Public Affairs Group to monitor ongoing news for accuracy and to take corrective measures if misinformation is being reported.

Initial Action Checklist for Public Affairs Personnel

When established, these following items should be researched before beginning any public affairs activities.

Receive Initial Notification and Determine

- ◆ Nature of incident (source/oil type/volume, etc.)
- ◆ Personnel status (injured/missing/fatalities, etc.)
- ◆ Source control status
- ◆ Response operations status
- ◆ Safety and health concerns
- ◆ Weather conditions at source

Mobilization Checklist for Public Affairs Personnel

- ◆ Airline or other flight arrangements if appropriate
- ◆ Appropriate personnel notified of departure (including on-scene staff and consultants)
- ◆ Appropriate attire, including foul weather gear if needed
- ◆ Information on local operations where incident occurred
- ◆ Maps/charts of affected area (if available)
- ◆ Latest information/assessment on crisis
- ◆ Cellular phone and fax, with extra battery packs, chargers
- ◆ Handheld VHF radio with extra battery packs. Chargers
- ◆ Lap-top computer/battery- operated printer & batteries
- ◆ Up-to-date credit cards and ample supply of cash
- ◆ Name, location, phone number of top spill response manager on-scene
- ◆ Name, cell phone number of on-scene media spokesperson(s)
- ◆ Phone and fax number of key news media outlets
- ◆ Meeting location with on-scene personnel upon arrival
- ◆ Transportation arrangements upon arrival
- ◆ Arrangements to transport response communications equipment to scene by air or ground vehicle.

Equipment/Supplies

The following equipment may be needed. If it is not available work with the Logistics Section to locate needed items.

- ◆ Telephone lines and hardware
- ◆ Fax machines (incoming/outgoing)
- ◆ Work tables and chairs
- ◆ Photocopier(s)
- ◆ Podium and P.A. system
- ◆ Multi-box connections
- ◆ Area wall maps
- ◆ TV set/monitors, with VCR hookup
- ◆ Adequate electrical outlets
- ◆ Electrical drop cables (if necessary)
- ◆ Easels for foam board display
- ◆ Bulletin boards and push pins
- ◆ Coffee/beverage service

Public Affairs Duties

These are the typical duties of public affairs.

- ◆ Attend regular morning and evening meetings with incident commander and operations personnel for briefing and ongoing assessment.
- ◆ In coordination with the Information Officer and Deputy Information Officer, establish a daily briefing schedule. (Initially, consider two briefings per day, one at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.) Ask media representatives when they would like to have next briefing--consider national and international scheduling.
- ◆ Distribute "daily update" each morning, evening.
- ◆ Update Joint Information Center with information regarding the spill.
- ◆ Periodically assess staffing needs.
- ◆ Determine "hot spots" where media will be covering and deploy team member(s) to assigned locations.
- ◆ Clear all press releases with Unified Command.
- ◆ Identify and contact community leaders impacted.
- ◆ Establish community outreach programs.
- ◆ Inquire from Unified Command if they want to utilize a Social Media strategy.

Public Affairs Response Activities

In the event of a significant spill PIO response activities may be situated at different locations.

The Joint Information Center (JIC)

The JIC will be located wherever the Unified Command is established and will accommodate representatives from the USCG, State government, and Responsible Party. The JIC will be established to coordinate and disseminate public information, including media releases.

Media releases shall be generated by the JIC to avoid confusion. This does not obviate the right or obligation of members to provide public information; however, it does provide a joint means of disseminating that information. Each member of the JIC will provide appropriate public information to the director of the JIC in a manner consistent with the objective of timeliness and accuracy.

- ◆ The JIC shall direct the operation of the Forward Media Center (FMC).
- ◆ The JIC may be a 24-hour operation. It is the responsibility of each group to provide for sufficient personnel to staff the center in order to maintain representation.

Possible JIC or Public Affairs Response Activity Locations

In the event of a significant spill, public affairs response activities may be situated at one of the following locations:

- ◆ Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center
- ◆ Forward Media Center
- ◆ CG Base Honolulu, Club 14, Sand Island

In the event of a significant spill, this facility will be designated for media news conferences. USCG personnel will be in charge of the operation and for the setting up of equipment and other requirements such as security. In addition to serving as a news conference site, Club 14 may also be staffed by a PIO in order to provide media with ongoing information and updates. JIC members will provide this information to the PIO.

- ◆ USCG Public Affairs/Federal Building

The main offices of the USCG Public Affairs group may be used to provide support for the JIC or other areas as required.

- ◆ State of Hawaii, Department of Health Building

The fifth floor conference room is large enough to hold a press conference.

Media Relations Policies

- ◆ Information furnished to the JIC by its members shall not be considered appropriate for external release unless it is clearly labeled, "FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION".
- ◆ The JIC shall provide opportunity for all members to review information prior to release. However, it is the responsibility of the member to take advantage of that opportunity and review the release information.
- ◆ Daily Coordinated Meetings. The JIC will meet at least twice daily, at 6:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., unless otherwise notified. These meetings will coordinate scheduled updates in time for most media deadlines. The JIC manager may initiate a "time out" at any time to clarify strategy, known facts, or share input from the Unified Command.
- ◆ Video Sharing - Video is an effective method of providing external information. Members are encouraged to provide originals (or first copies) of any raw video appropriate for general release. The JIC will ensure the availability of video for all interested media. Video provided to the JIC will be considered in the public domain unless claims to copyright are clearly indicated.

Forward Media Center (FMC)

The FMC will serve as a media relations base site at or near the scene of the incident. It will be directed by and report to the JIC and have representatives from the USCG, State government, and Responsible Party. Its primary responsibilities are:

- ◆ Coordinate information for public distribution.
- ◆ Provide appropriate personnel for on-site media interviews.
- ◆ Provide escorts for media representatives during tours of the area.
- ◆ Provide information feedback to the JIC regarding response operation and/or special media requirements or inquiries.

The FMC will require special equipment and provisions for operation. Basic equipment will be stored at the Spill Response Center. Following is an equipment checklist for the basic equipment:

- ◆ Tent
- ◆ Folding chairs
- ◆ Folding table
- ◆ Ice chest
- ◆ First Aid Kit
- ◆ Flash lights/lanterns

Individual Parties will be responsible for bringing to the site:

- ◆ cellular phones/batteries
- ◆ computer/printer capability, if desired
- ◆ media kits
- ◆ ice/water/food
- ◆ fax
- ◆ operations radio/batteries
- ◆ cameras, tape recorder

Mobilization Checklist

When establishing a forward media center the following items should be considered.

Equipment

- ◆ Tent
- ◆ Folding chairs
- ◆ Folding table
- ◆ Ice chest
- ◆ First Aid Kit
- ◆ Flash light/lanterns

Optional Items

- ◆ Cellular phones/batteries
- ◆ Computer/printer, if desired
- ◆ Fax

- ◆ Operations radio/batteries
- ◆ Cameras, tape recorder
- ◆ Media Kits
- ◆ Ice/water/food

News Releases

It is the policy of the Area Committee to quickly issue a news statement regarding the nature of the incident and any response efforts being initiated. The release also serves to establish the USCG public affairs as a media contact. Future releases and announcements should be coordinated through the Unified Command with appropriate approvals.

All news releases should have sequence numbers (i.e. Release #1), contact numbers for all appropriate parties, date and time issued.

Press Conferences

PIO representatives must decide what interview format is most appropriate: individual interviews or briefing an entire group. These could take place at the JIC, the FMC or Club 14. PIOs will report verified information only and not speculate on cause or quantities.

Press Conference Checklist

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 afterward
- ◆ Prepare media kits, if required
- ◆ Set up site - chairs, audiovisuals, refreshments, etc.
- ◆ Tape recorder to document the conference or for playback to personnel who couldn't attend
- ◆ "Unified Command" logo for backdrop visual, if appropriate

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- ◆ Security (not in uniform)
- ◆ Check credentials of media attending
- ◆ Request that beepers and cellular phones be turned off as a courtesy to others recording, videotaping
- ◆ Brief media prior to main presenters arrival
- ◆ Establish time limitations with media before main presenters arrive
- ◆ Ensure the opening remarks of presenters are brief and focused

Social Media

Social Media is another resource for community outreach and information dissemination to people who are using Social Media.

- Improves rapid real time communication;
- Improves situational awareness (data collection, monitoring on the pulse of the public including misinformation and rumors);
- Supports common operation picture;
- Provides two and three way communications.

Social Media use requires approval by the Unified/Incident Command, especially for posting press releases and responses to public inquiries.

Social Media Guidelines and Policies

Response agencies may have existing guidelines and policies governing their use of Social Media. The discussion for using Social Media and policies on its use during a response will have to be decided by the Unified Command or agency in charge of the response. Recommendations may come from the JIC, PIO, and/or LOFR in regards to media and community relations.

- The UC should have a policy and approvals for press releases, information, and responding to Social Media postings.
- At a minimum, an attempt to monitor Social Media and other outlets should be done.

Social Media Examples

The following are suggestions, recommendations and sample worksheets regarding social media strategies and its use. The suggestions are not all-inclusive, but a guide to support a Social Media strategy. The Unified Command must approve a Social Media strategy prior to its execution.

Useful References

U.S. Coast Guard Social Media Handbook. Responsible Use of Social Media:

http://www.auxpa.org/resources/Social_Media_Handbook_Attachment_14.pdf

Social Media Strategies (Example)

1. Monitoring Social Media
2. Managing ability to Monitor Social Media by active use of #hashtag keywords.
3. Reply and engage using Social Media
4. Active or proactive message distribution (like press releases)

The general public's opinion of response efforts is not always based upon what actions have been taken, but upon what information they have received. Supplying information to the media is a critical component of spill response and is a primary function of the FOSC. Early and accurate news releases serve to minimize public apprehension and enhance their faith in the response community.

Fast and accurate information must be provided to protect public health and obtain public cooperation and to assist in guarding against further environmental damage.

Clear communications by spill response authorities is essential for the delivery of accurate information to avert misinformation or rumors sometimes engendered by an emergency.

News releases, fact sheets and background papers should be prepared and updated regularly to present key data needed by the press or the public.

The PIO should consider implementing a proactive Social Media strategy by setting up incident-specific Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube accounts, and utilizing geographic-specific hashtags (such as #HIspill) in social media products published by the JIC or by Response Partners who have their own social media sites.

Media Relations Team positions should be staffed by experienced public affairs information specialists that have knowledge of Social Media aspects.

Media Relations Team is responsible for:

- Monitoring traditional radio/TV and print media as well as blogs and social media sites.
- Posting press releases and fact sheets.
- Keeping PIO informed on any rumors or issues stemming from Social Media postings.
- Reports to APIO or PIO depending on incident organization structure complexity.
- Address inquiries or respond in a timely and accurate manner.
- Works with the JIC Manager to ensure requests for information are responded to in a timely manner.

Examples of Free media monitoring tools:

- Google News Alerts (<http://www.google.com/alerts>)
- Social Mention (<http://www.socialmention.com>)
- Tweet Deck (<http://www.tweetdeck.com>)

Media Monitoring and Analysis Specialist

The Media Monitoring and Analysis Specialist is a position that may be filled in the Joint Information Center (JIC). This position reports to the PIO.

The Media Monitoring and Analysis Specialist assesses the content and accuracy of news media reports and assists in identifying trends and breaking issues.

The Media Monitoring and Analysis Specialist provides daily coverage synopses; identifies issues, inaccuracies and view points; and recommends corrections to the PIO for Media Relations. Personnel should be assigned to this position based on training, experience, skills and ability, not rank or employer.

Responsibilities

- Determine newspaper, radio, television and internet outlets to monitor.
- Monitor blogs and social networking sites.

- Gather perceptions from the media, public and other stakeholders about the progress of the response efforts.
- Identify potential detrimental rumors and rapidly determine effective ways to deal with them or pass to Rumor Control, if an individual or group of individuals has been designated to process rumors.
- Set up a news clip collection (radio, TV, print and appropriate Internet websites). Request Finance Section to contract a broadcast media monitoring and print clipping service, or set up equipment to record radio and television news and/or to print media websites and blogs.

These responsibilities can be performed by one or more individuals or by a unit composed of several individuals per shift.

Analyzing Information

The Media Monitoring and Analysis Specialist will monitor and analyze the media coverage of the response, as well as the local community's concerns about the response. The Media Analysis Worksheet and Media/Social Media Worksheet can be used for analyzing and identifying potential solutions for media coverage (*See the following pages*).

MEDIA ANALYSIS WORKSHEET (SAMPLE)

Date: / /

Media Outlet Name:

Radio TV Print Website

Current Release #:

Daily Broadcast Times:

(If recorded please mark Y or N after time)

Daily Cover Synopses:

Issues:

Inaccuracies:

View Points:

Fixes:

Who Replied To:

MEDIA/SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS WORKSHEET (SAMPLE)

Media/Social Media Source:

Date/Time/Length/Placement:

Spokespersons/Information Sources:

Facts/Statements:

Words/Phrases:

Visuals (pictures, analogies, anecdotes):

Key Messages/Themes:

Overall Evaluation/Follow-Up Issues:

Monitoring Ongoing News

It is the responsibility of the JIC to monitor ongoing news for accuracy and to take corrective measures if misinformation is being reported.

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.

Internal Information

All members are encouraged to maintain an aggressive program of information for their internal organizations. This information is essential for moral, as well as to avoid misinformation through indirect media contacts.

Updates for On-scene Personnel

The JIC and FMC will ensure that personnel on scene are provided with information updates in the form of briefings and printed releases.

Media Monitoring and Support Services

It is highly probable that within a very short period of time, the news of an incident will begin being reported by the various media. Radio will be generally be the first to report it, followed by special bulletins on television. It will be of particular benefit and interest to the Unified Command to monitor news reports in order to determine the extent and slant of the coverage. In addition, any misstatements can be identified and corrective action taken.

Companies specializing in broadcast monitoring include:

Dateline Media
614 South St.
Suite 203
Honolulu, HI 96813

Phone: (808) 524-7710
Fax: (808) 524-0301

Companies specializing in Social Media support include:

Hawaii - Virtual Operations Support Team (VOST)

Web site: <http://vosg.us/active-vosts/>

Standard Questions Asked by Media

Experience has shown that the following questions are asked by the media at every press conference. 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?
- ◆ Who's 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?
- ◆ 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 tanker?

- ◆ Was the 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?
- ◆ Is this your worst nightmare? If not, what is?

Non-Emergency Public Affairs

As part of the ongoing Coast Guard public affairs program, the Coast Guard public affairs officer will ensure that the public is aware of the publication of the Area Plan. This will be accomplished through printed and broadcast information, as well as through participation in the Neighborhood Board and other community-oriented processes.

Media Relations Training

Members are encouraged to provide media relations training for their senior officials, as well as for any personnel who might come in contact with print or broadcast media interviewers. To an extent consistent with public law and policy, the Coast Guard public affairs officer will be available to assist in media training for senior officials and employees.

For other than government agencies, this training can not be in direct competition with similar training commercially available.

Training will be provided on a basis not to interfere with the Coast Guard public affairs program.

Section 2410 - Community Outreach

In the event of a major oil spill, relationships with the involved community will play an important role in helping to affect a successful oil spill response effort. How that relationship is established can be determined, to a large degree, by the effectiveness and timeliness of two-way communication with community members.

A community outreach program is best implemented as part of a planned approach, rather than a reaction to an emergency situation. To earn credibility it will be critical that the communications effort be initiated early and continue throughout the spill response.

The community's expectations will be high. It is critical to establish a mutual-trust and this is best done through open and continual communications -- not only after-the-fact.

In recent years, substantial progress has been made in the efforts to prevent and respond to oil spills. While it is important for the community to understand these accomplishments, conveying such messages is often difficult to achieve during crisis situations. Therefore, the message is often best delivered to audiences prior to a crisis. Establishing a Speakers Bureau is a method of formalizing this particular phase of community outreach.

The following plan takes into consideration pre-incident programs such as a Speakers Bureau, as well as outreach efforts during a spill such as an Open House, Town Hall meeting, and communications with government officials.

Purpose

The purpose of the Community Outreach effort is twofold:

1. To provide target audiences with the timely and necessary information they need in order to make proper decisions affecting their welfare and/or particular areas of concern.
2. To provide communities with advance information regarding oil spill prevention and spill response strategies and tactics in the event of a major spill.

In the event of a major oil spill situation that has the potential to impact the general population it is critical to provide rapid and accurate information to members of that population. Broadly, the information should include facts regarding the nature of the incident, safety precautions to be taken and being taken, and specific actions required of the public. Considerations should be made to tactics such as "shelter in place" or "evacuation", with special attention to people who have special medical and mobility needs or assistance.

Ultimately, the goal is to provide communications regarding the protection of life, property and the environment.

Notifying the Public

The role of the Community Outreach Unit is to proactively reach out to the community and provide information about the pollution incident before the individual community members ask for them.

Notifying the Community of Emergency Situations

In the event a major oil spill results in, or has the potential to result in, significant onshore impacts such as vapor plumes, the responsibility of notifying affected communities lies with Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) (legacy Hawaii State Civil Defense) and County Department of Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agencies. The Command Staff will work in cooperation with HI-EMA, County Emergency Management/Civil Defense representatives to ensure a timely and appropriate response.

NOTE: It is not the responsibility of the Command Staff or Community Outreach Unit personnel to determine whether or not to recommend evacuation of an area. This responsibility lies with the Unified Command and the Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Branch of the Hawaii Department of Health.

Methods of notification, to be determined by County Emergency Management/Civil Defense Agencies, may include the following: Emergency Alert System; news media; social media, door-to-door; loudspeaker announcements via police or fire department. In such cases, notification extends beyond informing the public of the incident and focuses on alerting the community to specific actions to be taken for personal safety. It may include directing the public to specific community shelters or to shelter-in-place.

A list of contacts for each county are located in Section 2412 (County of Hawaii), Section 2413 (City and County of Honolulu), Section 2414 (County of Kauai) and Section 2415 (County of Maui).

Alerting and Informing Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA), Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and Civil Defense (CD) Agencies

It is the responsibility of the Community Outreach Team Leader to work in cooperation with the Command Staff in providing key incident information to DEM and Civil Defense Agencies. Such information is critical to County DEM/Civil Defense Agencies conducting a successful notification program. Information to be provided will include the following:

- ◆ Date and time of oil spill
- ◆ Where spill occurred
- ◆ MSDS for oil or product spilled
- ◆ Affected area
- ◆ Potential areas to be affected (give time frames)

- ◆ Pertinent weather conditions
- ◆ Evacuation recommendations

If onshore impacts are anticipated, the above information should be made available to the County DEM/Civil Defense Agencies contact person as soon as possible. Area maps are available in the Geographic Annex of this plan and should be utilized to provide initial geographic details.

A list of County DEM/Civil Defense Agencies contact numbers is listed in Section 3030.

Campbell Industrial Park Telephone Hotline

The Hawaii Department of Health utilizes a telephone hotline system to inform the community of environmental issues that may affect the communities surrounding Campbell Industrial Park (CIP). It is advisable that in the event of a large spill, particularly in the area of Barbers Point Harbor, that the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Air Branch, coordinator be contacted and briefed on the situation. The coordinator provides updated tape recorded messages onto the hotline phone system.

Campbell Industrial Park Hotline
Phone: 674-3388

Notifying the Community in Non-Emergency Situations

In certain circumstances it may be advisable to alert key businesses and organizations of the status of the spill. This outreach effort will be conducted through an Outreach Team under the Public Affairs Group. Danger may not be imminent, but proximity to the incident could result in public concern. Such businesses and organizations may include: government facilities such as harbors, schools, care facilities, hotels, tourist attractions, etc. By alerting business managers and other appropriate parties, they will be better prepared to answer inquiries regarding issues such as minor odors and response efforts underway.

Decision on whether to conduct non-emergency community notifications resides with the Unified Command and Command Staff.

Community Outreach Unit

The Community Outreach Unit will serve as an interface with the community about the spill response efforts and other relevant concerns along with and in coordination with local officials and government entities. Its primary role is to keep the community informed on pertinent issues involving the spill response effort.

- ◆ It will open lines of communications with key target groups and facilitate ongoing dialogue to help ensure that the community's concerns and issues are being properly and efficiently addressed.
- ◆ It will identify the key target audiences
- ◆ Notify and provide informational updates to appropriate community leaders, organizations and stakeholders.
- ◆ The unit will be responsible for developing and maintaining a list of community, civic and governmental associations and organizations with which to communicate in the event of a major incident. List should also include opinion leaders.
- ◆ In addition to communicating and being responsive to community issues, the unit will also work to develop methods to identify and control rumors and problem issues which may be detrimental to the response effort. The unit will also recommend ways in which to effectively handle the rumors. Enclosure (A) of this section is a form to administer and track rumors.
- ◆ The Community Outreach Team is separate from the Public Affairs Team responsible for handling media relations. The Community Outreach Team works with Public Affairs and informs them of community relation efforts. While many of the issues may be similar, the Community Outreach Team's role is not to respond to media inquiries. Public Affairs will address media inquiries.

Unit Leader Duties and Qualifications

There will be only one designated Community Outreach Unit Leader. This unit leader may be from federal, state, local or responsible party and will be appointed by the Information Officer reporting to the JIC coordinator. The unit leader:

- ◆ Is responsible for directly managing the community unit, determining information needs, and responding to public inquiries.
- ◆ Should have prior community relations and crisis communications experience along with an understanding of ICS and JIC operations.
- ◆ Should be trained in community relations and have previous experience in crisis response.
- ◆ Is responsible for development of Question & Answers (Q&A) and community fact sheets
- ◆ Will be responsible for identifying and prioritizing the businesses, community groups, and other organizations that need to be contacted and briefed on the situation.
- ◆ Will be responsible for developing key message points and providing updates to the team once it is in the field.
- ◆ Will coordinate messaging, information and outreach events with designated State and local authorities.

Unit Staffing

Staffing for the Community Outreach Team is critical. Members should be identified in advance and trained in their roles. Members should have a basic understanding of ICS and be sensitive to community concerns. In addition, members should be familiar with basic oil spill response strategies and tactics being employed. It is recommended that team members may be solicited from the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and possibly from the American Red Cross.

If a Responsible Party (RP) has been identified for the spill, it is likely that the RP will desire to have representatives on the Community Outreach Team, as well. The unit leader is responsible for coordinating this effort and assigning specific duties.

Team Member Duties

The duties of a member of the Community Outreach Unit include the following:

- ◆ Outreach team members are to report to the Incident Command Post or other location as instructed for an incident briefing including updated status on spill response.
- ◆ Review and become familiar with prepared Q&As involving details of the spill response effort.
- ◆ Members will be provided with key phone numbers such as for emergency management/civil defense and claims.
- ◆ Initiate contacts with the public as assigned by the unit leader.
- ◆ If outreach team members are mobilized into the field for face-to-face contact, it is recommended that they travel in teams of two -- possibly one USCG member and one RP. If RP is not feasible, then team Leader should be prepared to attend with USCG member and/or Public Affairs representative.
- ◆ Conduct your operations in a safe manner.
- ◆ Document key concerns and questions from the community. These should be forwarded to the unit leader on a timely basis, especially issues requiring a rapid response beyond your immediate capabilities.
- ◆ Be on guard for rumors. Document and report any rumors to the unit leader. Enclosure (A) of this section is a form to track and administer rumors.

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- ◆ Respond to inquiries utilizing key "talking points" as prepared by the public affairs group.
- ◆ Record all phone calls, including name of caller, phone number, nature of inquiry and follow-up.
- ◆ Identify key sources within the community who can assist in alerting the unit to relevant issues that may need to be addressed.
- ◆ Monitor internet chat groups to assess critical discussions regarding the spill and related issues. Also maintain web site, if appropriate.

Anticipated Questions from the Community

Before beginning outreach activities the answer to the following questions should be collected.

- ◆ What was the cause of the incident?
- ◆ Who is responsible for the incident?
- ◆ How much oil was spilled?
- ◆ Do we need to do anything?
- ◆ Are we safe?
- ◆ Is breathing the vapors dangerous, or what do I do if I get it on my skin? How do I clean it off?
- ◆ Is it going to hit the beach?
- ◆ How do you plan to get it off the beach?
- ◆ How long will it take to clean up?
- ◆ Is there a claims company I can contact?
- ◆ Where can we find more information and updates online?
- ◆ How will dispersants and the like be used? How will they affect health of people and animals?

Phonebank (Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center)

Three phone lines are designated within the Spill Response Center for community outreach personnel. Responders will be provided with similar information as that of the media responders and will be prepared to document community concerns and questions.

Concerns should be relayed to the Information Officer in order to alert the Unified Command of upcoming or pending community issues.

Speakers Bureau

The Speakers Bureau is designed to identify and train personnel for public speaking engagements. Speakers will be specifically prepared to inform audiences on various aspects of spill prevention, preparedness and response efforts. Speaking opportunities should be sought before an incident occurs. It is important for key audiences to understand the scope of prevention before and response effort that would be implemented in the event of a major spill. It also provides an excellent mechanism to receive early feedback on what may be concerns to the public.

Speakers should be identified ahead of time and provided with proper training and key messages. Public affairs representatives will assist in the scripting of speeches and in any technical requirements needed by the speaker. A list of completed speaking engagements should be maintained by the Public Affairs group. Evaluation forms may be used to solicit comments on the presentation material. Such comments will allow the bureau to hone messages to better meet the community's needs.

In developing key messages, consideration should be given to explaining the cooperative efforts (i.e. Unified Command) among federal, State, county and the responsible party that are employed to respond to the common goal of cleaning up the spill. People are not as interested in how the equipment works, as in knowing that the right equipment is on the scene to do the job.

Checklist: Speakers Bureau

Use the following checklist to ensure that all Speakers Bureau issues have been addressed.

- ◆ Assess needs of audience i.e. What information are they expecting?
- ◆ Check the venue -- layout, equipment, etc.
- ◆ Determine length of speech
- ◆ Determine speaker(s)
- ◆ Develop outline or full text (i.e. important to develop message to accommodate speaker's style)
- ◆ Speaker training (if necessary)
- ◆ Prepare audio-visual support materials (if necessary)
- ◆ Either provide A/V equipment or ensure that the facility is equipped with proper equipment
- ◆ Develop a brochure to serve as a leave-behind piece at speaking functions. This could be a summary of key speech topics, safety tips, backgrounder on oil, etc.

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- ◆ Prepare Q&As to help prepare speakers for anticipated and sensitive questions
- ◆ Use an evaluation form to help measure effectiveness, if appropriate

Anticipated Questions

Before beginning speaking the answer to the following questions should be collected.

- ◆ How many oil spills has Hawaii had?
 - a. There have been 13 discharges exceeding 10,000 gallons over the past 25 years (1984-2009). These include the tug Cochise and barge Hana discharge ('87), Exxon Houston grounding ('89), tank vessel Yupex ('91) and the Chevron pipeline spill ('96). All the discharges have varying circumstances, causes, and results.
 - b. The number of spills that are less than 10,000 gallons could range anywhere from 10,000+ in the history of Hawaii. For the past few years we average anywhere from 200-250 reports of pollution threats. Not all are discharges into a Navigable waterway; an estimated 25% are inland spills or potential spills.
- ◆ What was the biggest oil spill?
 - a. The last major discharge occurred in May 1987 when Jet A fuel leaked from a pipeline owned by Chevron into Pearl Harbor (104,496 gallons). Prior to that, there have been no historical catastrophic discharges in the COTP Hawaii Zone since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7th, 1941.
 - b. See ACP section 9400-1 for more history of spills in Hawaii.
- ◆ Was that oil spill cleaned up effectively?
 - a. The responsible party (Chevron) contracted with Clean Islands Council (CIC) to perform the necessary cleanup. CIC also utilized Pacific Environmental Company (PENCO) and equipment from the U.S. Navy. The response efforts were first concentrated in the wildlife refuge and the creek area. CIC, PENCO and the U.S. Navy deployed containment equipment and performed recovery using sorbents and

vacuum truck skimmers. Several days into the response, the heaviest concentration of Jet-A fuel was located along the west bank of the Middle Loch. Here, wash pumps were also used to hold the product against the shore where it was accessible to the recovery effort. Later into the response, CIC brought in two OIL MOP machines that performed exceptionally well. The recovered product was first placed into pits and then transferred to the Chevron Refinery where it was recycled or disposed of. Once all the Jet-A fuel was recovered from the water and pits, CIC requested to terminate cleanup operations, which the Federal On-Scene Coordinator approved.

- ◆ How is this oil spill being cleaned up?
 - a. Specify and tailor to the incident.
 - b. “Containment equipment has been deployed, including boom. Oil Spill Recovery Vessels are onsite and are tracking and recovering the oil. Recovery is being performed using sorbents and vacuum truck skimmers. Overflights and shoreline assessments are being conducted.”
- ◆ How do affected parties get compensated and how long would it take?
 - a. Claims are referred to the Responsible Party first and if not satisfied within 90 days, submit the claim to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC). A claim may be submitted for removal costs, real or personal damage, loss of profits and earning capacity, loss of government revenue, cost of increased public services, subsistence loss, and natural resource damage.
 - b. Refer to National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) Claimant Guide <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch6/NPFCClaimantGuide.pdf>
- ◆ Is oil dangerous? To breathe, to touch?
 - a. There are many types of oils that are spilled or transported with the potential of spilling. Common types of oil that are spilled and transported in Hawaii’s waters are crude, diesel, gasoline and lubricating oils. Each oil has different hazards to both humans and the

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environment. In general, oil products are carcinogenic and can cause skin, eye, and lung irritation with large exposure. Some are flammable. Target to specific products during an event utilizing the specific Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

- ◆ How do you best clean oil off your skin and pets?
 - a. The safest way is utilizing soap and water. For clothing, a pre-soak with laundry detergent can help prevent staining and facilitate the removal of oil. Remove the oil as soon as possible; however, minor amounts of oil on your skin and your pets can be washed off with no lasting effects. See your medical provider if you have any concerns or notice any severe effects in the area.
- ◆ How big of a spill can Hawaii's equipment handle?
 - a. The Hawaiian Islands have 4 Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO) that have equipment to respond to an oil spill in Hawaii. These OSRO's have a classification system that can cover the Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD), Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD), and Worst Case Discharge (WCD). WCD is largest foreseeable oil discharge in adverse weather conditions for oil facilities, or entire loss of oil cargo for tank vessels. AMPD is 50bbbls or 1% of the WCD and the MMPD is 1,200bbbls or 10% of WCD for facilities, or 2,500bbbls or 10% of entire contents for Tank Vessels. The National Response Corporation, Marine Spill Response Corporation, Clean Islands Council, and Pacific Environmental Corporation standby 24hrs a day ready to respond with an assortment of oil response equipment.
 - b. Additional Coast Guard support teams exist to assist the response that can boost response capabilities on short notice. These include the National Strike Force, Incident Management Assist Teams at the Pacific Area and National levels and the local Coast Guard District Response Advisory Team.

- ◆ How long does it take to cleanup an oil spill?
 - a. The timeframe of the response depends upon several factors, including the type of oil discharged and how much of it was discharged. Weather plays a factor, as will whether or not shoreline was impacted. The Single Point Mooring discharge of 250 gallons of Intermediate Fuel Oil in October of 2014 took 4 days to clean up; Deepwater Horizon is still ongoing.
- ◆ If you burn the oil, doesn't that mean that you're just polluting the air instead of the water?
 - a. All factors are weighed before making a decision to burn the oil, including potential air pollution. The Unified Command would make the determination to burn the oil when the risks and challenges of cleaning up the oil by other means outweigh the air pollution risks. Our NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator, in conjunction with the Regional Response Team will advise Unified Command and will be a part of the decision-making process in order to reduce the risk of pollution. (Reach out to NOAA and EPA for a more specific and event targeted answer.)
 - b. In the event of a significant oil spill, particularly of persistent oil, the use of alternative response technologies may be the only effective way to prevent the significantly more difficult response and serious impact caused by landfall of water-borne oil and the continuing threat posed to seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles by oil remaining as a surface slick in Hawaii's coastal waters. The Coast Guard's Incident Specific Preparedness Review for the 2010 Macondo 252 well blowout spill response noted: "During DEEPWATER HORIZON response operations, the use of two alternative response technologies, dispersants and in-situ burning, proved critical to prevent wholesale impacts to [Environmentally Sensitive Areas] because the characteristics of the spill were favorable to the use of both technologies." The decision to use any alternative response

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technology will be based on the location and nature of the spill, prevailing environmental conditions, and the concept of net environmental benefit.

- c. Refer to Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocol

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/SMART_protocol.pdf

- ◆ Don't dispersants harm the ocean environment?
 - a. The use of dispersants is weighed by the Unified Command, who is advised by the RRT that includes representatives from NOAA and EPA. Dispersants are used only when the risk of allowing the oil to continue as it is outweighs the risks to the environment posed by dispersants. (Reach out to NOAA and the EPA in the Unified Command for a more specific and event related answer.)
 - b. In the event of a significant oil spill, particularly of persistent oil, the use of alternative response technologies may be the only effective way to prevent the significantly more difficult response and serious impact caused by landfall of water-borne oil and the continuing threat posed to seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles by oil remaining as a surface slick in Hawaii's coastal waters. The Coast Guard's Incident Specific Preparedness Review for the 2010 Macondo 252 well blowout spill response noted: "During DEEPWATER HORIZON response operations, the use of two alternative response technologies, dispersants and in-situ burning, proved critical to prevent wholesale impacts to [Environmentally Sensitive Areas] because the characteristics of the spill were favorable to the use of both technologies." The decision to use any alternative response technology will be based on the location and nature of the spill, prevailing environmental conditions, and the concept of net environmental benefit.

- c. Refer to Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocol
http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/SMART_protocol.pdf
- ◆ How will this oil spill affect fishing? Can I eat the fish? (shellfish etc.)
 - a. In any spill impacting fisheries, the impacts to the fisheries are examined by the Unified Command through consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and the Natural Resource Trustees who will determine if any warnings or restrictions on the consumption of local seafood are necessary on a case-by-case basis. If needed, they will be published through state and local partners, as well as the media.
 - b. Many species of animals may potentially be affected by the release of a hazardous material or petroleum products. The major biological resources are marine mammals, shellfish, fish, birds, reptiles (turtles), and coral reefs. The sensitivity and susceptibility of the resources depends on the species, substance spilled, location of the spill, and time of year.
- ◆ How can we help in the clean up?
 - a. Volunteers must be approved by the Unified Command. Verify with the Unified Command and Volunteer Coordinator if present. A website requesting volunteers will be established by the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center, with a list of open roles. Volunteers will be tailored based on training and need, but may be accepted if approved. (See Section 2420 of the Area Contingency Plan.)

Key Audiences

It is anticipated that presentations will be given to the following audiences:

- ◆ Government officials
- ◆ Neighborhood boards
- ◆ Media
- ◆ Hawaii Visitors and Convention Bureau (HVCB)
- ◆ Hotel Associations

- ◆ Beachfront hotels, i.e. Sheraton, Hilton, Royal Hawaiian, Hale Koa
- ◆ Recreational/commercial marine users
- ◆ Public schools
- ◆ Hospitals
- ◆ Elder care homes
- ◆ Churches
- ◆ Day Care facilities
- ◆ Area Businesses including tourist destinations
- ◆ Military bases

Government Relations

Key government leaders and elected officials will need to be briefed on the spill response effort. Demand for information will vary from official to official but in general, briefings should be provided to at least the following:

- ◆ Appropriate congressional delegate(s)
- ◆ Governor and/or Lt. Governor
- ◆ House Speaker
- ◆ Senate President
- ◆ House Chair – Energy & Environmental Protection Committee (EEP); Public Safety (PBS); Veterans, Military, International Affairs, Culture & Arts (VMI)
- ◆ Senate Chair - Environmental Committee
- ◆ Legislators for affected districts
- ◆ Mayor
- ◆ Council Chair

Presenters should coordinate briefing information with the Public Affairs group to ensure consistency of message and key points to be communicated. Public Affairs can also assist with preparing presentation materials.

If the legislature is in session, it is likely that the legislators will request the briefings be held at the Capital. In such cases, legislators or their staff will assist in securing conference rooms. The governor will likely request a separate briefing or may be kept informed through Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA), Department of Health or other agencies. It should be anticipated that the Governor and other VIPs may request a helicopter fly-over of the site.

If the legislature is not in session, legislators would be informed and briefed by phone.

In general, it is not advisable to conduct government and legislative briefings at the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center. This site should be reserved for responding to the incident and is not designed to accommodate external briefings. It may be advisable to issue information updates each morning to the government officials to keep them apprised of the status.

A listing of Government contacts is located in Section 2411 of this plan.

Open House

The open house concept is a great opportunity for sharing information with the public. The advantages of an open house includes: providing personal two-way information exchange; provides interested parties with needed information; and provides for community participation.

Open houses may be used immediately prior to and after scheduled public meetings to ensure that all participants receive the more individualized information they need that would be more difficult to provide during a larger crowd type setting.

Open houses are helpful by allowing greater flexibility for attendees to come and go at their leisure. It also provides a much more personalized atmosphere where individual issues and concerns can be presented and captured by Liaison staff.

Open houses should be scheduled for timeframes convenient to the majority of an affected community. Hours of operation should be well advertised. Normally, 4-6 hours is sufficient for daily hours of operation.

It is recommended that exhibits be limited to 4-6 separate stations or booths. These booths should be staffed by personnel able to explain or collect information as appropriate. The booths might include:

- Situational overview
- Specific or targeted information relevant to the potential attendees
- Story boards or videos
- Projections or modeling information
- How you can help?
- Precautionary information
- Suggestion box or booth

It is important to remember that this information be timely, accurate and helpful to the attendees. The PIO should be able to provide great assistance in the setup and operation of an open house.

The following diagram depicts what an open house layout might look like.

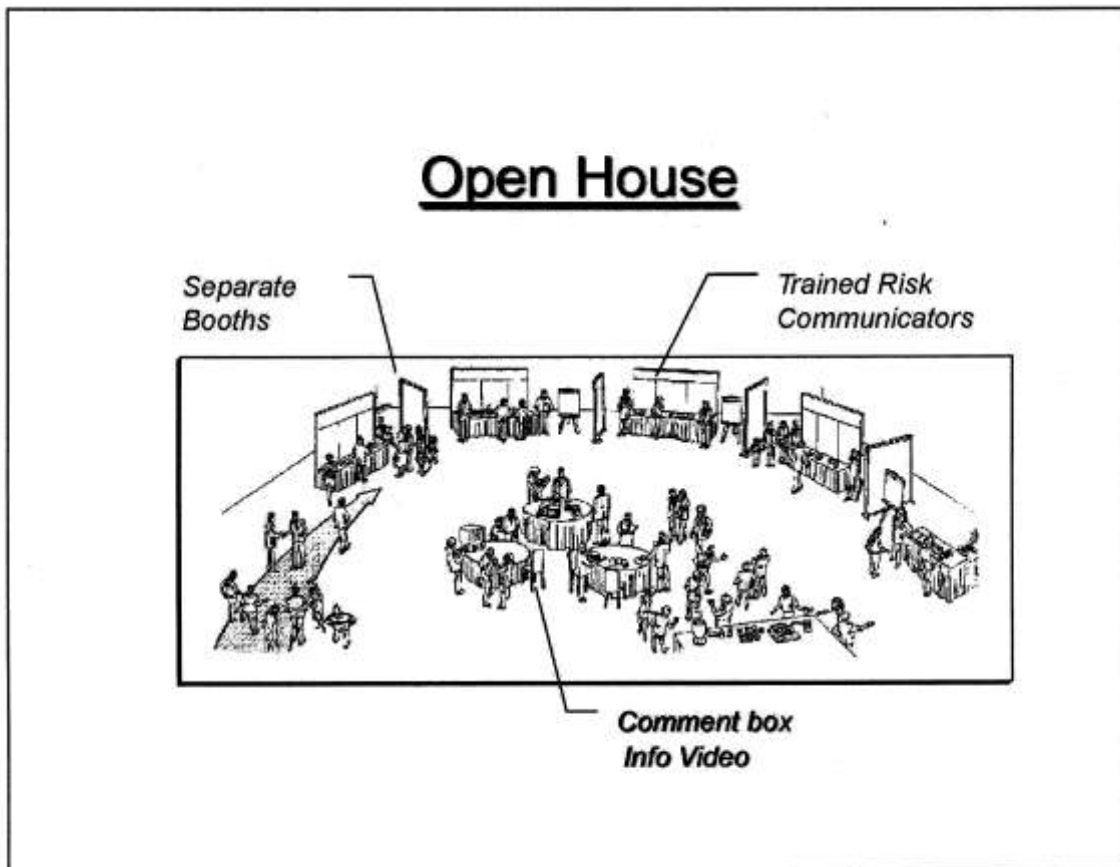


Figure 2410-1, Open House Example Layout

Town Hall Meetings

Unified Command should give careful consideration as to whether a town hall meeting has value for a specific incident. The town hall meeting is for the members of the community. People attend meetings because they have concerns. 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 cleanup the oil spill as they are in what's being done to resolve the problems caused by the oil spill. Town hall meetings allow for face-to-face communication between the Liaison Officer 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. Remember with “smart phones” in the hands of the public and social media all meeting are potential “media events”.

Prior to the meeting an extensive Q&A should be developed. This will help identify key concerns and topics. As a result, it will be easier to select appropriate panelists and presenters for the meeting. Possible candidates would include:

- ◆ Unified Command
- ◆ Medical expert
- ◆ Compensation or claims representative
- ◆ Environmental expert
- ◆ University professor
- ◆ Technical experts

Procedure: Town Hall Meeting Setup

Use the following procedure to setup a Town Hall Meeting.

1. Determine the appropriate time -- this may often be at the end of the workday in order to allow for the greatest attendance.
2. Ensure that proper and sufficient notice is given regarding the date, time and location of the meeting.
3. Venue -- The location should be easily accessible with ample parking. Particular consideration should be addressed for American with Disabilities Act (ADA) needs. "Neutral" grounds such as a school cafeteria may be well-suited for this type of meeting. Ensure that air conditioning is operating, if available and appropriate. If a public school is the desired venue, contact should be made directly with the school to arrange for the meeting room. Jurisdiction falls with the individual schools for each county. A nominal fee may be assessed to cover janitorial and electricity. If a State or county building is the desired venue, coordination and approval is needed with the director of that department and facility, not just the local contact.
4. If audio-visual materials are to be used, make sure the facility can accommodate the equipment. Have spare bulbs for projectors and extension cords. Is directional signage needed to help guide visitors from the parking area to the room?

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5. Is a public address system and lectern required? Should there be a microphone available for the audience to use during the question and answer session?
6. Have proper steps been taken to properly accommodate any disabled guests?
7. Provide appropriate security, especially for night meetings.
8. Sign-in. Will a sign-in table be used to get names and addresses of attendees? The list may be useful for future mailings and other communications.
9. Have any handouts and other material available when guests sign in.
10. Cleanup -- make sure someone is designated to return the facility to its original state.

Checklist: Town Hall Meetings Setup

Use the following checklist to ensure that all Town Hall Meeting issues have been addressed.

- ◆ Start the meeting on time. People are attending on their own time, and out of respect for their time, the meeting should begin promptly when scheduled.
- ◆ Appoint a moderator -- this is generally a member of the Community Unit, the JIC coordinator or the IO. It is also possible to use an independent moderator. Moderating skills and ability to conduct the meeting are more important than affiliation.
- ◆ Facilitator should welcome the audience and explain the process for the meeting, i.e. who will be presenting, length of meeting, Q&A session, follow-up, future meetings, etc.
- ◆ Consider having a local elected official or two provide opening remarks. Consider some minimal involvement of city council and State senate and representative members present. It would not be out of place to have a Hawaiian blessing to open the meeting.
- ◆ Facilitator provides introductions of panelists or speakers.
- ◆ Emphasize that the panelists recognize that this is the community's meeting and that every effort will be made to accommodate their needs and address their concerns.
- ◆ Meetings typically run between one and two hours, but this should be a

guide more than a rule, especially if there is strong interest in extending the meeting.

- ◆ Each speaker is given a pre-designated amount of time to explain his or her area.
- ◆ Facilitator will moderate Q&A session. Every effort should be made to allow everyone to ask a question. No one should be allowed to dominate the floor unless all others have been given an opportunity to speak.
- ◆ A note taker should be assigned to help document community questions and concerns. If there were any promises to follow-up to community members, ensure that this is handled properly and efficiently.
- ◆ Let the audience help decide when would be an appropriate time to have another town meeting. Ask them if the chosen time was convenient or if a different time would have better suited their schedules.

Media at Town Hall Meetings

Town Hall 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. Media packets should also be available for media representatives with up-to-date information and backgrounders on the spill response effort.

Panelists and the public 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.

Outreach Efforts for Other Counties

The process for conducting outreach in the other counties of Hawaii will be similar to that of an operation with the City and County of Honolulu, Oahu. Venues will change and the government officials to be contacted will vary from county to county, but procedurally, the Outreach team should function similarly.

Items to be Addressed

- ◆ Identify key support groups, i.e. County Council, County Civil Defense
- ◆ Identify possible facilities to serve as base operations site for public relations, i.e. civil defense headquarters; hotels; other county agencies or municipal buildings
- ◆ Same logistics as Honolulu-based incident, including identifying key outreach personnel. It may be possible to activate the phone bank from Honolulu. Non-emergency phone calls could be initiated from Honolulu to businesses and organizations of concern. This would preclude the need of either identifying on-island resources to handle this function or reduce the need to mobilize staff to the other counties.

Community Volunteers

Depending on the magnitude and nature of the oil spill, members of the public may wish to volunteer their help. While the additional manpower and skills may be beneficial, proper consideration must be given before accepting a volunteer brigade. It is the function of the Planning Section - Volunteer Unit to coordinate these activities and all volunteers should be forwarded appropriately. Specifically, the JIC/Community Outreach Unit can assist the Volunteer Unit in the following ways:

- ◆ Publicizing a phone number and website for the community to call to volunteer. A dedicated phone line can be established at the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center for this purpose. It is recommended that specific hours be determined for manning this phone and the public be notified of these hours. In off-hours, callers should hear a recorded message relaying certain details about the volunteer coordination effort, and identify when the phone line will be manned. Publicizing of the phone can be done through the Public Affairs group.
- ◆ The telephone responder will be appointed by the Information Officer or an assistant.
- ◆ A detailed list of volunteers and volunteer organizations should be provided to the Volunteer Unit at the beginning and end of each manned shift. (Volunteer names should be taken off the message recorder before each shift.) Information requested from volunteers should include: name, phone number, nature of their offer (i.e. skills, food, donations, availability, etc.)
- ◆ If available, volunteers should be provided with the following information: date, time and location to report for duty; expected duration of volunteer activity; special personal gear required (i.e. sunscreen, protective shoes, etc.); description of work to be assigned; onsite communications.
- ◆ Work with the Liaison Officer to establish a point-of-contact with local volunteer

organizations such as the American Red Cross to coordinate donations (food, drinks, clothing, etc.)

Volunteer Tasks

In general, volunteers may be best suited to assist with pre-impact shoreline cleanup, bird cleanup, and other non-oil related duties. The handling of oil will require HAZWOPER training and special consideration must be given prior to assigning community members to duties putting them in direct contact with the oil. (Refer to Health and Safety section of ACP).

Volunteer Request Form

Enclosure (B) of this section is a form to be used to track volunteers.

Volunteer Program

See Section 2420 – Volunteer Program.

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Rumor Control Form:

The Rumor is

Unconfirmed Confirmed
Circle One

By Whom:

Date/Time

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Section 2411 - Government Contact List

The following is a list of Government contacts. Latest update of information for Government Contacts can be found at website: <http://hawaii.gov/lrb/capitoli/dirguide/>

Hawaii State Capital

415 South Beretania St.
Honolulu, HI 96813

U.S. Senators

U.S. Representatives

State Executive Officers

Governor

Phone: 586-0034

Lt. Governor

Phone: 586-0255

Senate President

Phone: 586-7793

County of Hawaii (Big Island)

Mayor

Phone: 961-8211

Fax: 961-6553

Hawaii County Council

Phone: 961-8267

City and County of Honolulu

Mayor

Phone: 523-4141

Fax: 527-5552

Honolulu City Council

Phone: 768-5001

Department of Transportation Services

Phone: 768-8303

Department of Emergency Management

Phone: 723-8960

Department of Environmental Services

Chair - Health

Phone: 586-6230

Environment

Phone: 586-6830

House Speaker

Phone: 586-6100

Chair - Transportation, International,
Intergovernmental Affairs

Phone: 587-7225

Director

Phone: 692-5159

County of Kauai

Mayor

Phone: 241-4900

Kauai County Council

Phone: 241-6371

County of Maui

Mayor

Phone: 270-7855

Maui County Council

Phone: 270-7838

Section 2412 - County of Hawaii Contact List

Ahualoa Community Association
President
Honokaa, HI 96727
Phone: 775-9252 (R)

Ainaloa Community Association
President
RR 3 Box 1303
Pahoa, HI 96778
Phone: 982-9404
Fax: 982-8039
www.ainaloa@verizon.net

Hawaii Island Chamber of Commerce
106 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 935-7178
info@hicc.biz

Hawaii Island Economic Development
Board
117 Keawe St., #107
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 935-1280
Fax: 966-6792
www.hiedb.org
Email: heidb@verizon.net

Hawaii Island Portuguese Chamber of
Commerce
P.O. Box 1839
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 933-6431
Fax: 935-3739
www.hipcc.org
Email: hsca@bigisland.com

Hawaii Hotel Association – Hawaii Chapter
Maunakea Beach Hotel
62-100 Kaunaoa Drive
Kohala Coast, HI 96743
Phone: 882-7222

Hawaiian Acres Community Association
P.O. Box 1295
Kurtistown, HI 96760
Phone: 982-7722

Hawaiian Shores Community Association
15-2793 Honu Street
Pahoa, HI 96778
Phone: 965-8140 Fax: 965-0802

Hilo Downtown Improvement Association
329 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 935-8850 Fax: 935-4356
www.downtownhilo.com

Japanese Chamber of Commerce & Industry
of Hawaii
400 Hualani Street, Suite 20B
Hilo, HI 96720
Phone: 934-0177 Fax: 934-0178
Email: jccih@verizon.net

Kohala Coast Resort Association
69-275 Waikoloa Beach Drive
Waikoloa, HI 96738
Phone: 886-4915
Fax: 886-1044
www.kohalacoastresorts.com
Email: kohcra@aloha.net

Kona-Kohala Chamber of Commerce
75-5737 Kuakini Hwy, Suite 208
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Phone: 854-2175
Fax: 329-8564
www.kona-kohala.com

Leilani Community Association
13-3441 Moku Street
Pahoa, HI 96778
Phone: 965-9555

Main Street Pahoa

P.O. Box 1189
Pahoa, HI 96778
www.mainstreetpahoa.punaweb.org
Email: mspahoa@punaweb.org

Nanawale Community Association, Inc.

14-855 Kehau Street
Pahoa, HI 96778
Phone: 965-8080
Fax: 965-6664
www.nanawale.com

Ocean View Community Association

P.O. Box 6016
Ocean View, HI 96737
Phone: 939-7033
www.fastnethi.com/ovca/

Office of Hawaiian Affairs – West Hawaii

75-5706 Hanama Pl., Suite 107
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Phone: 329-7368
Fax: 326-7928
www.oha.org
Email: rubym@oha.org

Section 2413 - City and County of Honolulu Contact List

Business Organizations

Building Industry Association of Hawaii
1727 Dillingham Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96819-4018
Phone: 847-4666
Fax: 440-1198
www.biahawaii.org
ckw@biahawaii.org

Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii
1132 Bishop Street, Suite 402
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 545-4300
Fax: 545-4369

For Affiliated Chambers and
Organizations see the Chamber of
Commerce Web Site at
www.cochawaii.com

Hawaii Business Roundtable
1003 Bishop Street, Suite 2630
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 532-2244
Fax: 545-2025
hibr@aol.com
www.hibusinessroundtable.org

Hawaii Community Development Authority
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 1001
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 587-2870
Fax: 587-8150
Email: contact@hcdaweb.org
www.hcdaweb.org

Hawaii Hotel Association
2270 Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 1506
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 923-0407 Fax: 924-3843
www.hawaiihotels.org

Hawaii Restaurant Association
1451 S. King St., Suite 503
Honolulu, HI 96814
Phone: 944-9105 Fax: 944-9109
hra@hawaiirestaurants.org
www.hawaiirestaurants.org

Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation
No 1 Capital District Bldg.
250 So. Hotel Street, Suite 508
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 587-3830

Hawaii Tourism Authority
1801 Kalakaua Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 973-2255
Fax: 973-2253
www.hawaiitourismauthority.org

Hawaii Visitors and Conventions Bureau
2270 Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 801
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 923-1811
Fax: 924-0296
www.gohawaii.com

Historic Hawaii Foundation
680 Iwilei Rd., Suite 690
Honolulu, HI 96817
Phone: 523-2900
Fax: 523-0800
Email:
preservation@historichawaii.org
www.historichawaii.org

Oahu Visitors Bureau
733 Bishop Street, Suite 1520
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 524-0722
Fax: 521-1620
www.visit-oahu.com

Retail Merchants of Hawaii
1240 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 215
Honolulu, HI 96814
Phone: 592-4200
Fax: 592-4202
Email: info@rmhawaii.org
www.rmhawaii.org

Waikiki Improvement Association
2255 Kuhio Avenue, Suite 760
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 923-1094
Fax: 923-2622
www.waikikiimprovement.com

Community Organizations

Honolulu Zoo Society
151 Kapahulu Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 926-3191
Fax: 926-2622
www.honzosoc.org

Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, 5th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 594-1888
Fax: 594-1865
www.oha.org

Waikiki Aquarium
2777 Kalakaua Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 923-9741 ext 105
Fax: 923-1771
www.waquarium.org

Neighborhood Boards

The City and County of Honolulu has 35 Neighborhood Boards, many of which have coastal constituencies. As the list changes quite often the most accurate way to get the most up to date list of Board Members, Board Officers and contact information is to go to the City of Honolulu's web site at

www.co.honolulu.hi.us/nco/members.htm

and print the most current list.

Elks Club

Exalted Ruler – Robinson Kepaa
Elks Lodge 616
2933 Kalakaua Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Phone: 923-5525
Fax: 923-1726
Email: info@elks616.org
www.elks616.org

Hawaii Jaycees

2535 So. King Street #301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826
Phone: 941-5266
Fax: 941-2663
Email: webmaster@hawaiijaycees.org

The Hawaii Jaycees currently have about 18 Chapters on various islands. For affiliated Chapters see their web site at

www.hawaiijaycees.org

Kiwanis Clubs

The Kiwanis Clubs of Hawaii have a number of different chapters. Check the web site for current contact information.

Web site: www.kiwanishawaii.org

Lions Club

Lions Clubs of Hawaii are organized under Lions International District 50. There are 64 Lions Clubs on various islands. The Lions will not provide personal contact information for publication but will do so in an emergency. For this information contact:

Lions Clubs of Hawaii
348 Hanakoa St.
Honolulu, HI 96825-2232
Phone: 395-2883
www.hawaiilions.org

Rotary Clubs/District 5000

The Rotary Clubs of Hawaii belong to Rotary International and are organized under Rotary District 5000. Each island has numerous clubs with changing officers and contact information. The best way to get the most up to date list of clubs, officers, and contact information by islands is to go to the Hawaii Rotary web site at

www.rotaryd5000.org

Pick the island of interest and print a current list

Hawaiian Civic Organizations

The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs was founded in 1918 and has numerous clubs on each island. They list clubs and officers on their web site but no contact information. This information would be provided in an emergency by the following contact person

Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
P.O. Box 1135
Honolulu, HI 96807
Email: aloha@ahcc.org
www.ahcc.org

Community Associations

Hawaii Rental Housing Association

Numerous Rental Housing Association are in existence and a directory is provided on the following web site

<http://rhol.org/rental/hi/hiassoc.asp>

Section 2414 - County of Kauai Contact List

Business Organizations

Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii
1132 Bishop Street, Suite 402
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 545-4300
Fax: 545-4369

Hawaii Hotel Association
2770 Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 1506
Honolulu, HI 96815
Phone: 923-0407
Fax: 924-3843

Kapaa Business Association

The Kapaa Business Association has business members in the Kapaa Area. The most up to date listing found on the Web at:

www.kbakauai.rorg/Pages/members.html

Kauai Economic Development Board
4290 Rice Street
Lihue, HI 96766
Phone: 245-6692
Fax: 246-1089
Email: info@kedb.com

Kukui Grove Merchants Association
3-2600 Kaumualii Hwy, Suite B-10
Lihue, HI 96766
Phone: 245-7784
Fax: 246-9583
Email: Shop@kukuigrovecenter.com

Kapaa High School
4695 Mailihuna Road
Kapaa, HI 96746
Phone: 821-4400
Fax: 821-4420

Service Organizations

Hawaii Jaycees

2535 So. King Street #301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826
Phone: 941-5266
Fax: 941-2663
Email: webmaster@hawaiijaycees.org

The Hawaii Jaycees currently have about 18 Chapters on various islands. For affiliated Chapters see their web site at

www.hawaiijaycees.org

Kiwanis Clubs

The Kiwanis Clubs of Hawaii have a number of different chapters. Check the web site for current contact information.

Division 22 – Hawaii
612 Akolea St.
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: 242-6102
Fax: 923-1726
Web site: www.kiwanishawaii.org

Lions Club

Lions Clubs of Hawaii are organized under Lions International District 50. There are 64 Lions Clubs on various islands. The Lions will not provide personal contact information for publication but will do so in an emergency. For this information contact:

Lions Clubs of Hawaii
348 Hanakoa St.
Honolulu, HI 96825-2232
Phone: 395-2883
Web site: www.hawaiilions.org

Rotary Clubs/District 5000

The Rotary Clubs of Hawaii belong to Rotary International and are organized under Rotary District 5000. Each island has numerous clubs with changing officers and contact information. The best way to get the most up to date list of clubs, officers, and contact information by islands is to go to the Hawaii Rotary web site.

2839 Kalihau Street
Honolulu, HI 96819
Phone: 637-7958
Fax: 834-1904

www.rotaryd5000.org

Pick the island of interest and print a current list

Hawaiian Civic Organizations

The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs was founded in 1918 and has numerous clubs on each island. They list clubs and officers on their web site but no contact information. This information would be provided in an emergency by the following contact person

Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
P.O. Box 1135
Honolulu, HI 96807
Web site: www.aohcc.org
Email: aloha@aohcc.org

Section 2415 - County of Maui Contact List

A3H

P.O. Box 598
Makawao, HI 96768
Phone: 871-7947 Fax: 877-3104
Cell: 264-0000
Office: 270-2239

Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii
1132 Bishop St., Suite 402
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 545-4300
Fax: 545-4369

For Affiliated Chambers and Organizations see the
Chamber of Commerce Web Site at
www.cochawaii.com

Lahaina Town Action Committee
648 Whart Street
Lahaina, HI 96761
Phone: 667-9175
Fax: 661-4779
Email: web.request@visitlahaina.com
Web: www.visitlahaina.com

Maui Hotel & Lodging Association
1727 Wili Pa Loop, Suite B
Wailuku, HI 96793-1285
Phone: 244-8625
Fax: 244-3094

Maui Visitors Bureau
1727 Wili Pa Loop
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: 244-3530 Fax: 244-1337
Email: maui@hvcb.org
www.visitmaui.com

Wailuku Main Street Association
1942 Main St., Unit 101
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: 244-3888 Fax: 242-2710
Email: wmsa@maui.net
www.mautowns.org

Service Organizations

Hawaii Jaycees

2535 So. King Street #301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826
Phone: 941-5266
Fax: 941-2663
Email: webmaster@hawaiijaycees.org

The Hawaii Jaycees currently have about 18
Chapters on various islands. For affiliated
Chapters see their web site at

www.hawaiijaycees.org

Kiwanis Clubs

The Kiwanis Clubs of Hawaii have a number
of different chapters. Check the web site for
current contact information.

Division 22 – Hawaii
612 Akolea St.
Wailuku, HI 96793
Phone: 242-6102
Fax: 923-1726
Web site: www.kiwanishawaii.org

Lions Club

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Honolulu, HI 96825-2232
Phone: 395-2883
Web site: www.hawaiilions.org

Rotary Clubs/District 5000

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2839 Kalihau Street
Honolulu, HI 96819
Phone: 637-7958
Home: 836-1050
Cell: 781-7404 Fax: 834-1904

www.rotaryd5000.org

Pick the island of interest and print a current list.

Hawaiian Civic Organizations

The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs was founded in 1918 and has numerous clubs on each island. They list clubs and officers on their web site but no contact information. This information would be provided in an emergency by the following contact person.

Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
P.O. Box 1135
Honolulu, HI 96807
Web site: www.aohcc.org
Email: aloha@aohcc.org

Section 2416 - Internet Based Access to Response Information

The Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW) have revolutionized access to information. The Internet is another tool available to share information with the press and the public. Providing copies of Pollution Reports (SITREPs), Situation Maps, photographs, press releases etc. can increase the dissemination of information and may reduce the number of inquiries received by the Joint Information Center (JIC).

Anticipated Information to be Posted

At a minimum a web site established to provide public affairs information during a pollution incident would include...

- ◆ Official Press Releases from the unified command.
- ◆ USCG Situation Pollution Reports. (SITREP – POLS)
- ◆ Images from the Scene of the Response.
- ◆ A collection of area and situation maps for the incident.

In addition, it may contain...

- ◆ Text summary and graphics of the physical changes of the pollutant over time.
- ◆ Text summary and graphs showing the area tide forecast.
- ◆ Local weather forecasts for the response area.
- ◆ Text summaries and graphics depicting resources-at-risk
- ◆ Planning and scientific support information used to support decisions.
- ◆ Decision memos from the Unified Command documenting resolved issues.

Initiating and Funding the Web-Site

The decision to establish and fund an incident specific web-site has to be made by the Unified Command. When deciding if the web-site is needed, the Unified Command has to weigh the amount of anticipated media attention and inquiries the response will draw against the cost of establishing and maintaining the web-site.

If the Federal Government incurs the cost of initiating the web-site, it would 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.

Release of Information

As with any information being released by the unified command each item to be posted to the Internet is to be approved by the Incident Commanders.

Maintenance of the Internet Site

Maintaining an Internet web-site requires as much technical skill and knowledge as responding to a pollution incident. In addition, the computer system that the information is posted to would have to be capable of withstanding a large number of inquires.

It not anticipated that the Public Affairs section could create and maintain a web site without specific technical skills.

If the responsible party does not have the technical skills within their organization, resources would have to be located and contracted.

Federal Resources

The Coast Guard does not generally have the resources or technical personnel to create and maintain an incident web-site.

In the early hours of a response it is anticipated that the U.S. Coast Guard's Fourteenth District Public Affairs Office would be able to post preliminary information -- Fact Sheets. As the event unfolds, responsibility for the site would have to be shouldered by the responsible party. If not, the Coast Guard would contract for the service.

During the grounding of the M/V NEW CARISSA in Coos Bay, Oregon, the Coast Guard funded the creation of an incident web-site through a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA used an existing contract to establish the web site. The web-site became available four days after the vessel grounded and incurred nearly 25,000 inquires a day. Initially the web site cost approximately \$3,000 a day to maintain -- the Unified Command required that documents be posted to the site within 20 minutes of their release, 24 hours a day. Without the stringent posting requirement an incident web-site should cost less.

There are many companies that provide web-site creation and management services. It would be the responsibility of the Logistics Section to identify these companies and contract for the service.

Local Resources

There are several commercial web developers that may be able to establish and maintain a response specific web-site. Enclosure (A) of this section (Hawaiian Web Developers) is a listing of local web developers.

Section 2417 - Hawaiian Web Developers

This Section lists a number of Web Site Developers in business in Hawaii as of July 2009. No attempt is made to rank them. Contact information, typical services offered and notable web sites they have developed are included when possible.

<p>Cyber Com Inc.</p> <p>2800 Woodlawn, Suite 245 Honolulu, HI 96822</p> <p>Peter Kay - President</p> <p>Phone 538-6262 Fax 536-3743</p> <p>Email: info@cyber-hawaii.com Web: www.cyber-hawaii.com</p>	<p>Custom e-commerce; strategic planning; user interface; programming; hosting; Internet search engine placement.</p> <p>Outrigger Hotels at www.outrigger.com</p> <p>Newsweek-International at www.newsweek-int.com</p>
<p>Supergeeks Corp.</p> <p>2304 South King St., Suite 101 Honolulu, HI 96826</p> <p>James E. Kerr - President</p> <p>Phone: 531-4335</p> <p>Email: info@supergeeks.net Web: www.supergeeks.net</p>	<p>Web site development, network set up and maintenance, and computer repair.</p>
<p>Guide.Net, Inc.</p> <p>2800 Woodlawn Dr., Suite 101 Honolulu, HI 96822</p> <p>Richard Halverson Jr. - President and CEO</p> <p>Phone: 561-0345</p> <p>Email: info@guide.net Web: www.guide.net</p>	<p>Interactive Web sites, database interface, Java development, dual server hosting, site promotion.</p> <p>accommodations database at accommodations.hvcb.org</p>

<p>Islanda/Inets</p> <p>45-116 Moakaka Place Kaneohe, HI 96744</p> <p>Director of Sales: Rhoda Fong</p> <p>Phone: 839-1200</p> <p>Email: info@inets.com Web: www.inets.com</p>	<p>Web site design and development. Full featured hosting facility. Data base/Web portal.</p>
<p>A Photo Video & Web Company</p> <p>949 McCully St., Suite 9 Honolulu, HI 96826</p> <p>Chris Walker - Owner</p> <p>Phone: 591-2220 Fax: Did not disclose</p> <p>Email: vidsolve@hawaii.rr.com Web: www.videohilites.com</p>	<p>Web site design and development. E-commerce site management and promotion. Video, photo, DVD and graphics development.</p> <p>Refer to their website for connections to other sites they have developed.</p>

Due to the dynamics of web site development companies the current accuracy of this list can not be guaranteed. Further and potentially more current listings may be listed in the Yellow Pages of the phone book under Internet-Web Site Developers.

Section 2420 – Volunteer Program

Useful References:

31 U.S.C. 1342 Limitation on Voluntary Services

10 U.S.C. 1588 Authority to accept certain Voluntary Services

Memorandum of Understanding Between USCG, EPA, and Corporation for National and Community Service (*see Attachment 2420 (C-1)*)

http://uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/App/CNCS_EPA_USCG_MOU_AppA.pdf

Planning Guidelines For Convergent Volunteer Management – June 2008

http://www.oilspilltaskforce.org/docs/planning_for_volunteer_management.pdf

State Service Commissions – Hawaii

<http://www.nationalservice.org/about/contact/statecommission.asp>

National & Community Service – Organizations “Which Program is Right for Our Organization”

http://ww2.nationalservice.org/for_organizations/programs/index.asp

State Occupational Safety and Health Plans (OSHA)

<http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html>

FEMA – Independent Study Program

<http://training.fema.gov/is/>

United States Department of Labor – Office of Worker’s Compensation Programs (OWCP)

<http://www.dol.gov/owcp/>

Section 2420 - Volunteer Program

For the purpose of the Area Contingency Plan, volunteers will be referred to as "uncompensated workers" or "volunteers". There should be no distinction made between an uncompensated worker, or volunteer, and a compensated worker for purposes of health and safety, however, the utilization of uncompensated workers must be approved by the Unified Command. To the greatest extent possible, uncompensated workers should have limited roles in spill response. They should not be utilized in any situation that could potentially result in the person's exposure to contaminants without specific training in accordance with the approved Site Safety Plan and the specific endorsement of the Unified Command.

If the Unified Command approves a request to utilize uncompensated workers, they may participate in the following activities, or other specific activities they may approve, including, but not limited to:

- Operating phone networks designed to address public input and concern.
- Helping to mobilize and inventory equipment (Non-Contaminated)
- Beach patrol to monitor/support operations and identify equipment needs and/or conduct reconnaissance of response efforts..
- Construction/operation/monitoring of first aid/refreshment/support stations for workers.
- Pre-impact response operations including ephemeral (existing) debris removal/relocation, response operations.
- Post-emergency response operations including shoreline clean up operations in accordance with the approved Site Safety and Health Plan.
- Assisting in wildlife rehabilitation.
- Public Information and Outreach assistance as may be appropriate.

If Unified Command approves the use of uncompensated workers, the responsible party or FOSC shall:

- Establish and make known a phone number to be used for managing incoming requests to volunteer.
- Designate an individual to act as the Volunteer Unit Leader (VOLL) to develop and implement, under the guidance provided in this Section of the Hawaii Area Plan, a written, Incident Specific Volunteer Program. This Volunteer Program shall detail the volunteer safety training program and the work environments in which the volunteer workers will be working. This Volunteer Program, as well as any material changes to the Program, must be approved by the Unified Command.
- Direct the VOLL to develop, and submit to Unified Command for approval, Volunteer Plans as part of the Incident Action Plans developed for the incident, to direct and coordinate volunteer response activities.

Volunteer Exclusions

Unless an individual is specifically approved by the Unified Command, the Site Safety Plan may restrict certain volunteers from certain jobs. Specifically, but not exclusively, jobs that require special or specific skills and those jobs that may pose an extraordinary potential risk to the individual or other individuals in an operation.

Volunteer Policy

The Volunteer Program described within this Area Plan is meant to provide an opportunity for convergent volunteers and contractors of opportunity to safely support post emergency response efforts. Using volunteers can provide response benefits as well as resource distractions during an incident. The Unified Command has the responsibility to determine resource priorities during an incident. At a minimum there should be a mechanism for volunteers to apply for an opportunity to assist in the response. This Section provides a systematic process for augmenting resources for a post emergency response should the Unified Command decide there would be value added. If the Unified Command approves the use of volunteers, they shall institute a Volunteer Program. A Volunteer Unit Leader (VOLL), within the Planning Section, shall be designated. A Volunteer Unit Leader is a person or representative of an agency responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of uncompensated worker participation, including recruitment, induction, integration and deployment. The scope of a Volunteer Unit Leader is extremely vast as uncompensated workers can be assigned to numerous tasks, including wildlife rehabilitation and beach clean-up, at any time or location during an oil spill response. The VOLL may designate, as needed, one or more Volunteer Coordinators to work directly with Operations to smooth the integration of volunteer resources with response activities.

The State of Hawaii has multiple islands that may be impacted by a significant incident. The overall geographic area presents certain benefits and challenges. It is recognized in this policy that volunteer programs may not be able to deal with/take advantage of volunteer potentials for all incidents or operational areas.

Program Description

The Captain of the Port (COTP) shall develop within the Hawaii Area Plan a Section (this Section) describing the Volunteer Program to be used, when approved by Unified Command, for responding to an oil spill incident. This Section, by Letter of Agreement (LOA) from the Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) shall be used by the Captain of the Port, as guidance for pre-authorized and approved development of an Incident Specific Volunteer Program. If the use of uncompensated workers is approved by Unified Command the Volunteer Unit Leader (VOLL) will review this Section 2420 and adjust its' content, including policy, possible limitations and general and job specific training requirements, to address the specific nature of the current incident. Once the Incident Specific Volunteer Program is completed it must be presented to Unified Command for approval. This approved Incident Specific Volunteer Program will be the basis upon which a Volunteer Plan, to be prepared by the VOLL, will be included by reference or attachment to the Incident Action Plans developed. It must be adjusted as necessary to reflect the response activities directed by the Incident Action Plans and referenced in specific 204 work assignments involving volunteers, as well as the Incident Site Safety and Health Plan.

Volunteer Program Components

The Incident Specific Volunteer Program (hereinafter referred to as the Volunteer Program) should include the details sufficient to provide Unified Command an understanding of the policies and procedures that will address volunteer participation, recruitment and induction, training and, integration and deployment. Upon approval, it is meant to provide Unified Command guidance to the Volunteer Unit Leader on how to develop a Volunteer Plan to effectively and safely engage volunteer resources in coordinated support of the Incident Action Plans guiding the response.

Recruitment and Induction

If the Unified Command approves the use of volunteers the VOLL will establish methods to enable persons wanting to assist to apply to volunteer. A "Volunteers" website with an e-mail address will be maintained by the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center. It will provide basic information on how to apply. It will also provide downloadable forms required to apply. This website, along with a phone number may be advertised as approved by the Unified Command. The Clean Islands Council, an oil spill response organization, will also maintain a link on their website labeled "Volunteers" that will connect to the Volunteers web site. Applicants will be directed to the website to retrieve the forms necessary so they may be filled out and turned in to the VOLL by fax or e-mail. These forms are entitled the "Volunteer Information Form" and "Waiver of Liability Form", and are included herein as Attachments 2420 (A-1) and 2420 (B-1). Once these forms are received the VOLL will arrange to conduct an interview with the prospective volunteer. It is recognized that there may be prospective volunteers that may not be suitable for all jobs, or any jobs. The recruitment process should be designed to determine a prospective volunteers skills, experience, current training and training shortfalls, general health and suitability to contribute to the work being offered to volunteers in the Volunteer Program. Once it has been determined that a person may be suitable to assist in the response, the VOLL will arrange to conduct an orientation to present prospective volunteers with the general policies and procedures, applicable to volunteers, as identified in the Volunteer Program. Including, but not limited to, the following information.

- Opportunities for participation identified in the Volunteer Plan.
- The "Rules of Engagement" under which a volunteer may participate including the fact that they are "uncompensated workers" and must sign a Waiver of Liability form and that they may be released from participation under the same standards as compensated workers.
- Details of the training program including training requirements and work rules and restrictions.
- Organizational awareness information including a presentation on the Volunteer Unit and where and how it fits into the ICS organization. Also, information on who they work for and the role of the Volunteer Coordinators.

Once the induction process is complete, prospective volunteers move into the training phase.

