Coastal
North Carolina
Area Contingency Plan
2022

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

Commander
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Sector North Carolina

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16600
25 May 2022

COASTAL NORTH CAROLINA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN 2022

1. This letter promulgates the revised Coastal North Carolina Area Contingency Plan (ACP). This plan is effective immediately and supersedes previous editions of the ACP.

2. The ACP is designed to meet the requirements and intent of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, aligns with the National Response Framework, and was developed for improved usability by response personnel and agencies. It is to be used in conjunction with national, regional, and state plans, and provides guidance for a coordinated response by local, state and federal government agencies, as well as nongovernmental partners to respond to pollution threats to the marine environment.

3. This ACP highlights the national importance of the Coastal North Carolina area, environmentally, economically, and culturally.

4. This plan is a living document that is reviewed annually in the spring months based on lessons learned and best practices. Questions and recommendations for changes can be made to LCDR Mark Allen, Chief of Emergency Management and Force Readiness at Sector North Carolina via email at Mark.R.Allen@uscg.mil.

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16471
28 Dec 2022

MEMORANDUM

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From: Trey L. Wirth, CAPT
COMDT (CG-MER)

Reply to Attn of: CG-MER
Jonathan R. Smith
(202) 372-2675

To: Distribution

Thru: CG LANTAREA (LANT-5) MOBERLEY.CAROLYN.L.1014540152 Digitally signed by MOBERLEY.CAROLYN.L.1014540152 Date: 2023.01.03 13:49:37 -05'00'

Subj: COAST GUARD NATIONAL REVIEW PANEL RESULTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ref: (a) COMDT (CG-5RI) Memo 16471 of 28 Nov 2017
(b) U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14 (series)
(c) COMDT (DCO) Memo 16471 of 02 Feb 2017
(d) National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR part 300

1. **BACKGROUND**. The Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy (CG-MER) launched an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) review and approval process in 2017 per reference (a), which is now formally incorporated into the Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, reference (b). This policy is a cornerstone product of the broader area contingency planning revitalization initiative outlined in reference (c). The focal points of this policy are to promote formal standards for annual updates, as well as institute a Coast Guard National Review Panel (CGNRP) that addresses national consistency on a macro level and ensure our compliance with references (b) and (d). Per the Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, every coastal ACP is to be reviewed by the CGNRP every five years.

2. **DISCUSSION**. The fifth annual CGNRP convened 26-28 July 2022 and marked the final year of the first five-year review cycle. CGNRP members included representatives from CG-MER, Atlantic Area, Pacific Area, National Strike Force Coordination Center, District One, District Seven, District Eight, District Eleven, District Thirteen, and District Fourteen. Staff from Sector Anchorage and Sector Northern New England also participated as representatives of their respective districts. District representation on the CGNRP is on a rotational basis and changes with each CGNRP convening. The scope of the CGNRP review is to conduct a targeted and strategic review of ACPs within the context of national consistency, trends, and emergent issues. The CGNRP review is intended to compliment the more comprehensive review and approval completed at the District level. The CGNRP focused on the following precepts:

a. Worst Case Discharge (WCD) Scenarios (pipeline and rail scenarios if applicable);
b. Status of Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance;

c. Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance;
d. Status of Geographic Response Strategies (GRS); and
e. Overall usability of the ACP.

3. **ACTION**. As one of eight ACPs reviewed by the 2022 CGNRP, the Coastal North Carolina ACP was evaluated in accordance with paragraph (2) above. Results of the CGNRP review for Sector North Carolina are provided as enclosure (1) of this memo. This memorandum (with enclosure) must be incorporated into the annual Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) update process outlined in reference (b) and documented accordingly in the accompanying record of changes. Districts shall work with their units to ensure the CGNRP comments are adjudicated, and any necessary ACP changes are completed within a reasonable timeframe as deemed appropriate by the District. Such completion timeframes will be commensurate with the level of effort and complexity associated with each recommendation. The CGNRP recommendations shall be incorporated into a five-year improvement plan that identifies the short to long-term update strategy over the five-year revision cycle and annual update process as described in reference (b). Additionally, the completion status of CGNRP recommendations detailed in enclosure (1) must be documented in the FOSC Annual Report as required by reference (b). Overall, the CGNRP considered the Coastal North Carolina ACP an excellent and highly useable plan and encourages its sustained improvement and maintenance. The aggressive and thorough validation of GRS was noted by the CGNRP as especially commendable. The CGNRP also recognized the use of a separate reference directory with consolidated hyperlinks (Annex 1) as a best practice to be shared nationally.

4. The ACP review and approval process fills a critical role in ensuring a nationally consistent preparedness posture is maintained. CG-MER continues to pay particular attention to refining the policy and process to ensure future review efforts are optimized and efficient. CG-MER looks forward to any feedback regarding process improvement and stands ready to assist the field in overcoming any challenges it may face with respect to the ACP revision process. My point of contact is Mr. Jonathan Smith, at (202) 372-2675 or e-mail address at Jonathan.R.Smith@uscg.mil.

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Enclosure: (1) Table of CGNRP Recommendations for Sector North Carolina

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CGD FIVE (dx)

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ENCLOSURE (1)

TABLE OF CGNRP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SECTOR NORTH CAROLINA		
Coastal North Carolina ACP		
NUMBER	**RECOMMENDATIONS**	**COMMENTS**
1	PRECEPT: *Worst Case Discharge (WCD) Scenarios* **Consider consolidating any risk analysis information pertinent to the development of the ACP into a Risk Analysis Annex to the ACP.**	The CGNRP recommends consolidating any detailed risk analysis documentation into a separate Risk Analysis Annex. Currently, Appendix B to reference (b) specifies "Area Planning Documentation," which includes the following subsections: discharge and release history; risk assessment; planning assumptions-background information; and planning scenarios. Having the planning scenarios identified in the base plan is important, however detailed supporting documentation/discussion is best housed in a separate Annex. The CGNRP identified Annex 1a of the Houston-Galveston ACP as a good example for reference. Of note, MER will be promulgating new instruction regarding a revised ACP architecture. A risk analysis annex will eventually be mandated per future MER Commandant Instruction.
2	PRECEPT: *Overall usability of ACP* **Within base plan insert hyperlinks to Annex I (Personnel, Resources, and References Directory) where referenced.**	The CGNRP recommends that whenever Annex I is referenced, a hyperlink be inserted to navigate to it more quickly.
3	PRECEPT: *Overall usability of ACP* **Verify and validate all hyperlinks.**	The CGNRP noted that some of hyperlinks appeared broken. A through scrub of all hyperlinks should be conducted. The CGNRP recommends full URL links be used instead of “short links.”

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Added links to Annex 1 throughout where Annex 1 was referenced, updated broken links in accordance with the CGNRP recommendations, and added the CGNRP passback memo.	Throughout plan	21 MAR 2023	LCDR M. Allen
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Table of Contents

1000 Introduction

The Coastal North Carolina Area Contingency Plan (ACP) describes the strategy for a coordinated federal, state, tribal, and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil, or a release or substantial threat of release of hazardous substance(s), within the boundaries of the North Carolina coastal zone.

This ACP shall be used as a framework to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in the response structure before an incident and as a guide for reviewing Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) and Facility Response Plans (FRPs) required by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, 33 U.S.C § 2701, linked in Annex 1. VRPs and FRPs should be consistent with this ACP and address, among other things, the economically and environmentally sensitive areas within the geographic area, the response equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (this includes federal, state, and local government and industry owned equipment); response personnel available; equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, and protection strategies. This ACP is written in conjunction with OPA, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 C.F.R. Part 300), linked in Annex 1, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601), linked in Annex 1. As such, when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, this ACP should be adequate to remove 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 the area.

**** Disclaimer: All specific contacts and references applicable to this ACP have been combined into one "all inclusive" list located in** Annex 1**.***

1100 Purpose

The purpose of this ACP is:

5. To provide effective implementation of response actions to protect people, natural resources, and property of the coastal zone covered by this plan from the impacts of an oil discharge, substantial threat of discharge of oil, a release of hazardous substance, or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), from inland and marine sources.
6. To promote coordination and strategy for a unified and coordinated federal, state, tribal, local, potential responsible party, response contractor, response cooperative, and community response.
7. To provide guidance to all VRP and FRP reviewers and plan holders to ensure consistency with the ACP.
8. To provide guidance for responders. Historically, the users of the ACP have been confronted with incidents that were caused by nature (hurricanes, floods, etc.) or from the unintentional actions of individuals (grounding, collision, etc.). In today's world where terrorism is a greater reality, the intentional release of a hazardous substance, oil, biological agent or radiation poses unique challenges to those who respond. Federal and state laws and regulations require oil spills, hazardous substance releases or responses to WMDs be managed with a trained and competent response management organization that

accommodates a unified command structure in recognition of federal, state, tribal or local jurisdiction.

The ACP is designed to ensure that the initial actions taken in response to a hazardous substance release, oil spill, radiological, or biological incident that occurs in the maritime environment are effectively managed from the start and incorporate other agency plans and operating procedures as those agencies arrive on-scene. However, incidents are never identical and once initial actions have been taken, responders will assess the incident and tailor their strategies and tactics to match the reality of the situation. ***As such, notwithstanding any statutory or regulatory requirements, this ACP outlines general response protocols for a notional incident (unknown date, time, location, and variables). This ACP is not intended to be a definitive step-by-step guide on all potential items necessary to mitigate any particular incident.***

1200 Document Organization

The ACP provides guidance for the Area Committee, defines authorities and applicability, outlines plan maintenance and exercise requirements, and describes the overarching strategy for a coordinated multi-agency response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. Additionally, the ACP contains an overview of the geographic response strategies (GRSs)/geographic response plan (GRPs) and overview of the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan which encompasses the Environmental Annex information required by the NCP. Finally, the ACP contains Quick Response Cards (QRCs), checklists, and other necessary job aids and documents to assist emergency management preparedness specialists and response personnel; all items are "grab and go" format for ease of use.

1300 Authority

ACPs are required by OPA, 33 U.S.C.1321 (j), to address the development of a national planning and response system. Area Committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the President. The Area Committees are comprised of personnel from federal and state agencies that coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and with the private sector. Area Committees, under the coordinated direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC), are responsible for developing ACPs for their respective designated areas. Area Committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures.

1400 National Response System

The National Response System (NRS) is a three-tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the predesignated FOSC in coordinating national, regional, and local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during response operations. The NRS was developed to coordinate all government agencies with the responsibility for environmental protection, in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective clean-up of an oil discharge or a hazardous substance release.

The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threat of discharge of oil or a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance. The NRS supports the responsibilities of the FOSC, under the direction of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA. When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a "unified command and control

support mechanism" (Unified Command) consisting of the FOSC, the state on-scene coordinator (SOSC), and the Responsible Party's Incident Commander (IC). The UC structure is further described under Section 6300 of this document. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), Area Committees, and responsible parties, as necessary, to supply trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an effective response to any oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

1401 Spill of National Significance (SONS)

A SONS is that rare, catastrophic spill event that captures the nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact (i.e. Exxon Valdez 1989 or Deepwater Horizon 2010). A SONS is defined as a spill, which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels, and due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment 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. Once the Commandant declares a SONS, an FOSC and Regional Incident Commander (RIC) will be designated, a Regional Incident Command or National Incident Command (NIC) will be established with all pre-designated ICS Command staff personnel on immediate alert and all other affected departments and agencies will be notified.

1500 The National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF), linked in Annex 1, is a guide which provides foundational emergency management doctrine for how the nation responds to many types of incidents, including pollution incidents. The NRF is often activated in anticipation of, or following, a storm event (tropical storm or hurricane) or other natural disaster (flooding event, tornados, etc.). The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in the NRF can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Implementation of NRF structure and procedures allows for a scaled response, delivery of specific resources and capabilities, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident. Pollution response, under the umbrella of the NRF is possible using plans, capabilities, and partnerships forged in accordance with the NCP, combined with the effective use of the ICS.

Other useful natural disaster response resources include the National Response Team Abandoned Vessel Authorities and Best Practices Guidance and the NRF Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex, which are linked in Annex 1.

1501 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF

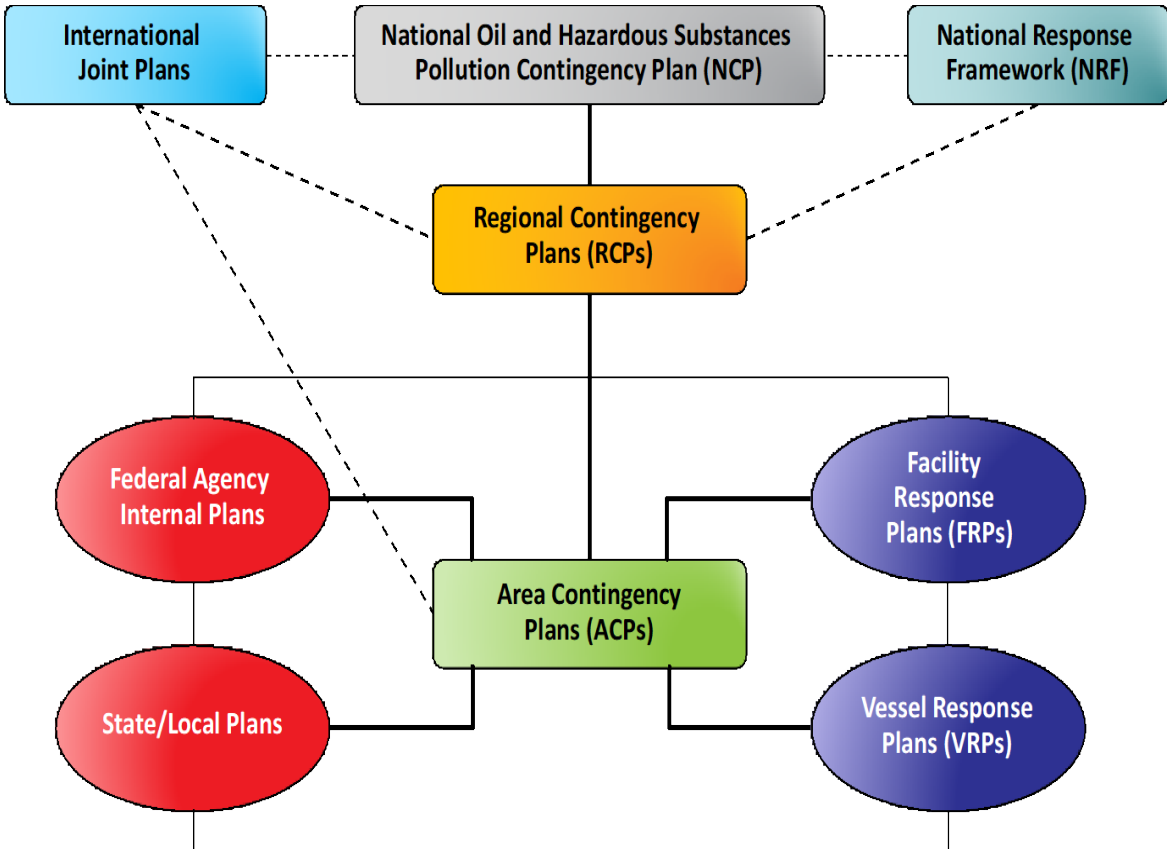
The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the NRF describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the federal departments and agencies governing immediate response and short-term recovery activities for releases of radioactive materials. These incidents may occur on federally-owned or –licensed facilities, privately owned property, urban centers, or other areas and may vary in severity from the small to the catastrophic. The incidents may result from inadvertent or deliberate acts. The NRIA applies to incidents where the nature and scope of the incident requires federal response to supplement the state, tribal, and/or local incident response. **Note**: There is one nuclear plant located in the area.

