Oceania Regional Response Team

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Coast Guard

Hawaii

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Guam

American Samoa

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

Department of Energy

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Homeland Security

Department of the Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Department of State

Department of Transportation

Federal Emergency Management Agency

General Services Administration

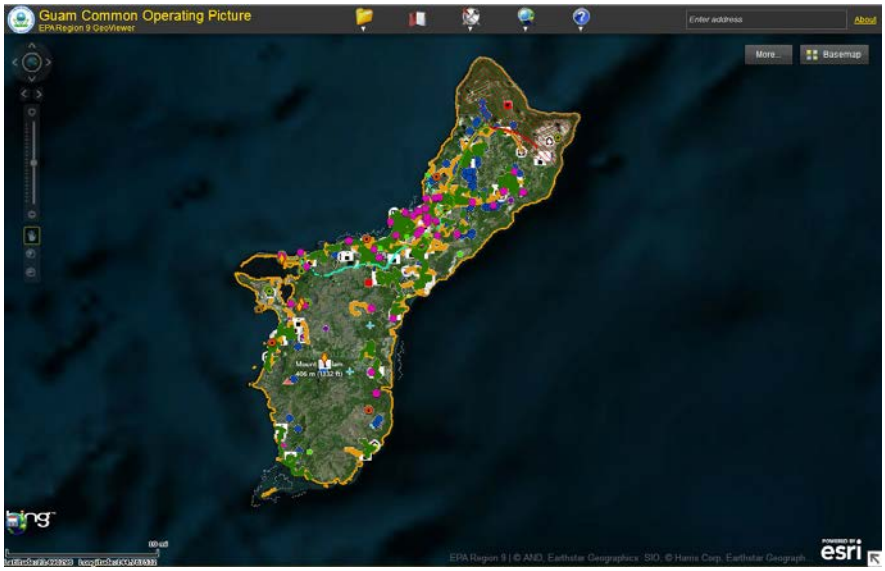
ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Guam

American Samoa

Hawaii



Guam Common Operating Picture (COP) Online Geospatial Viewer

OCEANIA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
2013 ANNUAL REPORT

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Introduction

As a collaborative, multi-agency consortium, the Oceania Regional Response Team (ORRT) is one of 13 Regional Response Teams (RRT) established by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). Along with the National Response Team (NRT) and the other geographically defined RRTs, the ORRT is a fundamental element of the National Response System. The ORRT is mandated to be the nexus of oil and hazardous substances response preparedness and planning for 15 Federal agencies, the State of Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

II. Challenges- A demanding or stimulating situation that required close scrutiny by the RRT.

The ORRT's area of responsibility is large, covering thousands of miles, numerous times zones and disparate/diverse island communities. The following items highlight the challenges we face in supporting and maintaining a strong and vibrant Regional Response Team.

a. **Training:** There are no dedicated funds to provide training or acquire outside trainers, and decreasing travel funds to provide training outside of the ORRT's scheduled trips to the various island constituencies for RRT Meetings. This makes it virtually impossible for the ORRT to meet the regulatory mandate per the NCP: 40 CFR 300.115(b)(1), (i)(6), and (i)(8).

b. **ESA Section 7 Compliance Issue** – The Honolulu Area Committee has an ESA Section Seven Consultation Working Group that continues to work on compliance. As the Action Agency for the coastal zone, the Coast Guard Sector has made requests to the Service Agencies for pre-consultation Technical Assistance, and the informal process is moving forward. Upon determination where necessary, the process may necessarily turn formal. Consideration is being given to existing as well as proposed changes to the listings of endangered species and their critical habitat(s), as well as Essential Fish Habitat, and potentially impacted cultural and economic resources at risk as well.

   While the Section 7 compliance strategy is to follow the Consultation process as outlined in the MOA between the Service Agencies, the Coast Guard and EPA find that a consultation template or Nationally-agreed upon table-of-contents is needed to provide more direct guidance on the boundaries of what constitutes an adequate Biological Assessment. Solutions to mitigate funding shortages are also necessary.

c. **USCG Use of CERCLA Funds:** Current USCG policy is that CERCLA funds will not be expended for response to pollutants or contaminants that are not designated hazardous substances above a reportable quantity.