Training Program

Program Concept

It is recognized that some uncompensated workers as well as some contractors of opportunity may have inadequate safety training to immediately participate in post emergency response operations. (For post emergency only, below exposure limit responses, OSHA has determined this is 24 hours of HAZWOPER training) No distinction is made between an uncompensated worker, or volunteer, and a compensated worker for purposes of health and safety. All workers with inadequate safety training (under trained workers) will be required to complete, at a minimum, a four-hour safety training course, in compliance with 29 C.F.R.1910.120(q)(11)(II) covering hazardous communications, emergency action plans & respiratory protection, to be sponsored by the responsible party. Under trained workers, tasked to perform post-emergency response operations, as delineated in 29 C.F.R. 1910.120(q)(11) will be required by the FOSC, to receive additional training as prescribed in this Section of the Area Plan, in accordance with the Oceania RRT Volunteer Program Pre-authorization Agreement. The Training Program described and included herein, is designed to be in compliance with OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.51.

The training approach outlined in this program includes four hours of general HAZWOPER (Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response) safety training. This is more than awareness training and is designed to educate under trained workers in the hazards associated with oil spill response and the safe working practices designed to reduce those hazards. Once the general training is complete the workers will progress to supervised field work in a low risk, post emergency environment. They will work under direct supervision for twenty four (24) hours. This field work will include further site specific, job specific training . Workers will only be allowed to do those jobs and tasks in which they have specific training. This training is meant to be incident specific and is not designed to replace standard HAZWOPER training. The Volunteer Unit Leader will be responsible for the maintenance of a training log to document the training that each under trained worker receives. The log shall be made available to the FOSC upon request, and the FOSC shall ensure each worker is properly trained and placed in work environments consistent with the provisions of this plan. The Unified Command shall approve the training program employed in support of the response.

Curriculum

Four Hour General HAZWOPER Course

At a minimum, the following topics must be covered.

- What constitutes an effective safety program. This is to include the "Risk Control System" and the "Safety Process". Also included are safe work practices including Zone Control and proper use of Personal Protective Equipment and Decontamination procedures.
- The hazards associated with oil spill response including both the chemical risks and the risks of mechanical injury such as slips, trips, and falls. Training in how to recognize risks and assess the potential for injury. Know and be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of overexposure to the hazards present.
- Training on the organization and the coordination between the site safety personnel and operations. Know the emergency procedures for responding to a safety emergency. Train on the contents and structure of the Site Safety Plan.

- The proper selection of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as defined in the Hawaii Area Plan as it relates to heat stress and heat stress reduction initiatives. The risks associated with overexposure to the sun.
- The risks associated with marine spills including surfzones and vessel operations.

Site Specific Training

When under trained workers transition to the field for continued supervised on-the-job training they need a site specific orientation. This should include a briefing of site specific risks due to the topography or the nature of the work being performed. Also any special safety procedures such as emergency alarms, escape routes, and places of refuge specific to the location should be discussed. The chain of command and communications procedures should be included. Zone Control features including decontamination and the proper PPE for the work being conducted should be reviewed.

Work Specific Training

When trainee workers conduct on-the-job supervised work they need a work specific briefing on the particular risks associated with the job they are expected to perform. This should include a briefing on the nature of the work, the tools and PPE to be used as well as any special concerns such as lifting over-filled bags. When changes occur such as a change in the environment, personnel or tasking, the supervisor in charge should reconduct as necessary a job specific briefing as part of the continued training which is the nature of this program.

Integration and Deployment

When the time comes for on-the-job trainees to transition to the field they need to be supervised closely for the first twenty four (24) hours. The on-the-job training and the Work Specific training they receive needs to be documented. Even after the initial twenty four (24) hour training period workers under this program need to be given continued Site Specific/Work Specific training as is appropriate to address changes in the response effort. The VOLL should appoint and use Volunteer Coordinators as necessary to facilitate a coordinated integration of trainees with field operations.

VOLUNTEER INFORMATION FORM

Attachment 2420 (A-1)

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Contact Information:

Name: _____ Date: _____
 Gender: M F Age: _____
 Address: _____ Telephone day time _____
 _____ Telephone night time _____
 _____ Cellular Phone _____
 _____ E-Mail _____
 City & State _____ Zip Code _____

Next of Kin:

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: _____ Telephone day time _____
 Address: _____ Telephone night time _____
 _____ Cellular Phone _____
 _____ E-Mail _____
 City & State _____ Zip Code _____

**Personal Health Insurance Provider:
 HMO/Physician Contact Information:**

Name: _____ Do you have CURRENT HAZWOPER
 Address: _____ training? (Certificates Required)
 _____ How many hours? 24 40
 _____ Telephone day time _____
 _____ Telephone night time _____
 _____ Cellular Phone _____
 _____ E-Mail _____

Existing Health Limitations/Restrictions:

Skills/Experience: Please put an "E" or a "T" on the line in front of the task areas in which you have "E"xperience or "T"raining.

<u>Wildlife Response</u>	OJT	General Spill Response	OJT
____ Veterinarian Tech	_____	____ ICS Training	_____
____ Search & Collection	_____	____ Boat Handling	_____
____ Animal Intake	_____	____ Physical Labor	_____
____ Tubing	_____	____ Equipment Operation	_____
____ Animal Holder	_____	____ Volunteer Orientation	_____
____ Animal Washing	_____	____ Teaching	_____
____ Pool Monitoring	_____	____ Phone Bank	_____
____ Wildlife Food Prep	_____	____ Public Relations	_____
____ Construction	_____	____ Construction	_____
____ Electrician	_____	____ Electrician	_____
____ Cage Cleaning	_____	____ Basic Needs/Logistics	_____
____ Laundry	_____	____ Swirring	_____
____ Clerical	_____	____ Computer Skills	_____
____ Basic Needs/Logistics	_____	____ Debris Removal	_____

WAIVER AND RELEASE of LIABILITY FORM

Attachment 2420 (B-1)

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, _____, for and in return for sufficient, good and valuable consideration of my request to participate and join in oil spill remediation activities, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby release and forever discharge the United States Coast Guard, the State of Hawaii, the Clean Islands Council and its' member companies, their agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and their respective heirs, personal representatives, affiliates, successors and assigns, and any and all persons, firms or corporation liable or who might be claimed to be liable, whether or not herein named, none of whom admit any liability to the undersigned, but all expressly denying liability, from any and all actions, causes of action, lawsuits, claims and demands which I now have or may hereafter have, arising out of or in any way relating to any and all injuries and damages of any and every kind, to both person and property, and also any and all injuries and damages that may develop in the future, as a result of or in any way relating to my participation in the oil spill remediation activities pursuant to my request.

It is understood and agreed that this release is made in full and complete settlement and satisfaction of the aforesaid actions, causes of action, claims and demands; that this Release contains the entire agreement between the parties; and that the terms of this Agreement are contractual and not merely a recital. Furthermore, this Release shall be binding upon the undersigned, and his/her respective heirs, executors, administrators, personal representatives, successors and assigns. This Release shall be subject to and governed by the laws of the State of Hawaii.

I have read, understand and fully agree to the terms of this WAIVER AND RELEASE. I understand and confirm that by signing this WAIVER AND RELEASE I have given up considerable future legal rights. I have signed this Agreement freely, voluntarily, under no duress or threat of duress, without inducement, promise or guarantee being communicated to me. My signature is proof of my intention to execute a complete and unconditional WAIVER AND RELEASE of all liability to the full extent of the law. I am 18 years of age or older and mentally competent to enter into this waiver.

Date

Printed Name

Signature

DECLARATION OF THE RISKS INHERENT IN OIL SPILL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Attachment 2420 (B-2)

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

In consideration of the participation of _____ in oil spill response and remediation activities the United States Coast Guard, the State of Hawaii and the Clean Islands Council and its' member companies, each and all of them, herein expressly declare that oil spill response activities have inherent risks and may be hazardous to an individuals health and well being.

Even though the health and safety of response personnel is the primary objective of the Unified Command, due to the nature of the work, accidents and injuries have been known to occur. Risks associated with the work include the potential for sun exposure, slips, trips and falls, drowning, cuts and lacerations, blindness, dismemberment and death. To help you to make an informed decision on whether you want to participate in response and remediation activities and wave your legal rights to make claims in any way relating to any and all injuries and damages of any and every kind that may occur as a result of your participation in the response and remediation activities, we want you to read and acknowledge the examples of the type of injuries **THAT HAVE ACTUALLY OCCURRED** during a response.

Initials In more than one case helicopters carrying surveillance teams have crashed and fatalities have occurred.

Initials In more than one case fatalities have occurred due to "static line failure" when rope or wire line around boats or rigging have parted when under load and snapped back hitting people.

Initials In more than one case fatalities have occurred when responders have fallen out of boats used to deploy and tend boom or other wise work in oiled waters.

Initials In more than one case people have been knocked down by waves and washed around the rocky shoreline suffering large cuts and abrasions. There have been drownings.

Initials In more than one case fires have occurred during response activities.

Initials In more than one case people have suffered heart attacks due to heat stress and work load.

These are just a few examples of the types of injuries that have and may occur during a spill response. Potential injuries are not limited to these examples. Even though injuries are rare and usually minor the potential for serious, even fatal injury does exist. Please consider carefully whether you want to participate in this remediation effort. If you choose to participate you must sign and have notarized the Waiver and Release of Liability Form (2420 (B-1)). You must also sign this Declaration of Risks Form 2420 (B-2). No separate notary is required.

Date

Printed Name

Signature

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

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**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
U.S. COAST GUARD, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY,
AND
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE**

1. PARTIES

The Parties to this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) are the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS).

CNCS, a wholly-owned United States Government Corporation and executive federal agency of the United States, supports service and volunteering at the national, state and local levels, overseeing three major initiatives: AmeriCorps (including State/National, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)), Learn and Serve America, and Senior Corps. CNCS programs provide vital support, especially human capital, to the national, state, and local voluntary organizations and public agencies that lead response, relief, and recovery efforts when an incident occurs. In addition, CNCS has specific responsibilities as a support agency within the National Response Framework (NRF). Pursuant to the Stafford Act and other legal authorities cited below, CNCS and its grantees have a record of collaborating with state and local agencies and organizations to support response and recovery efforts.

USCG and EPA provide federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) to respond to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The EPA provides OSCs for responses in the inland zone, and the USCG provides OSCs for responses in the coastal zone. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) found in 40 CFR Part 300, contains some of the regulations that implement Section 311 of the CWA and CERCLA, and describes OSC authorities and responsibilities in detail.

2. AUTHORITY

The USCG, EPA, and CNCS, enter into this MOU pursuant to 14 U.S.C. § 141; 10 U.S.C. § 1588; 14 U.S.C. § 93(a)(20); 31 U.S.C. § 1342; NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.110; CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1321; CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601; Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121-5206; the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007, Public Law 109-295; the National and Community Service Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12651g(b); Executive Order 12148, as amended; and 44 CFR Part 206. Any transfer of funds necessary to carry out this agreement will be under the Economy Act or other appropriate authority.

3. PURPOSE

This MOU between the USCG, EPA, and CNCS describes the major responsibilities of each Party in developing and supporting an unaffiliated volunteer management program to be implemented following an oil or hazardous substance pollution incident as requested by the USCG/EPA OSC.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. USCG and EPA, in fulfilling their mission of coordinating emergency preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents plan to, as appropriate, include CNCS in ongoing efforts to improve and implement the NCP and NRF procedures related to the use of volunteers, and to assist in educating and training CNCS personnel at the local, state and national levels to provide needed unaffiliated volunteer management assistance for response operations. Specifically, USCG and EPA resolve to:

- 1) Identify appropriate and necessary training and exercises for CNCS staff, program staff, and national service participants to assist CNCS in providing volunteer management assistance for response operations;
- 2) Notify CNCS as soon as possible of requested assistance following an incident. Notification information should include:
 - a. A thorough description of the anticipated volunteer management capabilities necessary to support incident response, and,
 - b. The minimum incident-specific training requirements for responding CNCS assets;
- 3) Subject to Section 7 below, pay the costs, as may be legally appropriate and necessary, through the OSLTF or Interagency Agreements, of transportation, lodging, and meals incurred by CNCS staff, CNCS program staff, and national service participants, salary costs for program staff, and living allowances for national service participants explicitly supporting USCG and EPA response volunteer management operations;
- 4) Pay the costs, as may be appropriate and necessary, through the OSLTF or Interagency Agreements, of necessary tools, equipment, and other supplies for CNCS to perform assigned volunteer management functions during the response; and
- 5) Provide work space and appropriate support for CNCS staff, CNCS program staff, and national service participants temporarily assigned to response volunteer management operations.

B. CNCS, to carry out its role in support of USCG/EPA, plans to engage in planning, coordinating, supporting, and/or assisting in the following preparedness and response activities:

- 1) Provide for coordination and management of unaffiliated volunteers as requested by the USCG/EPS OSC;
- 2) Provide outreach to established voluntary organizations to provide coordination and support services as requested by the USCG/EPA OSC;
- 3) Disseminate information to affected populations in coordination with the Unified Command Joint Information Center;
- 4) Assign appropriate CNCS staff, program staff, and national service participants to support USCG/EPA OSC operations;
- 5) Ensure that all personnel assigned by CNCS to provide services under this MOU are covered by either the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Federal Employees

Compensation Act, or when CNCS grantees are responding on behalf of CNCS in accordance with the terms and conditions of a CNCS grant or cooperative agreement, that they are covered by liability insurance and occupational accident insurance.

- 6) Develop and provide to the USCG/EPA OSC a specific response plan and budget, including proposed human resources, upon being provided the incident needs by the USCG/EPA OSC [Sect 4.A.2];
- 7) Ensure participation by CNCS staff and national service participants in appropriate Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training identified by USCG and EPA as necessary to support the volunteer management mission;
- 8) Participate, as available, in preparedness and planning activities such as planning document development; and
- 9) Develop CNCS standard operating procedures (SOP) for response to incidents at the request of the USCG/EPA.

5. COMPLIANCE, REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION

CNCS will comply with fiscal management and performance requirements and provide USCG/EPA with appropriate supporting expenditure and program management documentation related to fiscal compliance and program performance management in a format and on a schedule mutually established:

- A. For Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) supported oil spill incident deployments, CNCS will:
 1. Provide good faith estimates of the total anticipated costs, as needed, with a line item breakdown of the principal expense categories. This need not be more than a single page, and can be provided as an attachment to the PRFA;
 2. Secure advance approval from the USCG/EPA OSC for proposed response costs to be incurred by CNCS when deploying to incident areas. CNCS shall identify individuals who will respond on its behalf; however, the federal OSC maintains the right to refuse services;
 3. Maintain appropriate financial records and supporting documentation to support expenses, and submit final reimbursement claims to USCG or EPA in accordance with the Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for resource documentation under OPA 90;
 4. Provide regular reports to the USCG and EPA on activities and accomplishments of deployed national service participants, including a final report on activities and accomplishments at the conclusion of each such deployment; and
 5. Maintain any applicable training, medical surveillance, and/or exposure records pursuant to this MOU and any associated response activities.
- B. CNCS will provide regular reports to USCG and EPA on outcomes of preparedness operations, including training and exercises. Reports will identify specific accomplishments, number of people trained per activity, and outcomes of exercises.
- C. CNCS will ensure that all activities performed under this MOU are in compliance with U.S. Government statutes and regulations, in particular, but not limited to, the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

6. POINTS OF CONTACT:

1. USCG:

Commandant (CG-5332)
Office of Incident Management & Preparedness
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second Street SW, Stop 7363
Washington, DC 20593-7363
202-372-2251

2. EPA:

Director, Office of Emergency Management
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
202-564-8600

3. CNCS:

NCCC Deputy Director for Projects & Partnerships
1201 New York Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20525
cdavenport@cns.gov
202-606-7516

7. OTHER PROVISIONS

Nothing in this memorandum is intended to conflict with current law or regulation or the directives under which USCG, EPA, and CNCS operate. If a term of this memorandum is inconsistent with such authority, then that term shall be invalid, but the remaining terms and conditions of this memorandum shall remain in full force and effect.

- 1) This MOU does not mandate USCG, EPA or CNCS to undertake any specific level of activity.
- 2) The USCG or the EPA intend to initiate and approve all volunteer management and coordination requests issued to CNCS. When deployed to support a response, participants will operate under the ultimate direction of the USCG's or EPA's federal OSC.
- 3) It is understood that Parties may need to make operational changes quickly during a response and notice to the other Party of such changes may be delayed; however, such notice shall be provided at the earliest possible time and in the most time efficient manner.
- 4) This MOU is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a Party against the United States, its agencies, its officers or any person.
- 5) Nothing in this MOU is intended to restrict the authority of any Party to act as provided by law, statute or regulation.
- 6) Nothing in this MOU requires or implies that USCG, EPA, or CNCS will provide liability or workers' compensation coverage or other accident insurance for volunteers who may engage in response operations.
- 7) Each Party plans to participate in an open exchange of relevant information, as permitted by law (including funding opportunities) which furthers the mission of each organization.

- 8) This MOU is not a fiscal or funds obligation document, nor is it an agreement to pay any expenses or costs of CNCS. All commitments made by the parties to this MOU are subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Volunteer management support carried out by CNCS that may be eligible for reimbursement from USCG or EPA will require the execution of a separate financial instrument in order to pay any such expenses.
- 9) Each Party to this MOU is separate and independent from one another. As such, each organization will retain its own identity in providing services, and each organization is responsible for establishing its own policies.
- 10) While it is the intent of the Parties to cooperate in accordance with this understanding, no Party shall be liable to the other for failure to comply in any way with the provisions and agreements contained in this document.
- 11) Annually, or more often at the request of any Party, representatives of CNCS, USCG, and EPA intend to meet to assess progress in the implementation of the MOU and to make revisions as deemed necessary.
- 12) In the event the EPA or USCG wants to request CNCS volunteer management support for an oil or hazardous substance pollution incident which has occurred as part of a declared major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, the EPA or USCG may request CNCS support through FEMA via the following: (1) a Mission Assignment from FEMA to CNCS under the National Response Framework Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex, developed in consultation with EPA and/or USCG; (2) a Mission Assignment from FEMA to CNCS under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, developed in consultation with EPA and/or USCG; or (3) a Mission Assignment subtask from EPA or USCG to CNCS under ESF #10.


8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This MOU shall be effective from the date it has been signed by representatives of all organizations and shall remain in effect until modified or terminated as below.

9. MODIFICATION/TERMINATION

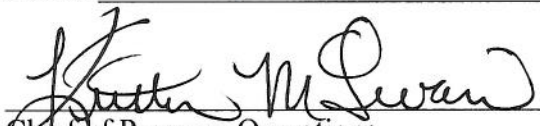
This MOU may be modified upon the mutual written consent of the parties. Any Party may terminate its participation in this agreement upon 60 days written notice to the other parties.

10. SIGNATURES




 Director for Response Policy
 USCG

Dated: 12 November 2010



 Chief of Program Operations
 Corporation for National and Community Service

Dated: 7/15/2010



 EPA Assistant Administrator
 Office of Solid Waste and Emergency
 Management Response

Dated: 1/25/11

GLOSSARY

Administrative support

Administrative support is cost associated with processing the deployment and reimbursement of assigned incident response activities.

AmeriCorps member

An AmeriCorps member is an individual serving on a full-time or part-time basis in an approved AmeriCorps program and who is eligible to receive an education award or alternative post "Member" service benefit.

AmeriCorps*NCCC (National Civilian Community Corps)

AmeriCorps*NCCC is a 10-month, full-time residential AmeriCorps program which combines the best practices of civilian service with the best practices of military service, including leadership development and team-building. NCCC is team-based program for young women and men between the ages of 18 - 24.

AmeriCorps*State and National

An AmeriCorps program operated by local and national non-profits, local and state government entities, Indian tribes, territories, and institutions of higher education supported by grant funds and providing local service opportunities for AmeriCorps Members.

AmeriCorps*VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)

An AmeriCorps program focused on eradicating poverty. Members serve full-time at community-based organizations. Members of AmeriCorps*VISTA serve full-time with community-based organizations, work and live in the communities they serve, and create or expand programs that can continue after they complete their service.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Clean Water Act is the principal federal statute protecting navigable waters and adjoining shorelines from pollution. Section 311 of the CWA addresses pollution from oil and hazardous substance releases, providing EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard with the authority to establish a program for preventing, preparing for, and responding to oil spills that occur in navigable waters of the United States.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

CERCLA is one of the statutes that provides the federal government with authorities to respond to the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into the environment.

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

CNCS is a federal agency established under section 191 of the National and Community Service Act (42 U.S.C. 12651).

CNCS program staff

Employees of CNCS grantees and CNCS supported programs that provide direct oversight and support to national service participants deployed to an incident.

CNCS staff

The permanent, and temporary staff of CNCS, not to include State Commissions, grantees, sub-grantees or their staff.

Hazardous Waste Operations in Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)

HAZWOPER is an occupational safety and health standard regarding waste operations planning and training per 29 CFR 1910.120.

Incident

A natural or manmade occurrence or event that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist

threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Learn and Serve America

Learn and Serve America supports and encourages service-learning throughout the United States, and enables over one million students to make meaningful contributions to their community while building their academic and civic skills by providing direct and indirect support to community groups and higher education institutions. Adult volunteers from Colleges and Universities have participated in incident response and long-term recovery projects across the country.

Living allowance

A living allowance is a regular payment, not characterized as “wage” or “salary”, which may be provided to AmeriCorps members enrolled and active in an AmeriCorps program.

National service participant

An individual who is enrolled in a program funded by CNCS. This includes AmeriCorps members, Senior Corps and Learn and Serve participants.

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990

This legislation addresses a wide range of issues associated with preventing, responding to, and paying for oil pollution. Title 1 of OPA established oil spill liability and compensation requirements, including the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to help facilitate cleanup activities and compensate for damages from oil spills. In 1991, the United States Coast Guard created the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) to implement Title 1 of OPA, administer the OSLTF, and ensure effective response and recovery.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

OSLTF was created by Congress in 1986 and allows the federal government to collect industry revenue (via a tax) and place it in a fund available to OSCs and federal trustees to ensure rapid, effective response to oil spills. Specific uses of the fund include: removal costs & activities, natural resource damage assessments & restorations, claims for uncompensated removal costs & damages, and research & development. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 increased the maximum size of the Fund from \$1 billion to \$2.7 billion.

On-scene Coordinator (OSC)

For purposes of this MOU, the OSC is the federal official designated by the USCG or EPA to coordinate and direct response under Subpart D or E of the NCP.

Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA)

This is a tool available to FOSCs to quickly obtain needed services and assistance from federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies in oil spill and hazardous materials response actions. There are two types of forms (one for federal and one for non-federal agencies). The PRFA commits the OSLTF to payment by reimbursement of costs incurred in pollution response activities undertaken by another government agency working for the FOSC.

Senior Corps

Senior Corps taps the skills, talents, and experience of nearly 500,000 Americans age 55 and older to meet a wide range of community challenges through three main programs: RSVP, the Foster Grandparent Program, and the Senior Companion Program.

Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs)

TOPs serve as Coast Guard guidance for various Fund users. They provide formatting, forms, and instructions for compiling and submitting documentation efficiently and effectively.

Examples include Response Guidance, State Access Guidance, and Claims Guidance. Each topic has individual PDF available online in the NPFC User Reference Guide.

Unaffiliated volunteer

An individual who comes forward following an incident or disaster to assist a governmental agency or non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with response activities during the response or recovery phase without pay or other consideration. By definition, unaffiliated volunteers are not yet associated with a response or relief agency involved in the incident. (Also known as “convergent” or “spontaneous” volunteers.)

Volunteer

An individual who offers to support communities affected by an incident without receiving financial reward or remuneration. Volunteers can either be affiliated with other organizations involved in supporting communities affected by an incident or be unaffiliated volunteers. Volunteers are distinct from national service participants in that national service participants receive financial support and direct coordination from CNCS.

Section 3000 - Operations

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Section 3010 - Structure and Organization

The Operations Section is responsible for the direction and coordination of all incident tactical operations. Operations at an incident or event can be set up in a variety of ways depending upon; the kind of incident, the agencies involved and, the objectives and strategy used for the response.

The Operations Section expands and/or contracts based upon the existing and projected needs of the incident. Initially, the Operations Section usually consists of those few resources first assigned to an incident. (These resources will initially report directly to the Incident Commander.)

Useful References:

USCG Incident Management Handbook
("the IMH")
COMDTPUB P3120.17A -- August 2006

Structure The Operations Section is composed of 4 branches. The branches are composed of the functional groups that carry out the response.

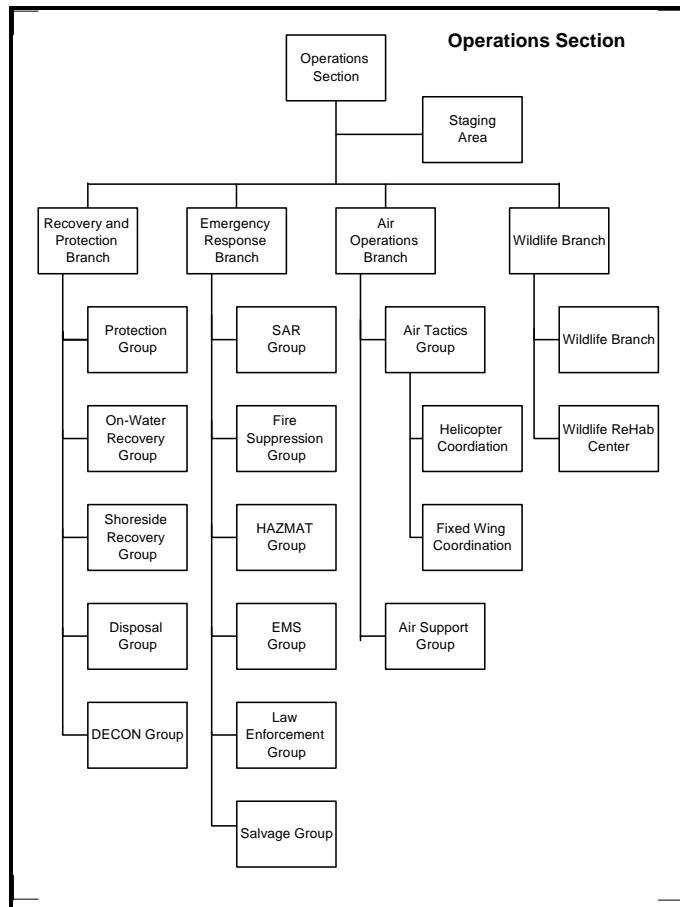


Figure 3010-1 - The Operations Section

Organization

The Operations Section is organized as follows:

◆ Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident. The buildup of the Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and span of control considerations.

◆ 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.

Section 3030 - Initial Notification List

The number of people and organizations involved in any pollution incident are numerous. Early notification will allow the individual agencies to determine the extent of their involvement in the incident.

This list is limited to the basic notifications that are required for all pollution incidents. As the complexity of the spill increases other agencies and groups will have to be notified. These groups are listed within their respective ICS Section.

Report all Spills and Discharges to the National Response Center

- [] National Response Center
24 hours.....(800) 424-8802

Federal Government

- [] U.S. Coast Guard Sector Honolulu - *notifies federal agencies*
24 Hours.....(808) 842-2601

State Government

- [] State of Hawaii Department of Health, Office of Hazard Evaluation and
Emergency Response - *notifies state agencies*
Working Hours.....(808) 586-4249
After Hours(808) 247-2191

County Government

- [] Hawaii Civil Defense
Working Hours.....(808) 935-0031
After Hours911
- [] Kauai Civil Defense
Working Hours.....(808) 241-1800
After Hours911
- [] Maui Civil Defense
Working Hours.....(808) 270-7285
After Hours911
- [] Department of Emergency Management (legacy Oahu Civil Defense)
Working Hours.....(808) 723-8960
After Hours911

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Section 3200 - Recovery and Protection

Minimizing Environmental Injury During Response Operations

The Area Committee recognizes the need to minimize environmental injury from response and recovery operations during vessel groundings. Avoiding natural resource injury benefits all parties involved in any response and recovery operations.

Reduced environmental injury results in lower costs to potential responsible parties. Minimizing environmental injuries during response operations also helps relevant agencies (NOAA, USFWS, State of Hawaii, USCG, and others) comply with their environmental stewardship mandates. Finally, measures that protect benthic resource such as corals often help protect response equipment and personnel as well. For instance, keeping cables and lines off the bottom by using floats should reduce instances of lines fraying or snapping as a result of contact with topographical features on the seafloor. Less wear on lines should also result in decreased costs to salvage companies.

A single recent grounding in Hawaii, where a majority of the injury occurred from tow lines dragging across the bottom and causing impacts to coral, resulted in a settlement of almost 3 million dollars. Therefore, the initial costs of purchasing and storing floats would easily be offset by preventing future losses.

There are two operational activities recognized by the Area Committee that should result in a substantial reduction in environmental injury from response and recovery operations during vessel groundings:

1) Use of Floats on tow lines/cables.

Whenever possible, salvage operations conducted in Hawaii should use floats when tow lines/cables are deployed from vessels.

Protocols for floating tow lines and cables should reflect other agencies that typically float cables and lines, such as the Navy Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit-1.

2) Use resource agency divers to scout areas of environmental sensitivity.

In Hawaii, the Incident Command (IC) should make use of resource agency divers to notify the IC of areas of environmental sensitivity when possible. If safety conditions permit during an operational period (such as while waiting for a favorable tide) resource agency divers should be utilized to scout areas and give recommendations on minimizing environmental injury from response and recovery activities.

Resource agency divers can provide the IC with relevant information on areas to avoid if possible and can assist with information to minimize environmental damage. These activities should only be conducted when operations permit, keeping in mind all safety considerations and the ultimate goal of removing the vessel in a timely manner.

Countermeasures

The countermeasure used to recover oil and protect a shoreline determines effectiveness of the response. Both the nature of the oil and the environment determine the level and type of response mounted.

Useful References:

USCG Incident Management Handbook
("the IMH")
COMDTPUB P3120.17A -- August 2006

Shoreline Countermeasures Manual
NOAA -- May 1993

Response Matrixes

These matrixes are used to recommend mitigation procedures for use when planning a response strategy. The matrices give recommendations for all shore types identified in the environmental sensitivity index.

Included in this section are matrixes for Offshore and Shoreline Countermeasures.

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.

Offshore Countermeasure Matrix

Countermeasures	Harbors				Nearshore				Open Sea			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Day One												
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	C	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F
Dispersant Application ❖						C	C	C		C	C	C
<i>In-Situ</i> Burning ❖					C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Day Two and Three												
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	C	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F
Dispersant Application ❖						C	C	C		C	C	C
<i>In-Situ</i> Burning ❖					C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Day Four												
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 ❖												
<i>In-Situ</i> Burning ❖												

<p>Oil Type Codes</p> <p>1 -- Very Light Oils (Gasoline) 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) 5 -- Asphalt and Heavier than water oils) Use dredging/Pumping Methods</p>	<p>Countermeasure Codes</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended</p>
<p>Special Codes</p> <p>❖ -- All Dispersant and <i>In-Situ</i> Burning Operations must be done in compliance with Section 4530 - Alternate Technology of this plan.</p>	

Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes
A -- Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs B -- Exposed wave-cut platforms C -- Fine-grained sand beaches D -- Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E -- Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F -- Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures G -- Exposed tidal/reef flats H -- Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats I -- Sheltered tidal flats J -- Wetlands, marshes, mangroves	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	
❖ -- All Dispersant and <i>In-Situ</i> Burning Operations must be done in compliance with Section 4530 - Alternate Technology of this plan. ◆ -- May require State Approval ● -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.	

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

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Natural Processes	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Manual Removal										
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F				F	F	F	F	F
Debris Removal	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Trenching ◆										
Sediment Removal ◆			C	C	C					
Sediment Reworking			C	C	C					
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ◆										
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)						F		F	F	F
Washing (<50 PSI)						C		F	C	C
Washing (>50 PSI)								C		
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)								C		
Heated Water Washing (>50 PSI)										
Slurry Sand Blasting										
Vacuum										
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement										
Cutting Vegetation ○ ◆									C	C
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with Elastomers ❖ ◆										
Protection of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Cleaning of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Nutrient Enhancement ❖										
Microbial Addition ❖										

Key on Facing Page ...

Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes
A -- Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs B -- Exposed wave-cut platforms C -- Fine-grained sand beaches D -- Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E -- Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F -- Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures G -- Exposed tidal/reef flats H -- Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats I -- Sheltered tidal flats J -- Wetlands, marshes, mangroves	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	
❖ -- All Dispersant and <i>In-Situ</i> Burning Operations must be done in compliance with Section 4530 - Alternate Technology of this plan. ◆ -- May require State Approval ● -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.	

Light Oils Countermeasures Matrix

- ◆ Includes: Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes, typical type 2
- ◆ Moderately volatile: will leave residue (up to 1/3rd of spilled amount)
- ◆ Moderate concentrations of toxic (soluble) components
- ◆ Result: "Oiling" of inter-tidal resources with long-term contamination potential
- ◆ Has potential for sub-tidal impacts (dissolution, mixing, sorption onto the suspended sediments)
- ◆ No dispersion necessary
- ◆ Cleanup can be very effective

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Natural Processes	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Manual Removal										
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	R	R	R
Debris Removal	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Trenching ◆										
Sediment Removal ◆										
Sediment Reworking										
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ◆			C	C						
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Washing (<50 PSI)				F	F	F		F		
Washing (>50 PSI)						F		F		
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)										
Heated Water Washing (>50 PSI)										
Slurry Sand Blasting										
Vacuum							R	R	R	R
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement										
Cutting Vegetation ○ ◆								C	C	C
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with Elastomers ❖ ◆								C	C	
Protection of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Cleaning of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Nutrient Enhancement ❖										
Microbial Addition ❖										

Key on Facing Page ...

Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes
A -- Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs B -- Exposed wave-cut platforms C -- Fine-grained sand beaches D -- Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E -- Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F -- Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures G -- Exposed tidal/reef flats H -- Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats I -- Sheltered tidal flats J -- Wetlands, marshes, mangroves	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	
❖ -- All Dispersant and <i>In-Situ</i> Burning Operations must be done in compliance with Section 4530 - Alternate Technology of this plan. ◆ -- May require State Approval ● -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.	

Medium Oils Countermeasures Matrix

- ◆ Includes: Most Crudes, typical type 3
- ◆ About 1/3rd will evaporate with 24 hours
- ◆ Maximum water-soluble fraction is 10-100 ppm
- ◆ Oil contamination of inter-tidal 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

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Natural Processes										
Manual Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Debris Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Trenching ◆			F	F	F					
Sediment Removal ◆			F	F	F			F		
Sediment Reworking										
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ◆			C							
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)		F	F	F	F	R				
Washing (<50 PSI)		F			F	F		R		
Washing (>50 PSI)		F			F	F		R		
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)		F			F	F		R		
Heated Water Washing (>50 PSI)		F			F	F		R		
Slurry Sand Blasting								C		
Vacuum		F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement		F	F	F	F	F		F		
Cutting Vegetation ○ ◆			C	C	C	C	C	R	C	C
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with Elastomers ❖ ◆										
Protection of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Cleaning of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Nutrient Enhancement ❖			C	C	C				C	C
Microbial Addition ❖										

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Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes
A -- Exposed rocky shores and sea-cliffs B -- Exposed wave-cut platforms C -- Fine-grained sand beaches D -- Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E -- Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F -- Boulder beaches and rip-rap structures G -- Exposed tidal/reef flats H -- Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats I -- Sheltered tidal flats J -- Wetlands, marshes, mangroves	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	
❖ -- All Dispersant and <i>In-Situ</i> Burning Operations must be done in compliance with Section 4530 - Alternate Technology of this plan. ◆ -- May require State Approval ● -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if reoiling birds is possible.	

Heavy Oils Countermeasure Matrix

- ◆ Includes: Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 Fuel, Bunker Fuel, typical type 4
- ◆ Heavy Oils with little or no evaporation or dissolution
- ◆ Water-soluble fraction likely to be <10 ppm
- ◆ Heavy contamination or inter-tidal areas likely
- ◆ Sever impacts to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals (coating and ingestion)
- ◆ Long-term contamination of sediments possible
- ◆ Weathers very slowly
- ◆ Dispersion seldom effective

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Natural Processes										
Manual Removal	F	F	R	R	R	F		R		
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	C
Debris Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	C	R	C	C
Trenching ◆			C	C						
Sediment Removal ◆		F	C	C						
Sediment Reworking		C	C	C	C					
Sand Berming/Defense Measures ◆			C	C						
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)		F	R	R	R	F		F	C	C
Washing (<50 PSI)		F	C	C	C	C		C	C	C
Washing (>50 PSI)	F	C				C		C		
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)		C				C		C		
Heated Water Washing (>50 PSI)	F	C				C		C		
Slurry Sand Blasting								C		
Vacuum		F	F	F	F		F	R	F	F
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement			C	C	C					
Cutting Vegetation ○ ◆	C	C				C	C	C	C	C
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with Elastomers ❖ ◆										
Protection of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Cleaning of Beaches ❖ ◆										
Nutrient Enhancement ❖			C	C	C				C	C
Microbial Addition ❖										

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Section 3240 - Disposal

This section identifies storage and disposal options for oily waste generated by a significant oil release.

It is the goal of the Area Committee to have oil removed from impacted areas as soon as possible and to ultimately treat or dispose of the oily waste in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner.

Waste Types Expected

The following wastes may be generated during the response to an oil spill:

- ◆ Oil (petroleum product, crude or refined)
- ◆ Oil and seawater mixture
- ◆ Oil and freshwater mixture
- ◆ Oil saturated booms/absorbent pads
- ◆ Oil-contaminated debris, e.g. palm fronds, plant, etc.
- ◆ Petroleum contaminated soils, i.e. sand
- ◆ Oil contaminated wildlife (dead)

Quantities of each will vary depending on location of spill, size, and type of petroleum product.

Waste Handling and Disposal Instructions

Waste disposal procedures must be followed closely. Documentation of waste volumes and oil recovered is very important.

Oil, Oil and Seawater, Oil and Freshwater

1. Collect material with vacuum truck
2. Transport to location of bulk storage tank
3. Document volumes of oil and water recovered (tank gauging)

Oily Booms and Absorbent Pads, Oil-Contaminated Debris

1. Place oiled materials into plastic bags and then into visqueen-lined roll-offs or dumpsters
2. Transport to central storage area
3. Scale all loads into central storage area (indicate type of waste on scale ticket, obtain tare weight after off-loading waste)

Oily Soil

1. Place into visqueen-lined dump trucks
2. Decontaminate equipment used to excavate soil.
3. Transport to central storage area
4. Scale all loads into central storage area

Dead Wildlife

The recovery of oiled wildlife is the responsibility of the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section. Before removing oiled wildlife get specific guidance from the Wildlife Branch. In general ...

1. Collect in plastic bags
2. Label: date, time animal found, location found, and person finding animal (name and phone number)
3. Put on ice (chill) do not freeze

Special Instructions

Label all containers (roll-offs, dumpsters, etc.) with:

1. Type of material (soiled boom, absorbent pads, etc.)
2. Location (waste generation site)
3. Date
4. Name and phone number of contact person
5. Include the statement Recovered oil type contaminated material

Inland Storage of Oil-Water Mixtures and Oil

Either Chevron, Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE), or Hawaiian Electric (HECO) may provide at least one bulk storage tank during a worst-case scenario. Tank selection will be based on the most available tank, e.g. tank with the lowest amount of stored product. Bulk storage tanks can handle between 176,000 and 300,000 barrels each.

Hawaii Independent Energy

91-325 Komohana St.
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707
VP Refining
Phone: 808-547-3282

Chevron USA Hawaiian Refinery

91-480 Malakole St.
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707
Contact: Dave Rogers
Phone: 808-682-5711

Hawaii Electric Company

841 Ward Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii
Contact: Plant Manager
Phone: 808-543-4474

Temporary Storage of Oil Saturated Sorbents and Debris

The Department of Health has agreed upon minimum standards necessary for shoreside temporary storage of oily waste. For specific guidance and concurrence of Solid Waste Management, call DOH at 586-4240. The primary objective of a cleanup activity is to remove the oiled debris from the impacted shoreline. Hawaiian Electric has stated it will be able to handle between 50 and 100 tons of oiled material on a daily basis, however, if its capabilities are exceeded or transportation problems necessitate temporary storage, then the following applies:

The primary method of storage should be in roll off dumpsters. These dumpsters should be lined and covered as is the standard industry practice.

If sufficient dumpsters can not be obtained, then an alternative method is to prepare an area by lining it with two layers of 6 mil plastic. If there is a significant amount of oil that may drip from the material, then the plastic should be covered with sorbent rug.

The area must be secured and access must be restricted.

Ingress and egress areas for heavy equipment must be maintained in a fashion which does not compromise the integrity of the liner.

Consideration must be given to covering the material to prevent excessive rain water from accumulation in the bermed area. This may also be required if the debris may be blown by strong winds.

Pre-Designated Areas

Temporary storage areas will be situated on the shore area near the impacted area. These area will be designated as satellite storage area where the waste will be staged prior to transfer to either disposal or centralized storage. Department of Health personnel will assist in locating the appropriate area taking into consideration access and other concerns. As soon as possible after the shoreline area has been cleaned and no further impact is expected, the oily waste should be moved to the centralized storage area.

Centralized Temporary Storage Areas

Areas on Oahu have been identified for centralized storage. These areas are identified due to their accessibility, convenience to disposal facilities and security. The same storage standards as outlined in "Temporary Storage of Oil Saturated Sorbents and Debris" should be followed for centralized temporary storage. When arranging to identify specific areas for storage at the following sites contact:

Department of Transportation

Kalaeloa Deep Draft Harbor
POC: Davis Yogi
Phone: 808-587-1928

Agreements are being coordinated with each County, Department of Public Works to utilize closed landfills on each island for centralized storage in an emergency. Contact the DOH, HEER office at 586-4249 for assistance.

Off-Shore Storage

Various barges and oil-response vessels are available.

Disposal Options

It is the policy of the Area Committee that oily waste should be disposed of in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner.

Disposal On or Near Oahu.

Incineration at H-Power is the preferred site for oily waste disposal on or near Oahu. Capacity or operational constraints may limit disposal of oily waste at H-Power.

The ACP recognizes that geographic locations outside of Oahu may not have timely access to H-Power and there are circumstances and waste types which are not conducive to incineration at H-Power. The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in charge of disposal should take the following factors into consideration:

- ◆ quantity of waste
- ◆ capacity of treatment/disposal options
- ◆ adequacy of temporary storage
- ◆ time requirements of treatment/disposal options
- ◆ effectiveness of treatment/disposal
- ◆ costs

The Area Committee has established the following hierarchy for disposal of oily waste:

- ◆ Incineration at H-Power (Oahu spills)
- ◆ Landfilling
- ◆ Bioremediation at Off-Site Facilities
- ◆ In-Situ Burning
- ◆ Refining

Incineration at H-Power (Oahu spills)

It has been agreed that H-Power will accept oily waste as a result of an emergency situation. See attached protocol and agreement for specific details regarding the approval (Enclosure 3240(A) -- *H-Power Disposal Agreement*). H-Power can process approximately 50 to 100 tons of oily waste per day. The following types of oily waste can be handled ...

- ◆ Oil absorbent polypropylene material (cut into three foot segments and removal of all metal parts)
- ◆ Litter and other small debris (small debris are generally anything less than 3"x4"x36")

Contact the following for incineration:

H-Power
Honolulu Resource Recovery Venture

91-174 Hanua Street
Kapolei, HI

Phone: 808-682-2099

Landfilling

For debris which is not acceptable for burning at Hawaiian Electric or other means of treatment, in a reasonable time and cost, it is agreed these materials may be disposed of at a lined landfill:

- ◆ Litter
- ◆ Green waste
- ◆ Bulky materials

Enclosure (D) of this section is a list of the *Hawaiian Landfills*.

Bioremediation at Off-Site Facilities

For sands and soils which are contaminated with gasoline or diesel, the material may be sent to PVT LANDFILL, POC: Mary Josue, Ph: 668-4561, www.pvtland.com. Landfarming of petroleum contaminated soils exists at private land in Nanakuli. This facility treats petroleum contaminated soils by adding moisture and turning the soils.

In-Situ Burning

In-situ burning of debris on shore is the final option besides "no-response". Burns shall be subject to the following conditions and approved by the State On-Scene Coordinator:

- ◆ wind speed > 5kts
- ◆ wind direction away from the islands
- ◆ day-light hours
- ◆ thermal inversion considerations
- ◆ visual monitoring required

Weather conditions may be obtained by calling the National Weather Service 808-836-1831.

Refining

Both Chevron and Hawaii Independent Energy have the capabilities of re-refining recovered product. However, Chevron and Hawaii Independent Energy have conditions that must be met prior to acceptance of the product for re-refining. These conditions include ...

- ◆ Age of the oil or oil-water mixture
- ◆ Identity of responsible party (owner of oil)
- ◆ Other potential contaminants.
- ◆ Volume

Decanting Policy

Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity of recovered oil. When decanting is conducted properly most of the water can be removed from the collected petroleum.

Background

It is recognized that decanting of oily water mixtures is a common procedure used during a spill response incident. Hawaii understands the value of decanting as a disposal consideration. Oily water mixtures collected by Oil Spill Response Vessels (OSRV) utilize installed holding tanks for gravity separation of oil from water. Water recovered by this method can then be discharged back into a containment area.

Vacuum trucks are routinely used for oil recovery along shorelines and in shallow water. Prior to using an uncleaned vacuum truck for the collection of oil, with subsequent decanting of water, a check of the containment tank is required to ensure there are no contaminants from previous activities and that the water decanted is safe to discharge back into the environment. A chlorine test will be used for this purpose. A record of the test will be retained as part of the incident disposal file.

Goals

During spill response operations, mechanical recovery of oil is often restricted by a number of factors, including the recovery system's oil/water recovery rate, the type of recovery system employed and the amount of tank space available on the recovery unit to hold recovered oil/water mixtures. In addition, the longer oil remains on or in the water, the more it mixes to form an emulsified mousse or highly mixed oily/water liquid, which sometimes contains as much as 70% water and 30% oil, thus consuming significantly more storage space.

In many cases, the separation of oil and water and discharge of excess water is necessary for skimming operations to be effective in maximizing the amount of oil recovered and in minimizing overall environmental damages. Such actions should be considered and in appropriate circumstances authorized by the FOSC and/or the SOSC because the discharged water will be less harmful to the environment than allowing the oil to remain in the water and be subject to spreading and weathering.

Policy

During a response, it will likely be necessary for response contractors or a responsible party to **request from the Federal and/or State OSC** authority to decant while recovering oil so that response operations do not cease or become impaired. FOSC authorization is required in all cases and in addition SOSC authorization is required for decanting activities in state waters.

Expeditious review and approval, as appropriate, of such requests is necessary to ensure rapid and efficient recovery operation. The request, decision and permission to decant **must be documented**.

The Federal and State OSCs will consider each request for decanting on a case-by-case basis. Prior to approving decanting, the OSCs should evaluate the potential effects of weather including the wind and wave conditions, the quantity of oil spilled and the type of oil as well as available storage receptacles. The OSC should also take into account that recovery operations as enhanced by decanting will actually reduce the overall quantity of pollutants in a more timely and effective manner to facilitate cleanup operations.

The FOSC and/or SOSC will review and provide directions and authorization as appropriate to requests to wash down vessels, facilities and equipment to facilitate response activities.

Other activities related to possible oil discharges associated with an oil spill event such actions to save a vessel or protect human life which may include such actions as pumping bilges on a sinking vessel are not covered by this policy.

Criteria

The following criteria should be considered when determining whether decanting is applicable, unless circumstances dictate otherwise:

- (1) All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.
- (2) Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom should decant forward of the recovery pump.
- (3) All vessels, motor vehicles and other equipment not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.
- (4) A containment boom will be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of the decanted oil or entrainment.
- (5) Visual monitoring of the decanting area shall be maintained so that

discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.

- (6) Prior to using an uncleaned vacuum truck for the collection of oil, with subsequent decanting of water, a check of the containment tank is required to ensure there are no contaminants from previous activities and that the water is safe to discharge back into the environment. A chlorine test will be used for this purpose. A record of the test results will be retained as part of the incident disposal file.

Disposal Plan

As a help in writing an incident disposal plan, two sets of forms have been developed:

- ◆ Enclosure (B) of this section is the *Waste Management and Disposal Plan* and,
- ◆ Enclosure (C) of this section is the *Waste Management and Disposal Plan Update* (this form set is used to make changes to the original plan).

PROTOCOL & AGREEMENT FOR THE DISPOSAL OF
NON-HAZARDOUS ABSORBENT MATERIAL CONTAMINATED WITH UNUSED
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR CRUDE OIL
AT H-POWER

INTRODUCTION

This protocol and agreement is for the disposal of non-hazardous absorbent material contaminated with unused petroleum products or crude oil, hereafter referred to as oily absorbent material (OAM), as a result of an unused petroleum product or crude oil spill cleanup (e.g., sweeps, booms, absorbent pads, and pom poms). A list of pre-approved absorbent material is provided at the end of this agreement.

In general, it is agreed that the disposal of OAM at H-Power is the preferred disposal alternative, particularly for OAM generated on Oahu. Furthermore, the City and County of Honolulu agrees to accept OAM for disposal at H-Power from Oahu generators, as well as from neighbor island generators.

The Department of Health (DOH) agrees that OAM is not by definition "used oil" (or waste oil) under 40 CFR 279. Furthermore, due to knowledge gained from past testing of OAM, the DOH agrees that OAM is not a regulated hazardous waste pursuant to 40 CFR 261 or Title 11, Chapter 261 HAR. When disposed of at H-Power, this material is considered to be solid waste by the DOH and therefore does not need to meet the used oil specification standards.

This protocol is agreed upon by the State of Hawaii Department of Health, the City and County of Honolulu, and Honolulu Resource Recovery Venture.

PROTOCOL

1. Identification. Clearly establish and identify the petroleum products(s). OAM contaminated with only products of :
Jet A,
Crude oil,
Diesel fuel,
Fuel oil,
Lube oil, and
Hydraulic oil

may be disposed of at H-power without sampling in accordance with item #2. OAM contaminated with gasoline, waste oil, or unknown products should be individually sorted and tested, unless sufficient knowledge is provided to DOH substantiate that the specific OAM does not exhibit hazardous waste characteristics.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

2. Sampling. Take a representative sample of any suspect material to determine if it meets the criteria for hazardous waste. Any material which may be contaminated with something other than an unused petroleum product or crude oil, and either salt water or fresh water should be tested for hazardous waste constituents prior to disposal.

3. Preparation. OAM material should not contain any free liquids. Petroleum products and water should be removed from the OAM as much as possible. Cut boom into sections no longer than three (3) feet and remove all metal pieces.

4. Disposal. If the waste material is prepared according to item #3 and determined to be non-hazardous, then the OAM may be taken to H-Power for disposal. Inform the operator about the nature of the material.

5. Record keeping. For any suspect material to be analyzed, results of the analysis shall be forwarded to H-Power prior to delivery. At a minimum records shall be kept by the generator which includes verification of the sampling date, the date of analysis, laboratory results, and the date and amount of material delivered to H-Power.

PRE-APPROVED ABSORBANT MATERIAL

1. Polypropylene
2. Cotton cloth

This agreement is hereby entered into the parties below.

<u>(Signed)</u>	<u>3/27/96</u>	<u>(Signed)</u>	<u>4/12/96</u>
BRUCE S. ANDERSON	Date	KEN SPRAGUE, Chief Engineer	Date
Deputy Director for		City and County of Honolulu	
Environmental Health		Department of Public Works	

(Signed) 5/9/96
John M. Klett, EVP Date
Honolulu Resource Recovery Venture

Oahu Waste Energy Recovery, Inc. - General Partner
Ogden Projects of Hawaii, Inc. - General Partner

Waste Management and Disposal Plan

Incident Name: _____

Date Prepared: _____ Time Prepared: _____

Location(s)/Division(s) Covered by Plan: _____

ACP/Other References Consulted: _____

General Information

Source of Spill: _____

Total Amount Spilled: _____

Total Amount at Risk: _____

Type of Material Spilled: _____

Agency Information

Lead Agency: _____

Agency Representative(s): _____

Telephone(s): _____

Comments: _____

Variances

Inquiry Made to Obtain Variances On: _____

Individual(s) Contacted for Variances: _____

Telephone(s): _____

Comments: _____

Samples

Media(s)/Date(s) Sampled: _____

Sample(s) Sent Via: _____

Laboratory Name(s): _____

Sampling/Analysis Plan(s) Attached? Yes No

Chain of Custody Form(s) Attached? Yes No

Comments: _____

Waste Covered by Plan

Solids

Type	Description	Estimated Volumes(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Oiled Natural Inorganic (Sand, Pebbles, Etc.)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Oiled Natural Organic (Driftwood, Seaweed, Etc.)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Man-Made Materials (PPE, Sorbents, Etc.)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Unoiled Solids	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	_____

Suspected Hazardous Waste? Yes No

Determination by Generator Knowledge? Yes No

Hazardous Waste Code(s): _____

Comments: _____

Temporary Waste Storage	
Storage Type	Estimated Capacity/Number Required
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Preferred Location(s): _____

Permit Required for Temporary Storage: _____

Ground/Runoff Protection Required for Storage Area? Yes No

Liners/Cover Protection Required for Storage? Yes No

Comments: _____

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Disposal Method(s)			
Method	Waste Type/Description	Available	Selected
Natural Degradation/Dispersion	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wastewater Treatment Plant	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landfill	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land Farm	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In-Situ Burning	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open Pit Burning	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portable Incineration	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Process Incineration	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reprocessing	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reclaiming	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recycling	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well Injection	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<hr/> <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____			

Health and Safety Procedures

Waste Type/Description

Health and Safety Plan Attached?..... Yes No

Comments: _____

Additional Comments

Contacts and Approvals

Contact for Further Information: _____

Approved By: _____ Time/Date: _____

Comments: _____

Waste Management and Disposal Plan Update

Incident Name: _____

Date Prepared: _____ Time Prepared: _____

Updating Plan Dated: _____

Location(s)/Division(s) Covered: _____

Changes to Agency Information

Lead Agency: _____

Agency Representative(s): _____

Telephone(s): _____

Comments: _____

Variances

Variance(s) Obtained? Yes No

Date(s) Received/Expected: _____

Copies Attached? Yes No

Comments: _____

To be Used Only as Supplement to Original Waste Management and Disposal Plan

Temporary Waste Storage

Storage Facility Utilized	Storage Type(s) / Capacity and Number	Location
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Necessary permit(s) Received? Yes No

Date(s) Received/Expected: _____

Copy Attached? Yes No

Ground/Runoff Protection Required for Storage Area? Yes No

Liners/Cover Protection Required for Storage? Yes No

Comments: _____

Section 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.

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.

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.
4. An "Equipment Decontamination Form" has been provided to track equipment undergoing decontamination, it is Enclosure (A) of this section.

Organization

The Decontamination Group may be organized as follows:

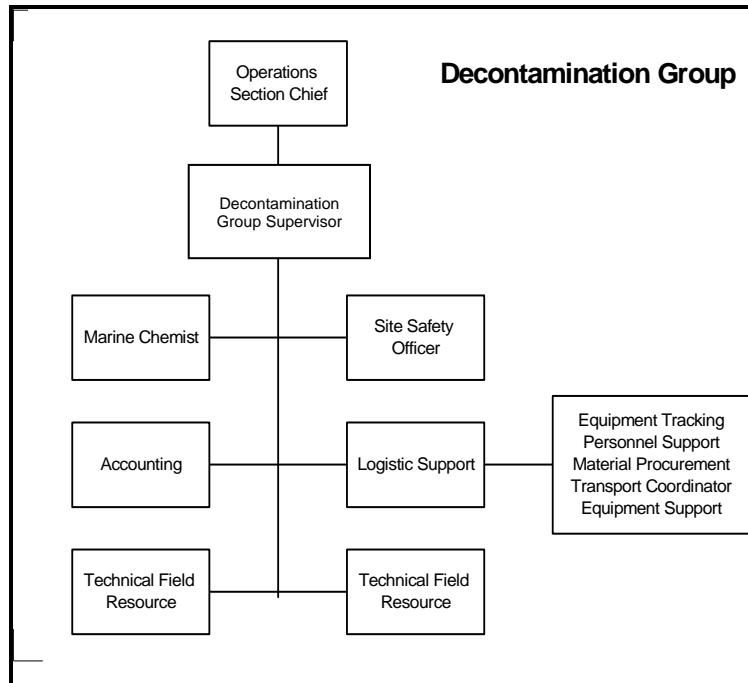


Figure 3250-1 - Decontamination Group Organization

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 site layout diagram.

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. This 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-emitting 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.

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. Use additional 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.

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.

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.

Equipment and Supplies

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

Machinery and Equipment

4	Landra 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
- 3 Vacuum Trucks

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

Sorbents

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

Consumables

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

Office Supplies

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

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.

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Section 3500 – Wildlife Recovery

This annex contains the oiled wildlife rehabilitation plan developed by the Oiled Wildlife Subcommittee of the Area Committee.

Wildlife Defined

For the purpose of defining wildlife, this plan will apply to all marine mammals, sea 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 determine the need for care of oiled land animals on a case-by-case basis.

Useful References

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service Guidance Document.
Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines.

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendix1.pdf

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service Guidance Document.
Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines.

(reference website link TBD).

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service. The Hawaiian Monk Seal Airlift Plan: Transport of Monk Seals of Concern from Kaena Point to a Receiving Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Center or Relocation site.

(reference website link TBD).

Response Elements

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

Notifications

Notification to natural resource trustees shall be made in the following instances:

1. All chemical spills that meet the reportable quantity
2. Any collision of sea going vessels
3. Any grounding of sea going vessels

4. Any petroleum release \geq 100 gallons
5. Any petroleum release when the volume is unknown
6. Any situation resulting in a potential/impending petroleum release \geq 100 gallons
7. 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.

- Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources:
 - Division of Forestry and Wildlife
 - Forestry and Wildlife Administrator (808) 587-4181, (808) 927-4157 (cell)
 - Wildlife Program Manager (808) 587-4187, (808) 227-3403 (cell)
 - Wildlife Biologist (808) 587-0163, (808) 368-5424 (cell)
 - Division of Aquatic Resources
 - Aquatic Biologist/Coral Reef Ecologist (808) 587-0318, (808) 294-4280
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Environmental Contaminants Biologist - (808) 221-0634 (cell), (808) 792-9461
 - Refuge Office Honolulu (808) 792-9540
 - 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)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - Office of Response and Restoration, Scientific Support Coordinator (206) 849-9926
 - Office of Response and Restoration Emergency Hotline (206) 526-4911
 - (For marine mammals) NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO), Protected Resources Division: (808) 725-5161 or (808)721-5343
 - NOAA NMFS PIRO, Habitat Conservation Division: (808) 725-5092, (808) 349-8618 (cell)
 - (For sea turtles) NOAA NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Protected Species Division: (808) 725-5731, (808) 220-5561 (cell)
 - (For both sea turtles and mammals) NOAA NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, (301) 427-8402

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

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

Surveillance and Evaluation

When notification has been made, the natural resource trustees will assess the potential for wildlife impacts 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.

Capture (Search and Collection)

When warranted, capture (a.k.a., search and collection or SAC) teams will be deployed and will be organized according to the target species.

Seabirds/shorebirds/waterbirds

Capture: Teams will consist of a minimum of 2 individuals. On water capture teams will also require a boat driver. At least one team member should be experienced at recognizing oil-affected plumage and trained in capture techniques. Teams will use the search and collection standard operating procedure (SOP) detailed in Appendix 1.

Marine Mammals/Sea Turtles

Due to their size and nature, the decision-making process for marine mammals and sea turtle is much more complex. In an event where marine mammals and/or sea turtles may be impacted, the Wildlife Branch Director (WBD) should contact the NOAA Marine Mammal Health and Response Program Manager, as he/she will be most familiar with local assets that can be used when appropriate. Initial discussions between the WBD and the NOAA Program Manager should include whether marine mammals and/or sea turtles are at risk, what assets have been made available by the UC and/or the RP, whether the UC has approved the development of a Marine Mammal/Sea Turtle Group within the Wildlife Branch, and whether the response is large or complex enough to warrant the activation of a Deputy Wildlife Branch Director (DWBD) to focus on marine mammals/sea turtles issues. In most instances, the NOAA Program Manager should fill the DWBD role, but other marine mammals/sea turtles response specialists from NMFS and/or other professional wildlife organizations may also effectively fill this role if authorized/approved by the NOAA Program Manager. Once these initial discussions occur, the level, degree and staging of activation of resources can take place (as well as contacting other Regional Stranding Coordinators and the National MMHSRP Program Coordinator to request additional assistance, as needed).

Cetaceans: Cetaceans (whales and dolphins) are typically swift moving, powerful and difficult to capture. Also, the degree of stress imposed by capture and captivity may outweigh the benefits of treatment. The size of some species (e.g., humpback whale) must also be considered when deciding how to respond to oiled cetaceans. These decisions will be made by the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director in consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Protected Resources Division. Cetaceans may only be “*taken*,” according to the definitions

provided in both the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), by specially trained personnel who possess the appropriate federal permits or authorization therein. ESA-listed species require additional levels of permitting and authorization than non-listed marine mammals. If dead cetaceans are observed, they should be collected if logistically feasible, examined for signs of external and internal oiling, and the carcasses retained. If collection is not logistically feasible (e.g., due to size of animal, location, environmental factors), the animal should be examined in the field to the extent possible. Protocols for processing of dead cetaceans can be found in the Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines, available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf.

Hawaiian Monk Seals: The Hawaiian monk seal (HMS) is a critically endangered species protected by both the MMPA and the ESA. Hawaiian monk seals may only be “taken” according to the definitions provided in both the MMPA and the ESA by specially trained personnel who possess the appropriate federal permits or authorization therein. Per permitting regulations, these decisions will be determined by authorized Co-Investigators in the NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Protected Resources Division or the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program, in consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director. See Appendix 2 for details of the Hawaiian monk seal search and evaluation protocol. If dead monk seals are discovered, they should be collected if logistically feasible, examined for signs of external and internal oiling, and the carcasses retained. If collection is not logistically feasible (e.g., due to size of animal, location, environmental factors), the animal should be examined in the field to the extent possible. Protocols for processing of dead pinnipeds can be found in the Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines, available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf.

Sea Turtles: All sea turtle species are listed as either threatened or endangered under the ESA. Except under special circumstances (see “Oiled Wildlife in Containment Gear”), sea turtles may only be captured by trained personnel who possess the appropriate State and Federal permits. All response decisions for direct response to sea turtles will be made by the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director in consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and NOAA NMFS. See Appendix 3 “Sea Turtle Response Protocol” for additional response actions that may be employed.

Stranded, injured or oiled sea turtles that are encountered by the public or any participants of the response should be reported to NOAA immediately at the Sea Turtle Stranding Research Network Monday-Friday from 7am-4pm (808) 725-5730 for assistance with the capture of oiled sea turtles. During after hours and Federal and State holidays call (808) 288-5685 or (808) 288-0023 (pagers).

Staging Area

A staging area should be available to serve as a base of operations for oiled wildlife search and collection (SAC) activities. The staging area should meet all of the following requirements:

- a. Meeting space for minimum of 20 people
- b. Telephone/fax/computer/printer
- c. Internet access, if available
- d. Dry erase and/or paper flip chart
- e. Television/DVR (for training purposes)
- f. Restroom(s)
- g. Staging area manager
- h. Administrative assistant to manage logistical support
- i. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment/supplies for SAC teams

Stabilization

Stabilization teams and procedures will be organized according to the target species.

Marine mammals/sea turtles: see details in Appendix 2 & 3.

Seabirds/shorebirds/waterbirds

Stabilization activities will be divided into those which take place in the field, at the remote stabilization site, and at the main triage center.

Field Site: Birds will be stabilized in the field when transport time from the capture site to the remote stabilization site will be greater than one hour. The Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) currently maintains a total of eleven portable field stabilization kits (nine listed below and two kits in the stored trailer supplies). An inventory of the items contained in each kit is included in Appendix 4.

Portable Field Stabilization Kits

Island	Location	Contact	No.
Oahu	USFWS Office	Environmental Contaminants Biologist Phone: (808) 221-0634 (cell), (808) 792-9461 (Office)	5
Maui	DOFAW Vet Center	Phone: (808) 873-3510 (O), (808) 870-6344(C)	3
Kauai	DOFAW Office	Phone: (808) 274-3440 (O), (808) 645-1576(C)	1

Remote Stabilization Site: Birds will be stabilized at a remote stabilization site when the main triage center is located on a separate island and transportation to the triage center is not immediately available. The remote site will have the capacity to provide basic supportive care (hydration, food, thermal support, enhanced ventilation). Birds will remain at the remote site no more than 24 hours. Because seabirds often feed many miles

from their roosting site, they may be discovered on an island separate from the spill site. In this case, as soon as oiled seabirds are discovered, a remote stabilization site should be identified and provisioned. Minimum site requirements include:

- a. Quiet (decreases stress on animals)
- b. Secure from the general public
- c. Ability to control ambient temperature and ventilation
- d. Electricity
- e. Potable water supply
- f. Restroom facilities for staff
- g. Refrigerator
- h. Microwave oven or source of hot water
- i. Examination/treatment table(s)
- j. Stabilization supplies
- k. Ability to separate animal treatment area(s) from holding area(s)
- l. +/- Portable HEPA filter(s) - (need to be determined by manager)

*Additional site requirements are listed in Appendix 4.

Triage Center: In instances where birds can be transported quickly, the triage center may serve as the only oiled bird stabilization site. However, in situations where transport time from the capture site is greater than one hour, or birds must be moved from neighboring islands, field stabilization and remote stabilization sites must be used. The triage center must meet the same requirements as a remote stabilization site (see above).

The Clean Islands Council (CIC) sponsors a containerized mobile stabilization unit capable of housing up to 10 large (e.g., brown booby) or 18 small (e.g., wandering tattler) species. This unit is stationed on Oahu and may be mobilized and made operational when appropriate. As with the remote stabilization facility, birds will remain at the main triage center no more than 24 hours before being transferred to the rehabilitation facility.

Rehabilitation

The following is known about the local response capabilities in the Hawaii Area.

Sea Turtles

NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center maintains tanks that may be used to rehabilitate oiled sea turtles. The Sea Turtle Stranding Research Network contact number is (808) 725-5730. After hours call (808) 288-5685 or (808) 288-0023 (pagers). See Appendix 3 "Sea turtle response protocol" for more details.

Mobile Triage Centers may be necessary for sea turtle triage, de-oiling and rehabilitation in the event of a large spill, or a spill in a remote location. These Centers may include Mobile Supplies and Equipment: MASH (Mobile Aquatic Sea Turtle Hospital) Units and Trailers (each can accommodate 12 - 500 gal tanks with filtration, UV filters, tents and setup equipment).

Marine Mammals

NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center maintains tanks that may be used to rehabilitate Hawaiian monk seals. Additionally, tanks are under construction for oiled monk seal rehabilitation in Kona, Hawaii; these will be maintained by The Marine Mammal Center. There is currently no facility to rehabilitate oiled cetaceans. NOAA NMFS and the Marine Mammal Center have trained personnel who could undertake limited rehabilitation efforts.

The Marine Mammal Emergency Hotline is: (888) 256-9840.

Seabirds/shorebirds/waterbirds

The Hawaii Wildlife Center (HWC) on Hawaii Island is the only wildlife emergency response and rehabilitation facility in the Pacific Islands region. HWC possesses the required USFWS and DOFAW wildlife rehabilitation permits for all native Hawaiian birds and the Hawaiian bat. Contact is Linda Elliott office (808) 884-5000 or mobile (808) 345-8421 or info@hawaiiwildlifecenter.org. It consists of a 4500 square foot building on 2.2 acres and includes a predator proof fenced Recovery Yard. The facility includes a wildlife emergency staging area and rooms for wildlife intake, holding, isolation, decontamination, food preparation, laboratory, laundry and a clinic. This facility was designed for the care of all the native bird species in the Hawaiian archipelago. It has the resources to house, stabilize, decontaminate, rehabilitate and condition oiled seabirds, shorebirds and waterbirds. It is designed to hold 50 – 200 birds inside in both the holding room and quarantine rooms and outside in the Recovery Yard. It is also designed to expand for larger numbers of birds, >200 during an emergency response. The HWC has regional and international expertise in: capture, transport, stabilization, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife; training personnel to collect, transport, stabilize, and rehabilitate oiled wildlife; and identifies, equips, and manages wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities. HWC possesses a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office and the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources regarding the establishment of oiled wildlife stabilization and rehabilitation capabilities in the State of Hawai'i. The HWC also possesses a Memorandum of Understanding with Focus Wildlife, an emergency resource development company and wildlife response contractor for shared resources and expertise.

Equipment/Supplies

Oil response equipment and supplies for bird rehabilitation are housed in a portable storage container at the Kahe Power Plant on the leeward side of Oahu. The Hawaii Department of Health, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and the Clean Islands Council jointly maintain these supplies. The container houses equipment that can be used for initial capture and stabilization, as well as cleaning and long-term care of birds. A complete inventory is listed in Appendix 7. Equipment and supplies for capturing, handling, and treating oiled sea turtles and Hawaiian monk seals are maintained by the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service.

Water-Conditioning Units: The Hawaii Department of Health owns a total of four portable water-conditioning units that can be used to clean oiled birds. The Clean Islands Council also owns one additional unit. These units have been distributed as follows: Huleia National Wildlife Refuge, Kauai (1), Midway Atoll (1), Marine Spill Response Center, Oahu (3). These self-contained units are capable of delivering water at the correct temperature, pressure, and hardness required for rinsing bird feathers after they have been cleaned of oil.

Supplies and Equipment necessary for sea turtles and marine mammal response will need to be acquired through the response, at the direction of the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director in coordination with the Wildlife Branch Director.

Volunteers

During a spill response, the Unified Command may choose to utilize volunteers who have expressed a willingness to assist with wildlife response for birds. 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 Section 2420 of the ACP.

Protected Species Permitting and Authorizations

Stranding response, 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 State laws, must be authorized by permit. These permits are held and issued by USFWS, NOAA, and State of Hawaii DLNR, 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 will work with the trustee agencies to ensure that the proper permit authorizations 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 authorized by the Permit Holder 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.

16 U.S.C. 1379, Section 109 (h) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act states:

“Taking of Marine Mammals as Part of Official Duties:

(1) Nothing in this title or title IV shall prevent a Federal, State, or local government official or employee or a person designated under section 112(c) from taking, in the course of his or her duties as an official, employee, or designee, a marine mammal in a humane manner (including euthanasia) if such taking is for—

- (A) the protection or welfare of the mammal,
- (B) the protection of the public health and welfare, or
- (C) the nonlethal removal of nuisance animals.”

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 that constitute a demonstrable but non-immediate threat to human safety, provided 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.”

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

“If any member of any endangered species of sea turtle is found stranded or dead in the marine environment, any agent or employee of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, or any other Federal land or water management agency, or any agent or employee of a state agency responsible for fish and wildlife who is designated by his or her agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his or her official duties, take such endangered sea turtles if such taking is necessary to aid a stranded sea turtle, or dispose of or salvage a dead sea turtle, or collect data from a dead sea turtle.”

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.

Oiled Wildlife in Containment and Recovery Gear

Response operations such as skimming and collection booming may trap dead and/or injured oiled wildlife. When stopping operations to await the arrival of capture/recovery teams would result in a significant delay, response operators are permitted to collect and hold the wildlife pursuant to the following protocol, and the special requirements outlined in the “Protected Species” section above.

*In all instances, the presence of oiled wildlife within the containment/recovery gear must be immediately reported to the Wildlife Branch at the Incident Command Post.

Collection of seabirds: A long-handled scoop net, with mesh sized small enough to prevent passage of the birds head, can be used to collect dead, injured, or heavily oiled birds from the water’s surface. Dead birds should be processed according to the directions for disposal of dead wildlife provided in section 3240 of the ACP.

Handling seabirds: Seabirds have sharp bills that may inflict serious damage to response personnel. Personal protective equipment should include: goggles or safety glasses, cloth gloves, and coveralls or smocks. A cloth towel can be used to cover the bird while it is extracted from the net. Care must be taken to prevent injuries to the bird’s wings and legs. Head control can be maintained by grasping the bird’s neck at the base of the skull and not around the soft tissues of the neck. Efforts should be made to avoid holding the bird too tightly as this may cause injury or prevent the natural movement of the chest required for respiration. *DO NOT PLACE TAPE, TWIST TIES, OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL AROUND THE BEAK TO KEEP THE BIRD’S MOUTH CLOSED. Some seabirds do not have external nares (nostrils) and must breathe through their mouths (e.g. Boobies). Birds should be placed in pet carrier or cardboard boxes that have multiple holes on each side for ventilation and put in a relatively quiet area that minimizes visual and auditory stress. Containers should be kept out of direct sunlight to prevent the bird from overheating (air temperature should be 75-80 F) and properly closed to prevent the bird from escaping. A chain-of-custody form with the name of the collector, collection location, date and time, and reason for capture should be filled out and attached to the container. All birds should be transported to a designated stabilization area as soon as possible (within one hour after capture) or rehabilitation facility. If the bird requires first aid, contact the Response Veterinarian/ Response Facility. If the bird is dead the carcass

should be processed according to the directions for disposal of dead wildlife provided in section 3240 of the ACP.

Collection of sea turtles: If a sea turtle is captured in response equipment, such as booming or skimming gear, the animal must be freed as quickly as possible. Sea turtles vary considerably in size and weight. Smaller animals can be collected using a long-handled scoop net. Larger animals must be manually lifted out of the water by grasping the top shell (carapace) at its front and back margins. All live and dead sea turtles (regardless of oiling status) should be reported immediately to both the Wildlife Branch director and the Sea Turtle Stranding and Research Network for further instructions. Call the Sea Turtle Stranding Research Network Monday-Friday from 7am-4pm (808) 725-5730 for assistance with the capture of oiled sea turtles. During after hours and Federal and State holidays call (808) 288-5685 or (808) 288-0023 (paggers).

All dead sea turtles, must be provided to, NOAA NMFS and the Wildlife Branch for necropsy and required preservation of the carcass.