9. Brunswick Nuclear Plant, Southport, NC

A link to the NIRA is included in Annex 1.

1600 Contingency Plans

Contingency plans serve to formalize and document activities to be undertaken to plan for incidents and in the event of an incident. The following diagram depicts the relationship of many of the response plans discussed below.



1601 Contingency Plans under the NRS

There are three levels of contingency plans under the NRS: The National Contingency Plan (NCP), Regional Contingency Plans (RCP), and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). The NCP addresses the national response structure and identifies requirements for regional and area preparedness development. RCPs provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants by Regional Response Team (RRT). ACPs are developed under the leadership of the USCG FOSC, following guidelines within the NCP and RCP, as applicable. Composed of federal, state, and local governmental representatives, the Area Committee develops an ACP for responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases within their geographic area.

1602 Local Plans

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are responsible for the development and maintenance of local emergency response plans in accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), Sections 301 to 303. LEPC membership includes various representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry. These emergency plans include, among other things, the identity and location of hazardous materials, procedures for immediate response to a chemical accident, ways to notify members of the public of actions to take in the event of a discharge or release, names of coordinators at plants, and schedules for testing the plan. The local emergency response plan is reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). RRTs may review these plans and provide assistance if the SERC or LEPC makes such a request. Federal contingency plans provide for coordination with local governments.

1603 Responsible Party Plans

Facility and tank vessel response and non-tank vessel plan regulations, including plan requirements for the Coastal Zone, are located in 33 C.F.R. 154 and 33 C.F.R. 155 respectively, 30 C.F.R. 254 for Off-shore facilities, and 49 C.F.R. 194 for Pipelines. Facility response plan regulations for the inland zone are located in 40 C.F.R. 112. Complex facilities are facilities that are regulated by both the USCG and the EPA. Therefore, they would have a facility response plan meeting the requirements of 33 C.F.R 154 and 40 C.F.R. 112, or an Integrated Contingency Plan, capturing both federal agencies' requirements in one plan.

1700 National Policy and Doctrine

1701 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

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 of welfare exists, 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 or other federal/state resources in such instances when the spill has been federalized and/or private sector resources cannot respond to the incident in a timely manner, or there are certain specific resources not available from the private sector.

1702 Best Response Concept

Planning for a spill emergency requires the creation of a response organization with strengths that include the ability to quickly and efficiently accomplish a large number of tasks. Although tasks can be categorized in different ways, the Best Response model categorizes tasks into five Key Business Drivers (KBDs). The Best Response Model then identifies a number of Critical Success Factors (CSF) that must be accomplished for each of the Key Business Drivers to accomplish the spill response goal, which is to minimize the consequences.

2000 Coastal North Carolina Area Committee (AC)

The AC is a spill preparedness and planning body made up of federal, state, and local agency, industry, and non-governmental organization representation. The AC, under the direction of the North Carolina Captain of the Port (COTP), is responsible for developing an ACP. The AC is

also responsible for working with state and local officials to plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersant use, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The AC is also required to work with state and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The geographical boundaries of this plan are defined in Section 3000 of this document.

2001 Mission Statement

The mission of the AC is to ensure the highest state of readiness of the spill response community. The AC will strive to accomplish this by developing a comprehensive and useful ACP, preparing the response community through training and exercises, developing coordination mechanisms to facilitate effective responses, and educating our stakeholders and the public.

The AC will function as an efficient organization for ensuring effective response to environmental threats in our area. The AC will collaborate, sharing information and resources, to produce the best possible plans and creative solutions to problems. The AC will employ best available research and technology in both problem solving and decision-making. The AC will learn from responses and activities, improve processes, and develop as individuals and as an organization.

2100 AC Organization

The AC is comprised of representatives from federal, state, and local governments as ***appointed members*** and ***members-at-large*** from non-governmental agencies such as the maritime industry, wildlife rehabilitation organizations, and academia, as advisors.

2101 Committee Chair and Vice Chairs

The Sector North Carolina COTP, as predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), shall Chair the AC. A representative from North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) will serve as a Vice Chair.

2102 AC Coordinator

The AC Coordinator from Sector North Carolina will coordinate with state agencies to prepare meeting agendas, schedules, and meeting notifications. The AC Coordinator will record, draft, and publish meeting minutes and attendance roster and coordinate remote participation access for meeting attendance.

2103 Members and Members-at-Large

A list of AC members and members-at-large is maintained by the AC Coordinator. The appointed members are listed below.

Area Committee Members		
1.	Federal	U.S. Coast Guard Sector North Carolina
		U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) and Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)
		U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Area Committee Members			
		U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Strategic Petroleum Reserve	
		U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4	
		National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)	
		National Weather Service (NWS): Wilmington and Newport	
		U.S. Coast Guard Fifth District	
		U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Strike Team (AST)	
		U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wilmington	
		U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	
		U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	
		U.S. Marine Corps Air Station New River	
		U.S. National Park Service: Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras National Seashores	
2.	State	North Carolina Emergency Management	
		North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)	
		North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission	
		North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	
		North Carolina National Guard	
3.	Local	Camden County EM	Martin County EM
		Chowan County EM	Tyrell County EM
		Currituck County EM	Washington County EM
		Dare County EM	Carteret County EM
		Hertford County EM	Craven County EM
		Pasquotank County EM	Pamlico County EM
		Perquimans County EM	Onslow County EM
		Beaufort County EM	Pender County EM
		Bertie County EM	New Hanover County EM
		Hyde County EM	Brunswick County EM

2104 Subcommittees

Subcommittees are established to work on functional items pertaining to the AC, and are established on "as-needed" basis. They are specifically tasked to complete assigned projects, tasks, and goals that are developed by the Chair and Vice-Chair.

2200 AC Meetings

AC meetings are open meetings. The Chair or Vice Chair will normally attend/lead each meeting and provide an opportunity for participation by each regulatory member, each non-regulatory participant, and any public attendees; ensuring adherence to the agenda; maintaining order; and reviewing recommendations submitted to the AC.

2201 Meeting Frequency

AC meetings shall be held at least semi-annually.

2202 Remote Access Attendance

The AC Coordinator will provide remote access availability to AC members, participants, and presenters who are unable to attend meetings in person to maximize stakeholder participation and communication when able.

2300 Annual Report

The USCG Headquarters Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy (CG-MER) requires FOSCs to submit annual FOSC reports emphasizing activities and best practices for each respective Area Committee. Sector North Carolina will submit this report as prescribed by CG-MER and will route to the Fifth District (D5) for review and endorsement. .

2400 ACP Annual Update, Review, and Approval Process

The ACP will be reviewed annually for necessary updates. The ACP will be reviewed and approved by the AC, D5, and the Coast Guard National Review Panel (CGNRP) every five years.

2401 Annual ACP Updates

The AC will review the ACP and document any changes or updates in the Record of Changes page. Additionally, and at a minimum, the AC will update the ACP version number and contact information; confirm phone numbers, addresses, links, and notification procedures; and incorporate lessons learned as a result of real-world events and/or exercises. The annual update will be managed by the AC Coordinator and usually completed by 1 July.

2402 ACP Approval and CGNRP Review

D5 formally reviews and approves coastal ACPs every five years. This approval process aligns with the 5-year CGNRP review schedule which is coordinated with the Chair, Vice Chair, and other members of the AC for each coastal ACP. Specifically, after the FOSC approves a major 5-year update to the ACP, the ACP is routed to D5 for preliminary review, and D5 subsequently submits to the CGNRP for national review. The CGNRP is comprised of CG-MER, USCG Atlantic and Pacific Area, National Strike Force Coordination Center, and District representatives and convenes annually to review selected ACPs nation-wide. Following CGNRP review, the AC will make required changes and route back to D5 for final approval and promulgation.

2500 Area PREP Exercises

Per the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines, linked in Annex 1, which provides the framework for an effective oil spill and hazardous substance response exercise program, the AC will hold three annual discussion-based exercises and one Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) per 4-year period.

2501 Exercise Schedule

D5 will maintain the Area Exercise schedule and ensure visibility by the AC and PREP Compliance, Coordination and Consistency Committee (PREP 4C). The AC will validate the

proposed timeframe and identify the industry plan holder who will participate in each PREP exercise.

2502 Documentation

Additional PREP-related exercise requirements, including development of Concept of Exercise (COE), After Action Report (AAR), Remedial Action Issues (RAIs), and Real-World Event (RWE) credit requests will be managed by the AC Coordinator.

3000 Area Planning Considerations

3100 ACP Area Covered

The information in this section defines the response boundary (inland zone and coastal zone) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which is linked in Annex 1.

3101 Inland Zone Boundary Designation

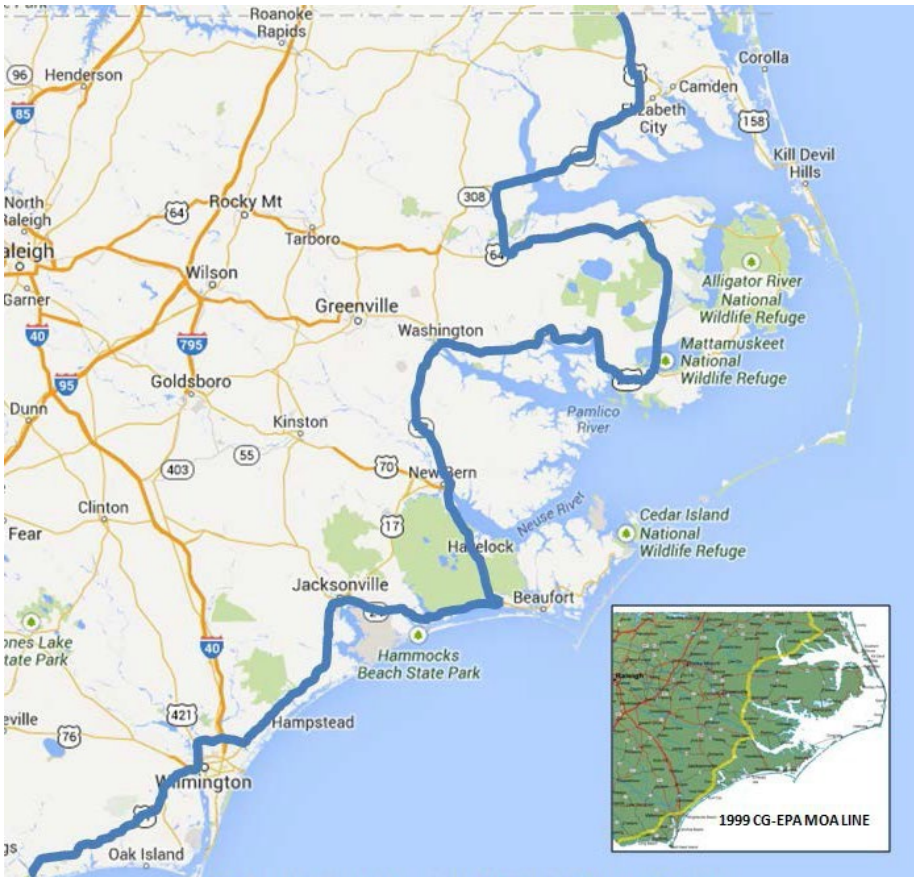
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 provides the predesignated FOSC for pollution response in the Inland Zone. All discharges or releases, or substantial threats of such discharges or releases of oil or hazardous substances originating within the Inland Zone are the responsibility of the EPA. Included are discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as "mystery spills."

3102 Coastal Zone Boundary

The relevant coastal USCG COTP is the predesignated FOSC for pollution response in the Coastal Zone. All discharges or releases, or substantial threats of such discharges or releases of oil or hazardous substances originating within the Coastal Zone are the responsibility of the USCG FOSC. Included are discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as "mystery spills." Specifically, the Coastal Zone description for the Sector North Carolina FOSC includes everything coastal of a line:

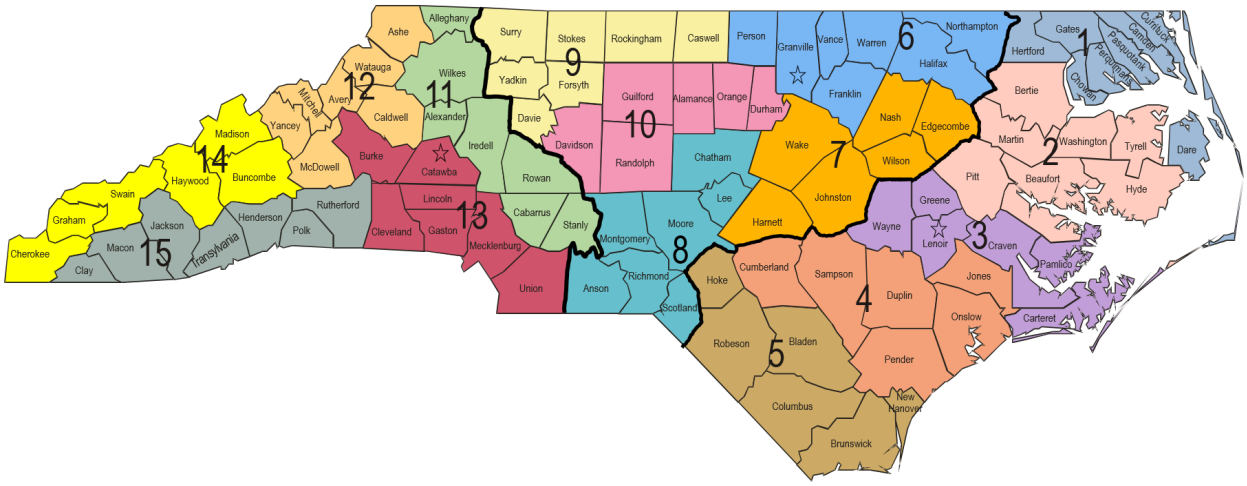
10. The Exclusive Economic Zone from west longitude 71 degrees 28 minutes along north latitude 36 degrees 33 minutes to the Virginia and North Carolina state border; then proceeding west along the state border to US 17; then south along US 17 (never on US 17 Alt or US 17 Bus) to State Hwy 45; then south along State Hwy 45 to US 64 near Plymouth, NC; then east along US 64 to State Hwy 94; then south along State Hwy 94 to US Route 264; then west along US 264 (never on US 264 Bus) to US 17; then south along US 17 to US 70 near New Bern, NC following along the ramp from US 17 S to US 70 E; then south along US 70 to State Hwy 24; then west along State Hwy 24 to US 17; then south along US 17 to the North Carolina and South Carolina state border (including all sections where US 17 follows I-140 and then US 421 near Wilmington, NC and never on US 17 Alt or US 17 Bus); then southeast along the state border to the sea.
11. Also included will be the Intracoastal Waterway, and the Cape Fear River and Brunswick Riv er to CSXT Railroad Bridge. [CG EPA MOA Appendix 1, 29OCT2013]
12. When a roadway is used to delineate a boundary, that boundary shall be to, but shall not include, the roadway.