III. Lessons Learned- Derived from a problem that you encountered through an incident or exercise.

a. **Administrative Orders:** FOSCs do not have the authority under the NCP to enforce an administrative order to an RP for a release of a pollutant or contaminant.

b. **CERCLA Cost Recovery:** There is no mechanism under CERCLA to recover response costs from a Responsible Party (RP) for a pollutant or contaminant.

IV. Best Practices- An institutionalized process that was derived from a lesson learned and can be applied to other situations or incidents.

a. **International Collaboration:** Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) engaged the ORRT to provide asite for one of the PACPLAN review workshops. Initially, SPREP contacted Fourteenth Coast Guard District directly, but it was appropriately referred to the Dept of State, who in turn provided limited delegation of authority to D14 serving as the Agent for U. S. equities with respect to PACPLAN development, and response to requests for assistance. This reinforces the process for the small Pacific Island Members of SPREP, and the proper, diplomatic routing for international requests for assistance in response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.

b. **Geospatial Viewer Capability:** When Guam EPA (GEPA) inherited the EPCRA Program from Guam Homeland Security last year, it had no program for administering its TIER II Program. To assist GEPA and Guam Fire with identifying those industry facilities of greatest risk and in need of compliance, EPA Region 9 has empowered them with geospatial tools and real-time field data collection to 1) receive industry required Tier II submittals; 2) make the facility plans and extremely hazardous substances used on-site available to Guam Fire; and 3) enable Guam EPA and Guam Fire to access this information both during compliance inspections as well as during an emergency response.

c. **Training in Geographic Response Planning:** The ORRT (USCG and EPA) has recently conducted trainings in Geographic Response Planning (GRP) to local stakeholder agencies, local responders and industry in our Island communities. This has been very well received, since few of the Island Area Contingency Plans have specific protection or response strategies identified to-date. The incorporation and use of both ARC mobile and ARC GIS Server Geospatial technologies should accelerate the development of Geographic Response Plans in Oceania.

V. Conclusion

Notable ORRT-related activities for this year included 1) the introduction of geospatial viewer and real-time field data collection, 2) continued use of the EPA Adobe Connects web-conferencing plus audio Teleconference; 3) Geographic Response Plan Development training, including 4) the use of facilitated scenario-based discussions to develop site-specific protection and response strategies. We remain challenged by lack of 1) funding and 2) ESA Section 7 implementation resources and national guidance/policy development.

II. MAJOR/NOTEWORTHY ACTIVITIES: January 2013 – December 2013

A. EPA Region IX Oceania Area Activities:

Guam - DPW Troxler Gauge

A Troxler nuclear density gauge was discovered in a Guam Department of Public Works (DPW) storage container, and in June of 2012 Guam EPA made a request to EPA Region IX for assistance in addressing it. This gauge is believed to have been brought to Guam by the US Department of Transportation (DOT) for highway roadbed density testing in 1974, but no documentation was located to confirm this.

Troxler Guage Shipping Container

The gauge contained a radium source which was sufficiently deteriorated to pose a threat to nearby DPW staff over time.

In response to Guam EPA's request for assistance, US EPA arranged a subcontract with a specialty firm that handles packaging and transportation of radioactive sources. However, no commercial air or sea carrier was willing to transport it.

During the recent 2013 calendar year, the contractor was finally able to arrange a complicated transport system involving multiple carriers to get the gauge to Troxler Industries for disassembly and disposal.

For more information, please contact OSC Chris Reiner at reiner.chris@epa.gov.

CNMI – US EPA Removal Activities at CUC Power Plants 1 & 2, Saipan

EPA Court Orders: EPA remained engaged in a number of activities at the CUC facilities on Saipan in 2013. CUC has been historically out of compliance with the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and Clean Water Act 311. EPA issued a comprehensive enforcement action utilizing a Judicial Stipulated Order in 2009, which included injunctive relief, a long-term schedule for compliance and penalties for non-compliance.