Marine mammals: Marine mammals will be handled on a case-by-case basis. If a marine mammal becomes entangled in recovery gear, discontinue all operations, call the Incident Command Post immediately, and await further instructions. *Dead marine mammals must be reported to both the Wildlife Branch director and NOAA NMFS at (808) 721-5343 for the purpose of necropsy.*

Care of Oiled Land Animals

If the owner of the animal is readily identifiable, they should be contacted and directed to seek medical care from a professional veterinarian. Veterinary medical costs should be documented so the owner can file a claim against the responsible party or the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. If the animal is wild, feral, or the owner is not readily available, trained oiled wildlife search and collection teams will assist the Humane Society with its capture. Humane Society workers are not HAZWOPER trained and should not be permitted to work in oiled areas. Humane Society workers should have at least four hours of awareness level training to handle oiled animals. Once captured, the animals will be turned over to the Humane Society for treatment.

Wildlife Inter-island Transportation Protocols

Birds

Seabirds, waterbirds and shorebirds feed, roost and nest throughout the Hawaiian Islands. The feeding ranges for seabirds extend hundreds of miles. During an event it is probable that oiled birds will be found on multiple islands and require transportation to the wildlife rehabilitation facility. Air transportation provides the shortest transport time between islands.

Captured oiled birds must be stabilized prior to inter-island transport. Every effort should be made to keep the transport time to a minimum. If the transportation time of birds between islands and to the rehabilitation center is more than two to three hours, the animals must be monitored and stabilized en route.

Commercial airlines require animals to be contained in approved travel kennels, i.e. sturdy plastic carriers used for dog and cats. Cardboard and corrugated plastic temporary containers are not acceptable or sturdy enough for air transportation.

Currently most commercial airlines accept animals for transport between islands. These include, Aloha Cargo that has stated they will fly birds both as checked luggage or cargo. Other options include private or military aircraft, civil air-patrol, and chartered airplanes and helicopters. Due to the extended staging and transit time sometimes required for sending cargo, it is often best to plan on transporting birds as accompanied checked baggage rather than as cargo (some airlines require this).

When transporting birds between islands, birds are required to be inspected by the State Department of Agriculture to ensure that they are not on the list of prohibited species. In addition, permits to capture, transport, and otherwise “take” birds are required under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Endangered Species Act via the USFWS. DLNR-DOFAW also requires the issuance of Protected Wildlife permits for such “take.” USFWS and DOFAW personnel generally are covered by their agency’s permits. If non-agency wildlife responders are utilized in the transportation of birds they must work under these permits acting as ‘agents’ for USFWS or DLNR, or as sub-permittees, or by applying for their own permits.

To minimize the risks of wildlife disease transfer to other islands, all birds in transport should be quarantined and transported directly to approved permitted wildlife response facilities with approved disease control protocols and procedures.

Birds may need to be transported to specific islands for release back into the appropriate habitat and to minimize disease spread or genetic concerns. This determination will be made by USFWS and DOFAW on a case-by-case basis and will be noted in the approved Release Protocol.

Sea Turtles

Sea turtles may be transported on a case-by-case basis. They will be transported under the direction of the Wildlife Branch and NOAA.

Marine Mammals

For guidelines for marine mammals, please see:

NOAA NMFS Guidance Document. Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines. (reference website link TBD).

Incident Command System

Oiled wildlife response personnel will fill the following positions in the incident command system (ICS) structure.

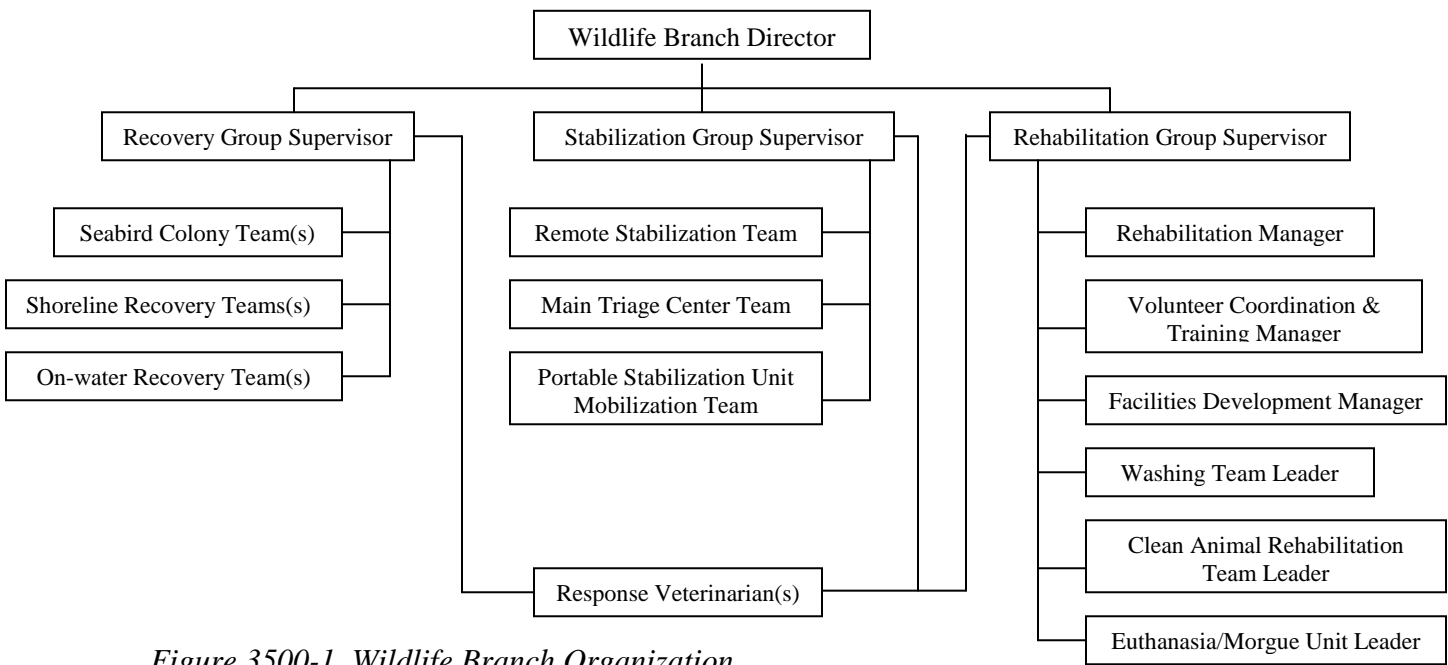
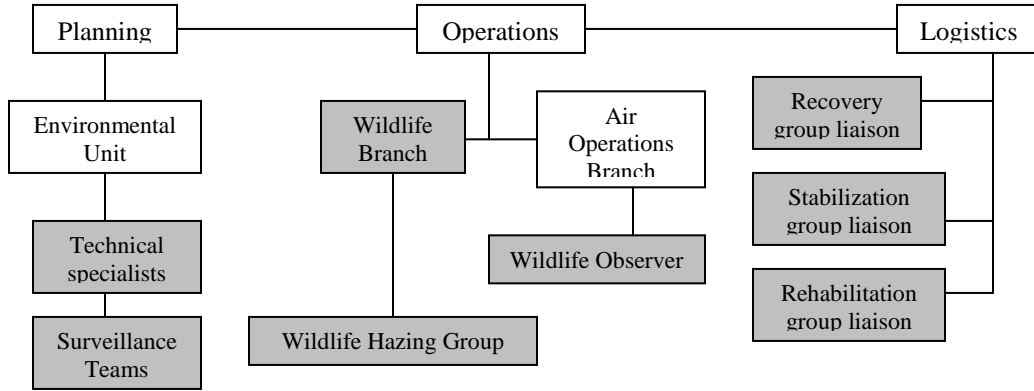


Figure 3500-1 Wildlife Branch Organization

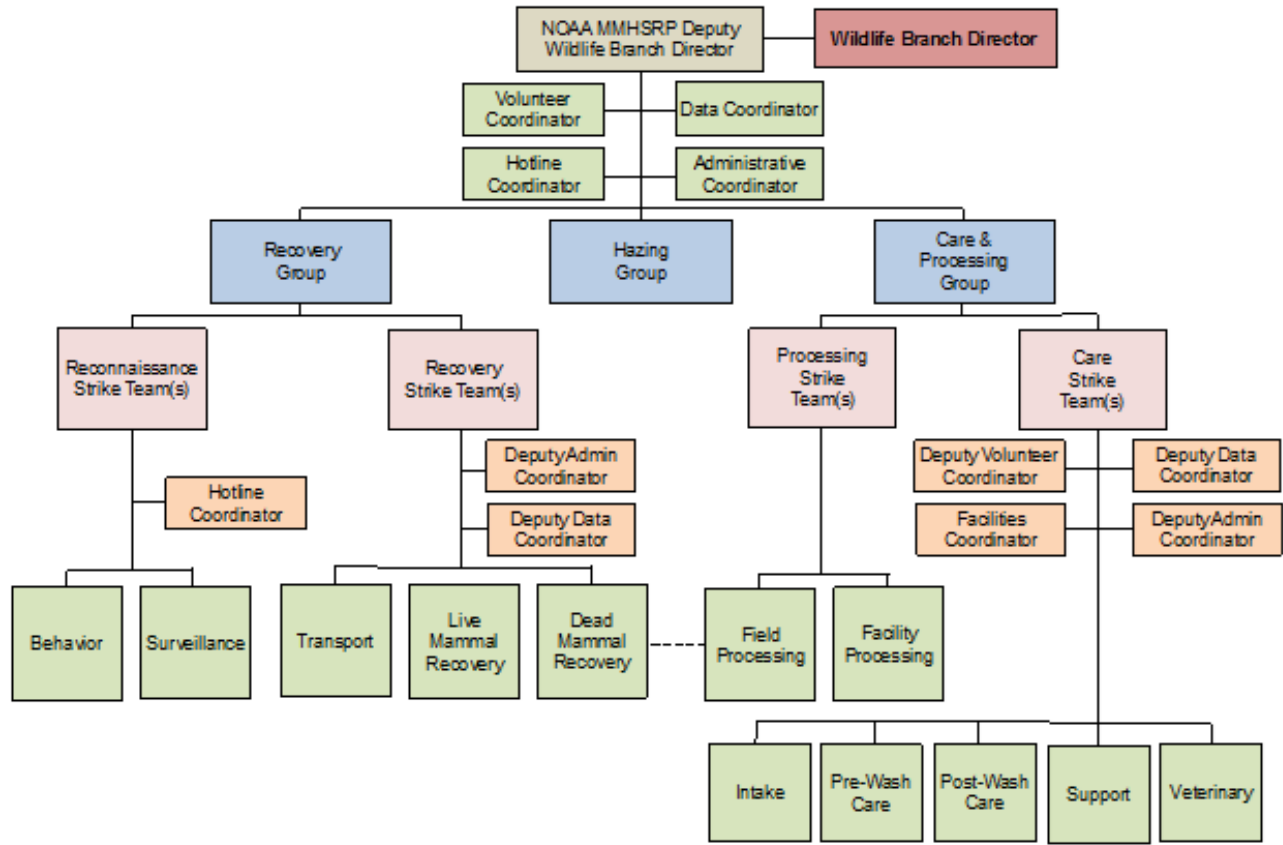


Figure 3500-2 Marine Mammal/Sea Turtle Wildlife Branch Organization

Technical Specialists: These wildlife professionals possess special knowledge regarding the feeding habits, breeding behaviors, roosting/habitat locations, haul-out patterns, etc. of the at-risk wildlife. Their expertise and experience is vital to planning response activities. Most will be drawn from local USFWS, NMFS, DOFAW, and DAR personnel.

Surveillance Teams: These teams will consist of representatives from the local Natural Resource Trustee agencies. Once notified of the incident, they will deploy to assess the potential for/level of impact to local wildlife. Based upon their assessment, recovery (SAC) teams will be deployed to recover oiled wildlife.

Wildlife Branch: The wildlife branch is the branch of the operations section that deals directly with the recovery, stabilization, cleaning, rehabilitation, and release of oiled wildlife.

Wildlife Hazing Group: The hazing group works to scare wildlife away from oiled or potentially oiled areas. The USDA-APHIS maintains hazing equipment on the islands of Oahu and Kauai. They are in possession of all necessary permits for hazing birds. The contact number is (808) 838-2845, (808) 479-7383 (cell). NOAA National Marine Fisheries would authorize, manage and direct any hazing of marine mammals.

Wildlife Observer: The wildlife observer is a representative of the Natural Resource Trustees who is present on spill overflights. This person is trained to recognize the species of marine life most commonly found in Hawaiian waters. Information gained from these overflights will be used to guide recovery efforts, and plan rehabilitation facility development.

Logistics Section Liaisons: These liaisons are stationed at the field operations sites of the various wildlife groups. Because groups within the wildlife branch operate remotely from the Incident Command Post, the liaison manages and facilitates the logistical needs of these groups on-site.

Wildlife Branch Director: For any wildlife rehabilitation effort, the designated resource trustees for the preservation of marine wildlife are the Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife, the Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service Pacific Islands Area Office, and Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center. The responsible party will also assign a person to work with these trustees on rehabilitation efforts.

The wildlife branch director must have experience and knowledge of all aspects of oiled wildlife response. This person will be directly responsible for ensuring that the provisions of this plan are met, and will run the day-to-day operations under the guidance of the operations section chief.

The wildlife branch director and the responsible party will work with the logistics section to identify appropriate stabilization and rehabilitation sites. Stabilization sites will remain operational as long as oiled wildlife is being collected for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation facilities may be operational for extended periods.

As stated previously, if impacts to marine mammals or sea turtles are expected, NOAA NMFS may provide a person to serve as Deputy Wildlife Branch Director, as well as additional staff as necessary, to facilitate addressing issues for NMFS species (cetaceans, Hawaiian monk seals, and sea turtles).

Recovery Group Supervisor: The recovery group supervisor oversees the various recovery teams tasked with searching for and collecting (SAC) oiled wildlife. Depending upon the types of affected animals and their locations, these teams may be deployed on water, along the shoreline, or in seabird colonies. This may require the deployment of teams on islands remote to the spill site. The recovery group supervisor serves as the link between the recovery teams in the field and the wildlife branch director. They also work directly with their liaison in the logistics section to ensure necessary equipment and supplies are available.

Recovery Team Leaders: Recovery team leaders are responsible for the initial collection, stabilization, and transport of oiled wildlife. They report to the recovery group supervisor. Leaders are responsible for obtaining and enforcing applicable permits, record keeping, training, and the safety of response personnel. Oiled wildlife will not be recovered if the recovery attempt threatens human safety. A written log will be maintained for each oiled animal observed, regardless of whether or not the animal is captured.

Stabilization Group Supervisor: The stabilization group supervisor oversees and coordinates wildlife stabilization taking place at the remote stabilization site(s) and the main triage center. They work with the wildlife branch director to identify appropriate sites for stabilization facilities and are responsible for the construction, set-up, staffing, and operation of these facilities. They coordinate movement of the CIC portable stabilization unit and oversee the activities of the mobilization team. They work with the logistics liaison for the stabilization group to obtain permits, equipment, supplies, and personnel required for the rehabilitation of oiled wildlife.

Stabilization Team Leaders: Stabilization team leaders are responsible for the stabilization of wildlife at the remote stabilization site(s) and the main triage center. They report to the stabilization group supervisor. Leaders manage transporting wildlife from the stabilization site(s) to the rehabilitation facility and are responsible for obtaining and enforcing applicable permits, record keeping, training, and the safety of response personnel.

Rehabilitation Group Supervisor: The rehabilitation group supervisor oversees the initial medical care, cleaning, rehabilitation, and release; or the final disposition of oiled wildlife. They work with the logistics liaison for the rehabilitation group to obtain permits, equipment, supplies, and personnel required for the rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. The supervisor reports to the wildlife branch director.

Rehabilitation Manager: The rehabilitation manager is responsible for the day-to-day feeding, medical care, and maintenance of animals once they are admitted to the rehabilitation site(s). Because it is likely that seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles will each be rehabilitated in different locations, a manager will be required for each facility. The rehabilitation manager works closely with the facilities development manager to develop the necessary intake, caging, treatment, and washing areas. Rehabilitation manager's report to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Volunteer Coordination and Training Manager: The volunteer coordination and training manager solicits, trains, and oversees volunteers recruited from the general public. They schedule volunteers to work at rehabilitation site(s) based on availability and need. They collect and maintain contact information on volunteers and keep accurate records of volunteers' work history. The volunteer manager reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Facilities Development Manager: The facilities development manager is responsible for building facilities that keep pace with rehabilitation needs. This will depend upon the number and types of oiled wildlife that are presented to the rehabilitation facility throughout the response. The Hawaii Wildlife Center is the only oiled wildlife emergency response facility pre-built and operational in the state for birds. Modifications and additions to the existing facility may be necessary dependent on the number and types of oiled birds received. The facilities development manager will perform work concurrent with the ongoing rehabilitation effort to address the demand for modifications to and/or additional cages, treatment areas, washing areas, and rehabilitation pools. The facilities development manager reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Washing Team Leader: The washing team leader supervises all activities associated with the washing and drying of oiled wildlife. The leader ensures animals have received medical clearance prior to washing and oversees the training/performance of team members. The washing team leader reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Clean Animal Rehabilitation Team Leader: The clean animal rehabilitation team leader manages activities associated with the rehabilitation and disposition of animals once they have been washed. The leader is responsible for supervising the development and maintenance of post-wash rehabilitation pools for seabirds, testing/evaluating waterproofing in seabirds, and evaluating the suitability of release sites for all clean animals. The clean animal rehabilitation team leader reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

* In some circumstances, when there is an imminent threat to wildlife, non-oiled animals may be captured in an effort to prevent them from becoming oiled. If these animals cannot be immediately relocated to a suitable release site that offers no threat of oiling, they will be brought into captivity and held at a rehabilitation site until the pollution threat has been removed. In this situation, these animals will be managed under the supervision of the clean animal rehabilitation team leader.

Euthanasia/Morgue Leader: The euthanasia/morgue leader is responsible for obtaining and enforcing applicable permits, record keeping, and the collection, storage, necropsy, and disposal of deceased oiled wildlife. They are responsible for establishing procedures and identifying qualified veterinarians to make the determination to euthanize birds, in accordance with any applicable permits. The euthanasia/morgue leader reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Marine mammal and sea turtle euthanasia will be coordinated through the Wildlife Branch and the marine mammal or sea turtle veterinarian that has been designated by NOAA NMFS.

Response Veterinarian: The response veterinarian is responsible for providing medical care to animals collected during the response. The veterinarian may participate in all aspects of capture, stabilization, rehabilitation, and release. The veterinarian is responsible for developing pre-washing and pre-release medical criteria, as well as euthanasia and necropsy protocols in collaboration with the wildlife rehabilitation group supervisor. The veterinarian reports to the wildlife branch director.

Site Safety and Security

The wildlife branch director will ensure that all stabilization and rehabilitation sites are secured from the general public. This promotes the security of equipment and the safety of workers and animals. Security needs will be coordinated with the logistics section. If necessary, contract security guards will be employed.

Humane Treatment of Wildlife

After consulting with the response veterinarian, the rehabilitation group supervisor will notify the euthanasia/morgue leader when circumstances warrant euthanasia of an individual animal.

Expertise/Training

The wildlife branch director will ensure that all workers have the degree of expertise needed to assume their function (e.g., group supervisors, team leaders, or managers) and have received the required levels of HAZWOPER, wildlife capture, and stabilization training prior to their deployment in the field. Before participating in oiled wildlife response activities, oiled wildlife response contractors must demonstrate previous experience working with species found in Hawaii and obtain the appropriate state and federal permits. Personnel working with Hawaiian monk seals, cetaceans, and sea turtles must meet the approval of the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Protected Resources Division: for marine mammals (808) 725-5161 or (808)721-5343, Protected Species Division: for sea turtles (808) 725-5731 or (808) 220-5561, or their designee. Personnel working with seabirds must meet the approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (808) 792-9400 (contact: Environmental Contaminants Biologist).

Record Keeping and Reports

For birds, use record forms available through the Hawaii Wildlife Center or on the California Oiled Wildlife Care Network website (<http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/owcn/>). These include an oiled wildlife collection log, animal intake log, and record of daily care. NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service or their designee will provide wildlife record and chain of custody forms for marine mammals or sea turtles. Daily reports will be submitted to the wildlife branch director from the recovery group supervisor, the stabilization group supervisor, and the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Personnel Management

The group supervisor is responsible for setting work schedules, and supervising workers and volunteers at the site.

Appendix 1:

**HAWAII
OILED BIRD COLLECTION, STABILIZATION &
TRANSPORTATION**

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

For trained and qualified personnel only.

COLLECTION

Do not risk personal health and safety in an attempt to capture oiled birds.

1. Work in teams of 2 or more individuals using proper capture equipment and procedures for each species of bird to be collected.
2. Begin chain of custody using an approved form.
3. Transport as soon as possible to a stabilization site.
4. As soon as possible, notify ICS/Wildlife Branch Director of species, number, and condition of birds collected. If possible, provide hourly updates from the field.

STABILIZATION

1. Check birds for injuries, stop any bleeding, and/or stabilize any fractures. Consult with the response veterinarian/center.
2. If heavily oiled, remove large amounts of oil from eyes, nares, & glottis.
3. If transport time will exceed 2 hours, rehydrate birds using warm electrolyte solution (e.g., Pedialyte/LRS: 30cc/kg of body weight) via gavage tube before beginning transport.
4. Observe birds for signs of hypo- or hyperthermia. If a problem is suspected, take cloacal temperature (n. 102 – 106F). Treat accordingly by providing heat (e.g., hand warmers, hot water bottles), or by cooling (e.g., swabbing the feet and legs with isopropyl alcohol) and providing ventilation.
5. Place birds in approved containers with one animal per container (e.g., airline travel kennel, pet carrier, or cardboard box). Place containers in a well-ventilated, quiet, warm, and darkened area. Each container should have numerous ventilation openings with enough space between all containers for air to circulate. The container should be large enough for a bird to comfortably stand upright (approx. twice the size of the animal). The bottom of the container should be well padded with sheets, towels, or absorbent pads. Visual and auditory stresses should be minimized.
6. Maintain a written record of any treatment provided or important behavioral observations. Note date, time, and your name and address on record. Send record and chain of custody form with each bird during transport.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Keep length of transport to a minimum.
2. Transport in a well-ventilated vehicle to ensure the protection of humans and animals from volatile fumes. Maintain a warm temperature (~75-80F) within the vehicle; note that dry birds require cooler temperatures than wet birds.
3. Do not leave wildlife unattended even if vehicle is air conditioned, and especially in direct sunlight.
4. Do not transport with water or food in any type of receptacle.
5. Attach address and telephone number of Wildlife Response Facility.
6. Provide a visual barrier on cage door and openings. Shade cloth/screening or a single sheet of newspaper taped around the edge works well. Cardboard, plastic, or duct tape does not permit sufficient airflow. (See stabilization #5 for further description of appropriate containers.)
7. Keep noise levels to a minimum (e.g., talking, music).
8. Whenever possible, monitor the condition of birds during transport - especially on trips exceeding an hour.

INTERISLAND/COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT

1. **All animals must pass agricultural inspection prior to transport.** Containers must be labeled with a signed inspection sticker.
2. Clearly label containers: "CAUTION! LIVE BIRD: Handle carefully and keep away from face."
3. Notify personnel at the Wildlife Response Facility via phone call or facsimile of flight number, scheduled arrival time, number, and type of birds being shipped.
4. If a bird's condition deteriorates during transport, call the response veterinarian/center immediately.

RESPONDER CHECKLIST:

<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Safety and Site Orientation Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> MSDS or Assay of spilled product <input type="checkbox"/> HAZWOPER certification <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Identification card <input type="checkbox"/> PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: coveralls, boots, gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Chain of Evidence Forms <input type="checkbox"/> Cellular phone or 2 way radio <input type="checkbox"/> Phone list: Incident Command Ctr., Wildlife Response Coordinator, Wildlife Response Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Field Log Book & Pen/pencil <input type="checkbox"/> Capture net <input type="checkbox"/> Towel <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 Large Pillow Cases <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage bags <input type="checkbox"/> Duct tape <input type="checkbox"/> Marker <input type="checkbox"/> Scissors, pocket knife <input type="checkbox"/> Airline kennels, pet carriers, or boxes <input type="checkbox"/> A Partner <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge of stabilization site and /or transportation logistics to wildlife center <input type="checkbox"/> Training in and knowledge of proper capture, handling & stabilization procedures for each species <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilization supplies: Pedialyte or Lactated ringers solution, 60cc catheter tip syringe, catheter/feeding tube, thermometer & sterile lubricant, gauze pads, swabs, alcohol, medical tape and/or elastic bandage material (e.g., vetwrap). <input type="checkbox"/> Large cooler with ice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maps of area <input type="checkbox"/> PPE: Sunscreen, hat, water, sunglasses, safety glasses/goggles, life-vest (for surf zone, boats) <input type="checkbox"/> Backpack or something similar <input type="checkbox"/> Binoculars <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldguide/wildlife ID cards <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kit <input type="checkbox"/> Wristwatch <input type="checkbox"/> Camera <input type="checkbox"/> Search, collection, & stabilization protocols <input type="checkbox"/> GPS unit

Appendix 2:**Main Hawaiian Islands Monk Seal Search and Evaluate (SAE) Protocol**

In the event of a major oil spill near the Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI), NOAA NMFS expects Hawaiian monk seals (HMS) of both sexes and various age classes to be affected by direct oiling. The majority of HMS in the MHI are concentrated around Kauai County, specifically Niihau and Southwest Kauai. Kalaupapa on Molokai and the Eastside of Oahu between Rabbit Island and Sandy Beach also are known to have concentrated numbers of HMS. Because of HMS biological requirements and size, secure, temporary cleaning facilities would need to be erected to contain affected animals for initial treatment and evaluation on the beach near the spill area. The type and number of teams needed to respond to such an event will be determined by the Unified Command in conjunction with the NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Protected Resources Division based on all available information. This response must occur as soon as possible after the report of a spill with a projected oiling of HMS habitat.

Hawaiian monk seals must be protected against disturbance and harassment from both humans and other animals.

In the event that an out-of-habitat pinniped species (e.g., fur seal, elephant seal) is located during an oil spill, the NOAA NMFS should be notified immediately for further instructions. Such an animal should not be transported to any facility housing Hawaiian monk seals.

Reconnaissance/Evaluation Teams

The number and type of reconnaissance and/or evaluation teams should be appropriate for the character of the incident and the potential risk to HMS. All activities involving take or potential take of HMS must be appropriately permitted.

Observation for oiled HMS in water:

Personnel: one observer/evaluator and one driver

Equipment: shallow draft vessel, cell phone, digital camera, binoculars, GPS, VHF radio

Observation for oiled HMS on land:

Personnel: one observer/evaluator and one driver

Equipment: 4x4 vehicle, cell phone, digital camera, binoculars, GPS, VHF radio

Aerial observation team for HMS on land and in water:

Personnel: having an experienced HMS observer on the team will enhance aerial observations for HMS.

Equipment: aircraft (helicopter preferred), cell phone, digital camera, binoculars, GPS, VHF radio.

Reconnaissance teams will locate, document, and report oiled HMS to Incident Command.

Response Team

The character of the incident and number of HMS involved will determine the number and type of response teams. Response teams will provide further on-site evaluation regarding condition of animals, circumstances and other considerations relevant to determining the most appropriate course of action.

Criteria for Action

A plan of action will be recommended by the Response Team and in consultation with the Unified Command and appropriate NOAA NMFS authorized personnel, a plan of action will be determined. A tiered response will likely be the most appropriate option. The NOAA NMFS document Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines will be the starting point for the plan, which can then be adapted to the situation.

Response

Primary response (Prevent Contamination): Control the release and spread of spilled oil at source and prevent or reduce contamination of HMS and their habitat. Protecting haul-out sites and nearby reefs will be a priority, while also preventing disturbance to seals, especially mom and pup pairs.

Secondary response (Direct Animal Response): If an animal is likely to or has become contaminated, a direct response to the seal(s) might be required. Many factors will determine the actions taken, including human safety, location, character of the incident, and size, condition and number of individuals involved. Seals must be quarantined from people and other animals, including other HMS, unless directed otherwise by the veterinarian. The following are some of the options that will be considered (options 2, 3, and 4 require a NOAA NMFS permit);

- 1) no action: observe and monitor situation without harassment.
- 2) Contain: prevent animal from entering contaminated water or shoreline
- 3) haze animal from contaminated or likely-to-be contaminated areas.
- 4) capture and relocate the animal without treatment

Tertiary response (Cleaning and Treatment): Only as a last resort will HMS be brought in for cleaning or treatment. Attempts to capture and clean HMS should only be made if the probability of survival without treatment is very low and the chance of its recovery is likely to be improved by rehabilitation. If seals are captured and transported to a treatment facility or kept out of their natural habitat, their return to the wild could be jeopardized. Capturing, cleaning, and treating HMS is risky and may be more damaging than the oil itself. NOAA NMFS or their designee will weigh these risks when determining whether to capture, clean and rehabilitate oiled HMS. All of the actions listed below require compliance with NMFS permits and regulations as described above.

- 1) Capture, clean and treat on the beach or other near-site location.
- 2) Capture and bring the animal into a stabilization/treatment facility

The final decision whether to observe, contain, haze, capture, translocate, clean or otherwise take HMS will be made by NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office or their designee under their existing permits. HMS in the water should not be captured and if an animal is approached and enters the water, continued observations should only occur without further disturbance to the seal. Mitigating factors such as age, sex, and reproductive state may be part of the consideration for capture and treatment. Priority may be placed on juvenile seals. No pre-weaned pups should be taken from mothers. Capture and treatment of adults is cautioned due to a variety of challenges.

NOTE: Prior to implementing any action, efforts should be made to carefully identify the individual seals, assess their health, and inform the public of the need for the action. It is recommended that a tiered set of methods be applied to address situations when seals must be disturbed or moved.

Hazing and/or translocation of HMS should be considered only after other primary efforts to avoid oiling and/or contamination of HMS habitat have failed or appear inadequate. If hazing and/or translocation of HMS is considered necessary, it must be conducted under appropriate permits as required by the MMPA and ESA. These activities will be undertaken only by NOAA NMFS authorized and trained personnel. Seals must be quarantined from people and other animals. If seals are captured and transported to a treatment facility or kept out of their natural habitat, their return to the wild could be jeopardized. Therefore, if capture and/or treatment is indicated, it will be preferable that HMS be treated on-site, very near the site of capture or at the site of release.

If the decision is made to capture, then:

Capture Techniques:

Capture may be attempted without sedation or restraint by using crowding boards (or other methods as determined by NOAA National Marine Fisheries) to move HMS into Hawaiian monk seal cages or other temporary holding facilities. If sedation is necessary to capture or restrain an animal, an experienced and authorized veterinarian is required to administer all drugs. Any HMS capture should be performed by experienced or trained NOAA NMFS authorized personnel and preferably with an experienced and authorized veterinarian present.

Capture and transport equipment (minimum, per affected animal):

Amount of this gear will depend on number of affected animals.

1. Cage (NMFS Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program (HMSRP) has cages and specifications)
2. Lifting bridle for cage
3. Transport vehicle
4. 100 ft of 4ft high stout plastic fencing
5. (15) 6 foot metal fence posts
6. (300) 6 inch zip ties
7. (10) 10'X14'heavy duty plastic tarps
8. (2) Crowding boards
9. High volume water pump
10. (2) Garden sprayers to keep contained animals cool
11. Disposable quarantine capture gear (NMFS HMSRP has specific gear lists) and PPE
12. Hoop and/or stretcher net (NMFS HMSRP has specifications)
13. Veterinary supplies
14. Tagging Kits
15. Generator

Only NOAA-approved appropriately sized cages should be used for HMS containment and transport. Any other containment and transport devices must be pre-approved by the NOAA NMFS Hawaiian Monk Seal Health Program Coordinator or designated veterinarian. All seal cages and equipment are to be sanitized prior to each use.

Disinfectants (NMFS HMSRP has protocols for disinfectants, which should be followed).

If the decision is made to clean the animal on the beach, then:

Health clearance: Before any washing occurs, the animal must undergo a physical examination by an experienced and authorized veterinarian and be declared stable for the washing procedure. At this time, an assessment should also be made of the extent, location and depth of oiling, including photo documentation. This information should be recorded on an Oiled Marine Mammal Intake Form (example provided in the NMFS Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines, copies available at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf).

Sample Collection: An external oil sample will be collected from each animal following the process outlined in the NMFS Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines (*copies available at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf*).

Washing Protocol: The HMS washing protocol is adapted from the Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN): Protocols for the Care of Oil-affected Marine Mammals (*copies available at <http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/owcn/>*) . and the Marine Mammal Oil

Spill Response Guidelines (*copies available at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf*).

Washing teams: Only NOAA NMFS authorized personnel with a minimum of 24 hours of HAZWOPER training and either experience or training washing oiled wildlife will participate in the cleaning of oiled HMS.

A minimum of three people per team is required for the washing process. Some animals, especially larger ones, may require sedation. If sedation is necessary to wash an animal, a veterinarian experienced with phocids is required to administer all drugs. NOAA NMFS, Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program has existing sedation protocols which should be followed.

Pretreatment: If oil is thick and tarry, manually work a lightweight mineral oil (50-90 viscosity) or light olive oil that has been warmed to 95-98°F into affected areas. Leave on approximately 30 minutes, then wash. Monitor animal for hyperthermia. Removal of tar generally is considered only if patch(es) are large, causing clinical signs of illness, contributing to toxicity or having potential to interfere with thermoregulation. Do not clip tar patches and attached fur, this may cause a significant reduction in heat retention until the next molt (Smith et al. 1995).

Treatment: HMS should be washed with Dawn dish detergent diluted in fresh water that is thermoneutral (approximately 98°F); salt water can be used if fresh water is not available. If an animal is hyperthermic, use cooler (ocean temperature) water but never ice, paying special attention to the flippers. Gently massage detergent into fur, then rinse with water under moderate pressure (30-40 psi) with a spray nozzle. Handling time also can be reduced using the following modified rinse procedure: 1) quickly rinse the animal while restrained or sedated, then 2) thoroughly rinse animal using a pressure hose while unrestrained in its cage/pen. Rinsing should be done until there is no evidence of oil in rinse water and no odor of petroleum on the fur (Williams *et al.* 1995).

Drying: Animals should be placed in drying pen and monitored for dryness, alertness, and thermoneutrality.

Equipment:

1. Collection material (oil sampling kits)
2. 5 gallon buckets (20)
3. 55 gallon drums for wastewater disposal (6)
4. Clean towels (20)
5. Dawn detergent (2 gallons)
6. Mineral or light olive oil (5 liters)
7. Soft bristle brushes (3)
8. Portable water sprayer and water pump
9. Veterinary supplies (NMFS HMSRP has list)
10. Tagging kit (NMFS HMSRP has kit)
11. Large waterproof tarps to put under cages to collect contaminated water
12. Pumps to move water from tarp to holding drums

13. Fencing (stakes etc.) for temporary drying pens
14. Generator/fuel
15. Oil absorbing pads (many)
16. PPE

If the decision is made to relocate the animal, then:

Personnel: A vehicle driver and one or more person(s) to monitor animal(s) are necessary. Any HMS transport should be performed by experienced or trained NOAA NMFS authorized personnel and preferably with an experienced and authorized veterinarian present.

Equipment:

1. Truck/fuel for transport or helicopter for Ka'ena Point, Oahu (*see The Hawaiian Monk Seal Airlift Plan reference noted below*)
2. Ropes to tie down cage(s)
3. Appropriate equipment for lifting and carrying NMFS cage(s)
4. Cell phone
5. VHF Radio
6. Local Map
7. PPE

During transport, animals will be kept damp and cool. Animals will be monitored at regular intervals to assess their condition.

Please Note: Freshly oiled animals often emit fumes. To protect humans and oiled animals from inhaling such fumes, adequate ventilation during transport must be maintained.

First Stage: Stabilization, Cleaning and Evaluation Facilities

Equipment:

8 x 12 foot square measuring 6 feet deep. Constructed of prefabricated high-sided floorings composed of fiberglass, hard molded plastic or another material that a fencing material could be stationed around.

10 sets of fencing materials in panels (chain links pre-mounted on frame for storage and transport). The fencing needs to be reinforced across the top and secured into the ground (stakes, etc).

20 sets of tarps (draped over fencing to contain oiled water)

Other Considerations:

Cleaning individuals within their cages maybe an alternative.

Individual seals may not be housed together without permission from the on-site veterinarian. Individual seals must be quarantined from each other until determined otherwise by the on-site veterinarian.

Second Stage: Temporary Holding and Evaluation Facilities

Observation and evaluation needs to be made before the re-release to the wild.

- 2 -20 foot diameter, holding & observation/evaluation areas
- 1 -20 foot diameter, Critical Care/Quarantine holding area

Both require access to water to keep animals wet. There must also be adequate access to haul-out areas. Note that animals should not be in water without veterinarian approval.

Long Term Rehabilitation Facilities:

- Waikiki Aquarium, Honolulu, HI
- NOAA Ford Island, Honolulu, HI
- The Marine Mammal Center, Kona, HI

Stabilization and Rehabilitation Facility Designated on Oahu:

Long-term rehabilitation for dehydration, immunosuppression, gastric ulceration, ocular burns, damaged livers, and other conditions that may result from oiling, may be required.

NOAA NMFS maintains pools for holding HMS at NOAA or The Marine Mammal Center (TMMC) facilities.

Communication: Two phone lines, one fax line, and Internet access

Quarantine Issues:

1. See NOAA NMFS (and The Marine Mammal Center), Captive Seal Care Protocols
2. Small animal control - Cat/mongoose/dog removal
3. Separate Food Preparation (separate sinks, dedicated refrigerator and freezer)
4. Separate Supply Cleaning
5. Separate refrigerator/freezer (small) for temporary holding of biological samples.

Release Criteria:

Criteria for post-treatment release of HMS will be determined on a case-by-case basis by NOAA NMFS authorized personnel in consultation with the NOAA NMFS headquarters, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Marine Mammal Research Program, and experienced veterinarians.

All animals will be subject to a pre-release veterinary exam by an experienced authorized

veterinarian. Criteria for release will be based on HMS best practices and the NOAA NMFS Policies and Best Practices Standards for Release (*available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/release_criteria.pdf*).

NOTE: For Food, Veterinary Care/Supplies, Air/Land Transport please see NMFS Standard Operating Procedures/Lists.

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Smith, D. M., P. Chen-Valet, L. Gage, and L. Morgan. 1995. "Recommendations for the Assessment and Care of Pinnipeds Following an Oil Spill." *In Oil Spill and Wildlife*. Wilmingham, D.E.: Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc. pp. 107-114.

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Appendix 3:

Main Hawaiian Islands Sea Turtle Response Protocol

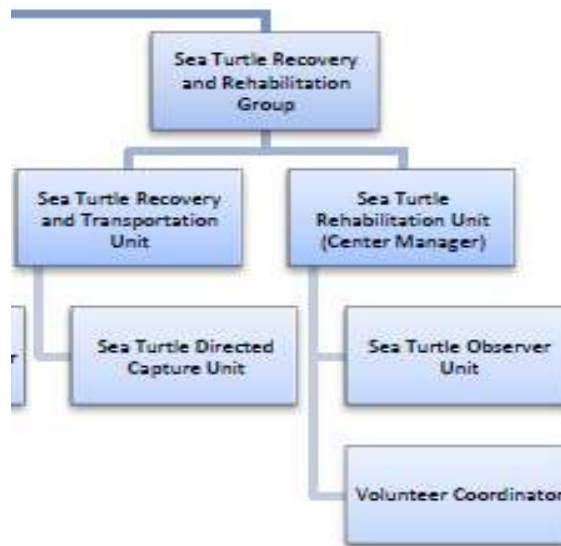


Figure 3500-3 Sea Turtle Recovery & Rehabilitation Group Organization

Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are commonly found feeding in the coastal marine waters and seen swimming in the deeper waters, but nesting is quite uncommon. Since sea turtles spend significant amounts of time at the surface and below the surface feeding, they may experience both external and internal oiling. Sea turtles impacted in nearshore waters may strand while sea turtles impacted offshore may remain there until detected. If promptly captured and treated, the survival rate of sea turtles is high. Spills pose logistical operational challenges, especially offshore, that must be promptly identified.

In an event with significant predicted impacts to sea turtles, the Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit, operating within the Wildlife Branch, under the direction of the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director, will develop a sea turtle response plan including the following:

- Designation of a sea turtle coordinator;
- A survey plan to detect stranded and offshore animals;
- Capture, triage, and transport protocols;
- Identification of rehabilitation facilities and mobile treatment units;
- Rehabilitation, release, and tracking plans;

- A dead animal response, necropsy and carcass preservation plan. Will follow Natural Resource Damage Assessment procedures, chain of custody. procedures, and storage of specimens;
- Designation of a volunteer coordinator, if needed;
- Identification of training requirements for personnel and volunteers;
- Identification of equipment caches and needed resources for sea turtle response;
- Identification of vessel requirements for response and coordination with vessels of opportunity; and
- Support and resources required for offshore capture teams, monitors, and transport personnel.

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group

The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of impacted sea turtles. This involves deterrence and hazing, recovering dead or capturing live oiled sea turtles, transporting them to processing centers, and providing medical care to impacted animals. These activities are performed in close coordination with the Unified Command along with state and federal trustee agencies. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be conducted under the direction of the Unified Command. Their activities must comply with agreements, permits, and policies from the appropriate management agencies (i.e., State agencies, NOAA NMFS, USFWS).

Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel are drawn from state and federal trustee agencies and approved contractors. Unlike other Wildlife Branch Groups/Units, sea turtle personnel will include a high proportion of federal trustee personnel, state personnel and contractors from the stranding network partners. Trained, qualified volunteers can be used as long as they comply with NOAA NMFS and USFWS policies including ensuring appropriate training requirements and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards are met.

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation

The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit evaluates the need to capture live sea turtles in the water on a case-by-case basis. Responders under Unified Command may be directed to recover animals following protocols and report them to the Wildlife Branch for transport and/or treatment. Appropriate measures must be undertaken by the Wildlife Branch to ensure that dead animals are recovered appropriately, identified, documented, and held until the trustees approve disposal. Release criteria and monitoring/tracking plans for rehabilitated sea turtles will be developed. The Sea Turtle Transportation and Rehabilitation Unit will work closely with the Documentation coordinator.

The Sea Turtle Recovery Transportation Unit is responsible for recovering alive and dead impacted sea turtles and transporting them to rehabilitation facilities. The Sea Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit generally collects all stranded animals and all dead animals whether in the water or on the beach. The prompt removal of disabled and dead oiled animals from the

environment can be critical to minimize the effects of secondary oiling such as poisoning of predators and scavengers.

Mobile Triage units, which contain transportable pools may be necessary to be set up if animals are located in remote areas, or the existing rehabilitation facility has reached it's capacity.

Dead Sea Turtle Response and Necropsy

All carcasses recovered during a spill, within the spill response area, will need to be examined by a veterinarian and preserved in freezers following chain of custody procedures. Depending on the location of the carcass, it may be frozen prior to necropsy. Transport and temporary freezer storage plans will be developed depending on the geographic extent of the spill, and the location of carcasses.

Sea Turtle Directed Capture

For nearshore spills, directed captures of sea turtles may be required. A plan will be instituted by the Sea Turtle Directed Capture Unit in conjunction with NOAA NMFS, and authorized capture personnel. Any live-captured sea turtles should be properly treated and transported to the designated primary care or rehabilitation facility in coordination with the Sea Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit as soon as possible. All live sea turtles collected should be processed and rehabilitated in approved rehabilitation facilities following protocols developed during the response.

Sea Turtle Observers

When warranted, the use of observers to document sea turtle impacts to verify implementation of best management practices and to collect related data will be administered through the Wildlife Branch in close coordination with the Environmental Unit of the Planning Section.

Other Sea Turtle Response Protocols will be developed as necessary and implemented under the direction of the Wildlife Branch.

Appendix 4:

Large Field Stabilization Kit Inventory

(Kits for bird stabilization maintained by the Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW))

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Isopropyl alcohol (pint)	1
Large bird bag	10
Plastic bucket	1
Chlorhexidine solution	1
Duct tape	2 rolls
Nitrile exam gloves (small)	1 box
Nitrile exam gloves (medium)	1 box
Nitrile exam gloves (large)	1 box
Eye wash	1 bottle
Feeding tube (8 fr)	4
Feeding tube (14 fr)	4
4 x 4 gauze sponges	1 package
Knapsack	2
Leg band (large)	5
Leg band (medium)	5
Porous medical tape	2 rolls
Note pad	1
Oral electrolyte solution (1 liter)	2
Ink pen (ballpoint)	2
Ink pen (permanent marking)	2
Rope (nylon: 3/16" x 50')	1
Scissors (bandage)	1
Stabilization and intake forms	1 notebook
Styptic powder	1
Catheter tipped syringe (30cc)	3
Catheter tipped syringe (60cc)	3
Tarpaulin	2
Digital thermometer	2
Activated charcoal (240 ml)	2
Towels	7
Large trash bags	1 box
Adhesive bandage (Flexus)	2 rolls
Ziplock plastic bag (1 gallon)	1 box
Stethoscope	1
Sterile lubricant (KY jelly)	1 tube
Safety goggles	2 pair

Appendix 5:**Oiled Bird Stabilization Facility Requirements**

These requirements are for localized initial stabilization facilities (within minutes of capture site). Stabilization means providing first aid and basic initial care to these animals. The birds must be in a stabilized condition before they are moved to a Long-Term Care facility. Plan for the stabilization facility to be open about one month.

People Support Requirements

These are the requirements of the team treating and caring for oiled wildlife.

Communications

- ⊕ Telephone: 2 lines
- ⊕ Internet access, i.e. DSL or cable with modem
- ⊕ Computer and printer
- ⊕ Fax machine: 1 line
- ⊕ Two way radio/cell phone: communication to capture team

Training Room

- ⊕ DVR and monitor
- ⊕ Computer and projector
- ⊕ Whiteboard
- ⊕ Tables and chairs

Food and Shelter

- ⊕ Access to food
- ⊕ Drinking water hot and cold
- ⊕ Showers
- ⊕ Sunshade and fans, HEPA air purifier
- ⊕ Bathrooms
- ⊕ Bug netting
- ⊕ Sleep area
- ⊕ Lights and outlets
- ⊕ Trash removal
- ⊕ Hazmat trash bins

Transportation

- ⊕ Parking area
- ⊕ Vehicles - vans, cars, covered trucks (must have good ventilation and temp control) regularly scheduled transport for shift workers

Personal Protective Equipment

- ⊕ First Aid Kit - including supplies for cuts and bites.
- ⊕ Sunscreen, hats, goggles, gloves, rubber boots, coveralls

Appendix 6:

Oiled Bird Long Term Rehabilitation Facility Requirements

The following requirements are essential in a pre-existing response facility or in establishing a temporary adequate and functional facility. Anything less will affect the success of the program. Plan for this facility to be open for six months. This facility must have controlled access. Electrical requirements require ground fault interrupt (GFI) outlets, 200 amp, 120 volt 3 wire single-phase service with ground interrupters.

Personnel Support Requirements

These are the requirements of the team caring for recovering oiled wildlife.

Communications

- ⊕ Telephone: 2 minimum, 4 preferred
- ⊕ Fax machine: 1 line
- ⊕ Internet connection
- ⊕ Computer access
- ⊕ Printer/scanner/copier
- ⊕ Cellphone coverage

Training Room

- ⊕ DVR player and monitor
- ⊕ PowerPoint/digital presentation equipment
- ⊕ Whiteboard
- ⊕ Tables and chairs
- ⊕ Climate control

Lunch Room

- ⊕ Tables and chairs
- ⊕ Refrigerator
- ⊕ Sink
- ⊕ Microwave
- ⊕ Climate Control

Bathrooms

- ⊕ Hazmat trash bins

People Safety Equipment

- ⊕ First Aid Kit – including supplies for cuts and bites.

Appendix 7:

**Inventory of Oiled Bird Response Equipment
Maintained at Kahe Power Plant in Oahu**

(Last Updated in 9/26/00)

Inventory list describes the type of container, its identification, and then the contents. Individual pieces of equipment are grouped together in a list described as “miscellaneous equipment”.

Large Fish Totes

Box 1

Description	Quantity
60cc catheter-tipped syringes (20/box)	4 boxes
12cc luer-tipped syringes (50/box)	19 boxes
3cc luer-tipped syringes (100/box)	4 boxes
6cc luer-tipped syringes (50/box)	17 boxes
35cc catheter-tipped syringes (25/box)	3 boxes
60cc catheter-tipped syringes (50/box)	1 box
30cc catheter-tipped syringes (50/box)	2 boxes
Water thermometer	1
Water hardness test kit	1
Aluminum vent cover	2
Dual window fan	1
Lawn & leaf trash bags (30/pkg)	1 package
Dust & mist respirator masks	3 boxes
Safety Glasses	1 pair
Safety Goggles (individual)	11 pair
Safety Goggles (case)	1 case
Oral electrolyte solution (1 liter)	3 bottles
Round plastic dishpan	1
Isopropyl alcohol (1 pint)	3
Cotton Applicators (600/box)	1 box
Long sleeve washing gloves (pair)	5 pair
½” Paper tape	2 boxes
Digital baby scale	1
Plant sprayer	1

Box 2

Description	Quantity
Flock lined chemical resistant gloves (24 pair/pack)	2 packs
PVC overalls: size XL (12/box)	1 box
PVC overalls: size L (12/box)	1 box
Pet dryer	3
Hematocrit centrifuge (Jorgensen Labs J-504)	1
Nitrile gloves: size XL	17 pairs
Vinyl shower curtain	6
Vinyl Apron	2
Painter's plastic dropcloths (9 x 12')	2
Plastic water jug (3 gallon)	1
Portable HEPA air filter	1
Pail (16 quart)	1
Pail (11 quart)	1
Measuring cup (2.5 cup size)	1
Measuring cup (1 cup size)	2
Spa 2000 nozzle	3
Ziplock plastic bags (gallon size)	1 roll
Scrub brush	2
Dust pan	1
Blender	1
Clamp light	3
Halogen flood light bulb	2
Pocket pal water temperature tester	1
Glucometer (Precision QID)	1

Box 3 (black)

Description	Quantity
Box fan	1
Mosquito net	1 package
Portable HEPA air filter	1
Shallow square plastic pan	3
Shade cloth	1 roll
Plastic tarpaulin	6
Heavy duty extension cord	7
Shallow square metal pan	10
Netting	1 bundle
Tool box *(see individual inventories)	3
Masking tape	2 rolls
Mineral Oil (1 gallon)	3
Hardware cloth (1/4" eye)	1 part roll
Round shallow metal fan	2

Tool Box 1 (in Box 3)

Description	Quantity
16 oz. Claw hammer	1
Tin snips	1 pair
Scissors	1 pair
Short cut hand saw	1
Bolt cutter	1
Standard screw driver	3
Phillip's head screw driver	1
Multi-head screw driver	1
Hurricane strap	6
Staple nails	1 bag

Tool Box 2 (in Box 3)

Description	Quantity
Staple gun	2
T-50 staples (9/16")	2 boxes
Sharpshooter staples (1/2")	1 box
Industrial staples	3 boxes
8d common bright nails	2 boxes
Netting staples (3/4")	1 box
Hose clamps (3/4")	7
Quick fix hose repair coupling	1
Hose repair mender	1
5/8" male garden hose coupling	2
3/4" male garden hose coupling	2
Y-piece hose divider	1
Drywall nails	1 bag

Tool Box 3 (in Box 3)

Description	Quantity
Safety bolts (3")	2
Safety hasp (3 1/2")	1
Indoor extension cord (9')	2
6 Outlet power strip	3
Door pull (4 1/2")	2
Flash light	1
"D" cell battery	2
Hose clamp (1 1/2")	4
Spigot	4
Hinge (3 1/2")	1
Electrical insulation tape (3/4")	1 roll
Patch repair kit	1

Gray Plastic Cases

Therapeutics

Description	Quantity
Activated Charcoal (Toxiban: 240ml/bottle)	8 bottles
Vinyl Apron	5
Digital thermometer	1
Heparinized hematocrit tube	200
Critoseal	1
Hematocrit reading card	1
Cotton balls	1 box
Feeding tube (18 fr)	50
Feeding tube (14 fr)	65
Feeding tube (8 fr)	25
Feeding tube (5 fr)	40
Electric heating pad	3
Lactated Ringer's solution (500 ml)	1 bag
Lactated Ringer's solution (1 liter)	4 bags
Isopropyl alcohol (1 pt)	1
Cotton tipped applicators (100/pack)	2 packs
Kelly hemostat	2
Leg band (large)	30
Permanent marker	1

Sharps

Description	Quantity
Sharps container (6.7 qt)	2
Sharps container (3.3 qt)	1
Winged infusion set: 25g x 3/4" (50/box)	3 boxes
Winged infusion set: 23g x 3/4" (50/box)	2 boxes
Hypodermic needle: 18g x 1 1/2" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 20g x 1 1/2" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 20g x 1" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 22g x 3/4" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 25g x 5/8" (each)	18
Hypodermic needle: 27g x 1/2" (100/box)	1 box
Diff Quik Stain set	1 set
Isopropyl alcohol (pt)	1
Safety goggles	2 pair
Safety glasses	3 pair

Bandage Materials

Description	Quantity
Flexus bandage: 2" (12/box)	2 boxes
Adhesive porous tape: 1" (8 rolls/box)	1 box
4x4 gauze sponges	6 packs
Conform stretch bandage: 2"	2 packs
Conform stretch bandage: 1"	1 package
Cast padding: 2"	1 package
Sam splint: 3"	1 roll
Safety glasses	4 pair

Office Supplies

Description	Quantity
Flex-I-Lamp 17" desk lamp	1
Copy paper: 8.5 x 11"	1 pack
Index card box: 5 x 7"	1
Ruled yellow paper pad: 8.5 x 11"	2
Composition book	1
Ruled yellow paper pad: 5 x 7"	82
Standard staples (5000/box)	1 box
Scissors	6
Permanent ink marker: fine (10/box)	5 boxes
Uniball ink pens (10/box)	2 boxes
Sharpie permanent marker	2
Push pins	1 package
Indoor extension cord: 4'	1
Typing correction tape	1 roll
Paper clips	1 box
Cup hook	4
Spring clip: large	1
Bell cordless telephone: Excursion 32502	1

Syringes

Description	Quantity
60cc catheter-tipped syringe	30
35cc catheter-tipped syringe (20/box)	1 box
12cc luer-tipped syringe (80/box)	1 box
5cc luer-tipped syringe (100/box)	2 boxes
3cc luer-tipped syringe (100/box)	1 boxes
1cc syringe (100/box)	2 boxes
Microscope slides (½ gross/box)	2 boxes
Cover slips (22 x 22 mm)	1 box
Cover slips (24 x 50 mm)	2 boxes
Fluorescein strips	1 box
Hand tally counter	1
Bandage Scissors	1 pair
Hemacytometer	1
Immersion oil	1 bottle
Critoseal	1
Heparinized hematocrit tubes (100/vial)	5 vials
Styptic powder	1
Sterile lubricant (KY jelly)	1

Miscellaneous

Description	Quantity
Large pillow case	6
Large trash bags (40/box)	1 box
Ziplock bag: 1 gallon	6 bags
Duct tape	1 roll
Masking tape	1 roll
Sorbent pads	1 stack

Clear Case with Green Folding Lid

Liquids

Description	Quantity
Mineral Oil (1 gallon)	3
Roccal D (1 gallon)	1
Chlorhexidine solution (1 gallon)	1
Chlorhexidine scrub (1 gallon)	1

Miscellaneous Equipment

Description	Quantity
Refrigerator/freezer	1
Chest style freezer	1
K-D pool: 20' diam. (in 2 boxes)	1
K-D pool: 16' diam. (1 blue bag, 1 box, & 2 bundles of pipe)	1
Plastic pool ladder	1
Orange security fence (4' high)	3 rolls
Wooden bird washing table	1
Wading pool (6' diameter x 15" deep)	3
Netting (contained in large trash barrel)	1
Plastic pail (light blue, 2 gallon)	8
Garden hose (inside trash can w/ netting)	1
Net-bottomed pens (2 pieces)	2
Sea turtle tote	3
Rectangular 4.73 gallon dish washing pan	3
Large bag of terry cloth robes	1
Bundle containing 1 straw broom, 1 push broom, & 1 shovel	1
Microwave (stored in Cooler #1)	1
Clamp lamp (stored in Cooler #2)	6
Extra large ice chest	2

Nets

Capture nets are bundled together according to type. The description and composition of the various bundles can be found below.

Bundle A: Two (2) 12" round hoops with fine mesh and shallow bags. Two (2) 12" round hoops with large mesh and a shallow bag.

Bundle B (2 pieces): Four (4) extra large extension nets with mesh eye measuring 1.5". *Use to capture small turtles and large seabirds.*

Bundle C: Two (2) aluminum Cummings brand extension nets. Hoop is medium sized with a squared opening. Mesh eye measures 1".

Bundle D: Two (2) aluminum Cummings brand extension nets. Hoop is medium sized with a squared opening. Mesh eye measures 1/2".

Net #1: One (1) large two-piece aluminum net with mesh eye measuring 1.5".

Quarantine Nets: Two (2) aluminum extension nets with a mesh eye measuring 1.5". ***These nets should only be used for responses in the NW archipelago.***

Pet Carriers

Description	Quantity
Wire fold down pet crate (in box)	2
Plastic airline kennel (XL)	4
Plastic airline kennel (L)	11
Plastic airline kennel (M)	10
Plastic airline kennel (S)	3
Plain cardboard pet carrier	11
Wax coated cardboard pet carrier	13

Other

H₂O Unit Accessories: (Grey Tucker Tote with a blue lid) Contains hoses and spray nozzle for portable water conditioning units.

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Section 4010 - Structure and Organization

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection and evaluation of incident situation information, preparing situation status reports, displaying situation information, maintaining status of resources, developing an Incident Action Plan, and preparing required incident related documentation.

Useful References:

USCG Incident Management Handbook
("the IMH")
COMDTPUB P3120.17A -- August 2006

Structure

The Planning Section consists of four units and a team of incident specific technical specialists.

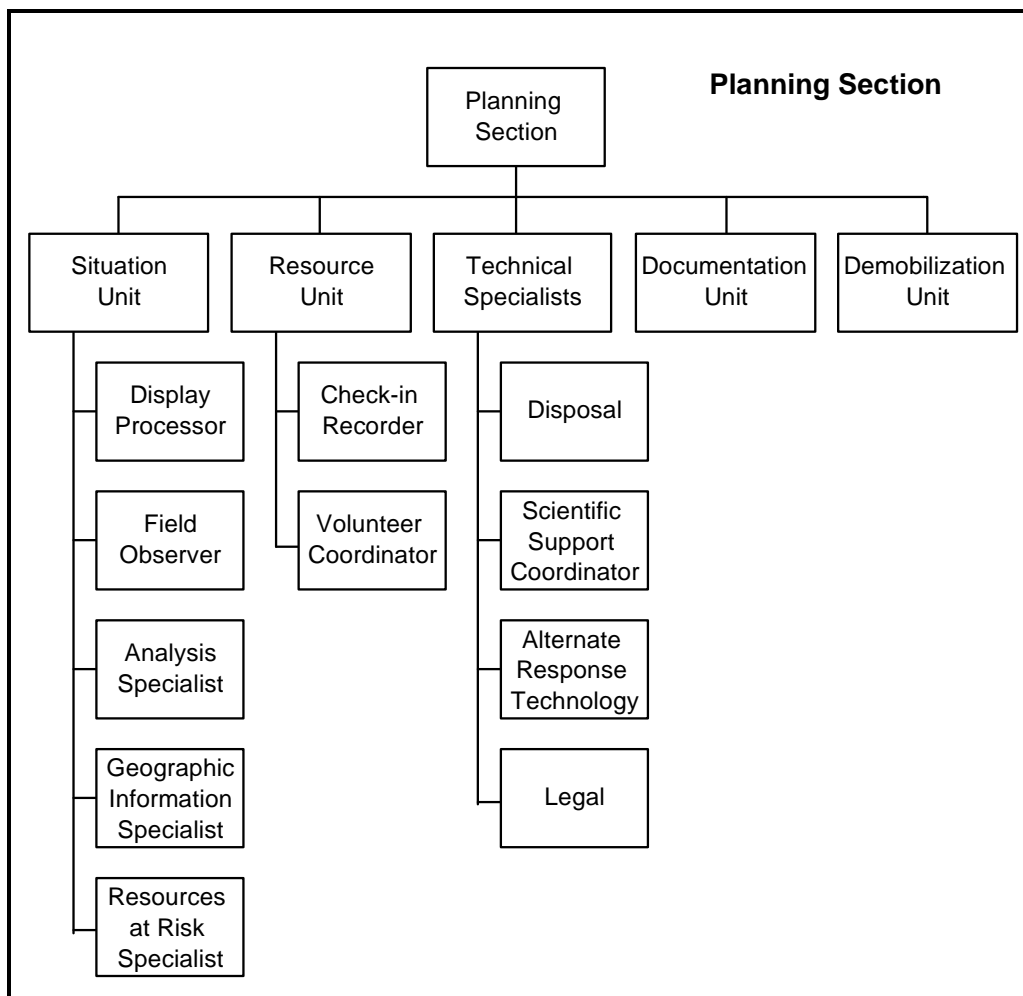


Figure 4010-1 - Planning Section Structure

Organization

- ◆ Planning Section

- The Planning Section is responsible for managing all information relevant to an incident.

- ◆ Situation Unit

- The Situation Unit collects and processes information on the current situation, prepares situation displays and situation summaries, develops maps and projections.

- Display Processor

- The Display Processor maintains incident status information obtained from Field Observers, resource status reports, etc. Information is posted on maps and status boards as appropriate.

- Field Observer

- The Field Observer collects and reports on situation information from the field.

- Trajectory Analysis Specialist

- This specialist collects and processes information needed to complete trajectory analysis.

- Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist

- This specialist is responsible for gathering and compiling updated spill information and providing various map products to the incident.

- Resources at Risk (RAR) Technical Specialist

- This specialist is responsible for the identification of resources thought to be at risk from exposure to the spilled oil through the analysis of known and anticipated oil movement and the location of natural, cultural, and economic resources.

◆ Resource Unit

The Resources Unit is responsible for all check-in activity, and for maintaining the status on all personnel and equipment resources assigned to the incident.

-- Check-in Recorder

Check-in recorders are needed at each check-in location to ensure that all resources assigned to an incident are accounted for.

-- Volunteer Coordinator

This person is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation including recruitment, induction and deployment.

◆ Documentation Unit

The Documentation Unit prepares the Incident Action Plan, maintains all incident-related documentation, and provides duplication services.

◆ Demobilization Unit

The Demobilization assists in ensuring that an orderly, safe and cost-effective movement of personnel will be made when they are no longer required at the incident. This team is usually employed during large, complex incidents.

◆ Technical Specialists

The Technical Specialists are persons or organizations that have specialized knowledge and expertise. They either function within the Planning Section or will be assigned wherever their services are required.

-- Disposal (Waste Management) Specialist

This person is responsible for the creation of a disposal plan that details the collection, sampling, monitoring, temporary storage, transportation, recycling and disposal of all anticipated response wastes.

-- Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

The SSC provides advice regarding the best course of action during a response.

-- Alternate Response Technology (ART) Specialist

The ART is responsible for evaluating the opportunities to use chemical countermeasures (dispersants), in-situ burning, and bioremediation to respond to a pollution incident.

-- Legal Specialist

The Legal Specialist acts as an advisor during an oil spill response.

-- Sampling Specialist

This person is responsible for creating a sampling plan for the coordinated collection, documentation, storage, transportation and submittal to appropriate laboratories for analysis and storage.

Section 4150 - Sensitive Areas

When assessing the "Sensitive Areas" of the Pacific Islands it is impossible to identify a single factor that will identify the area as sensitive. Instead, multiple factors have to be evaluated to identify the sensitivities of a specific area. These factors are grouped into four categories: Environmental, Recreation, Economic and, Cultural/Archeological.

Environmental Sensitivity Factors

In a place where a yellow reef fish can be seen in 20 feet of water, nearly every location along the shoreline is environmentally sensitive. The islands of the Pacific are known for their environmental uniqueness, beauty and clear warm water. It is impossible to identify single areas that are not environmentally sensitive.

When identifying the environmental sensitivity of a particular area include: Shoreline (including Anchialine ponds), Fish, Marine Mammals (including Humpback Whales and Monk Seals), Birds (including the Dark-Rumped Kestrel, Newell's Shearwater and the Short Tailed Albatross), Turtles (specifically the Green Sea turtle), Shell Fish, Coral Reefs and, Sea Grasses/Weeds.

Economic Sensitivity Factors

Of late, the economic health of the Pacific Islands is being closely monitored. An area subjected to a Marine Casualty, Oil Discharge or Chemical Release could result in that area not being able to be used and could adversely affect the island.

The factors used to identify the economic sensitivity of an area include: Commercial Fisheries, Commercial Recreation, Tourism, Ocean Research and Industry.

Recreational Sensitivity Factors

Enjoying the outdoors is a corner stone of life in the Pacific Islands, surfing, swimming, fishing and diving are part of island culture. When responding to incidents, recreational areas have to be identified and controlled. It is in these areas that the general public will be encountered. They will be concerned about the effect of the incident on themselves and the future of their favorite recreational area. In addition, these areas may be where people will become contaminated by the oil or chemical discharged and decontamination may be required.

The recreational sensitivity of an area will be identified by looking for: Wave Riding, Recreational Boating, High Use Beaches and Designated Parks.

Cultural/Archeological Sensitivity Factors

For a people with a rich and daring ocean-faring past, many locations on the islands are culturally important. In addition, many locations on the islands have been identified as archaeologically important. These ruins of ancient settlements are important to anyone seeking to understand the cultural past of the Pacific Islands.

Cultural or archeological sensitivity of an area includes: Burial Site, Historic Properties, Shrines and, Culturally Significant sites and areas

Area Committee Activities

Currently the Wildlife and Shoreline SubCommittees of the Area Committee are working to identify sensitive areas, trustees and stakeholders. Once compiled, this data will be plotted on chartlets in both the Hawaiian and Samoan Area Plans.

As sensitive areas are identified they are being prioritized by weighting the sensitivity factors. Once the sensitivity of an area is defined, specific response strategies are being designed to protect the site in the event it is threatened by a discharge. These strategies and sensitivity data will be included in the Area Contingency Plans.

Another document valuable in identifying environmentally sensitive areas is the "Environmental Sensitivity Index". This document identifies both plant and animal species by their seasonal location and activity as well as shoreline composition and ecosystems.

The sensitivity of an area is dependent on more than just environmental issues. To evaluate the sensitivity of a particular area the environmental, economic, recreational and, cultural/archeological factors must be weighed. As cultural and environmental awareness grows and a continually dynamic economy changes the relative sensitivity of each site has to be adjusted. This makes any sensitivity index developed a "works in progress".

Section 4151 - Environmental Sensitivity Factors

The purpose of this section is to identify the environmentally sensitive areas and to briefly describe their characteristics and vulnerabilities.

Shoreline Types

The purpose of this section is to describe the shorelines of the COTP zone, breaking them down into 10 specific types within three classifications. This typing will allow the On-Scene Coordinator to make response decisions based on the classification of the shore type.

The three classifications of shoreline and their descriptions are as follows.

High Sensitivity

High sensitivity shorelines include mangrove swamps, marshes, and sheltered tidal flats. The substrate in the mangrove swamp ranges from fine-grained silt and clay to sand and gravel. The sediments in the marsh and tidal flat sediments are composed of fine-grained silt to fine-grained sand. Shoreline cleanup operations risk working the pollutant into the soft sediments. In marshes and mangroves, cleanup could cause more permanent damage than the spill itself. Very few high-sensitivity shorelines exist in the Hawaiian Islands. The following shoreline types fall into this classification.

Wetlands

Marshes and mangroves are important habitats for many species of animals because of the shelter and food provided by the vegetation. In addition, marshes have a high productivity and are the base of the food chain in estuaries. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color red.

Sheltered tidal flats

Sheltered tidal flats are found seaward of the mangroves and marshes and have an abundant amount of benthic organisms, which provide food for large animals such as birds, fish, and crabs. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color orange.

These high-sensitivity environments are prime habitats for wading birds, waterfowl, and juvenile shellfish.

Moderate Sensitivity

Moderately sensitive shorelines have a lower abundance and diversity of animals than do high-sensitivity shores. The biomass and diversity of organisms decrease as current and wave energies increase. The moderately sensitive shoreline type is very common in Hawaii, especially in the areas around the ports and on Oahu. The following shore-types fall into this classification.

Sheltered rocky shores and coastal structures

The fauna on the riprap and sheltered rocky shores are limited to encrusting organisms such as chitons, barnacles, and limpets. Spilled contaminants can coat the surface of these environments, but will not penetrate into the substrate. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color yellow.

Exposed tidal flats

Exposed tidal flats are not common in the Hawaiian Islands. They are composed of medium to fine grained sand mixed with some mud and are exposed to moderate wave energies. Tidal flats can have an abundant biomass and diversity of organisms depending on the current and wave patterns. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color violet.

Boulder beaches and riprap structures

The following information applies to all beach types. On sand, mixed sand and gravel beaches, the density of animals is low to moderate relative to the other shoreline types. Beaches can be exposed to high-energy environments that constantly rework the sediments and result in low densities of benthic organisms. Spilled material will sink readily into the sediments, the depth increasing with grain size. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color sky blue.

Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches

See "boulder beaches and riprap structures" for information on beach types. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color magenta.

Medium to coarse-grained sand beaches

See "Boulder beaches and riprap structures" for information on beach types. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color blue.

Fine grained sand beaches

See boulder beaches and riprap structure for information on beach types. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color green.

Low Sensitivity

Low-sensitivity shorelines are exposed rocky shores and wave cut platforms. Low-sensitivity shorelines are very common throughout the state, but are not often found in the port areas. Low sensitivity shorelines are low in animal density and have mostly attached organisms such as barnacles, limpets, and chitons. Pollutants do not penetrate the substrate and, in most places, will be rapidly removed by high wave energy. The following shore-types fall into this classification.

Exposed wave-cut platforms and exposed piers (harbor structures)

This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color dark brown.

Exposed rocky shores and seawalls (cliffs)

This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color light grey.

Wildlife

The purpose of this Section is to discuss the many diverse wildlife issues and the sensitivity of the different species to oil.

Many species of animals may potentially be affected by the release of a hazardous material or petroleum products. The major biological resources are marine mammals, shellfish, fish, birds, reptiles (turtles), and coral reefs. The sensitivity and susceptibility of the resources depends on the species, substance spilled, location of the spill, and time of year.

Fish

There are about 460 species of reef fishes that inhabit both the near shore reef and estuarine communities in Hawaii. Reef fishes and estuarine fishes will be described separately.

Reef Fish

Reef fish are found in and around coral and rock reefs. Reef fishes range from tide pools to over 200 feet depths. In an oil spill, the degree to which reef fishes are impacted depends on water depths at which the oil is released and spreads, water circulation, extent of the spill (area covered), and cleanup measures. Oil that reaches inter-tidal and reef flat areas are likely to be the most impacted because the water volumes in these areas would not be sufficient to dilute toxic oil constituents adequately. Oil that reaches areas seaward of this is likely to impact fishes less because of

greater dilution capacity (greater volume of water) and because fishes can migrate out of the impacted area. In waters beyond reef areas (15 to 35 feet and deeper), fishes are less likely to be impacted unless oil is dispersed. Chemically dispersed oil can still be toxic to reef fishes because both oil and dispersant fractions extend from the surface into the water column. Therefore dispersant use should only be considered when the oil is in sufficient water depths to significantly dilute both oil and dispersant.

Estuarine Dependent Fish

There are about 30 fish species that depend upon estuary areas for their existence. These areas are characterized by freshwater input, a wide range in salinity, and include areas such as marshes, river/stream mouths, sheltered tidal flats, mangroves, and quiet embayments. A few species of native gobies use these areas for a portion of their life cycles. Other species can tolerate a wide range of salinity and therefore their home range makes use of the entire estuary area. There are a number of species that spend their juvenile stages in the estuarine environment, then migrate to the reefs as they mature.

Estuaries are usually characterized by shallow water depths and lower, if not poor, circulation. These characteristics make it especially vulnerable to adverse impacts from oil. Fishes that live in estuaries can easily be trapped by oil movement into an estuary and succumb to its toxic effects. Cleanup measures such as sorbents and boom would impact estuarine fishes the least, because they do not involve agitation and mixing of the water column. Skimming and mechanical herding would likely impact fishes more because of the mechanical agitation involved, which may mix more oil into the water column. Chemical measures should not be considered for estuarine environments.

Marine Mammals

Marine mammals that are commonly found in Hawaii are whales, dolphins and seals. All are present year round with the exception of the humpback whale, which is normally present in winter and spring. The animals are found primarily in the deeper coastal waters with the exception of the bottlenose dolphin, humpback whale, spinner dolphin, and the monk seal, which are found inshore and in shallow offshore waters. Effects of oil on marine mammals can include lung and respiratory tract damage from inhalation of oil fumes at the water surface and irritation of mucous membranes, especially the eyes, from contact with oil. Whales and dolphins generally avoid oil slicks. The following marine mammal species have been reported in Hawaii and may encounter oil in the event of a spill:

- ⊕ Humpback Whale (*endangered*)
- ⊕ Sperm Whale
- ⊕ False Killer Whale
- ⊕ Pilot Whale
- ⊕ Melon-Headed Whale
- ⊕ Pygmy Killer Whale
- ⊕ Beaked Whales
- ⊕ Bottlenose Dolphin
- ⊕ Spinner Dolphin
- ⊕ Spotted Dolphin
- ⊕ Rough-Toothed Dolphin
- ⊕ Hawaiian Monk Seal (*endangered*)

With the exception of the humpback whale and the monk seal, very little data is available on most of the other marine mammal species found in Hawaiian waters. The following information on the humpback whale and the Hawaiian monk seal will help identify and understand the behavior, habitat and possible effects of oil spills on these species.