Any pollution incident taking place in an area outside the boundaries listed above fall under EPA FOSC jurisdiction.



3103 Area and County Boundaries

The NCEM Areas and counties covered in the CNCACP planning area are as follows:



3200 Area Description

In the Coastal North Carolina Area, there are multiple areas where the likelihood of a discharge is increased. Detailed below are descriptions of these areas and potential threats.

The Coastal North Carolina Area contains two major shipping routes, up the Cape Fear River

to Wilmington, NC and through Beaufort Inlet to Morehead City, NC. Both ports generally handle the same type of cargo; however, Wilmington receives a much greater portion of the traffic. Wilmington is located 26 miles up the Cape Fear River. A Federal project provides for a channel 40 feet deep over the ocean bar, thence 38 feet for 24 miles to Wilmington including the turning basin off the southerly part of the city; thence in Northeast Cape Fear River 32 feet to and including a turning basin 0.4 mile above the mouth, thence 32 feet to Hilton Bridge about 1.2 miles above the mouth, and thence 25 feet to the upstream limit of the Federal project about 1.5 miles above the bridge, including a turning basin about one mile above the bridge.

In the Cape Fear River bulk liquid cargo transfers can take place at any one of 11 terminals, 7 mobile facilities, and 1 designated waterfront facility. The largest portions of chemical cargo transferred on the Cape Fear River are methanol and xylene. Several other chemicals are transferred in smaller quantities. Oils transferred in the zone include mostly number 2 and 6. There is no crude oil transferred anywhere in the zone.

The Morehead City area includes Radio Island and Beaufort, NC. The approach to Morehead City is only 4 miles. The minimum width of the channel is 400 ft with a project depth of 47 feet deep over the ocean bar at Beaufort Inlet, thence 45 feet to a turning basin off the North Carolina State Ports Authority Terminal at Morehead City with 45 feet in the turning basin's east leg and 35 feet in the west leg; thence a 12-foot channel and turning basin westward along the Morehead City waterfront as far as Tenth Street; thence a 6-foot channel to the Intracoastal Waterway in Bogue Sound. The entrance and main channels and all of Beaufort Inlet are subject to continual change. Piloted vessels enter and exit the port without concern for the tidal current. Cargoes in this area consist mostly of asphalt and phosphoric acid. There are two mobile facilities and one designated waterfront facility in the port.

In addition, the plan covers the Elizabeth City/Outer Banks area, including the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. Currently, there is one bulk liquid facility in this zone, and there are no bulk liquid facilities located in the Outer Banks. There are mobile facilities located within this area that may transfer #2 and #6 oils, but these facilities transfers are infrequent in nature and low in volume. There are no designated waterfront facilities in this area. Commercial traffic is limited mainly to fishing vessels, small passenger vessels/ferries, and commercial tugs/barges transiting the area. No deep draft vessels transit the area.

Oil spills from large commercial vessels do not occur frequently. The majority of oil discharges in the zone occur from small sources such as sunken fishing vessels and on-shore activities. Oil spills may be expected to occur from the occasional sunken vessel. All required facilities in the Sector North Carolina COTP Zone have approved Response Plans and have meet requirements under MTSA.

Adjacent areas are covered by the Virginia Area Contingency Plan, managed by Sector Virginia, to the north, and the Lowcountry Area Contingency Plan, managed by Sector Charleston, to the south.

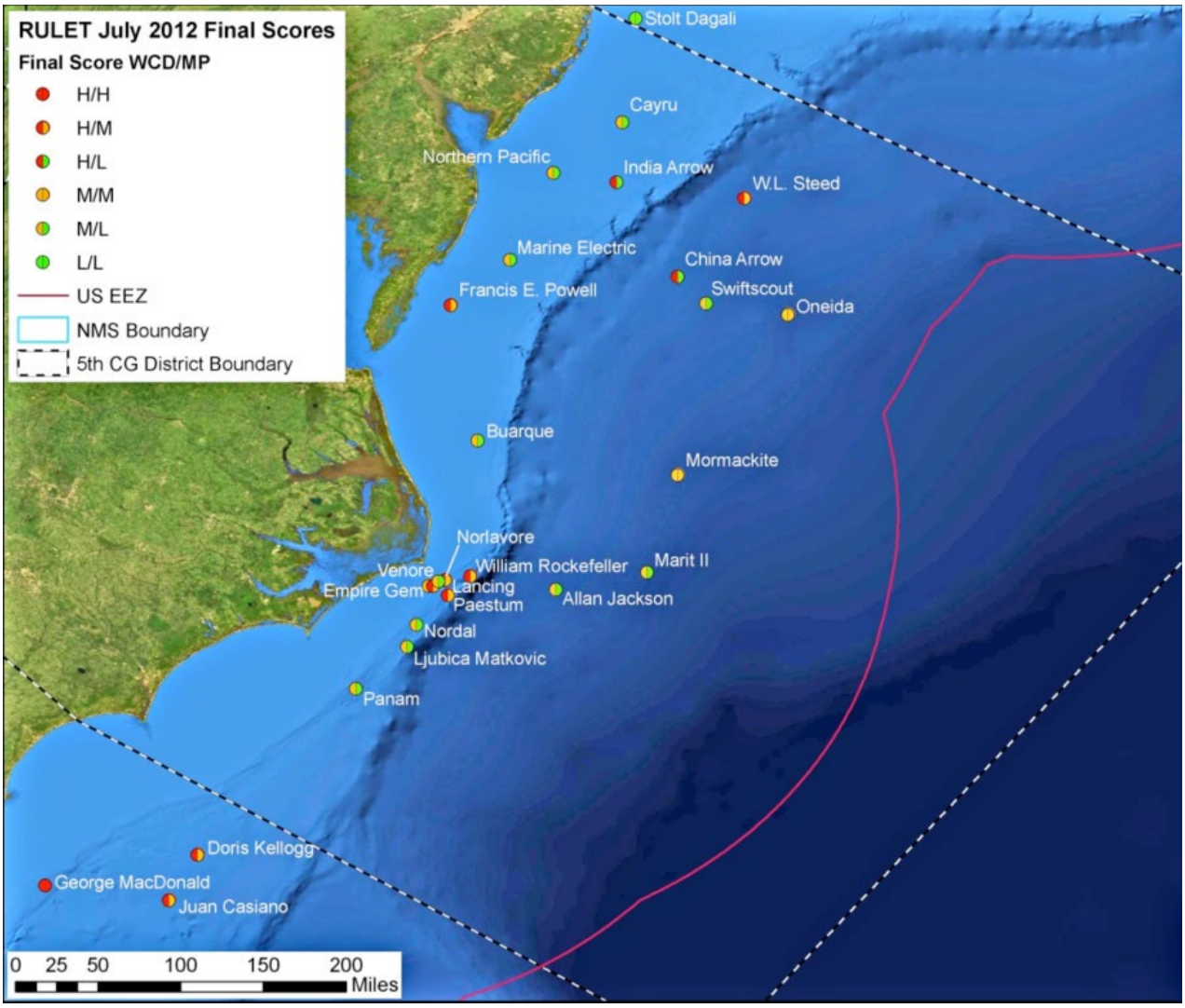
3201 Historical Features of Coastal North Carolina

Two historical features in the Cape Fear Channel are the underground pipelines and the *USSS NORTH CAROLINA*. The *USSS NORTH CAROLINA* is permanently moored across from downtown Wilmington, and approximately 200K gallons of fuel oil remain onboard. On the Cape Fear River, there are three underground pipelines. Two are natural gas pipelines owned

by Duke Energy, which are active and filled. There is also a hazardous liquid pipeline owned by Kinder Morgan, which is active and unfilled.

There are additional underground pipelines in the area covered by this plan as well. An active and filled natural gas pipeline owned by Duke Energy is in the vicinity of Highway 24 where it passes over the New River in Onslow County. Another active and filled natural gas pipeline owned by Duke Energy is in the vicinity of the entrance to the canal that connect the Pungo and Alligator Rivers near Highway 264 in Hyde County. Another active and filled natural gas pipeline owned by Duke Energy runs under the Perquimans River along the Highway 17 Bridge in Perquimans County. Lastly, an active and filled natural gas pipeline owned by Duke Energy in Dare County runs beneath the Currituck Sound near the Wright Memorial Bridge.

There are 13 known sunken vessels in waters near North Carolina, largely from World War II casualties in the Battle of the Atlantic. Some of these vessels may be eligible for listing under the National Register of Historic Planes; many are civilian or military gravesites. These vessels were identified as part of NOAA's Remediation of Underwater Legacy Environmental Threats (RULET) project. There are likely hundreds of sunken vessels and wreck sites on the North Carolina coast, but most predate the use of oil/hazardous material. Below is a graphic that outlines the 13 known vessels and approximate location of the wrecks based on the 2012 NOAA RULET project. The graphic also includes an assessment of the risk associated with each vessel based on known characteristics.



3201 Areas of Special Economic or Environmental Importance

As required by 40 C.F.R. 300.210(c)(3)(i), areas of special economic or environmental importance shall be identified for protection from the impacts of a spill. Considerations include each location's significance, sensitivity to oil, anticipated impacts, and the extent to which potential losses can be recovered/ restored/ compensated. Potential economically sensitive areas include water intakes, high tourism coastal areas, significant port/industrial facilities, marinas, aquaculture sites, and fishing grounds.

This section is under development in 2023.

3300 Discharge Scenarios

As required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, a most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst case discharge are presented in this section of the ACP. The below definitions can be found in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155, and 40 CFR Part 300.5, as appropriate.

3301 Discharge History

Discharges and Releases > 100 gallons in the North Carolina COTP Zone 2015-2020				
Date	Source	Location	Product	Quantity
19 March 2015	Tank Ship FSL TOKYO	Atlantic Ocean	Hydraulic Fluid	176 GAL
9 December 2015	Mystery Spill	Pasquotank River	Diesel	400 GAL
9 February 2016	Commercial Fishing Vessel ALLICAT	Snows Cut	Diesel	250 GAL
14 July 2016	Wilmington Marine Center	Cape Fear River	Diesel	196 GAL
14 November 2016	Commercial Fishing Vessel VIRGINIA HOPE	Morgan's Creek	Diesel	200 GAL
29 December 2016	Commercial Fishing Vessel MISS DARLENE	Town Creek (Beaufort)	Diesel	125 GAL
27 July 2018	Asphalt Tank Kinder Morgan Woodbine	Wilmington	Asphalt	7,000 GAL
10 August 2018	Diesel Tank	Camp Lejeune	Diesel	200 GAL
19 January 2019	Carolina Petro Delivery Truck	Carolina Beach	Kerosene	240 GAL
17 November 2019	Commercial Fishing Vessel MISS BONNIE	Oregon Inlet	Diesel	500 GAL
31 December 2019	Springer Eubank Tanker	Wilmington	Diesel	500 GAL
12 March 2020	USCGC Richard Snyder	Fort Macon	Diesel	300 GAL

3302 Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD)

The AMPD in the North Carolina Coastal Zone consists of a maximum of 50 gallons of #2 diesel fuel, usually from a personnel or mechanical error associated with recreational fueling operations or sinking fishing vessels. Many smaller spills of unknown origin are reported nearly daily. This type of incident is most likely to occur in the summer months when the recreational boating community can swell up to six times its permanent population size.

3303 Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD)

The MMPD Scenario for a Waterfront Facility is a 7K gallon discharge of asphalt, based on the discharge history of the North Carolina Coastal Zone in the last five years.

The MMPD for a vessel is 500 gallons of #2 diesel fuel, based on the discharge history of the North Carolina Coastal Zone in the last five years.

3304 Worst Discharge (WCD)

Coastal North Carolina Worst Case Discharges by Transportation Mode				
Source	Owner/Operator	Location	WCD Amount	Product
Rail	CSX	New Hanover County Cape Fear River	540K gal	Oil Products, Hazardous Material
Marine Terminal	Kinder Morgan River Road	Wilmington	3.9M gal	Biodiesel
Vessel	Unknown	Cape Fear River	10.5M gal	# 6 Oil

The WCD scenario for a waterfront facility/pipeline/marine terminal is based on a catastrophic failure in the transfer of biodiesel at the Kinder Morgan River Road facility, which has a maximum capacity of 3.9M gallons. In the event of a spill the Facility Response Plan will be utilized for all cleanup operations consisting of containment booming, mechanical recovery and use of approved Surface Washing Agents applications.

The inbound/outbound commodities within the North Carolina Captain of the Port Zone include asphalt, phosphoric acid, pig iron, methanol, and xylene among other hazardous and non-hazardous materials. The largest vessel coming into port could be up to 150,000 DWT carrying approximately 16.4 million gallons of #2 diesel fuel or #6 oil. The WCD scenario from a tank/non-tank vessel is based on one of these vessels discharging its entire cargo or a collision with another vessel in adverse weather conditions.

3400 Shoreline and Oil Types

3401 Major Shoreline Types

The MMPD Scenario for a Waterfront Facility is a 7K gallon discharge of asphalt, based on the discharge history of the North Carolina Coastal Zone in the last five years.

Sand Beaches. There are 320 miles of beaches in eight oceanfront counties of North Carolina. Sand beaches have a low sensitivity to oil spill impacts and cleanup methods. Oil typically stains and cover the beach sands. The penetration is low to moderate depending on the water table and the position of the oiling on the shoreline. A major environmental concern during beach cleanup is the protection of the dune habitat from the cleanup operations. Fine sand beaches typically have poor access, but good trafficability. Fine sand beaches are relatively easier to clean in contrast to marshes. Large volumes of stained sand and debris can be generated by beach cleanup.

Swamp Forest (Wetland Vegetation)

Swamp forests are very poorly drained forested wetlands or shrub/scrub communities that are regularly, occasionally, seasonally, or semi-permanently flooded by lunar tides, wind tides, and/or overbank flow. In the estuarine system, swamp forests occur along the margins of freshwater and brackish sounds and along the lower reaches of coastal rivers and streams. Swamp forests can occur directly on the estuarine shoreline or grade down a slope to marsh. A common example of swamp forest is tidal cypress gum swamp.

The environmental sensitivity is high for swamp forest because of the presence of wetland habitat. Oil usually coats and covers the sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low/moderate due to the high water table and water content of the sediment. A major environmental concern is that the cleanup may be more damaging than the oil itself. The trafficability of swamp forest is poor.

Marsh (Wetland Vegetation)

Coastal marshes are low-lying meadows of herbaceous plants that occur along the margins of estuaries and along the shorelines of coastal rivers and streams. Most marshes along the estuarine shoreline are subject to regular or irregular flooding by lunar tides and/or wind generated water level fluctuations. Common coastal marsh species include: Cord Grass, Black Needlerush, Glasswort, Salt Grass, Sea Lavender, Bulrush, Saw Grass, Cat-tail, Salt Meadow Grass, and Reed Grass.

The environmental sensitivity is high for salt marsh because of the presence of wetland habitat. Oil usually coats and covers the sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low/moderate due to the high water table and water content of the sediment. A major environmental concern is that the cleanup may be more damaging than the oil itself. The trafficability of salt marsh is poor.