EPA has two court orders against CUC:

- The First Order is for CUC to address many problems with their water and wastewater systems
- The Second Order covers oil issues at Power Plants 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Saipan and the Rota Power Plant, including
    - Oil Storage and Containment
    - Tank Maintenance and Integrity Testing
    - History of past releases causing extensive contamination
- And CUC requested US EPA to do the removals at Power Plants 1 and 2 (below) and Rota

<u>Oil Related Problems:</u> The initial oil related problems at CUC power and other facilities included the following:

- Large accumulations of used oil at numerous facilities and Oil Tanks of questionable integrity
- Inadequate secondary containment and an aging transportation pipeline
- Oil Spills onto the ground and into waterways, and
- Failure to comply with SPCC and FRP Regulations

EPA removal activities at CUC Power Plants 1 and 2 in Saipan 2013:

The Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (CUC) Power Plant 1 & 2 assessment, monitoring and removal project continues. The identified spill sources on site include pipelines, aboveground tanks, power plant discharges, pumps & loading areas, oil/water separators & associated equipment and drums.

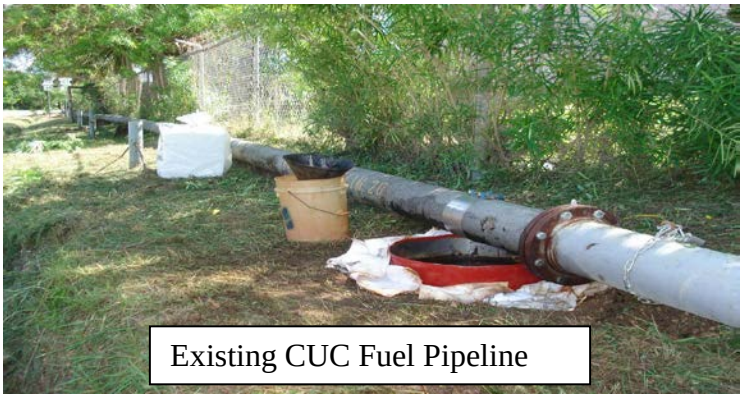
Oil being pumped from collector sump

EPA removal activities in 2013 included monitoring of the trenches to capture oil in groundwater, collection of oil in the sumps, upgrading of the wastewater treatment system and maintenance of the bio-treatment cells constructed on site immediately adjacent to the facility.

Other Activities at CUC Power Plants 1 and 2, Saipan 2013:

CUC Fuel Pipeline:

The current fuel pipeline leading to Power Plants 1 and 2 runs approximately one mile from a bulk terminal to the power plant; its location immediately adjacent to the road for much of its length poses significant vulnerability and it is badly corroded with a history of leaks.



Existing CUC Fuel Pipeline

The design of the pipeline, as well as contracting for the construction phase of the pipeline installation was completed in 2013. The construction phase continues to be delayed awaiting an approvable construction execution plan from the pipeline construction contractor.

CUC Tank Cleaning, Repair and Removal:

While CUC has made progress on evacuation and removal of problematic tanks, Tank 103 (picture below) is the only large tank remaining in operation and there are concerns over whether or not it is leaking. However, it cannot be emptied and tested until a new large tank is constructed.

Tank 103

CUC began construction on a new 500,000 gallon Tank 102, but issues with the competence of the tank installation contractor has brought the project to a standstill. CUC is still in the process of obtaining a new contractor to complete the installation of Tank 102.

Given the issues with Tank 102 construction, it is unknown when Tank 103 may be able to be taken out of service and tested for integrity.

CUC Maintenance Issues:

Power Plants 1 and 2 continue to have serious maintenance problems and inadequate waste management: oil is continuously discharged with little or no treatment.

Power Plant 1 – Oily Waste Drum Storage Area

Waste is being aggregated from other facilities into a drum storage area at Power Plant 1, including all types of oil and oil-contaminated waste.

There has been no management or disposal program, though the area has secondary containment and a roof.

In addition, maintenance & repair of CUC facility pipes and pumps is inadequate; pipes, fittings, and pumps continue to leak for some time before repairs are performed and leaks are usually discharged directly onto the ground.

Varying amounts of oil are continually released inside the power plants, as there is no discharge management or treatment.

The oil/water separators are old and ineffective in addressing emulsified oil; they are undersized and operated inappropriately, and the discharges continue to contain oil.