Humpback Whale

The Hawaiian Islands are a major calving and breeding area for north pacific whales. A large percentage of the calves and adults are found in the area around Lanai, Maui, Molokai, and Kaho'olawe. The effects of oil on the juveniles are unknown, but it is expected that the activities associated with a spill may drive the whales from the area. The whales are not known to feed in the winter breeding areas. The whales feed on krill and other planktonic organisms during the rest of the year (late spring, summer, and fall) in their northern habitats. Humpback whales are listed as endangered.

Hawaiian Monk Seal

The majority of the Hawaiian monk seal population is found from Nihoa to Kure Atoll in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, but monk seals are also regularly seen in the Main Hawaiian Islands (Baker and Johanos 2004). Monk seals also travel between these two sections of the Hawaiian archipelago. The Hawaiian monk seal is a critically endangered species, with an estimated remaining population of approximately 1,200 individuals (Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Plan Revision, August 2007, NMFS NOAA). For more comprehensive information on the biology and life history of this species, threats to its recovery, and activities aimed at population recovery, refer to the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Plan (last updated in 2007).

Birds

There are four major groups of birds present in the coastal zone: wading birds, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds.

Wading Birds

Some of the wading bird species found in Hawaii include:

- ⊕ black crowned night heron
- ⊕ cattle egret
- ⊕ Hawaiian stilt (*endangered*)

- ⊕ Hawaiian gallinule or moorhen (*endangered*)

Hawaii also occasionally gets visiting blue herons, green herons, snowy egrets, and even wandering sandhill cranes.

Wading birds prefer sheltered environments with relatively flat shoreline profiles. Concentrations of wading birds are found in most of the marsh and mangrove environments and in sheltered tidal flats. Wading birds feed in shallow water on fish and benthic invertebrates. The primary nesting areas are the sheltered marshes of Oahu and Hilo Harbor. The nesting periods occur all year round for these birds. Wading birds are unlikely to encounter oil spilled at sea, but are highly vulnerable to pipeline spills in wetlands.

Waterfowl

Waterbirds are the most susceptible of the birds to spilled oil. These birds spend the majority of their time in the water. Waterfowl remain mostly within the estuarine environment (tidal areas, estuaries and marshes). There are four species of waterfowl endemic to Hawaii:

- ⊕ Hawaiian duck (*endangered*)
- ⊕ Hawaiian coot (*endangered*)
- ⊕ Laysan duck (*endangered*)
- ⊕ Hawaiian goose (*endangered*)

These species may also be found in Hawaii:

- ⊕ American wigeon
- ⊕ green-winged teal
- ⊕ lesser scaup
- ⊕ mallard
- ⊕ northern pintail
- ⊕ northern shoveler
- ⊕ snow goose
- ⊕ brant
- ⊕ tundra swan
- ⊕ Canada goose.

Shorebirds

Shorebirds are rarely in the water, but often are impacted by oil on shorelines and rocky areas. The birds are present on beaches and intertidal areas year round.

The following species of shorebirds occur in Hawaii:

- ⊕ Pacific golden plover
- ⊕ bristle-thighed curlew
- ⊕ ruddy turnstone
- ⊕ wandering tattler
- ⊕ sanderling
- ⊕ black-bellied plover

- ⊕ lesser yellowlegs

- ⊕ semipalmated plover

- ⊕ sharp-tailed sandpiper

- ⊕ common sandpiper.

Seabirds

There are various species of seabirds that breed and rest in or around the Hawaiian Islands. The birds generally nest on small offshore islands. Seabird numbers may vary with the time of year but the birds are present and many species nest all year round. Seabirds feed in open water areas and often dive into the water when foraging. Large populations of seabirds could be heavily impacted by an oil spill. The following species of seabirds may be encountered:

- ⊕ black noddy
- ⊕ brown noddy
- ⊕ great frigate bird
- ⊕ Laysan albatross
- ⊕ red-tailed tropicbird
- ⊕ sooty tern
- ⊕ white tern
- ⊕ wedge-tailed shearwater

- ⊕ black-footed albatross

- ⊕ short-tailed albatross

- ⊕ Hawaiian petrel (*endangered*)
- ⊕ Newell's shearwater (*endangered*)

- ⊕ band-rumped storm petrel (*Federal: candidate endangered, Hawaii State endangered*)

- ⊕ white-tailed tropicbird

- ⊕ masked booby

- ⊕ red-footed booby

- ⊕ brown booby

- ⊕ lesser frigate bird.

Exposure to spilled oil will be lethal to most birds. Oil can coat the bird's feathers, which can result in a loss of insulation and buoyancy and also can interfere with movement. Birds may also ingest oil when they preen, resulting in toxic effects. Oil on the shell can cause mortality in unhatched eggs of all species.

Reptiles

The only reptiles present in the coastal marine environment are sea turtles. There are five species of marine turtles known to inhabit Hawaiian waters:

- ⊕ green turtle (*threatened*)
- ⊕ hawksbill turtle (*endangered*)
- ⊕ leatherback turtle (*endangered*)
- ⊕ loggerhead turtle
- ⊕ olive ridley turtle

Coastal areas are important foraging grounds for the turtles. Green turtles feed on benthic algae, which is found in shallow areas along the coastal region. Hawksbill turtles feed on sponges and small crustaceans in selected nearshore environments of the main Hawaiian Islands. Leatherback, loggerhead and olive ridley turtles are basically pelagic in distribution around the Hawaiian Islands.

Turtles rest on the undersides of sheltered ledges, coral recesses and sandy bottom areas. There are certain areas that have concentrations of resting and foraging turtles. If these areas were to be impacted by pollutants, including oil, the impact could be felt in the entire population of turtles throughout the islands. Nesting sites on sandy beaches have also been documented in the main Hawaiian Islands.

An oil spill could cause several effects on sea turtles. External oiling can cause deterioration of skin in adult sea turtles resulting in possible mortality. Turtles often ingest tar balls, mistaking them for food, potentially resulting in toxic effects. The turtle's salt regulatory gland may also be affected, which would prevent the turtle from maintaining its proper salt balance. Hatchlings and juvenile turtles are more susceptible to oil pollution; tar has been found to seal their mouths and nostrils shut. Turtle nests exposed to oil may result in a mortality rate of up to 100 percent of the eggs in the nest.

Green, loggerhead, and olive ridley turtles are listed as threatened. Leatherhead and hawksbill turtles are listed as endangered.

Shellfish

The marine shellfish of Hawaiian waters can be generally described as those animals having a calcium carbonate shell. Some have one shell as in gastropod molluscs (limpets, cowrys) while others have two hinged shells as in clams and oysters. Crustaceans have shells which serve as outer skeleton structures as in crabs, shrimp, and lobsters.

Hawaiians utilize a myriad of shellfish for food. Shellfish are either motile or non-motile, and occupy all marine habitat zones from the inter-tidal to deeper offshore waters. The opihi (limpet) and a`ama crab (*Graspus* sp.) are commercially-valuable species that are common to the rocky inter-tidal zone. Both are impacted when oil washes ashore. These animals could die if exposed to oil and those that survive would not be consumable until after some period of time, allowing for depuration.

Shellfish such as clams and oysters are established in nearshore shallow waters, especially in large bays like Kaneohe and Pearl Harbor, Oahu. Although established, recreational fisheries are not open for either species for public health reasons. Clams and oysters are non-motile. They are found in calm quiet waters. Because of this they are susceptible to adverse impact depending on the size of the spill and the degree of mixing (in the water column) during cleanup.

Offshore, deeper waters (10 to 120 foot depths) contain commercially valuable species such as lobsters, Kona and white crabs. These species are not likely to be affected unless oil reaches the bottom.

Seaweeds

The Hawaiian Islands, with their varied coastlines, have a wide range of marine habitats in which seaweeds or benthic algae grow. In general, areas with a high degree of water movement, whether in the form of currents or waves, will support the most luxurious seaweed growth. Exposed rocky coastlines provide a range of excellent habitats for seaweeds, from calm protected tide pools to wave-swept cliffs, ledges, and channels. Reef flats that have currents flowing across them are also excellent habitats for seaweeds.

Calcium carbonate depositing seaweeds are the most important organisms in the production of Hawaii's biotic fringing reefs, as they are responsible for the formation and maintenance of the reef edge and reef flat. Behind the reef crest they consolidate, through their cementing action, diverse materials such as shells, coral rubble, and sand into reef flat limestone. Corals and other animals are actually of lesser importance in the production of Hawaii's biotic fringing reefs. In deeper water large beds of seaweeds are sometimes present, but most found here are crustose forms or small and inconspicuous species that grow in between the branches of corals. Some of these inconspicuous species are, however, among the most striking and unusual of the Hawaiian seaweeds.

A few of the seaweeds can live in sand, but almost all require a hard, solid bottom for attachment. Some species can be found in several habitats, but many are commonly restricted to a certain one. Seaweeds grow or occur together in various ways. A single species can sometimes dominate an area, but frequently there is a dense turf that completely covers the bottom. This turf, upon close examination, is seen to be a tangled complex of many species growing so closely intertwined that they are difficult or nearly impossible to separate. Even in habitats dominated by a single large species, there are many other small species that grow under or on the larger one. There are over 100 species of seaweeds in Hawaiian waters.

In addition to their importance in the production of fringing reefs, seaweeds are an important food source for herbivorous reef fish, the green sea turtle and man. Seaweeds are extremely sensitive to oil spills, particularly those species found in the inter-tidal zone.

Mangroves

Saltwater swamps are vegetated by woody species under brackish or saltwater influence. In the Pacific Islands these swamps are generally dominated by members of the mangrove family Rhizophoraceae, and therefore can be referred to as mangrove or mangal swamps.

Mangrove swamps generally occur on silty or sometimes coralline substratum in sheltered bays or other coastal areas protected from exposure to wave action by land or reef formations. The waters in an extensive mangrove swamp are generally calm, and suspended silt settles and accumulates around the mangroves. Because of this, mangroves have sometimes been implicated in land formation. Mangrove swamps are also important in protecting coasts from storm and wave damage. They are economically and ecologically important in some Pacific Islands for lumber and firewood, and provide habitat for marine organisms such as fish, mollusks, and crabs.

Mangroves are woody species with morphological and physiological adaptations for survival in periodic or continual exposure to saltwater, though many species, especially those occurring at the landward edge of the mangrove, can grow in freshwater. These adaptations often include elaborate and specialized root formations that not only provide support in the loose mud or sand substrata, but also, since they are above the water at low tide, allow for the gaseous exchange required for root functioning and metabolism.

Although mangroves occur naturally throughout the Pacific Islands there are no species that are native to Hawaii. However, two species (*Rhizophora mangle* and *Bruquiera gymnoriza*) have been introduced to Hawaii and are becoming increasingly widespread. Mangroves are extremely sensitive to oil spills, although they have been found to readily recolonize estuarine habitats following a spill.

Sea Grasses

Sea grass beds are found in shallow waters, generally less than 7 meters in depth. Light availability restricts their growth in deeper waters. Beds of these aquatic flowering plants support a diverse marine fauna including numerous species of economically important fish, shellfish and marine turtles. The algae associated with sea grasses contribute to the productivity of these communities.

Sea grass beds are not as extensive or diverse in Hawaii as they are in Micronesia. There are two known sea grass species in Hawaii, a marine species (*Halophila ovalis*) and an estuarine species (*Ruppia maritima*). Seagrasses are susceptible to damage from oil, particularly when exposed at low tide.

Coral Reefs

A coral reef is the result of interaction between physical and biological processes occurring over millions of years. A reef's structure is formed by the interaction of reef-building corals, corraline algae, many marine invertebrates, and fishes, and also physical processes such as erosion, wind, waves, ocean currents, and tides. Stony (scleractinian) corals are primarily responsible for a reef's mass. These animals secrete calcium carbonate below, thereby contributing to a coral's mass.

Stony corals range from inter-tidal shoreline zones to about 100 meters, but the most vigorous growth occurs between two and 10 meters. Corals in shallow water are extremely susceptible to spills of oil, as they are immotile and could easily be smothered or suffer toxic effects. Because a coral's living tissue is found on the colony's surface (usually within the top three millimeters), it is susceptible to physical as well as chemical damage.

Coral colonies are extremely fragile, and are structurally weak. They usually cannot withstand even minor tensile or compressive forces.

Disturbance of live coral colonies either physically or chemically may cause corals to die. Cleanup efforts should carefully consider mechanical measures in terms of physical breakage, smothering, scouring, and chemical measures in terms of pollutants reaching the coral's living tissue.

Marine Life Conservation Districts

This section will describe the Marine Life Conservation Districts in place throughout the state of Hawaii, the reasons why the districts are being protected and descriptions of the regulations that pertain to each district. Hawaii's recent history has shown that the state's growing population can have an adverse effect on nearshore fish populations. Protecting this important resource is essential.

Marine Life Conservation Districts (MLCDs) are designed to conserve and replenish marine resources. MLCDs are essentially marine parks, and usually allow only limited fishing and other consumptive uses. They provide fish and other aquatic life with a protected area in which to grow and reproduce, and are home to a great variety of species. Fishes in most MLCDs are fairly tame and often show little fear of humans. MLCDs are most popular as sites for snorkeling, diving and underwater photography.

MLCDs were introduced to Hawaii in the fall of 1967 with Hanauma Bay on Oahu. At present there are nine MLCDs statewide, and other sites are being considered. The following is a list of sites, which include, the location of the site and a description of the conservation district.

Hanauma Bay, Oahu

101 acres, Established in 1967. Located near Koko Head at the eastern end of Oahu. The MLCD extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line across the bay's mouth from Palea Point to Pai`olu`olu Point. Hanauma Bay was formed by two of the many craters which created Koko Head. The bay's outer part is the result of one crater, and the inner part is what remains of the second. The crater's seaward rims were eventually eroded by wave action. Along both sides of the bay, just above sea level, is a wave-cut bench. The beach at the bay's head has large deposits of the mineral olivine, which results in green streaks near the water's edge.

A shallow fringing reef lies just offshore, with depths up to about 10 feet. The reef flat extends about 100 yards offshore, and has several large sandy-bottomed areas. A channel near the bay's center, dredged for telephone cables, provides access to the outer reef flat. Coral beds are found just outside the fringing reef, especially on the right side. Turtles are fairly common in this area. Water depths range to about 30 feet.

Pupukea, Oahu

25 acres, Established 1983. Located on the north shore of O'ahu, Pupukea Beach Park is on the Kahuku side of Waimea Bay, next to the Sunset Beach Fire Station. The MLCD is located offshore of the beach park from the high-water mark seaward to a line from the point at the beach park's southwestern end to Kulalua Point. The district includes two major ocean recreation areas, Sharks Cove and Three Tables.

Waikiki, Oahu

76 acres, Established 1988. The Waikiki MLCD is located at the Diamond Head end of Waikiki Beach. The MLCD extends from the groin at the end of Kapahulu Avenue to the Ewa (west) wall of the Natatorium, from the high-water mark seaward a distance of 500 yards or to the edge of the fringing reef, whichever is greater.

A reef flat extends out from the Waikiki Aquarium seawall a distance of about 35 yards to a dredged channel, then continues on the other side of the channel. The channel is about 8 feet deep, and depths above the reef flat are generally less than 3 to 4 feet. A reef flat throughout the MLCD consists mostly of rubble and coralline algae with some small patches of live coral.

Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii

315 acres, Established 1969. The Kealakekua Bay MLCD is located offshore of the Kealakekua Bay Historical State Park on the western coast of the island of Hawaii, from the high-water mark seaward to a line from Cook Point to Manini Beach Point. A line from Cook Point to the north end of Napoopoo Beach divides the District into Subzone A to the north, and Subzone B to the south. Kealakekua Bay has also been designated as a State Underwater Park of the Division of State Parks.

Kealakekua Bay's waters are nearly pristine, and its diversity of marine life is spectacular. The northern coastline is bordered by a sheer cliff (Pali-kapu-o-Keoua). On the pali's face numerous lava tube openings are visible, some of which are ancient Hawaiian burial caves. In 1878 a 27-foot monument was erected in Captain Cook's honor by his countrymen near the site where he was killed in 1779. On the lava flats behind Cook Monument are the ruins of the ancient village of Ka`awaloa.

Lapakahi, Hawaii

146 acres, Established 1979. Located on the northwestern coast of Hawai'i, Lapakahi is about 12 miles north of Kawaihae. The MLCD is divided into two subzones. Subzone A includes Koai'e Cove, and Subzone B includes the waters 500 feet outside of Subzone A and extending southward along the shoreline adjacent to the park, from the highwater mark to a distance of 500 feet offshore. Lapakahi State Historical Park features excavated and partially reconstructed ruins of the ancient fishing village of Koai`e, dating back to the 1300s. Within Koai`e Cove are two small beaches consisting of coral rubble (there is no sand beach). The cove provides the easiest access to the water. The nearshore bottom is mostly boulders and lava fingers with some coral. The cove's northern portion has some good coral growth close to shore, but coral and fish are most abundant in the southern portion.

Waialea Bay, Hawaii

35 acres, Established 1985. The Waialea Bay MLCDD is located offshore of Waialea Bay along the northwestern coast of the island of Hawaii, from the highwater mark seaward to a line from Kanekanaka Point to the point immediately north of Ohai Point. The beach erodes due to strong surf during winter months, but is pristine during the summer. The bay's bottom drops off gradually from the beach to depths of about 30 feet outside the bay's mouth. The best reef is the MLCDD's southern portion, and extends out beyond the District's boundaries. Depths range from about 10 to 30 feet. Coral communities are also found around the rocky prominence inside the bay. In addition Humpback whales are often seen outside the bay during winter.

Manele-Hulopo`e, Lanai

309 acres, Established 1976. Manele and Hulopo`e are adjacent bays on the southern coast of Lana`i. The MLCDD is divided into two subzones. Subzone A extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line from Kaluako`i Point to Flat Rock, then to Pu'u Pehe Rock. Subzone B extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line from Pu`u Pehe Rock to Kalaeokahano Point.

Manele and Hulopo`e Bays are separated by a volcanic cone, eroded on the seaward edge to form Pu`u Pehe Cove. A sea stack, Pu`u Pehe Rock, is located just offshore of the cove's left point. The ruins of the ancient fishing village of Manele extend from the area just inland of Manele Small Boat Harbor to Hulopo`e Beach Park.

Within Manele Bay corals are most abundant along the sides of the bay near the cliffs, where the bottom slopes off quickly to about 40 feet. The middle of the bay is a sand channel. Just outside the western edge of the bay near Pu`u Pehe rock is "First Cathedrals", a popular SCUBA destination.

Hulopo`e bay has large tidepools at its left point, and a shallow reef is just offshore.

Pu`u Pehe Cove has clear water and considerable marine life. Coral growth is interspersed with sand patches, and most coral is found away from the narrow beach in about 10 to 15 feet of water.

Molokini Shoal, Maui

200 acres, Established 1977. Molokini is a crescent shaped islet located in the `Alalakeiki Channel about 3 miles off Maui`s south-western coast. Access is by boat only. The MLCDD surrounds the islet, extending from the high water mark seaward to a depth of 30 fathoms.

Molokini is the southern rim of an extinct volcanic crater. The shallow inner cove is the crater's submerged floor. There is no sand beach on Molokini. The cove area slopes off from the shoreline to a depth of about 100 feet before dropping off. The bottom consists of sand patches, coral and basaltic boulders. A shallow reef in less than thirty feet of water extends from the shoreline northward at the islet's northwestern point. The diversity of fishes and other marine life within the MLCD is among the most impressive in the state. Even Humpback whales have been known to enter the cove.

The back (southern) side of the islet has a steep face that drops off to depths of over 200 feet. Small patches of coral are scattered across the wall. Crevices and outcroppings harbor large populations of fish.

Honolua-Mokule`ia Bay, Maui

45 acres, Established 1978. Honolua Bay is located on the northwestern coast of Maui, about 10 miles north of Lahaina. The bay is the only one in the area visible from the highway. Mokule`ia Bay is southwest of, and adjacent to Honolua. The beach at Mokule`ia, known locally as "Slaughterhouse" is accessible along a steep trail down the cliffs.

The MLCD extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line from `Alaelae Point to Kalaepiha Point, then to the northwestern corner of Honolua Bay.

Honolua Stream carries varying amounts of silt into Honolua Bay. As a result, inshore waters of the bay near the boat ramp area are usually very murky. The bottom here consists of small boulders and silt. The middle of the bay is a featureless sand channel, sloping gradually to a depth of about 60 feet at the bay's mouth. On either side of the bay are dense coral growths, in waters about 10 to 40 feet deep. Coral is more abundant and diverse along the northeastern shoreline. Small caves and archways are found near the point on the bay's left side.

The bottom of Mokule`ia Bay is mostly sand. At the right point are large submerged boulders, and fingers of lava occur along the left point. Both points have good coral growth. Depths range from about ten to fifty feet.

Streams and Rivers

This section discusses the background and assessment of Hawaii's streams and rivers. The text will refer generally to streams and watersheds but the topics can be also be applied to rivers.

The state has a leading role in watershed ownership and management responsibility. Essentially all Hawaii's perennial streams arise in forest or other state-owned areas. These streams provide unique and essential habitat for flora and fauna. Certain environments such as wetlands and estuaries are dependent on them. Their interface with the sea is critically important. Pre-historic cultures settled around water to take advantage of its benefits, which include irrigation, food, recreation and quiet enjoyment. Today's island inhabitants continue to derive these same benefits and more from streams.

Hawaii's streams are small and fragile. They can affect and be affected by action far beyond their boundaries. Instream flows may be affected by distant tunnels and wells; native fishes ten miles upstream may be affected by channelization at the stream mouth; runoff and erosion from the mountains and urban areas may end up on the reef and beaches. It is inappropriate to consider management of segments of Hawaii's streams in isolation. Rather, it is necessary to look at the entire stream within the context of its watershed. Resource categories that have been assessed are as follows.

Aquatic Resources

Hawaii's streams support a small but unique aquatic fauna most of which have a life cycle involving both the stream and the sea. Of the 176 streams with biological information, seventy were ranked as outstanding based on the presence of certain native species.

Riparian Resources

Though many riparian values may not be directly stream-related, the quality of the riparian environment directly determines the quality of the stream and the nearshore waters.

Cultural Resources

Archaeological resources, historic sites and current taro cultivation are among the important cultural resources.

Recreational Resources

Boating, camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, nature study areas, parks, scenic views, and swimming are part of this environment. Most of these activities take place from the banks and therefore access and riparian values are important.

Estuaries and Embayments

This section discusses the background and assessment of Hawaii's estuaries and embayments.

Estuaries and embayments provide important habitat for terrestrial, marine and aquatic species. Their importance to the life cycle of various species is not fully understood, but they may be critical to the survival of some species. The distinction between an estuary and an embayment is not always precise. Sometimes the definition depends on one's perspective, be it scientific or jurisdictional.

Estuaries

Estuaries are defined by the (State of Hawaii) Department of Health (DOH) as "deep, characteristically brackish coastal waters in well defined basins with a continuous or seasonal surface connection to the ocean that allows entry of marine fauna. Estuaries may be either natural, occurring mainly at stream or river mouths; or developed, artificially, or strongly modified from the natural state such as dredged and revetted stream termini" (Hawaiian Administrative Rules -- HAR, Chapter 11-54). More than 50 streams have been confirmed as having associated estuaries.

Embayments

Embayments are described by the DOH as "land confined and physically protected marine waters with restricted openings to open coastal waters defined by the ratio of total bay volume to the cross-sectional entrance area of seven hundred to one or greater" (HAR, Chapter 11-54).

Protected Areas

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Monument) in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands comprises one of the largest protected areas in the world. The Monument, a vast, remote, and largely uninhabited marine region, encompasses an area of approximately 139,793 square miles (362,061 square kilometers) of Pacific Ocean in the northwestern extent of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Covering a distance of 1,200 miles, the 100-mile wide Monument is dotted with small islands, islets, and atolls and a complex array of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. This region and its natural and historic resources hold great cultural and religious significance to Native Hawaiians. It is also home to a variety of post-Western-contact historic resources, such as those associated with the Battle of Midway. As such, the Monument has been identified as a national priority for permanent protection for its unique and significant confluence of conservation, ecological, historical, scientific, educational, and Native Hawaiian cultural qualities.

On June 15, 2006, President George W. Bush issued Presidential Proclamation 8031 establishing the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431). The Monument includes a number of existing federal conservation areas: the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve created in 2000 through Executive Order 13178 by President Bill Clinton and managed by the U.S. Department of Commerce through the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and Battle of Midway National Memorial, managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), which are described in the next section. These areas remain in place within the Monument, subject to their applicable laws and regulations in addition to the provisions of the Proclamation creating the Monument.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands also include State of Hawai‘i lands and waters, managed by the State through the Department of Land and Natural Resources as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge and the State Seabird Sanctuary at Kure Atoll. These areas also remain in place and are subject to their applicable laws and regulations.

Management of the Monument is the responsibility of three Co-Trustees: the State of Hawai‘i, through the Department of Land and Natural Resources; the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), through the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The joint implementing regulations for the Monument were promulgated on August 29, 2006 (71 FR 51134, 50 CFR Part 404). These regulations codify the scope and purpose, boundary, definitions, prohibitions, and regulated activities for managing the Monument. Proclamation 8031 was later amended on March 6, 2007, to establish the Native Hawaiian name of the Monument, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, and clarify some definitions.

National Wildlife Refuges

This section will describe the National Wildlife Refuges in place within the State of Hawaii, and remote island locations throughout the mid-Pacific. Included in this group is the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and the Pacific Remote Islands NWR. All of these U.S. flagged islands require additional response considerations due to their remoteness and the extreme environmental sensitivity of the wildlife refuges

The mid-Pacific islands host breeding monk seals, turtles and millions of seabirds. They nest on rocky islands and islets among coral atolls.

The marine environment on remote island refuges is largely undisturbed by commercial exploitation and consequently many species are unusually abundant. The relatively pristine nature of the nearshore waters and the importance of this habitat to seals, turtles and seabirds led to the inclusion of large bodies of protected lagoon and nearshore waters

into the boundaries of various remote island refuges.

There are more than 14 million seabirds of 18 species on the Hawaiian Islands NWR alone. Sooty terns and albatross are the most abundant nesters on the remote islands. Also common throughout the refuge system are shearwaters, petrels, tropicbirds, frigatebirds, boobies, and noddies.

In addition to the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, President George W. Bush issued a proclamation in January 2009 creating three new monuments. Two of them are areas of interest for the ACP and include the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument and the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument. The Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument protects the pristine coral reef ecosystems around Kingman Reef NWR, Palmyra Atoll NWR, Howland Island NWR, Baker Island NWR, Jarvis Island NWR, Johnston Atoll NWR, and Wake Island. These areas and Monument protecting the Rose Atoll NWR support a large number of nesting seabirds and migratory shorebirds, and their pristine coral reefs contain hundreds of thriving fish species and large apex predators and are also home to endangered turtles. Entry to the refuges is by special use permit only. Special use permits are issued annually, primarily for management-related research purposes. Permits are also issued for cultural practices, education, photography and journalism

Hawaiian Islands NWR

This Refuge, the oldest and largest in the complex, was designated in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt. The Hawaiian Islands NWR includes all the emergent rocky islands, sandy islets and major atoll lagoons between Nihoa Island and Pearl and Hermes Reef in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian Archipelago, which is within the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (see description above).

The Hawaiian Islands NWR has a variety of island habitats, which includes high islands such as Nihoa and Necker, low islands such as Laysan and Lisianski, and atolls such as Pearl and Hermes Reef and French Frigate Shoals. Because of their geographic isolation, these islands have provided a unique "window" on biological evolution. Many of the endemic floral and faunal species found on the refuge exist nowhere else in the world. The refuge is the entire range for the endangered Laysan duck, Laysan finch, Nihoa millerbird, and Nihoa finch, and is the breeding ground for virtually all of the endangered Hawaiian monk seals and threatened Hawaiian green turtles. The most abundant wildlife forms occurring on the refuge are seabirds. The refuge is breeding ground for 18 different species, numbering 12-14 million birds. These islands provide breeding habitat for a substantial portion of the worldwide population of at least four of these 18 species: the Black-footed albatross, Laysan albatross, Bonin petrel, and Tristram's storm-petrel. The future of these species depends upon keeping the island

environments free from detrimental changes. This is especially critical because of the fragile nature of these remote island ecosystems. The waters surrounding the refuge harbor a rich abundance of living resources, many of which have considerable economic importance. The nearshore marine community includes about 700 species of fish, of which about 20% are endemic to Hawaii. The terrestrial habitat of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge is shared by endemic land birds on the small islands of Nihoa and Laysan. The Nihoa finch and Laysan finch are representatives of the unique Hawaiian honey creeper subfamily that includes several more species in the main Hawaiian Islands. The Nihoa millerbird is an endemic representative of an old world warbler family confined in distribution to this 168 Acre island. All three birds were indirect victims of a short but devastating period of human exploitation for guano and feathers, which was stopped early in this century when this refuge was established. One additional species, the Laysan duck, barely survived this period and has made a significant comeback.

The refuge is the site of some significant archeological resources. Ruins consisting of house terraces, ceremonial structures, burial caves, shelters, and agricultural terraces are located on Nihoa and Necker Islands. Nihoa and Necker Islands are listed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

Johnston Atoll NWR

The atoll spans about 12 miles at its greatest diameter and has four small islands. Two of the islands, North and East, were man-made from dredge spoil in the early 1960's. Beginning in the 1940's Johnston and Sand Islands were also greatly enlarged by landfill. Johnston Island was inhabited by approximately 1,400 military and civilian personnel. By the end of 2003, the legal jurisdiction of this atoll was transferred from the American military services to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. All structures and facilities were removed and the runway was marked closed. In December 2007, the U.S. Coast Guard swept the runway at Johnston Island of debris and used the runway in the removal and rescue of an ill Taiwanese fisherman to Oahu, Hawaii. The islands are low and sparsely vegetated for the most part by shrubs, vines, and grasses. A barrier reef extends along the northern margin of the atoll.

This Refuge is located 825 miles southwest of Honolulu. Twelve species of seabirds breed on four islands within the atoll. The reef community in the lagoon supports diverse marine life including green sea turtle. The atoll was first protected as a federal bird refuge in 1926.

Jarvis Island NWR

Jarvis is part of the Line Islands Archipelago and is located just below the equator, 1,300 miles south of Honolulu. The island is about 1,100 acres in size. The refuge also includes 36,419 acres of adjacent submerged lands. Like Baker

and Howland, the island is believed to have been discovered by European sailors early in the 18th century and was also exploited for its guano resources. Eight species of migratory seabirds are known to nest on Jarvis Island. Feral cats were at one time found on all three of the equatorial refuges where they preyed heavily on nesting seabirds. Cats were successfully eradicated from Baker in 1964 and Jarvis in 1983. All three islands were designated as National Wildlife Refuges in 1974.

Baker Island NWR

This island lies just north of the equator approximately 1,600 miles southwest of Honolulu. The 340 acres island is surrounded by 31,397 acres of submerged land included in the refuge. Like the Hawaiian Islands NWR, Baker Island has a history of commercial guano harvest late in the 18th century and was occupied by American Forces during World War II. The island supports four migratory seabird species.

Howland Island NWR

This island is located within 200 miles of Baker Island in the central Pacific. Both islands are vegetated by grasses, prostrate vines and low-growing shrubs. Howland contains 400 acres of emergent land and 32,150 acres of submerged land within the three-mile limit of the refuge. Guano harvest operations ceased in 1878. Today Howland Island NWR supports eight species of migratory seabirds.

Rose Atoll NWR

The atoll is the easternmost emergent land in the Samoan Archipelago and is among the smallest of all atolls in the world. Two small islets, less than 20 acres in total size, are protected by a square reef, dominated by coralline algae. The largest of the two islets supports a dense forest of *Pisonia* and *Tournefortia* trees, and these trees provide cover and nest sites for 12 species of migratory seabirds. Threatened green sea turtles frequently nest on the two islets and feed in the central lagoon. Among the diverse marine fauna in the lagoon are numerous fish species and a population of giant clams. The refuge, which includes the islets, the entire lagoon and surrounding reef, was established in 1974. Rose Atoll is managed cooperatively by the U.S. Fish and wildlife service and the American Samoa Government. At 14.5 degrees south latitude it is the southernmost refuge in the National Wildlife System.

Midway Atoll NWR

The islands of Midway Atoll provide terrestrial habitat for monk seals and green turtles, and nesting space for nearly a half-million seabirds of 15 species. Fish and Wildlife resources have been impacted by the long history of human occupation. Human disturbance has radically diminished seal populations and affected turtle use of the islands for basking and nesting. Conversion of seabird

nesting habitat for runway development and housing; introduction of exotic plants, rats, birds, and insects; placement of antennas and lights; and direct control to reduce bird aircraft strike hazards have all impacted wildlife populations. Maintenance of island facilities continue to conflict with wildlife on the islands.

The Secretary of the Interior, through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, administers the Midway Islands as the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge for the following purposes: Maintain and restore natural biological diversity within the refuge, provide for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitats within the refuge, provide opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and compatible wildlife dependent recreational activities, and in a manner compatible with refuge purposes, recognize and maintain the historic significance of the Midway Islands.

State of Hawaii National Wildlife Refuges

The following areas have been designated as National Wildlife Refuges. During a response, consideration shall be given to these areas to protect their critical habitat from the Oil/Hazardous material discharge/release and or the response effort itself damaging the landscape.

James Campbell NWR, Oahu

The refuge is composed of two units; Punamano Pond and Kii. Punamano Pond is a natural spring-fed pond with bulrush around its edges. Kii is a remnant of a formerly larger marsh that has been drastically modified by agriculture. Currently, it is maintained by pumping water into impoundments. Both units are near the sea, and the topography is nearly flat.

Wildlife present include 35 species of birds, including endangered Hawaiian subspecies of black-necked stilt, common gallinule, American coot, and the endangered Hawaiian duck. No native mammals or amphibians are present.

Pearl Harbor NWR, Oahu

The refuge is composed of two units, Waiawa or Pearl City and Honouliuli or West Loch. Waiawa is composed of two ponds with man-made nesting islands for stilts. Water is pumped into the refuge from a nearby stream and empties into adjacent Pearl Harbor. Honouliuli has four impoundments with nesting islands and their water comes from a well.

Wildlife present include 29 species of birds, including the endangered Hawaiian duck, endangered Hawaiian sub-species of black-necked stilt, endangered Hawaiian sub-species of common gallinule, and endangered Hawaiian sub-species of American coot. No native mammals, reptiles or amphibians are present.

Kilauea NWR, Kauai

This refuge is currently owned and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and previously by the U.S. Coast Guard. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had occupied this area under license from the Coast Guard since 1974. The area was first used as an administrative site from which administration of Hanalei and Huleia NWR's would occur. With the abandonment of the area by Coast Guard personnel, the service began basic management of the land as a refuge for the Pacific seabirds while allowing compatible public use of photography, bird watching, and wildlife/wildlands observation. The Kilauea Point unit consists of 31 acres; the Crater Hill parcel is 96 acres and was donated in March 1988 by an adjacent developer; and the Mokolea Point parcel is 38 acres and was purchased in March 1988.

Migratory Birds

This is the only remaining seabird colony in the inhabited Hawaiian Islands. Migratory species include the red-footed booby, Brown booby, Great frigatebird, Pacific golden plover, Laysan albatross, Red-tailed tropicbird, White tailed tropicbird, and the Wedge-tailed shearwater.

Marine Mammals

Humpback Whales, Hawaiian Monk Seal, and Spinner dolphins are among the marine mammals that occur in the off-shore waters.

Huleia NWR, Kauai

The refuge is a relatively flat valley along the Huleia River bordered by a steep wooded hillside. Elevation ranges from near sea level to approximately 30 feet in the valley, and up to 250 feet on the ridge. The valley was formerly used for wetland agriculture and currently it is a grassy pasture. The area is unusually dry except for a small stream and standing water after heavy rains.

Wildlife present include 31 species of birds, including the endangered Hawaiian subspecies of black-necked stilt, common gallinule, American coot and the endangered Hawaiian duck. Of the 31 species, 18 are exotic. No native mammals or amphibians are present, except possibly the Hawaiian bat.

Hanalei NWR, Kauai

The refuge is a relatively flat river valley ranging from 20 to 40 feet above sea level surrounded by steep wooded hillsides up to 500 feet high. The average annual temperature is approximately 73°F, and annual rainfall usually exceeds 65 inches. The valley has been irrigated for wetland agriculture for over 1,200 years, and taro is currently grown. Wildlife present include 49 species of birds, including the endangered Hawaiian subspecies of black-necked stilt, common gallinule, American coot, and the endangered Hawaiian duck. Of the 49 species, 18 are exotic. No native mammals or amphibians are present, except possibly the Hawaiian bat.

In 1998, the Hanalei River was designated a "National Heritage River".

Kakahaia NWR, Molokai

The refuge contains a 15-acre pond, which is mostly choked with bulrush, and a new 7-acre impoundment. Surrounding two sides of the old pond is a thick stand of kiawe trees (*Prosopis pallida*). The spring-fed pond lies on a narrow plain just above sea level at the foot of volcanic hills. The area is dry most of the year, but subject to flash floods from the hills.

Wildlife present include 12 species of birds, including endangered Hawaiian subspecies of American Coot and Black-necked stilt. No native mammals, reptiles or

amphibians are present.

Kealia Pond NWR, Maui

The existing pond is nearly 250 acres when full. It is a natural basin impounded along the seaward edge by a large beach berm. The watershed consists of sugar cane fields and wetland vegetation on the periphery. There is potential for approximately 100 acres of impoundments around the periphery of the pond.

Wildlife present includes; 30+ species of birds, including endangered Hawaiian subspecies of Black-necked Stilt and American coot. Many migrant waterfowl and shorebirds also use this pond. No native mammals or amphibians (except possibly the Hawaiian bat).

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

In 1992 the State of Hawaii approved the establishment of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. The Sanctuary is managed in partnership between the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). It currently contains approximately 1,400 square miles of nearshore ocean, extending from the shoreline to the 100-fathom isobath line along the coast of five major Hawaiian islands. Approximately 4,000 humpback whales, two thirds of the entire population, migrate from waters west of North America to Hawaii each year. The whale season in Hawaii starts around October and ends around April, with January and February being the peak months. Some restrictions exist on the preauthorized use of dispersants in and around the waters off of Lahaina, Maui, which is the primary breeding and calving area for the Humpback whales. For more information on this see the "Application Guidelines" in the Preauthorization Agreement for the Use of Dispersants in Section 4530 of this Area Plan.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge

Located within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are State of Hawai'i lands and waters, managed by the State through the Department of Land and Natural Resources DLNR as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge and the State Seabird Sanctuary at Kure Atoll. These areas are within the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument but applicable laws and regulations remain in place. The Marine Refuge boundary is out to 3 miles from the emergent land and the DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources has stewardship responsibility. The State Seabird Sanctuary includes all emergent land at Kure Atoll and is managed by the DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife.

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Section 4152 - Economic Sensitivity Factors

The purpose of this section is to discuss the economic sensitivity of the Honolulu area. Each of the topics will be briefly described including their characteristics and locations.

Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries in Hawaii are mainly based on offshore resources. Included in these resources are bottomfish (opakapaka, onaga, etc.), crustaceans (lobsters, shrimp and crab) and pelagics (several species of tuna, mahimahi, etc.). The annual yield of fish in Hawaii's waters have not been precisely determined but could be as high as 43 million pounds (PBDC 1983). National Marine Fisheries Service estimates that 28 million pounds of locally caught fish were marketed in Hawaii at an estimated value of \$62 Million in 1991. The commercial fishing fleet is composed of 525 full-time commercial vessels and employed approximately 2,627 people in 1990. In addition, seafood marketing firms employ about 2,700 people and were expected to reach \$176 million in annual seafood sales by 1990. An oil spill would not significantly affect these fisheries because of their location offshore

Inshore and Nearshore Resources

Hawaii's inshore and nearshore fisheries resources are limited. Inshore resources are harvested using nets, spears and pole-and-line. Nearshore fisheries include bottom fishing and trolling by small recreational vessels usually within 10 miles of shore. Although accurate figures on the number of the individuals and the amount of effort they expend are not available, it is recognized that the number of people participating in these fisheries is very large compared to the offshore fisheries. There were 2,770 registered fisherman who fished on a part-time basis and sold their catch in 1990. A significant number of these inshore and nearshore fisherman would be affected by an oil spill.

Baitfish Areas

There are two embayment areas on Oahu (Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe Bay) that are important breeding grounds for baitfish. These small baitfish (e.g. nehu) are caught by commercial fishing vessels using live-bait fishing techniques. An oil spill in either of these locations would potentially decimate the baitfish stocks, which in turn would eliminate those commercial boats relying on live-bait, primarily Hawaiian sampans fishing for skipjack tuna.

Berthing Facilities

The majority of the commercial fishing fleet works out of either Honolulu Harbor or Kewalo Basin. Although the fleet is not all in at any one time, except in inclement weather, all available berths are usually filled with boats. An oil spill that occurs within the harbors, would affect the majority of the commercial fleet as most support services for the industry are located close to these harbors. Impacts on the fishery itself would be minimal but the inability to offload catch, refuel, and purchase supplies could provide an economic hardship.

Commercial Ocean Recreation

In 1990, the State's ocean recreation industry was conservatively estimated to be valued at \$509.6 million dollars in direct revenues. The industry sectors include: recreational fishing, cruise ships, tour boats, surf shops, personal boating, competitive events (yacht racing, ocean swims/triathalons, surf contests, Hawaiian canoe racing), dive shops, charter boat fishing, billfish tournaments, jet skiing, parasailing and kayaking. It is estimated that roughly 70 percent of the revenues generated by these sectors is generated by recreational activities on Oahu. All of these activities primarily occur within a mile or less from shore; most are concentrated within the nearshore reef zone.

The harbors along Oahu's south shore make up the bulk of the state's inventory of harbor facilities. A significant number of activities originate out of these harbor facilities: Keehi Lagoon (parasailing, water skiing, jet skiing, tour boats, windsurfing, sailing, etc.), Honolulu Harbor (tour boats and cruise ships), Kewalo Basin (dive boats, charter fishing, tour boats), and Ala Wai Harbor (recreational fishing and recreational sailing/boating). In addition, there are a number of concessions operating off of Waikiki Beach that provide activities such as canoe rides, catamaran rides, surfing lessons, etc.

The other major commercial ocean recreation areas include:

- ⊕ Oahu, Kaneohe Bay
for tour boat activities and recreational fishing, boating, sailing, and the like.
- ⊕ Oahu, North Shore
for surfing contests and diving.
- ⊕ Oahu, Waianae Coast
for recreational fishing and diving.

As the above descriptions indicate, any oil spill along Oahu's south shore would have a significant negative impact on the ocean recreation industry. All nearshore activities will be devastated, (e.g. surfing lessons, canoe rides, etc.). As the majority of the activities utilize harbor facilities along the south shore, any spill that keeps these vessels from the harbors would be detrimental because there are no other facilities available.

Tourism

Waikiki is the premier resort destination on Oahu, and in the State of Hawaii. Nearly 33,000 visitor units (44% of the State's visitor plant inventory) are located in Waikiki. Recent estimates indicated that the daily census of people residing, lodging, and working in Waikiki is now over 130,000 with visitors comprising over 50% of that figure.

Over the Years, the public and private sectors have invested significantly in Waikiki through the development of hotels, residences, commercial facilities, parks and recreation areas, and supporting infrastructure facilities and services. Additional funds are expected to be invested as plans to redevelop and rejuvenate the region proceed through the Waikiki master planning process.

This massive investment in Waikiki generates, directly and indirectly:

- ⊕ 45% of total visitor expenditures in the state,
- ⊕ 16% of the state's total gross excise tax collections,
- ⊕ 60% of all hotel room taxes collected,
- ⊕ 14% of Honolulu's real property tax revenues.

As such, a loss in visitor arrivals to Oahu and the state due to the publicity of an oil spill off the shores of Waikiki would have tremendous adverse impacts to the State of Hawaii's economy.

In addition to Waikiki, Oahu has several other resort areas and visitor attractions along the coastline which contribute to the state's economy. Included are the following attractions;

- ⊕ Hanauma Bay
- ⊕ Sea Life Park
- ⊕ Turtle Bay Resort
- ⊕ Ko Olina Resort
- ⊕ Arizona Memorial Complex.

While their contributions to the Honolulu and state economies are not as significant as those of Waikiki, an oil spill offshore any of these areas, nonetheless would have serious adverse impacts on Hawaii's visitor industry.

Ocean Research and Resource Facilities

There are a number of research centers around Oahu that have significant marine research activities occurring within their facilities. The centers also maintain an abundance of marine life. Many of these facilities rely on salt water intake from pipes located in the ocean directly off their facilities to keep their marine life alive. They include the following;

- ⊕ Waikiki Aquarium,
- ⊕ Sea Life Park,
- ⊕ Oceanic Institute,
- ⊕ Makai Pier (Waimanalo),
- ⊕ The Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
- ⊕ The Mariculture Research Training Center (Kaneohe Bay),
- ⊕ Hawaii Marine Enterprises and other commercial aquaculture facilities (Kahuku),
- ⊕ Natural Energy Lab (Island of Hawaii),
- ⊕ Ocean Thermal Energy Corporation (Island of Hawaii).

Although the economic impacts of an oil spill on these facilities is not known, both the Waikiki Aquarium and Sea Life Park are major tourist attractions. Sea Life Park visitor attendance averages 500,000 per year. Waikiki Aquarium hosts more than 350,000 visitors each year. An oil spill at any of these locations would decimate the marine life and cause major problems to intake pumps and other facilities. Additionally, any ongoing experiments would be negatively affected; researchers would have to start data collection all over again. Since a number of these facilities also contain rare or endangered species, the potentially negative biological impacts would be profound.

Section 4153 - Recreational Sensitivity Factors

The purpose of this section is to identify the recreational sensitive areas and briefly describe their characteristics and locations. The areas include high priority beach/shore areas used predominantly for recreational purposes that will be severely impacted by an oil spill.

These areas are identified in the Geographic Annex of this plan.

Wave Riding Zones

Wave riding zones are primarily used for surfboard riding, body surfing, canoeing, kayaking and wind surfing.

Recreational Boating and Thrill Crafts

Recreational boating areas are primarily used for recreational boating, some designated recreational thrill craft zones. Recreational boating includes small harbors and boat ramps.

High Use Beaches and Parks

High Use Areas are primarily used for sun bathing, swimming, diving, picnics and camping. They usually include areas with restrooms, parking lots, Lifeguards and other beach facilities.

Organized Recreation Areas

Organized recreational areas are primarily used for canoe/sailing regattas, rough-water swim and other organized athletic events.

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Section 4154 - Cultural/Archeological Sensitivity Factors

The purpose of this section is to identify the general archaeological and historic sensitivity of the islands. Historic sites are significant for many criteria; containing important information on the past, having interpretive value, and having traditional cultural significance to native Hawaiians.

Archaeological and Historic Properties

Historic sites in Hawaii are mostly archaeological sites (including burials) and traditional cultural places, associated with the c. 1,500 years Hawaiian occupation of the islands prior to European contact (A.D. 1778) and with the early post-contact years (c. 1778 to c. 1850). Traditional cultural places include landforms associated with deities, events from oral history, etc. such as springs and waterfalls, volcanic cones, and olomana mountain. They also include areas of forest used over 50 years ago as family plant gathering areas or submerged coral formations which were fishing locations. European/American, Asian, and other non-Hawaiian sites are present from the post-contact era. Most often these include buildings and architecture - missionary dwellings, churches, older homes and commercial buildings, etc. Shipwrecks (the Arizona) and trains (e.g., in Ewa on Oahu) are examples of rarer types of modern sites.

Areas of Sensitivity

Relatively few significant sites are known in open, offshore waters. In contrast, numerous significant historic sites are found along the entire coastline of the state on the land, or extending off the land in the case of fishponds. So the onshore lands are the main areas for concern when developing strategies for oil pollution response activities. The reason for the coastal patterning of historic sites is that these areas are where the bulk of the prehistoric population lived. The reason that all the shoreline have sites is that the islands were divided into communities, and each community's shore area was used for subsistence, permanent and temporary housing and other reasons. Densities of sites will vary, but all shorelines had sites. The kinds of sites present include habitation sites, along with associated burials, major religious structures (heiau), and smaller religious structures (such as fishing shrines). Also, temporary habitation ruins are also present, where fisherman stayed for brief periods of time. Fishponds were extended off the shore in some areas, being walled-in shallow reefs (e.g. along southeast Moloka`i, in Kane`ohe Bay, and in Pearl Harbor). Also, other types of sites are present. Landforms associated with deities and oral historical events and plant gathering areas also existed near the shore.

Above the High Water line

Generally, these sites are above the high-water line. In rocky shorelines, the archaeological sites appear often as structures of dry-laid stone. In sand shorelines, many of these archaeological sites are present, buried under the sand; and they are not readily visible. Even in urban areas such as Waikiki, downtown Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, buried historic sites are present along the shore (fishponds, burials and habitation deposits). For example, under the surface in Fort DeRussy are remains of fishponds and habitation deposits, and burials are common below the surface nearby in Waikiki. Fishponds are under fill along the shore of Pearl Harbor. Fishponds, habitation sites and burials are present under fill in Fort Kamehameha.

Below the High Water line

Some archaeological historic sites do extend down below the high-water line. Fishponds, which wall in an area offshore are an example, and they are usually easily visible. Other less visible types exist, although they are rare. There are some petroglyphs (rock art) cut into reef rock, which is exposed at low tide. Cases exist at Ohikilolo on the Wai`anae coast and at Pa`a on the Poipu coast. Circular holes for grinding bait (bait cups) and anchor holes also occur near the water line in rocky areas, notably on Hawai`i Island. Again, these sites below the high-water line are relatively rare.

Inventory

There is no thorough inventory of historic sites in Hawaii. Archaeological surveys have tended to occur only prior to development, and probably 90% of the state is not adequately surveyed. Traditional cultural places are only just beginning to be identified. This means lists of all sites cannot be produced, and all sites cannot be placed on maps. Lists of known sites for statewide planning and placement on maps would not be very useful for contingency planning, because they would not reflect a complete picture. Also with 20,000 - 30,000 known sites, it would take an immense amount of time to compile this information. Currently, the State's Historic Preservation Division is computerizing this information, and GIS maps showing known sites and predicting areas with sites, will be available; but this will be several years down the road. In the interim the State's Historic Preservation Division with current staffing can identify sites and likely site patterns on smaller project-by-project areas.

Contingency Planning

Currently, the simplest approach for contingency planning for oil pollution response activities is to emphasize that all coastline areas are likely to contain significant historic sites. Attempts to locate such sites on statewide contingency has little value, in contrast to high localized bird and turtle nestings grounds, surfing spots, tourist areas and the like. It is simpler to realize that historic sites are likely to be present anywhere along the shoreline.

Response Operations

Oil pollution control activities on land can severely damage historic sites. Some examples are useful. Digging in sand areas above the high-water line could impact buried habitation deposits of a very early age and could impact burials. Bulldozing and grading new access roads or areas for stockpiling equipment could knock down stone-walls and pavings, and destroy associated deposits and burials. Damage can also result from such activities as trenching, sand berming/defensive measures (if sand comes from above the water line), cutting vegetation above the waterline, etc. Such activities can similarly damage traditional cultural places. Damage can be severe, permanently destroying historic sites. And damage to sites of great cultural sensitivity, such as burials, can be a disturbing experience for all involved.

To ensure that historic sites are not damaged, several recommended actions are being followed up on. All shoreline areas need to be considered sensitive for historic sites, unless specific parcels are documented (in letters from the State Historic Preservation Division to the Coast Guard) to contain no historic sites. Onshore activities that will disturb the ground surface (e.g. grading new access roads, excavation, grading storage areas) should not occur, except on parcels pre-approved to contain no historic sites. Priority areas need to be identified ahead of time, so specific parcels with no historic sites can be identified for use for emergency equipment stockpiling, access roads and the like.

Regulations and Legislative Requirements

These planning measures to avoid damaging historic sites must be in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, which involves coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (State Historic Preservation Division). The National Historic Preservation Act mandates the input of three agencies; the federal agency involved, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Initial steps are underway to develop a Memorandum of Agreement to develop appropriate planning measures, similar to those noted above. The document will also cover accidental (inadvertent) finds of historic sites and how to treat them. This document should be in place in the near future for those involved in oil pollution control activities.

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Section 4156 - Hawaii Trustees

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) states that a trustee is "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.

Useful References

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990

National Contingency Plan (NCP)
Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Federal Trustees

The National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.600) pre-designates the "**Federal Trustees**". In Hawaii the following agencies are federal trustees.

Secretary of Commerce is the trustee over natural resources managed/controlled by the DOC; resources found in navigable waters (deep draft), tidally influenced waters, waters of contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and outer continental shelf.

U.S. Department of Commerce

National Marine Fisheries Service - Pacific Area Office
1601 Kapiolani Blvd. Suite 1110
Honolulu, HI 96814
Voc: 808 944-2200 Fax: 973-2941

Secretary of Interior is the trustee over natural resources managed/controlled by DOI; examples migratory birds, anadromous fish, endangered species, marine mammals, minerals, federal water resources.

U.S. Department of Interior

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Box 50167, Room 5-231
Honolulu, HI 96850
Voc: 808 792-9540
Fax: 808 792-9585

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Secretary for the land managing agency is the Trustee for the natural resources located on land they manage. The trustee is the head of the department in which the land-managing agency is found.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.
300 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 4-118
Honolulu, HI 96850-0050
Voc: (808) 541-2600 (Director extension 107)
Fax: (808) 541-1335 or 541-2652

U.S. Navy

Commanding Officer
Naval Public Works Center
Facilities and Environment
400 Marshall Road
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3139
Voc: (808) 471-3926
Regional Facilities: 471-1170
Regional Environmental: 471-1171
Fax: (808) 471-5024

U.S. Marine Corp

Commanding General
Marine Corp. Base Kaneohe Bay
Environmental Department
Box 63002
MCBH Kaneohe, HI 96863-3002
Poc: Rocky Owens (808) 257-6920 x3
Fax: (808) 257-2794

Head of authorized agencies is the Trustee for resources not otherwise prescribed. The trustee is the head of the federal agency authorized to manage or control those resources.

Johnston Island

Defense Threat Reduction Agency
Office of the General Counsel
6801 Telegraph Road, Rm 109
Alexandria, VA 22310-3398
Voc: (703) 325-7681
Fax: (703) 325-6206

State Trustees

The National Contingency Plan designates the "**State Trustee**" as the person designated by the governor of the state. The State is encouraged to designate a state lead trustee, which will coordinate actions with the Area Committee and Regional Response Team.

For the State of Hawaii the trustees are the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Health - HEER Office. The Department of Health is the lead trustee.

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

Aquatic Resources Division
1151 Punchbowl Street Room 330
Honolulu, HI 96813
Voc: (808) 587-0100
Fax: (808) 587-0115

Historic Preservation Division
601 Kamokila Blvd.
Kapolei, HI 96707
Voc: (808) 692-8015
Fax: (808) 692-8020

Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC)
811 Kolu Street, Suite 201
Wailuku, HI 96793
Voc: (808) 243-5020
Fax: (808) 243-5885

Hawaii Department of Health

Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 206
Honolulu, HI 96814
24 Hour Hotline: 808 247-2191
Voc: 808 586-4249
Fax: 808 586-7537

Other Trustees

Two additional groups of trustees are identified by the National Contingency Plan

- ◆ **Indian Tribes** -- The tribal chairmen or heads of governing bodies of an Indian Tribes is the trustee for the natural resources managed/controlled by that Indian Tribe.
- ◆ **Foreign Governments** -- A foreign trustee shall act on behalf of the head of a foreign government as trustee for the natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to such foreign government.

Neither group is represented in Hawaii.

Stakeholders

While not specifically allowed for by the National Contingency Plan, 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.

Hawaii Department of Transportation

Harbors Division
Hale Awa Ku Moku Building, Rm. 310
79 South Nimitz Hwy
Honolulu, HI 96813-4898
Voc: (808) 587-1927 Fax: (808) 587-2065

City and County of Honolulu

Department of Parks and Recreation
1000 Uluohia Street, Suite 309
Kapolei, HI 96707
Voc: (808) 768-3003 Fax: (808) 768-3053

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813
Voc: (808) 594-1835 Fax: (808) 594-1865

NOAA - Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

6600 Kalaniana'ole Hwy, Suite 301
Honolulu, HI 96825
Voc: (808) 397-2651 or 1-888-55-WHALE
Fax: (808) 397-2650

Section 4530 - Alternative Response Technologies

In the event of a significant oil spill, particularly of persistent oil, the use of alternative response technologies may be the only effective way to prevent the significantly more difficult response and serious impact caused by landfall of water-borne oil and the continuing threat posed to seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles by oil remaining as a surface slick in Hawaii’s coastal waters. The Coast Guard’s Incident Specific Preparedness Review (ISPR) for the 2010 Macondo 252 well blowout spill response (DEEPWATER HORIZON) noted: “During DEEPWATER HORIZON response operations, the use of two alternative response technologies, dispersants and in-situ burning (ISB), proved critical to prevent wholesale impacts to [Environmentally Sensitive Areas] because the characteristics of the spill were favorable to the use of both technologies.” The decision to use any alternative response technology will be based on the location and nature of the spill, prevailing environmental conditions, and the concept of net environmental benefit.

<i>Useful References (Clean Islands Council library)</i>
<p>Oil Spill Dispersant Applications Operations Manual.</p> <p>Oil Spill Dispersant Applications Reference Manuals 1, 2, & 3.</p> <p>OSRV Spraying System.</p> <p>Biegert Airborne Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS) Pack.</p> <p>Aerial Surveillance of Spills and Interactive Spotter Training (ASSIST).</p>
<i>Other References</i>
<p>Letter of Agreement Between U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), and State of Hawaii Concerning the Preauthorized Use of Dispersants, 1997 (<i>See Section 4530(A)</i>)</p> <p>Letter of Agreement Between U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), and State of Hawaii Concerning the Use of In-Situ Burning as a Response Method to Oil Pollution (<i>See Section 4530 (C)</i>)</p>

Other References Continued:

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART), developed by U.S. Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Minerals Management Service, 8/2006

U.S. Coast Guard Oil Spill Offshore In-Situ Burn Operations Manual, U.S. Coast Guard Research and Development Center Report No. CG-D-06-03, March 2003

National Response Team (NRT), Environmental Monitoring for Atypical Dispersant Operations, 30 May 2013.

Quick Reference Point of Contacts

This list supports a quick reference for some key phone numbers. It is not all-inclusive. Additional contacts, depending on the event, may be found in related sections of the HACP (i.e. Wildlife Section, Government/State/County Contact Lists, Personnel and Information Resources, etc.).

RRT Representative of U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

Regional Environmental Officer, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.
(415) 296-3350

RRT Representative of U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator
(206) 849-9926 cell or (206) 526-6081

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Environmental Contaminants Biologist
(808) 221-0634 cell or (808) 792-9461

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Protected Resources Division
(808) 725-5161 or (808) 721-5343

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)

State of Hawaii Department of Health Hazard Evaluation Emergency Response (HEER)
(808) 251-1042 cell or (808) 586-4249

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

Division of Forestry and Wildlife
(808) 587-4181 or (808) 927-4157 cell

Dispersants

Dispersants are a valuable response option, particularly for persistent oils. The traditionally-preferred method of oil spill response is mechanical recovery; however, given the limitations of this technology in the high-energy sea states often encountered in Hawaii's coastal waters, use of chemical dispersants in conjunction with mechanical recovery methods may provide a more effective response.

Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) specifies that preauthorization plans for the use of dispersants or other chemical agents, including surface washing agents, surface collecting agents or similar products, require approval by the Regional Response Team representatives from EPA, the state with jurisdiction over the waters of the affected area, and U.S. Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and U.S. Department of the Interior natural resource trustees; see 40 CFR 300.910(a).

The Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) has preauthorized use of dispersants by the predesignated USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) in response to oil discharges on certain waters around the State of Hawaii without further consultation with the ORRT. While the highest risk of a spill of persistent oil is considered to be at the bulk crude oil offshore transfer moorings off Barbers Point, Oahu, preauthorization is granted for all waters deeper than 10 fathoms (60 feet) with the exception of the Maui County four-island area (the "Maui Triangle") specified in the ORRT's dispersant preauthorization Letter of Agreement. The authority for use of dispersants in these preauthorized areas rests solely with the FOSC; this authority may not be delegated.

The Letter of Agreement Between U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), and State of Hawaii Concerning the Preauthorized Use of Dispersants (signed in 1997) provides specific guidelines, criteria, and procedures for dispersant application and monitoring. This agreement only applies to dispersants; there exists a separate ORRT letter of agreement concerning the use of in-situ burning as a response method to oil pollution. The dispersant preauthorization letter of agreement contains a dispersant use decision flow-chart (matrix) which will be used to evaluate the situational viability of dispersant use.

Enclosure (A) of this section is the ORRT letter of agreement concerning the pre-authorized use of dispersants in Hawaiian waters.

The local spill response cooperative Clean Islands Council has a supply of dispersant and two helicopter delivery systems pre-positioned on Oahu ready for deployment. In addition, the State of Hawaii owns an Airborne Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS) Pack and approximately 30,000 gallons of additional dispersant. Two agreements, one

between the State of Hawaii and the U.S Coast Guard and a second between the Clean Islands Council and the State of Hawaii, provide for Airborne Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS) deployment in a Coast Guard C-130 aircraft.

Primary Dispersant Staging Site:

33 CFR § 155.1020 defines a primary dispersant staging site as a site designated within a Captain of the Port zone which is identified as a forward staging area for dispersant-application platforms and the loading of dispersant stockpiles. Crude oil is shipped to the Barbers Point, Oahu offshore petroleum transfer moorings via the Kauai Channel (the Channel between Kauai and Oahu). The primary dispersant staging site for the Hawaiian Islands is Kalaeloa Barbers Point on southwest Oahu. This staging site addresses this primary threat of a spill of persistent oil based on both proximity and access to the dispersant stockpile, the ADDS pack, and fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft support capability at Kalaeloa Barbers Point Airport. A possible alternative staging site for dispersants would be Sandy Beach in southeast Oahu; this site would address spills of persistent oil such as heavy bunker fuel occurring in the vicinity of the Kaiwi (or Moloka'i) Channel between the islands of Oahu and Moloka'i.

Meeting Tier 1 Dispersant Response Requirements:

The U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters Office of Vessel Activities has approved alternate planning criteria for Tier 1 dispersant application on the waters off the Hawaiian Islands. There is currently a lack of private sector fixed-wing aircraft in Hawaii to meet Tier 1 requirements specified in 33 CFR 154 and 33 CFR 155. However, there are readily available and proven rotary-wing aircraft with trained crews available in Hawaii. To provide a best response, vessels and facilities within the Honolulu Captain of the Port Zone subject to these regulations may submit response plans identifying rotary-wing dispersant application platforms for Tier 1 application in lieu of fixed-wing application platforms. All other requirements, including dispersant amounts and fixed wing application for Tiers 2 and 3, remain unchanged.

When, in the judgment of the FOSC, the use of dispersant is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life, the FOSC may authorize its use without the concurrence of the EPA and, as appropriate, the State of Hawaii representative to the ORRT; see 40 CFR 300.910(d).

For dispersant use in waters that are not included in the ORRT's preauthorization letter of agreement, the FOSC must consult with the ORRT natural resource trustee representatives from the Department of Commerce/NOAA and the Department of the Interior and obtain the concurrence of the EPA and, as appropriate, the State of Hawaii representatives to the ORRT in accordance with 40 CFR 300.910(b). . See Appendix II of Enclosure (A) to this section for a dispersant use decision aid matrix. Only dispersants that are listed in the EPA's current NCP Product Schedule are authorized for use.

Night-time Dispersant Use:

In accordance with the letter of agreement's amendments provision, the ORRT in February 2010 preauthorized the night-time use of dispersants from surface vessels only (not aerial delivery) and limited to the vicinity of the Barbers Point, Oahu offshore petroleum transfer moorings. Night-time dispersant application requires the use of forward looking infrared (FLIR) thermal imagery and fluorometric monitoring of the effectiveness of the dispersant application consistent with Tier II Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) protocols. The preauthorization of limited night-time use of dispersants enables initiation of a response to the highest perceived risk of a spill of persistent oil while dispersants will be most effective, without possibly waiting hours until daylight. This rapid response can limit the spread of oil during the hours of darkness, reducing the size and movement of a surface slick that would pose a severe threat to seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles and reducing the likelihood and/or magnitude of shoreline impact of the oil.

Conditions of Night-time Dispersant Use:

- The volume of dispersant used and the application rate are to be in accordance with manufacturer recommendations for spill size and oil type.
- The dispersant application may be conducted from a surface vessel on known dispersible oil(s).
- In the event of a discharge at either offshore mooring, an amount limited to 350 gallons of Corexit 9500 may be applied from an appropriate OSRV.
- Once the oil plume is located by using FLIR, or best available techniques it must remain in view prior to applying dispersants.
- Permission from the FOSC or his representative must be obtained after a consensus with the Department of Health (HEER) representative is established.
- Application may continue beyond the 350 gallons restriction only if tangible evidence indicates that the application is producing desired results, and that continued operations will further minimize the pollution.

National Response Team (NRT) Environmental Monitoring for Atypical Dispersant Operations:

On 30 May 2013 the NRT approved a technical assistance document entitled Environmental Monitoring for Atypical Dispersant Operations. It contains guidance on subsea application (below 300 meters and below the average pycnocline) and prolonged surface application (extending beyond 96 hours from the time of first application) of dispersant. At this time no need for subsea dispersant application is envisioned in the Hawaii COTP Zone. Should subsea application of dispersants become necessary, the Hawaii Area Committee would

refer to the NRT guidance document. Should prevailing circumstances and risks change, the Area Committee would amend the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan to include the resources, equipment identification and industry requirements to support the use of subsea dispersants and the monitoring of its effects on the environment.

Bioremediation

The effectiveness of bioremediation has not been documented sufficiently to warrant blanket authorization for its use in the region. The ORRT believes there are some instances, particularly in the long-term recovery phase after a spill, for which this technology may be beneficial. All requests for the use of bioremediation, whether for the addition of nutrients to promote natural degradation or the actual introduction of foreign micro-organisms, must be submitted to the ORRT for the concurrence of the EPA and, as appropriate, the State of Hawaii representatives to the ORRT in accordance with 40 CFR 300.910(b).

In-situ Burning

In-situ burning has proved itself to be an efficient, cost-effective response technique that can remove large quantities of oil safely and quickly and with minimal adverse effects on the environment, especially in open water conditions where the effectiveness of mechanical recovery booms and skimmers may be limited. As with dispersants, timing is a critical factor in achieving success with in-situ burning. In-situ burning effectiveness generally decreases with the oil's weathering and emulsification. The longer the time to initiate in-situ burning, the less effective it will be due to flammable constituents evaporating and making the oil emulsified and less likely to ignite.

The Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) has approved the preauthorized use of in-situ burning by the predesignated USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) in response to oil discharges on waters around the State of Hawaii without further consultation with the ORRT when, in the FOSC's judgment, human life is threatened or when all of the following three conditions are met:

- In-situ burning is a viable option for removal of the oil with appropriate weather parameters (ie sea state) and if fire boom can be effectively used; and
- Winds are blowing offshore; or if winds are variable or blowing onshore, the State of Hawaii Department of Health 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
- The plume or heat from the burn will not result in greater impact to sensitive wildlife resources than would the spilled oil.

The Letter of Agreement Between U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), and State of Hawaii Concerning the Use of In-Situ Burning as a Response Method to Oil Pollution provides specific guidelines, criteria, and procedures for application and monitoring of in-situ burning. The pre-authorization letter of agreement contains a Burning Plan, a Burning Monitoring Plan and a Burn Site Safety and Health Plan to be followed during in-situ burning operations.

Section 4530(C) of this section is the ORRT's letter of agreement concerning the pre-authorized use of in-situ burning as a response method.

In-situ burning can be an effective countermeasure to remove large quantities of spilled oil, with a high oil elimination rate and a demonstrated very high efficiency of removal (90% - 95%) under proper conditions. The preferred method for in-situ burning uses a burn or fire boom to surround an oil slick, move it away from the source, concentrate the oil, and ignite it. The oil will continue to burn only while thick enough, generally 2 to 3 millimeters or roughly 1/10 of an inch. The Marine Spill Response Corporation has burn boom pre-positioned in Honolulu Harbor.

Applied Response Technologies Monitoring

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a monitoring program for in-situ burning and dispersant use developed cooperatively by the U.S. Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Minerals Management Service (now the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement). The 2008 SMART guidance document provides protocols to monitor response technologies during oil spills. SMART establishes a three-tier monitoring system for rapid collection and reporting of real-time, scientifically based information in order to assist the FOSC and Unified Command with decision making during dispersant operations or in-situ burning. SMART recommends monitoring methods, equipment, personnel training, and command and control procedures that strike a balance between the operational demand for rapid response and the Unified Command's need for feedback from the field on the efficacy of the response techniques employed. It does not provide an all-encompassing oil fate and effects analysis.

SMART is not limited to oil spills; it can be adapted to hazardous substance response where particulate air emissions should be monitored, and to hydrocarbon-based chemical spills into fresh or marine waters. U.S. Coast Guard Commandant Instruction 16470.1 of 17 March 2000 directs Area, District and Sector Commanders to consider the SMART protocol as the minimum monitoring standard for dispersant and in-situ burn operations.

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LETTER OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

U. S. COAST GUARD (USCG),

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (DOI)

AND

STATE OF HAWAII

CONCERNING THE PREAUTHORIZED USE OF DISPERSANTS

PURPOSE

The Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) recognizes that at this time mechanical recovery, in-situ burning and chemical dispersants are the three primary means of dealing with oil discharges into the waters of the United States. As other viable techniques become available, the ORRT will evaluate them for their use. While mechanical removal is the preferred method, the ORRT recognizes that use of dispersants is a viable option in conjunction with, or in lieu of mechanical or other types of recovery. The purpose of this Letter of Agreement is to provide concurrence among the Oceania Regional Response Team representative from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI); the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and the State of Hawaii for dispersant use in response to oil discharges on the waters around the State of Hawaii by the federally predesignated U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). This agreement gives guidelines to allow the OSC to use dispersants in a timely manner to: (1) prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life; (2) minimize the adverse environmental impact of the spilled oil, and (3) reduce or eliminate the economic or aesthetic losses of recreational areas.

This agreement for pre-approval is necessary due to the time constraints under which dispersant use is a viable option. In developing this pre approval agreement, the environmental impacts associated with on-water dispersant use have been evaluated in relationship to other mechanical and chemical alternatives. It is the view of the signatories that the overall environmental benefits of dispersant use outweigh the relative environmental costs, except in those circumstances noted in this agreement. If the conditions for pre-approval are not met, ORRT involvement is required prior to commencing with any dispersant use.

AUTHORITY

Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) provides that the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) with the concurrence of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the Regional Response Team (RRT) and the States with jurisdiction over the navigable waters polluted by the oil discharge and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees (when practicable), may authorize the use of dispersants on oil spills; provided, that such dispersants are on the EPA NCP Product Schedule. Subpart J also encourages Regional Response Teams and Areas Committees to complete this concurrence/consultation process in advance of a spill whenever possible. This Agreement represents completion of consultation/concurrence for the waters specified.

The Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard has pre-designated the USCG Captains of the Port under his jurisdiction as On-Scene Coordinators for oil spills, and has delegated authority and responsibility for compliance with Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to them. The Governor of the State of Hawaii has delegated responsibility to coordinate state approval for proper usage of dispersants for control of oil spills to State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH). The EPA has been delegated authority under Subpart J of the NCP to authorize use of dispersants for control of oil spills, and to maintain a list (the NCP Product Schedule) of dispersants that may be used for this purpose.

The OSC and ORRT will work to minimize injury from a release of oil to natural and cultural resources managed by the signatories of this LOA.

The OSC and ORRT shall undertake all necessary actions to prevent or minimize the destruction or loss of human life and safety, or injury to natural and historic resources as a result of an oil discharge pursuant to the management authorities of relevant agencies listed in the Area Contingency Plan.

SCOPE

The signatories to this agreement agree that the physical removal of discharged or spilled oil from the water surface is the traditional method of control. However, it is also recognized that in some instances the physical containment and collection of oil is not feasible, and the effective use of dispersants must be considered to minimize serious environmental or economic damage or to substantially reduce a hazard to human life. Therefore, this Letter of Agreement sets guidelines under which dispersants are pre-authorized for use by the USCG On-Scene Coordinator on or in waters off the coast of the State of Hawaii which are also within the boundaries of the Fourteenth Coast Guard District. Other areas within the Oceania Region will be subject of a separate agreement.

PROTOCOLS

As attested to by the signatures set forth below, the EPA, DOC-NOAA, DOI, and the State of Hawaii agree with the USCG that the predesignated USCG OSC has pre-approval to use dispersants on oil discharges, as defined in the NCP, in accordance with the following guidelines.

GUIDELINES

1. The authority to use dispersants on oil discharges in accordance with this agreement is vested solely on the individual who is the predesignated USCG OSC. The predesignated USCG OSC within the State of Hawaii is the Captain of the Port, Honolulu. This authority may not be delegated.

2. Dispersant Use:

a. Pre-approval is granted for all waters deeper than 10 fathoms, with the exception of the Maui County four-island area bounded by La'au Point, Molokai to Kaena Point, Lanai; Kamaiki Point, Lanai to Cape Kuikui, Kahoolawe; Cape Kuikui, Kahoolawe to Cape Hanamaniaoa, Maui; and Lipoa Point, Maui to Cape Halawa, Molokai.

b. Upon notification by the OSC of a spill within the excluded waters defined in 2.a. above, NOAA has six hours to provide recommendations on the use of dispersants within these waters. If no response is received within this period, the OSC has authorization to apply dispersants as conditioned under the guidelines of the LOA.