Other Sediment Bank

Sediment bank shorelines are defined as any natural coastal area without wetland vegetation. They usually consist of a gently seaward sloping nearshore area and an associated steeply sloping, wave-cut/erosion scarp on the landward side of the beach. Sediment bank shorelines can also include characteristics such as non-wetland vegetation up to the water's edge, or overwash areas on the barrier islands. Bluff shorelines are high sediment bank shorelines with a steep headland, escarpment, or cliff.

The environmental sensitivity of this shoreline type is low due to limited plant and animal colonization. Oil typically stains the sediments and the nearshore debris. The sediment penetration potential is low due to a high water table. Some of the cleanup concerns center on poor access and trafficability.

Modified with Engineered Structure

Modified with engineered structure shorelines are any shoreline with obviously visible erosion control shoreline structures. Property owners utilize bulkheads and riprap revetments to halt a loss of coastal property, to aid recreational activities, to keep shipping channels and ports open, for aesthetic purposes, or to simply hold the current shoreline in place.

The environmental sensitivity of coastal structures is low because of the limited habitat these features create and the amount of animal and plant colonization they attract. Oil typically coats these structures and the sparse plant and animal life associated with them. Oil penetration is limited to surface roughness features and cracks. Some of the major cleanup concerns are logistics and the recovery of treated oil. This environment typically can handle the use of intrusive cleanup techniques such as low and high pressure wash.

Shorelines with Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV), Mudflats, Oysters, or Woody Debris

Shorelines can have SAV, Mudflats, Oysters, or Woody Debris in the nearshore area. SAV is vegetation rooted in the substrate of a body of water that does not characteristically extend above

the water surface and usually grows in beds. Mudflats are relatively flat, muddy regions found in inter-tidal areas that are exposed during times of low tide. An oyster reef is defined as a structure created by oysters growing on a firm substrate such as shell or rock, while subsequent generations attach to the older oysters, often forming clusters. Woody Debris is characterized by naturally occurring drowned trees, logs, and brush.

The environmental sensitivity is high for these areas because of the presence of habitats. Oil usually coats and covers the sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low/moderate due to the high water table and water content of the sediment. A major environmental concern is that the cleanup may be more damaging than the oil itself.

Modified with Engineered Structure

Modified with engineered structure shorelines are any shoreline with obviously visible erosion control shoreline structures. Property owners utilize bulkheads and riprap revetments to halt a loss of coastal property, to aid recreational activities, to keep shipping channels and ports open, for aesthetic purposes, or to simply hold the current shoreline in place.

3402 Physical Properties of Oil

Oil Type	Physical/Chemical Properties	Toxicological Properties
Light Oils • Jet fuels • Gasoline • Diesel • No. 2 fuel oils • Light crudes	• Spread rapidly • High evaporation and solubility rates • Tend to form unstable emulsions • Very toxic to biota when fresh • May penetrate substrate • Can be removed by low pressure flushing	• Acute toxicity is related to the content and concentration of the aromatic fractions. • Aromatic fractions are very toxic due to the pressure primarily of naphthalene compounds and, to a lesser extent, benzene compounds. • Heavy molecular weight compounds are immediately less toxic, but may be chronically toxic since many are either known or potential carcinogens. • Acute toxicity of individual aromatic fractions will vary among species due to differences in the rate of uptake and rate of release of these compounds. • Mangroves and marsh plants may be chronically affected due to penetration and persistence of compounds in sediments.
Medium Oils • Most crudes	• Moderate to high viscosity • Toxicity variable • In tropical climates, rapid evaporation and solution form less toxic weathered residue with toxicity due to more smothering • Tend to form stable emulsions under high physical energy conditions • Variable penetration, a function of substrate grain size • High potential for sinking after weathering and uptake of sediment • Generally removable from water surface when fresh • Weather to tar balls and tarry residue	Acute and chronic toxicity in marine organisms is likely to result from: • Mechanical or physical coverage – oil completely smothering organism causing death. • Chemical toxicity – results from the exposure of very toxic aromatic fractions of the oil to marine organisms. • A combination of mechanical or physical coverage and chemical toxicity. Mechanical or physical smothering causing acute toxicity in many marine organisms and chronic toxicity in many marine plants (especially mangroves).

Heavy Oils • Heavy crude oil • No. 6 fuel • Bunker crude • Asphalt • Waste fuel	• Form tarry lumps at ambient temperatures • Non-spreading • Relatively non-toxic due to substrate • May soften and flow when exposed to the sun • Cannot be recovered from water surface with most cleanup equipment • Easily removed manually from beaches	• Acute and chronic toxicity occurs more from smothering effects than from chemical toxicity, due to the small proportion of toxic aromatic reactions found in heavy, residual oils • Toxicity is more common in marine plants (especially mangroves) and sedentary organisms than in mobile organisms • Acute and chronic toxicity also results from the thermal stress, due to the elevation of temperature in oiled habitats.

3403 Cleanup Method Decision-Making Guidance

The below table is only a general guide for cleanup method selection and should be used in conjunction with field observation and scientific advice, and practical experience. 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. The FOSC has the responsibility and authority to determine which cleanup methods are appropriate for the various situations encountered.

Selection of a specific cleanup method to be used is based upon the degree of oil contamination, shoreline types, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup methods. It is important to note that the primary goal of the implementation of the cleanup method is the removal of oil from the shoreline with no further injury or destruction to the environment.

Shoreline Cleanup Factors
Type of substrate
The type of substrate making up the oiled shoreline controls penetration and persistence. Oil cannot penetrate rock surfaces except where cracks and crevices exist. Typically, fine-grained, poorly sorted sediments resist oil penetration and coarse-grained, well-sorted sediments experience deeper oil penetration.
Amount of oil contamination
The amount of oil contamination affects the level of manpower needed for cleanup and the selection of the cleanup methods. Small spills tend to rely on manual methods and large spills tend to rely on mechanical methods or, occasionally, chemical agents..
Type of oil
The type of oil controls persistence, penetration and cleanup difficulty. Table 4 lists the physical, chemical and toxicological properties of different types of oil. Table 5 lists the pertinent cleanup attributes of the four major oil types.
Depth of oil contamination in the sediments
The depth of oil contamination controls the selection of cleanup methods. Surface contamination is easier to remove and will typically require only manual or washing methods. Deeper substrate penetration usually requires mechanical or biochemical methods.
Type of oil contamination
The type of oil contamination affects the level of effort and method. The range of primary oil morphology or contamination includes film, coating, tar balls, mousse and asphalt

Shoreline exposure
The degree of exposure of the contaminated shoreline to waves and currents controls the oil persistence and the decision to cleanup. High energy shorelines tend to clean naturally and low energy shorelines tend to require cleanup activities.
Trafficability of equipment on shoreline
Shoreline trafficability controls the selection between manual, mechanical, and biochemical methods. Areas of low-bearing capacity and poor access typically rely on manual and biochemical methods. Areas of high-bearing capacity and good access also allow for mechanical methods. However, areas with good-bearing and poor access can also be candidates for mechanical cleanup.
Environmental sensitivity of contaminated shoreline
The sensitivity of the contaminated shoreline is the most important factor in the development of cleanup recommendations. Shorelines of low productivity and biomass can withstand the more intrusive cleanup methods such as pressure washing. Shorelines of high productivity and biomass are very sensitive to intrusive cleanup methods; in many cases the cleanup is more damaging than the natural recovery.

Shoreline Cleanup Descriptions			
Technique	**Technique Description**	**Primary Use**	**Potential Environmental Effects**
Natural Recovery			
No Action	Allow natural processes to degrade and disperse stranded oil.	Used on heavily exposed and/or light to moderately oiled beaches to avoid additional impacts created by cleanup.	Potential toxic and physical effects of remaining oil. Persistent oil can inhibit recolonization.
Manual Recovery			
Removal	Oil and oiled sediments or debris are removed by hand using shovels, rakes, trowels, sorbents, putty knives, etc.	Used on shorelines with light or sporadic oil conditions or where access is limited.	Foot traffic may crush organisms and some organisms may be removed from the substrate/sediments.
Passive Collection	Lengths of snare or sorbent boom are anchored along the shoreline just downslope of the oiled area to collect the oil as it is flushed by tidal wave action.	Used to remove a small amount of mobile oil that are continually released from oiled shorelines.	No significant effects.
Vegetation Cutting	Oiled vegetation is cut by hand, collected, and placed into plastic bags or containers for disposal	Used on heavily vegetated shorelines or marsh/estuarine environments to remove heavily oiled vegetation.	Heavy foot traffic can crush organisms and cause root damage in marshes.
Mechanical Recovery			

Heavy Equipment	Heavy equipment (backhoe, loader, motor grader, elevating scraper, dump truck, etc.) is used for excavating and offsite transfer of oiled sediments.	Used on finer sediment beaches to remove heavily oiled surface and near-surface sediments.	Removes shallow burrowing organisms and reduces beach stability, creating erosion potential.
Washing			
Flooding	A perforated header pipe or hose is placed at the top of the beach through which large quantities of sea water are pumped, flushing the oil out into the water for containment and recovery.	Used on medium to coarse sediment beaches to remove oil from the interstices and pore spaces.	Potential for impacting previously clean lower intertidal or adjacent areas. Unrecovered oil can remain toxic to organisms.
Lower Pressure	Ambient or heated seawater is pumped through hoses at low to medium pressure to agitate sediments and flush oil back into water for containment and recovery. Typically used in conjunction with Flooding.	Used on medium to coarse sediment beaches to remove oil from the interstices and pore spaces.	Can remove some organisms from the substrate or cause adverse thermal effects.
High Pressure	High pressure ambient or heated water streams remove oil from substrate or hard surfaces where it is channeled to recovery areas.	Used to remove oil coatings from boulders, rock, man-made structures, and other solid surfaces.	Removes most organisms from the substrate. Potential for impacting previously clean lower intertidal or adjacent areas.
Steam	Steam is applied to oiled surfaces to loosen and remove oil where it is channeled to a recovery area.	Used to remove sticky, viscous, and weathered oil coatings from solid surfaces (boulders, rock, man-made structures).	Removes some organisms and thermal effects can cause substantial mortality.
Sand Blasting	Sand in a high-velocity air stream is applied to oiled surfaces to remove the oil. The oiled sand is typically recovered manually.	Used to remove thin residues of weathered oil from man-made structures, rocks, or other soiled surfaces.	Removes all organisms from surface. Unrecovered oil can be toxic to downslope organisms.
Vacuum			
Suction	Vacuum truck or suction pump is positioned near pooled oil and oil is recovered via suction hose. Portable skimmers are positioned within containment booms or in	Used to pick up oil on shorelines where pools have formed in natural or manmade depressions, or from water surfaces in backwater or contained areas	Vacuuming can remove some organisms. No significant effects from skimmer use

	areas of oil concentrations to recover the oil		
Sediment Reworking			
Washing	Oiled sediments are evacuated and put through a bath or continuous feed washing unit with the cleaned sediments returned to the beach.	Used on moderate to heavily oiled, medium sediment, sheltered beaches to remove oil without a net sediment loss.	Loss of organisms in removed sediments, some loss of finer-grained materials and temporary destabilization of beach.
Relocation	Heavy equipment is used to transfer oiled sediments from the supra-tidal and top of the upper-intertidal zones to the middle of the upper-tidal zone.	Used on exposed, light to moderately oiled cobble/pebble beaches to enhance natural cleaning processes and prevent potential erosion problems associated with sediment removal.	Potential for remobilizing oil and impacting adjacent areas. Adversely affects organisms inhabiting the relocated sediments and in the relocation area.
Tilling	Tractor fitted with tines or ripper blades is used to till the near surface sediments in the oiled area.	Used on low amenity, medium to fine sediment beaches with light to moderate oil conditions to break up surface and/or expose subsurface oil to natural degradation processes.	Disturbs shallow burrowing organisms. Can mix oil deeper into sediments.
Combustion			
In-Situ Burn	Oiled debris is collected and piled in a central location and burned. Ignition device or fluids and portable fans can be used to facilitate burning.	Used on beaches with significant quantities of heavily oiled logs, driftwood, and debris.	Temporary degradation in local air quality. Organisms in the vicinity of burn pile may suffer adverse thermal effects.
Biochemical Recovery			
Chemical Treatment	Chemical "beach cleaning" agents are applied to the oiled sediments, a "pre-soak" followed by water flushing. Agents may also be mixed in with the flush water.	Used on viscous, sticky, and weathered oils to reduce adhesion to coarse sediments and aid in removal by flushing.	Some agents may be mildly toxic to biota. Potential for impacting previously clean lower-intertidal and adjacent areas.
In-Situ Bioremediation	Liquid or granular fertilizer is applied to oiled area to stimulate growth of	Used on light to moderately oiled, medium to coarse sediment shorelines to	Some fertilizers can be toxic to organisms when first applied. Algal blooms are

	naturally occurring oil-metabolizing microbes.	enhance microbial degradation of the oil.	possible in protected areas.

4000 Government Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Nationally, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has designated its coastal Captains of the Port (COTP) as the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) within the coastal zone. As such, the USCG FOSC is the Chair of the respective Area Committee (AC) and oversees the development, maintenance and implementation of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for their COTP zone.

4100 Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Refer to the RRT-4 Regional Contingency Plan and the NRT website for a list of federal agencies and their roles and responsibilities related to ACP planning, preparedness and response. Links to these resources are included in Annex 1.

4200 North Carolina State Agency Roles and Responsibilities

More information on the below agencies and organizations are linked in Annex 1.

4201 North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM)

North Carolina Emergency Management works side-by-side with local communities to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate damage from disasters across the state. The agency deploys state resources when needed and coordinates with neighboring states and the federal government to augment staffing and resources as appropriate. They are prepared to respond to any crisis with search and rescue teams, emergency response teams, and many other resources at their disposal. NCEM is the pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).

4202 North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The N.C. Department of Environmental Quality, formally Department of Environment and Natural Resources, is the lead stewardship agency for the preservation and protection of North Carolina's natural resources. The organization, which has offices from the mountains to the coast, administers regulatory programs designed to protect air quality, water quality, and the public's health. DEQ also offers technical assistance to businesses, farmers, local governments, and the public and encourages responsible behavior with respect to the environment through education programs provided at DEQ facilities and through the state's school system. Through its natural resource divisions, DEQ works to protect fish, wildlife and wilderness areas. The agency's activities range from helping to make sure drinking water is safe to managing state parks and forests for safe and enjoyable outdoor recreation experiences. DEQ's regulatory authority for discharges to waters of the State including those portions of the Atlantic Ocean that are in the jurisdiction of the State is found in the North Carolina General Statutes 143-215.74 through 143-215.104U. This section is also known as Chapter 143, Article 21A, the Oil Pollution and Hazardous Substances Control Act of 1978.

4203 North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC)

NCWRC is the state government agency created by the General Assembly in 1947 to conserve and sustain the state's fish and wildlife resources through research, scientific management, wise

use and public input. The regulatory agency responsible for the enforcement of North Carolina's fishing, hunting, trapping and boating.

4204 North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

The SHPO assists private citizens, private institutions, local governments, and agencies of state and federal government in the identification, evaluation, protection, and enhancement of properties significant in North Carolina history and archaeology. The agency carries out state and federal preservation programs and is a section within the Division of Historical Resources, Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (NCDNCR). The office serves as the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is the NCDNCR Deputy Secretary for the Office of Archives and History, and as staff of the North Carolina Historical Commission in the review of state and federal development projects that might affect historic North Carolina properties.