The facility needs a drainage assessment and subsequent drainage plan. The resolution for these issues remains on hold awaiting completion of Tank 102 and the pipeline.

CUC Next Steps:

Continuing challenges at CUC include replacement of the fuel supply pipeline; Tank 102 tank erection; Tank 103 testing and repair; pipeline replacement within secondary containment; Power Plant discharge/oil water separators; the waste oil drum storage area and aging infrastructure.

For more information, please contact OSCs Michelle Rogow (rogow.michelle@epa.gov) or Chris Reiner at reiner.chris@epa.gov.

CNMI – US EPA Removal Activities at CUC Power Plant, Rota

CUC Power Plant, Rota:

An April 2012 comprehensive investigation revealed extensive surface and subsurface diesel fuel contamination at the Rota CUC Power Plant. Five groundwater monitoring wells were sampled - free product was confirmed in one well and it was found seeping at the shoreline. Though the source remains unknown, extensive subsurface structures were found below the facility.

EPA continued investigation efforts on the origin and potential response solutions of the plume of oil at the Rota Power Plant. Samples were collected in an effort to determine the extent of the area of effected shoreline. Excavation of test pits was conducted to determine subsurface conditions and assist with design efforts for a remedy. Planning efforts began for design and installation of an interception trench and a potential oil collection system.

In April – May 2013, EPA conducted a removal action addressing PCBs at the Rota Power Plant. Approximately 175 cubic yards of contaminated soils were removed from the site. While issues with the port prevented immediate shipment off site, all of the soils were transported and disposed at a facility on the US Mainland.

For more information, please contact OSC Chris Reiner at reiner.chris@epa.gov.

CNMI – US EPA Assessment Activities in 2013

KV-1 Aviation Gas Plume, AS Lito, Saipan:

Saipan's KV-1 drinking water well adjacent to the Airport is collecting 100+ octant aviation gasoline (Avgas) from groundwater. In June 2013, four new wells were constructed and all the wells were sampled. In October 2013, a wet season sampling of all the monitoring wells was performed. The groundwater plume of Avgas is detected in 9 monitoring wells and TCE in 4 of the wells. The mobilization plan for 2014 is to sample all the wells again and to develop a mitigation plan to address contaminant migration towards the drinking water well supply. There previously was a military fuel farm and pipeline in the area.

For more information, please contact OSC Michelle Rogow (rogow.michelle@epa.gov).

Palau – US EPA Assessment Activities in 2013

Palau Technical Assistance:

Palau's Environmental Quality Protection Board requested US EPA technical assistance with investigation of the former Shell Oil Malakal Bulk terminal fuel facilities; follow-on action was requested by the US DOI Office of Insular Affairs. EPA continued to provide support to PEQPB regarding the Malakal Bulk Facility. At the end of 2013, the report of the assessment was transmitted to EPA and PEQPB for review.

For more information, please contact OSC Michelle Rogow (rogow.michelle@epa.gov).

Hawaii – US EPA Activities and Assistance in 2013

Cleanup of PCB Contamination in Princeville, Kauai, Municipal Water Supply Tank:

In March 2013, the Princeville Utilities Company, Inc. (PUCI) and HDOH notified EPA that PCB concentrations exceeded the TSCA use prohibition threshold of 50 mg/kg (ppm) in the caulking of a 1.5 million gallon tank.

The tank cleanup of an oily sheen and oily residue on the tank interior near the water line was scheduled to begin after the Presidents' Day weekend 2014. Successful completion of the tank cleanup is scheduled within 3 to 4 months and commencement of characterization of the soil contamination within six months. Federal TSCA authority and EPA oversight is being used.

The Princeville Utilities Company, Inc. (PUCI) provides all of the municipal water to the town of Princeville and provides a backup supply to Hanalei in Kauai. (In September 2012, routine testing by HDOH detected traces of PCBs in the municipal water collected at the point of delivery.)