(1.) The authority to use dispersants on oil discharges in accordance with this Agreement is vested solely in the individual who is the predesignated USCG OSC. The predesignated USCG OSC within the State of Hawaii is the

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Captain of the Port, Honolulu. This authority may not be delegated.

(2.) When, in the judgment of the OSC, the use of the dispersant is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life, the OSC may authorize its use without further approval, concurrence or consultation on the part of the EPA, DOC-NOAA, DOI or the State of Hawaii representatives to the Oceania RRT. The OSC shall follow the procedures in 40 CFR 300.84(c).

(3.) Only dispersants that are listed in the current EPA NCP Product Schedule shall be used.

3. Dispersant volume used and application rate are to be in accordance with manufacturer recommendations for spill size and oil type. Application must be during daylight hours, using best available techniques. Application may continue until sunset provided tangible positive results have been obtained to indicate application is producing desired results and continued operations will further minimize the pollution, but in no case beyond daylight hours.

4. If in any case where the circumstances do not meet the guidelines set forth paragraphs 2 or 3 above, use of dispersants is subject to approval on a case-by-case basis.

a. If in the judgment of the OSC, he feels that dispersant should be used in areas where they are not pre-authorized, he may request approval from the pertinent agencies within the ORRT.

b. In this case, the Incident-specific Chair of the ORRT will assist the OSC by facilitating consultation with DOI, DOC, EPA, and the State and in assembling the information listed in the Dispersant Use Checklist, (Appendix I). A Dispersant Use Decision Matrix, listed in Appendix II, is provided to follow during the decision-making process.

5. In keeping with purpose of this Agreement, the use of dispersants will be authorized if dispersant use is expected to reduce the adverse environmental, economic or cultural impact of the spilled oil. Mechanical recovery equipment shall be mobilized on scene, when feasible, as a backup capability, should dispersants prove partially or totally ineffective.

6. When a decision is made to conduct a dispersant operation the OSC shall notify the USCG Co-Chair for the ORRT. The Co-Chair shall notify the signatories of this agreement immediately. Notification of appropriate State agencies will be the responsibility of the State of Hawaii DOH.

7. Monitors from the USCG and DOH will be on scene to observe the dispersant application. 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 dispersant use if conditions in paragraphs 2 or 3 above are observed no longer to exist.

DOCUMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Whenever the OSC decides to use dispersants, the dispersant use checklist in Appendix I, the dispersant-use monitoring plan in Appendix II and the results of the joint evaluation described in paragraph 3 below shall be completed and submitted to the ORRT in the form of a Dispersant Use Evaluation Report as soon as possible following the response.

1. DOCUMENTATION. The OSC will ensure that all applicable parts of the dispersant use checklist contained in Appendix I are completed.

2. MONITORING.

a. Real-time effectiveness monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the Dispersant Use Monitoring Plan (Appendix m). Dispersant monitoring will focus on visual, and when practical, fluorometric monitoring of the effectiveness of dispersant operations. In addition, the State DOH, the DOC-NOAA and the DOI may conduct natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) monitoring of the dispersant use in general accordance with the monitoring plan attached as Appendix m. Such monitoring shall be conducted in consultation and coordination with the Unified Command, so as not to interfere with, or unnecessarily delay, dispersant operations.

b. Effects/effectiveness data gathering. The short window of opportunity for dispersant use does not allow gathering of quantitative data for analysis of dispersant effect and effectiveness in real-time during a spill. Such data will be gathered and used to assess the efficacy of this agreement for use in future spill incidents.

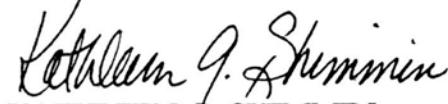
3. EVALUATION. The OSC shall designate an evaluation team, including a representative of the OSC, EPA, DOH, DOC-NOAA and DOI to conduct a full evaluation of all dispersant applications to be included in a Dispersant Use Evaluation Report following an incident.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

AMENDMENTS

This Letter of Agreement may be amended in writing in whole or in part as is mutually agreeable to all parties thereto.

This Letter of Agreement may be canceled by any party hereto upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.



KATHLEEN G. SHIMMIN
EPA REGION IX
CO-CHAIR, OCEANIA RRT

6/02/97

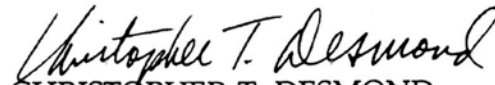
DATE



BRUCE S. ANDERSON, PH.D., M.P.H.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

6/10/97

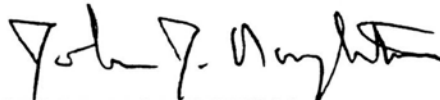
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CHRISTOPHER T. DESMOND
CAPTAIN, U. S. COAST GUARD
CO-CHAIR, OCEANIA RRT

5/22/97

DATE



JOHN J. NAUGHTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ORRT

6/6/97

DATE



PATRICIA SANDERSON PORT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ORRT

06/02/97

DATE

- Appendix I - Dispersant Use Check List
- Appendix II - Dispersant Use Decision Matrix
- Appendix III - Dispersant Use Monitoring Plan

APPENDIX I

FOSC PRE-AUTHORIZED DISPERSANT USE CHECKLIST

Initials		Category
Y	N	
		<p>Dispersability: Available technical information or experience suggests that the spilled product is dispersible and will remain dispersible in the time frame of anticipated application of dispersants.</p> <p>A flask test was performed at _____ (Date/Time) by _____ (Name).</p> <p>Spilled oil is _____, as reported by _____ (Responsible Party).</p>
		<p>National Contingency Plan (NCP) Listed Dispersant: The dispersant to be used is listed on the current NCP Product Schedule and is considered appropriate for the oil type, oil weathering state, and environmental conditions.</p> <p>Dispersant used will be: _____</p>
		<p>Inadequacy of other options: Mechanical and other response options alone are not deemed adequate (due to the magnitude of the spill, effectiveness, timeliness, or availability) to protect potential resources at risk. The net environmental benefit of dispersant use has been considered and based on current information; the use of dispersants will result in the lowest overall negative impact on the environment.</p> <p><i>Dispersant use is not exclusive to other means of recovery.</i></p>
		<p>Operations: Dispersant application operations will be conducted according to established protocols in the <i>Clean Islands Council's Oil Spill Dispersant Applications Operations Manual</i> and <i>Oil Spill Dispersant Applications Reference Manuals 1, 2, & 3</i>. Dispersants may be used in waters greater than 10 fathoms where the FOSC has determined the weather to be within acceptable parameters. Note: Dispersant application area for anticipated worst case discharge is roughly defined by the following boundaries:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Northern 21° 30', Eastern 157° 40', Southern 21° 00', Western 158° 30'</p>
		<p>SMART Deployment: The FOSC has activated Tier I Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) for daylight applications, including a SMART observer to fly over the response zone to visually assess effectiveness of the dispersant applications. For nighttime surface vessel application, Tier II SMART will include FLIR and fluorometry.</p>

		<p>Wildlife Observation: A specialist in aerial surveillance of wildlife or aerial observation should accompany the SMART observer when available in order to watch for wildlife that should be avoided in the potential dispersant application area.</p> <p>Both the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Regional Response Team representatives have been notified and given the opportunity to provide such specialists.</p> <p>If specialists with DOI and NOAA are not mobilized in time for the dispersant application, the FOSC has designated an aerial surveillance specialist, preferably from a Federal or State Trustee agency, to observe for wildlife in the application area.</p>
		<p>Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultations: RRT representatives of DOI and NOAA have been notified and, if listed species, critical habitat, and/or EFH are present in the area or could be present, emergency ESA Section 7 and EFH consultations have been initiated. Therein, USFWS and NMFS representatives have been afforded the opportunity to provide recommendations to avoid and/or minimize impacts to listed species, critical habitat and/or EFH from dispersant operations. For ESA Section 7, USFWS and NMFS have advised the FOSC whether incidental take related to response actions is anticipated and, if so, to document incidental take for use in formal consultation post-response. The FOSC, FWS, and NMFS representatives will maintain records of oral and written communications.</p> <p>Initial ESA Notification made to FWS* _____ (Name) _____ Date/Time _____</p> <p>Initial ESA Notification made to NOAA* _____ (Name) _____ Date/Time _____</p> <p>*Should be the appropriate species specialist.</p>
<p>Checklist completed by _____ ICS Position _____</p>		

Approvals

Name

Signature

Date/Time

I certify that all categories are marked YES meeting the requirements to move forward with dispersant use in the pre-authorized areas:

Federal On Scene Coordinator _____

NOAA Regional Response Rep _____

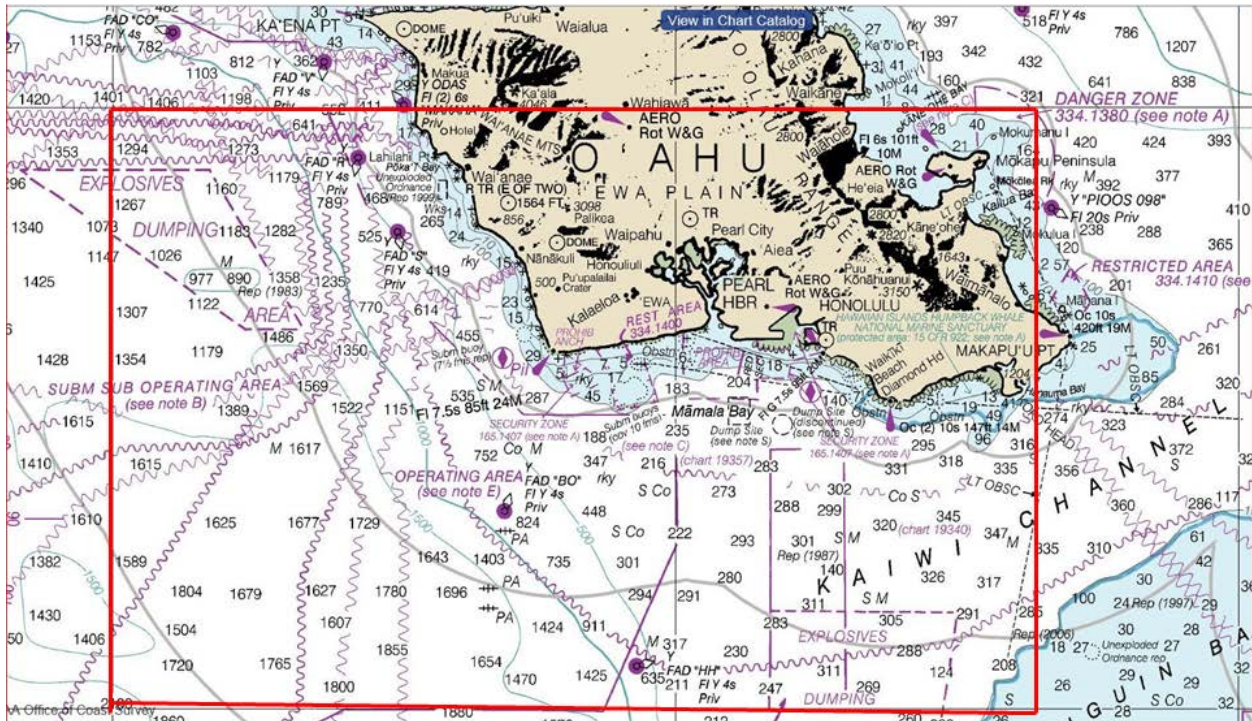
FWS Regional Response Rep _____

Rough Boundaries for Pre-Authorized Dispersant Use

Dispersant application area for anticipated worst case discharge is roughly defined by the following boundaries:

Northern $21^{\circ} 30'$, Eastern $157^{\circ} 40'$, Southern $21^{\circ} 00'$, Western $158^{\circ} 30'$

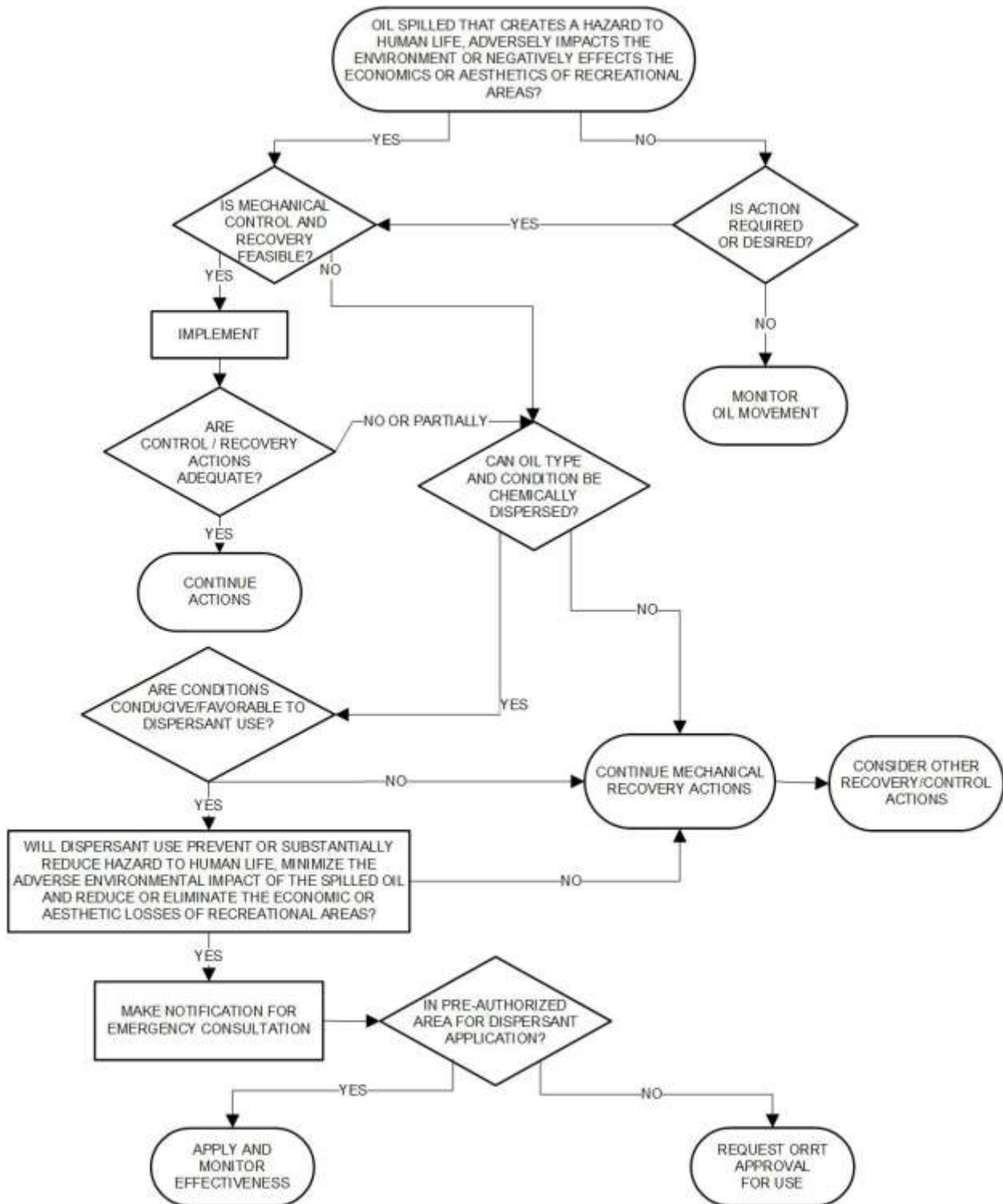
Note: Dispersants may be used in waters greater than 10 fathoms where the FOOSC has determined the weather to be within acceptable parameters.



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APPENDIX II

DISPERSANT USE DECISION FLOW-CHART (MATRIX)



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APPENDIX III DISPERSANT USE MONITORING PLAN

There are two basic levels of monitoring, visual monitoring and technical monitoring. The first is basic aerial visual monitoring necessary during all dispersant applications. At minimum, aerial visual monitoring using trained observers during application is required on all oil spills where dispersants are being applied. A high-winged, four-seat airplane, or a helicopter is preferred. Two trained observers with cameras, a set of maps, and video recorders are suggested. The observers are to have knowledge of dispersant use history, guidelines and chemistry, and are to be able to estimate surface oil thickness from the oil color. They should also have experience with 35mm SLR and video cameras and have field experience from actual or simulated oil spills. During application trained observers should photograph the oil and dispersant cloud, estimate actual dispersion, reappearance of sheen, and the overall effectiveness of applying dispersants toward meeting the goals of the dispersant application (e.g., to avoid oily shorelines). Due to aircraft space and weight limitations; it is agreed that at a minimum, one Coast Guard observer, to represent the Federal agencies' interests, and one observer from the State of Hawaii, to represent the State's interests, will ride the aircraft to observe and take notes. The observers will report their findings to the RRT Dispersant Use Subcommittee. The observers should be chosen on the basis of their training and qualifications as stated above.

The second more sophisticated means is a more technical form of monitoring that calls for the actual collection of dispersed oil samples throughout the treatment areas at specified depths of the water column in which dispersed oil is found. This technical monitoring should, if practicable and available, be conducted during each oil spill in which dispersants are being applied. Every effort should be made to attempt to provide technical monitoring to collect data for studies of the effects of dispersed oil on the environment. This technical monitoring may be conducted by either governmental agencies or commercial laboratories if available and qualified to conduct the monitoring. The following is a recommended procedure for technical monitoring. However, actual detailed procedures should be tailored for the particular oil spill. But, in order to provide an expedient technical monitoring capability, as much of the procedure should be pre-planned as possible.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL MONITORING PROCEDURES

1. The first objective of sampling is to test for maximum concentrations of oil in the water column. The purpose is to relate these concentrations to toxicity levels for dispersed oil on local valuable species (or related species) of their habitat.
2. When near shorelines (in waters less than 60 feet deep) sampling of the water column, bottom sediments, and the tissues of important organisms should be conducted at three times, namely, before, during, and after the application of dispersants. Control samples should be taken in the vicinity of the spill and outside the affected area.
3. Discrete sampling of water should be conducted using a field fluorometer with a water pumping system. This consists of a shipboard fluorometer with an electric pump capable of drawing water samples from depths up to about 60 feet. A length of fairly stiff polyethylene tubing (about 0.5-inch diameter) is used to draw samples from depth. The end of the tube may be attached to a weight and lowered by a rope or attached to the end of a telescoping pole. The

polyethylene tubing goes to a valve that allows discrete water samples to be obtained, and then to the fluorometer. The electric pump is attached to the fluorometer so that water is pulled through the tube, valve, fluorometer, and pump in that order. Discrete water samples may be taken at any time for subsequent analysis using gas chromatography (GC). Discrete samples should be placed in solvent-rinsed glass jars with solvent-rinsed Teflon or aluminum foil-lined lids. Solvents may be hexane, acetone, or methylene chloride. Sample volume should be about one liter. GC analysis would only be used in cases where the exact components of the dispersed hydrocarbons are needed. For this methodology, however, GC should not be considered a primary analysis technique. In addition evaluation in accordance with the Evaluation Section of the basic agreement may be conducted.

4. All sampling will follow accepted chain-of-custody procedures. Chain-of custody requires that samples be in the possession or protection of an individual and that the transfer of custody between individuals be completely documented. The Chain-of-custody tag or facsimile is completed and placed on the sample immediately following collection. At minimum, the tag should contain the name of the collector, date, location, ID number, and collector's signature. It should be taped (ideally, with evidence tape) to the jar such that removal of the tag or tape can be detected. The information should also be recorded in field notebook or tape recorder. Upon transfer to another individual, a transfer tag or new chain-of custody tag with the individual's signature must be affixed in the same manner. The sample should then be placed in a locked freezer under the protection or observation of the final responsible individual.

5. The spill and dispersant application should be extensively documented with color and black-and-white photographs using a polarizing filter. All photos should be logged to record time, date, location, subject matter, and photographer. Photographs deemed important for evidence should also become part of the chain of custody, with the date and location recorded on the photograph and in a field notebook.

6. In most cases, sampling vessel should be located near or within the actively dispersed oil slick and should be guided to the dispersions by aerial reconnaissance from a light aircraft or helicopter available for this purpose. The aircraft should have a trained observer, a local pilot, and a cameraman equipped with a video tape camera.

Reports should include the presentation of all monitoring and sampling results. Data should be presented in a scientific, accurate manner and should be analyzed in a final report. Disposition of reports should be in accordance with paragraph 3d of the Documentation, Monitoring and Evaluation section of the basic agreement.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment needs are entirely dependent upon sampling methodologies, but all equipment falls within two broad categories. First, certain equipment needs to be available within the first few hours of the spill, and thereby needs to be stockpiled. This list would include collection jars, foil, fluorometers, hoses, pumps, and other specialized sampling gear.

The second equipment type is that which is not needed until the response has begun. One example includes a set of backup equipment to support all primary sampling equipment and

sampling supplies during the response is important, since on-scene equipment and supplies may fail or be depleted.

Primary analytical equipment includes gas chromatography (GC) with or without mass spectroscopy (GC/MS); fluorometer, field or laboratory models; chromatography; and preparatory and computer support for these tools. GC and chromatography are best for laboratory analysis of field collections, where spectrofluorometry is applicable in the field. All methods require samples of the spilled product for comparison. The most complete identification of hydrocarbon components is obtained by GC/MS. Fluorometry, which operates by determination of fluorescent, aromatic compounds is most efficient, but least accurate. Fluorometric data are, however, a common method of primary qualification analysis of hydrocarbon in the field. Using a properly calibrated field fluorometer and proper sampling design greatly reduces time and expense in the long run.

SELECTION OF SAMPLING SITES

The published literature has suggested several strategies for the exact sampling protocol during dispersant monitoring, and calls for a continuous sampling pattern through the dispersed oil slick at varying depths, usually in a "crossing pattern" across concentration gradients.

The actual location and number of samples taken will depend on a number of factors and conditions unique to each spill. The ultimate goal of the sampling program should be to document the highest concentration of dispersed oil in the water, the depth of dispersed oil penetration, an estimate of average dispersed oil concentration at various time intervals, and any contamination of sediments and biota.

In a theoretical spill of 500 barrels spread out over an area of 100 yards by 30 yards, located in water of 130 ft depth, the following sampling protocol is suggested:

1. Sampling of the water using the Fluorometer at depths of 1 meter, 5 meters, and 10 meters. This will consist of driving slowly through the slick while raising and lowering the sampling tube to these depths with at least three sites in the slick. This will result in a series of recorded readouts from the fluorometer that are then compared to a standard curve to yield oil concentration. This should be repeated at least at hourly intervals for the first four hours. This is a very easy and inexpensive procedure.
2. During the sampling, a small number of discrete water samples should be obtained for GC analysis. These samples are for qualitative analysis of the dispersed oil and do not need to be replicated. A single sample taken from the middle of the slick at about one meter depth should be taken during every other run through the slick.
3. Discrete sediment and biota samples should be obtained early-on during the spill and at the end of each day of monitoring. Sediment samples should be placed in the same glass jars used for water samples. One sample at each sampling interval is adequate. Biota should be placed in solvent-rinsed aluminum foil. All samples should be kept on ice until processed. The number of organisms obtained depends on their size and abundance.

FIELD EQUIPMENT

Nautical charts of entire area (2 sets)

35mm SLR Cameras with polarizing filters (2)

Video tape camera (1)

Color slide film, ;6 exposures (ASA 64, 200, 400) (5 rolls each)

Black and white print film, 36 exposures (ASA 200) (5 rolls)

Field tape recorders with tapes (2)

Field notebooks with pencils (2)

Chain of custody evidence tape (5 rolls)

Permanent markers (2)

Plastic zip-lock baggies (1 gallon) (100)

Polyethylene gloves (10 pairs)

Self-adhesive labels (100)

Solvent-rinsed, 1 quart mason jars with solvent-rinsed aluminum foil-lined lids (2 doz)

Heavy duty aluminum foil, large (2 rolls)

Hexane, reagent grade (1 gallon)

Acetone reagent grade (1 gallon)

Methylene chloride reagent grade (1 gallon)

Field Fluorometer with replacement parts (1)

Electric water pump with power source (2)

Polyethylene tubing, stiff, 1/2 inch diameter (100 ft)

Valves, connectors, Teflon tape (as needed)

Replacement parts, spare batteries, repair kits for all electrical and mechanical equipment (as needed)

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
AND SAFETY SYSTEMS SUPPORT
FOR
DISPERSANT OPERATIONS**

Dispersant Sealed Drum Handling Operations

This would include all operations relocating sealed drums with either a hand truck or fork lift. No transfer of free liquid is involved.

- No PPE required.
- An overpack drum, sorbent materials and an eye wash station should be in the immediate area. A MSDS sheet should always be present.

Dispersant Loading Operations

This would include all liquid transfer operations such as loading the Helicopter buckets, the ADDS pack, or simply polishing the dispersant. It does not involve spraying or misting activities so the risk is not a respiratory risk but a splash exposure concern.

- Standard 2/3ds PPE with a face splash shield. Face shield can be mounted on a hard hat or head band. Nitrile rubber gloves are required.
- If working outside sun protection issues need to be considered.
- An overpack drum, sorbent materials and an eye wash station should be in the immediate area. A MSDS sheet should always be present.

C-130 (or commercial Hercules) Flight Operations

This would include flight operations that involve spray application of the dispersant. The concern is not that there is a great risk of bulk liquid exposure or exposure to spray from the ADDS system as the ADDS spray arms extend out from the rear of the aircraft. Rather, the concern is that there may be a failure of a pressurized system within the aircraft. If this occurred at 140 knots the mist would rapidly fill the aircraft and a breathing exposure could occur.

- Normal flight suits are acceptable.
- A eye wash station should be at the loading operation and on the aircraft.
- Full face shields (either full face respirators or half face respirators with separate face shields) with combination organic and HEPA air purifying respirators capable of solid and liquid aerosols and oil mists. In addition a solid and liquid oil and non-oil prefilter shall also be worn. These shall be worn during spraying applications.
- Dry breaks shall be installed on all hoses.
- A MSDS sheet should always be present.
- Nitrile gloves are to be used when disconnecting dispersant laden hoses.

Helicopter Flight Operations

This includes all flight operations in which dispersant is sprayed. There is no threat of either bulk liquid splash exposure or spray mist exposure due to the unique application tool being suspended beneath the helicopter and moving at 90 knots. All spray follows the aircraft.

- No special PPE required
- A MSDS sheet should always be present.

Vessel Application Deck Operations

This includes all vessel deck activities associated with spray arm or fire monitor applications of dispersants. In either case the relative slow speed of a vessel and the spray application of dispersant could expose personnel to a breathable mist cloud. Wind across the deck could also increase exposure potentials. Deck workers must be protected against liquid mist exposures and breathing exposures.

- Full face shields (either full face respirators or half face respirators with separate face shields) with combination organic and HEPA air purifying respirators capable of solid and liquid aerosols and oil mists. In addition a solid and liquid oil and non-oil prefilter shall also be worn. These shall be worn during spraying applications.
- Full PPE with hoods shall be worn. Either Saranex or PVC rain suits.
- A eye wash and safety shower station must be available.
- A PFD must be worn.
- A MSDS sheet should always be present.
- Nitrile rubber gloves are required.

Vessel Application House Operations

This includes all personnel on a vessel applying dispersants who are located within the housed structures. This means inside the engine room or on the bridge. All normal doors are closed during operation. The potentials of bulk liquid exposure no longer exist. The possibility of being exposed to vapors is greatly reduced. During actual spraying operations these people are not allowed on deck without the deck operations PPE outlined above. On larger vessels, there is a potential of a large volume of forced air engine room ventilation. In this case engine room personnel must have deck operations PPE during actual spraying operations. (Shutting down engine forced ventilation coupled with liquid capable Hepa filters over the intakes may be an alternative. The engine room should be avoided during actual spraying operations.)

- Full face shields (either full face respirators or half face respirators with separate face shields) with combination organic and HEPA air purifying respirators capable of solid and liquid aerosols and oil mists. In addition a solid and liquid oil and non-oil prefilter shall also be worn. These shall be worn during spraying applications.

- A eye wash and safety shower station must be available.
- A MSDS sheet should always be present.

Fluorometer Vessel Deck Operations

This includes all deck operations during oil spill monitoring activities. This includes normal exposure potentials to oil on water but not to being sprayed by dispersants. It is intended that the vessel will be outside the dispersant spray zone during application and personnel will be inside the cabin of the vessel.

- Normal coveralls with boots, gloves sun protection and PFD.
- A MSDS sheet should always be present.
- A eye wash station must be available.

The eye wash station is recommended due to the remote possibility of dispersed oil and water splashing into the operators eyes. During heavier splashing a face shield should be worn.

- A MSDS sheet should always be present.

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LETTER OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

U. S. COAST GUARD (USCG),

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (DOI)

AND

STATE OF HAWAII

CONCERNING THE USE OF *IN-SITU* BURNING AS A

RESPONSE METHOD TO OIL POLLUTION

PURPOSE

The Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) recognizes that mechanical recovery, *in-situ* burning and chemical dispersants are the three primary means of dealing with oil discharges into the waters of the United States. While mechanical removal is the preferred method, the ORRT recognizes that *in-situ* burning is a viable option in conjunction with, or in lieu of mechanical or other types of recovery. The purpose of this Letter of Agreement is to provide concurrence among the Oceania Regional Response Team representatives from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the U. S. Department of the Interior (DOI); the U. S. Department of Commerce (DOC) - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and the State of Hawaii for the use of *in-situ* burning for oil discharges on the waters around the State of Hawaii by the federally pre-designated U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). This agreement gives guidelines to allow the OSC to use *in-situ* burning in a timely manner to: (1) prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life; (2) minimize the adverse environmental impact of the spilled oil, and (3) reduce or eliminate the economic or aesthetic losses of recreational areas.

This agreement for pre-approval is necessary due to the time constraints under which burning is a viable option. In developing this pre-approval agreement, the environmental impacts associated with an on water oil burn have been evaluated in relationship to other mechanical and chemical alternatives, as discussed in Appendix I. It is the view of the signatories that the overall environmental benefits of *in-situ* burning outweigh the relative environmental costs, except in those circumstances noted in this agreement. If the conditions for pre-approval are not met, ORRT involvement is required prior to commencing with any *in-situ* burn.

AUTHORITY

Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) provides that the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the Regional Response Team (RRT) and the States with jurisdiction over the navigable waters polluted by the oil discharge and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees (when practicable), may authorize the use of in situ burning of oil spills.

The Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard has predesignated the USCG Captains of the Port under his jurisdiction as On-Scene Coordinators for oil spills, and has delegated authority and responsibility for compliance with Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), as amended, to them. The Governor of the State of Hawaii has delegated responsibility to coordinate State approval for proper usage of *in-situ* burning for control of oil spills to the State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH). The EPA has been delegated authority under Subpart J of the NCP to authorize use of *in-situ* burning for control of oil spills.

SCOPE

The signatories to this agreement agree that the physical removal of discharged or spilled oil from the water surface is the traditional method of control. Furthermore, it is recognized that the most effective response to an oil spill may include a combination of mechanical recovery, *in-situ* burning and dispersant use. As such, this Letter of Agreement sets guidelines under which *in-situ* burning may be used by the USCG OSC on or in waters off the coast of the State of Hawaii which are also within the boundaries of the Fourteenth Coast Guard District. Other areas within the Oceania Region will be subject of a separate agreement.

PROTOCOLS

As attested to by the signatures set forth below, the EPA, DOC-NOAA, DOI, and the State of Hawaii agree with the USCG that the predesignated USCG OSC has pre-approval to use *in-situ* burning of oil discharges, as defined in the NCP, in accordance with the following guidelines.

GUIDELINES

1. 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 USCG within the State of Hawaii is the Captain of the Port, Honolulu. This authority may not be delegated.
2. The OSC may authorize the use of *in-situ* burning without obtaining the concurrence of the EPA representative or the State of Hawaii representative to the ORRT, when in the OSC's judgment human life is threatened or when all of the following three conditions are met:
 - a. *In-situ* burning is a viable option for oil removal; and
 - b. 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

- c. The plume or heat from the burn will not result in greater impact to sensitive wildlife resources than would the spilled oil.
3. 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.
4. Monitors from the USCG and DOH 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.
5. State of Hawaii, DOH personnel will be responsible for monitoring potentially exposed human populations to determine that the condition in paragraph 2.b. is not exceeded. DOH will provide the appropriate protocol.

DOCUMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Whenever the OSC decides to conduct an *in-situ* burn, the *In-situ* Burning Plan in Appendix I, the *In-situ* Burning Monitoring Plan in Appendix II and, the results of the joint evaluation described in paragraph 3 below 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.

1. DOCUMENTATION. The OSC will ensure that all applicable parts of the *in-situ* burning checklist contained in Appendix I are completed.
2. MONITORING. Monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the *In-situ* Burn Monitoring Plan (Appendix II). As part of the monitoring plan, samples shall be taken prior to the burn and residue samples taken following the burn. In addition, the State DOH, the DOC-NOAA and the DOI may conduct natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) monitoring of the *in-situ* burn in general accordance with the *In-situ* Burn Monitoring Plan attached as Appendix II. Such monitoring shall be conducted in consultation and coordination with the Unified Command, so as not to interfere with or unnecessarily delay burn operations.
3. EVALUATION. The OSC shall designate an evaluation team, including an representative OSC representative, DOH, DOC-NOAA and DOI to conduct full evaluation of all *in-situ* burning applications to be included in the *In-situ* Burning Evaluation Report following an incident. The report should comment on general effectiveness of burn(s), supported by visual record (video, photos) and personal observation by knowledgeable parties. Data should include estimates of product burned, percent unburned, analysis of oil residue, and information on environmental effects in Hawaiian waters.

AMENDMENTS

This Letter of Agreement may be amended in writing in whole or in part as is mutually agreeable to all parties thereto.

This Letter of Agreement may be canceled by any party hereto upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

KATHLEEN G. SHIMMIN
EPA REGION IX
CO-CHAIR, OCEANIA RRT

DATE

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, PHD., M.P.H
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DATE

CHRISTOPHER T. DESMOND
CAPTAIN, U. S. COAST GUARD
CO-CHAIR, OCEANIA RRT

DATE

JOHN J. NAUGHTON
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ORRT

DATE

PATRICIA SANDERSON PORT
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ORRT

DATE

- Appendix I - *In-situ* Burning Plan
- Appendix II - *In-situ* Burning Monitoring Plan
- Appendix m - *In-situ* Burn Site Safety and Health Plan

APPENDIX I

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

This checklist is provided as a summary of important information to be considered by the Unified Command in reviewing any request to conduct In-Situ burning in response to an oil spill in the waters of Hawaii.

This Burning Plan, labeled Appendix I, is divided into several sections of information about the spill, weather, oil behavior and proposed burning plan. It is intended that this Appendix I Burning Plan be filled in to help the Unified Command determine the feasibility of In-Situ burning for the immediate situation.

This Appendix I Burning Plan, in conjunction with the Appendix II Monitoring Plan, will serve as the post burn Operations Report.

SPILL DATA

(RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO COMPLETE AND SUBMIT TO UNIFIED COMMAND)

DATE & TIME OF PLAN

DATE AND TIME OF THE INCIDENT:

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:

Latitude: _____ Longitude _____

DISTANCE IN MILES AND DIRECTION TO NEAREST LAND. (NAME LOCATION)

DISTANCE IN MILES AND DIRECTION TO THE NEAREST POPULATION CENTER/S (NAME LOCATION)

TYPE AND QUANTITY / VOLUME (ESTIMATED OF PRODUCTS RELEASED:)

RELEASE STATUS: Continuous, at estimated rate of: _____
 Intermittent, at estimated rate of: _____
 One time only, flow now stopped. Estimated quantity - bbls _____

EMULSIFICATION STATUS IS PRODUCT EASILY EMULSIFIED? YES NO UNCERTAIN
 IS PRODUCT EMULSIFIED UPON RELEASE? YES NO UNCERTAIN
 IF EMULSIFIED: LIGHTLY (0 - 20 %) MODERATE (21 - 50 %)
 HEAVILY (>50 %) UNKNOWN

SURFACE AREA OF SPILL (SQUARE MILES) - AS OF DATE / TIME:

IS SOURCE BURNING NOW? YES NO

NATURE OF INCIDENT:

GROUNDING TRANSFER OPERATION COLLISION PIPELINE EXPLOSION
 OTHER (DESCRIBE) _____

VESSEL / FACILITY / PIPELINE INVOLVED.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

FEASIBILITY FACTORS:

YES NO Is the oil being considered for In - Situ burning emulsified by less than 50% ?
 YES NO Is the oil thickness > 1/10 inch ?

APPENDIX I

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

A. Location of proposed burn relative to the spill source:

B. Location of proposed burn relative to nearest uncontrolled ignitable slick/s:

C. Location of proposed burn relative to nearest sizeable downwind human population?

Name of population area? _____

D. Location of proposed burn relative to nearest downwind concentrated wildlife population?

Name of population area? _____

E. Potential for reducing visibility at nearby airport/s or freeway/s:

F. Will radio notification of human populations be required?

yes no

G. PROPOSED IGNITION METHOD:

WILL BURN PROMOTERS BE USED? yes no

WILL DE-EMULSIFIERS BE USED? yes no

H. METHOD/S PROPOSED FOR CONTROLLING THE BURN:

WILL FIRE BOOM BE USED? yes no

APPENDIX I

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

I. PROPOSED BURNING STRATEGY

- Controlled burning in fire boom under tow.
- Controlled burning of static oil contained within fire boom.
- Complete burning of a derelict or hazardous vessel.
- Controlled burning of static oil contained in a natural collection site at or near shore.
- Disposal of oiled debris by controlled burning in remote areas.
- Other: (Describe) _____

J. Estimated amount of oil to be burned:

K. Estimated duration of Burn Operations. (Hours)

L. Method of collecting burned oil residue:

M. Proposed storage and disposal of burned oil residue:

FEASIBILITY FACTORS

- yes no Can ignition and a complete burn occur at a safe distance from other response operations and public, recreational, and commercial activities?
- yes no Is the smoke plume unlikely to impact areas of concentrated human or wildlife populations
- yes no Are adequate fire boom, tow boats and igniter resources available?
- yes no Can adequate notice be given to mariners, aircraft pilots, and the general public?
- yes no Can necessary personnel and equipment be mobilized during the in-situ burning window of opportunity?

APPENDIX I

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

PLAN NUMBER _____

DATE _____

OPERATIONAL PERIOD _____
TO _____

FEDERAL OSC

APPROVED

NOT APPROVED

SIGNATURE

Typed Name & Title: _____

COMMENTS:

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APPENDIX II

IN-SITU BURNING MONITORING PLAN

THE PRIMARY OPERATIONAL PURPOSE IN MONITORING IN-SITU BURNING OF SPILLED OIL IS TO DETERMINE IF BURNING REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVES ARE MET. SINCE THE CURRENT BODY OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BURNING IS SMALL, EACH OPERATIONAL USE PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO GATHER DATA. THE RRT WILL BE ABLE TO USE THIS DATA TO REFINE FUTURE IN-SITU BURN DECISIONS. OPERATIONAL MONITORING THAT OCCURS DURING AND AFTER EACH SPILL RESPONSE USING IN-SITU BURNING WILL BE ANALYZED FOR LESSONS LEARNED. THESE LESSONS WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE APPENDIX I IN-SITU PLAN SUBMITTED TO THE FOSC.

IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS MONITORING PLAN FORM SHOULD BE COMPLETED AFTER EVERY IN-SITU BURN EPISODE. THERE IS A FORM FOR THE BURN SUPERVISOR AND ANOTHER FORM FOR THE CASUALLY TRAINED OBSERVERS. THE ACCUMULATED DATA IS TO BE SUBMITTED TOGETHER WITH THE APPENDIX I - IN-SITU BURN PLAN TO FORM THE POST BURN OPERATIONS REPORT.

BURN SUPERVISOR REPORT FORM

NAME OF BURN SUPERVISOR _____

ORGANIZATION _____

NAME OF BURN EPISODE (I.E. BURN 1, BURN 2) _____

DATE AND TIME OF REPORT _____

HAS A SAMPLE OF THE OIL TO BE BURNED BEEN COLLECTED.
(ONLY ONE SAMPLE PRIOR TO THE FIRST BURN DURING AN OPERATIONAL PERIOD IS REQUIRED.)

YES

NO

METHOD OF IGNITION: _____

TIME AT START OF BURN: _____ TIME AT END OF BURN: _____

WIND SPEED DURING BURN: _____

WIND DIRECTION DURING BURN: _____

WAS SMOKE PLUME TRAJECTORY SATISFACTORY TO AVOID CONCENTRATED AREAS OF HUMAN OR WILDLIFE POPULATIONS? YES NO

DESCRIBE THE SMOKE PLUME. (Height above water, distance, direction, dispersion etc.)

OBSERVATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BURN:

OBSERVATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF RESIDUAL MATERIAL COLLECTION:

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX III IN-SITU BURNING MONITORING PLAN

IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS OBSERVER'S MONITORING REPORT BE FILLED OUT BY THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY NOT BE EXPERTS AT IN-SITU BURNING, BUT ARE IN A POSITION TO OBSERVE THE BURN AND WITNESS ITS EFFECTS.

OBSERVERS MONITORING REPORT

NAME OF OBSERVER

DATE AND TIME:

NAME OF BURN EPISODE (I.E. BURN 1, BURN 2)

ORGANIZATION:

WAS SMOKE PLUME TRAJECTORY SATISFACTORY TO AVOID CONCENTRATED AREAS OF HUMAN OR WILDLIFE POPULATIONS?

YES

NO

(Comments:)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPENDIX III

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

SAFETY OBJECTIVES

1. OPERATE IN COORDINATION WITH THE COMBINED ON WATER BRANCH ACTIVITIES.
COORDINATE BURNING ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER OFFSHORE/NEARSHORE RESPONSE OPERATIONS.
2. PERFORM ON-WATER IN-SITU BURNING OPERATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IN-SITU BURNING PLAN.
3. ON-WATER BURN FLOTILLA IS TO AVOID THE SMOKE PLUME DURING IN-SITU BURNING OPERATIONS.

SITE CONTROL

SITE CONTROL DESCRIPTION: THE MAIN WORK DECK OF THE VESSELS IS THE EXCLUSION ZONE DURING ACTIVE BURN OPERATIONS. THE OTHER SECTIONS AND DECKS OF THE VESSEL ARE SUPPORT AREAS.

SITE WORKERS: MUST BE TRAINED AND OUTFITTED ACCORDING TO OSHA STANDARDS

SPECIAL IN-SITU BURNING CONSIDERATIONS:

THE OBJECTIVE IS TO AVOID THE SMOKE BY-PRODUCTS OF IN-SITU BURNING. KEEP VESSELS AND PERSONNEL UP WIND OF THE SMOKE PLUME AS A BASIC PRECAUTION. THIS IS ALSO THE BASIC PRECAUTION REQUIRED FOR EMITTED GASES.

WHERE SMOKE CAN NOT BE AVOIDED RESPIRATORS MUST BE WORN.

STUDIES SHOW THAT THE DANGER FROM GASES EMITTED DURING IN-SITU BURNING REMAIN SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW EXPOSURE LIMITS.

SUCH EMISSIONS CAN INCLUDE SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) (PEL = 0.2 PPM), NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂) (PEL = 0.1), CARBON DIOXIDE (CO) (PEL = 35 PPM) AND PARTICULATES (PEL = 5mg/M³)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

DURING ACTIVE IN-SITU BURNING OPERATIONS APR's SUITABLE FOR BOTH ORGANIC VAPORS AND PARTICULATES

SHALL BE WORN BY ALL PERSONS ON VESSELS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SMOKE. (e.g... boom towing vessels)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outer Gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots | <input type="checkbox"/> Taped glove gauntlets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inner Gloves | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taped Leg Joints | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USCG PFD |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2/3 Body Cover | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sun Hat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying Resp. | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Body Cover | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sun Tan Lotion | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplied Air Resp. | <input type="checkbox"/> Benzene Monitors |

SITE SECURITY

THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VESSEL SECURITY.

ON WATER BURN ZONE SECURITY WILL BE IMPOSED AND CONTROLLED BY THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

SITE MAP

(SEE ATTACHMENT IF BLANK)

APPENDIX III

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN										
FIELD SITE CHARACTERIZATION CHECKLIST										
DATE:					TIME:					
LOCATION:		Latitude				Longitude				
TYPE OF PETROLEUM INVOLVED:										
SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND MONITORING										
EXPOSURE POTENTIAL:										
DEPENDING ON THE SPILL EXPOSURE POTENTIALS INCLUDING: TBX (BENZENE), H ₂ S (HYDROGEN SULFIDE) LEL (LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT), ZONE CONTROL WILL BE ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO ENTERING CONTAMINATED AREA. NO ENTRY INTO AN EXCESSIVE TBX (BENZENE), H ₂ S, OR LEL ENVIRONMENT IS ALLOWED.										
ALL APR / SAR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY. WORKERS WHO MIGHT POSSIBLY BE REQUIRED TO WEAR RESPIRATORS MUST HAVE 40 HOUR HAZWOPER TRAINING PLUS 3 DAYS FIELD EXPERIENCE AND IN A RESPIRATOR PROGRAM.										
REQUIRED MONITORING:										
AFTER SITE CHARACTERIZATION, BENZENE, H ₂ S, AND LEL WILL BE MEASURED ONCE PER HOUR UNLESS:										
1) ANY MEASUREMENT REFLECTS A REASONABLE POSSIBILITY THAT AN PEL WILL BE REACHED. AND AT THIS TIME, CONTINUOUS MONITORING WILL TAKE PLACE.										
2) THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER AND ON SCENE COMMANDER DECIDE THAT MONITORING INTERVALS SHOULD BE ALTERED BASED ON THEIR JUDGMENT FROM PRIOR READINGS AND CONTINUOUS JOB SITE ASSESSMENT.										
SITE CHARACTERIZATION & MONITORING EQUIPMENT										
ALL BRANDS OF SAFETY DETECTION EQUIPMENT MAY BE ACCEPTABLE FOR DETECTION OF LEL, O ₂ , H ₂ S, BENZENE AND PARTICULATES AS LONG AS THEY ARE CALIBRATED AND OPERATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND TESTS ARE PERFORMED BY A TRAINED OPERATOR.										
REQUIRED CHARACTERIZATION & TESTING MATRIX w/ EXPOSURE LIMITS - READINGS										
		LEL	PEL/TLV	STEL	IDLH	1	2	3	4	5
OXYGEN	>19.5% <21.5%	-	-	-	-					
BENZENE*	TBX	1.2 %	1 ppm	5 ppm	500 ppm					
HYDROGEN SULFIDE*	H ₂ S	4 %	10 ppm	15 ppm	100 ppm					
EXPLOSIVE VAPORS*	LEL	< 10%	-	-	-					
PARTICULATES*	5 mg/M ³	-	-	-	-					
TIME & LOCATION of READINGS										
1st Time:		Latitude:				Longitude:				
2nd Time:		Latitude:				Longitude:				
3rd Time:		Latitude:				Longitude:				
4th Time:		Latitude:				Longitude:				
5th Time:		Latitude:				Longitude:				

APPENDIX III

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

EMERGENCY FIRE PROCEDURE

A FIRE EMERGENCY SHALL INCLUDE ANY NON CONTROLLED BURNING WITHIN THE BURN OPERATIONS AREA.

- THE BURN SITE SAFETY OFFICER OR OTHER QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL MUST:
 - 1) TAKE CHARGE OF THE SITUATION.
 - 2) NOTIFY BURN GROUP SUPERVISOR OF THE EMERGENCY.
 - 3) NOTIFY FIRE DEPARTMENT AND SAFETY BOAT OF TYPE OF ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

- THE BURN GROUP SUPERVISOR WILL ENSURE THAT THE FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED PRIOR TO RESTARTING BURN OPERATIONS.

EMERGENCY TERMINATION OF BURN

IN THE EVENT THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL SAFETY CONDITIONS CHANGE OR AN EMERGENCY SITUATION ARISES AFTER IGNITION OF THE BURN, THE FOLLOWING METHODS MAY BE USED TO TERMINATE THE BURN.

- 1) RELEASING THE TOW LINE FROM ONE OF THE TOW VESSELS WHILE THE OTHER TOW VESSEL MOVES AHEAD AT SEVERAL KNOTS.
 - 2) MOVE BOTH VESSELS AHEAD AT SEVERAL KNOTS FORCING THE OIL BENEATH THE BOOM AND REMOVING IT FROM THE COMBUSTION ZONE.
- THE OSC HAS OVERALL BURN TERMINATION AUTHORITY. ANY DESIGNATED SAFETY SUPERVISOR MAY REQUEST THE BURN BE TERMINATED.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

WHEN A PERSON IS INJURED, A PERSON CURRENT IN FIRST AID OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSONNEL MUST:

- 1) TAKE CHARGE OF THE SITUATION.
- 2) REMOVE TO SAFETY AND PROVIDE NECESSARY DECONTAMINATION.
- 3) ADMINISTER FIRST AID.
- 4) NOTIFY THE BURN SITE SAFETY OFFICER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- 5) ARRANGE FOR ADDITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AS NECESSARY.
- 6) IF A SERIOUS INJURY OR LIFE THREATENING CONDITION EXISTS. NOTIFY THE USCG OPERATIONS CENTER AT 1 - 800 - 842-2600.
- 7) IF A PERSON EXHIBITS ANY SYMPTOMS OF CHEMICAL EXPOSURE THEY MUST BE PROVIDED MEDICAL EXAMINATION. (See MSDS)

**APPENDIX III
BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN**

STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING EMERGENCIES	
WHEN CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE IN AN EMERGENCY, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:	
o YOUR NAME	
o LOCATION	
o TELEPHONE NUMBER AT YOUR LOCATION	
o TYPE OF EXPOSURE OR INJURY	
o NAME OF PERSON(S) EXPOSED OR INJURED	
o ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN	
EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES	
AMBULANCE	
IN AN OFFSHORE EMERGENCY, EITHER A LOCAL WATER TAXI COMPANY OR THE U.S. COAST GUARD SEARCH AND RESCUE CENTER WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION TO THE NEAREST AMBULANCE/MEDICAL FACILITY. DUE TO THE TRANSIENT NATURE OF THIS OPERATION, THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER WILL CONTINUOUSLY RESEARCH AND LOCATE THE NEAREST AMBULANCE SERVICE BASED ON PRESENT LOCATION.	
FIRE DEPARTMENT	
DEPENDING ON THE SITE LOCATION, DIALING 911 MAY SUFFICE FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTACT. THE HFD FIRE BOAT "MOKU AHI" WILL RESPOND INSIDE OF AND UP TO 3/4 OF A MILE OUTSIDE OF HONOLULU HARBOR. IF THE EMERGENCY IS OUTSIDE OF THIS AREA, CALL THE U.S. COAST GUARD. 1-800-842-2600.	
OIL SPILL RESPONSE	
FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSE ASSISTANCE, CALL: PENCO AT (808) 545-5195 AND / OR	
HOSPITAL / EMERGENCY MEDICAL	
SINCE ON-WATER OIL SPILL OPERATIONS ARE TRANSIENT, THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER WILL CONTINUOUSLY RESEARCH AND LOCATE THE NEAREST HOSPITAL / EMERGENCY MEDICAL FACILITIES BASED ON PRESENT LOCATION.	
STRAUB BURN CENTER 522-3731	
QUEENS TRAUMA CENTER 538-9011	
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	
U.S. COAST GUARD (808) 842-2601	FIRE DEPARTMENT 911
POLICE DEPARTMENT 911	POISON CONTROL CENTER (808) 941-4411
STATE OF HAWAII, DOH (808) 586-4249 Days	NATIONAL SPILL RESPONSE 24 HR. REPORT HOT LINE (800) 424-8802
OIL SPILL REPORTING (808) 247-2191 After Hrs.	CHEMTREC (24 HOUR) (800) 424-9300
STRAUB BURN CENTER (808) 522-4000	OSHA (808) 541-2685
QUEENS TRAUMA CENTER (808) 538-9011	
USCG SEARCH & RESCUE (800) 842-2600	

APPENDIX III

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

THERMAL STRESS REDUCTION PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

- TO REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF HEAT STRESS, 2/3 SLICKER BOTTOMS ARE A STANDARD PPE REQUIREMENT. UPPER TORSO EXPOSURE IS MINIMAL DURING NORMAL OPERATIONS. DURING OVERHEAD OPERATIONS WITH DRIPPING OIL OR WHEN SPLASHING OCCURS FULL PPE COVER WILL BE WORN.
- TO FURTHER REDUCE THE POSSIBILITIES OF HEAT STRESS, SUN SHADE HATS WILL BE WORN DURING OUTDOOR OPERATIONS.
- ABOVE 85 DEGREES F. OR IF WORKERS ARE EXHIBITING SYMPTOMS OF HEAT STRESS, EITHER COOLING VESTS OR TIME LIMITATIONS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE HEAT STRESS.
- USE OF SHADE, PLENTY OF WATER, SUNGLASSES, AND SUNSCREEN IS CRITICAL TO REDUCING HEAT STRESS

HAZARD REDUCTION PROCEDURES

- PRIOR TO THE VESSEL DISPATCHING FROM THE PIER, THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN (OR DESIGNATE) WILL GIVE ALL ON-BOARD PERSONNEL A PREDEPARTURE SAFETY BRIEFING CONCERNING GENERAL VESSEL SAFETY.
- PRIOR TO ANY OPERATIONS ON EACH SHIFT A SAFETY BRIEF WILL BE HELD ABOUT THE SPECIFIC DANGERS.
- PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY ON-SITE IN-SITU BURNING WORK, THE BURN SITE SAFETY OFFICER OR DESIGNATE WILL GIVE A SITE & JOB SPECIFIC SAFETY BRIEFING TO ALL WORKERS ON-BOARD THE VESSEL THE WEARING OF HARD HATS IS MANDATED ON THE VESSEL'S WORK DECK DURING LIFTING OPERATIONS.
- HAZWOPER COLORS WILL BE USED FOR ALL HARD HATS. GREEN HAT = 24 - 48 HOURS TRAINING COMPLETED.
YELLOW HAT = 4 - 23 HOURS TRAINING COMPLETED.
WHITE HAT = NO HAZWOPER TRAINING OR NOT CURRENT WITH APPLICABLE REFRESHERS

DECON

•Refer to ACP Site Safety Plan

NOTIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
SECTOR HONOLULU
400 SAND ISLAND PARKWAY
HONOLULU, HI 96819

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
HAZARD EVALUATION &
EMERGENCY RESPONSE BRANCH
HONOLULU, HI 96814

HAWAII SPILL RESPONSE CENTER
179 SAND ISLAND ACCESS RD.
HONOLULU, HI 96819
FAX ORIGINAL/CHANGES
TO PH. 845-8457

PLAN APPROVALS

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE DATE

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE DATE

STATE OF HAWAII DEPT. OF HEALTH

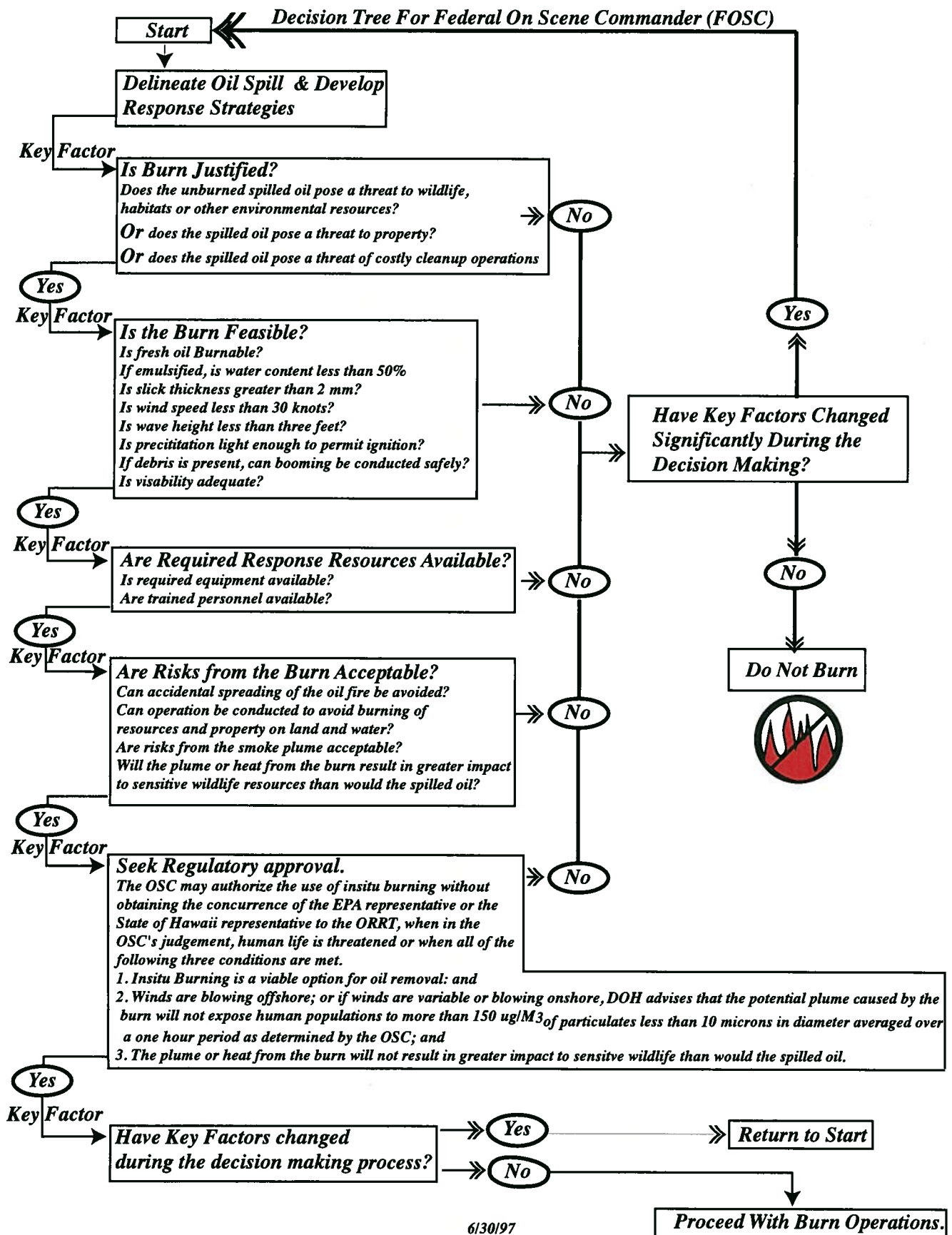
DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE DATE

PLAN PREPARER

SIGNED DATE

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Hawaii Area Contingency Plan



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1. BRANCH On Water	2. DIVISION/GROUP/ID: A / Burn Group / Burn T/F	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME:	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD: (Date/Time)
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5. OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Operations Section Chief: _____

On Water Branch Director: _____

Burn Group Supervisor: _____

Residue Task Force Leader: _____

Team / Task Force Resource Identifier	Leader	Phone #	# of Pers.	Notification Time/Initials	ETA Scene	Check-in Time
TB3 RESPONSE 41		847-8144	2			
TB3 Nahiku - Boom Deploy Vsl		522-1006	2			
TB3 Fourteen1 - SlowTowboat		847-8144	2			
TB3 Jupiter - SlowTowboat		845-8465	2			
900 ft MSRC Fire Boom System		847-8144	2			
Helicopter - Spotter		845-8465	2			
RV3 SBS 71, Alt. Cmd Vsl		847-8144	2			
Hapa - Alt. Boom Deploy Vsl		521-2545	2			

7. Assignments: Residue recovery of Burn & proper disposal
1. Burn Task Force Leader (BTFL) to review common responsibilities (Back Page)
 2. BTFL to confirm Stie Characterization results & then direct Boom Deployment.
 3. BTFL to confirm results of Burn / No Burn procedures and, if a go, proceed with slick ignition operations.
 4. Direct fire control of slick, tow vessels speeds and Air Surveillance.
 5. Act as Command & Control of Burn Operations utilizing Group Comms for check in and coordination.
 6. Brief Supervisor of all activities and maintain Unit activity Log (ICS 214) through frequent check in with Group Comms.
 7. All operations to be in observance with constraints of Letter of Agreement (LOA) and Area Contingency Plan (ACP)

8. Special Instructions / Safety Message:
1. All Units to obtain & follow 8 page In-Situ Burn Site Safety and Health Plan.
 2. Command & Control Vessel to be the Response 41 augmented by Group Comms.
 3. All vessels to contact Group Comms on VHF channel 8 for safety issues, assignments, check in and activity reports.

9. Division / Group Communications Summary (see ICS 205 for complete details)

Function	Freq.	System	Ch.	Function	Freq.	System	Ch.
Spill Ops Hailing	156.300	MarineVHF	6	Distress & Safety	156.800	MarineVHF	16
Spill Ops Working	156.400	MarineVHF	8	Aviation	156.900	MarineVHF	18A

10. Prepared By: (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By: (Planning Section Chief)	Date / Time Approved
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Amended from the IMH
COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES

ICS-OS-420-1

The following are the responsibilities applicable to all ICS personnel:

1. Receive assignment, notification, reporting location, reporting time and travel instructions from your home agency or company.
2. Upon arrival at the reporting location, check-in at designated check-in locations. Check-in locations may be found by asking your immediate supervisor (See item #6) or sites such as:
 - Incident Command Post,
(Only for those working there, i.e, Command, Section Chiefs & Branch Directors)
 - Group Areas in field as designated by UC
(See the Group Supervisors)
 - Resource locations such as Staging Sites & Field Units either on or off the water)
(See the Team & Task Force Leaders)
3. Agency representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies report to Liaison Officer at command post after checking in.
4. All radio communications to Incident Communications Center (FOSC) will be addressed * (Incident Name) Communications*. and according to the frequencies of the current ICS 205
 - a. All radio communications in the field will be addressed by group or unit according to the ICS 204's such as Burn Group Supervisor, Monitor Team Task Force Leader or Vessel R41.
 - b. **Group Comms** acts as a dispatcher and information center, **Group Comms** monitors VHF Channels 6 & 8 and is the check in point for all OnWater Branch Activities. **Group Comms** uses the current ICS 205 Comms Plan to assign groups and units working Channels as required and logs all activity on a ICS 214 Unit Log.
 - c. All On Water Field Units are encouraged to utilize **Group Comms** on Channel 8 to check in and coordinate assignments. **Group Comms** works directly for the Burn Group Supervisor during Burn Operations and is to be utilized primarily for check in, coordination and reporting 214 type data for that group.
 - d. Unit's not maintaining their own ICS 214 Log **MUST** report all activities to **Group Comms**.
5. Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all radio transmissions.
6. Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
7. Acquire work materials such as 204 Assignments, Site Safety Plans and 214 Unit Logs
8. Organize, assign and brief subordinates.
9. Complete Forms & Reports required of the assigned position and send material through supervisor to Documentation Unit.
10. Respond to Demobilization orders and brief subordinates accordingly.

1. BRANCH On Water	2. DIVISION/GROUP/ID: A /Burn Group /Monitor T/F	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME:	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD: (Date/Time)
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5. OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Operations Section Chief: _____

On Water Branch Director: _____

Burn Group Supervisor: _____

Monitor Task Force Leader: State of Hawaii, HEER

Team / Task Force Resource Identifier	Leader	Phone #	# of Pers.	Notification Time/Initials	ETA Scene	Check-in Time
Monitor Unit One		586-4249	2			
Monitor Unit Two			2			
Monitor Unit Three			2			
Monitor Vessel _____	Unit Three		2			
MIE DR-2000 Data Ram	Unit Two					
MIE DR-2000 Data Ram	Unit One					
MIE pDR-1000 Hand Held	Unit Three					
MIE pDR-1000 Hand Held						
MIE pDR-1000 Hand Held						
Support equip. Package (list)						
Water Sampler (Residue)			1			

7. Assignments: Task is to provide Unified Command (UC) with burn/ no burn Information

- a. Review common responsibilities (Back Page)
- b. Direct Air Monitoring activities and maintain comms with Air Monitoring T/F Units, Burn Group Supervisor and the Unified Command
- c. Act as the central communications and Decision Point for a no Burn advice to the UC in the event smoke plume exceeds NRT specs
- d. Make on-going visual observations of the burn plume's location, extent and intensity, and make a photographic record of same.
- e. Ensure that a appropriate uncontaminated sample is obtained of the burn residue.
- f. Air Monitoring T/F Leader to call out the 3 Air Monitoring Units (AMU's). See special instructions below.

8. Special Instructions / Safety Message:

- g. AMU's 1 & 2 will monitor particles in the air at the two nearest sensitive receptors. (NSRs).
- h. AMU 3 will monitor particles in the air near shore between burn and NSR's.
- i. AMU 3 will collect the necessary samples required by the Letter of Agreement (LOA) and Area Plan(AP).

DOH-HEER will provide personnel and equipment* to monitor the particulate load of the burn plume, based on the potential for the exposure of sensitive receptors(communities, ecologically sensitive sites) to excessive burn plume and soot (150 µg/m³ for one hour)

DOH-HEER will also assist the UC in providing smoke and soot exposure monitoring for burn area personnel on-site.

9. Division / Group Communications Summary (see ICS 205 for complete details)

Function	Freq.	System	Ch.	Function	Freq.	System	Ch.
Spill Ops Hailing	156.300	MarineVHF	6	Distress & Safety	156.800	MarineVHF	16
Spill Ops Working	156.400	MarineVHF	8	Aviation	156.900	MarineVHF	18A

10. Prepared By: (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By: (Planning Section Chief)	Date / Time Approved
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Amended from the IMH
COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES

ICS-OS-420-1

The following are the responsibilities applicable to all ICS personnel:

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 - Incident Command Post,
(Only for those working there, i.e, Command, Section Chiefs & Branch Directors)
 - Group Areas in field as designated by UC
(See the Group Supervisors)
 - Resource locations such as Staging Sites & Field Units either on or off the water)
(See the Team & Task Force Leaders)
3. Agency representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies report to Liaison Officer at command post after checking in.
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 - a. All radio communications in the field will be addressed by group or unit according to the ICS 204's such as Burn Group Supervisor, Monitor Team Task Force Leader or Vessel R41.
 - b. **Group Comms** acts as a dispatcher and information center, **Group Comms** monitors VHF Channels 6 & 8 and is the check in point for all OnWater Branch Activities. **Group Comms** uses the current ICS 205 Comms Plan to assign groups and units working Channels as required and logs all activity on a ICS 214 Unit Log.
 - c. All On Water Field Units are encouraged to utilize **Group Comms** on Channel 8 to check in and coordinate assignments. **Group Comms** works directly for the Burn Group Supervisor during Burn Operations and is to be utilized primarily for check in, coordination and reporting 214 type data for that group.
 - d. Unit's not maintaining their own ICS 214 Log MUST report all activities to **Group Comms**.
5. Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all radio transmissions.
6. Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
7. Acquire work materials such as 204 Assignments, Site Safety Plans and 214 Unit Logs
8. Organize, assign and brief subordinates.
9. Complete Forms & Reports required of the assigned position and send material through supervisor to Documentation Unit.
10. Respond to Demobilization orders and brief subordinates accordingly.

1. BRANCH On Water	2. DIVISION/GROUP/ID: A / Burn Group/ Docs Team	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME:	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD: (Date/Time)
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5. OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Operations Section Chief: _____

On Water Branch Director: _____

Burn Group Supervisor: _____

Burn Documentation Team Leader: _____

Team / Task Force Resource Identifier	Leader	Phone #	# of Pers.	Notification Time/Initials	ETA Scene	Check-in Time
Helicopter						
Special Still Camera						
Land / Sea Video Unit						
Air Video Unit						
Vehicle						
Vessel As Assigned						

7. Assignments: Document all Burn Group events including all plume activity
- a. Team Leader to Review common responsibilities (Back Page)
 - b. Participate in Planning meetings as required
 - c. Establish & Organize incident files Using Group Comms Log ICS 214 as the base line for chronological sequence.
 - d. Establish duplication service and respond to requests for information.
 - e. File copies of all official forms & reports with the Documentation Unit Leader
 - f. Supervise video recording and photographing of the incident .
 - g. File copies of same with Documentation Unit Leader
 - h. Check on accuracy and completeness of records submitted by contacting other ICS units within Burn Group.

8. Special Instructions / Safety Message:

Follow INSITU Burn Site Safety & Health Plan

9. Division / Group Communications Summary (see ICS 205 for complete details)

Function	Freq.	System	Ch.	Function	Freq.	System	Ch.
Spill Ops Hailing	156.300	MarineVHF	6	Distress & Safety	156.800	MarineVHF	16
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10. Prepared By: (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By: (Planning Section Chief)	Date / Time Approved
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COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES

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 - Group Areas in field as designated by UC
(See the Group Supervisors)
 - Resource locations such as Staging Sites & Field Units either on or off the water
(See the Team & Task Force Leaders)
3. Agency representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies report to Liaison Officer at command post after checking in.
4. All radio communications to Incident Communications Center (FOOSC) will be addressed * (Incident Name) Communications*. and according to the frequencies of the current ICS 205
 - a. All radio communications in the field will be addressed by group or unit according to the ICS 204's such as Burn Group Supervisor, Monitor Team Task Force Leader or Vessel R41.
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5. Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all radio transmissions.
6. Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
7. Acquire work materials such as 204 Assignments, Site Safety Plans and 214 Unit Logs
8. Organize, assign and brief subordinates.
9. Complete Forms & Reports required of the assigned position and send material through supervisor to Documentation Unit.
10. Respond to Demobilization orders and brief subordinates accordingly.

1. BRANCH On Water	2. DIVISION/GROUP/ID: A / Burn Group/ Residue T/F	ASSIGNMENT LIST
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3. INCIDENT NAME:	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD: (Date/Time)
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5. OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Operations Section Chief: _____

On Water Branch Director: _____

Burn Group Supervisor: _____

Residue Task Force Leader: _____

Team / Task Force Resource Identifier	Leader	Phone #	# of Pers.	Notification Time/Initials	ETA Scene	Check-in Time
Deck Barge w/Containers						
TB3 Tug Boat						
OverPack Drums & Bags						
Decon Station						
Rakes & Nets						

7. Assignments: Residue recovery of Burn & proper disposal

1. Residue Task Force Leader (RTFL) to review common responsibilities (Back Page)
2. Coordinate Task and resources to utilize with The Burn Group Supervisor

8. Special Instructions / Safety Message:

- Quickly after it cools the burn residue will become viscous, and continues to cool to a thick, tarry substance best removed with hand tools like rakes or nets. Eventually it will sink.
- Beware of Flash Back! Unexpected re-ignition can occur after burn and not allowed to cool
- Testing is necessary to insure the residue is not hazardous. Consult LOA for disposal
- Plan for at least 25% of the quantity burned to remain as residue
- Handle the residue in the same manner as recovered oil

9. Division / Group Communications Summary (see ICS 205 for complete details)

Function	Freq.	System	Ch.	Function	Freq.	System	Ch.
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Spill Ops Working	156.400	MarineVHF	8	Aviation	156.900	MarineVHF	18A

10. Prepared By: (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By: (Planning Section Chief)	Date / Time Approved
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Amended from the IMH
COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES

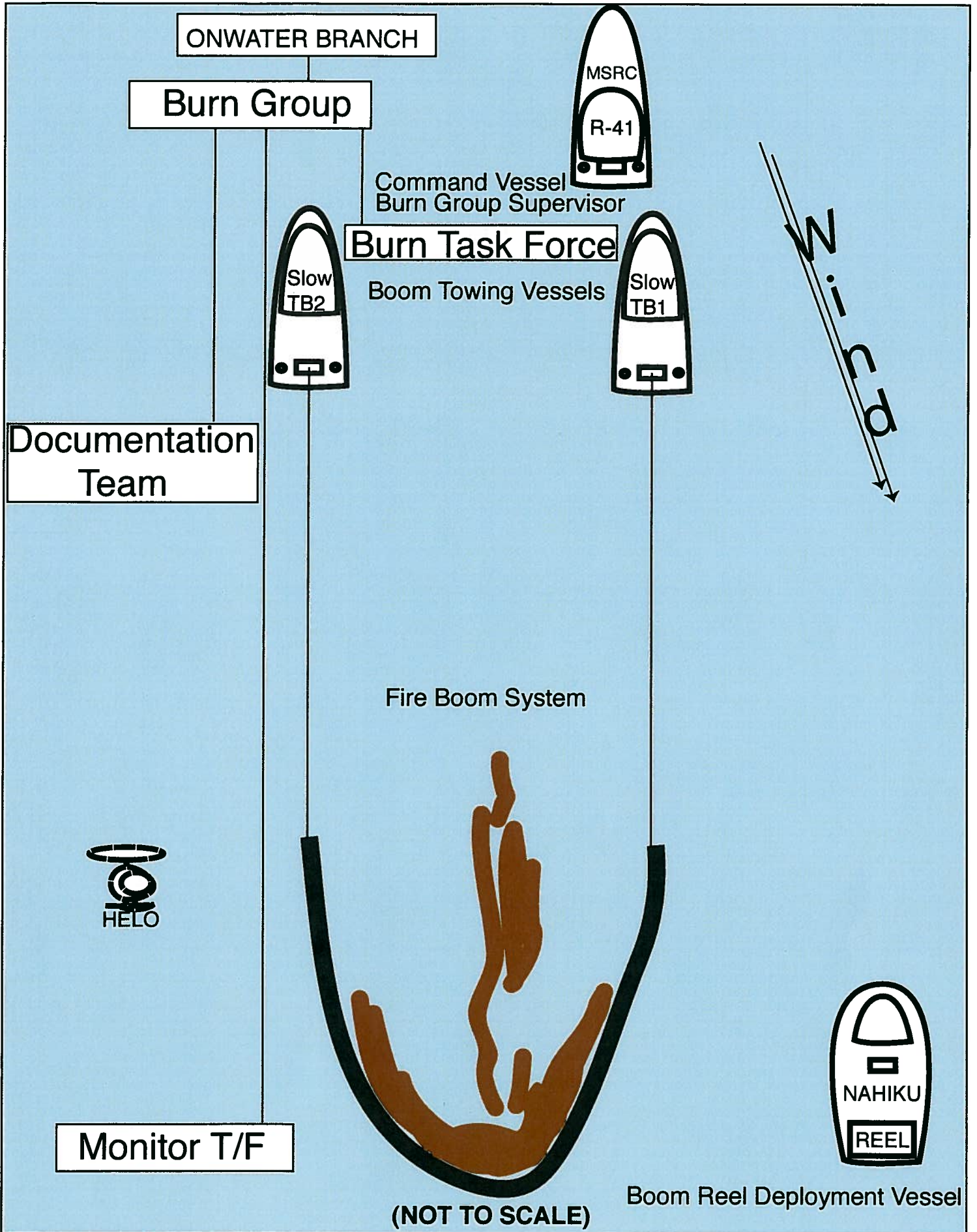
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5. Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all radio transmissions.
6. Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
7. Acquire work materials such as 204 Assignments, Site Safety Plans and 214 Unit Logs
8. Organize, assign and brief subordinates.
9. Complete Forms & Reports required of the assigned position and send material through supervisor to Documentation Unit.
10. Respond to Demobilization orders and brief subordinates accordingly.