4300 Local Roles and Responsibilities

4301 Local Response

The focus of local responders is usually directed toward abating immediate public safety threats. The degree of local response will depend upon the training and capabilities of local responders relative to the needs of the specific emergency.

In some cases, the need may be identifying the nature and scope of the hazard. This information is then passed on to state and federal responders who are activated to address the situation with specific expertise and/or capabilities.

Often local agencies take mitigating actions of a defensive nature to contain the incident and protect the public. In many instances, responsible parties or local agencies are capable of an aggressive response and quick abatement of immediate hazards. In these cases, local authorities usually rely on state and federal responders to ensure that cleanup is complete, and remediation is technically sufficient.

A major role of local organizations during all emergency incidents is to provide security for all on-scene forces and equipment. For large incidents, help is often requested through the state emergency management agencies. Activities include establishing local liaison with hospital, emergency services, and police personnel, as well as restricting entrance to hazardous areas to all but essential personnel.

Coordination with the local governmental organizations of counties, cities, or towns is especially important for traffic control, land access, and disposal of oil or hazardous materials removed during response operations.

Landowners are also encouraged to participate in planning and response. Landowners are a valuable resource due to their local knowledge. The landowner, to the extent practical and based on the FOSC's judgment, may be included in the planning and response activities, under direction of the FOSC.

Landowners who provide access to or are affected by a discharge or release have jurisdiction over their lands and warrant special consideration by the responding agency or Unified Command. In the event an incident poses, or has the potential to pose, an imminent threat to

human health or the environment, it is in the best interest of the landowner to provide access to an on-scene coordinator.

5000 Response Resources

Various sources of technical/scientific and administrative support are available to the FOSC either through telephone contact or actual dispatch of teams to the field. Support agencies and groups available to the FOSC include the following.

5100 Federal Regional Response Team (RRT-4)

The functional role of RRTs in each federal region has two principal components. One component is the standing team whose duties involve communications systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters within each RRT's respective region. The second component of the RRT is an incident-specific team that may be assembled, as determined by the operational requirements of a response to a specific discharge or release. The RRT has responsibility for developing an RCP and for assisting the FOSC when guidance, coordination, or resources are needed to provide an adequate response to an incident. The RRT includes a representative from each state within the federal region, and representatives from 15 federal agencies available to provide assistance or resources during such a response. EPA and the USCG co-chair the RRT, which does not respond directly to the scene, but instead responds to developments and requests from the FOSC in accordance with the ACP. RRT-4 normally holds semiannual meetings in the spring and fall of each year.

5200 Natural Resource Trustees

CERCLA and OPA authorize the United States, individual States, and Indian Tribes to act on behalf of the public as Natural Resource Trustees for natural resources (Natural Resource Trustees or Trustees) under their respective trusteeships (CERCLA §107(f)(1); OPA §1006(c)). OPA also authorizes foreign governments to act as Trustees (OPA §1006 [b][5]). Following a hazardous substance release or oil discharge, Natural Resource Trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is the process by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the restoration required to compensate for the injured natural resources and lost use of resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the responsible party. NRDAs are typically initiated concurrent with response activities.

Initiation of a NRDA usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill to document: (1) oil or hazardous substances in water, sediments, soil, and organisms; (2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat; (3) exposure pathways; and (4) measures taken to prevent or reduce immediate migration of oil or hazardous substances onto or into a trust resource. To avoid duplication of response activities specified in a NRDA with other response activities, all sampling and field work by Natural Resource Trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency.

If natural resources are injured by a discharge or release of a mixture of oil and hazardous substances, DOI regulations apply. NOAA regulations apply only in assessing damages that may result from discharges of oil.

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as locations of sensitive species and habitats, that can assist in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources.

The following list outlines the Trustees for natural resources designated in Subpart G of the NCP, and provides a brief description of the resources that may be potentially impacted as a result of an oil spill or hazardous material release. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, biota, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources. This list is provided for informational purposes and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

More information about the NRDA process is linked in Annex 1.

5201 Department of the Interior

Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, this department are the trustees for:

- Migratory birds and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems;
- Federally owned minerals;
- Federally managed water resources;
- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by DOI through its component bureaus;
- National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Landscape Conservation Areas, etc; and
- Those natural resources for which an Indian tribe would otherwise act as trustee in those cases where the United States acts on behalf of the Indian tribe.

5202 Department of Commerce

Through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, this department are trustees for:

- Marine fishery resources and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystem;
- National Marine Sanctuaries; and
- National Estuarine Reserves.

5203 Department of Agriculture

Through the U.S. Forest Service, this department is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by USFS.

5204 Department of Defense

The DoD is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, and under land administered by the DoD.

5205 Department of Energy

The DOE is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, and under land administered by the DOE.

5300 Scientific and Technical Support

More information on the below agencies and organizations are linked in Annex 1.

5301 U. S. Coast Guard (USCG)

5301.1 The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)

The NSFCC manages the NSF which is authorized as the National Response Unit required under OPA, with responsibility for administering the USCG Strike Teams, maintaining response equipment inventories and logistical networks, and conducting national exercise programs including pollution response exercises. The NSFCC offers the technical assistance and equipment for spill response, assistance in coordinating resources during oil discharge response, Area Contingency Plan (ACP) or Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) review, coordination of spill response resources information, and inspection of Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) response equipment. The Strike Teams provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the FOSC in training for spill response, stabilizing and containing the spill, and monitoring or directing response actions of the responsible parties (RPs) and/or contractors.

5301.1.1 The USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

The NSF's mission is to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to the Coast Guard and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's area of responsibility (AOR) covers all Coast Guard Districts and Federal Regions.

5301.1.2 USCG Strike Teams (Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific)

The three USCG Strike Teams are available 24 hours a day. If the Strike Team contacted is already committed, another Strike Team will be deployed. Each Strike Team maintains trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist with training in responding to spills, stabilizing and containing spills, and monitoring and/or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors.

5301.1.3 Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

PIAT is an element of the NSFCC staff available to assist the FOSC to meet the demands for public information during a response or exercise. Its use is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for PIAT assistance may be made through the NSFCC or National Response Center (NRC). See the Spill of National Significance (SONS) Public Affairs Reference for more information, which is linked in Annex 1.

5301.1.4 Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)

The IMAT was developed by the USCG to supply a ready-made team of highly trained Incident Command System (ICS) individuals to assist the local Incident Command (IC) in responding to a major incident. The IMAT is located in Norfolk, VA. The team is trained for initial quick response to a regionally or nationally significant event. The team consists of ICS process experts

that can quickly set-up and assist in transitioning from the initial emergency phase to a more sustained planning process. The IMAT deploys with a limited amount of equipment to ensure ICS functionality within an Incident Command Post (ICP).

5301.1.5 National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)

NPFC is responsible for implementing those portions of OPA Title I delegated to the Secretary of the Department in which the USCG is operating. NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from actual and potential discharges of oil. Responsibilities of the NPFC include: (1) issuing Certificates of Financial Responsibility (COFRs) to owners and operators of vessels to pay for costs and damages incurred by their vessels as a result of oil discharges, (2) providing funding to various response organizations for timely abatement and removal actions related to oil discharges, (3) providing equitable compensation to claimants who sustain costs and damages from oil discharges when the RP fails to do so, (4) recovering monies from persons liable for costs and damages resulting from oil discharges to the full extent of liability under the law, and (5) providing funds to initiate Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities.

5301.1.6 USCG District Response Group (DRG)

DRGs assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment. Each DRG consists of the combined USCG personnel and equipment, including marine firefighting equipment, of each port in the district and a district response advisory team. Specifically, the Fifth District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) and the Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor (IMPA) provide pollution planning, preparedness, and response policy guidance and assistance to an FOSC and staff on a regular basis.

5302 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

5302.1 Environmental Response Team (ERT)

In the event of a continuing release or discharge, the FOSC has access to EPA's ERT, stationed in Edison, New Jersey; Cincinnati, Ohio; Erlanger, Kentucky; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The ERT provides Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) with expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT also has access to special decontamination equipment and can provide advice on a wide range of issues such as a multimedia sampling and analysis program, on-site safety (including development and implementation plans), cleanup techniques and priorities, water supply decontamination and protection, application of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and disposal of contaminated material. The FOSC may designate an SSC as principal advisor on scientific issues who also communicates with the scientific community and assists in requests to state and federal agencies.

5302.2 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Consequence Management Advisory Division (CMAD)

The CBRN CMAD, present at five geographic locations, provides 24/7 scientific and technical expertise to the FOSC or response customer for all phases of consequence management. With a focus on operational preparedness, CBRN CMAD facilitates the transition of the latest science and technology to the field response community in order to provide tactical options for screening, sampling, monitoring, decontamination, clearance, waste management, and toxicological/exposure assessment during decontamination of buildings or other structures

following an incident involving releases of radiological, biological, or chemical contaminants. CBRN CMAD maintains critical partnerships with: (1) EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center and the EPA's special teams; (2) other federal partners including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Bureau of Investigation, DOD, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); and (3) international partners.

5302.3 Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)

RERTs have been established by EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support during incidents or at sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analysis of samples as well as fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Request for support may be made 24 hours a day via the NRC or directly to the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the ORP.

5303 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA provides scientific support for responses and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil or hazardous substances. NOAA provides scientific expertise on living marine resources it manages and protects. It also provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrologic, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters, as well as, tide and circulation data. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), through NOAA, also acts as trustee for natural resources managed or controlled by DOC, including their supporting ecosystems.

5303.1 Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)

The SSC, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), will provide the FOSC scientific advice with regard to the best course of action during a spill response. The SSC will help facilitate consensus from the Federal natural resource management agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the resources at risk, weather information, tidal and current information, etc. The SSC will be the point of contact for the Scientific Support Team from NOAA's Hazardous Material Response and Assessment Division. The FOSC's Guide to NOAA Scientific Support outlines all of the products and services the NOAA SSC can provide for planning and response activities.

The NOAA SSC can provide training and technical expertise regarding Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Techniques (SCAT). The Shoreline Assessment Manual, updated August 2013 by NOAA, outlines methods for conducting SCAT after an oil spill and is linked in Annex 1.

5303.2 National Weather Service (NWS)

NWS, a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an Incident Command (IC)/Unified Command (UC). The IC/UC will be provided with a direct unlisted number to the lead forecaster's desk, through which continuous information on wind speeds, temperatures, and other atmospheric data can be obtained.

5304 U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

DOI has jurisdiction over the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuges, fish hatcheries, and public lands. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) manages the department's response programs for oil and hazardous substance spills and oversees the department's responsibilities as a trustee for natural resources. The DOI may become involved in spill response once contacted through the REO who is a designated member of RRT-4.

5304.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by DOI Bureaus, including USFWS and Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). USFWS, an office within DOI, is responsible for the management of migratory birds, federally listed endangered and threatened species, and inter-jurisdictional fishes.

When a spill occurs, the appropriate USFWS office will provide timely advice on measures necessary to protect wildlife from exposure, as well as priority and timing of such measures. Protective measures may include preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located or deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil or hazardous substances cannot be prevented, an immediate decision will be made regarding rescue and rehabilitation of "oiled" birds and other wildlife. Decisions to rescue and rehabilitate "oiled" wildlife must be made in conjunction with other federal and state natural resource management agencies. Wildlife rehabilitators will need federal and state permits to collect, possess, and band migratory birds and threatened/endangered species.

5304.2 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

USGS maintains expertise in water quality characterization, oil fingerprinting, submerged oil and oil-particle formation, transport and resuspension of oil in fresh waters, riverine two-dimensional (2D) particle transport/hydrodynamic simulations, ecotoxicology, time-of-travel studies for freshwater systems, and geospatial data collection of visible spill plumes applicable to spill response events in freshwater environments. In addition, USGS can provide biological survey assistance for natural resources and contaminants and contribute distribution information about sensitive species (e.g., birds, invertebrates). USGS also provides extensive expertise and information for natural resource damage assessments (NRDAs) (e.g., aerial surveys, abundance estimation, remote sensing, etc.).

5304.3 Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)

BSEE works to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve resources offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE's Offshore Regulatory Program develops standards and regulations to enhance operational safety and environmental protection for the exploration and development of offshore oil and natural gas on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

5305 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS through the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health

information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. The ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effects on public health of ***hazardous substances*** in the environment. These functions include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency release of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances.

Public Health Technical Specialists from the HHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and ATSDR can assist with environmental health support. Contact information for the ATSDR is included in Annex 1.

5305.1 The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH provides national and world leadership to prevent work-related illness, injury, disability, and death by gathering information, conducting scientific research, and translating the knowledge gained into products and services, including scientific information products, training videos, and recommendations for improving safety and health in the workplace.

In response to requests from workers (or their representatives), employers, and other government agencies, NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation scientists conduct workplace assessments to determine if workers are exposed to hazardous materials or harmful conditions and whether these exposures are affecting worker health. NIOSH evaluates the workplace environment and health of employees by reviewing records and conducting on-site environmental sampling, epidemiologic surveys, and medical testing.

See the NIOSH Pocket Guide for more information, which is linked in Annex 1.

5306 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation have been impacted by hazardous substances and other natural or man-made emergencies. The USDA may be contacted through the U.S. Forest Service emergency staff officers who are the designated members of the RRT.

USDA maintains trusteeship of national forest, wilderness areas, and wildlife within USDA-controlled forests, archaeological sites, range and farm lands, fisheries, and lands enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program, linked in Annex 1. Additionally, the USDA plays a key role in the closing and re-opening of fisheries before, during, and after clean-up operations.

5307 U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

DOT provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous materials by all modes of transportation. Through the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT-PHMSA offers expertise in the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.

5308 Department of Defense (DoD)

5308.1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The Secretary of the DoD has trusteeship over the natural resources on all lands owned by DoD or the Army (including lands and facilities managed by the USACE, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency). These lands include military bases and training facilities, research and development facilities, and munitions plants. USACE has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. USACE land-holdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices. Additionally, the USACE provide information on river levels within this ACP planning area.

5308.2 U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

SUPSALV has an extensive salvage/search and recovery equipment inventory, and the requisite knowledge and expertise to support these operations including specialized salvage, firefighting, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading capability even in open sea response incidents. SUPSALV can also provide equipment for training exercises in support of national and regional contingency planning objectives. The FOSC may request assistance directly from SUPSALV. Formal requests are routed through the Chief of Naval Operations.

5308.3 National Guard Civil Support Teams (CSTs)

CST were created in 1999 to respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD, as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man-made. There are 57 CSTs located throughout the United States, with at least one in each state and territory. The mission of a CST is to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives) incident site with responsibilities such as identification and assessment of hazards, advising civil authorities, and facilitating the arrival of follow-on military forces during emergencies and incidents.

CSTs normally operate as a State asset, under the command and control of The State Governor, but upon deployment, the unit provides direct support to the IC. CSTs support local emergency responders (Fire, Police, and EMS), as well as State and Federal agencies such as the DOE, FBI, EPA and FEMA.

5309 North Carolina Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams

The NC Hazardous Materials Regional Response program is a system of seven teams strategically located in the state to provide hazardous materials response services to the citizens of North Carolina. The RRTs are available to respond whenever an incident exceeds local capabilities with technical support, manpower, specialized equipment and/or supplies.