Honolulu Harbor Molasses Spill, September 2013:

On September 8th, approximately 230,000 gallons of molasses was released into the harbor during loading operations at the Matson Navigation terminal in Honolulu. At the request of HDOH, three EPA OSCs were deployed to the Honolulu Harbor molasses spill. EPA OSCs provided technical assistance for sampling and spill assessment, evaluation of potential response strategies and support to HDOH and ICS implementation. They also provided technical support for data collection and management to guide response operations and to provide information to the media and the public. All EPA personnel were demobilized by the end of September.

B. U.S. Coast Guard Activities:

Sector Honolulu
Total reports - 252
Letter of Warnings - 22
Civil Penalties - 6
Notice of Violations - 12
Gallons discharged or released - 260,645.05
Federal Projects - 3
CERCLA - 1 case totaling $ 31,714.49
OSLTF - 2 cases totaling $ 4,192.77

11JUL13

Pacific Ocean: A Boeing 777 was diverted to Honolulu International Airport due to a medical emergency. Prior to landing, the aircraft dumped 23,000 gallons of JP-8 aviation fuel over the Pacific Ocean, northeast of Oahu. In consultation with the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator, it was determined that due to evaporation, little product would reach the surface and any product that reached the surface was unrecoverable. This release of fuel was in accordance with FAA Approved practices and accounts for a portion of the high total of gallons discharged/released.

08SEP13

Oahu, Hawaii: A Matson pipeline spilled approximately 233,000 gallons of molasses into Honolulu Harbor. State Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Department took lead response action and requested Coast Guard assistance in monitoring the effects of the spill. The CERCLA SuperFund was opened to fund the deployment of the Coast Guard Strike Team to assist in water monitoring and Incident Command coaching. Due to the specific gravity, molasses recovery was not practicable. This incident received national media attention throughout the week and resulted in state lawmakers considering new laws to help prevent and prepare for future "environmental disasters."

Sector Guam

Total NRC Reports: 111 (78)
Total Pollution Responses/Investigations: 82 (66)
Gallons Spilled: 337
Letter of Warnings: 3
Notice of Violations: 6
HAZMAT Cases: 3
Administrative Orders: 3
Civil Penalties: 1 (Cat. C)
Federal Projects: 2
CERCLA Cases: 00
OSLTF Cases: 2
PSC MARPOL Violations: 0

Guam Shipyard:

During inspection of the Guam shipyard (GSY) facility, Sector Guam's facility inspectors identified the Richland Dry-dock, GSY-1 Barge, and YON 286 Barge being used as storage location for oil and oily wastes.

These three barges and dry-dock were not approved for the storage of flammable & combustible liquids in bulk under 46 CFR subpart D or storage of oil under 33 CFR chapter 151. During a weeklong assessment, Sector Guam Pollution Responders and Inspectors identified an estimated total 153,000 gallons of a thick waste oils through soundings of the barges and dry-dock.

Guam Shipyard Oil Removal Project	Total Removed and disposed
YON 286	96,000 Gallons
Guam Shipyard Barge 1	30,000 Gallons
Richland Dry-dock	27,000 Gallons
Total:	153,000 Gallons

The barges and dry-dock had significant wastage and questionable structural integrity. Guam Shipyard was given Administrative Orders by the FOSC to Guam Shipyard to remove all the petroleum products on the barges and dry-dock and deploy protective containment boom around the barges and dry-dock. During this response Guam Shipyard's Certificate of Adequacy was revoked. Guam Shipyard over the course of two months satisfied the Administrative Orders and successfully mitigated the pollution threat by removing all onboard petroleum products with the oversight of Sector Guam Pollution Responders, Marine Inspectors and Pacific Strike Team from the National Strike Force. Guam Shipyard contract is in the process of being awarded to another management company. An enforcement action is pending.

USCG POLLUTION PREVENTION/EFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Honolulu

- MARPOL Violations
    a. 8 MARPOL VI (Unapproved Incinerators) - DWTFs (American Samoa)
    b. 1 MARPOL VI (Use of Fuel with >1% of Sulfur Content) - Detention of Foreign Flag Bulker (Honolulu)
    c. 2 MARPOL V (Garbage Log) - Foreign Flag CFVs (Honolulu)
    d. 7 MARPOL V (Unapproved disposal of garbage) - DWTFs (American Samoa)

Guam

- OSRO equipment for Guam / CNMI was surveyed and the RRI was updated to reflect current capabilities. Guam / CNMI currently meets MMPD planning criteria for inland, nearshore, and offshore areas within 24 hours. To meet WCD1 planning criteria, additional equipment can be cascaded in from other locations within 48 hours.