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

1. Incident Name		2. Date/Time Prepared		3. Operational Period (Date /Time)	
4. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION FOR OIL SPILLS (Sorted By Channel)					
FCC-Channel Usage	MarineVHF Channel	Function (Purpose under this plan)	Frequency	Working Channel Assignment For this event	Normal Working Freq's / Remarks
Port Operations	05A	Spill Operations as Assigned	156.250		Sause Bros
Inter-ship safety	06	Spill Operations Hailing Frequency	156.300	All Responders	
Commercial	7A	Commercial	156.350		Hawaii Pilots primary
Commercial(Ship -Ship)	08	Spill Operations Working Frequency	156.400	DISPERSANT & BURN GROUP	secondary Hawaii Pilots
Non-Commercial	09	Non-Commercial	156.450	BHP Off Port Mooring/ Smith Maritime	secondary Hawaii Pilots
Commercial	10	Commercial	156.500	Chevron Mooring	American WB
Commercial	11	Spill Operations as Assigned	156.550		
Port Operations	12	Port Operations	156.600	Aloha Tower Check-in	
Navigation(Ship-Ship)	13	Bridge to Bridge	156.650	Bridge to Bridge	
Port Operations	14	Spill Operations as Assigned	156.700		Secondary OSRO
Distress Safety	16	Distress Safety & Calling of Vessels	156.800	All Mariners	
State Of Hawaii	17	State Of Hawaii	156.850	State Of Hawaii	
Commercial	18A	Surface to Aircraft	156.900	Surface to Aircraft	HTB/Young Bros
Commercial	19A	Commercial	156.950		
SAR Working Channel	21A	SAR Working Channel	157.050	USCG Group Honolulu	
Maritime Safety	22A	Maritime Safety Broadcast	157.100	USCG Group Honolulu	
SAR Working Channel	23A	SAR Working Channel	157.150	USCG Group Honolulu	
Public correspondence	26-27	Public correspondence/ Ship to shore	various	Marine Operator	
Vessel Traffic System	63A	Commercial	156.175	USCG Group Honolulu	
Commercial	67	Commercial	156.375		
Non-Commercial	68	Non-Commercial	156.425		
Non-Commercial	69	Non-Commercial	156.475	Pearl Harbor Control	
Non-Commercial	71	Non-Commercial	156.575		Voyager Primary
Non-Commercial	72	Non-Commercial (Ship -Ship only)	156.625	Pearl Harbor Control	Voyager Secondary
Port Operations	77	Commercial	156.375	USN SUP SALV	
Non-Commercial	78A	Non-Commercial	156.925		
Commercial	79A	Commercial	156.725		Atlantis
Commercial	80A	Commercial	157.025		
FOSC	81A	FOSC Primary Working Channel	157.075	FOSC	
FOSC	83	FOSC Secondary Working Channel	157.175	FOSC	
Commercial	88	Commercial	157.425		American WB Atlantis
Aviation /Helicopter	123.45	Air Ops & Surveillance for Dispersion & Burn	123.45	DISPERSANT & BURN GROUP	



Section 5000 - Logistics

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Section 5010 - Structure and Organization

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing services and support to meet all incident or event needs. Logistics service and support to an incident or event are important functions. Early recognition of the need for a separate logistics function and section can reduce time and money spent on an incident.

Useful References:

USCG Incident Management Handbook
("the IMH")
COMDTPUB P3120.17A -- August 2006

Structure

The Logistics Sections consists of seven units divided into two branches.

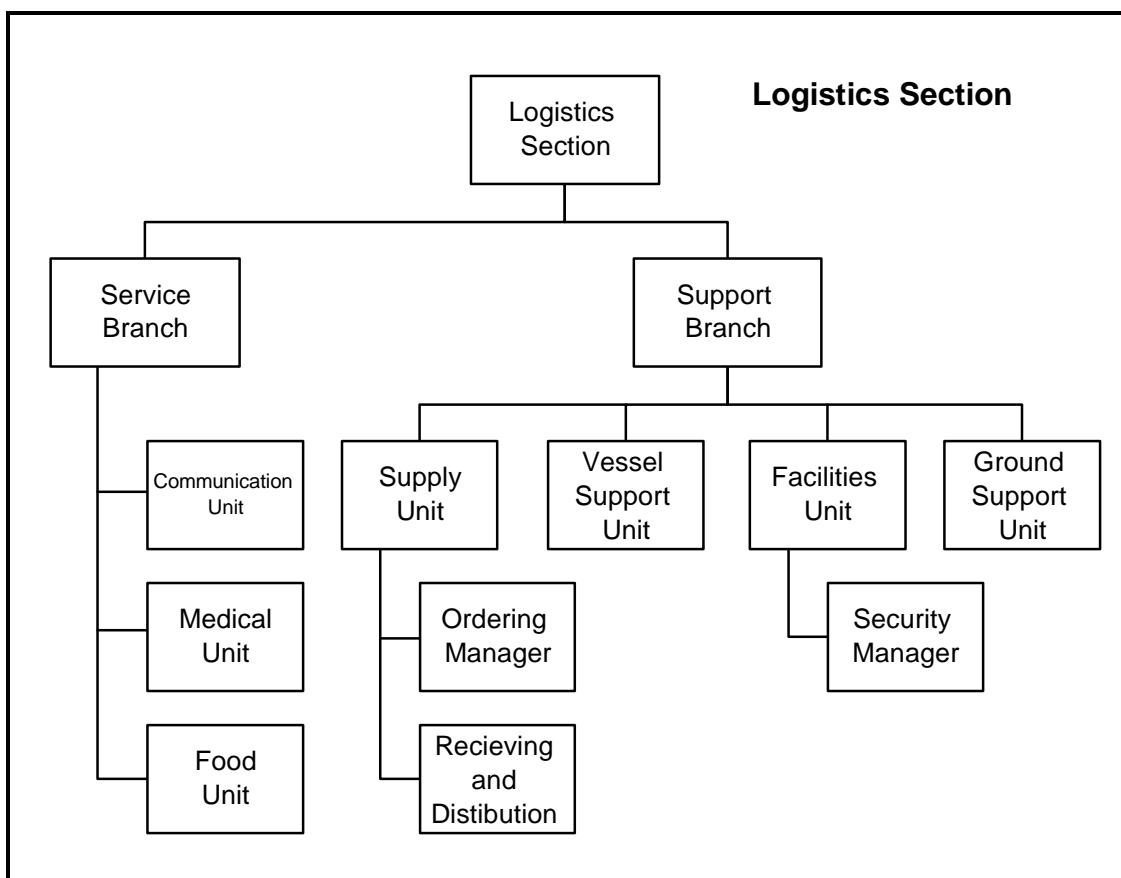


Figure 5010-1 - Logistics Section Structure

Organization

- ◆ Logistics Section

The Logistics section is responsible for acquisition of material supplies and support services for the entire response event.

- ◆ Service Branch

The Service Branch provides the support services needed to insure that the people responding to the incident can complete their assigned duties.

- Communications Unit

The Communications Unit is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities; installing and testing of communications equipment; supervision of the incident Communication Center; and distribution and maintenance of communications equipment.

- Medical Unit

The Medical Unit is responsible for the coordination of medical assets and providing medical assistance when needed.

- Food Unit

The Food Unit is responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations (e.g., camps, staging areas), as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments.

- ◆ Support Branch

The Support Branch is responsible for the ordering, receiving and distribution of materials needed to conduct the response.

- Supply Unit

The Supply Unit is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing, and storing all incident-related resources.

- ++ Ordering Manager

The Ordering Manager places all orders for incident supplies and equipment.

++ Receiving and Distribution Manager

The Receiving and Distribution Manager receives and distributes all supplies and equipment (other than primary tactical resources), and is responsible for the service and repair of tools and equipment.

-- Facilities Unit

The Facilities Unit is responsible for setup, maintenance, and demobilization of all incident support facilities except Staging Areas.

++ Security Manager

The Security Manager provides safeguards necessary for protection of personnel and property from loss or damage.

++ Base Manager

The Base Manager ensures that appropriate sanitation, security, and facility management services are in place at the base.

++ Camp Manager

The Camp Managers are responsible for providing non-technical coordination for all units operating within the camp.

-- Vessel Support Unit

The Vessel Support Unit is responsible for the maintenance, service, and fueling of all floating assets.

-- Ground Support Unit

The Ground Support Unit is primarily responsible for the maintenance, service, and fueling of all mobile equipment and vehicles, with the exception of aviation resources. The unit also has responsibility for ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment, and the development of the Incident Traffic Plan.

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Section 5030 - Access Points

The following lists provide a starting point for locating access points for supplies needed during a pollution response.

Staging Areas

Island of Hawaii

Hilo - Radio Bay, Pier 1 C.G. and CIC.

Kauaihai - Boat Ramp and commercial pier space.

Island of Kauai

Port Allen - Boat Ramp.

Port Allen - CHEVRON Facility (CIC Equipment).

Nawiliwili - Pier 3 Boat Ramp.

Island of Lanai

Kamalepau, Pier and CIC storage area.

Island of Maui

Kahului - Boat house and adjacent pier(CIC).

Island of Molokai

Kaunakakai, Pier.

Island of Oahu

Coast Guard Base Sand Island.

Coast Guard Pier 4 Honolulu Harbor

Barbers Point deep draft harbor.

CIC and MSRC moorings at Pier 35 Honolulu Harbor

Aircraft Landing Sites

Island of Hawaii

Keahole Airport, Kona.

Hilo Int. Airport.

Island of Kauai

Pacific Missile Firing Range, Barking Sands (Navy).

Lihui Airport.

Princeville Airport.

Island of Lanai

Lanai Airport.

Island of Maui

Kahului Airport.

West Maui Airport.

Island of Molokai

Kalaupapa Airport.

Kaunokakai Airport.

Island of Oahu

Coast Guard Base Sand Island.

Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point.

Kaneohe Marine Corp Air Station.

Bellows Air Station (Air Force recreation center).

Kualoa Regional Park.

Kahuku Golf Course.

Kaiaka Bay Beach Park.

Waianae Regional Park.

Dillingham Field.

Honolulu Int. Airport.

Wheeler Army Air Field.

Fueling Facilities (both fixed and mobile)

Island of Hawaii

Akana Petroleum Inc. Kawaihae (808) 882-1002

Hilo (808) 969-1411

Aloha Petroleum Ltd. (808) 935-0929

Hawaii Petroleum Inc. Hilo (808) 935-6641

Kona (808) 329-1862

Mid Pac Petroleum LLC Kawaihae Terminals (808) 882-7311

Island of Maui

Hawaii Fueling Network (808) 270-2802

Maui Petroleum Inc. (808) 270-2800
Maui Oil Company Inc.(808) 871-6220

Island of Oahu

Aloha Petroleum(808) 522-9700
Barbers Point Terminal (808) 673-4296
24hr cellphone (808) 478-5155
B&E Petroleum.....(808) 235-0215
Ed Yamashiro Inc.(808) 247-6628
Fuelman Inc. (808) 842-3835
Garlow Petroleum Inc.....(808) 836-1957
Hawaiian Isles Petroleum LLC (808) 841-6999
Marine Petroleum (808) 841-0169
Marisco Ltd.....(808) 682-1333
Mid Pac Petroleum LLC (808) 483-4024
Emergency (808) 372-6235
Oahu Petroleum Inc. (808) 486-2451
Pacific Environmental Corp.(808) 545-5195
Hawaii Independent Energy Terminal(808) 547-3111

Portable Restrooms

Island of Hawaii

Hawaii Johns Honokaa (808) 775-0460 Hilo (808) 961-2530
Kona Lua Kailua (808) 329-1318
Paradise Lua Kamuela (808) 885-8905
Paradise Portables Kamuela (808) 887-6999
Rent-a-Lua Hilo (808) 937-9430

Island of Kauai

Paradise Lua (808) 245-2000
TYRI Inc. (808) 245-6165

Island of Lanai

Lanai Waste Removal Inc. (808) 565-6478

Island of Maui

Akamai Pumping Service	(808) 873-7419
Pacific Portables	(808) 878-1665
Rainbow Rentals	(808) 877-0496
Service Rentals & Supplies Inc.	(808) 877-3410

Island of Molokai

Oma'oma'o Molokai Group Inc.	(808) 567-6543
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Island of Oahu

Chemi-Toi	(808) 682-2466
Jet-O-Matic Services.....	(808) 682-1066
A's Party Portables	(808) 668-6362
Gecko Enterprises	(808) 637-3240
Paradise Lua	(808) 668-6885
VIP Sanitation Inc.	(808) 455-7626

Boat Ramps

Island of Hawaii

- Hilo Harbor
- Honokahau Bay
- Honuapo Bay
- Kailua Bay
- Kawaihai Bay
- Keauhou Bay

Island of Kauai

- Port Allen
- Nawiliwili Bay
- Hanalei Bay

Island of Lanai

- Kaumalapau Harbor
- Manele Bay

Island of Maui

Hana Bay

Kahului Bay

Lahaina Bay

Island of Molokai

Kalaupapa Harbor

Kaunakakai Harbor

Island of Oahu

Ala Wai Harbor

Haleiwa Harbor

Heeia kea Small Boat Harbor

Hickam Harbor

Kahana Bay

Kaneohe Bay

Keehi Harbor

Ko'olina Marina

Makani Kai Marina

Maunalua Bay

Sand Island

Waianae Small Boat Harbor

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Section 5040 - Personnel

During a response, logistical assistance to response personnel is a critical activity. The less time taken by the individual to resolve logistical problems, the more time they will be able to commit to the response effort.

Lodging

The large influx of personnel to the Hawaii area in the event of a major spill can be absorbed in the existing hotels in the area, as all the islands of the main chain have a large tourist trade and numerous lodging options. Depending on the size of the spill, the total number of additional people needing lodging could be anywhere from 50-300.

Another resource (for lodging government personnel) is the Navy at Pearl Harbor has 7 berthing barges. There are 2 berthing barges that can hold 250 people and 5 that can hold 150 people. The berthing barges can be requested on a cost reimbursable basis (Approximately \$30,000/mo). The barges have to stay in Pearl Harbor for a number of reasons. One reason is that the furniture on the barges are not bolted down. Moving the barge outside the harbor will require off-loading. Also, the barges do not have their own power. The barges are hooked up to the piers which provide power and connection to the sewer system. These barges cannot support contractors, only government personnel.

Transportation

It is anticipated that we would need to have vans and proper road vehicles to access remote areas for spill response. There are cars available from rental agencies that support the tourist trade, and the GSA motor pool, and DOD agencies may be able to assist in providing transportation support.

Food, clothing, and safety equipment

Food and clothing requirements can be met locally through arrangements with hotels, or food distributors. Emphasis should be placed on climate, and the need for proper fluid intake in the field, and protection against sun/heat exposure. Field personnel should be provided with coolers for water and plenty of sunscreen. See Section 2200 -- *Health and Safety* for safety equipment requirements.

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Section 5050 - Command Center

For the majority of spills that only involve a small quantity of oil, Sector Honolulu will serve as the command center. As the quantity and complexity of the response grows, the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center is well suited for even the largest discharges.

If necessary, the Coast Guard’s Sector Honolulu operations center will have a Sector Liaison assigned to coordinate supporting the operation with communications and afloat assets. (If there is a SAR case simultaneously, life safety will take precedence over pollution response in prioritizing assets for response). District public affairs and marine environmental protection divisions will support media relations and Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) involvement respectively. Office space will need to be provided for Strike Team and NOAA Scientific Support personnel as well.

Space Requirements

The formation of a unified command and the incident command structure that combines the best of the resources available of the responsible party, state and federal responders requires a fair amount of space.

Minor/Average Most Probable Discharge Scenario

For a spill involving the discharge of the "average most probable" amount of pollutant, a response vehicle is often sufficient to manage the event.

Medium/Maximum Most Probable Scenario

For a spill involving the discharge of the "maximum most probable" amount of pollutant, the response vehicle may be sufficient if the release is well contained.

As the volume climbs and multiple cleanup sites are established, it will be necessary to use a separate command center. For these events, the office space of the Sector Honolulu may suffice. If the event grows in size and complexity, the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center would allow for more space.

However, for a spill approaching the upper limits of the discharge volume of the maximum most probable discharge and its increased difficulty, a separate command center may be needed. Minimum Space requirements are:

OSC Field Rep offices	100 SF
Operations Center	100 SF
Communications Center.....	100 SF
CAC/Briefing Room	100 SF
Waiting Area.....	50 SF
Lounge	50 SF
.....	-----
TOTAL	500 SF

Major/Worst Case Scenario

If the discharge has exceeded the maximum most probable discharge volume, the response may be declared a "Spill of National Significance (SONS)". It will be necessary to provide a command center to accommodate the SONS incident task force organization. The square footage estimates for this command center:

National Incident Commander office.....	225 SF
Chief of Staff Office	150 SF
HQ Liaison Officer	100 SF
Advisory Staff (RRT) Offices.....	500 SF
5 Division Offices (300 SF ea)	1,500 SF
Operations Center	300 SF
Communications Center.....	600 SF
CAC/Briefing Room	400 SF
Waiting Area.....	100 SF
Copier Room.....	100 SF
Lounge	225 SF
Main Reception Desk.....	100 SF
.....	-----
TOTAL	4,300 SF

NOTE: Operations Center should be equipped with shower and bunkroom if possible.

Given available space available it may require that the command center be divided across several locations so there is sufficient space to house the response effort.

Sites Available

The following locations have been identified as locations for an Incident Command Center.

Government Properties (Federal, State, Local)

Several Federal, State and Local government facilities can be used to support response activities. Due to security issues, these spaces may not be available to a commercial responsible party,

- State Of Hawaii Emergency Response Centers
(Emergency Management/Civil Defense Command Centers)

These centers, while small, are equipped with phones and other communication equipment. These locations would be useful as "Forward Command Posts" if the main Command Center was on Oahu.

- Coast Guard Base Sand Island "Club 14"

This space consists of a large open room and could house a response up to Maximum Most Probable. Sufficient parking is available and the base has a "mess hall". Logistically the space would have to be outfitted with phones and other communications equipment.

- Coast Guard District Fourteen (Honolulu Federal Building)

Conference and meeting spaces could be utilized to support a response to the larger Maximum Most Probable discharges. The spaces would require significant logistical work to establish an operations center.

Commercial Properties

For a commercial responsible party these sites are easier to acquire.

- Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center.

The Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center is a space set aside by the Clean Island Council (CIC) and the Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) as its Command Center for their members dealing with a pollution incident. The majority of maritime operators in Hawaii are members of either or both organizations.

The facility has space for a large response organization (100 plus people) and the necessary support equipment (white boards, telephone connections, communications equipment, etc.).

- Mid-Pacific Conference Center at the Hawaiian Hilton Village

The Mid Pacific Conference Center is one of the largest conference spaces on Oahu and could house a response command center very easily. The same issues complicating the use of the hotels apply to the conference center. However, the conference center has an attached parking garage that has limited space.

- Hawaiian Convention Center

The Hawaiian Convention Center is enormous and could house a response command center very easily. The same issues complicating the use of the hotels apply to the convention center.

- Hotels

Many hotels have large conference spaces that can meet the space requirements. Congestion, traffic and the lack of parking may make these hotels less than ideal for a command center. In addition, the availability of the spaces could be limited.

Section 5060 - Special Forces

The following Special Forces are available during a pollution response. Depending on their level of response they may require funding for services rendered and personnel dispatched.

U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force

The National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard “Special Team” under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control Plan (National Contingency Plan), designed to support the Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Defense (DoD) pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) in their preparedness and response duties including responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills and weapons of mass destruction incidents as directed by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NSF is composed of four units: the National Strike Force Coordination Center (Elizabeth City, NC), the Atlantic Strike Team (Fort Dix, NJ), the Gulf Strike Team (Mobile, AL), and the Pacific Strike Team (Novato, CA). The USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) coordinates the three Coast Guard Strike Teams and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The NSFCC also carries out several national preparedness missions directly supporting FOSCs. Each FOSC has a specific Strike Team designated for initial contact and may contact that team directly for any assistance. A FOSC may directly request PIAT assistance by contacting the NSFCC or any Strike Team.

The National Strike Force is one of the deployable specialized forces (DSF) managed by the Deployable Operations Group (DOG). However, unlike the other DSFs requiring a request for forces, a Federal On-Scene Coordinators can request NSF assistance directly by contacting their servicing Strike Team or contacting the NSFCC.

The NSFCC can provide the following support to the OSC:

- Respond with trained personnel and specialized equipment to prevent, contain and/or remove spills of oil and releases of hazardous material;
- Provide spill management expertise;
- Provide guidance for preplanning and response to weapons of mass destruction incidents;
- Assist with response planning and consultation;
- Conduct operational training in oil and chemical spill response techniques and equipment usage;
- Participate with the response, coordination, control and evaluation of National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) training and exercises;
- Technical assistance, equipment and personnel to augment the FOSC staff during incident response;
- Identify, locate, and assist in the transportation of specialized equipment needed for

any type of response;

- Provide support from the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) to FOSCs during incident responses or exercise training;
- Assist in coordinating the use of private and public resources in support of the FOSC during a response to or a threat of a worst case incident;
- Review Area Contingency Plans (ACP), including evaluation of equipment readiness and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations;
- Assist in location of spill response resources for both response and planning, using the DOG NSFCC's national and international computerized inventory of spill response resources in the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) data base which includes the OSRO/PAV programs;
- Inspection of district pre-positioned pollution response equipment.

Contact Numbers:

National Strike Force	(252) 331-6000
Coordination Center	(252) 331-6012 FAX
1461 North Road St.	(252) 267-3458 CDO
Elizabeth City, NC 27909	

Pacific Strike Team	(415) 883-3311
Hanger 2, Hamilton Field	(415) 883-7814 FAX
Novato, CA 94949-5082	(415) 559-9405 OOD

To request National Strike Force assistance, contact the Pacific Strike Team at the number listed above; or the NSFCC at 252-331-6000 (after hours through the CDO at 252-267-3458); or the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

NSF website: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb>

DOG website: <http://www.uscg.mil/pacarea/dog/>

U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Assist Team (IMAT)

According to COMDTINST M3120.15, IMATs represent the highest level of ICS expertise in the Coast Guard. They provide management support for any contingency to which the Coast Guard responds. Their value is in their ability to augment the requesting unit's incident management organization to fill needed positions or enable the organization to operate around the clock. ICs should consider requesting an IMAT whenever they feel the operational tempo requires 24-hour-a-day response efforts that will last longer than 72 hours. The factors that may drive a high operational tempo would include (but not be limited to):

- a. Incident size.
- b. Incident complexity.
- c. Public and political interest.

The decision to use an IMAT lies with the IC. The request should be made through District 14 to Pacific Area Operations Center, who will be responsible for notifying the IMAT Team Leader.

U.S. Coast Guard Public Information Assist Team

The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is an element of the National Strike Force, co-located with the National Strike Force Coordination Center and is available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators. The PIAT's primary function is to provide the gamut of emergency public information services during oil spills and hazardous material releases – the team also provides these services for natural disasters, domestic terrorism events and weapons of mass destruction events. Team members routinely act as the Public Information Officer for Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency officials responsible for mitigating oil and hazardous material incidents.

Team personnel also teach risk communication and media relations techniques, as well as ICS-based Joint Information Center organization and Public Information Officer operations to response community personnel from the Coast Guard, other federal agencies, state and local agencies and industry. Additionally, the PIAT assists in the scenario development of Coast Guard pollution response exercises and participates as evaluators or controllers during federal- and industry-led exercises.

To request the Public Information Assist Team, contact the NSFCC at 252-331-6000, or after hours through the CDO at 252-267-3458, or the NRC at 800-424-8802.

U.S. Coast Guard District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)

The District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) 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 DRAT assist the OSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including the Coast Guard's pre-positioned equipment.

- Office(808) 535-3343
- 24 hour(808) 535-3333 (District Command Center)
- FAX(808) 535-3324

U.S. Coast Guard Documentation Assist Team

The role of the Documentation Assist Team is to provide assistance and if needed set up the Documentation Unit Leader (DUL) position. The DUL in an Incident Command System organization provides the Incident Command (IC)/Unified Command (UC) the ability to create a documentation package from its inception to the point where litigation may occur. For assistance in documentation contact Chuck Anglin Response Documentation Specialist TRACEN Yorktown

- Office..... (757) 856-2920
- Cell..... (757) 561-9275

U.S. Navy

The U.S. Navy (USN) is the Federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage related and open sea pollution incidents.

The Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) can provide salvage expertise and maintains a warehouse on each coast stockpiled with salvage and response gear. (See NSFCC Spill Response Resource Inventory <SRRI> for a listing of SUPSALV equipment.)

Individual Navy Facilities also locally stockpile some response equipment, which is also listed in the SRRI.

- Office(202) 781-1731
- After hours NAVSEA Duty Office(202) 781-3889
- FAX(202) 781-4588

EPA Environmental Response Team

The EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT) has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide the OSC access to special equipment to deal with chemical releases, and can provide the OSC with advice concerning hazard evaluation, multimedia sampling and analysis, risk assessment, on-site safety, cleanup techniques, water supply decontamination and protection, use of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and the disposal of contaminated materials. The ERT also offers various training courses to prepare response personnel.

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) are the principal advisor to the USCG OSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from State and Federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC leads a scientific team and strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response but ensures that differing opinions within the

community are communicated to the OSC. The SSC can also assist the OSC with information relating to spill movements and trajectories. The NOAA SSC serves as the OSC's liaison between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations. The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the OSC, coordinating with State representatives, appropriate trustees and other knowledgeable local representatives.

- Office (206) 526-6081
- Cell (206) 849-7926
- 24 hour (206) 526-4911

Hawaii State Department of Health - Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER)

The Hawaii State Department of Health HEER office represents the state as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). They provide state coordination, support and partnership in preventing, planning for, responding to, and enforcing environmental laws relating to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants. They also coordinate with other State representatives, appropriate trustees, and other knowledgeable local representatives.

- Office (808) 586-4249
- 24 hour (808) 247-2191

CDC Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) maintains appropriate disease/exposure registries, provides medical care and testing of individuals during public health emergencies, develops, maintains, and informs the public concerning the effects of toxic substances, maintains a list of restricted or closed areas due to contamination, conducts research examining the relationship between exposure and illness, and conducts health assessments at contaminated sites. The ATSDR also assists the EPA in identifying most hazardous substances at CERCLA sites, develops guidelines for toxicological profiles of hazardous substances, and develops educational materials related to the health effects of toxic substances. ATSDR resources are an important tool for the OSC to use in assessing the possible effects of an environmental emergency on the public's health.

- 24 hour CDC(770) 488-7100

National Pollution Funds Center

The National Pollution Funds Center can assist in the collection and documentation of response costs. They can provide telephonic assistance or dispatch a team to augment the Finance/Administration Section.

- Office (202) 493-6700

U.S. Army National Guard - Weapons of Mass Destruction: 93rd Civil Support Team

The CST mission is to assess a suspected WMD attack, advise civilian responders on appropriate actions, and facilitate the arrival of additional state and Federal military forces. Each team consists of 22 full-time Army and Air National Guardsmen and is broken down into six smaller teams -- command, operations, communications, administration and logistics, medical, and survey -- that have been trained and equipped to provide a technical capability to "reach back" to other experts who can assist the incident commander. In essence, these "scouts" are a unique military capability. They can deploy rapidly to a suspected or actual terrorist attack, conduct special reconnaissance to determine the effects of the attack, provide situational understanding to military command channels and technical consultation to local authorities on managing the effects of the attack to minimize the impact on the civilian population, and facilitate follow-on military support performing validated civilian requests for assistance.

- Office (808) 844-6500

General Services Administration (GSA)

The General Services Administration (GSA) has Realty, Communications, and Contracting specialists. They can assist the FOOSC 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

Section 5061 - U.S. Coast Guard Assets in the Pacific

Coast Guard assets in the Pacific fall under the command and control of different organizational elements of the Coast Guard. Any request for a Coast Guard asset has to be made to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, who will make the request to the appropriate Coast Guard chain of command.

The Responsible Party is liable for the cost of any Coast Guard asset 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.

<i>Useful References</i>
U.S. Coast Guard Standard Rates—COMDTINST 7310.1L http://www.uscg.mil/directives/ci/7000-7999/CI_7310_1L.PDF - dated: April 09, 2008 U.S.

Coast Guard Pacific Area (PACAREA)

The Coast Guard is divided into two Areas—the Pacific and Atlantic. The Areas control the major cutter assets (High Endurance, Medium Endurance, and Ice Breakers).

A request for a PACAREA asset is made by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (CG Sector Honolulu) to the local District who forwards the request to the Area.

High Endurance Cutters

High endurance cutters are used for search and rescue and law enforcement operations on the open ocean. These cutters can serve as a base of operations for a helicopter or a forward command post during recovery operations at sea.



figure 5061-1 – High Endurance Cutter – Hamilton Class

Coast Guard Fourteenth District

Each Area is operationally divided into Districts—there are nine districts, the Hawaiian Islands are within the Fourteenth District (over the history of the Coast Guard, several districts have been deleted, and the districts were not renumbered). A request for District assets is made by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator to the District.

Buoy Tenders

The predominant feature of a buoy tender is the large deck forward of the superstructure that is used to work buoys. In the years since the ratification of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, all Coast Guard buoy tenders have either been fitted with oil skimming equipment or have the capability to mount a Spilled Oil Recovery System (SORS).



figure 5061-2 – Buoy Tender – Juniper Class

Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS)

The Coast Guard owns and maintains pre-positioned Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) equipment suites throughout the country at three spill response Strike Teams and at strategic sites within each Coast Guard District. The VOSS equipment is available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs), as either a system or as individual components to augment overburdened commercial resources during a large spill. The system can be deployed on either Coast Guard Vessels or on any vessel meeting the size requirements.



figure 5061-3 – VOSS system deployed

Industry Based VOSS Qualified Vessels

Smith Maritime and Pacific Environmental Corp. (PENCO) are the two companies on Oahu with VOSS qualified vessels. No resources exist on the neighbor islands.

Smith Maritime 808-522-1000 (24 hrs)

M/V Noho Loa

M/V Naina

M/V Nohea

M/V Jimmy Smith

PENCO 808-545-5195 (24 hrs)

M/V American Islander

Coast Guard Sector Honolulu Response Trailers

The unit is responsible for the inspection of commercial vessels, the licensing of commercial mariners, the investigation of maritime casualties, the inspection of marine transportation related facilities and containers. A request for U.S. Coast Guard Hawaii assets is made to the Commander, Sector Honolulu.

Island of Hawaii Assets - Response trailer (Honokohau Small Boat Harbor)

Island of Kauai Assets - Response trailer (USCG Station Kauai)

Island of Maui Assets - Response trailer (MST Maui, Kahului)

Island of Oahu Assets - Response trailer (Coast Guard Base, Sand Island)



figure 5061-4 – Response Trailer

Coast Guard Sector Honolulu

Coast Guard Sector Honolulu is the 14th District Asset that coordinates all Search and Rescue (SAR) activities in Hawaiian Waters and has assets based on each of the islands. In addition they are responsible for Law Enforcement activities and the maintenance of local Aids-to-Navigation. A request for Coast Guard Hawaii assets is made through the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.



figure 5061-5 -- Coast Guard 110' Cutter -- Island Class



figure 5061-6 Coast Guard 87' Cutter -- Marine Protector Class



figure 5061-7 Coast Guard 47' Cutter -- Motor Life Boats (MLB)



figure 5061-8 -- 45' Response Boat – Medium (RB-M)



figure 5061-9 -- 25' Defender Class Response Boat (RB-S)



figure 5061-10 -- Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHI)

The RHI is a versatile craft with the portability and ruggedness to allow it to be used for many different Coast Guard missions. During oil spills it can be used to deploy boom.

Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point

Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point (AIRSTA) maintains and operates the flying Coast Guard assets in the Hawaiian Islands. Operating both fixed-wing (airplanes) and rotary-wing (helicopters) aircraft, the AIRSTA provides operational support to all Coast Guard units in the Fourteenth District and can be deployed with Coast Guard's Rescue Swimmers. A request for Coast Guard Air Station assets is made through the Federal On-Scene Coordinator to the District Commander.



figure 5061-11 -- Hercules C-130 Aircraft

The Hawaii-based C-130's pilots have the unique qualifications and aircraft's capability to fly Airborne Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS).



figure 5061-12 -- Aerospatiale HH-65 Dolphin Helicopter

Both the C-130 and the HH-65 Dolphin Helicopter are used for multiple missions including law enforcement, marine pollution control, and military readiness. They can work independently or in conjunction with USCG Marine Platforms.

Coast Guard Marine Safety Detachment American Samoa

Marine Safety Detachment American Samoa is located in Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila. This Detachment is subordinate to the Coast Guard Sector Honolulu. Requests for Marine Safety Detachment American Samoa are made to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Island of Tutuila Assets

- Response trailer
- District 14 VOSS package

Coast Guard Auxiliary (AUX)

The Coast Guard Auxiliary is the civilian volunteer arm of the United States Coast Guard. This cadre of people -- 35,000 strong—donates their time and expertise to support the Coast Guard and improve boating safety. A request for Coast Guard Auxiliary assets is made to Coast Guard Hawaii through Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla

In addition to the vessels operated by Coast Guard Sector Honolulu, several private mariners provide their experience and skills to help private boaters. The vessels, if available, can be used as observation platforms and as transportation to and from the response site.

Coast Guard Auxiliary Aviation Flotilla

In addition to the aircraft assigned to Air Station Barbers Point, there is a Coast Guard Auxiliary Aviation Flotilla that operates from Barbers Point. The unit, if available, can fly observation flights.

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Section 5062 - U.S. Navy Assets

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 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.

Useful References

U.S. Coast Guard Standard Rates -- COMDTINST 7310.1L

U.S. Navy Emergency Ship Salvage Material (ESSM) System
Web Site -- <http://www.supsalv.org/essm/>

Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

SUPSALV maintains one of the world's largest inventories of pollution response equipment. All equipment is staged ready for immediate deployment and is available to all federal agencies. A highly trained team of mechanics, with tremendous experience in the marine response field, performs all maintenance and operation.

These response systems are fully configured with all support equipment, tools, and spares. SUPSALV has designed most systems for offshore, open-water oil recovery operations but has also designed other specialized systems for inland, river, and cold weather spill operations.

Equipment is capable of containment and recovery of many grades of refined and crude oils, including heavy residual oils, marine and jet fuels. SUPSALV pollution response can be fully supported by a range of equipment needed for a specific job. Equipment is provided on a reimbursable basis.

For a resource listing, see web sites: <http://www.supsalv.org/essm/>

<http://www.essmnavy.net/pollution.html>

<http://www.essmnavy.net/salvage.xml>

Examples of Equipment Inventory

Example of equipment available is as follows:

Equipment Description <i>Inventory last revised: January 29, 1999</i>	Williamsburg, VA	Stockton, CA	San Diego, CA	Anchorage, AK	Pearl Harbor, HI
Spilled Oil Recovery					
Skimmer Vessel System (36' Aluminum Hull)	10	6	2	3	3
Skimmer System (Sorbent Belt VOSS)	1	0	0	1	0
Skimmer System (Weir VOSS)	3	1	0	1	0
Skimmer Sorbent Rope Mop (36")	1	0	0	2	0
Boom Fire (18" x 350')	1	0	0	0	0
Boom Van (42' x 1980' Boom)	15	5	1	2	3
Boom Mooring System	25	31	6	12	4
Boom Mooring System (Deep Water Extension)	2	27	0	10	0
Boom Handling Boat (24' 260 hp diesel)	10	7	2	2	3
Boom Tending Boats (19' and 23' inflatable)	2	1	0	2	2
Boom Tending Boats (18' rigid hull)	4	5	0	3	1
26K Oil Storage Bladder	2	2	0	2	2
50K Oil Storage Bladder	3	2	2	0	0
136K Oil Storage Bladder	4	5	0	1	1
290K Oil Storage Bladder	0	0	0	1	1
Salvage Support Skimmer System	2	2	0	0	1
Inland Support Skimmer System	0	0	0	2	0
Casualty Offloading					
Pump System POL 6' Submersible	4	2	1	2	4
Viscous Oil Transfer System	3	3	0	2	1
Floating Hose System	1	0	0	0	0
Hot Tap System	1	2	0	0	1
Boarding Kit	1	1	0	0	1
Fender System (14' x 60' LP air)	1	1	0	0	0
Fender System (10' x 50' LP air)	1	4	0	1	0
Ancillary Equipment					
Command Trailer (40')	2	2	0	0	0
Command Van (20')	2	2	1	1	1
Shop Vans	1	2	1	1	1
Rigging Vans	2	1	1	1	1
Supply Vans	1	0	0	0	0
Personnel Bunk Vans	2	1	0	0	0
Beach Transfer System (4-WD Vehicles)	1	1	0	0	0
Communication System (Satellite Phone, Land)	5	0	0	0	0
Communications System (Satellite Phone, Ship)	2	0	0	0	0
Oil/Water Separator (Parallel Plate 100 gpm)	1	1	0	1	0
Clearing System	1	2	0	1	1
Vacuum Pump Skimmer System	2	0	0	0	0
Firefighting System, Off-Ship (OSFS)	4	3	0	1	1
Material Transfer System	1	0	0	0	0

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Molokai <i>Kaunakakai</i>	(808) 553-5601
	Molokai Airport (808) 567-6008
Oahu <i>Honolulu</i>	(808) 523-4411

Hospitals

Hawaii (Big Island)

Hilo Medical Center.....	(808) 974-4700
Kau Hospital.....	(808) 928-2050
Kohala Hospital	(808) 889-6211
Kona Community Hospital	(808) 322-9311
North Hawaii Community Hospital	(808) 885-4444

Kauai

West Kauai Medical Center/KVHM	(808) 338-9431
Wilcox Memorial Hospital	(808) 245-1100

Lanai

Lanai Community Hospital	(808) 565-6411
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Maui

Hana Community Health Center	(808) 248-8294
Kula Hospital	(808) 878-1221
Maui Memorial Medical Center	(808) 244-9056
Urgent Care Maui Kihei	(808) 879-7781
Healthcare Center	(808) 667-9721

Molokai

Molokai General Hospital	(808) 553-5331
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Oahu

Castle Medical Center	(808) 263-5500
Hawaii Medical Center West	(808) 678-7000
Hawaii Medical Center East	(808) 547-6011
Hawaii State Hospital	(808) 247-2191
Kahuku Medical Center	(808) 293-9221
Kaiser Permanente Moanalua Medical Center	(808) 432-0000
Kapiolani Medical Center	(808) 983-6000
Kapiolani Medical Center Pali Momi	(808) 486-6000
Kuakini Medical Center	(808) 536-2236
Queens Medical Center	(808) 538-9011
Straub Clinic & Hospital	(808) 522-4000
Tripler Army Medical Center	(808) 433-6661
Wahiawa General Hospital	(808) 621-8411

Marine Pilots

Hawaii Pilots Association – <i>pier 19</i>	(808) 532-7233
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Salvage and Dive Companies

American Marine Corp – <i>pier 14</i>	(808) 545-5190
Pacific Diving Industries Inc	(808) 833-1831
Sea Engineering Inc – <i>pier 21</i>	(808) 536-3603
Uaukewai Diving Salvaging & Fishing Inc – <i>pier 21</i>	(808) 522-1007

Towing Companies

American Marine dba American Workboats – <i>pier 14</i>	(808) 545-5190
Hawaiian Interisland Towing – <i>pier 21</i>	(808) 522-1005
Hawaiian Marine Lines	(808) 524-6644
Hawaiian Tug & Barge	(808) 543-9311
	24hour dispatch (808) 543-9325
Healy Tibbitts Builders, Inc	(808) 487-3664
Matson Navigation Company	(808) 848-1211
Pacific Environmental Corp.	(808) 545-5195
Tow Boat Service & Mgmt.	(808) 522-1000
	Ops – <i>pier 21</i> (808) 522-1006
	afterhours (808) 216-2340
Matson Navigation Company	(808) 848-1211
Sause Ocean Towing	(808) 521-5082

State & County Agencies

Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA)	(808) 733-4300
Civil Defense -Hawaii (Big Island)	(808) 935-0031
-Kauai	(808) 241-1800
-Maui, Molokai, Lanai	(808) 270-7285
City & County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management (DEM)	Front Office (808) 723-8960
	During Emergencies/Events/EOC (808) 723-8962
Department of Health Hazard Evaluation & Emergency Response	(808) 586-4249

Laboratories

Brewer Environmental	(808) 532-7400
Emet Environmental Services	(808) 671-8383

Environmental Interest Groups

Greenpeace	(808) 263-4388
Hawaii Audubon Society	(808) 528-1432
Nature Conservancy	(808) 537-4508
Sierra Club	(808) 538-6616

Airports and Aircraft Rentals

Airports

Hawaii (Big Island) -Hilo International	(808) 934-5801
-Kona International	(808) 327-9520
-Waimea-Kohala	(808) 887-8126

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Kauai –Lihue	(808) 246-1400
Lanai -Lanai City	(808)565-6757
Maui -Kahului	(808) 872-3830
-Kapalua	(808) 669-0623
-Hana	(808) 248-8208
Molokai -Kaunakakai	(808) 567-6140
-Kalaupapa	(808) 567-6331
Oahu -Honolulu International 24hours	(808) 836-6411
-Kalaeloa Barbers Point	(808) 682-6422

Aircraft Rentals

Big Island Air	(808) 329-4868
Maui Aviators	(808) 871-6990

Vehicle Rental Companies

Car Rentals

Advantage Rent A Car	(800) 777-5500
Alamo Rent A Car	(800) 327-9633
Avis Rent A Car	(800) 321-3712
Budget	(800) 527-0700
Dollar Rent-A-Car	(800) 800-4000
Enterprise Rent-A-Car	(800) 736-8222
Hertz Rent A Car	(800) 654-3131
National Car Rental	(800) 227-7368
Thrifty Car Rental	(800) 367-5238

Truck Rentals

Penske Truck Rental	(808) 848-0844
Ryder Truck Rental	(808) 833-0700
U-Haul Co	(808) 836-0977
United Truck Rental, Inc.	(808) 834-6488

NOAA Weather Service - Hawaii (808) 973-5286

Media

Newspapers

Hawaii (Big Island)

Hawaii Tribune Herald	(808) 935-6621
Kohala Mountain News	(808) 889-6909
West Hawaii Today	(808) 329-9311

Kauai

Garden Island,The & Kauai Beach Press	(808) 245-3681
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Maui

Haleakala Times Inc	(808) 579-8020
Lahaina News	(808) 667-7866

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Section 5000
Logistics

Maui Bulletin, The (808) 249-6868
Maui News (808) 244-3981
Maui Weekly (808) 875-1700

Molokai

Molokai Dispatch, The (808) 552-2781

Oahu

Advertiser Honolulu, The (808) 525-8000
Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Midweek (808) 529-4700
Honolulu Weekly, The (808) 528-1475
Hawaii Hochi (808) 845-2255

Television

KGMB-9 CBS (808) 973-5462
KHET-10 & 11 PBS (808) 973-1000
KHNL-8 NBC & KFVE-5 (808) 847-3246
KHON-2 FOX (808) 591-2222
KITV-4 ABC (808) 535-0400

Radio

Hawaii (Big Island) Pacific Radio Group (808) 961-0651
(KAPA KIPA KISS KKON KLUA KAGB KAOY KHWI KPVS)

Kauai

KONG Radio Group (KQNC KSRF KSHK KUAI)... (808) 245-9527
Coast FM (808) 245-9844
KFMN (808) 246-1197
KKCR (808) 826-7774

Maui

Pacific Radio Group (808) 877-5566
(KPOA KJMP KJKS KLHI KMVI KNUI)
Mana'o Radio **KEAO** (808) 244-2032
KONI (808) 875-8866

Oahu

KSSK KHVH KIKI KHBZ KDNN (808) 550-9200
Cox Radio, Inc (KCCN KINE KRTR KKEA KXME) (808) 275-1000
Hawaii Public Radio (KHPR KKUA KANO KIPO) ... (808) 955-8821
Salem Media (KGU KAIM KHNR KHCM) (808) 533-0065

Volunteer Organizations

American Red Cross (808) 734-2101
Civil Air Patrol (808) 836-3417
Salvation Army (808) 988-2136

Fishing Fleets

United Fishing Agency (808) 536-2148

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Section 5080 - Pollution Response Contractors

Central to any pollution response are the professional responders. These are the pollution response contractors in the Pacific.

<i>Useful References:</i>
Guidelines for Classifying Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/response/osro.htm revised: January 6, 2000
OSRO Classifications http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/response/#OSRO dated: April 5, 2000

Key

In addition to listing the names and phone numbers of the contractors their capabilities have be identified. The following codes have been used.

- NSF: Is the Contractor Classified by the National Strike Force? If they are, their OSRO Number is provided and the classification is reproduced.
- Oil: Is the Contractor capable of a response to an oil spill?
- CHEM: Is the Contractor capable of responding to an chemical release?
- CG BOA: Does the Contractor hold a Coast Guard Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) Contract? If they do, the Contact Number is provided.

Hawaii

The following contractors operate in the State of Hawaii.

Clean Island Council (CIC) --

NSF: yes -- 0064 CG BOA: no
 Oil: yes CHEM: no

Phone: 808-845-8465

National Strike Force OSRO Classification										
	Facilities					Vessels				
	MM	W1	W2	W3		MM	W1	W2	W3	
Rivers / Canals										
Inland	X					X				
Open Ocean	X					X				
Off Shore										
Near Shore										

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Hawaiian Tug and Barge Corporation (HTB)

NSF: no CG BOA: yes -- DTCG89-97-A-68F913
 Oil: yes CHEM: no
 Phone: 808-543-9325

Marine Spill and Response Corporation (MSRC)

NSF: yes -- 0022 CG BOA: no
 Oil: yes CHEM: no
 Phone: 808-259-6772

National Strike Force OSRO Classification										
	Facilities					Vessels				
	MM	W1	W2	W3		MM	W1	W2	W3	
Rivers / Canals	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Inland	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Open Ocean	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Off Shore										
Near Shore										

National Response Corporation (NRC)

NSF: yes -- 0016 CG BOA: no
 Oil: yes CHEM: no
 Phone: 516-369-8644

National Strike Force OSRO Classification										
	Facilities					Vessels				
	MM	W1	W2	W3		MM	W1	W2	W3	
Rivers / Canals	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Inland	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Open Ocean	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Off Shore	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Near Shore	X	X	X	X						

Pacific Environmental Corporation (PENCO)

NSF: yes -- 0052 CG BOA: yes -- DTCG89-93-A-68F914

Oil: yes CHEM: yes

Phone: 808-545-5195

National Strike Force OSRO Classification										
	Facilities					Vessels				
	MM	W1	W2	W3		MM	W1	W2	W3	
Rivers / Canals	X					X				
Inland	X					X				
Open Ocean										
Off Shore										
Near Shore										

American Samoa

The following contractor operates in the U.S. Territory of American Samoa.

Solar Inc.

NSF: no CG BOA: no

Oil: yes CHEM: no

Phone: 684-644-5324

Guam

The following contractor operates in the U.S. Territory of Guam.

Guam Response Services Limited

NSF: yes -- 0015 CG BOA: no
Oil: yes CHEM: no

Phone: 671-687-9392

National Strike Force OSRO Classification										
	Facilities					Vessels				
	MM	W1	W2	W3		MM	W1	W2	W3	
Rivers / Canals										
Inland	X					X				
Open Ocean										
Off Shore										
Near Shore										

Section 5090 - Response Equipment

The following Section 5090 references Oil Spill Response resources.

For additional **Fire Fighting Resources** information see *The Marine Fire Fighting Plan – Section 800 - Resource Guide*.

For additional **Salvage Resources** information see *Hawaii and American Samoa Area Maritime Security Plan – Annex 10200/APPENDIX T Salvage Resources*.

Equipment

The following equipment types are identified.

- ◆ Aircraft
- ◆ Boom, Harbor
- ◆ Boom, Ocean
- ◆ Boom Reels and Support Gear
- ◆ Chemical Detection Equipment
- ◆ Communications Equipment
- ◆ Compressors, Air
- ◆ Dispersants & Support Gear
- ◆ Fire and Salvage Equipment
- ◆ Generators
- ◆ Heavy Equipment (tractors, backhoes, etc)
- ◆ Hydraulic Power unit
- ◆ Lights, Portable
- ◆ Miscellaneous Equipment
- ◆ Oil/Water Separator
- ◆ Personal Safety Equipment
- ◆ Pump, Oil or Water
- ◆ Pump, Water Only
- ◆ Pump Supplies
- ◆ Skimmers
- ◆ Sorbents
- ◆ Storage
- ◆ Trained Hazwoper Personnel
- ◆ Underwater Equipment
- ◆ Vacuum Trucks/Trailers
- ◆ Vehicles
- ◆ Vessel, 50' or less
- ◆ Vessel, 50' plus
- ◆ Viscous Oil Pumping System (VOPS)
- ◆ Wildlife Care Supplies

Locations

Each equipment list is sorted by island and are part of this section as a separate enclosure

- ◆ Island of Hawaii
- ◆ Island of Maui
- ◆ Island of Lanai
- ◆ Island of Molokai
- ◆ Island of Kauai
- ◆ Island of Oahu
- ◆ CONUS West Coast

Island of Hawaii

Equip: Absorbent Pads	Quantity: 20	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Bale of Sorbent Sweeps		
Equip: Absorbent Pads	Quantity: 20	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Bale of 24" Viscous Sweep (Pom Poms on a rope)/Drag net		
Equip: Absorbent Sweep	Quantity: 50	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Viscous sweep/drag net (bale)		
Equip: Absorbent Sweep	Quantity: 20	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Bale of 24" Viscous Sweep (Pom Poms on a rope) drag net		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 10	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 33 lb danforth anchors with 150' of line & floats.		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 11	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 22 lb danforth anchors with 150' of line & floats.		
Equip: Boom, Harbor	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: Spectrum Trailer, with 1000' of Acme boom		

Island of Hawaii

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: Container with 1000' of 8" x 12" boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kawaihae **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: Spectrum trailer with 1000' of Acme boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kawaihae **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1600 ft
Additional Info: One container with 1600 of 8" x 12" boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 3000 ft
Additional Info: 20" Simplex Boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 400 ft
Additional Info: Qualitech Boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 2000 ft
Additional Info: Slickbar 24" Fence boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kona **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: 1000' of harbor boom per response trailer with anchoring and support gear

Island of Hawaii

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1980 ft
Additional Info: 67" EFC Sea Sentry II Boom

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Acme Floating API Separator

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Versitek API floating oil water separator

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kawaihae **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Versitek API oil water separator

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 18 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE Site Package - 12 person

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 30 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Medium workvest pack 30 sets

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Large Shade Station

Island of Hawaii

<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: PPE Boat Package - 4 person</p>	<p>Quantity: 6</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: PPE overpack - 50 person</p>	<p>Quantity: 75</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kawaihae</p> <p>Additional Info: PPE Site Package - 12 person</p>	<p>Quantity: 18</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kawaihae</p> <p>Additional Info: Medium workvest pack 30 sets</p>	<p>Quantity: 30</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kawaihae</p> <p>Additional Info: PPE Boat Package - 4 person</p>	<p>Quantity: 6</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 2" Double diaphragm pump w/25' hose</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 133 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 2" Double Diaphragm pump w/25' hose</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Hawaii

Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Homelite gas diaphragm powered pump		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Diesel powered PHP		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Diesel powered PHP		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity: 133 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Double diaphragm pump w/25' hose		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Skimpak model 4200 with wand		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Kaiser AG Oleo Skimmer Model 3 with 2" kamlok fittings		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Skim Pack Model 4200		

Island of Hawaii

<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: Desmi Ocean weir skimming system</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 3017 Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: Queensboro Skimming System</p>	<p>Quantity: 4</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 3620 Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Storage Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 2000 gallon Fastank</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 2000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Storage Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quicktank w/hood</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 2500 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Storage Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 2400 gallon Fastank</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 2400 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Storage Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 1321 gallon -- 5 CU/M RO-tank towable storage bladder</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 1321 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Storage Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kawaihae</p> <p>Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quicktank w/hood</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 2500 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Hawaii

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2000 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kawaihae **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2000 gallon Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1321 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kawaihae **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1321 gallon -- 5 CU/M RO-tank towable storage bladder

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2400 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kawaihae **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2400 gallon Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 3000 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Towable Storage Bladders

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 500 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Towable Storage Bladders

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 57 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 57 bbls Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 7200 gal
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Hilo **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Two 3,600 gal. portable tanks

Island of Hawaii

<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: Chevrolet 2500 P/U Truck</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: John Deer 6 wheel ATV</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 21 ft Munson with 140 HP outboard, VHF, sweep arms for oil recovery</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 21 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 14 ft Aluminum John Boat with oars</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 14 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: Skiff 10' aluminum John Boat with oars</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 10 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Hilo</p> <p>Additional Info: 14 ft Newshore Boom Boat w/15hp OB motor</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 14 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kawaihae</p> <p>Additional Info: 16.5 ft Boston Whaler with O/B</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 16.5 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Hawaii

Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length: 8 ft
Storage Site: Kawaihae		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Skiff 8' fiberglass under pier skiff w/paddles		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity: 400 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length: 44 ft
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Shallow water barge (SBS)		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: 400 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length: 44 ft
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Shallow water barge with propulsion and crane		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length: 28 ft
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Aluminum vessel on trailers/Shallow water push		
Equip: Vessel, 50' plus	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu		Vessel Length: 110 ft
Storage Site: Hilo		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Patrol Boat USCGC		

Island of Maui

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1200 ft
Additional Info: One container with 1200 ft of 24" Slick Bar Boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1200 ft
Additional Info: One trailer with 1200' of Acme harbor boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 600 ft
Additional Info: 600' of harbor boom in response trailer with anchoring and support gear

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Versitech API Floating Oil Water Separator

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Acme floating API separator

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 6 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE Boat package - 4 personnel

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 75 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPR overpack - 50 person

Island of Maui

<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: Medium workvest pack 30 sets</p>	<p>Quantity: 30</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: PPE site package - 4 personnel</p>	<p>Quantity: 18</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: 2" Diesel Powered Peristaltic Hose Pump (PHP)</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: 2" Homelite Gas Powered Diaphragm</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 228 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: 2" Double Diaphragm pump w/25' hose</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 133 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: Kaiser AG Oleo Model 3 Skimmer with 2" kamlok fittings.</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Kahului</p> <p>Additional Info: Skimpak Model 4200 with wand</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls Boom Length:</p>

Island of Maui

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1320 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Approximately 1320 us gal - 5cu/m Ro-tank towable storage bladder (TSB)

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2500 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quick Tank w/ hood

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2000 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2000 gallon Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2400 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2400 gallon Portable Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 5000 gal
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: One 5,000 gal tank

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 10 ft
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 10 ft Aluminum John Boat with oars under pier skiff

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 17 ft
Storage Site: Kahului **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 17 ft Boom Boat with O/B

Island of Maui

Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Station Maui		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Small Boats (various sizes)		

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Island of Kauai

Equip: Absorbent Pads Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 20	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Bale of Sorbent Pads		
Equip: Absorbent Pads Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 20	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Bale of Sorbent Sweeps		
Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: One Container with 1000' of 8" x 12" harbor boom		
Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: Boom trailer w/1000' Acme Harbor Boom		
Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: One Response Trailer with 1000' of 8" x 12" Acme harbor boom		
Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: One Container with 1000' of 8" x 12" harbor boom		
Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor Storage Site: Barking Sands	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 2700 ft
Additional Info: 2,700' of 18" barrier boom located at PMRF Barking Sands		

Island of Kauai

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: 1000' of harbor boom in response trailer with anchoring and support gear

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Versitek API separator

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Port Allen **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Versitek API separator

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Port Allen **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Acme Floating separator

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 30 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Medium workvest pack - 30 sets

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 6 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE Boat package - 4 person

Equip: **Personal Safety** **Quantity:** 75 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE overpack - 50 person

Island of Kauai

Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili	Quantity: 18	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE site package - 12 person		
Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 30	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Medium workvest pack - 30 sets		
Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity:	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 228 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Gas diaphragm pump		
Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 6	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE Boat package - 4 person		
Equip: Personal Safety Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen	Quantity: 18	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE site package - 12 person		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Diesel Peristaltic Hose Pump (PHP)		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 228 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Gas Diaphragm pump		

Island of Kauai

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2500 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quick Tank w/hood

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** **Storage Capacity:** 2000 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Port Allen **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2000 gallon Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1321 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Port Allen **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1321 gallon RO-Tank Towable storage bladder (TSB)

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2500 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Port Allen **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quick Tank w/hood

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2400 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Port Allen **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2400 gallon Fastank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1321 gal
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Nawiliwili **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1321 gallon RO-Tank Towable storage bladder (TSB)

Equip: **Vacuum** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2000 gal
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barking Sands **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Located at PMRF Barking Sounds

Island of Kauai

<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili</p> <p>Additional Info: 2001 Dodge 2500 P/U Truck</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili</p> <p>Additional Info: 8 ft fiberglass under pier skiff with paddles</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 8 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Nawiliwili</p> <p>Additional Info: 17 ft McKee boom boat with 88 HP OB motor & trailer</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 17 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen</p> <p>Additional Info: 8 ft under pier skiff with paddles</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 8 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Port Allen</p> <p>Additional Info: 17 ft McKee boom boat with 90 HP OB motor & trailer</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 17 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor Storage Site: Barking Sands</p> <p>Additional Info: 19' utility boat located at PMRF Barking Sounds</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 19 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu Storage Site: Nawiliwili</p> <p>Additional Info: Patrol Boats (various sizes)</p>	<p>Quantity: *</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

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Island of Oahu

Equip: **Absorbent Boom** **Quantity:** 10 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 10 bales of various sizes of sorbent boom.

Equip: **Absorbent Boom** **Quantity:** 4 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Philip Services **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 4 bales of absorbent boom

Equip: **Absorbent Boom** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1 response trailer with various sorbent pads and boom

Equip: **Absorbent Boom** **Quantity:** **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USN SUPSALV **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Various types of sorbent materials

Equip: **Absorbent Pads** **Quantity:** 10 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 10 Bales of Sorbent Pads

Equip: **Absorbent Pads** **Quantity:** va **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Dry Absorbent, asorvant socks, booms, pads, and soda ash (spill trailer)

Equip: **Aircraft** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2 Helicopter (1 response, 1 on standby)

Island of Oahu

Equip: Aircraft	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG D14(dr)		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: HC-130 Long Range Surveillance Aircraft equipped with UHF, VHF, FM and HF radios		
Equip: Aircraft	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG D14(dr)		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Helicopter HH-65 Short Range Recovery Aircraft. Sling load average 500 lbs with 1,000 lbs possible depending on distance. With UH, VHF, FM and HF		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 40 ft Aluminum Sweep Arms with 2" plumbed spray arms & nozzles: Used with skimmers on CIC Oil Spill Recovery Boat		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Two spare 40 ft VOSS sweep arms with associated trail boom.		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Vikoma 25' x 50' Washdown Containment Pool for equipment cleanup with air bottle for inflation		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu Pier 30		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 1600 ft
Additional Info: 240 VAC electrically powered boom reel with 1600 ft of 8"x12" harbor Boom, wind and unwind, remote control switch. Pier 30		
Equip: Boom Reels & Support	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu Pier 35		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 600 ft
Additional Info: 240 VAC electrically powered boom reel 600 ft of 8"x12" harbor boom, wind and unwind, remote control switch		

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Boom Reels & Support Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: 35 boom anchoring systems</p>	<p>Quantity: 35</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Boom Reels & Support Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Boom Mooring System</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Barbers Point</p> <p>Additional Info: Container w/1000 ft Harbor Boom</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 1000 ft</p>
<p>Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Barbers Point</p> <p>Additional Info: Container w/400' Slickbar Boom</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 400 ft</p>
<p>Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Container w/1000' Harbor Boom (MCBH Kaneohe)</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 1000 ft</p>
<p>Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 100 ft Troilboom Oil Curtain for Skimmers</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 100 ft</p>
<p>Equip: Boom, Harbor Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 20" boom on 240 VAC powered Boom Reel</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length: 900 ft</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 5 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 5000 ft
Additional Info: Emergency Response Boom trailer with 1000' of 8" x 12" boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 2000 ft
Additional Info: 40 ft Trailer on Chassis with 2000 ft of 8" x 12" boom (Spill Center)

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 2000 ft
Additional Info: 45 ft High Cube Trailer and Chassis with 1000 ft of 18" x 24" solid core Acme Boom (Kahe Power Plant)

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 2000 ft
Additional Info: 2,000' of 18" barrier boom located at NAVMAG Lualualei

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 3000 ft
Additional Info: 3,000' of 18" barrier boom located at FISC Pearl

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 8000 ft
Additional Info: 8,000' of 24" barrier boom located at FISC Pearl

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 14000
Additional Info: 14,000' of 24" barrier boom located at NAVSTA Pearl

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Philip Services **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 750 ft
Additional Info: 18" boom

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 10 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 5000 ft
Additional Info: 10 Boxes (500 ft each) of foam filled boom on Sand Island. Part of VOSS. Total length is 5000 ft

Equip: **Boom, Harbor** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: 1000' of harbor boom in response trailer with anchoring and support gear

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 11 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 6580 ft
Additional Info: 400 ft to 800 ft (various sizes) Roto-Packs of 42" Expandi Boom and Cover, hydraulically operated

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 500 ft
Additional Info: 43" Troilboom

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 600 ft
Additional Info: Inflatable Ocean Boom Oil Stop 42" Auto Boom "J-shape" pack

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: 1000 ft Inflatable Ocean Boom Vikoma Hi-Sprint -containerized PA

Island of Oahu

Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 160 ft
Additional Info: EFC 76" Inflatable Ocean Boom "U" shapes (OSRV)		
Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 1200 ft
Additional Info: Hyde/Ro-Boom "J-shape" Inflatable Ocean Boom (OSRV)		
Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 850 ft
Additional Info: Foss/Hi Sprint Inflatable Ocean Boom "J-shape" (OSRV)		
Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 2000 ft
Additional Info: Texa Boom		
Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 3850 ft
Additional Info: 67" EFC Sea Sentry II Boom on the OSRV Hawaii Responder		
Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 7260 ft
Additional Info: 67" EFC Sea Sentry II Boom		
Equip: Boom, Ocean	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length: 1216 ft
Additional Info: Vikoma 52" Boom on the Barge MSRC 400		

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 500 ft

Additional Info: Fire Boom and 400' guide

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 6 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: National Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 12000

Additional Info: Container on trailer with 42" rigid boom + anchoring/support gear

Equip: **Boom, Ocean** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USN SUPSALV **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length: 1980 ft

Additional Info: 42" boom in a van

Equip: **Chemical Detection** **Quantity:** va **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: Detection Devices: Draeger Tubes, GasTeck, AIM, HazCat, Radiological Monitoring Kit, Binoculars, Area RAE, HAZMAT ID

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: Helicopter Communications Package

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 3 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: 6 watt ICOM handheld VHF Marine Band radios with extra batteries and AC/DC charges.

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: 25 Watt ICOM handheld VHF Marine Band radio with extra batteries & AC/DC chargers

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 3 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Spare cellular phones with extra batteries and charger.

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: One field command post van

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: ACU 1000 Mobile Gateway (communication patching)

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 30 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Macom 800 mhz Radio

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Standard Horizon Hand-held Radios VHF @PIER21

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Mobile Command Post Trailer with generator

Equip: **Communications** **Quantity:** 8 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Portable radios with VHF & UHF

Island of Oahu

Equip: Communications	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: VHF Radios & Satellite phones		
Equip: Compressors, Air	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 5 cfm Electric Compressor @PIER14		
Equip: Compressors, Air	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 15 cfm Gasoline Compressor @PIER14		
Equip: Compressors, Air	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 265 cfm Diesel @PIER14		
Equip: Compressors, Air	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 185 cfm Diesel Compressor @PIER14		
Equip: Dispersants & Support	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: ADDSPAK metering trailer, pump trailer, and runway sweeper (Kalaeloa)		
Equip: Dispersants & Support	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: 242 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Simplex model 6801 240 gal dispersant airborne spray application bucket		

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Dispersants & Support** **Quantity:** **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 25 " Plumbed Sprayer Nozzle for gasoline powered dispersant sprayer pump

Equip: **Dispersants & Support** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Fluorometer Kit (NRDA)

Equip: **Dispersants & Support** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Spare 25 ft plumbed sprayer nozzles for use with the gasoline engine powered dispersant sprayer pump.

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** va **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Resuscitator, Trauma Kit, Ambulance Bag, Spare Oxygen Bottles

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** va **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Entry Tools: Crowbars, Bolt Cutters, Wrecking Bar, and Hydraulic Jack (rescue team)

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** va **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Spill and Leak Tools, A&B Chlorine Kit, Overpack drums

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 350-400 Amp DC Welder @PIER21

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 125 ton Salvage Winch on 120 ft Supply Boat NOHO @PIER21

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1" Suction Hose @PIER14

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Suction Hose @PIER14

Equip: **Fire & Salvage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Welding Machine @PIER14

Equip: **Generators** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 3KW Onan Generator (Diesel)

Equip: **Generators** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Honda EU2000i Generator

Equip: **Generators** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 75KW Cummins/Kohler Generator (Diesel)

Island of Oahu

Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Forklift 4,000 lb @PIER21		
Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Boom Truck 1985 Double Axle Boom Truck with 20 ft bed with 14-ton crane @PIER21		
Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 15-ton Crane on 185ft NUNUI @PIER14		
Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Forklift, 6,000 lb @PIER21		
Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: USCG D14 DRAT Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 7	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Flatbed Trailers (qty 1- 35 ft, qty 5 - 42 ft, qty 1 - 48 ft)		
Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 42 ft Flatbed Trailer		
Equip: Heavy Equipment Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Crane 15 tons		

Island of Oahu

Equip: Heavy Equipment **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USN SUPSALV **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Winch 125 ton salvage winch on 120'supply boat

Equip: Hydraulic Equipment **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: ASI GT 185 Hydraulic Unit with Double Control Panels

Equip: Hydraulic Equipment **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Hydraulic and Air Compressor Power Pack @PIER21

Equip: Hydraulic Equipment **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1" Diameter Hydraulic Hose

Equip: Hydraulic Equipment **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Hydraulic Coolers

Equip: Hydraulic Power Unit **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Subsystem of the VOSS used to run the pumps and the skimmers.

Equip: Lights, Portable **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Lightstand trailer w/Onan Generator

Island of Oahu

Equip: Lights, Portable	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Twin Light Tower mounted on Trailer, powered by Onan Diesel 3 KW Generator25 Gl fuel tank, two(2) 1000 watt light towers, two(2)120 VAC		
Equip: Lights, Portable	Quantity: va	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Portable Flood Lights		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Hot water production unit		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: va	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Decon Pools, Decon Stations, Zone Control Stations		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: va	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Beach tool/rake package (qty 45), Flat shovel package (qty 25), Tarball Fork package (qty 15),		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: ASI 16TSO Hydraulic powerpack boom recovery system		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Texaboom washdown containment pool equipment decon		

Island of Oahu

Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 55 Gallon drum sorbent ringer systems.		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Exclusion Zone Control Package. This pkg includes exclusion zone perimeter tape (12,000 ft), one portable ID center complete with Polaroid camera,		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 4	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Full decon stations: pools, liners, portable showers, brushes, etc.		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Weather Stations		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Diesel powered high-pressure washers		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Diesel powered high-pressure steam cleaner		
Equip: Miscellaneous	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Pressure Washer @PIER14		

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Miscellaneous** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Steam Cleaner @PIER14

Equip: **Miscellaneous** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 88 HP OB motor @PIER14

Equip: **Miscellaneous** **Quantity:** **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Griphoist with Wire/Rigging Box (In CONEX Box)

Equip: **Miscellaneous** **Quantity:** **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution System Type III (ADAPTS)

Equip: **Miscellaneous** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USN SUPSALV **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Boarding kits

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2500 gal skid mounted ASI fiberglass Sepa (Kalaeloa)

Equip: **Oil/Water Separator** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Floating Oil/Water Separator with 6 Ft Curtain & Ballast

Island of Oahu

Equip: Oil/Water Separator **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: 55 gl Hard Wall Oil/Water Separator with 2" nozzles

Equip: Oil/Water Separator **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: 4,000 gl Oil/Water Separator Tank with filter

Equip: Oil/Water Separator **Quantity:** 3 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: Versitek floating API separator.

Equip: Oil/Water Separator **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: 800 gl Oil/Water Separator Trailer @PIER33

Equip: Personal Safety **Quantity:** 6 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE Boat Package - 4 Person

Equip: Personal Safety **Quantity:** 30 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: Medium workvest pack 30 sets

Equip: Personal Safety **Quantity:** 18 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
 Boom Length:
Additional Info: PPE Site Package - 12 Person

Island of Oahu

Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	Personnel Decontamination Stations including segregated entrance and exit pathways, information signs, texa-tank and three pool decontamination stations.	
Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	First Aid Station. Including a sun shade tent, cot, first aid kit, eye wash and water stations.	
Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	Heat Stress Stations. Each has a sun shade tent, water stations, information signs, rest benches to allow for resting.	
Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 100	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	Large workvest pack 50 sets	
Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 300	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	PPE Overpack - 50 person	
Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	PPE Hat Pack w/30 hats each package	
Equip: Personal Safety	Quantity: 6	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info:	PPE Boat Package - 4 person (OSRV)	

Island of Oahu

Equip: Personnel, Other	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Coast Guard Reserve & Auxiliary Personnel		
Equip: Personnel, Trained	Quantity: 20	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 20 Haz-Techs on duty 24hr's a day.		
Equip: Personnel, Trained	Quantity: 13	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Initial Team Members who will respond within 2 hours		
Equip: Personnel, Trained	Quantity: 23	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2 Resp. Mgr., 4 Supervisors, 8 Operators, & 9 Gen. workers. @PIER14		
Equip: Personnel, Trained	Quantity: 33	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Philip Services		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 33 Full time employees		
Equip: Pump Supplies	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Sector Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 4" Suction Hose for Pump Float		
Equip: Pump Supplies	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG D14 DRAT		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Sector Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 6" Discharge Hose (In CONEX Box)		

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Pump Supplies Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: Barge Mooring Lines for Float Pump</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump Supplies Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: VOPS Repair Kit</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, oil or water Owner: American Marine Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 4" 400gpm pump @PIER13</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, oil or water Owner: American Marine Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 8" 1000gpm pump @PIER13</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Barbers Point</p> <p>Additional Info: Diesel powered PHP</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 3" Double Pneumatic diaphragm pumps with kamlok fittings and hoses, cp fittings for air hook up.</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 1371 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: ACME floating circulation pump with 6" discharge, 3hp</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 133 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Double diaphragm pump w/25' hose		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 4	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Diesel powered portable peristaltic hose pump (PHP)		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 1508 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Honda centrifugal pump with hoses and fittings		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 228 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Gasoline engine diaphragm pump		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 4680 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: DOP 160 Pump Package		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: ACME washdown pumps 3hp, with 1.5" hoses		
Equip: Pump, Oil or Water	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 15408 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: DOP 250 Pump package		

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Diesel America Centrifugal Pump</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 1" Pneumatic Pump with 1,000 ft hose @PIER21</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 3" Salvage Pump @PIER21</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 4" Salvage Pump @PIER21</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Barbers Point</p> <p>Additional Info: DOP-250 pumping system</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 3017 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 3" diameter trash pump systems</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: DOP-250 pumping system on the Barge MSRC 400</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 3040 bbls Boom Length:</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 3 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: CCN 150 pumping system (2 on the BARGE 400) (1 on MSRC Responder)

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:** 3040 bbls
Boom Length:
Additional Info: DOP-250 pumping system on Shallow water barge 71 & 67

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 4 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 3" diameter centrifugal pump systems

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 3 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 3" diameter diaphragm pump systems

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 6 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Air Double Diaphragm Pump @PIER14

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2" Trash Pump @PIER14

Equip: **Pump, Oil or Water** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Deism 250 with power pack @PIER14

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 1" Air Diaphragm Pump @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: MPC 6" submersible 2,500 GPM hydraulic with power pack @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 3" Air Double Diaphragm Pump @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: USCG D14 DRAT Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Kvaerner Eureka CCN-150-5C submersible pump (subsystem of the VOSS)</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: USCG Pacific Strike Team Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: ADAPTS (Pumping System), Type III #20029-1 with pallet</p>	<p>Quantity:</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Oil or Water Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: Pump System with POL 6" Submersible</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Pump, Water Only Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 2" Electric Submersible Pump @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 4</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: Pump, Water Only	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USN SUPSALV		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Pump system with pole. 6" submersible		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Kaiser AG Oela Model 3		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Skim Pack Model 4200		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 500 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Wolsap GTX 500, wier skimmer		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Harbor Fastpack Recovery packages, Each package includes a 110 gpm diesel powered peristaltic pump, douglas engineering model 4200 skim pack with		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 3420 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Aquacat RBS 10 Brush & Disc w/ trailer (MCBH Kaneohe)		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 54 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Slickbar Slurp Wier skimmer		

Island of Oahu

Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 301 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Mini-walosep weir type skimmer with 11 hp hydraulic power pack hoses and accessories.		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 129 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: "Oil mop Inc." OMI 1-4D mop wringer with 100 mop, spare parts and accessories.		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 240 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: "Oil Mop Inc." OMI 11-4D mop wringer with 200' mop, spare parts and accessories.		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Kaiser AG Oleo Model 3 skimmers with 2" kamlok fittings. Name plate rating equal to pump. 110gpm		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 1963 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: GT 185 Ocean skimmers with control panels		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 7321bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Lori 4 brush side mounted skimmer		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Skimpak model 4200 with wand		

Island of Oahu

Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP		D-Rated Capacity: 754 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Vikoma Mini Fast Flow Skimmer (Kahe Power Plant)		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP		D-Rated Capacity: 154 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Oil Mop OMI 11-4D trailer mounted skimmer (Kahe Power Plant)		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV		D-Rated Capacity: 1963 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: GT 185 Ocean Skimmer (OSRV)		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity: 3000 gal
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity: 2058 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Two DIP 3001 skimmers located at NAVSTA Pearl		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: 1000 gal
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity: 137 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: One Rapid Response Skimmer located at NAVSTA Pearl		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 15840 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Stress I Skimming System		
Equip: Skimmers	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity: 10567 bbls
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Transrec 350 disc skimmer on the OSRV Hawaii Responder		

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Walosep W-4 skimming system</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 3000 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: GT-185 Weir skimmer on the Barge MSRC 400</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 1351 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Queensboro Skimming System</p>	<p>Quantity: 3</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 2715 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Vikoma 3 weir skimming system</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 5657 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Skim Pak 4200 @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 466 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: OPD Swiss OLEO @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 617 bbls Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Skimmers Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: 48" Elastec Drum Skimmer @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 13 bbls Boom Length:</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: Skimmers Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 260 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: Skim Pak 2200 @PIER14		
Equip: Skimmers Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 1851 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: 24" T5 Disc Skimmer @PIER14		
Equip: Skimmers Owner: USCG D14 DRAT Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 3017 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2 Desmi 250 skimmers, skimming capacity is D-rated (subsystem of the VOSS).		
Only one power pack for 2 skimmers. 2 would double recovery rate.		
Equip: Skimmers Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Small Skimmer		
Equip: Skimmers Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 36 ft D-Rated Capacity: 1200 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: 36ft aluminum hull skimming vsl with Marco class V		
Equip: Skimmers Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: 600 bbls Boom Length:
Additional Info: Marco class VI		
Equip: Sorbents Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Barbers Point	Quantity: 10	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 10 bales sorbent sweep		

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 75 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 75 bales Viscous sweep/drag net

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 260 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 20' container for sorbent sweep 260 bales (MCBH Kaneohe)

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 13 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 13 bales Sorbent sweep (OSRV Response Van)

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 10 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 10 bales 8" Sorbent boom (OSRV Response Van)

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 12 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 12 bales Sorbent pads (OSRV Response Van)

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 13 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 13 boxes of Viscous sweep/drag net (OSRV Response Van)

Equip: **Sorbents** **Quantity:** 70 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 40' container w/Pom-Poms (Kahe Power Plant)

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 2500 gals
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quicktank w/hood

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2400 gals
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2400 gallon Fast Tank

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1000 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1000 gl Oil Bladder with 2" Kamloks & Ball Valve on down end

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 500 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 500 gl Texaboom Oil Bladder with 2" hose fittings

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2400 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Fastank with 2400 gl capacity with aluminum frame set up

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 4 **Storage Capacity:** 5283 gals
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1,321 gallon Ro-Tank - TSB

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 600 bbls
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 300 bbl Canflex TSB

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 2500 gals
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2500 gallon Quicktank w/ hood

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1000 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: floating oil bladder with 2" kamloks and ball valve on down end.