The RRTs are available to supplement local resources when an incident is beyond the first responders' capabilities. Such incidents generally require more sophisticated equipment and hazardous materials technicians who have received a higher level of training.

5400 Nongovernmental Organizations, Academia, and Other Technical Support

5401 Science and Technology Advisors (S&T Advisors)

S&T Advisors consist primarily of academia and represent specialized capabilities to provide knowledge, based on science and other technical experience, to supplement and strengthen that of the incident management team (IMT).

The advisory capability may consist of individuals or institutions and may be identified during the preparedness phase or by incident-specific needs. The relationship may be as informal as a list of names and contact information in a directory, or a more formal pre-spill relationship defined through letter of agreement.

5402 Seafood Liaison Specialist (SLS)

During a response, the seafood/fishing industry is directly impacted by agency decisions that result in fishery closures and subsequent seafood safety testing. Having the capability to engage with all stakeholder groups helps cultivate a broad capability to understand, monitor, characterize, and model hazards that can inform all levels of preparedness and response decisions.

The SLS is a technical advisor that provides a way to collaborate and share information between the incident management team (IMT), the seafood harvesting community, e.g., fishers, seafood restaurants, the agencies responsible for managing fishery closures and seafood safety, and others in the seafood industry.

5403 Volunteers

In times of crisis or trouble, many citizens feel compelled to help or lend their assistance and expertise to the response effort. This help can be welcome if the demands of an incident exceed the available resources or if a particular set of skills are in short supply. Volunteers can support response efforts in any number of ways such as conducting beach surveillance, providing logistical support, or assisting in the treatment of impacted wildlife. The decision to employ volunteers will take into account the benefits that might be gained weighed against safety and liability realities. The UC, in the early stages of the event, will make the decision whether volunteers will be employed and in which capacities they can serve. ***For more details about the use of volunteers and a volunteer management plan, please refer to Annex 2 of this plan, and the National Response Team's Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills and the Volunteer Plan, which is listed in*** Annex 1**.**

Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that provides resources and subject matter expertise to protect, recover and rehabilitate injured and contaminated wildlife, and is a crucial resource to FOSCs. A link to the organization's website is included in Annex 1.

5404 Certified Marine Chemist (CMC)

The United States Coast Guard and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require that a certificate issued by a Marine Chemist be obtained before hot work or fire producing operations can be carried out in certain spaces aboard a marine vessel.

In complying with both the U.S. Coast Guard and OSHA regulations, the CMC applies the requirements contained in National Fire Protection Association Standard 306. NFPA 306, Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels, describes conditions that must exist aboard a marine vessel. A survey by the Marine Chemist ensures that these conditions are satisfied. In addition, a CMC is able to perform similar evaluations on other than marine vessels where an unsafe environment

exists for workers, or hot work is contemplated on a system that might contain residues of a flammable or combustible product or material. See National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Certified Marine Chemists for a list of certified Marine Chemists, which is linked in Annex 1.

5405 Water Sampling Technical Specialist

The Water Sampling Technical Specialist is an advisor responsible for helping to create the water sampling and analysis plans, including the Initial Incident Characterization Sampling and Analysis Plan, and any needed updates throughout the response based on the sampling results. The Water Sampling Technical Specialist is responsible for monitoring the progress of sample analysis at the designated laboratory and making arrangements for receipt of data.

5406 Community Air Monitoring (CAM) Coordinator

The CAM Coordinator leads CAM efforts during emergencies in order to measure, identify, and quantify airborne contaminants. The CAM uses these results as a baseline to facilitate fact-based decisions made by officials, ultimately safeguarding human health and the environment.

5407 Industrial Hygienist

An Industrial Hygienist (IH) is a professional who identifies and prevents unhealthy exposures that may cause workplace injuries or illnesses. The IH applies scientific knowledge to anticipate hazardous conditions that could cause an adverse health effect on a worker or the environment. The IH must also be able to recognize existing hazards and predict the likelihood of their effects. Combining professional judgment and measurements, the IH evaluates hazards and determines methods for preventing or controlling them. An IH is readily available the FOSC via Coast Guard Base Elizabeth City; contact information is included in Annex 1.

5500 Federal Agency Legal and Investigative Support

5501 U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

DOJ can provide expert legal advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and federal agency responses. The DOJ represents the federal government, including its agencies, in litigation relating to discharges.

5502 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI, under the DOJ, is the lead federal agency for responding to threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Bureau investigates and collects intelligence on WMD-related threats and incidents to prevent attacks and respond to them when they occur. WMD Directorate (WMDD) is part of the FBI's National Security Branch. The WMDD leads the FBI's efforts to mitigate threats from chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive weapons. The WMDD provides leadership and expertise to domestic and foreign law enforcement, academia, and industry partners on WMD issues. The FBI approaches these issues through four major areas: preparedness, countermeasures, investigations/operations, and intelligence.

5503 U.S. EPA Criminal Investigations Division (EPA CID)

The EPA CID investigates allegations of criminal wrongdoing prohibited by various environmental statutes. Such investigations involve, but are not limited to, the illegal disposal of hazardous waste; the export of hazardous waste without the permission of the receiving country;

the illegal discharge of pollutants to a water of the United States; the removal and disposal of regulated asbestos containing materials in a manner inconsistent with the law and regulations; the illegal importation of certain restricted or regulated chemicals into the United States; tampering with a drinking water supply; mail fraud, wire fraud, conspiracy and money laundering relating to environmental criminal activities. CID Special Agents are sworn federal law enforcement officers with statutory authority to conduct investigations, to make arrests for any federal crime, and to execute and serve any warrant.

5504 U.S. Coast Guard Legal

The Fifth Coast Guard District has a legal staff that is available to provide support to the USCG FOSC. Additionally, and as needed, USCG Atlantic Area and Headquarters can provide legal assistance to the USCG FOSC.

5505 U.S. Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS)

CGIS Agents are available to investigate criminal violations of environmental laws enforced by the Coast Guard. CGIS should be notified and consulted regarding all cases that may be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution. CGIS Agents are trained criminal investigators who are familiar with the legal issues associated with prosecution of a criminal case. Additionally, CGIS Agents regularly work with agents of other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and frequently become aware of violations of environmental laws and ongoing criminal investigations through these sources.

Unless expressly directed by the Chief of CGIS or higher authority, CGIS will not conduct an environmental crime investigation in a COTP zone without first notifying and, thereafter, coordinating with the COTP. Likewise, the COTP should avoid committing the Coast Guard to participate in criminal investigations, either solely or in coordination with other enforcement agencies, without first consulting the District Commander who will ensure appropriate coordination with CGIS. In the event exigent circumstances require the initiation of a criminal investigation before such notification or consultation can occur, the required communication must occur as soon as practical thereafter.

5506 National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)

In accordance with the USCG/NTSB MOU and 46 C.F.R. 4.40-15(b), the NTSB shall conduct the investigation of certain major marine and public/nonpublic vessel casualties. Except for the preliminary investigation, a separate Coast Guard casualty investigation will not be conducted, nor will parties in interest be designated by the Coast Guard. Although these investigations are conducted by the NTSB in accordance with their procedures, the Coast Guard will participate fully as a party.

5600 Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) and Equipment

5601 OSRO Classification Program

The U.S. Coast Guard created the voluntary OSRO classification program so that plan holders could simply list OSROs in their response plans rather than providing an extensive, detailed list of response resources. If an OSRO is ***classified*** by the U.S. Coast Guard, it means their capacity has been determined to be equal to, or greater than, the response capability necessary to ensure

plan holder compliance with the statutory requirements. A more in-depth discussion of the classification program can be found here in the USCG OSRO Guidelines, linked in Annex 1.

5602 Response Resource Inventory (RRI) database

As part of maintaining their classification, OSROs must provide detailed lists of their response resources to the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) database. The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) administers this database, along with the OSRO classification program. The RRI database is the backbone of the classification program and its capabilities are two-fold: a classification element and an inventory function. The classification element of the RRI database complements the Facility Response Plan and Vessel Response Plan development and review processes by systematically classifying OSROs' response capabilities to meet the plan holders' response capability requirements. An OSRO's classification levels (Maximum Most Probable Discharge and Worst Case Discharge Tiers 1, 2 & 3) are based on its ability to meet time delivery requirements for containment boom, temporary storage capacity and skimmer capacity. Once entered into the system by the OSRO, the RRI database translates the information into an estimated daily recovery capacity (EDRC) that determines an OSRO's level of classification for each of the six various operating areas (Rivers/Canals, Great Lakes, Inland, Nearshore, Offshore, and Open Ocean) in a particular COTP zone.

The inventory function of the RRI database makes a great deal of information available to response and contingency planning personnel; it not only outlines the locations and amount of "core equipment" (boom, skimmers, temporary storage), but includes other important support equipment including vessels, dispersant application platforms, aerial oil tracking capabilities and personnel. In order to access the inventory functions of the RRI database, administrator login privileges are required. These privileges are issued by the NSFCC and are limited to members of the U.S. Coast Guard and those OSRO members designated by their company to maintain the equipment inventory. To make a request for administrative login privileges, contact the NSFCC.

5603 Classified OSRO Listings

The NSFCC maintains a portion of the RRI database that allows all interested parties (no administrative access required) open access to reports about a company's Mechanical, Dispersant, Marine Fighting and Salvage and Non-Floating Oil classifications. This site also provides a point of contact report (listed by name/company number) for all the OSROs in the United States. The mechanical classification reports can be viewed by company name, by USCG District, or by COTP zone and outline which operating environments the classification has been granted (Rivers/Canals, Nearshore, Open Ocean, Inland, etc.) and for which volume of discharge. To see which OSROs are classified, please refer to RRI Classification and POC Reports, which is linked in Annex 1.

5604 Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs)

The U.S. Coast Guard's Director of Operations Logistics (DOL), Office of Procurement and Contracting (DOL-9) Contingency and Emergency Support Division (DOL-92) maintains a list of pre-established emergency response contracts known as BOAs. These contracts are established with OSROs around the country and are available for use at any time by a USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). DOL-92 negotiates the terms and rates of these contracts ahead of time, enabling an OSRO to be quickly hired to provide pollution response services when the FOSC needs to conduct oil removal or hazardous substance response

operations under the National Contingency Plan. While an FOSC always has the option to exercise a BOA contract, this does not preclude the hiring or contracting of a non-BOA pollution response service provider should the FOSC deem it necessary. DOL-92 contracting officers are available 24/7 to support the FOSC. A list of BOA contractors is linked in Annex 1.

5605 Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums

There are numerous industry-funded major oil spill response cooperatives and consortiums in the United States today. Unlike a classified OSRO which is hired by a single plan holder to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, these organizations are formed to provide pollution response services to companies from the oil and gas industry which elect to become members and pay for the coverage or service. Each consortium or cooperative makes the decision about the type and quantity of equipment they offer to their member clients. This equipment is often highly specialized and tailored to serve a specific sector of the oil and gas industry (exploration and production, or transportation, for example) and allow them to meet worst case discharge planning standards.

6000 Response Protocols

This segment of the ACP provides information outlined within Subpart D of the NCP, 40 C.F.R. 300.300. Response protocols are guidelines for the response community to ensure success in meeting all legal and statutory requirements before, during, and upon completion of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release incident. The NCP (40 C.F.R. 300.317) lists three broad national response priorities:

13. Safety of human life

14. Stabilizing the situation

15. Use of all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner

Note: These national priorities do not preclude the consideration of other priorities that may arise on an incident-specific basis. Although removal actions will primarily consist of mechanical means, e.g., boom, skimmers, etc., Subpart J of the NCP (Use of dispersants and other chemicals) provides additional techniques for consideration to mitigate oil discharges. Please see Section 7000 of this ACP for information on specific techniques and processes preauthorized within this ACP planning area.

6100 Initial Reporting, Notifications, and Preliminary Assessment

When oil is spilled or hazardous substance is released, the responsible party is required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802. The NRC is the national communications center for handling activities related to response actions; more information is linked in Annex 1. The NRC acts as the single federal point of contact for all pollution incident reporting. Notice of an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the harmful or reportable quantity must be made immediately in accordance with the CWA and CERCLA under 33 C.F.R. part 153, Subpart B, and 40 C.F.R. part 302, respectively. Notification shall be made to the NRC Duty Officer, HQ USCG, Washington, D.C. [telephone (800) 424-8802]. All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately to the appropriate predesignated FOSC. Notifying individual state offices does not relieve the responsible party from the requirements to notify the NRC.

6101 96-Hour Checklist

The 96-Hour Checklist is designed to serve as a prompt for responders to execute important actions by outlining key incident response milestones and actions in a logical, chronological way. It lists these milestones and actions by the hour they should be completed into the response, along with the Incident Command System (ICS) Section or position that are responsible for completing them. The 96-Hour Checklist is in Annex 2.

6102 Preliminary Assessment

The FOSC shall, to the extent practicable, collect pertinent facts about the discharge or release, such as its source and cause; the identification of potentially responsible parties; the nature, amount, and location of discharged or released materials; the probable direction and time of travel of the discharged or released materials; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health, welfare, and safety and the environment; the potential impact on natural resources and property that may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate cost documentation. These efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies. The FOSC also shall promptly notify the appropriate trustees for natural resources of discharges or releases that are injuring or may injure natural resources under their jurisdiction.

From time to time, pollution incidents are predicated by maritime distress incidents. If the pollution incident is in any way related to Search and Rescue (SAR), the Sector North Carolina Command Center (contact information in Annex 1) must be notified to conduct SAR operations immediately, as the protection of life is a primary objective above all others.

6103 Cleanup Assessment Protocol

When discharged oil contaminates shoreline habitats, responders survey the affected areas to determine the appropriate response. Although general approvals or decision tools for using shoreline cleanup methods can be developed during planning stages, responders' specific cleanup recommendations utilize field data on shoreline habitats, type and degree of shoreline contamination, and spill-specific physical processes. Cleanup endpoints should be established early so that appropriate cleanup methods can be selected to meet the cleanup objectives.

Section 3403 provides guidance on the applicability of various cleanup methods for typical shoreline habitats found in the coastal North Carolina. Additional tools, linked in Annex 1, to assist responders in establishing cleanup methodologies, include:

16. Characteristics of Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives
17. Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments
18. American Petroleum Institute (API) report on Tidal Inlet Protection Strategies (TIPS)

When conducted, shoreline surveys should be done systematically because they are crucial components of effective decision-making. Also, repeated surveys may be needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of ongoing treatment methods (changes in shoreline oiling conditions, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for changes in methodology, additional treatment, or constraints can be evaluated.

NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods that can be used to plan and conduct shoreline assessment after an oil spill. It also provides considerations that should be incorporated into assessing the effectiveness of the UC's shoreline cleanup decisions. The Shoreline Assessment Job Aid is a supplement to the manual, which is linked in Annex 1. It contains visual examples of many of the terms you would use during shoreline assessments. In addition to these tools, the NOAA SSC also remains a valuable resource to help coordinate shoreline cleanup assessments and establish shoreline cleanup protocols.

6200 General Hierarchy of Response Priorities

The NCP establishes three priority levels for the dedication of emergency oil spill response resources:

19. Protection of human health and safety,

20. Protection of environmental resources, and

21. Protection of economic resources.

These response priorities are the framework for response-specific objectives for incident occurring in the Coastal NC Area. Response protocols are also set in place to ensure the established priorities are met during an incident.