- At the suggestion of D14, Sector Guam promulgated a memo on Jan 6, 2014 that:
  1. Addressed changes in NTVRP requirements that became enforceable on Jan 31, 2014.
  2. Simplified VRP and NTVRP geographic specific plan approval for Guam and the CNMI.
  3. Proposed interim APC measures for Guam and the CNMI that set a minimum standard for tank and nontank vessels calling on the ports of Guam and the CNMI.
  4. Provided incentive for OSROs to increase response capabilities.
  5. Reduced costs paid by vessel operators for redundant OSRO coverage.

- CG-CVC-1's VRP Office approved the interim APC measures and implemented them in guidance that they subsequently provided to plan preparers on Jan 12, 2014, and revised on Jan 23, 2014. To date, all of the primary plan preparers that represent vessels calling on Guam and the CNMI have adopted the measures, and the interim operating authorization approval process is much faster.

- Guam and the CNMI still need to develop APC for WCD2 and WCD3, and to incorporate those criteria into the area contingency plan.

C. RRT Meetings:

Four Oceania RRT meetings were held in calendar year 2013:

- The annual ORRT planning meeting was conducted via phone conference January 9th, 2013, and our expanded Executive Steering Committee participation included reps from NOAA, DOI and the State of Hawaii.
- The second RRT meeting was held in American Samoa the week of April 22nd, 2013 with only USCG Co-Chair and US EPA Coordinator due to Sequestration.
- The third RRT meeting was held in Honolulu, Hawaii the week of July 29th, 2013.
- The fourth RRT meeting was held in Guam, the week of January 27th, 2014 V.S. October 2013 due to Sequestration and Government Shut-down constraints. In lieu of the normal Guam/CNMI meeting in October, at that time a telephone poll of stakeholders was conducted to facilitate any urgent issues. This lack of direct engagement did seem to create a loss of contact/trust/credibility with American Samoa.

Meeting agendas and summaries can be found on the ORRT website at:
www.OceaniaRRT.org

ORRT meeting schedule for calendar year 2014:

- Annual ORRT Planning meeting was conducted Via Phone Conference on February 24th, 2014
- American Samoa the week of April 27th, 2014 (Standing)
- Honolulu the week of July 21st, 2014 (Standing)
- Guam and Saipan the Week of October TBD (Standing)

E. Committee and Working Group Updates

- Continued collaboration between US EPA Regions 9 and 10, and Coast Guard Districts 11, 13 & 14 for the improved coordination and function of Emergency Support Function 10 during Stafford Act Activations.

- Hawaii Dispersant Use Plan Update Workgroup (USCG, EPA, HDOH, DOC and DOI)

- Continued function of the ESA Section 7 Consultation Working Group under the Hawaii Area Committee, facilitated by NOAA SSC; includes participation by NMFS and USFWS Protected Species representatives, as well as the State of Hawaii and industry. Five meetings to-date.

III. GENERAL PREPAREDNESS AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

A. Training

- Geographic Response Plan Development Training was held in both Hawaii and Guam for Island Area Committees, and they both included significant participation from local and state/territorial agencies and industry.

B. Exercises/Workshops

- Participated in Concept and Objectives meeting and Initial Planning Conference for Guam's next NPREP WCD Exercise scheduled for later in 2014.

C. Federal, State, and Local Planning & Coordination Efforts

- **SERC and LEPC Meetings:** EPA Region 9 and USCG District 14 participation in Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) meetings, and some County Local Emergency Response Commission (LEPC) meetings.

- **Hurricane Preparedness:** EPA Region 9 frequently participates in the annual Hawaii Makani Pahili hurricane preparedness exercise.