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 500 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Texasboom brand oil bladder with 2" hose fittings.

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 4 **Storage Capacity:** 2400 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Fastank 2400 US gal capacity with easy aluminum frame set up.

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 5 **Storage Capacity:** 100000 gal
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Five 20,000 gal military storage bladders

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 1250 gals
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1250 gallon Canflex TSB

Equip: **Storage** **Quantity:** 7 **Storage Capacity:** 525000 gal
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Located at NAVSTA Pearl

Island of Oahu

Equip: Storage Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 8	Storage Capacity: 4000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 500 gallon bladders @PIER21		
Equip: Storage Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 4	Storage Capacity: 500 bbls Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Towable Storage Bladders		
Equip: Storage Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 15	Storage Capacity: 75000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 5,000 gal. tanks @PIER33		
Equip: Storage Owner: USCG D14 DRAT Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity: 100 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2, 50 gallon fuel bladders		
Equip: Storage Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: 26000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 26,000 gl Oil Storage Bladder		
Equip: Storage Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity: 26000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 26K Oil storage bladder		
Equip: Underwater Equipment Owner: K-SEA Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Brocco Underwater Cutting Rings @PIER21		

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Underwater Equipment Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Honolulu Additional Info: Hot Tap System</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Underwater Equipment Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor Additional Info: Lift bags</p>	<p>Quantity: 100</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Underwater Equipment Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor Additional Info: Hot tap system</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vacuum Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor Storage Site: Pearl Harbor Additional Info: Located at NAVSTA Pearl</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 2000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vacuum Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor Storage Site: Pearl Harbor Additional Info: Located at PWC Pearl</p>	<p>Quantity: 4</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: 8000 gal Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vacuum Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu Additional Info: tractor trailer @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vacuum Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu Additional Info: vac tanker 120bbbs @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

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Equip: Vacuum	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: vac truck 60bbls @pier14		
Equip: Vacuum	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity: 15000 gal
Owner: Philip Services		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Vac-trucks (Ford, Kenworth, Peterbilt) 3000 gal capacity each		
Equip: Vacuum	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity: 7500 gal
Owner: Philip Services		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: International Vac-truck - 2500 gal capacity each		
Equip: Vacuum	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity: 15000 gal
Owner: Philip Services		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Tanktruck (MTM, IMB, Presvac) 5000 gal capacity each		
Equip: Vacuum	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: 1800 gal
Owner: Philip Services		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: GMC - Vac-truck		
Equip: Vehicles	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Barbers Point		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Peterbuilt Tractor w/flatbed trailer		
Equip: Vehicles	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: Clean Islands Council		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Dodge Durango		

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:** **Boom**
Length: 1000 ft
Additional Info: Emergency response boom trailer, with 2" ball hitch carrying 1000ft of 8"x12" harbor boom, 4 anchor systems.

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2006 GMC W4500 flatbed stake truck

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Van Cattaway With Grumann Chassis, 2" ball & hitch, electrical outlet for trailer towing, Davit with hand

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2006 Chevy Response Van (Skiff, viscous sweep, sorbent sweep, boom, & pads)

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Silverado Response P/U Truck

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept HAZMAT Team **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 2 hazmat trucks on duty with the personnel

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 1-ton Pick-up Truck @PIER21

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Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 30,000lb CAT forklift

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Trinity RV mobile command post.

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 15,000lb Cap. forklift

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: F250 Ford Pickup Truck

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: Semi tractor truck

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: F350 Ford Steakbed Truck

Equip: **Vehicles** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 4-Wheel Drive Pick-up Truck @PIER14

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<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Small Pick-up Truck @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 4</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Flat-bed Truck @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Cargo Van @PIER14</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: Rigging van</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: Vans</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vehicles Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: 20' Comms/Field command post van</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Barbers Point</p> <p>Additional Info: 21 ft Boston Whaler with twin O/B (Barbers Point)</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 21 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: Marco Platform with 35 HP OB manual start with 6 gal fuel can & trailer		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 17 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 17 ft Mckee craft w/140HP O/B "Mars"		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 10 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 10 ft Under pier skiff with oars		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 8 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 8 ft Rowing Skiff with paddles		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 14 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 14 ft Aluminum ATEC 1460		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 24 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 24 ft Fast Response Boom Boat "Jupiter"		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 9 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:
Additional Info: 9 ft Under pier skiff w/paddles (Response Van)		

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 21 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 21 ft Boston Whaler w/twin 70HP O/B "ex-Heco"

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 14 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 14 ft Aluminum ATEC 1448

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 13 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 13.5 ft Boston Whaler w/twin 70HP O/B "Hermes"

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 17 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 17 ft Mckee craft w/90HP Evinrude "Kahu"

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 17 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 17 ft Mckee craft w/outboard "Port Allen"

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 9 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 9 ft Boston Whaler w/8 hp O/B (Kahe Power Plant)

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 9 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 9 ft under pier skiff with 4 hp O/B (Kahe Power Plant)

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Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:** 10 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: 10 ft Avon boat boom tender (OSRV)

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 9 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor **Vessel Length:** 19 ft
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: Nine 19' utility boats located at NAVSTA Pearl

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: NOKE 800 HP Workboat @PIER21

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:** 36 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: M/V Nakue @PIER21

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 400 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:** 44 ft
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: Shallow water barge (SBS) with propulsion and crane

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:** 400 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:** 44 ft
Storage Site: Barbers Point **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: Shallow water barge (SBS)

Equip: **Vessel, 50' or less** **Quantity:** 2 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:** 28 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:

Additional Info: Aluminum vsl on trailers/shallow water push

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 27 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Rigid Hull Inflatable on the Barge MSRC 400</p>		
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 12 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Livingston 25hp @PIER14</p>		
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 17 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Boston Whaler 88hp @PIER14</p>		
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 20 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Boston Whaler 120hp trailer @PIER33</p>		
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Pacific Environmental Corp Storage Site: Honolulu</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 21 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Radin twin 140hp @PIER14</p>		
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Philip Services Storage Site: Barbers Point</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 21 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Bayliner</p>		
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less Owner: Philip Services Storage Site: Barbers Point</p>	<p>Quantity: 3</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 14 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Additional Info: Aluminum skiffs</p>		

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Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Rigid Hull Inflatables (various sizes)		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: *	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Utility Boats (Standard CG Search and Rescue Boat various sizes)		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USN SUPSALV		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Honolulu		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: Utility Boat		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 2	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USN SUPSALV		Vessel Length: 24 ft
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 24 FT Boom handling boat with 25hp outboard		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USN SUPSALV		Vessel Length: 19 ft
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 19' Rigid hull inflatable		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 1	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USN SUPSALV		Vessel Length: 18 ft
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 18' Rigid hull inflatable		
Equip: Vessel, 50' or less	Quantity: 3	Storage Capacity:
Owner: USN SUPSALV		Vessel Length:
Storage Site: Pearl Harbor		D-Rated Capacity:
		Boom Length:
Additional Info: 800 HP Workboat		

Island of Oahu

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' or less
 Owner: USN SUPSALV
 Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> | <p>Quantity: 4</p> | <p>Storage Capacity:
 Vessel Length:
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: Tugs up to 4,000 hp</p> | | |
| | | |
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus
 Owner: American Marine Corp
 Storage Site: Honolulu</p> | <p>Quantity: 1</p> | <p>Storage Capacity:
 Vessel Length: 79 ft
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: tugboat AMERICAN EMERALD 1400hp @PIER13</p> | | |
| | | |
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus
 Owner: American Marine Corp
 Storage Site: Honolulu</p> | <p>Quantity: 1</p> | <p>Storage Capacity:
 Vessel Length: 160 ft
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: AMC160 (160'x50') 100 ton crane barge @PEARL HARBOR</p> | | |
| | | |
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus
 Owner: American Marine Corp
 Storage Site: Honolulu</p> | <p>Quantity: 1</p> | <p>Storage Capacity: 15000 gal
 Vessel Length: 96 ft
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: Tugboat AMERICAN ISLANDER 1,000hp, 600gpm fire pump @PIER13</p> | | |
| | | |
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus
 Owner: American Marine Corp
 Storage Site: Honolulu</p> | <p>Quantity: 1</p> | <p>Storage Capacity:
 Vessel Length: 100 ft
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: tugboat AMERICAN CONTENDER 400hp @PIER13</p> | | |
| | | |
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus
 Owner: Clean Islands Council
 Storage Site: Honolulu OSRV</p> | <p>Quantity: 1</p> | <p>Storage Capacity: 2262 bbls
 Vessel Length: 111 ft
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: CLEAN ISLANDS: Oil Spill Recovery Vessel (OSRV)</p> | | |
| | | |
| <p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus
 Owner: Honolulu Fire Dept
 Storage Site: Honolulu</p> | <p>Quantity: 1</p> | <p>Storage Capacity:
 Vessel Length: 110 ft
 D-Rated Capacity:
 Boom Length:</p> |
| <p>Additional Info: Fireboat Moku Ahi, 4 man crew, 1900' of hose (various sizes) & qty 5 - 200lb cylinders of CO2 at pier 15</p> | | |

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:** 115 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: M/V Na'ina 1,560hp supply boat @PIER21

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:** 185 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: M/V Nunui 15 ton crane 4,000hp @PIER14

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:** 65 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: M/V Nene 800hp tractor tug (SPM) @PIER21

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: K-SEA **Vessel Length:** 120 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: M/V NOHO 1300 HP Twin Engine Supply Boat @PIER21 (with 4,000 gl oil/water separator, salvage winch 125 ton capacity with 2,000 ft X 1.5" cable

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 14000 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:** 208 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:** 10500 bbls
Boom Length:
Additional Info: OSRV Hawaii Responder

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:** 40000 bbls
Owner: Marine Spill Response Corp **Vessel Length:** 208 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: MSRC 400 40,000 bl Barge

Equip: **Vessel, 50' plus** **Quantity:** * **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: USCG D14(dr) **Vessel Length:** 180 ft
Storage Site: Honolulu **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: USCGC Buoy Tenders, VOSS Capable

Island of Oahu

<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus Owner: USCG Pacific Area Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: USCGC Cutters</p>	<p>Quantity: *</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 378 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Patrol Boats</p>	<p>Quantity: *</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 110 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus Owner: USCG Sector Honolulu Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Patrol Boats</p>	<p>Quantity: *</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 87 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: 118ft Supply boat</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 118 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: USS Safeguard & USS Salvor salvage vessels.</p>	<p>Quantity: 2</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Vessel, 50' plus Owner: USN SUPSALV Storage Site: Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Additional Info: 120ft Supply boat</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: 120 ft D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>
<p>Equip: Wildlife Care Supplies Owner: Clean Islands Council Storage Site: Honolulu</p> <p>Additional Info: Bird Wash water unit</p>	<p>Quantity: 1</p>	<p>Storage Capacity: Vessel Length: D-Rated Capacity: Boom Length:</p>

Island of Oahu

Equip: **Wildlife Care Supplies** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 24' containerized Bird Triage/stab. Unit (Kahe Power Plant)

Equip: **Wildlife Care Supplies** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 20' containerized oiled wildlife support unit (Kahe Power Plant)

Equip: **Wildlife Care Supplies** **Quantity:** 1 **Storage Capacity:**
Owner: Clean Islands Council **Vessel Length:**
Storage Site: Honolulu Kahe PP **D-Rated Capacity:**
Boom Length:
Additional Info: 40' oiled wildlife food preparation unit (Kahe Power Plant)

CONUS West Coast

The West Coast of the United States has a variety of resources that could be requested to support an incident. The following are some of these sources.

USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)

Response Resource Inventory (RRI) and Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team information may be requested through the USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) web site: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/>

Or contact the NSFCC Duty Officer at: (252) 267-3458.

U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

For a resource listing, see web site: <http://www.supsalv.org/essm/> (DOD website)

Or contact SUPSALV at: (202) 781-1731 (press 2 at the prompt).

After Hours - NAVSEA Duty Officer: (202) 781-3889.

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Section 5110 - Communications

Communications is critical to the smooth operation of a pollution incident. Today, there are numerous communications options available. Each has their advantages and disadvantages.

Communication Plan

The communications center will maintain a "response phone book". This will contain a list of all land line, cellular and pager/beeper numbers. In addition, the assigned frequencies will be maintained as well. The ICS form number 205 will be used to record assigned numbers and frequencies.

Telephone Communications

During a response the primary mode of communication is the telephone. Any facility being used for a response evolution must have the ability to provide telephone support.

Land Line Phones

The "land line" phone system is the primary communication system between the response organization and the "outside world".

There should be at least three (3) phones available, in the "response center" for each section of the response organization, and an additional 3 lines for public affairs, a total of 18.

The Telephone Company in Hawaii is:

- ◆ Hawaiian Telcom

Business Customers -- 808-643-4411

Government Customers -- 808-643-3211

Cellular Phones

The usage of cellular phones has increased dramatically. Cellular phones are the primary method of communication between the response organization and the field units/teams.

The cellular telephones can be rented from:

- ◆ Radio and Cellular Rentals
1111 Dillingham Blvd., Ste E-7
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

808-537-3480

Notes: No rental fee on the phones with radio rental.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

◆ Wireless & Computer Rentals of Hawaii LLP

2270 Kalakaua Avenue Suite 700
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
808-926-8300

Notes: No rental fee on the phones 3 minute minimum usage per day per phone. Airtime charges \$.99 per minute local, \$1.25 interisland, \$1.45 to the mainland, and \$3.50 international (*verify charges as costs may change*).

As cellular phones are issued to the holder and phone number must be recorded in the "Response Phonebook."

Satellite Phones

The use of satellite for communications has been available for awhile. Both the Clean Islands Council and the Marine Spill Response Corporation maintain portable Satellite Communication capability that is little larger than a heavy duty cell phone.

The U.S. Coast Guard maintains Marine Satellite (MARSAT) systems on many of its ships and there are several portable units available from the Coast Guard's Fourteenth District offices in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Pagers/Beepers

Like cellular telephones, the use of the pagers and beepers has expanded dramatically. These communication devices are excellent to get a responder to call on a "not to interfere" basis.

When used in combination with cellular phones they are an excellent way to avoid the problems caused by the changing cell sites during roaming.

Sources of supply for beepers and pagers are the same as those for cellular phones.

As pagers are issued the holder and phone number must be recorded in the "Response Phonebook."

Radio Communications

Radio communications is the primary communication between the supervisor and teams/task forces working a response on-scene. A cellular telephone will link the on-scene supervisor and command center.

Many communications centers can patch radio calls to a land line telephone. When necessary, radio calls will be patched through the telephone system to the command center. This will reduce the amount of radio equipment that will be needed in the command center.

VHF-FM

Due to the limited number of VHF-FM channels available to the OSC and the need for the OSC to have direct contact with the lead person for each operational team/task force, this plan assigns channels to be used by the lead person of each operation that are compatible with the VHF-FM channels available to the OSC. The lead person of each operation or their representative will monitor their assigned frequency to allow direct communications with the OSC.

It is assumed that State and local agencies, as well as large commercial entities will make efficient use of their private frequencies as working frequencies. If an agency or commercial entity does not have sufficient private frequencies to use as working frequencies, they with the consent of the OSC, will choose a channel listed in Enclosure (A) -- Incident Radio Communications Plan.

VHF-FM Channel Assignments

The following VHF-FM channel assignments have been made:

- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 05a** will be used by the Primary Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) for liaison with the OSC and may be used as the OSRO's primary frequency. The OSRO is reminded not to directly communicate with the OSC unless required by the OSC or approved by the RP.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 6** will be the common response frequency. During response activities, all units with the capability of monitoring multi-frequencies will monitor this channel. Channel 6 will be used as the general response information broadcast and as the hailing and calling frequency. Use of this channel for this purpose will allow for uncluttered non-response related traffic on VHF-FM 16.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 11** will be used by the Responsible Party (RP) for liaison with the OSC and may be used as the RP's primary frequency.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 13** will maintain its traditional maritime purpose of providing maritime safety information, bridge to bridge.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 14** will be used by the Secondary Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) for liaison with the OSC and may be used as the RP's primary frequency. The OSRO is reminded not to directly communicate with the OSC unless required by the OSC or approved by the RP.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 16** will maintain its traditional maritime purpose. All response related hailing and call shall be conducted on VHF-FM channel 6. VHF-FM channel 16 is to be used for non-response related hailing, calling and emergency distress calling only.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 18** will be used for surface to air communications. Aircraft will use FAA approved frequencies for air to air communications.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channels 21, 22a, 23, 32, and 35** are under the direct control of Coast Guard Sector Honolulu and are for Coast Guard use only, unless otherwise directed by Sector Honolulu.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 34** will be used by the State of Hawaii OSC for liaison with the Federal OSC. The Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) Communications Plan will direct state agencies internal communications.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 77** will be used as the US Navy Supervisor of Salvage's (SUPSAL) primary frequency.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 81A** will be used as the OSC's primary frequency.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channel 83** as the OSC's working frequency.
- ◆ **VHF-FM channels 15, 20, 31, 33, 36, 37, 65a, 66a, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78a** will be used as directed by OSC with concurrence of local Federal Communications Commission representative.

NOTE: Channel Frequency Plan can and maybe changed if/when a Communications Unit Leader (COM-L) is designated for the response. Channels may vary depending on location and size of the incident.

Far Offshore Operations

For long distance response activities, appropriate use of HF frequencies and satellite communications equipment will be required.

Satellite Communications

The use of cellular phones is the primary form of communications during a pollution incident. During a response to an event far offshore, standard cellular phones will not be able to reach a cellular tower, satellite phones would have to be used (refer to the [Satellite Phone](#) section earlier in this document).

Both the Marine Spill Response Corporation's (MSRC) OSRV HAWAII RESPONDER and Clean Islands Council's (CIC) OSRV CLEAN ISLANDS are equipped with Satellite communications equipment.

High Frequency Communications (HF-FM)

Long range communications with off shore vessels can be accomplished by using High Frequency (HF) communications. Because HF communications are effected by atmospheric conditions, a "communications schedule" has to be established so that the sending and receiving ends will know what frequency to use and when.

During operations far offshore it is anticipated that a major floating asset will be on-scene to serve as a command post and a communication platform.

All of the Coast Guard's major cutters (Hamilton and Juniper Class, refer to [Section 5061 - Local Coast Guard Assets](#)) are equipped with high frequency communication equipment. In addition, the Fourteenth District Command Center, Air Station Barbers Point and Sector Honolulu's Communication Center have high frequency capabilities. However, these assets have limited power and range.

U.S. Coast Guard Communications Area Master Station Pacific (CAMSPAC)

The U.S. Coast Guard maintains CAMSPAC in California. They maintain a 24 hour watch (415-669-2047 or 48) that monitor the Ships Coordinated Network. A duplex circuit that transmits on the 4426, 6501, 8764 and 13089 kilohertz HF frequencies and receives on 4134, 6200, 8240, and 12242 kilohertz HF frequencies.

In addition, CAMSPAC monitors an "Air to Ground" simplex frequency. The frequencies 5696 and 8983 kilohertz FM are monitored 24 hours a day.

If a vessel or aircraft can not reach the command center, they can hail CAMSPAC and ask for them to call (telephone) the command center and coordinate the frequency needed to establish communications.

Communication Resources

There are several organizations in the Hawaiian Area that are capable of expanding the communications abilities of a large response.

Federal

The military presence in Hawaii is significant. Every military organization has its own worldwide communications network in-place. Typically, military communications are limited to military units, and normally do not possess the ability to use civilian frequencies. However, the Coast Guard has both military and civilian communications abilities.

Coast Guard Sector Honolulu

The communications center at Coast Guard Sector Honolulu is capable of communications with all floating Coast Guard assets and is capable of communicating with civilian and commercial vessels as well.

Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point

The communication center at Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point is capable of communication with all flying Coast Guard assets as well as civilian and commercial aircraft.

Coast Guard Floating Assets

Each major Coast Guard Cutter has its own communications center. These vessels could serve as a communications platform during an offshore response.

Coast Guard Strike Teams

Each of the three Coast Guard Strike Teams maintains a cache of deployable communications equipment ranging from VHF radios (and repeaters) to satellite. In addition, the teams maintain liaison with agencies that maintain deployable equipment.

State, County and City

The Emergency Management/Civil Defense agencies (both state and county) can deploy communications equipment and communication professionals that can be used in the event of a pollution incident. In addition, the police and fire departments have their own communications system.

Commercial

In addition to the commercial providers in the Hawaiian Area, each response company has their own internal communications system. Several of the response companies have made a significant effort to install multi-functional communications suites.

Clean Islands Council (CIC)

The Clean Islands Council has established a communication suite in the Hawaii Response Center that is capable of transmitting on land, air and ocean frequencies. The system can be patched into the existing telephone system at the response center eliminating the need of installing separate speakers and repeaters. There is also a 46 phone line PBX.

Clean Islands Council's (CIC) OSRV CLEAN ISLANDS

The Clean Islands Council's OSRV CLEAN ISLANDS has the capability to communicate on land, air and ocean frequencies, as well as over Iridium SATCOMM. This vessel could serve as a communications platform during a response.

Clean Islands Council (CIC) Helicopter Communications Package

The Clean Islands Council has developed a custom communications package that fits into a Bell 406 helicopter equipped with external antennas. Communications capability of the system includes Marine VHS, Aviation VHS and Iridium SatCom. It also includes GPS with Latitude and Longitude readout and way point tracking.

The Marine Spill and Response Corporation's (MSRC) OSRV HAWAII RESPONDER

The Marine Spill and Response Corporation's OSRV HAWAII RESPONDER has a communications suite on-board that allows it to communicate on land, air and ocean frequencies. Its communications room is designed to coordinate communications between the vessel, deployed response assets and the command post. It can perform this function independent of any other operation the vessel is conducting.

Telephone and Cellular Companies

Each of the telephone and cellular companies maintain caches of equipment to assist in supporting communication outages and surges. This equipment is trailered and can be deployed to augment communication capabilities.

Communication Integration

During a major response, the response capabilities of any established communications network will be severally taxed. As new organizations become involved in a response, it will be necessary for them to integrate into the Incident Command System. In addition, if their communications system is not compatible with the established system, their system will have to be integrated with the overall communications plan.

If possible, it would be best to issue the new organization communication equipment that is compatible with the equipment already in use. If that is not practical, the new organization should provide the equipment necessary to include them in the network.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Section 5000
Logistics

Incident Radio Communications Plan	1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period (Date /Time)		
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization For Oil Spills (Sorted By Channel)					
<i>FCC-Channel Usage</i>	<i>Marine VHF Channel</i>	<i>Function (Purpose under this plan)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Working Channel Assignment for this Event</i>	<i>Normal Working Frequencies and Remarks</i>
Port Operations	05A	Spill Operations as Assigned	156.250		Sause Brothers
Inter-ship Safety	06	<i>Spill Operations Hailing Frequency</i>	<i>156.300</i>	<i>All Responders</i>	
Commercial	7A	Commercial	156.350		Hawaii Pilots (primary)
Commercial (ship to ship)	08	Spill Operations Working Frequency	156.400	Burn Group	Hawaii Pilots (secondary)
Non-Commercial	09	Non-Commercial	156.450	HIE Mooring and Smith Maritime	Hawaii Pilots (secondary)
Commercial	10	Commercial	156.500	Chevron Mooring	
Commercial	11	Spill Operations as Assigned	156.550		
Port Operations	12	Port Operations	156.600	Aloha Tower Check-in	
Navigation (ship to ship)	13	Bridge to Bridge	156.650	Bridge to Bridge	
Port Operations	14	Spill Operations as Assigned	156.700		OSRO secondary
Distress Safety	16	Distress Safety and Call of Vessels	156.800	All Mariners	
State of Hawaii	17	State of Hawaii	156.850	State of Hawaii	
Commercial	18A	Surface to Aircraft	156.900	Surface to Aircraft	HTB and Young Brothers
Commercial	19A	Commercial	156.950		
SAR working Channel	21A	SAR Working Channel	157.050	USCG Sector Honolulu	
Maritime Safety	22A	Maritime Safety Broadcast	157.100	USCG Sector Honolulu	
SAR Working Channel	23A	SAR Working Channel	157.150	USCG Sector Honolulu	
ICS-205	Prepared by (Communication Unit)				

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Incident Radio Communications Plan		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period (Date /Time)	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization For Oil Spills (<i>Sorted By Channel</i>)					
<i>FCC-Channel Usage</i>	<i>Marine VHF Channel</i>	<i>Function (Purpose under this plan)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Working Channel Assignment for this Event</i>	<i>Normal Working Frequencies and Remarks</i>
Public Correspondence	26-27	Public Correspondence / Ship to Shore	Various	Marine Operator	
Vessel Traffic System	63A	Commercial	156.175	USCG Sector Honolulu	
Commercial	67	Commercial	156.375		
Non-Commercial	68	Non-Commercial	156.425		
Non-Commercial	69	Non-Commercial	156.475	Pearl Harbor Control	
Non-commercial	71	Non-Commercial	156.575		
Non-Commercial	72	Non-Commercial (Ship to Ship only)	156.625	Pearl Harbor Control	
Port Operations	77	Commercial	156.375	USN SUPSALV	
Non-Commercial	78A	Non-Commercial	156.925		
Commercial	79A	Commercial	156.725		Atlantis Submarines
Commercial	80A	Commercial	157.025		
FOSC	81A	FOSC Primary Working Channel	157.075	USCG FOSC	
FOSC	83	FOSC Secondary Working Channel	157.175	USCG FOSC	
Digital Selective Calling	70				
Commercial	88	Commercial	157.425		American Work Boat and Atlantis Submarines
ICS-205	Prepared by (Communication Unit)				

Section 6000 – Finance/Administration

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 6110 - Equipment Time Recorder.....*Refer to IMH*

 6120 - Personnel Time Recorder*Refer to IMH*

 6200 - Procurement Unit.....*Refer to IMH*

6300 - Compensation/Claims Unit.....*Refer to IMH*

6400 - Cost Unit.....*Refer to IMH*

6500 - *untitled*.....*empty*

6600 - *untitled*.....*empty*

6700 - *untitled*.....*empty*

6800 - *untitled*.....*empty*

6900 - *untitled*.....*empty*

Section 6010 - Structure and Organization

The Finance/Administration Section monitors costs related to incident, provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analysis.

Useful References:
USCG Incident Management Handbook
("the IMH")
COMDTPUB P3120.17A -- August 2006

Structure

The Finance/Administration Section is composed of 4 units.

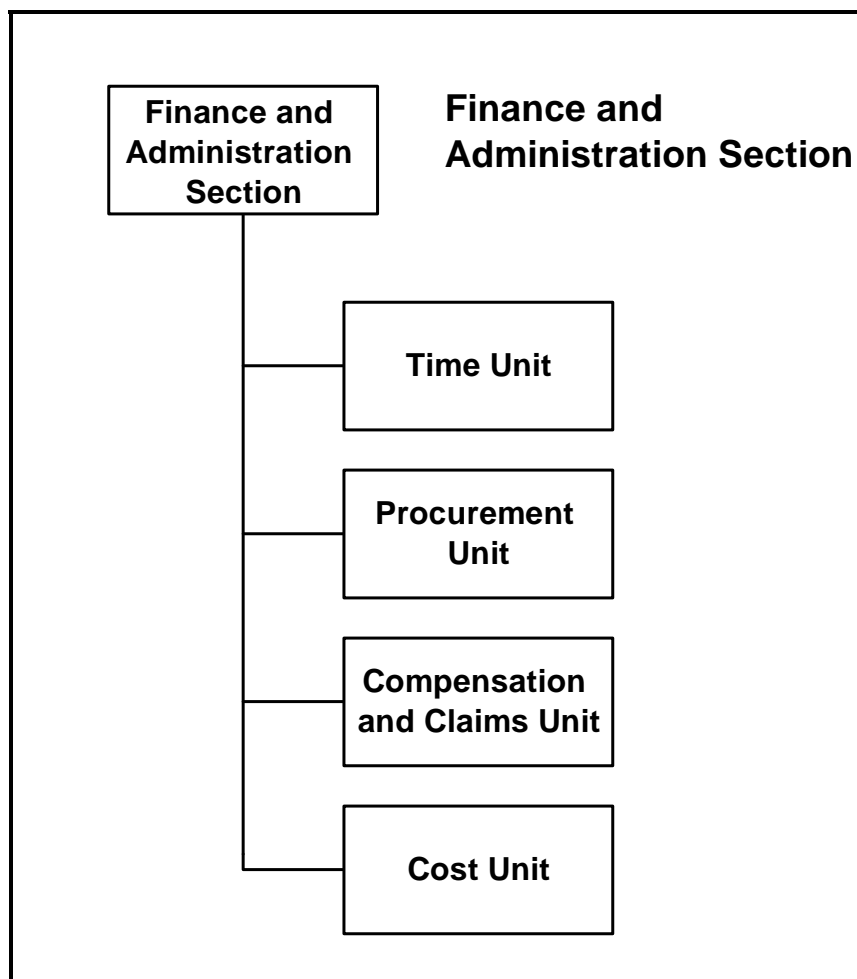


Figure 6010-1 - Finance/Administration Section Structure

Organization

◆ Finance/Administration Section

This section is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of a pollution incident.

◆ Time Unit

This unit is responsible for the tracking of equipment and personnel time for deployed equipment.

-- Equipment Time Recorder

This person is responsible for overseeing the recording of time for all equipment assigned to an incident.

-- Personnel Time Recorder

This person is responsible for overseeing the recording of time for all personnel assigned to an incident.

◆ Procurement Unit

This unit is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts.

◆ Compensation/Claims Unit

This unit is responsible for the management and direction of all compensation for injury and claims made against the incident.

◆ Cost Unit

This unit is responsible for the collecting cost data, performing cost effectiveness analyses, and providing cost estimates and cost saving recommendations for the incident.

Section 6030 - Response Funding

In the event of an oil spill or the release of a hazardous material, the Responsible Party must insure that there are sufficient funds available to support their response efforts. The cost of a response includes; the Cleanup Contractor, members of the Response Management Team and Government (State and Federal) activities.

Useful References:

Technical Operating Procedures for Resource Documentation
National Pollution Fund Center - January 1995

Technical Operating Procedures for State Access
National Pollution Fund Center - November 1992

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 et seq.

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990

National Contingency Plan (NCP)
Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and
Liability Act (CERCLA)
Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq.

U.S. Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinator Finance and
Resource Management (FFARM) Field Guide
National Pollution Funds Center - August 31, 1999

If a Responsible Party can not be identified or if the responsible party is not taking sufficient or timely action, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator can access either the Oil Spill Liability Trust fund (for an oil spill) or the CERCLA Superfund (for a hazardous material discharge) and initiate cleanup actions.

National Pollution Funds Center

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) is Administrator of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) established by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The NPFC is responsible for the recovery of costs from responsible parties for removal activities, conducted by the Federal Government, required in the response to an oil pollution incident.

The Environmental Protection Agency recovers the costs of a hazardous materials release. The NPFC is the point of contact for the U.S. Coast Guard's access to the CERCLA Superfund and will administer issues between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard's Sector Honolulu Offices.

Responsible Party Response Funding

It is the responsibility of the Responsible Party (RP) -- the source of the pollutant -- to insure that they have sufficient funds and contractual arrangements made to respond to a pollution incident. If the response effort is insufficient, the Responsible Party may be faced with either partial or complete Federal Assumption of the response. If the response is assumed, the Responsible Party is still liable for the cost of the response and will be subject to Cost Recovery by the National Pollution Funds Center.

Use of Federal Assets by the Responsible Party

If Federal Response Assets are required, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator can contract for them, using a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA), with the agency to provide the equipment.

If during the course of a response, when specific response assets are required and the company that possesses them will not contract with the Responsible Party, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator may contract for the equipment and/or services.

Both requests must be made to the Unified Command and be agreed to by both the Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC) and the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) before the contract is executed. In addition, the decision must be documented in writing (to include what is required and why it is needed) and signed by the RP and FOSC -- an ICS General Message (ICS-213) is sufficient.

All costs incurred by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator will be recovered from the Responsible Party by the National Pollution Funds Center.

Responsible Parties are not to plan a response to a pollution event anticipating using Federal financial, contracting, or response assets; all Vessel and Facility Response Plans must be self-sufficient. The use of Federal On-Scene Coordinator resources is to be considered only as a *last-resort*.

Federal OSC Response Funding

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act's Superfund can be used by the Federal OSC to pay for the federal response to an incident.

The Federal OSC gains access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund by requesting a federal project number from Coast Guard District Fourteen (m). At the time of this request, the Federal OSC estimates the cost of the project, and a ceiling is established. Should the response go over that ceiling, a request must be made to D14(m) to increase the amount. Any estimates of \$25,000 or above must be submitted to MLC Pacific Area via D14(m).

In the event of a Hazardous Material Discharge, the Fund Center is directly contacted.

The Federal OSC is responsible for the disbursement and accounting for all response funds expended during a response.

Federal Agency Response Funding

The Federal OSC can fund a Federal Agency assisting in a response. The agency is issued a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This document gives the federal agency a ceiling to operate under. The Agency is required to follow the same cost documentation procedures used by the Federal OSC. If additional funding is required, the request must be made to the Federal OSC.

The expenses of the Federal Agency will be paid by the National Pollution Funds Center and then will be recovered from the Responsible Party.

The decision to use a Federal Agency to help in the response must be documented in writing (to include what is required and why it is needed) and should be agreed to and signed by the RP and FOSC -- an ICS General Message (ICS-213) is sufficient.

All requests for funds are made through the Federal OSC.

Spills from Federal Vessels or Facilities

A federal agency whose vessel or facility releases a pollutant is responsible under the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for funding and handling their own cleanup. However, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is still available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) to cleanup or prevent an oil discharge as a *last-resort*.

The CERCLA Superfund can NOT be used to fund a hazardous material response to a Federal Vessel or Facility.

State Response Funding

The Federal OSC can fund a State Agency assisting in a response. The agency is issued a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This document gives the State Agency a ceiling to operate under. The agency is required to follow the same cost documentation procedures used by the Federal OSC. If additional funding is required, the request must be made to the Federal OSC.

The expenses of the State Agency will be paid by the National Pollution Funds Center and then will be recovered from the Responsible Party.

The decision to use a State Agency to help in the response must be documented in writing (including what is required and why it is needed) and should be agreed to and signed by the RP and FOOSC -- an ICS General Message (ICS-213) is sufficient.

All requests for funds are made through the Federal OSC.

State Access to the Funds

State access to the fund is outlined in the *National Pollution Funds Center's Technical Operating Procedures for State Access*. The Technical Operating Procedures provide guidance to the Federal OSC and Coast Guard Districts concerning a State Governor's request for access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The governor or a designated representative may request removal cost funding not to exceed \$250,000 for each incident consistent with the NCP.

State access to the CERCLA Superfund is established by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Environmental Protection Agency and the State.

Spills from State Vessels or Facilities

The State whose vessel or facility spilled is responsible for funding and handling their own cleanup. However, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is still available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOOSC) to cleanup or prevent oil discharges as a *last-resort*.

County Response Funding

Neither the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) nor the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) allow for direct county access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Requests from a county are directed to the State Governor or a designated representative who will pass them to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOOSC).

All requests for funds are made through the State OSC.

Documentation and Cost Recovery

The procedures for cost documentation and recovery are outlined in NPFC Technical Operating Procedure for Resource Documentation. This instruction documents the documentation process and procedures used by the U.S. Coast Guard to account for response activities. Organizations involved in removal activities that require reimbursement from the OSTLF may make use of these procedures, or request NPFC approval of alternate resource documentation. The requirements for response documentation for both Oil Spills and Hazardous Material discharges are identical.

Funding Responses in Foreign Countries

Neither the National Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund nor the Superfund can be used to respond to a pollution incident in a foreign country.

All requests for assistance must be made through the U.S. Embassy in the requesting nation. All requests will be processed by the U.S. Department of State and forwarded to the appropriate agency for action. If a request is received, the requesting nation is to be referred to the local U.S. Embassy.

The agency within the U.S. State Department that is responsible for coordinating emergency assistance is USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Response's Office of Foreign Disaster Aid (USAID/BHR/OFDA).

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Section 8000

Marine Fire Fighting Plan (MFFP) and Salvage Response Plan

Information regarding Marine Fire Fighting and Salvage are located in the following plans:

These plans will also be available via the Internet at <http://HOMEPORT.uscg.mil> > Port Directory > Select Coast Guard Unit "Honolulu".

Marine Fire Fighting

Marine Fire Fighting Plan (MFFP) for Hawaii and American Samoa.

A guide for coordinating responses to a fire on a ship or at a waterside facility within the CG Captain of the Port Honolulu Zone.

Salvage Response

Salvage Response Plan.

Found in Annex 10200 to the Hawaii and American Samoa Area Maritime Security Plan.

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Section 9100 - Hawaii Area Committee

The National Contingency Plan defines the Area Committee as the "entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area."

<i>Useful References</i>
Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) 33 USC 1251 et seq.
National Contingency Plan (NCP) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Committee Chairman

The National Contingency Plan designates the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the inland zone and the U.S. Coast Guard for the coastal zone (40 CFR 300.120).

In addition, the National Contingency Plan states that the FOSC is responsible for directing the actions of the Area Committee and preparing the Area Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.205(c)).

The Chair of the Hawaii Area Committee is:

Commander

U.S. Coast Guard
Sector Honolulu
400 Sand Island Parkway
Honolulu, HI 96819

voc: 808-842-2640 (working hours)

808-842-2601 (after hours)

fax: 808-842-2649

The Contingency Planning and Force Readiness Staff of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Honolulu coordinates the activities of the Area Committee.

State of Hawaii Representative

For the State of Hawaii the Director of the Department of Health (DOH) is the representative to the Hawaii Area Committee. The department is represented on the Area Committee by the Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office. The HEER office also serves as the State's On-Scene Coordinators (SOSCs).

Hawaii Department of Health

Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 206
Honolulu, HI 96814

voc: 808-586-4249 (working hours)
808-247-2191 (after hours)
fax: 808-586-7537

The Director of the Department of Health is also the Chair of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and represents the needs and issues of the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to the Hawaii Area Committee. The HEER office coordinates the SERC for the Director.

Trustees

Both the Federal and State Trustees are members of the Hawaii Area Committee. A list of Trustees can be found in [Section 4156 - Hawaii Trustees](#).

Stakeholders

While not specifically allowed for by the National Contingency Plan, a Stakeholder is a group or organization that has a vested interest in a specific area that may be effected by the actions of the actions and decisions of the Hawaii Area Committee.

These organizations make significant contributions to the Hawaii Area Committee and include, but not limited to:

- ◆ Clean Islands Council
- ◆ Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE)
- ◆ Hawaiian Electric (HECO)
- ◆ Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)
- ◆ Pacific Environmental (PENCO)
- ◆ Tesoro Corporation

Any organization or individual with an interest is welcome to be involved with the Hawaii Area Committee.

Committee Decisions

Decisions made by the Hawaii Area Committee are made in the same manner as decisions are made in the Unified Command. It is preferred that all decisions be reached by consensus, however if a decision can not be reached, the Chair will make the final decision.

Area Committee Meetings

The Area Committee meets approximately three times a year. The meetings are open to all members of the Hawaii Response Community and the public. Meeting announcements are made four to six weeks in advance of the meeting date.

Contact the Chair to be added to the notification list.

Area Committee Organization

The organization of the Hawaii Area Committee is established by the committee. When an issue or problem has to be resolved, the Chair will charter a subcommittee. The subcommittee will be provided with a definition of the problem or issue and a list of objectives that they are to work on.

The subcommittee is responsible for working on the problem independently, returning to the Chair or Area Committee when additional guidance is required or when the problem or issue has been resolved.

Since its inception the Hawaii Area Committee has utilized many subcommittees. They include:

- ◆ Air Operations
- ◆ Communications
- ◆ Disposal
- ◆ Hazardous Materials
- ◆ Health and Safety
- ◆ Incident / Unified Command System
- ◆ Logistics
- ◆ Public Affairs / Community Outreach
- ◆ Response Strategies
- ◆ Risk Assessment and Scenario Development
- ◆ Sensitive Areas
- ◆ Shoreline
- ◆ Wildlife

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Section 9200 - Plan Review and Exercise Program

The Area Contingency Plan is required by the National Contingency Plan.

Useful References:

National Contingency Plan (NCP)
Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP)
Guidelines - dated August 1994

Coast Guard Regulations
Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Sections 154.1055 and 155.1060

The Area Contingency Plan is developed in consultation with the appropriate Regional Response Team (RRT), Coast Guard District Response Advisory Team (DRAT), the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and local industry members.

Subcommittee Objectives

Annually, the Chair of the Area Committee will establish objectives to be worked on by the subcommittee. These objectives are established based on national or local issues that need to be addressed by the Area Committee.

Revision and Review

The Area Contingency Plan is a "living document". As such, it is never done. Holding all the changes so they can be published as a single update to the plan is very inefficient.

As an individual subcommittee completes work on an objective, an update of the appropriate Area Contingency Plan Section will be written and submitted to the Chair of the Area Committee for review. Once the Chair of the Area Committee approves the section, it will be published.

Exercises and Drills

To validate the Area Contingency Plan, exercises and drills are conducted monthly, quarterly and annually.

Area Exercises and Drills

The National Pollution Response Exercise Program (PREP) calls for Area wide Notification, Spill Management Team Tabletop and Equipment Deployment Exercises to be conducted.

Annually, local industry, in cooperation with the Area Committee, conducts several major spill drills. These drills are jointly designed by the sponsoring company, Coast Guard and the members of the Area Committee. These drills are designed to meet the objectives of the company, the Area Committee and, PREP.

The Hawaii response community is small. Any company responding to a spill that is larger than the "maximum most probable" involves contracted OSROs, co-op groups, mutual aid agreements, and many members of the Area Committee for an adequate response. As long as these drills continue to be conducted no additional drills will be conducted.

Four Year Cycle Area Drills and Exercises

Every four years the Coast Guard or industry sponsors a major Area Exercise. The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) is responsible for this program. This exercise is held in compliance with the National Pollution Response Exercise Program (NPREP).

Facility and Vessel Drills and Exercises

Each facility and vessel that is required to maintain a Response Plan is required to conduct Qualified Individual Notification, Spill Management Team Tabletop and Equipment Deployment Drills. In addition, they are subject to Government Initiated Unannounced Spill Drills. These drills are conducted on a random basis by the local Coast Guard Sector Honolulu and will not occur more than once every three years.

Section 9400 - Oil Spill History

Oil Spills are classified by the amount of oil discharged.

Major/Worst Case Discharges

A major discharge is defined as a spill greater-than 100,000 gallons of oil in the coastal zone or, a spill greater-than 10,000 gallons in the inland zone.

Historical Spill Consideration

The last major discharge occurred in May 1987 when Jet A fuel leaked from a pipeline into Pearl Harbor. Prior to that, there have been no historical catastrophic discharges in the COTP Hawaii Zone since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7th, 1941.

Hazard Assessment

Although a pipeline failure is possible, the "Worst case potential discharge" will probably be from a vessel. A survey of the two refineries on Oahu, Chevron U.S.A. Inc. and Hawaii Independent Energy, (formerly Tesoro Hawaii Corporation), shows that the largest vessel that could be received at either offshore moorings is a 1,000 foot, 150,000 DWT tanker, with a cargo carrying capacity of approximately 1,000,000 barrels (or 42,000,000 gallons).

Medium/Maximum Most Probable Discharges

A medium discharge is defined as a spill greater-than 10,000 but less-than 100,000 gallons of oil in the coastal zone or, a spill greater-than 1,000 but less than 10,000 gallons in the inland zone.

Historical Spill Considerations

There have been 13 discharges of larger than 10,000 gallons over the past 25 years (1984-2009). These include the T/B Hana Discharge ('87), Exxon Houston Grounding ('89), T/V Star Connecticut Grounding ('90), T/V Yupex ('91), Chevron Pipeline Spill ('96), and the AGI Pipeline Spill ('97). All the discharges have varying circumstances, causes, and results. The general causes can be linked to mechanical failures (most human error or weather related) which resulted in the discharge of a large quantity of refined product.

The following are narratives describing four of the largest or most complex responses undertaken in this Captain of the Port zone.

Chevron Pipeline ('87)

On the 13th of May 1987, approximately 104,496 gallons of JET-A was discharged from a seven-inch crack in an eight-inch pipeline. The product was discharged into a small stream that empties into Middle Loch of Pearl Harbor. The discharge also affected a nearby wildlife refuge resulting in the death of one Hawaiian Stilt, one Hawaiian Duck (both endangered species) and approximately 1,000 Mosquito Fish. An additional Hawaiian Duck was affected but did survive after being rescued by cleanup personnel then turned over to a ranger. The oil entered the refuge through a surface-skimming intake that provided water to the refuge. The responsible party (Chevron) contracted with Clean Islands Council (CIC) to perform the necessary cleanup. CIC also utilized Pacific Environmental Company (PENCO) and equipment from the U.S. Navy. The response efforts were first concentrated in the wild life refuge and the creek area. CIC, Pacific Environmental Company (PENCO) and the U.S. Navy deployed containment equipment and performed recovery using sorbents and vacuum truck skimmers. Several days into the response, the heaviest concentration of JET-A was located along the west bank of the Middle Loch. Here wash pumps were also used to hold the product against the shore where it was accessible to the recovery effort. Later into the response CIC brought in two OIL MOP machines that performed exceptionally well. The recovered product was first placed into pits and then transferred to the Chevron Refinery where it was recycled or disposed of. Once all the JET-A was recovered from the water and pits, CIC requested to terminate cleanup operations, to which the OSC approved. One of the problems that hampered the response was that, due to the concentration of the JET- A, it did not emit a sheen, which made it difficult to find the major concentration from the air. A major cause of the successful mitigation, was the quick response of the U.S. Navy in providing and deploying equipment to the scene.

Tank Barge Hana ('87)

On 20 January 1987 the Tank Barge HANA was loaded with 1,344,000 gallons of Bunker C and accidentally discharged an estimated 42,000 gallons while being towed by the tug COCHISE overnight to Kahalui, Maui. The cause of the discharge was the failure of the #4 port and starboard ullage openings. Openings were damaged when wooden timbers carried on the barge's deck broke free during transit and struck dogging wheels on the ullage covers. Opened covers allowed sea water to enter the tanks and displace the cargo of Bunker C. Additional cargo was discharged as the barge surged through heavy seas, frequently immersing itself. The discharge resulted in an oil slick consisting of heavy rainbow sheen approximately 12-25 miles long and 100-200 yards wide. The

responsible party, Sausse Bros., immediately assumed responsibility for the spill. As a member of the local oil spill cooperative, Clean Islands Council (CIC), they had immediate access to oil containment and cleanup equipment. Sausse Bros. contracted Pacific Environmental Company (PENCO) to provide supervisors and laborers to use CIC equipment and clean up the spill. Personnel from MSO Honolulu provided on-site monitoring of cleanup activities and were augmented by Pacific Strike Team personnel. Clean up efforts involved an average of 50 laborers daily (90 laborers at peak) and took 5 weeks to complete. During this period a number of problems were encountered. Tracking the movement of the spill was difficult because portions of the oil had a specific gravity (1.07) denser than that of normal seawater around Oahu (1.024). Consequently, much of the oil sank below the surface of the water and could not be seen by aircraft since it blended in with benthic algae and dark lava rock on the ocean floor. Prevailing winds from the northeast at 20-35 m.p.h. and computer trajectories provided by the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator indicated that the oil should drift southwest and out to sea with no beach impact. Contrary to these predictions, very strong northerly currents pushed the slick, particularly the subsurface oil, towards Oahu and impacted every beach from Hanauma Bay to Waimea Beach on the north shore of Oahu, including Bellows AFB, Kailua and Kaneohe Beaches. As a result of tracking difficulties, oil impact locations could only be determined by personnel walking the beaches. Cleanup operations were tedious and labor intensive using shovels, rakes and sorbents. For example, globules of oil found underneath the sand on Makapuu Beach had to be removed by sifting sand through window screens. Lava rock shorelines in these areas had to be hand cleaned with sorbent "snares" due to their porous nature. Approximately 100 tons of oil-coated debris was transported to Kapaa Landfill near Kailua for disposal. Offshore containment and removal of surface oil using booms was not feasible due to high seas and winds. Dispersants were considered, but never used because much of the oil was migrating beneath the surface of the water, and aircraft capable of applying dispersant were not available. VHF-FM radio communications were poor on the windward side of Oahu due to "shielding" by the mountainous terrain. Portable cellular telephones were distributed to On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) forces to correct this problem and greatly improved the communications and coordination between responsible federal, state and local agency representatives. Although the impact of the oil on wildlife was small (15 birds oiled, 4 birds and a small number of crustaceans and fish dead), media interest was understandably high.

M/V Exxon Houston ('89)

On 2 March 1989 the M/V EXXON HOUSTON ran aground off Barbers Point, Oahu. The vessel was off-loading 490,000 barrels of Alaskan crude oil to Hawaiian Independent Refinery through an offshore single point mooring (SPM) when the ship broke free in heavy weather. Most of the transfer had been completed leaving 80,000 barrels of crude oil still on board. The vessel ran aground as it tried to maneuver to deeper water, breaching its double bottom bunker tank located below the engine room, and its port bunker tank. Approximately 16,800 gallons of crude oil was lost from the damaged SPM hose and 8,400 gallons lost from the port bunker tank. An eight day response effort followed in which local RRT and LRT members were activated. The Pacific Area Strike Team (PST) was requested to provide personnel to assist, along with an Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System (ADAPTS) and one Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System (OWOCRS). DOD resources were heavily depended upon during this response. Submersible pump systems were requested from and provided by the Navy Supervisor of Salvage; U.S. Marine Corps heavy lift helicopters from Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station were used to transport the pumps to the EXXON HOUSTON; and U.S. Navy salvage vessels assisted in successfully re-floating the vessel. Approval for the use of dispersants was quickly requested and obtained in the event that the vessel should founder and discharge its remaining cargo. EXXON Corporation contracted for two dispersant applying planes and had them delivered from the mainland to Oahu where they remained on standby in the event of a vessel breakup. An effective media relations room was established at MSO Honolulu to handle a high volume of press inquiries. Further assistance was received from public affairs offices from the Coast Guard's Fourteenth District, MLC Pacific Area and Headquarters' Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). Coast Guard reservists who joined the effort voluntarily provided additional manpower. Oil impact was primarily limited to Germaines Luau Beach and Campbell Industrial Park.

EXXON Corp. contracted Pacific Environmental Corp. for beach cleanup of these areas. Impact on wildlife was negligible and no bird or fish kills were reported. As a result of lessons learned, a 600 ft Strike Team OWOCRS boom is now pre-staged at CG Base Sand Island to provide for a limited offshore oil-skimming recovery capability. This incident underscored the lack of an open water response capability on the islands, either by mechanical means or by the application of the limited amounts of dispersants stockpiled on the islands.

T/V Star Connecticut ('90)

On November 6th, 1990, the T/V STAR CONNECTICUT grounded approximately 1 NM from Barbers Point Light. The vessel was loaded with, 250,604 barrels of various refined products. Initial radio communications indicated that the vessel was taking on water in its aft pump and engine rooms. Clean Islands Council (CIC) and Pacific Environmental Company (PENCO) were notified and immediately began mobilizing equipment. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) made a request, (via the DOD representative to the RRT) to Commander In Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), Pearl Harbor Naval Base and Combat Support Squadron Five (COMSUPPRON), for tug and salvage assistance. A request was also made to the Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team, NSF, for an Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System, and the necessary support personnel for the Open Water Oil Recovery and Containment System. The USS SAFEGUARD and the M/V CLEAN ISLANDS arrived on-scene where they joined several commercial tugs and Coast Guard vessels. De-watering pumps from the U.S. Navy were placed on board the T/V STAR CONNECTICUT by US Marine Corp and Army heavy lift helicopters. The vessel was de-watered and floated free with the assistance of two commercial tugs approximately eighteen hours after she had grounded. No oil had been discharged from any of the vessels' tanks. A major problem during the response was VHF Communications. The area near Barbers Point is a "dead area" for VHF communications with the MSO. The major reason for success was the assistance of the DOD.

T/V Yupex ('91)

At 0630 on November 20, 1991, the U. S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu received a report from the USCG Cutter Sassafras of a strong odor of diesel near their berth on Sand Island in Honolulu Harbor. USCG pollution investigators identified the tank vessel YUPEX, as the source of the spill. The YUPEX was a small Panamanian-flagged tanker owned by a Korean company that provided fuel to fishing fleets. While taking on fuel at the Pacific Resources Incorporated (PRI) terminal at pier 29, a valve was left partially open allowing diesel being loaded into the tanker's #1 ballast tanks to leak out into the harbor. The diesel continued to leak as the vessel transited to pier 35 where it docked to take on more cargo. An independent marine surveyor gauged the tanks on board the YUPEX and found 21,500 gallons less than what the vessel reported to have on board when it left pier 29. The YUPEX had also filed a protest with the PRI terminal indicating that they received 5,000 gallons less diesel than the terminal claims they pumped. On the basis of this information, the USCG estimated that the volume of diesel spilled was about 25,000 gallons. Cleanup was initiated at 0700 on November 20 by

the USCG contractor Pacific Environmental Corporation (PENCO). The vessel's owners accepted responsibility for the cleanup later the same day. Cleanup was completed at 0900 on November 23, 1991.

Chevron Pipeline Oil Spill into Waiau Stream and Pearl Harbor ('96)

On May 14, 1996, a Chevron Products Company pipeline ruptured and discharged No. 6 Bunker fuel oil adjacent to the Hawaiian Electric Company Waiau Power Plant in Pearl City, Oahu, Hawaii. The released oil entered the nearby Waiau Stream and submerged, floating to the surface upon entering the denser salt water of Pearl Harbor. An estimated total of 982 barrels (41,244 gallons) of No. 6 fuel oil was released covering approximately 2,290 acres of open water during the first six days of the spill event. Immediate impacts of the discharged oil included; closure of Pearl Harbor to navigation and vessel traffic, interruption of USN construction projects around Pearl Harbor, suspension of ferry service to Ford Island, closure of USS Arizona Memorial, closure of bicycle and jogging paths around the perimeter of East Lock and closure of Pearl Harbor to commercial fishing and boating. The USCG, Clean Islands Council and their vessel the HAWAII RESPONDER, and US Navy assets began a long and intensive clean up. The response efforts were widespread throughout Pearl Harbor over the next two months. Critical, sensitive and significant areas were boomed off for protection, including the HECO Power Plant intakes, the USS ARIZONA and the USS UTAH, Aiea Bay, Halawa Stream, Waimalu Stream. Teams utilizing skiffs and vac trucks cleaned shoreline areas, including Halawa stream, Maiau Stream, the ARIZONA memorial, Ford Island, oiled piers throughout Pearl Harbor, and Waipio Peninsula. The HAWAII RESPONDER, several Coast Guard Cutters and Navy skimmers worked to clean waterborne oil and oily water throughout the harbor. The Unified Command stood down on 20 May 1996, though direct clean up efforts continued for a further two months in some locations. The eventual decision was made, after the FOSC determined that cleaning the remaining oil would cause more harm than letting it be, to boom off the area around Waiau Power Plant and leave the product for bioremediation. And on 18 Nov 1996, The U.S. Coast Guard and other stakeholders including Hawaii State Department of Health, U.S. Navy, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Chevron all concluded residual oil was stable and did not represent a significant risk of mobilizing. Oil droplets continue to surface creating very small sheens. To which HECO conducts daily notification to the NRC, 13 years after the incident.

Hazard Assessment

Assessments of daily risks for the Honolulu port area resulted in the development of the maximum most probable scenario. The scenario would involve offshore bunkering operations in which mechanical failure of transfer equipment causes a discharge of a quantity of product under pressure.

In addition, the aging pipeline infrastructure in Hawaii has the potential of causing a medium discharge. Because pipeline spills are not readily noticeable and often occur in remote areas or in areas that cannot be readily monitored (under piers, underground) the amount of oil released is much greater per incident. While also a major threat, the volume of discharge would not exceed the medium discharge thresholds.

Minor/Average Most Probable Discharges

A minor discharge is defined as a spill less-than 10,000 gallons of oil in the coastal zone or, a spill less-than 1,000 gallons in the inland zone.

Historical Spill Considerations

A statistical analysis was done using Coast Guard Business Intelligence System data, which showed that the average spill was approximately 40 gallons. Such spills are handled routinely by Sector Honolulu personnel and do not require outside involvement; however, State and Federal response agencies do assist due to a strong partnership and robust working relationship.

Hazard Assessment

The majority of discharges in the COTP Honolulu zone occur in the Honolulu Harbor, marinas, and anchorage areas. They are caused mostly by bilge pumping and tank overflows. The products most commonly discharged are waste oil and diesel. The discharges occur in industrial areas and pose a low threat to sensitive areas. The bilge pumpings are generally very small amounts and occur mostly during the rainy season. The tanks over flows are the larger, and occur during all times of the year.

There are many areas in which bunkering operations could possibly lead to a discharge. Due to the large number of transfer operations taking place, the greatest probability of a discharge could potentially occur in Honolulu Harbor, Kewalo Basin, and in the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor.

Future Considerations

Sector Honolulu incorporates an aggressive inspections program to prevent oil spills from occurring. Facilities and vessels are inspected on a regular schedule to identify problems. Follow-ups are conducted to ensure compliance. The Hawaiian Area Committee meets on a regular basis to discuss oil contingency planning and to update the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan.

Section 9510 - Oil Spill Worst Case Scenario

The definition of Worst Case Discharge is different for vessels and marine transportation related facilities. Each are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Useful References:

Coast Guard Regulations
Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Sections 154.1020 and 155.1020

For the Area Contingency Plan the Definition of Worst Case Discharge for a vessel was used.

Scenario Development

The following information was used in developing the scenario:

Historical Spill Considerations

There have been no historical catastrophic discharges in the COTP Hawaii Zone since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7th, 1941.

Hazard Assessment

A survey of the two refineries on Oahu, Chevron U.S.A. Inc. and Hawaii Independent Energy (formerly Tesoro Hawaii), shows that the largest vessel that could be received at either offshore moorings is a 1,000 ft, 150,000 DWT tanker, with a cargo carrying capacity of approximately 1,000,000 barrels (or 42,000,000 gallons). This figure represents Hawaii's "Worst case potential discharge" in the event of a catastrophic loss of such a vessel.

Vulnerability analysis

Refer to the Geographic Annex for identification and descriptions of specific sensitive areas. Areas most at risk are in high traffic corridors in the vicinity of the main commercial harbors, and areas in which transfers of high volumes of petroleum products occur.

Risk assessment

Due to the requirements of the worst case scenario, the area of highest risk is the south and the west coast of Oahu from Kaena point to Barbers point and from Barbers point to Diamond Head. This area has been assessed with a high risk because of the potential threat from an accident occurring at one of the offshore moorings.

Seasonal Considerations

Hawaii's climate is dominated by the trade winds resulting in mild weather for such a southern location. The mean daily temperatures range from a high of 81°F during the summer months to a low of 72°F in the winter. The temperature extremes are summer highs of 87°F and winter lows of 65°F. The water temperatures are equally moderate, with the mean summer temperature of 80°F and winter temperature of 72°F. The predominant winds in Hawaii are the northeast trade winds. During the winter months (December and January), the winds will occasionally shift and blow from the south. These winds are referred to as "Kona's", and they usually bring the most severe weather to the leeward side of the islands, possibly resulting in heavy rains and high winds. Electrical storms are very rare, and there may be only 2 or 3 per year. The islands are just out of the range of the east Pacific hurricanes which form off the coast of Mexico, and the west Pacific typhoons. Because the islands are on the outer fringes of the storm activity, they usually receive only heavy rains from these storms. During some years, there may not be any violent weather. The storms which do occur are short lived and infrequent.

Event General Description

SituationImmediate and total loss of a 150,000 DWT tank vessel

LocationVicinity of Barbers Point offshore Moorings

ProductAlaska North Slope Crude

Amount1,000,000 bbls.

SourcePollution source cannot be secured

Areas at riskShoreline areas from Barbers Pt. to Diamond Head,
shoreline impacts will be heaviest in the Honolulu Harbor,
Ala Wai basin and Waikiki areas

SeasonMarch (early spring)

WeatherClear, 80°, Kona condition (Kona winds in conjunction
with the shoreline contours create wind from the west,
south-west at Barbers Point)

Trajectories

The trajectories for the worst case scenario are displayed as overlays on the following pages. There is approximately six to twelve hours elapsed between each overlay. The oil movement shown is approximate based on NOAA trajectories.

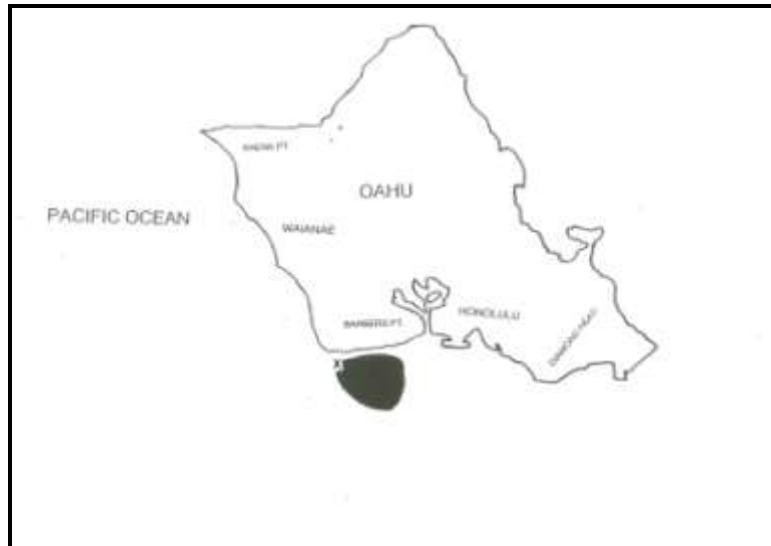


Figure 9510-1, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 06 hours, day 1

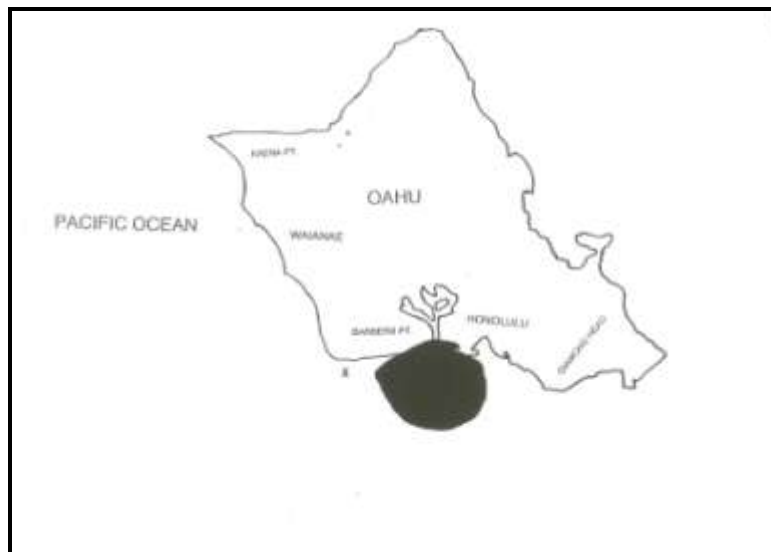


Figure 9510-2, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 12 hours, day 1

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

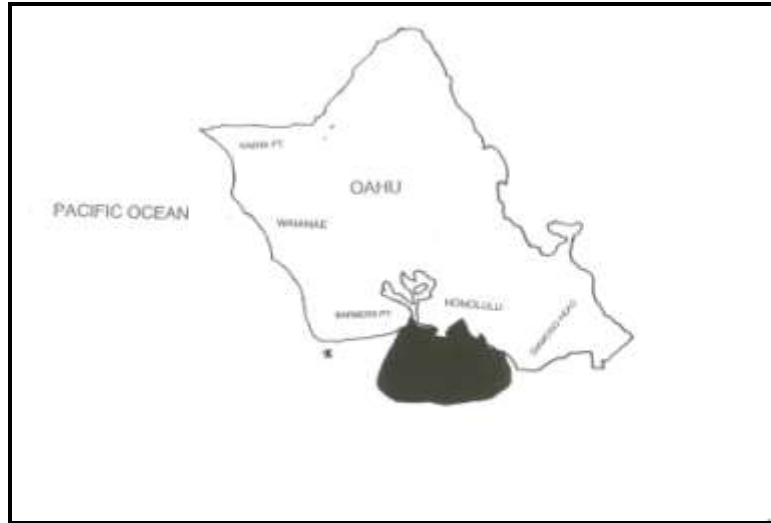


Figure 9510-3, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 18 hours, day 1

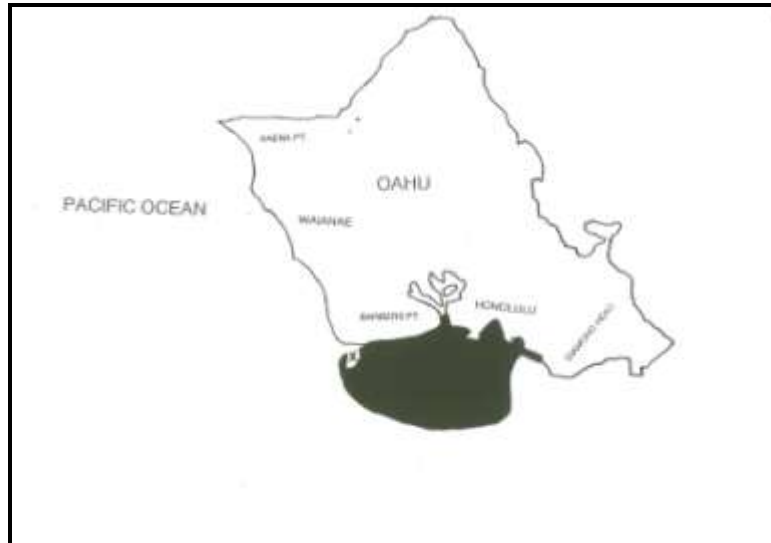


Figure 9510-4, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 24 hours, day 1



Figure 9510-5, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 30 hours, day 2

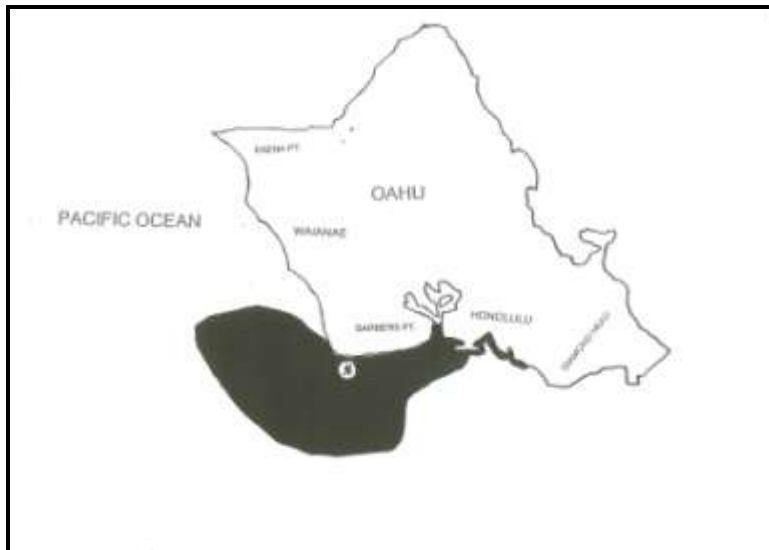


Figure 9510-6, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 36 hours, day 2

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

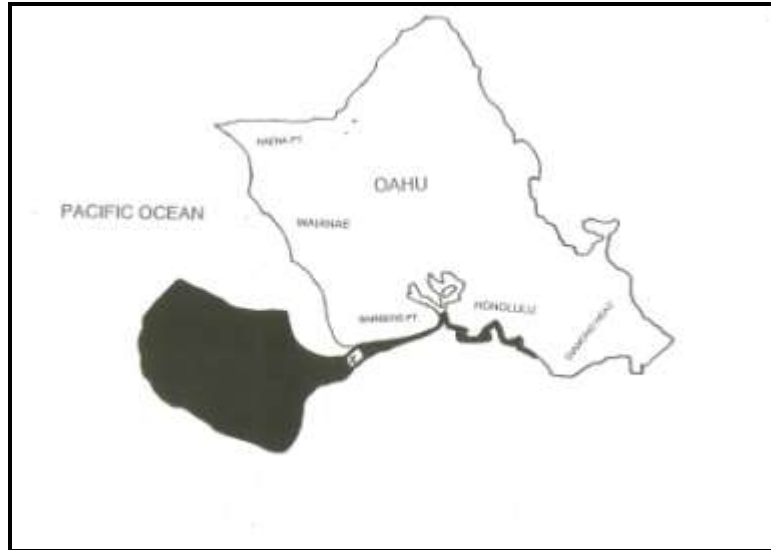


Figure 9510-7, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 48 hours, day 2

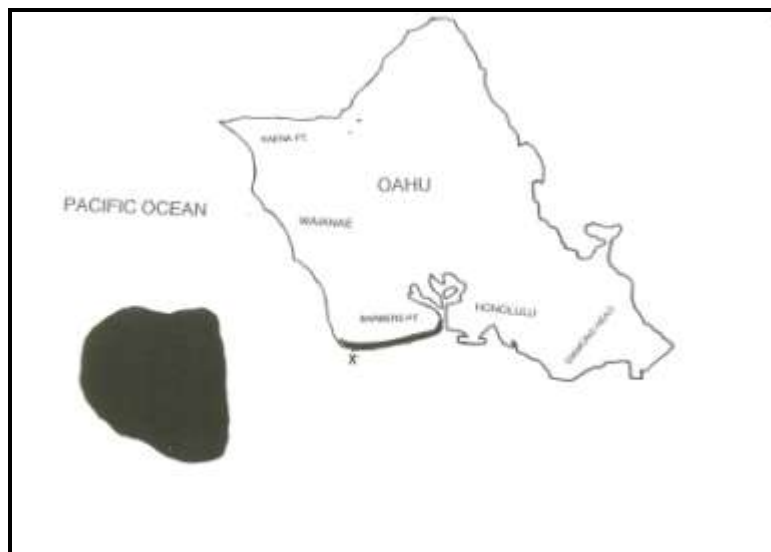


Figure 9510-8, Worst Case Discharge (Oahu view) - plus 60 hours, day 2

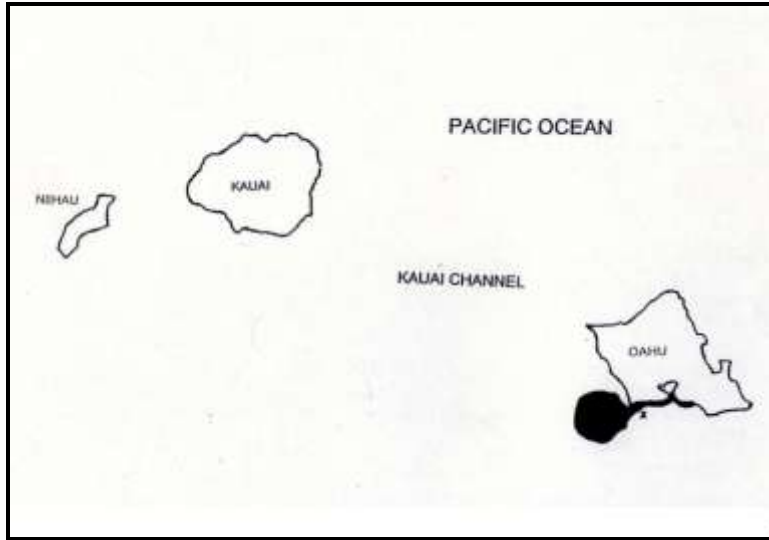


Figure 9510-9, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 48 hours, day 2

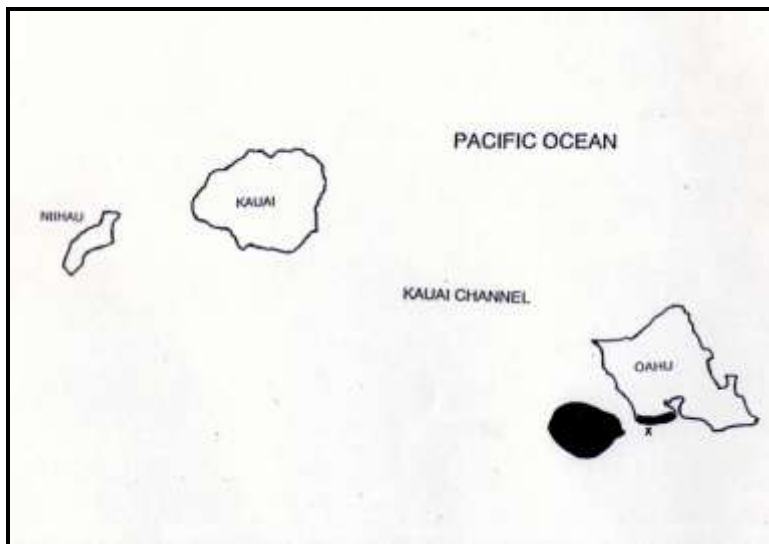


Figure 9510-10, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 60 hours, day 3

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

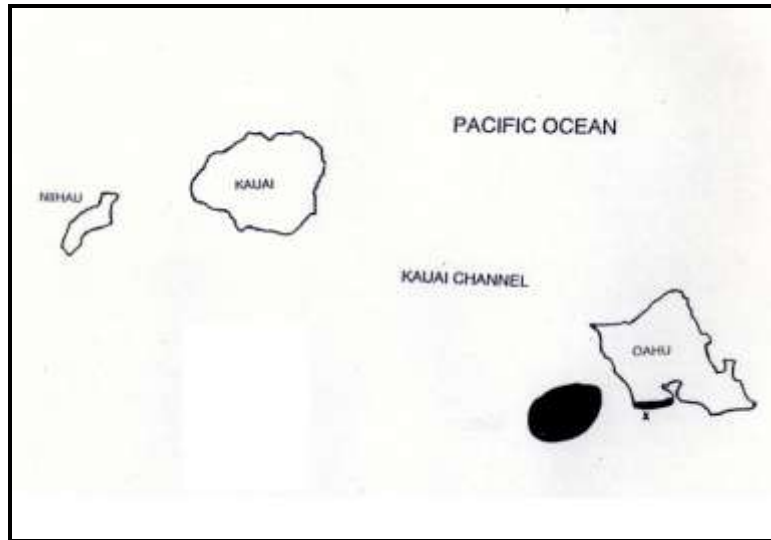


Figure 9510-11, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 72 hours, day 3

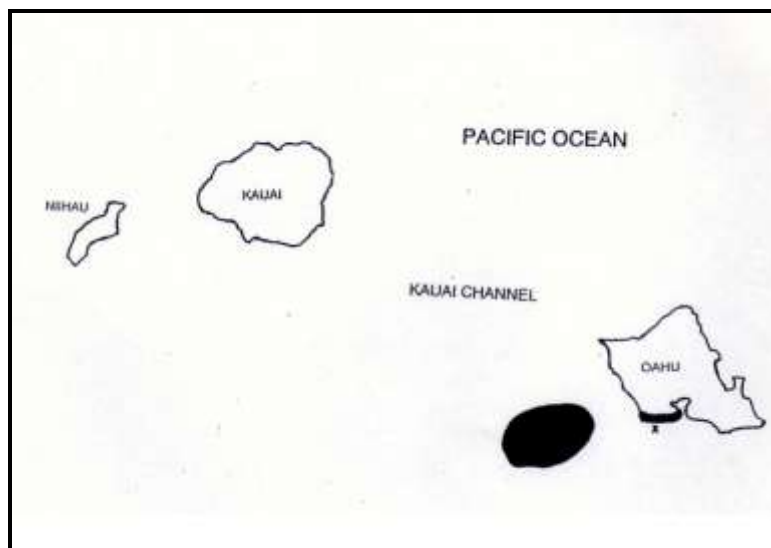


Figure 9510-12, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 84 hours, day 4

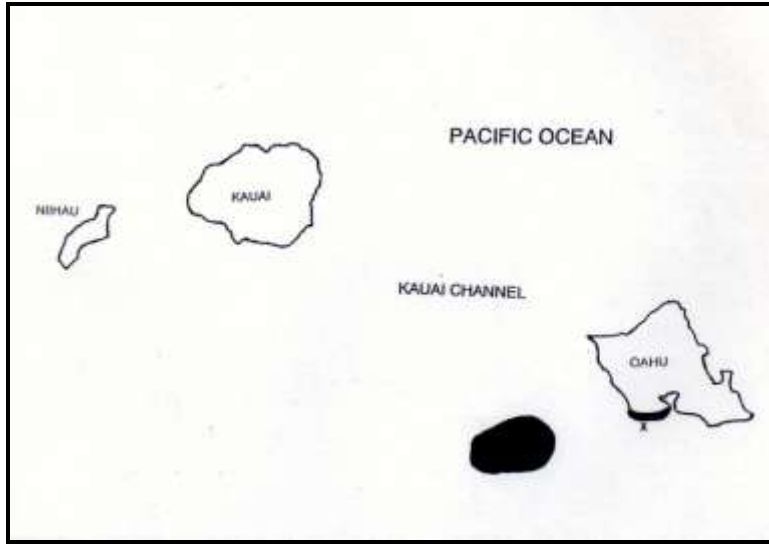


Figure 9510-13, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 96 hours, day 4

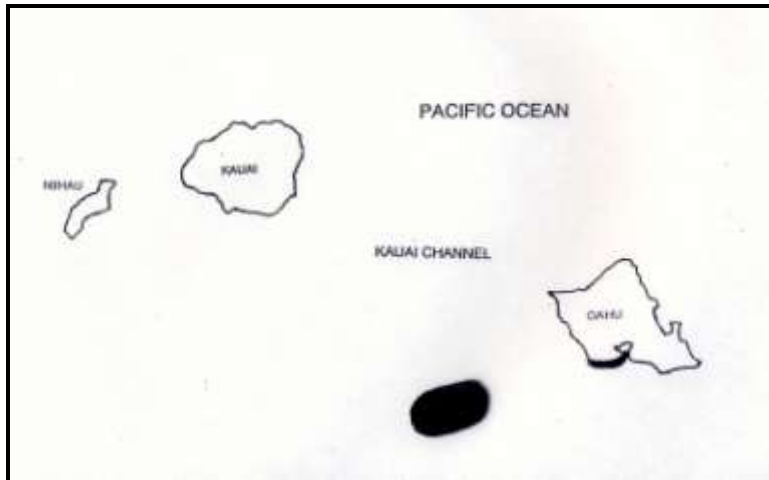


Figure 9510-14, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 108 hours, day 4

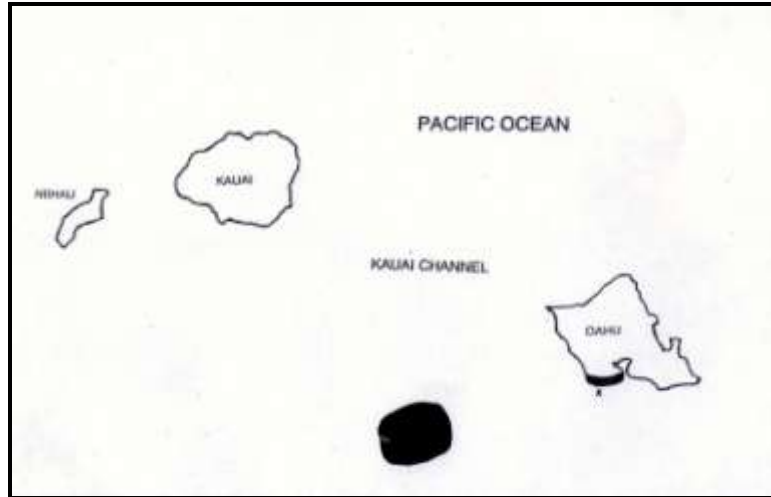


Figure 9510-15, Worst Case Discharge (wide view) - plus 120 hours, day 5

Hazards

A benzene plume is included as an overlay on the oil movement trajectories. The State Department of Health will be notified of the possible area of impact from the benzene plume.