6201 Safety

As noted in the priorities outlined in the NCP, the health and safety of the responders and the general public are of primary importance. To ensure that this priority is successfully met each and every time, personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The primary federal safety regulations for responders are established by OSHA and can be found in 29 C.F.R. 1910.120; these set the safety standard for hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER). Incidents also may pose threats to those communities where the incident occurred, creating significant health safety threats which must be addressed as part of the response. For more details about the establishment of safety protocols for responders and how to safeguard public health during a response, please refer to the Site Safety Plan, Annex 4 and the Environmental Health Support Plan, Annex 5.

6202 Priority Identification and Protection Strategies

Environmental resources at risk are identified in Section 9000, Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas, and Annex 5, the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan (FWSEP).

6203 Risk Assessment for Sensitive Area Prioritization

The initial response is focused on minimizing impacts through the strategic objectives of:

22. Stopping the Source,

23. Containment,

24. Cleanup,

25. Recovery, and

26. Protection of Sensitive Areas.

In a pollution event, sensitive area protection prioritization should be determined by three considerations: (1) which sites are at risk (how soon the oil product will get to each sensitive site); (2) the predefined hierarchy of protection priorities; and (3) the time and response resources available to implement a specified protection strategy. Responders should not assume that sensitive locales equidistant from the source of a spill are at equal risk from the oil.

For the purpose of prioritization, "risk" is defined as "the probability of discharged oil reaching the vicinity of a sensitive site of concern." This means that the urgency to protect key resources is first determined by the likelihood that it will be impacted in the near future and mobilization time for requisite response staff and equipment (can the sites at risk be protected by available resources before oil arrives?). If the sites are too numerous to protect with the response resources available within projected times of impact, then triage of protection follows as the prescribed general hierarchy as identified for a specific area in the GRSs/GRPs.

6204 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

During a response, all of the appropriate environmentally sensitive areas will be referenced and a determination will be made as to which areas will be directly affected, which areas could potentially be affected, and which areas have no threat of being affected. The previously referenced GRSs/GRPs can be used for guidance, taking into account any special response considerations that will need to be addressed. Additionally, when threatened and endangered species, designated critical habitats, or historical/cultural properties may be affected by response actions, consultations with the appropriate agencies must be initiated. Specific guidelines and requirements for environmentally and economically sensitive resources, to include wildlife rescue and recovery, can be found in Annex 5.

6205 Wildlife Rescue & Recovery

The protection, rescue, and recovery of impacted wildlife during a response requires close coordination with those individuals and entities which have the expertise, authority, and equipment to safely and successfully execute it. This complex and high visibility operation is conducted by the Wildlife Branch within a Unified Command structure. The Wildlife Response Plan was developed to outline the policy and procedures for Wildlife Branch operations. Additionally, it lays out the activation criteria and factors to consider when developing wildlife response and recovery actions as well as the organizational infrastructure needed for these operations. Annex 5 of this plan is the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan, required by the NCP, which outlines considerations for the protection, rescue and recovery of wildlife during a significant pollution response.

6206 Aligning Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) with Response

Under OPA and CERCLA and various state statutes, Responsible Parties (RPs) are liable for damages for injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of use of, natural resources from a hazardous substance release or oil discharge as well as damages from the response to the release or discharge (or substantial threat of discharge/release). The measure of damages includes the cost to restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the injured natural resource; the decline in value of resources pending restoration; and the reasonable cost of assessing the damages. Designated federal, state, and tribal natural resource trustees (Natural Resource

Trustees) are responsible for assessing damages through the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process.

As described by the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (2014) (IMH), NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command System (ICS). However, given that NRDA activities usually overlap with those of the response, a plan for coordination and cooperation between the two efforts is necessary.

At least once per operational period during a response, the lead administrative trustee will notify the FOSC of how the NRDA may be affecting response operations and provide information that supports operational decisions.

In some circumstances, the FOSC may be able to provide non-monetary response resources, such as personnel or equipment, to the lead trustee for the NRDA. To make a request for these resources, the lead trustee should provide a written request to the FOSC that includes the amount of personnel and necessary qualifications, or amount and type of needed equipment, reporting location and length of time necessary. The FOSC will evaluate the request and provide a timely response regarding the availability of support.

6300 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The AC will manage spill incidents in accordance with the NIMS version of the Incident Command System (ICS). The Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is designed to assist Coast Guard personnel in the use of the NIMS ICS during response operations and planned events. This handbook outlines specific details related to NIMS ICS, including position job aids, forms, and other information to guide responders during an event. Brief discussion of a few NIMS ICS concepts are included below, and a link to the handbook is in Annex 1. A link to job aids for specific ICS positions is in Annex 1.

6301 Unified Command (UC)

When appropriate, a UC shall be established consisting of, at a minimum, the FOSC, the SOSC, and the RP's Incident Commander (IC). The UC can be established "virtually" as deemed necessary. The UC structure allows for a coordinated response effort, which takes into account the federal, state, local, and RP concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. A UC establishes a forum for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by the parties with primary responsibility for response operations. **Note:** NIMS ICS also provides for local and/or tribal representation within the UC. As such and at a minimum, consideration should be given to expand the UC to accommodate local and/or tribal interest during a particular response.

In most circumstances, a UC for an oil spill response would include:

- FOSC (U.S. Coast Guard Sector North Carolina)
- SOSC (NC Emergency Management)
- Responsible Party

Other agencies or stakeholders may be included in the UC as authorities and jurisdictions necessitate.

6301.1 FOSC Decision Authority

The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will only exert this authority, consistent with the NCP, if the other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus quickly.

6301.2 Responsible Party

Each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in OPA. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), this ACP, and the applicable vessel or facility response plan required by OPA. If directed by the UC at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly. Specific responsibilities and requirements for the responsible party during a pollution incident can be found in the NCP, 33 C.F.R. 154 Subpart F, and 33 C.F.R. 155 Subpart D.

6301.3 Common Operating Picture (COP)

The COP provides visual up-to-date response information so the UC can make informed decisions on the effectiveness of response strategies and future operations. The Coast Guard has adopted NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) as the platform to display a COP during a response. ERMA is a viewer that pulls real-time and static data to display a single interactive map. Generally speaking, RPs will provide their own COP, but ERMA can be used in conjunction with other platforms to make it easy for users to visualize an active environmental situation or long-term case assessment.

6302 Incident Management Team

In accordance with the U.S. Coast Guard Emergency Management Manual Volume IV (COMDTINST M3010.24), Sector North Carolina maintains a qualified Incident Management Team to organically support contingency operations in response to an actual or potential threat to the environment.

6303 Incident Command Post

When a UC is established – beyond a "virtual UC" -- to manage a multi-day response, an Incident Command Post (ICP) shall be established as near as practicable to the spill site. All responders (federal, state, tribal, local, and private) should be incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate level. A list of potential pre-identified ICPs can be found in Annex 1.

6304 Multi-Agency Coordinating Mechanisms

North Carolina Emergency Management (NCEM) and their Area Coordinator organizational structure provides the primary multi-agency coordinating mechanism for state, county, and local agencies. Contact information for NCEM and their respective Area Coordinators can be found in Annex 1. Additionally, Coast Guard District Five and the national-level Regional Response Team IV provide additional coordination support for the FOSC.

6305 Public Information

Considering the high level of environmental awareness in many communities, any pollution incident is likely to generate interest from the public and the media. The public's perception of a response's success or failure is often determined early on in the response; this makes the need to provide the public with timely, accurate information critical. For smaller responses these efforts can be managed by a Public Information Officer; however, large, more complex events will require the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC) to manage information access and flow. For more information, please refer to the NRT JIC Model, which includes recommended organization charts for various incidents and coordination mechanisms for the UC and other staff and is linked in Annex 1.

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) protects the public right to know, and a link the USCG FOIA process is included in Annex 1.

6400 Oil Spill Containment, Recovery and Cleanup

The goal of most oil containment and recovery strategies is to collect the spilled oil from the water and prevent it from reaching sensitive resources. Unfortunately, this is not always possible and sensitive resources do get oiled in spite of response efforts, especially during large oil spills. In those cases, the goal will be to minimize environmental impact using a variety of booming, containment, and recovery techniques.

6401 Containment

Before discharged oil can be effectively recovered, the spreading of the oil must be controlled, and the oil contained in an area accessible to oil recovery devices. Generally, discharged oil is contained using oil containment boom. Typical boom has a floatation section that provides a barrier on and above the water surface and a skirt section that provides a barrier below the surface. The physical dimensions of the boom to be used for a particular spill will be dependent on local conditions. In the open water, it may be necessary to use a boom that is several feet tall. In a protected marsh, a boom that is only a few inches tall may be appropriate.

There are limitations on the effectiveness of any boom. Oil will be lost if the conditions are such that there is splash-over from breaking waves. Oil will also be carried under the boom skirt (entrainment) if it is deployed in such a way that currents cause the oil to impact the boom with a velocity perpendicular to the boom of greater than 0.7 knots. Once a boom has been deployed, it may be necessary to reposition it due to changing tides and currents. It is desirable to have personnel available to readjust the boom as required. In all cases of boom deployment, consideration must be given to protecting the safety of those involved in the activity.

Hard/Containment booming is used to prevent spreading and to concentrate the oil so it can be skimmed or vacuumed. Factors that need to be considered are type and size of boom required for weather, winds, tides, and currents in the vicinity of potential spill areas; the type of deployment vessel needed; the amount of boom needed for effective containment; and available skimming capabilities. Fixed or natural anchor points should be selected.

Sorbent booming is useful when the amount of oil is minimal, when tides and currents are light, or when shorelines require protection. Heavier oil can be recovered using adsorbent (oil "sticks" to the boom) and lighter fuels generally are recovered using absorbents (sausage, sweep, or diapers). Sorbent booming can also be used as a backup for other types of booming to recover product that may have entrained past the primary barrier.

As oil escapes containment, it becomes increasingly difficult to recover. Additional measures must be included to deal with escaping oil. This is particularly necessary where oil booming is subjected to winds, waves, and strong currents; oil entrains or is splashed over boom. To counter oil escapement, deployments should include preplanning to anticipate where it may happen and measures to prevent it.

6402 Shoreline Protection Options

Coastal North Carolina is home to a large expanse of sand beaches and wetland vegetation. These areas are particularly difficult to protectively boom, and every effort should be made to contain and recover the oil before it approaches any of these areas. If the on-water recovery operations are not entirely effective and oil still threatens the environmentally sensitive areas, intertidal barrier boom may be used to protect the marsh.

Deployment of intertidal boom and its supporting arrangement is extremely labor intensive. It should only be implemented if there is a high probability that oil will reach the marsh areas. It is envisioned that these resources would not be available until equipment began to cascade into the area sometime after the initial response. Other factors to consider for this type of booming are:

27. Water body type,
28. Water current velocity,
29. Water depth,
30. Wave height, and
31. Shore type.

Generally, sediment berms, dikes and dams will most often be used to protect small coastal inlets or perhaps tidal channels serving wetlands and marshes when these channels are accessible. The object of berms, dikes and dams is to keep oil outside an inlet because there are often abundant natural resources and economically significant areas that use the sheltered waters within.

Occasionally, dikes and dams have been used across a channel to contain the oil within a portion of marsh in order to prevent widespread contamination of other resources. Dikes and dams are not practical when currents are great, waters are deep, and waves are large. Also, beaches with abundant sand are generally the most suitable for building dikes and dams. Berms can be built above the active beach face to prevent oil contamination of high beach during spring tides. Alternative strategies should be prepared and the necessary supplies and equipment in place should a berm, dike, or dam fail.

6403 On-Water Recovery

6403.1 Open Water

Oil removal/recovery in open water is accomplished through the use of skimming devices once the oil has been contained. Skimmers can be freestanding, in which the skimmer is a separate piece of equipment which pumps the oil-water mixture from the contained surface into tanks on a vessel. These skimmers are usually driven by hydraulic units on board a vessel. Self-propelled skimmers have a skimmer as an integral part of the vessel. The skimming vessel positions itself at the head of a concentrated or contained pool of oil and recovers the oil into tanks on board the

vessel. There is also a type of skimmer in which the weir or collection zone of the skimmer is an integral part of the boom which is close to the skimmer.

Vessels of Opportunity (VOO), such as fishing vessels, may be used to deploy or tow boom and, depending on the size of the vessel, may be equipped with skimming equipment. VOOs need to have adequate deck space and lifting cranes to carry the necessary equipment.

6403.2 Near-shore/Shallow Water

Oil recovery techniques and equipment are different in near-shore/shallow water locations than in open water locations. Shallow draft vessels and smaller boom and skimmers are used in these situations. These vessels can maneuver into tight places behind and under wharfs or in sloughs and can actually skim next to shore in many near-shore locations.

Strategies for near-shore cleanup can differ depending on the depth of the water and the location. Near-shore operations, within a bay or inlet, will also require shallow draft vessels, workboats, and skimmers. However, the vessels may only be operable at high tide. At or near low tide, the operation may evolve into a shoreline cleanup operation. Any boom towing boats or skimmers must be able to withstand going aground without sustaining major damage.

6403.3 High Current Environments

In the Coastal North Carolina, it is not uncommon to encounter currents in excess of three knots per hour. With appropriate skimmer operations, it is possible to recover spilled oil in these high current areas. Standard skimming techniques must be modified somewhat to optimize oil recovery.

To be successful, most containment and skimming systems must encounter oil at speeds of less than one knot. Typically, skimmers are operated in conjunction with containment boom. If oil encounters the boom/skimming system with a perpendicular velocity greater than 0.7 knots, the oil will carry under the boom and be lost. Therefore, the most important consideration for skimming in high currents is to keep the speed of the skimming system below one knot relative to the water's surface.

As a basic example: A skimmer pointed upstream in a 5-knot current would actually be proceeding downstream or backwards at four knots to keep its velocity relative to the water's surface at one knot. Gauging a skimmer's velocity relative to the water's surface can be somewhat difficult. Often the most reliable method is for the skimmer operator to closely monitor the skimming system. They should look for signs of oil entrainment as well as ensuring the integrity of the containment system. As current speeds change, so must the speed of the skimmer. The skimmer monitoring can be aided by using an aerial asset (helicopter, plane, or drone) with an observer. The observer can tell if oil is being lost by the skimmer as well as direct the skimmer to the best skimming location.

Boom is often deployed in front of the skimmer forming a V thus directing oil into the skimmer. The practice increases the area being covered by the skimmer. Ideally this V should be as wide as possible. In high currents, as the V width is increased, the speed of the oil encountering the boom perpendicularly is increased.

Oil will spread more quickly in the direction of the current flow; skimmers should operate in an up and down stream orientation. The oil slick will be elongated in the direction of the currents. Skimmers will encounter the most oil as they proceed up and down stream within the slick.

Operating back and forth across stream and across the slick will result in sub-optimal recovery efficiency.

6404 Non-floating Oil Recovery and Protection

Non-floating oil that is spilled and transported subsurface either remains suspended in the water column or is deposited on the seabed, usually after interaction with suspended sediments or sand. Different strategies for containing these oils can depend on the location of the oil.

The recovery of sunken oil has proven to be very difficult and expensive because the oil is usually widely dispersed. Several of the most widely used recovery methods are manual removal, pump and vacuum systems, nets and trawls, dredging, and onshore recovery.