- **Territory Preparedness and Response Common Operating Picture (COP):** US EPA Region 9 has established an online Common Operating Picture Geospatial viewer and mobile data collection system for Guam EPA and its response and preparedness programs. This capability greatly enhances Guam EPA's ability to identify, track, collect information and stay informed of all of Guam's facilities which are subject to Territory and Federal requirements, including but not limited EPCRA Tier II, RMP, FRP and SPCC. During an incident, Guam EPA and the Guam Fire Department are now able to collect real-time information about the event or incident and upload photos and other edifying information and documentation immediately from the scene. This system also will be used to build and use Guam's Geographic Response Plans for emergency response.

  This Geospatial viewer and field data collection system is also being introduced to American Samoa EPA and CNMI DEQ during calendar year 2014.

- **Marine Debris Multi-Agency Coordination and SOPs**: As a result of the Sendai, Japan, Great East Earthquake of 2011, EPA and USCG have worked closely with NOAA's Marine Debris Program at the local and State levels (Hawaii and CA) in development of multi-agency Concept of Operations for response to Marine Debris. A series of workshops/facilitated discussions resulted in federal and state plans for those situations where Marine Debris is not related to oil, hazardous substances or hazards to navigation, which take it out of the response jurisdiction of the Coast Guard.

  The ORRT also continued to sponsor and facilitate both broad and specific dialogue regarding a potentially hazardous media of concern (micro-plastics suspended in the water column) that presents a real and present danger to mammals and fish and wildlife in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

  In a letter signed on November 14, 2013, EPA Region 9's Administrator announced the Agency's plan to conduct a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on Tern Island located within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) National Papahānaumokuākea Marine Monument. This announcement was in response to the Center for Biological Diversity's (CBD) petition for a PA assessing the impact of plastic marine debris within the entire NWHI, including portions of the Pacific Garbage Patch.

  Tern Island, which is located within the French Frigate Shoals and is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), was used as a Naval Aviation fuel stop and airfield during WWII and then as a Coast Guard LORAN station; as a result the Island contains numerous dumps with buried electronic equipment and other waste. US EPA, in partnership with the USFWS, intends to evaluate

potential and observed releases of hazardous substances from Tern Island, including hazardous substances that adsorb to small plastic marine debris (microplastics) in the surrounding surface water. Because Tern Island provides critical breeding and foraging habitat for the extremely endangered Hawaiian monk seal and the threatened Hawaiian green sea turtle, it presents a scientifically meaningful opportunity to evaluate the potential toxicological impact of plastic marine debris ingestion on highly sensitive receptors within the food chain.

- **Geographic Response Plan (GRP) Workshops:** The 2013 GRP Workshops for Area Committee representatives in Hawaii and Guam have focused on those Area Committed members who would be in the Operations Section and the Environmental Unit during a response, and they included field work portions of the process for inclusion in the Area Contingency Plans.

D. Major Best Practices From Responses, Trainings, Exercises/Workshops and other RRT Activities

TOPIC TITLE:	
Guam Common Operating Picture (DOP) Geospatial Viewer Capability: EPA Assistance to Guam EPA with Geospatial Viewer and real-time field data collection and management	
BEST PRACTICE DESCRIPTION	
When Guam EPA (GEPA) inherited the EPCRA Program from Guam Homeland Security last year, it had no program for administering its TIER II Program. To assist GEPA and Guam Fire with identifying those companies of greatest risk and in need of compliance, EPA Region 9 has empowed them with real-time field data collection and Geospatial tools to 1) receive industry required Tier II submittals; 2) make the facility plans and extremely hazardous substances used on-site available to Guam Fire; and 3) enable Guam EPA and Guam Fire to access this information both during compliance inspections as well as during an emergency response.	
Sponsor: EPA Region 9	**Phone:** *415 972-3072*
POC: CDR Bill Robberson (US EPA)	**E-mail:** robberson.bill@epa.gov

TOPIC TITLE

International Collaboration: Use of the SPREP Plan for International Pollution Response Plan and Member Cooperation

BEST PRACTICE DESCRIPTION

This as a Best Practice for managing expectations and establishing the NRT and ORRT as the multiagency coordinating body to resource international requests for assistance that may come under the auspices of the PACPLAN. It also provides an opportunity to dialogue with top representatives from industry and government in the Pacific Island Nations, giving them an overview of the National Response System and regulatory recommendations. Discussions for collaborative planning and exercises can be discussed and noted by the Island Nations for implementation and improved pollution prevention and readiness