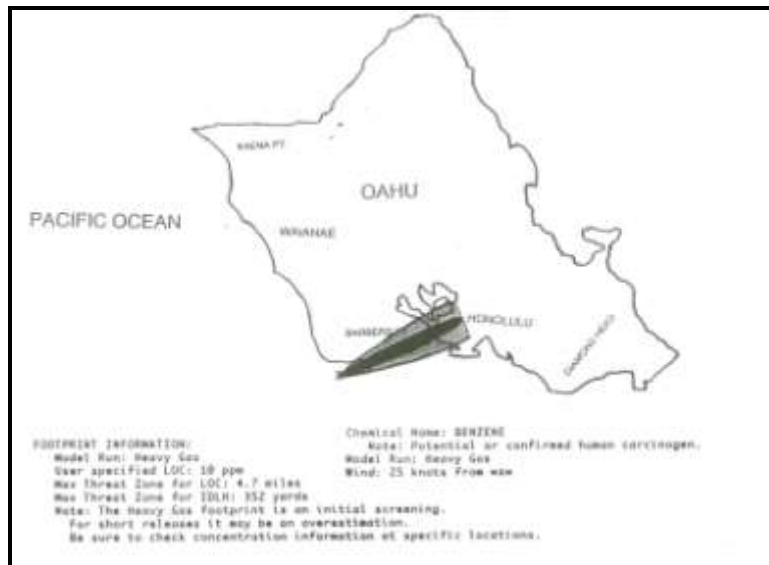


Figure 9510-16, Worst Case Discharge Benzene Plume (Oahu view) - plus 1 hour, day 1

Initial Actions

The USCG Sector Honolulu pollution response team will be recalled as soon as the first notification is received. Standard recall time is 30 minutes. Mitigation and investigation will commence upon recall.

- ◆ Notification of the proper authorities and response organizations will be initiated immediately (see Section 3030 - Notification List). Initial notification completed within the first 3 Hours after receipt of initial report.
- ◆ Initiate immediate on site measures to contain and control oil spill at the source.
- ◆ Initial response equipment is available for use at each of the two Marine Terminals at Barber's Point.
- ◆ Notification of the potential for oil spill impact will be given to responsible government agencies, natural resource trustees and effected industries.
- ◆ The Coast Guard Sector Honolulu will commence a general recall, and join the response organization forming at the Hawaiian Response Center.
- ◆ The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) would contact the Chief, Marine Safety Division, Fourteenth CG District, who is the Co-Chairman of the Oceania Regional Response Team (RRT), and request activation and assembly of the RRT due to the extraordinary nature and certain impact of the incident. Some of the RRT members reside on the West Coast, generating additional obstacles to this process. The FOSC will request assistance from the National Strike Force, this will include equipment such as boom and skimmers necessary to mount the response.
- ◆ A Unified Command Structure will be established. The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and the responsible party representative will join the FOSC in the unified command triangle. In addition, an Incident Command System (ICS) would be assembled.
- ◆ DOD support would be requested, if necessary, from the DOD RRT representative. Support could include transportation of equipment to the scene via heavy lift helicopters from MCB Hawaii (Kaneohe), Air Force logistical aircraft flights from the mainland, etc.
- ◆ The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator would be requested to come to Hawaii and to provide a daily computer trajectory analysis based on local weather conditions and available information on currents.
- ◆ The Oiled Wildlife Section of the Unified Command would set up an oiled wildlife rehabilitation center, and to provide information on wildlife impact.
- ◆ If the requirement for its use was deemed necessary, the OSC would initiate actions to use alternate response technologies -- in Situ Burn and Dispersants -- in accordance with Section 4530 - Alternative Response Technologies.
- ◆ A Joint Information Center will be established at Hawaii Spill Response Center.

Response Goals

The following response goals are anticipated.

- ◆ The primary goal is to mitigate the impact of the oil by conducting containment, recovery and clean up operations in a safe and efficient manner, recognizing that public health and safety have the highest priority.
- ◆ Stop the flow of oil.
- ◆ Response and Protection Strategies will be aimed toward protecting the economically sensitive areas of Waikiki.
- ◆ Additional actions will be designed to minimize damage to sensitive environmental resources.
- ◆ Strategies will be directed to maximize on water recovery by OSRV's. Additional vessels of opportunity will be utilized to collect floating oil and herd it to the OSRV collection booms to maximize skimmers efficiencies. Decanting of collected liquid volumes will be used to maximize limited recovered oil storage.
- ◆ Shoreline response strategies will be designed to concentrate oil into pre-designated collection areas. A combination of protection and collection techniques will be used to achieve this goal.

General Response Strategies

These response strategies will be followed.

- ◆ Mobilize ready Oil Spill Response Vessels (OSRV's) to begin on water skimming operations. OSRV Clean Islands, OSRV Hawaii Responder, Fast Response Vessel (FRV) Nakue, U.S. Navy SUPSALV Marco skimming systems, U.S. Coast Guard Buoy Tenders.
- ◆ Mobilize all pre-identified Vessels of Opportunity Skimming Systems(VOSS). M/V Nunui, M/V Naina, M/V Noholoa, M/V Holokai.
- ◆ Mobilize additional Vessels of Opportunity to support on water containment and recovery operations as possible. Six pack tour fishing vessels are the prime candidates.
- ◆ Examine opportunities to use in-situ burning and dispersants early, due to limited window of opportunity.
- ◆ Staging areas will include the Barber's Point Deep Draft Harbor, NAVSTA Pearl Harbor Bishop Point piers, Coast Guard Base Sand Island, Honolulu Harbor piers one and two. Smaller staging areas of opportunity will be used depending on circumstances (Hickam Harbor, Keehi Lagoon boat ramp, Fort DeRussy Beach).

- ◆ Oil Spill Response Organizations will begin to cascade additional resources from the mainland as required.
- ◆ Barges, bladders and any other available on water storage equipment shall be deployed in support of skimming operations. Four (4) 75,000 gallon tank barges are located at NAVSTA Pearl Harbor, MSRC also has response barges within the Honolulu area.
- ◆ Several locations identified in Section 3240 - Disposal, will be available in support of disposal operations.
- ◆ The State of Hawaii Department of Transportation Harbors Division will need to approve use of paved areas at the Barbers Point deep draft harbor for temporary storage of solid waste.
- ◆ Hawaiian Electric Company Inc., Hawaii Independent Energy and Chevron Hawaiian Refinery and the Naval Supply Center at Pearl Harbor may have tank storage space that can be made available to accommodate the liquid waste from a spill of this size.
- ◆ USCG personnel would monitor beach cleanups and assist in investigating reports of oil impacted areas. Additional USCG personnel would be requested from outside Fourteenth Coast Guard District to assist in performing these duties.

Location of Response Equipment

Local response Equipment is stored in the following locations.

- ◆ The majority of federal response resources are located at Manana Warehouse (Pearl City), NAVAIRSTA Barber's Point and NAVBASE Pearl Harbor.
- ◆ Response contractor's response equipment is generally located in the Honolulu Harbor area.
- ◆ Industry resources are largely located at the Hawaii Oil Spill Response Center on Sand Island Access Road.

Pre-designated Collection/Containment Sites

Section 3240 - Disposal, lists areas that can be used as temporary storage for collected materials. In general these sites have the following characteristics.

- ◆ Generally these areas can be cleaned easily and have a greater recovery ability with minimal lasting effects.
- ◆ Selected areas generally offer natural collection characteristics that if enhanced will enable responders to minimize the environmental and economic impacts to nearby areas of higher sensitivity.
- ◆ Additional collection/containment sites may be designated in similar areas of opportunity depending on circumstances.

Disposal Options

Disposal strategies will be aimed at keeping both solid and liquid waste centrally located in areas that can be easily isolated to ensure public safety. Several locations identified in Section 3240 - Disposal, will be available in support of disposal operations.

The State of Hawaii Department of Transportation Harbors Division will need to approve use of paved areas at the Barbers Point deep draft harbor for temporary storage of solid waste.

Hawaiian Electric Company Inc., Hawaii Independent Energy and Chevron Hawaiian Refinery and the Naval Supply Center at Pearl Harbor may have tank storage space that can be made available to accommodate the liquid waste from a spill of this size.

Public Health and Safety

It is anticipated the public would be exposed to lighter fractions such as benzene within the first day. Beach areas are generally heavily populated. Little could be done to minimize such exposure other than restricting traffic and evacuation of severely impacted areas.

A press release describing the potential health effects of an oil spill and exposure to benzene should be created. In addition, signs should be posted at all affected beaches.

Site 1 - Barbers Point Moorings

The Marine Terminals located at Barbers Point have been identified as the location of the worst case scenario spill. Two moorings are located off the southern coast within about two miles of the point. The Chevron multi-point terminal is located about one and one-half miles offshore in about seventy (70) feet of water. The Hawaii Independent Energy Hawaii's single point terminal is located about two miles offshore to the west of the Chevron terminal. It is in approximately ninety-five feet of water.

Response Plan

This is the origin of the spill. The response will ...

- ◆ Initial actions will be designed to contain the spill at the location of the origin.
- ◆ Offshore on-water recovery operations will begin to recover spilled oil. vessels of opportunity (VO's) will be used in conjunction with oil spill response vessels (OSRV's) and vessel of opportunity skimming systems (VOSS's) to maximize recovery efficiencies. Vessels of opportunity will collect and herd oil back toward Barber's Point for release in the collection boom of skimming vessels.
- ◆ Evaluate the use of alternate response technologies, refer to Section 4530 - Alternative Response Technologies.

Equipment

The following equipment is anticipated.

- ◆ A minimum of 2,000 feet of ocean boom (43" minimum overall height) is kept on location and ready for immediate deployment during transfer operations.
- ◆ One OSRV will be on location within one and one half-hours of call out.
- ◆ All OSRV's and vessels of opportunity will be employed along the southern coast of Oahu as the oil spreads. Skimming vessels will operate in the thickest areas of the spill while vessels of opportunity will work the leading edge of the spreading oil to collect and herd oil back to the skimming vessels.

Site 2 - Hickam Harbor/Reef Runway Pond

The reef runway pond (Kumumau Pond) has been identified as a possible collection site. The entire pond area is man made, created by building the reef runway. The reef runway on the south, the Hickam Golf Course to the north, and a taxiway to the west encloses the area. It is a natural collection point that can be enhanced to hold significant quantities of recovered oil that could be contained to minimize further contamination.

Response Plan

Conceptually oil would move along the coastline and naturally gather in Hickam Harbor. Collection efforts should be designed to maximize collection and containment in this area.

- ◆ Close Hickam and Pearl Harbor.
- ◆ A staggered series of ocean boom lengths could be deployed from the southwest end of the reef runway in a southwestern direction to act as deflection boom guiding the oil into the harbor area and limiting its continuing spread along the coastline.
- ◆ Shallow water skimming systems and vacuum trucks could be deployed to recover oil.
- ◆ Access to the area will be better via the Hickam Air Force Base rather than Honolulu Airport due to FAA security regulations.
- ◆ OSRV's and vessels of opportunity will be employed along the southern coast of Oahu as the oil spreads. Skimming vessels will operate in the thickest areas of the spill while vessels of opportunity will work the leading edge of the spreading oil to collect and herd oil back to the skimming vessels or deposit their collected oil within the Hickam Harbor collection area.
- ◆ The U.S. Navy will boom off the entrance to Pearl Harbor. The exclusionary technique will have three to four chevrons across the channel depending on the tides, wind and vessel traffic. The Naval Base has incorporated this strategy into its response plan.
- ◆ The entrance to Hickam Harbor may have to be blocked off with boom to contain the oil in the event the weather changes and oil starts to escape containment.

Equipment

The following equipment will be required for this response.

- ◆ Between 3,000 and 5,000 feet of ocean boom (43" minimum overall height) with anchoring systems would be required for the deflection boom off the reef runway.
- ◆ All OSRV's and vessels of opportunity will be employed along the southern coast of Oahu as the oil spreads. Skimming vessels will operate in the thickest areas of the spill while vessels of opportunity will work the leading edge of the spreading oil to collect and herd oil back to the skimming vessels.
- ◆ Approximately 6,000 feet of boom for protective booming of the Pearl Harbor entrance (Naval Station resources).
- ◆ Additional harbor boom (18 inches overall) may be required to enhance the collection possibilities in Hickam Harbor.

Related Contacts

The following groups will be important to the response in this area.

Airports Operations Manager, Airports Division, State of Hawaii
Department of Transportation.

Telephone (808) 836-6411
Fax Phone (808) 836-6468

Airfield Manager, 15th Air Base Wing, Director of Operations, United
States Air Force.

Telephone (808) 448-6900 Fax: (808) 448-6905

Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) Navy Region, Hawaii

Telephone (808) 471-4785
Cell (808) 864-2463

- Quarterdeck, Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Building 150

Telephone (808) 473-3646
Fax: (808) 473-1833

Site 3 - Keehi Lagoon

Keehi Lagoon is defined by the original dredged sea plane runways located on the west side of Sand Island/Honolulu Harbor. The outer coast side has shallow reef flat areas with resulting surf zone action. Within the lagoon are several small islands. Some of these islands offer bird habitats as well as culturally significant sites. Interior portions of the lagoon contain nesting sites for several species of birds. The State of Hawaii has a large yacht harbor with both finger piers and mooring buoys. Recreational fishing, boating and jet skiing occur within the sea plane runways. A boat ramp is located within the State harbor area. The western channel (Kalihi) for Honolulu Harbor terminates in the sea plane runways.

Response Plan

For this location the response is to ...

- ◆ Close harbor to traffic.
- ◆ Harbor size protection boom (18 inches overall height) should be deployed between the northwestern tip of Sand Island and the northeastern tip of the reef runway. Deployment would be within the east-west sea plane runway. Remains of fixed aids to navigation remain along the edge of the seaplane runway and can be used to anchor the boom. The goal is to protect the inner lagoon area.
- ◆ OSRV's and vessels of opportunity will be employed along the southern coast of Oahu as the oil spreads. Skimming vessels will operate in the thickest areas of the spill while vessels of opportunity will work the leading edge of the spreading oil to collect and herd oil back to the skimming vessels
- ◆ It is anticipated that the western shore of Sand Island will become a collection and recovery site for the spilled oil.
- ◆ Containment boom may have to be deployed at the south-east end of the seaplane runway to hold the oil in the collection area.

Equipment

The following response equipment will be needed.

- ◆ Approximately 5,280 feet of harbor boom with associated anchoring systems will be needed to protect the inner lagoon area.
- ◆ Shallow water skimming systems and vacuum trucks could be deployed to recover the oil.

Site 4 - Ala Moana Beach Park

Ala Moana Beach Park is a man made recreational area comprised of the former dredged channel for the Ala Wai boat harbor, which runs along the beach, and the filled land area known as Magic Island. The beach area has been enhanced with sand additions. The offshore coastal area includes shallow reef flats with breaking surf. The western side of Magic Island has a large boulder breakwater shoreline.

This area is a natural collection and recovery point that can be enhanced to hold significant quantities of recovered oil that could be contained to minimize contamination of economically sensitive Waikiki Beach.

Response Plan

For this location the response will include.

- ◆ Close beaches and harbors.
- ◆ Beach protection strategies such as sand berming along the high water mark should be used to minimize beach contamination along the length of the beach. Oil snare can also be deployed along the beach at the water/beach interface.
- ◆ The northeast corner of the beach would be used as a collection site for the herded oil.
- ◆ Small boat herding along the length of the beach area could be used to protect the beach as well as aid the movement of spilled oil toward the collection site.
- ◆ Boom should be used to create deflection barriers outside the reef surf area and off the eastern point of Magic Island to direct the oil into Ala Moana Beach Park and Magic Island Lagoon.
- ◆ Vessels of opportunity should be used to collect oil offshore and herd it to within the collection booms.

Equipment

The following equipment will be needed.

- ◆ Approximately 3,000 feet of boom will be needed to deflect the oil and enhance the area as a collection site.
- ◆ Boom could be either harbor or ocean boom depending upon availability and weather conditions.
- ◆ Small boats will be required for herding along the beach face.

- ◆ Earth moving equipment will be required to build the protective sand beach berm.
- ◆ Shallow water skimming systems and vacuum trucks could be deployed to recover the oil.

Related Contacts

The following organization will be involved at this location.

- ◆ Department of Emergency Management, Oahu, Hawaii

Telephone (808) 723-8960

Site 5 - Kahanamoku Beach/FT DeRussy Beach Park

This area includes several beaches starting at the east side of the Ala Wai Boat Harbor breakwater/sea wall including Kahanamoku Beach (ocean side of the Hilton Hawaiian Village) and the Ft DeRussy Beach complex. There are several access points to the property including; Ala Wai Yacht Harbor parking lot, Paoa Place, and Randolph Street which terminates in the parking lot for the Ft DeRussy Military Museum (several concrete barricades will have to be moved for beach access). There is what appears to have been a boat ramp near a concrete abutment (storm drain casement) which extends approximately 100 feet into Mamala bay.

This area is the last natural collection point before the main part of Waikiki Beach that could be enhanced to collect significant quantities of spilled oil. If this area was not utilized, the oil could possibly travel down the length of Waikiki beach impacting and contaminating a greater length of this economically sensitive area.

Response Plan

The response to this location will include the following.

- ◆ Close beach and Hilton pier.
- ◆ Limited and well planned beach protection strategies such as sand berming along the high water mark could be used to protect the beach and minimize contamination. Oil snare could also be deployed at the water/beach interface.
- ◆ Great care must be given to the archaeologically sensitive buried sites within this entire area of coastline, a representative of the Historic Preservation Office of the Department of Land and Natural Resources should be on hand to review strategies and give advise on the historic sensitivities of these sites.
- ◆ The center of the beach could be used as a collection site for the oil. The area will be easily accessible to heavy equipment (vacuum trucks etc.) via Paoa Place paved access road.
- ◆ Harbor or ocean boom should be used to deflect the oil into the collection area.
- ◆ Vessels of opportunity should be used to collect oil offshore and herd it to within the collection boom as well as aid the movement of spilled oil toward the collection site.
- ◆ OSRV's and vessels of opportunity will be employed along the southern coast of Oahu as the oil spreads. Skimming vessels will operate in the thickest areas of the spill while vessels of opportunity will work the leading edge of the spreading oil to collect and herd oil back to the skimming vessels

Equipment

The following equipment will be needed for this location.

- ◆ Approximately 3,000 feet of boom will be needed to create containment/deflection barriers to enhance the area as a collection site. Boom could be either harbor or ocean boom depending upon availability and weather conditions.
- ◆ Small boats will be required for herding oil along the beach face and at sea.
- ◆ Earth moving equipment will be required to build the protective sand beach berms when and if they are required.
- ◆ Shallow water skimming systems and vacuum trucks could be deployed to recover the oil.

Related Contacts

The following organizations will be involved at this location.

- ◆ U.S. Army Fort Derussy/Hale Koa Hotel
Telephone: (808) 955-0555
- ◆ Hawaii Hotel Association
Telephone: (808) 923-0407
- ◆ Department of Emergency Management, Oahu, Hawaii
Telephone (808) 723-8960
- ◆ State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, Branch Chief for Archaeology.
Telephone (808) 692-8015
Fax Phone (808) 692-8020
- ◆ State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Office of Conservation and Coastal land Administration.
Telephone (808) 587-0381

Resource Requirements

The following response equipment will be needed for this response.

Skimmers

An estimated 4 OSRV's would be on scene within the first 24 hours. Twenty additional skimmers would be needed by the second week for a total of 24. There are also approximately 25 lower volume skimmers of different varieties available within several hours of notification. A large number of these skimmers can be air freighted within 12 hours of notification from various points on the mainland.

Boom

On Oahu alone, there is approximately 120 miles of coastline. This includes marine refuges, sanctuaries, and entrances to all major harbors and beaches frequented by tourists. The worst case scenario trajectory impacts approximately 23 miles of coastline from Barbers Point to Diamond Head. Sources on island could provide approximately 30,000 feet of containment boom in 24 hours, and 20,000 feet of additional boom in 48 hours. This totals to 50,000 feet of boom which would be sufficient for initial protection strategies. Additionally, DOD commands can provide an additional 40,000 feet of boom. More boom would be needed on a constant basis to deal with weather shifts and equipment deterioration due to operational conditions. All additional boom needed would have to be brought in from the mainland or foreign sources.

Dispersants

Approximately 37,400 gallons of EPA approved Corexit 9500 and 9527 dispersant are available on Oahu. Even with this significant stockpile another 20,000 gallons may be required to sustain extended operations for a worst-case scenario. Dispersant aircraft from the mainland would require 24 to 48 hours of travel time to reach Hawaii. Hawaii's current program is a three-way agreement between the USCG, the State of Hawaii and the Clean Islands Council. The Clean Islands Council has a Tier 1 capability of Two Simplex helicopter spraying buckets and approximately 7,400 gallons of dispersant. In addition, both the OSRV Clean Islands and the OSRV Hawaii Responder carry approximately 300 gallons of Corexit 9500 on board and have application systems. The State of Hawaii has an ADDS Pack and 30,000 gallons of Corexit 9500 stored at Kalaeloa Airport on Oahu. The USCG has agreed to fly the ADDS and the Clean Islands Council has agreed to maintain the operate the system.

Fire Boom

Approximately 500 feet of fire boom is owned by MSRC. It is speculated that the boom should last through 2 or 3 burn cycles, the durability of the boom is effected by the duration of the burn, the maneuvering of the boom prior and after the burn and, ocean surface conditions (wind, current, etc.).

Contracted Personnel

On the first day alone, there would be a need for 90-100 people for initial response by contractors. Jointly, island contractors, can respond with 90 people on the first day of the spill. The personnel requirement would likely increase to 1,000 laborers within days.

Work Boat/Vessels of Opportunity (VO)

It is estimated that on the first day of the spill, 15 workboats (tending booms, carrying equipment, etc.) would be needed on scene. Contractors would probably have 15 available on the first day. The need for work boats/VO's would double by the second day; and by end of second week, 60 work boats/VO's would be required (most likely contracted from recreational, fishing, and charter boats located in the state).

Barges

At a minimum, an additional five - 25,000 barrel barges or an empty tank ship would be needed to assist the number of local barges that would be available for lightering and receiving oily wastes. Another option is to use an empty tank ship as was done previously with the EXXON HOUSTON and EXXON VALDEZ.

USCG Personnel

USCG manning level would increase; 110 additional personnel would be needed in days to augment Sector Honolulu.

Berthing and Messing

Berthing and messing arrangements would be made locally for Coast Guard personnel not from Honolulu area. Berthing can be accommodated at Naval Station Pearl Harbor, Hickam Air Force Base and local hotels/motels. The messing could be accommodated at CG Base Honolulu and box lunches could be made available for field personnel.

Workforce

Because Oahu is heavily populated, there would likely be an adequate work force available on the island to perform beach and shoreline cleanup operations. This could be effectively coordinated so that most of them could commute from home, minimizing considerably the berthing complications experienced during other incidents. All response labor will have to be HAZWOPER qualified, this may require that several training sessions be conducted to meet the needs of the response.

Because of the severe economic impact from contaminated beaches such as Waikiki, it is anticipated there would be a ready source of volunteers. Volunteers could be mobilized by the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) to assist and include organizations like the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service, and others.

Available Resources and Sources of Procurement

Primary response resources for the worst case scenario would be provided by the Oil Spill Response Organization on behalf of the Responsible Party.

The responsible party will establish its spill management team, and execute its vessel response plan for procuring the necessary resources. The OSC will request additional assistance and equipment through the D14 DRAT, the D14 DRG, and the National Strike Force. Additionally, the OSC will request support and expertise through the Oceania RRT.

Response time for all resources needed to respond for a worst case spill scenario varies. Equipment airlifted from the mainland would be available in 24-48 hours, equipment brought in by boat would be one to two weeks, allowing for transit from the mainland.

Shortfalls

Equipment shortfalls and options for alleviating them are outlined below. The challenge for a spill response in this area is the geographic isolation from the mainland. This adds an additional logistics burden and time constraint to the response.

Time Frame

The length of time needed to respond and cleanup a spill of this magnitude would be on the order of 10-16 months using all methods available, 14-16 month only using mechanical means.

Normal Hawaiian Island weather conditions would aid in cleanup efforts since predominant trade winds blow from the northeast. While trade winds blow less frequent in the winter than summer, they are often the strongest and could help push surface oil offshore to the southwest of the Island chain, significantly reducing the impact to the islands when compared to Kona conditions.

In most cases the winds and currents would combine to move the oil in a westerly direction. Seas created by the trades usually range from 4 to 14 feet. They are highest in the late fall, winter, and early spring. Hence, choppy seas combined with normally warm temperatures would contribute to the weathering of surface oil and speed evaporation.

(NOTE: THESE TIMES ARE FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY AND DO NOT REFLECT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS)

Disposal

Disposal Options are outlined in Section 3240 - Disposal, of this plan. The options include the refinery for processing of collected oil, and the Waipahu incinerator and/or H- Power Plant for oiled debris. Should the volume of product and oil soaked debris recovered exceed the capacity on Oahu, shipping to the mainland for disposal is an alternative.

Section 9520 - Oil Spill Maximum Most Probable Scenario

The definition of Maximum Most Probable Discharge is different for vessels and marine transportation related facilities. Each are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Useful References:

Coast Guard Regulations
Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Sections 154.1020 and 155.1020

For the Area Contingency Plan the Worst Case Discharge is defined as a spill of 50 barrels of oil.

Scenario Development

The following information was used in developing the scenario:

Historical spill considerations

There have been 12 discharges of larger than 10,000 gallons over the past 10 years (1982-1992) these include the T/B Hana, Exxon Houston Grounding, Chevron Pipeline failure, and the T/V Yupex. All the discharges have varying circumstances, causes, and results. The general causes can be linked to mechanical failures (most human error or weather related) which resulted in the discharge of a large quantity of refined product.

Hazard assessment

Assessments of daily risks for the Honolulu port area resulted in the development of the maximum most probable scenario. The scenario would involve offshore bunkering operations in which mechanical failure of transfer equipment causes a discharge of a quantity of product under pressure.

Vulnerability analysis

Refer to the Geographic Annex for identification of sensitive areas. The areas most at risk are in the high traffic areas in the vicinity of the main commercial harbors.

Risk assessment

Vessels passing through the zone to fuel and receive stores (gas 'n' go) frequent the offshore bunkering area. There is a reasonable probability that a vessel receiving bunkers from a barge could spill up to 50 barrels before either party was able to secure the transfer. The average gas 'n' go traffic is four vessels per week.

Seasonal Considerations

No seasonal considerations apply to the maximum most probable as bunkering happens on a regular basis.

Event Description

Situation Mechanical failure during transfer operation

Location Anchorage southeast of Sand Island

Product Bunker Amount - 50 bbls.

Source Pollution source secured.

Areas at risk

Shoreline areas from Barbers Pt. to Diamond Head, shoreline impacts will be heaviest in the Pearl Harbor, Honolulu Harbor and Ala Wai basin areas.

Weather

Clear, 80_ (day), Light rain/overcast 70_ (night).

Initial actions

Notification

Initial notification is as stated in the Most Probable discharge scenario.

Activation of response

Activation is as stated in the Most Probable scenario.

Initial on-scene investigation, evaluation and recommendations

This aspect of the response will be executed in the same manner as the Most Probable scenario.

Initial response actions, strategies

The initial response will consist of open ocean or harbor boom (depending on sea conditions), with sorbent boom outside to pick up any entrained oil. Within the boomed area, skimmers will be employed. As a precaution, protection booming techniques may be employed for sensitive areas (refer to Section 3200 - Recovery and Protection).

Spill Response Organization

The response organization is as outlined in the Most Probable scenario.

Strategies

A description of the harbor areas and possible response strategies for specific sensitive areas are contained in the Geographic Annex of this plan.

Resource Requirements

Equipment

The initial response will consist of the large spill response platform, Clean Islands, as well as Munson boom boats, all fully equipped with skimmers and boom. Sector Honolulu has platforms for monitoring of the clean up. Sector Honolulu will also request air support from C.G. Airstation Barbers Point (over-flight of the spill).

Personnel

The Oil Spill Response Organization will provide boat operators and spill response personnel. The Coast Guard will employ Sector response personnel, and will request public affairs support from D14 (de).

Available Resources and Sources of Procurement

Primary response resources will be provided by the Oil Spill Response Organization on behalf of the Responsible Party. Additional resources could be supplied by military commands in the area through the DOD representative to the RRT. All resources needed for a 50bbl spill will be on scene within 2-3 hours.

Shortfalls

It is not anticipated that there will be any shortfalls for a spill response of this size and product.

Timeframe

A spill response of this size will take approximately 2-3 weeks to complete.

(NOTE: THESE TIMES ARE FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY AND DO NOT REFLECT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS)

Disposal

Disposal options are as outlined Section 3240 - Disposal, of this plan. The options include the refinery for processing of collected oil, and the Waipahu incinerator and/or H-Power Plant for oiled debris.

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Section 9530 - Oil Spill Average Most Probable Scenario

The definition of Average Most Probable Discharge is different for vessels and marine transportation related facilities. Each are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Useful References:

Coast Guard Regulations
Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
Sections 154.1020 and 155.1020

For the Area Contingency Plan the definition of Average Most Probable Discharge was derived by the the review and analysis of the average spills responded to by Sector Honolulu.

Scenario Development

The following information was used in developing the scenario:

Historical spill considerations

A statistical analysis was done using Coast Guard Business Intelligence System data, which showed that the average spill was approximately 40 gallons. Such spills are handled routinely by Sector Honolulu personnel and do not require outside involvement, though through strong partnerships and working relationships, State and Federal response agencies do assist.

Hazard assessment

The majority of discharges in the COTP Honolulu zone occur in the Honolulu Harbor, marinas, and anchorage areas. They are caused mostly by bilge pumping and tank overflows. The products most commonly discharged are waste oil and diesel. The discharges occur in industrial areas and pose no threat to sensitive areas. The bilge pumpings are generally very small amounts and occur mostly during the rainy season. The tank over flows are the larger, and occur during all times of the year.

There are many areas in which bunkering operations could possibly lead to a discharge. Due to the large number of transfer operations taking place, the greatest probability of a discharge occurs in the following locations;

- ◆ Honolulu Harbor
- ◆ Kewalo Basin
- ◆ Ala Wai Yacht Harbor

Vulnerability analysis

Refer to the Geographic Annex for identification of sensitive areas, and descriptions of harbor and port facilities.

Risk assessment

The average discharge occurs during bunkering operations between a facility and a foreign fishing vessel (FF/V). These operations occur dock side within Honolulu Harbor. Discharges of between 25 to 100 gallons of diesel occur due to failure of the FF/V's crew to properly gauge the vessels' fuel tanks. The error allows the tanks to over flow through the fill tube and tank vents. The product overflows the containment and travels across deck to a scupper. The product continues to overflow due to communication problems between the foreign crew and the facility operator - Once the facility operator is aware of the discharge, the operator secures the operation hence securing the discharge. Since the discharges occur in Honolulu Harbor, no sensitive areas are threatened. The only hazard presented by the discharge is a slight chance of fire. These types of discharge occur during all times of the year, and during all Hawaii weather conditions.

Event Description

Situation Bilge pumping or tank overflow
Location Harbor/industrial waterfront facilities.
Product Bilge oil or diesel
Amount 25 to 100 gallons.
Source Pollution source secured.

Areas at Risk

Shoreline areas within the harbors/marinas are at risk. Areas at the greatest risk on Oahu include Pearl Harbor, Honolulu Harbor, Ala Wai and Kewalo basins.

Seasonal Considerations

No seasonal considerations apply.

Weather

Clear, 80_ (day), Light rain/overcast 70_ (night).

Initial actions

Notification

The facility operator or the vessel's agent notifies the USCG Sector Honolulu, who then notifies state and local agencies. The person taking the report will advise the reporting party to begin cleanup operations if cleanup hasn't already been initiated. Sector Honolulu will dispatch a pollution investigation team. Initial notification is typically completed in fifteen (15) Minutes

An initial Notification list can be found in Section 3030 - Initial Notifications, of this plan.

Activation of response

The USCG Sector Honolulu pollution response team is recalled for all scenarios. Standard recall time is 30 minutes. Mitigation and investigation will commence upon recall.

Initial on-scene investigation, evaluation and recommendations

Once on-scene, the team will ensure that the discharge has been secured and that the responsible party is conducting a proper response. If the responsible party's response is inadequate, the team will advise the responsible party how the cleanup can be improved. The team will then investigate and collect evidence leading to the cause of the discharge, while monitoring the response.

Initial response actions and strategies

The initial response generally consists of sorbent booms and pads.

Spill Response Organization

The responsible party generally hires an Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) to conduct the cleanup, with assistance from the vessels' crew.

Strategies

A description of the harbor areas, and possible response strategies for specific sensitive areas are contained in the Geographic Annex of this plan.

Resource Requirements

Equipment

The initial response generally consists of sorbent booms and pads provided by the OSRO and/or the facility.

Personnel

An average response will consist of a 2-3 man C.G. pollution response team, and three to five cleanup technicians supplied by the responsible party or the response organization.

Available Resources and Sources of Procurement

The initial response generally consists of sorbent booms and pads provided by the OSRO and/or the facility. Initial "band-aid" equipment may be provided by the Sector Honolulu pollution response team to mitigate further damage/impact until contract response organization commences response.

Shortfalls

Due to the simplicity of the response there are generally no shortfalls to be overcome.

Cleanup Timeframe

These discharges are generally cleaned up in under 5 hours.

(NOTE: THESE TIMES ARE FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY AND DO NOT REFLECT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS)

Disposal Options

These discharges do not produce significant amounts of debris. The debris generated by daily spills such as described above are routinely disposed of at the Waipahu incinerator and/or the H-Power plant.

Section 9600 - Hazardous Substance Release History

Hazardous Substance Releases are classified by the amount of chemical released and the area effected by the release.

Useful References:

Published Reportable Quantities

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 117.3

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq

National Contingency Plan (NCP)

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Major/Worst Case Releases

A major/worst case release is defined as an incident involving hazardous materials that occurs when the entire vessel or facility is "lost".

Historical Consideration

There has not been a major/worst case release in Hawaiian Waters.

Hazard Assessment

The Hawaiian ports do not receive large tank/bulk vessels carrying hazardous substances. All hazardous substances arrive either in an inter-modal tank or within a container.

The likelihood of a complete vessel failure pier-side is slight. If it were to occur, it would probably occur while the vessel is in transit to or from a Hawaiian Port and while in open water. The containers would probably sink.

A survey of the port and facilities in Hawaii found the following.

Caustic Soda

The largest quantity of Hazardous Substances that arrive in Hawaii is bulk caustic soda. Two or three times a year a barge arrives and transfers caustic soda to Brewer Environmental in Honolulu Harbor. The vessel moors on the pier adjacent to their facility and pumps the chemical to their facility on Nimitz Highway.

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

In addition to transfer operation in Honolulu, barge loads of caustic soda are transported to Kahalui, Maui several time a year.

There has not been a release of caustic soda while transferring from the barge. As long as operational safety is maintained at current or higher levels this operations poses a minimal threat to the port.

Ammonia

The Hawaiian Islands are in the center of very lucrative fishing areas. In addition to the local fishing fleet, several foreign fishing fleets use Hawaiian harbors for supply and maintenance. These vessels use ammonia as a refrigerant to freeze their catch at sea.

To service the fishing vessels, and fish plants, ammonia is imported in inter-modal containers and tanks. There have been instances where cylinders have arrived damaged or with exploded pressure relief valves. Typically, the cylinders were damaged because they were not secured in the container properly. Releases have occurred when the pressure relief valve has released. Typically, the cylinder was over-filled and the expansion of the heated -- by the mid-Pacific sun -- ammonia was not taken into consideration.

The fire department's hazardous material teams lead the response to these releases.

Other Hazardous Materials

All other hazardous substances arrive either in an inter-modal tank or within a container. Occasionally a container arrives leaking. The fire department's hazardous materials team working with the container yard's response contractor and the State of Hawaii's Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office respond.

The likelihood of a complete vessel failure pier-side is slight. If it were to occur, it would probably occur while the vessel is in transit to or from Hawaii while in open water. The containers would probably sink.

Medium/Maximum Most Probable Releases

A medium/maximum most probable release is not specifically defined by regulation. However, an incident of this size would involve a hazardous substance released in excess of its published Reportable Quantity but, not as severe as the complete failure of the vessel or facility. The release may effect an adjoining neighborhood.

Historical Considerations

Existing case history suggests that "less than a 10%" of all hazardous substance releases exceed the published reportable quantities. These cases include leaking containers, leaking transport vehicles and incidents occurring within the facility.

Hazard Assessment

After a review of existing incident reports and discussion with local authorities the following hazardous substances threats exist in Hawaii:

Ammonia Release	used as refrigerant in fishing vessels
Chlorine Release	used to treat the water supply and community swimming pools
Containers	both on container vessels and in the container yards
Pesticides	stored and stocked on local farms
Transport Vehicles	used to distribute the product

The Ammonia and Chlorine used on the island are stored in cylinders and if a release were to occur it would involve a single cylinder. The threat posed by the release would be short in duration. The local Hazardous Material Response Teams are trained to respond to ammonia and chlorine releases. The greatest threat is presented when these cylinders are threatened during another category of incident -- fire, collision, etc.

The container yards pose the widest scope of threat. Literally any product used in Hawaii could be in the yard. As long as proper segregation is maintained aboard the vessel and in the container yards, the potential for a release reacting with another product is minimized.

The threat posed by pesticides is compounded by the lack of regulations on their storage on land and transportation. Like chlorine and ammonia, the greatest threat posed by pesticides is presented when they are involved in another category of incident.

Every product arriving in the Hawaiian Islands arrives by vessel and shipped by truck from the ports. The volume of product being moved presents a large threat. The police and fire departments respond to incidents involving vehicles.

Minor/Average Most Probable Releases

A minor/average most probable release is not specifically defined by regulation. An incident of this size would involve a quantity of chemical that is less than its published reportable quantity and poses only a threat to the immediate surroundings -- contained on the container yard or on the facility.

Historical Considerations

The vast majority of hazardous substance releases recorded fall in this category. These include leaking containers, leaking transport vehicles and spills occurring within the facility.

Hazard Assessment

These incidents occur for a multitude of reasons. Primarily, they occur because of a lack of situational awareness, mishandling of packaging and because the container was improperly packed. These events can be further complicated by the interaction of the leaking product and other exposed substances in the vicinity.

Annex A – American Samoa Area Contingency Plan

The Area of Responsibility (AOR) of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Honolulu Captain of the Port (COTP) includes the Territory of American Samoa. Due to the size of this Annex, there is a separate binder for American Samoa including the Geographical Annex specific for that area.

See: **American Samoa Area Contingency Plan - Version 3.0**

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Annex B – Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Contingency Plan

Purpose

1. Annex B is being developed.
2. This Annex will provide information regarding the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM) Contingency Plan for oil spills and chemical releases.

Useful References:

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Management Plan – December 2008 (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources).

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Annex C – Places of Refuge

Purpose

1. To incorporate the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance into an Annex for the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan;
2. To provide a decision making process for response to requests for places of refuge;
3. To provide a template for Area Committees to inventory information on possible places of refuge within their region and do other advance planning; and
4. To apply existing procedures for coordinated transboundary and trans-jurisdictional decision-making when necessary in responding to a request for a place of refuge.

Useful References:

USCG COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION 16451.9
(U.S. Coast Guard Places of Refuge Policy) -- July 17, 2007

- Sample Place of Refuse Checklist.
- Place of Refuge Risk Assessment Job Aid.
- Authorities, Responsibilities, and Roles during a Place of Refuge Incident.

Introduction

A ship in need of assistance may require a temporary place of refuge with adequate water depth for lightering or repairs in order to protect the marine environment. Ships may need to be brought into a harbor, anchored or moored in protected waters, or temporarily beached in order to safely make repairs and stop the loss of oil or other hazardous substances. Disabled ships need to be repaired in order to resume safe navigation and prevent a shipwreck resulting in the loss of fuel or cargo. If leaking ships are not repaired, spilled oil and hazardous substances may affect the public health, environmental resources, and shorelines.

There is no single place of refuge for all ships and all situations. Decisions relating to places of refuge encompass a wide range of environmental, social, economic, and operational issues that vary according to each situation, including the environmental sensitivity of the areas within or adjacent to a potential place of refuge. The initial decision to permit a ship to seek a place of refuge, as well as the decisions and actions implementing that decision, are inherently based upon an assessment of the risk factors involved and the exercise of sound judgment and discretion.

Places of refuge are sites that could potentially be used for a disabled or damaged ship needing shelter for repairs. While information on potential sites may be pre-inventoried, this does not imply that any of these sites will be the location of choice in a future event. Selection of a place of refuge by the US Coast Guard COTP in consultation with other agencies and stakeholders will always be made on a case by case basis. If time allows, the COTP will activate a Unified Command under the Incident Command System (ICS) to address a request for a place of refuge.

When a Place of Refuge incident occurs that involves, or may involve, an international border, appropriate jurisdictional authorities must be consulted. In the COTP Honolulu zone, this would likely involve American Samoa and Western Samoa.

This area plan annex incorporates a decision-making process and recommended procedures for appropriate authorities and vessel masters to use when requesting a place of refuge. The guidelines in this annex incorporate the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in need of Assistance adopted by IMO, and assume use of the Incident Command System to manage the incident.

When safety of life is involved, existing search and rescue conventions and protocols should be used. When a ship is in need of assistance but safety of life is not involved, these guidelines should be followed to evaluate whether a ship should remain in the same position, continue on its voyage, be brought into a place of refuge, taken out to sea, or intentionally scuttled in deep water.

Definitions

Ship in need of assistance means a ship in a situation, apart from one requiring rescue of persons on board, which could lead to loss of the vessel or an environmental or navigational hazard.

A *ship* is defined as any vessel (self propelled or non self propelled) that can be used for the commercial carriage of cargo or passengers, as well as non-commercial applications, including but not limited to freight ships, tank ships, deck barges, tank barges, and large yachts.

Place of refuge means a place where a ship in need of assistance can take action to stabilize its condition and reduce the hazards to navigation, and to protect human life and the environment. Places of refuge can be man-made harbors, ports, natural embayments, or offshore waters.

Guidelines mean each of the decision-making guidelines and matters set forth above and below. Notwithstanding any such words as "may", "should", "will", "must", or "shall", these guidelines are intended solely as factors that may be considered with respect to the exercise of judgment in deciding whether, where, and when to direct or permit a ship to seek a place of refuge, as well as considered during the execution and implementation of any such decisions.

Force Majeure is a doctrine of international law which confers limited legal immunity upon vessels which are forced to seek refuge or repairs within the jurisdiction of another nation due to uncontrollable external forces or conditions. This limited immunity prohibits coastal state enforcement of its laws which were breached due to the vessel's entry under force majeure.

Jurisdiction

The US Coast Guard has authority to represent and protect federal government interests for incidents within federal waters, which includes all Navigable Waters of the United States (33 CFR 2.05-25). Under 33 CFR 6.04, the US Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) has authority to order ships into and out of ports, harbors and embayments in order to protect the public, the environment and maritime commerce. The COTP is the designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator for the U.S. coastal zone per the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300)(a)(1). There may be some maritime homeland security situations where the COTP, acting as the Federal Maritime Security Coordinator, may have access to Sensitive Security Information (SSI) and/or classified information - not readily shareable with other stakeholders - that may impact on the final disposition of a vessel requesting "Force Majeure" or permitting a vessel to seek a place of refuge or approval of a salvage plan. These circumstances are dealt with on a case by case basis and information shared with other agencies on a "need to know" basis.

The State of Hawaii has authority to represent and protect the State's interest for incidents within State waters. The State has jurisdiction on state-owned shoreline and in nearshore waters out to the 3-mile limit. The Department of Health designates the State On-Scene Coordinator.

Local governments or port authorities may have authority over near shore waters including ports and harbors. If so, a local government or port representative may serve as the Local On-Scene Coordinator per the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan or American Samoa Contingency Plan.

Resource agencies have authority to manage their lands, wildlife, habitat, and resources as mandated in their laws. Resource agencies fill positions in the Incident Command System and provide resource information to the Unified Command.

The master of the ship has control of the ship and is responsible for requesting a place of refuge to the COTP. The master provides details on the status of the ship and justification for needing a place of refuge per the IMO Guidelines on Places of Refuge.

Management Structure to address Places of Refuge

If time allows, the COTP should consult with appropriate federal, state and local stakeholders to address a request for a place of refuge. A Unified Command may be activated as required. The Unified Command should provide an opportunity for consultation with resource agencies, tribal governments, local authorities, and other stakeholders as appropriate. Technical specialists, such as marine engineers, maritime pilots, vessel inspectors/surveyors, or salvors may be activated to assist in managing the incident. The Unified Command should utilize the decision checklists provided in this annex, based on pre-identified information whenever available, to determine the risks associated with the request. Once identified, an analysis should be performed balancing the public and environmental risks with the risks to the ship and the ship/cargo owner in order to decide if and where to move a ship in need of assistance.

If there is not time to activate a Unified Command, the COTP should make the decision whether to grant or deny the request for a place of refuge. To the extent possible, the COTP should use the check-lists provided in this annex, and reference pre-identified information on potential places of refuge for the immediate area in order to select an appropriate site. Following the decision, the COTP should immediately notify appropriate stakeholders.

Appendix I contains a list of potential stakeholders in (insert name of jurisdiction covered by area plan) for ships requiring a place of refuge.

Appendix II provides a template for pre-identified information to support the decision-making checklist below, consistent with sections 3.5-3.6 of the IMO Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance.

Decision-making Process

To the extent possible, the COTP/Unified Command should perform an objective analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of allowing or not allowing a ship in need of assistance to proceed to a place of refuge. This analysis should identify the locations that meet the operational requirements of the ship and identify the potential environmental, social, economic, and security impacts at each site. The COTP/Unified Command will consider these multiple factors to determine the appropriate course of action to prevent and mitigate the short- and long-term impacts to public health and the environment, local commerce, the ship, and the ship/cargo owners.

COTP/Unified Command should evaluate consequences to the vessel and the environment:

- If the ship remains in the same position;
- If the ship continues on its voyage;
- If the ship reaches a place of refuge;
- If the ship is taken out to sea; or
- If the ship is intentionally scuttled in deep water.

The decision-making process should evaluate each of these options using the following steps to determine if a ship in need of assistance should be granted a place of refuge. These steps are not in prioritized order, but should be addressed as part of a total assessment for each of the five options above.

Step 1

The master of the ship, or his/her representative (the operating company and/or salvor), should request a place of refuge from the appropriate COTP. The master should provide as much information as possible, including:

- The status of the ship, crew, passengers, and weather;
- Medical issues, deaths, or need for evacuation of crew and/or passengers;
- The reasons the ship needs assistance and the specific assistance required;
- Intended actions and potential consequences if the request for a Place of Refuge is

denied;

- If the ship is flooding, whether the pumping system is operable and is keeping up with the flooding rate;
- Status of vessel steering, propulsion, and firefighting capability;
- The steps already taken to mitigate the problem, and results;
- What needs or requirements will the ship have once in a place of refuge; and
- Status of notifications completed by master: i.e. owners/operators/agents/Qualified Individuals/class society, etc.

Step 2

When time allows, the COTP should consult with appropriate agencies to address the issue, and activate a Unified Command when the situation dictates.

If there is not time to consult with partner agencies, the COTP should grant or deny the request for a place of refuge, and inform the State or Province, other concerned agencies, and appropriate stakeholders at the earliest time to determine if any protective measures are required.

Step 3

In either case, the COTP or Unified Command should:

- Require the vessel master or owner/operator to contract with a salvor and oil spill response organization (OSRO) if this has not already been done;
- As the situation dictates, establish a command post and prepare to initiate a response;
- If the vessel is drifting, determine its trajectory to shore and potential impact sites;
- Notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to determine the level of security concern, if any;
- When appropriate and if time allows, dispatch an inspection team with expertise appropriate to the situation to board the ship and evaluate conditions;
- Confer with the US Coast Guard MSC Ship Salvage Group; and
- Evaluate the following factors to determine if the ship in need of assistance should remain in the same position, continue on its voyage, be taken out to sea, intentionally scuttled, or be directed to a place of refuge.

Human Health & Safety

- Safety and condition of those on board as well as risks to public safety.

Environment

- The environmental consequences of staying put, continuing on its voyage, being taken out to sea, being intentionally scuttled in deep water, or going to a place of refuge (reference Step 5 below).
- Ballast water and invasive species issues.

Ship Status and Risk Factors

- The kind and size of the ship.
- The status/seaworthiness of the ship, in particular buoyancy, stability, structural integrity, availability of propulsion and power generation, docking ability, progressive deterioration, etc.
- Types, quantities, hazards, and condition of petroleum products, hazardous substances, and/or other cargo onboard.
- The impending threat to the ship or its product.
- Weather conditions and forecasts.
- The master's ability to navigate the ship or need for a pilot.
- Distance and estimated time to reach a place of refuge.
- Vessel traffic in the area where the ship is currently located.
- Mitigation measures already taken.
- Determine crew status: health, staffing levels, etc.

Response & Salvage Resources

- Availability of rescue tugs/tow vessels of sufficient size and power to aid the ship in distress.
- Salvage and spill response resources on-scene with the ship and available during transit.
- Vessel traffic in the potential destination area.
- Access to a pier or dock with repair facilities.
- Whether salvage and lightering can safely be performed at each alternative location.

Other Command Management Factors

- Provisions of financial security and insurance by the ship owner/operator.
- Agreement by the master and owner/operator of the ship to the proposals of the COTP/Unified Command.
- Public expectations and media outreach.
- Capability of master to detain crew on board until cleared by Customs and Border Protection and USCG.

Step 4

If the COTP/Unified Command determines that the risks are generally acceptable to direct a ship into a place of refuge, the following factors should be further evaluated to determine a specific place:

Human Health & Safety

- Assessment of human factors, including crew fatigue and overall health.
- Safety of persons at or near the place of refuge with regard to risks of explosion, fire and pollution.
- Security concerns associated with a port or harbor area.
- Available emergency response capabilities and evacuation routes and facilities.
- Available fire-fighting and police capabilities.

Environment

- Potential environmental and cultural impacts of pollution (reference Step 5 below) or the response to a pollution incident; and
- Existing resource protection strategies and availability of response resources to implement the strategies.

Port or Anchorage Area Criteria

- The type and size of the ship in relation to the size of the place of refuge.
- Adequate water depth to accommodate the ship.
- Navigational approach, including vessel traffic and associated risks.
- Pilotage requirements.
- Tides and currents.
- Anchoring ground or suitable docking facilities.
- Availability of repair facilities such as dry docks, workshops, and cranes.
- Availability of facilities which can handle dangerous cargo.
- Military operations in vicinity.
- Availability of cargo transfer and storage facilities.
- Land and/or air access.
- Weather and sea state including prevailing winds.
- Requirements from port authorities, area landowners/managers.

Beaching Site Criteria

- Depth of water, not covering vessel deck.
- The type of shore bottom.
- Navigational approach and pilotage requirements.
- The openness of the site to ocean waves/currents.
- Land and/or air access.
- Prevailing wind patterns and forecasts.
- Tidal range.
- Vessel stability and structure for beaching.

Economy

- Potential economic impacts of pollution.
- Potential disruptions to other port operations or marine commerce.
- Potential impacts on local fisheries, commercial fisheries, and/or natural resources exposed on the transit route.
- Economic impact of the decision on the ship operator/owners and the cargo Owner.
- Economic impact related to loss of natural resources, area quality and recreational use.

Response, Salvage, Firefighting, and Repair Resources

- Available salvage and spill response resources.
- Available firefighting resources.

- Availability of appropriate and compatible lightering equipment and receiving vessels.
- Availability of product storage (e.g., tank barge, shore-side storage tank, or other ships).
- Availability of skilled labor and trained personnel.
- Access to repair equipment and facilities .
- Availability of cargo reception and storage facilities.
- Salvage and response vessel access to the “place of refuge”.

Other Command Management Factors

- Liability, insurance, and compensation issues and limits.
- Requirements of jurisdictional authorities for financial responsibility and Bonding.
- Required notifications such as maritime pilots, Immigration, Customs, and Security.
- Transnational or trans-jurisdictional coordination agreements/plans, if Applicable.
- Public expectations and media outreach.

Step 5

To protect environmental, historic, and cultural resources, the COTP/Unified Command should determine the presence of, and proximity to the following for any potential refuge locations:

- Resources at risk such as threatened or endangered species, seasonal breeding locations, or designated critical habitat.
- Essential fish habitat.
- Mariculture/aquaculture facilities.
- Other priority sensitive areas, including cultural and historic properties.
- Other resources, lands and/or waters with special designations.
- Offshore fisheries.
- Near shore fisheries.
- Subsistence use patterns and treaties.
- Recreation/tourism information.
- Spill Trajectories.

Step 6

After the final analysis has been completed and a decision made, the COTP or Unified Command, through a formal document (such as a Decision Memo), should ensure that other authorities and stakeholders listed in Appendix 1 are appropriately informed.

Appendix I
Hawaii State List of Potential Stakeholders
For Incident-Specific Consultation
Regarding Places of Refuge

Federal On-Scene Coordinator:

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Honolulu – Sector Command Center (808) 842-2600.

State On-Scene Coordinator:

Department of Health – Hazard Evaluation & Emergency Response (808) 586-4249 or (808) 247-2191.

Other Agencies:

Department of Transportation – Harbors Division (808)587-1927.

Bureau of Customs & Border Protection (808) 237-4601 or (808) 237-4700 ext. 0.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (808) 792-9461 or cell phone (808) 221-0634.

Department of Land & Natural Resources – Aquatic Resources/Coral Reef (808) 294-4280.

Land Owners/Land Managers (examples follow):

- Local (e.g., borough/municipal) governments
- Potentially impacted facility owners
- Port Authorities

Other Stakeholders or Agencies (examples follow):

- Regional Citizens Advisory Councils or other appropriate public interest groups
- Harbor Safety Committees
- Selected commercial operators (e.g., fish hatcheries, mariculture sites)
- Immigration, Customs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Maritime pilot groups serving the area
- Center of Disease Control / State and Local Health Departments.

Appendix II

Template for Pre-identifying Information Necessary for Responding to Requests for Places of Refuge

Introduction

Area Planning Committees should gather information on all potential Places of Refuge in their regions. This appendix provides a template for the collection of general information on the planning region as well as specific information on sites such as docks and piers, anchorages and moorings, and possible beaching sites. The checklists in this template support the decision-making checklists in the Places of Refuge Annex by providing for the advance collection of information and are therefore crucial to expediting a Place of Refuge decision-making process.

While information on possible sites may be pre-inventoried, this does not imply that any of these sites will be the location of choice in a future event. Selection of a place of refuge by the US Coast Guard COTP in consultation with other agencies and stakeholders will always be made on a case-by-case basis.

Area committees may want to establish a workgroup to identify potential places of refuge. The workgroup should include representatives of the US Coast Guard, the state environmental agency, appropriate federal and state natural resource trustees, local environmental and natural resource agencies, and marine pilots associations. In addition, native tribes and other of interested and knowledgeable stakeholders should be invited to participate.

I. General Information for region of Area Plan

- Casualty risks associated with the routine vessel traffic routes in the planning area
- Availability of rescue tugs/tow vessels of sufficient size and power to aid the vessel in distress and predicted arrival times
- Salvage, lightering, and spill response resources available to this jurisdiction, including delivery times
- Transnational or trans-jurisdictional coordination agreements/plans, if applicable
- Shorelines likely to be impacted either during transits to a place of refuge or if refuge is denied:
 - o Shoreline names and locations as appropriate
 - o Shoreline types and generally acceptable cleaning methods
 - o Description of sensitive resources/areas along the coastlines likely to be impacted, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites,
 - o Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
 - o Existing resource protection strategies
 - o General wind/wave/current information and source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
 - o Seasonal conditions, such as ice
 - o Potential risks to populations along the coasts with regard to explosion, fire and

- pollution; availability of evacuation routes
- o General information on coastal vessel traffic patterns
 - o Other pertinent information

II. Information for Use in Choosing Places of Refuge

A. Docks and Piers

For each site:

- Site number [to correspond to map showing location]
- Site name
- Site location (descriptive and latitude/longitude coordinates)
- Water depths at mean low tide
- Beach/shoreline types and generally accepted cleaning methods
- Bottom types
- General wind/wave/current information
- Openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
- Source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
- Seasonal conditions, such as ice
- Standard navigational approach, including vessel traffic patterns and associated risks
- Pilotage requirements
- Nearby port operations and potential impacts
- Brief description of port facilities
- Brief description of repair facilities/capabilities/skilled labor
- Availability of cargo transfer and storage facilities
- Land and/or air access
- Risks to persons at or near the location with regard to explosion, fire and pollution; availability of evacuation routes
- Description of sensitive resources/areas at the site and along potential access routes to that site, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
- Existing resource protection strategies
- Availability of salvage, spill response, and emergency response resources including police and firefighting
- Security measures in place
- Requirements for permission from area landowners/managers
- Financial assurance requirements of port authorities
- Liability and compensation issues and limits
- Required notifications such as Immigration or Customs
- Identification of stakeholders including 24/7 contact information
- Other pertinent information

B. Anchorages and Moorings

For each site:

- Site number [to correspond to map showing location]
- Site name
- Site location (descriptive and latitude/longitude coordinates)

- Water depths at mean low tide
- Beach/shoreline types and generally accepted cleaning methods
- Bottom types
- General wind/wave/current information
- Openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
- Source for real-time tide/ wind/wave/current information
- Seasonal conditions, such as ice
- Standard navigational approach, including vessel traffic and associated risks
- Pilotage requirements
- Nearby port operations, if any, and potential impacts
- Brief description of facilities (if any)
- Availability of cargo transfer and storage vessels
- Land and/or air access
- Risks to persons at or near the location with regard to explosion, fire and pollution; availability of evacuation routes
- Description of sensitive resources/areas at the site and along potential access routes to that site, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
- Existing resource protection strategies
- Availability of salvage, spill response, and emergency response resources including police and firefighting, and their potential access to the site
- Security measures in place
- Requirements for permission from area landowners/managers, if applicable
- Financial assurance requirements of local port authorities, if applicable
- Liability and compensation issues and limits
- Required notifications such as Immigration or Customs
- Identification of stakeholders including 24/7 contact information
- Other pertinent information

C. Beaching Sites

For each site:

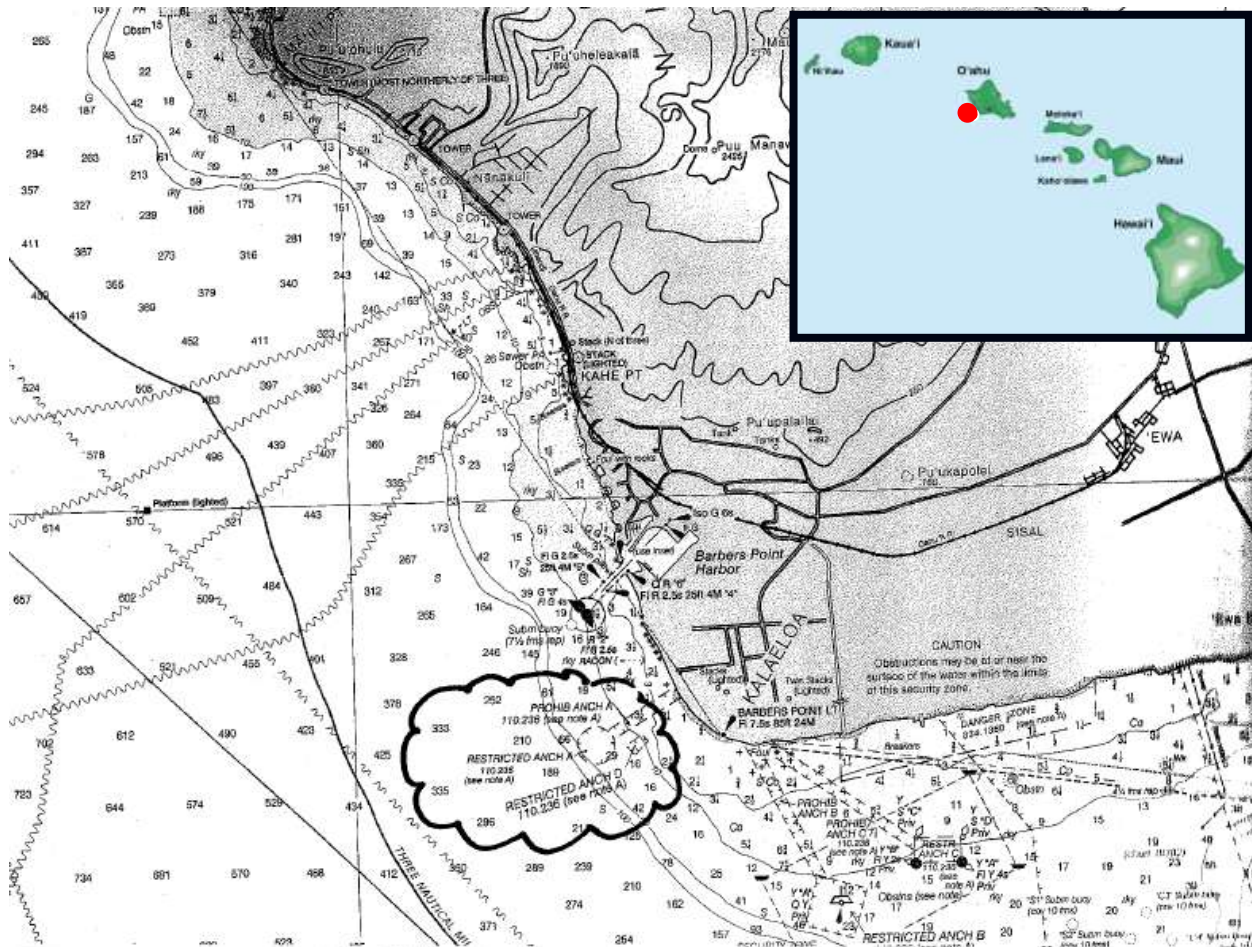
- Site number [to correspond to map showing location]
- Site name
- Site location (descriptive and latitude/longitude coordinates)
- Water depths at mean low tide
- Beach/shoreline types and generally acceptable cleaning methods
- Bottom types
- General wind/wave/current information
- Openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
- Source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
- Seasonal conditions, such as ice
- Standard navigational approach, including vessel traffic and associated risks
- Pilotage requirements
- Nearby port operations, if any, and potential impacts
- Brief description of facilities (if any)

- Availability of cargo transfer and storage vessels and their potential access to the beaching site
- Land and/or air access
- Risks to persons at or near the location with regard to explosion, fire and pollution; availability of evacuation routes
- Description of sensitive resources/areas at the site and along potential access routes to that site, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
- Existing resource protection strategies
- Availability of salvage, spill response, and emergency response resources including police and firefighting, and their potential access to the beaching site
- Security measures in place
- Requirements for permission from area landowners/managers, if applicable
- Financial assurance requirements of local port authorities, if applicable
- Liability and compensation issues and limits
- Required notifications such as Immigration or Customs
- Identification of stakeholders including 24/7 contact information
- Other pertinent information

Potential Places of Refuge Location

The Hawaii Area Committee formed a Places of Refuge Sub-committee in 2008 to review potential Places of Refuge in Hawaii. In discussions on history of incidents and local knowledge, the sub-committee reviewed the following as a potential Place of Refuge location. As stated in the introduction, this does not imply that this site will be the location of choice in a future event. Selection of a Place of Refuge will be determined on a case by case basis.

“Restricted Anchorage A”, South of Kalaeloa/Barbers Point Harbor (21°17.736’N 158°07.600’W)



“Restricted Anchorage A” (just south of Kalaeloa/Barbers Point Harbor) was preferred for the following reasons:

- The Island of Oahu has the majority of resources to support a vessel in distress compared to the neighbor islands.
- The anchorage is around the southern point and usually has calmer waters.

- Logistics & Resources can be sent to and staged on the piers at Barbers Point Harbor. The pier facility provides a large footprint of open area inside a fenced compound.
- Kalaeloa/Barbers Point Harbor is designated as a deep draft harbor. This may be beneficial if a large vessel needs to come to pier side.
- Creates minimal impact on commercial traffic that normally utilizes Honolulu Harbor.

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