Sponsor: CCGD-14 ORRT CoChair/CoCoordinator/DRAT	**Phone:** *808-535-3325*
POC: CDR M. L. "Marty" Smith (USCG	**E-mail:** martin.l.smith@uscg.mil

TOPIC TITLE

Training in Geographic Response Planning

BEST PRACTICE DESCRIPTION

The ORRT conducted recent trainings in Geographic Response Planning (GRP) to local stakeholder agencies, local responders and industry in our Island communities. This has been very well received, since few of the Island Area Contingency Plans had specific protection or response strategies identified prior to the training workshops. The incorporation and use of both ARC mobile and ARC GIS Server Geospatial technologies should accelerate the development of Geographic Response Plans in Oceania.

Sponsor: USCG D-14 and US EPA Region 9)	**Phone:** (808) 535-3325 (415) 972-3072
POC: CDR M.L. (Marty) Smith (USCG) CDR Bill Robberson (US EPA)	**E-mail:** martin.l.smith@uscg.mil robberson.bill@epa.gov

TOPIC TITLE

Use of Adobe Connect to Connect ORRT Participants

BEST PRACTICE DESCRIPTION

The ORRT has abandoned the expensive and unreliable use of VTC in favor of Webinar-like online Conference tools. This allows reliable and effective real-time sharing of presentation materials and collaboration tools such as online whiteboards for communicating with large numbers of agencies and individuals.

Sponsor: EPA Region 9	**Phone:** (415) 972-3072
POC CDR Bill Robberson (US EPA)	**E-mail:** robberson.bill@epa.gov

TOPIC TITLE

Use of PIER for Relationship management and timely outreach to stakeholders

BEST PRACTICE DESCRIPTION

For five years now, ORRT has been using a PIER site for administrative management of its documents, membership and participation, and communications with ORRT members and stakeholders. This online relationship and notification management application has significantly and measurably improved the timeliness and frequency of ORRT communications with its constituency.

Sponsor: USCG D-14 and US EPA R-9	**Phone:** (808) 535-3325 (415) 972-3072
POC: CDR Bill Robberson (US EPA) CDR M.L (Marty) Smith (USCG) **Web link:** www.oceaniarrt.org	**E-mail:** robberson.bill@epa.gov

TOPIC TITLE **ESA Section 7 Consultation**	
BEST PRACTICE DESCRIPTION Follow the 2001 Inter-Agency MOA on Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation, sticking with informal consultation to the maximum extent where it is determined that adverse effects will not occur.	
Sponsor: USCG D-14	**Phone:** (808) 535-3325
POC: CDR M.L (Marty) Smith (USCG) **Web link:** www.oceaniarrt.org	**E-mail:** martin.l.smith@uscg.mil

IV. PERSONNEL CHANGES/ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

1. CDR M. Smith has extended an extra one year in the Fourteenth Coast Guard District ORRT Co-Coordinator position. Retirement in 2015 is pending.

V. ISSUES OR OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS REQUIRING NRT ATTENTION

1. **ESA Section 7 Consultations:**

   NRT should provide guidance under the interagency MOA for an adjudication process of ESA Section 7 consultation disputes between Service Agencies and Action Agencies.

   While the Section 7 compliance strategy is to follow the Consultation process as outlined in the MOA with the Service Agencies, the Coast Guard and EPA find that a consultation template or Nationally-agreed-upon table-of-contents is needed to provide more direct guidance on the boundaries of what constitutes an adequate Biological Assessment.

   Solutions to mitigate funding shortages are also necessary and clarity on the applicability to all ACPs is needed. A clear commitment from the Action Agencies is needed to support both the resources and guidance/policy development to align the EPA Regions and USCG Districts on this topic.

2. **Social Media:**

   How to obtain social media-savvy skillsets to meet the social media expectations of the NRT's JIC Model guidance.

VI. ORRT CO-CHAIR CONCURRENCE

William R. Marhoffer — 10 March 2014

Mr. William Marhoffer, USCG, ORRT Co-Chair — **Date**

5 March 2014

Mr. Daniel Meer, USEPA, ORRT Co-Chair — **Date**