6405 Shore-side Recovery and Natural Collection Points

There are predictable locales where recovery efforts can be optimized at shorelines. There are two situations where oil collection should be vigorously attempted at the shoreline:

32. Places where oil naturally collects at the shoreline because of winds and currents
33. Diversion and capture of oil as it flows past or along the shoreline to locations with low environmental sensitivity

Oil is a substance that spreads primarily in two dimensions on the water's surface while water moves in three dimensions; oil will spread thin, but it will also accumulate at predictable locales; it will accumulate wherever water has downward currents: such as tide rips along mud flats, and at windward coves. Responders are encouraged to also consider barge staging areas in the vicinity of a response for collection/pocketing of oil.

6406 Shoreline Cleanup

While skimming and recovery operations are being conducted, concurrent cleanup efforts will need to be taken to address the impacts resulting from an oil spill's contact with shorelines, man-made infrastructure, areas of vegetation, vessels, etc. The appropriate cleanup technique required will vary greatly and primarily depend upon the type of oil spilled, the degree of contamination, the sensitivity of the area and its economic or ecological importance and the ability to conduct the cleanup without causing further damage or trauma.

To the extent possible, the FOSC should conduct pre-impact shoreline debris removal (removes non-oiled debris and trash) prior to shoreline impacts. Non-oiled debris should be disposed normal waste management processes (i.e. waste, recycling, compost, etc).

Following an oil spill's impact to a shoreline, the FOSC will need to identify those areas requiring treatment, establish cleanup priorities, and monitor the effectiveness and impact as a cleanup progresses. The information gathered during the surveys described in Section 6102, and decision-making tools provided in the tables below can assist the FOSC in selecting the most appropriate cleanup method(s) based on the kind of oil spilled and the type of shoreline habitat impacted.

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX	Shoreline Types

Very Light Oil	Sand Beaches	Swamp Forest	Marsh	Other Sediment Bank	Modified w/ Engineered Structure	SAV, Mudflats, Oyster & Wood Debris
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
No Action	A	A	A	A	A	A
Manual Debris Removal	A	P	P	A	A	P
Manual Sediment Removal	P	X	X	P	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	P	X	X	P	A	X
Manual Scraping	P	X	X	P	X	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	X	X	X	X	X
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	P	X	X	P	X	X
Elevating Scraper	P	X	X	P	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	P	X	X	P	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	P	X	X	P	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	P	X	X	P	X	X
Backhoe	P	X	X	P	X	X
Beach Cleaner	P	X	X	P	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	P	X	X	P	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	P	A	A	P	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	P	A	A	X	A	A
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	P	X	X	X	A	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Steam Cleaning	X	X	X	X	A	X
Sand Blasting	X	X	X	X	A	X
Vacuum	P	P	P	P	A	P
Trenching/Vacuum	P	X	X	P	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	X	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P

A	Advised - Method which best achieves the goal of minimizing destruction or injury to the environment.
P	Possible - Viable and possibly useful but may result in limited adverse effects to the environment.
X	Do Not Use
†	Requires RRT approval

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX	Shoreline Types

Light Oil	Sand Beaches	Swamp Forest	Marsh	Other Sediment Bank	Modified w/ Engineered Structure	SAV, Mudflats, Oyster & Wood Debris
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
No Action	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Debris Removal	A	P	P	A	A	P
Manual Sediment Removal	P	X	X	P	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	A	A	P	A	A
Manual Scraping	A	X	X	P	A	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	P	P	X	X	P
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	A	X	X	P	X	X
Elevating Scraper	A	X	X	P	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	A	X	X	P	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	A	X	X	P	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	A	X	X	P	X	X
Backhoe	A	X	X	P	X	X
Beach Cleaner	A	X	X	P	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	A	X	X	P	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	A	A	P	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	P	P	A	A	P
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	X	P	P	X	A	P
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	P	X	X	P	A	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Steam Cleaning	X	X	X	X	A	X
Sand Blasting	X	X	X	X	A	X
Vacuum	P	P	P	P	A	P
Trenching/Vacuum	P	X	X	P	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	P	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	P	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	P	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	P	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P

A	Advised - Method which best achieves the goal of minimizing destruction or injury to the environment.
P	Possible - Viable and possibly useful but may result in limited adverse effects to the environment.
X	Do Not Use
†	Requires RRT approval

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX	Shoreline Types

Medium Oil	Sand Beaches	Swamp Forest	Marsh	Other Sediment Bank	Modified w/ Engineered Structure	SAV, Mudflats, Oyster & Wood Debris
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
No Action	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Debris Removal	A	P	P	A	A	P
Manual Sediment Removal	P	X	X	P	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	A	A	P	A	A
Manual Scraping	A	X	X	P	A	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	P	P	X	X	P
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	A	X	X	P	X	X
Elevating Scraper	A	X	X	P	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	A	X	X	P	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	A	X	X	P	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	A	X	X	P	X	X
Backhoe	A	X	X	P	X	X
Beach Cleaner	A	X	X	P	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	A	X	X	P	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	A	A	A	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	P	P	P	P	A	P
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	P	X	X	P	A	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Steam Cleaning	X	X	X	X	A	X
Sand Blasting	X	X	X	X	A	X
Vacuum	A	P	P	P	A	P
Trenching/Vacuum	P	X	X	P	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	P	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	P	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	P	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	P	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	P	X	X	P	P	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	P	P	P	P	A	P
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	P	P	P	P	A	P
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P

A	Advised - Method which best achieves the goal of minimizing destruction or injury to the environment.
P	Possible - Viable and possibly useful but may result in limited adverse effects to the environment.
X	Do Not Use
†	Requires RRT approval

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX	Shoreline Types

Heavy Oil	Sand Beaches	Swamp Forest	Marsh	Other Sediment Bank	Modified w/ Engineered Structure	SAV, Mudflats, Oyster & Wood Debris
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
No Action	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Debris Removal	A	P	P	A	A	P
Manual Sediment Removal	P	X	X	P	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	A	A	P	A	A
Manual Scraping	A	X	X	P	A	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	P	P	X	X	P
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	A	X	X	P	X	X
Elevating Scraper	A	X	X	P	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	A	X	X	P	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	A	X	X	P	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	A	X	X	P	X	X
Backhoe	A	X	X	P	X	X
Beach Cleaner	A	X	X	P	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	A	X	X	P	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	A	A	A	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	P	P	P	P	A	P
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	P	X	X	P	A	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	X	X	X	X	A	X
Steam Cleaning	X	X	X	X	A	X
Sand Blasting	X	X	X	X	A	X
Vacuum	P	P	P	P	A	P
Trenching/Vacuum	P	X	X	P	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	X	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	P	X	X	P	P	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	P	P	P	P	A	P
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	P	P	P	P	A	P
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P

A	Advised - Method which best achieves the goal of minimizing destruction or injury to the environment.
P	Possible - Viable and possibly useful but may result in limited adverse effects to the environment.
X	Do Not Use
†	Requires RRT approval

6407 Alternative Response Technologies

Alternative Response Technologies such as dispersants, in-situ burning or surface washing agents are tools the FOSC may consider for certain pollution events. Section 7000 provides guidance and considerations for their use.

6408 Decontamination

Decontamination is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment during an oil spill response. Effective decontamination procedures protect responders from having unnecessary contact with oil that contaminates and permeates the protective clothing, respiratory equipment, tools, vehicles, and other equipment used during the response. It also protects people and the environment by minimizing the transfer of oil into clean areas of the response site and prevents the uncontrolled transportation of contaminants from the site into a community.

A decontamination plan should be developed (as part of the Site Safety Plan) and set up before any personnel or equipment may enter areas where the oil recovery or cleanup is taking place. The decontamination plan should at a minimum:

34. Determine the number and layout of decontamination stations;
35. Determine the decontamination equipment needed;
36. Determine appropriate decontamination methods;
37. Establish procedures to prevent contamination of clean areas;
38. Establish methods and procedures to minimize responder contact with oil during the removal of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE), and;
39. Establish methods for disposing of clothing and equipment that are not completely decontaminated.

For more information about recommended decontamination procedures and practices please refer to the OSHA Decontamination Site, which is linked in Annex 1.

6409 Disposal

During the course of any response involving the collection and removal of oil, it becomes necessary to address the proper disposal of those materials which were contaminated by oil. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), also known as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, addresses this issue. RCRA directs that the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible and that when it is generated, it be treated, stored, or disposed of to minimize the threat to human health and to the environment. In order to ensure the proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all regulations (local, state, federal), please refer to the Disposal Plan in Annex 2.

6410 Terminating Cleanup Operations

When to terminate specific oil spill cleanup actions can be a difficult decision; when is clean, clean enough? The increasing cost of the cleanup and the damage to the environment caused by cleanup activities must be weighed against the ecological and economic effects of leaving the remaining oil in place. The decision to terminate cleanup operations is site-specific. Cleanup usually cannot be terminated while one of the following conditions exist:

40. Recoverable quantities of oil remain on water or shores

41. Contamination of shore by fresh oil continues
42. Oil remaining on shore is mobile and may be refloated to contaminate adjacent areas and near shore waters

Cleanup may normally be terminated when the following conditions exist:

43. The environmental damage caused by the cleanup effort is greater than the damage caused by leaving the remaining oil or residue in place
44. The cost of cleanup operations significantly outweighs the environmental or economic benefits of continued cleanup
45. The FOSC, after consultation with the members of the Unified Command, determines that the cleanup should be terminated

Note: Per 40 C.F.R. 300.320(a)(5)(b), removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the FOSC in consultation with the Governor(s) of the affected state(s).

6500 Hazardous Substance Response

6501 Purpose

This segment of the ACP provides general guidelines for initial response actions necessary to abate, contain, control and remove the released substance and describes some of the unique issues associated with a hazardous substance release. Hazardous substance response is outlined within Subpart E of the NCP, 40 C.F.R. 300.400. Subpart E establishes methods and criteria for determining the appropriate extent of response authorized by CERCLA and CWA Section 311(c). These include:

46. When there is a release of a hazardous substance into the environment; or
47. When there is a release into the environment of any pollutant or contaminate that may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public of the United States.

The release of hazardous substances is unique compared to an oil spill in that hazardous substances have a greater potential to impact human health. In general, oil spills are of great concern due to their potential to cause long-term damage to the environment. However, oil spills do not routinely pose an immediate threat to human life. On the contrary, hazardous substance releases can pose an immediate danger to humans when released in even the smallest quantities.

The definition of a hazardous substance is: Any substance designated as such by the administrator of the EPA pursuant to the CERCLA (42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601 et seq.), regulated pursuant to Section 311(c) of the federal CWA (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1321 et seq.), or designated by the NC DEQ.

The definition of harmful quantity is: A quantity of a hazardous substance the release of which is determined to be harmful to the environment or public health or welfare or may reasonably be anticipated to present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare by the Administrator of the EPA pursuant to federal law or by NC DEQ.

6502 Authorities

6502.1 Federal

Federal authorities for response to hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant; including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent releases are outlined in CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9604) and the NCP, 40 CFR Part 300. FOSCs are the federal officials predesignated by EPA and the USCG to coordinate response activities. The FOSC directs response efforts and coordinate all other response efforts at the scene of a release. As the state and local responder's gateway to the resources of the National Response System, it is the FOSC's responsibility to provide access to resources and technical assistance that may not be otherwise available to a community.

Similar to oil spills, federal response authorities are shared by the EPA and the USCG, with the EPA maintaining jurisdiction of hazardous substance releases in the inland zone and the USCG in the coastal zone. The EPA also has the lead for longer-term hazardous substance and pollutant or contaminant cleanups in the coastal zone. Responsibility for radiological responses are more complex and are dependent on the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the NIRA to the National Response Framework, linked in Annex 1.

6502.2 State of North Carolina

NCEM and NC DEQ are the lead state agencies for hazardous substance incidents. NCEM maintains the Statewide Emergency Response Plan and serves as the State On-scene Coordinator (SOSC) for incidents involving hazardous substances and radioactive materials.

The NC Hazardous Materials Regional Response program is a system of seven teams strategically located in the state to provide hazardous substance response services to the citizens of North Carolina. The Regional Response Teams are available to respond whenever an incident exceeds local capabilities with technical support, manpower, specialized equipment and/or supplies.

6502.3 Additional Stakeholders

The following is a list of potential stakeholders who may be involved in addition to the agencies who are typically involved in a hazardous substance release:

- Local/State health departments;
- Local/State Emergency Management Agencies;
- Bomb squads or DoD Explosive Ordinance Detachments;
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), or Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR);
- Local Emergency Management Services
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or DOE;
- Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- National Guard Civil Support Teams;
- Private Sector Clean-up Companies;
- Laboratories/Transportable Laboratories; and/or
- Other stakeholders identified in this plan or other local plans.

6503 Notifications

Releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center under CERCLA, 40 CFR Part 300.125(c). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under Section 304 of SARA Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA hazardous substances, and their RQs, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA RQs may also be found in the EPA's "List of Lists" at HEPA NEPISH. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with RQs in Curies.

While there are no statutory reporting requirements for releases of pollutants or contaminants for terrorist-related threats; the National Response Center will accept all reports of potential terrorist incidents and pass the report along to the appropriate agencies. All emergencies should also be immediately reported to 911 to activate local law enforcement and response resources.

It is necessary to quickly establish coordination with local emergency medical services (EMS) to ensure first responder and public safety and decontamination. The FOSC will coordinate through local emergency management to stand up EMS support to the incident.

6504 Criminal Considerations

At the onset of a response it is often unclear whether the cause of a release was accidental or criminal. Local responders will likely be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release.

In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders who view the incident as a hazardous substance release or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended. These dynamic objectives will be accounted for by forming a UC with the applicable law enforcement agencies.

Since 9/11/01, much attention has been given to terrorist incidents. A nuclear, biological, or chemical WMD type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous substance release with a criminal investigation component. As such, it should be responded to under the NRF. The Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex to the NRF also provides guidance on response to criminal incidents with significant impacts. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene, thus giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local/state law enforcement agencies the initial lead in each response. Be aware that the FBI can activate federal resources to assist in the response activities.

The UC responding to an incident where terrorism is involved must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the Federal Government's response mechanisms for these types of incidents. HSPD-5 gave DHS the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a state and local response; however, nothing in the NRF changes legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal, state, or local laws and regulations. The UC may find themselves working with DHS, FBI, FEMA, or a number of other federal agencies under the NRF.

If a responder suspects terrorism, the FBI and local/state law enforcement must be notified as soon as possible. Given available evidence, statements, scenario, and intelligence; the FBI/Law Enforcement agencies will make the determination on whether the incident is credible. The

FOSC may be approached by the law enforcement agencies to assist in obtaining initial investigative samples to confirm their "credible threat" determination if local sampling resources are not identified or available.

The FOSC should share all available and applicable information with the law enforcement agencies to assist them in making these determinations.

6505 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup

At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a long-term clean-up/remedial phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. Also, it is possible that additional federal and/or state agency representatives may need to be involved with the long-term phase to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean-up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard long-term/remedial clean-up actions are:

- Evaluate clean-up/decontamination options;
- Implement cleanup alternatives; and
- Long-term monitoring or remediation of impacted area, if necessary.

6506 Evacuation Procedures

In the event the hazardous substance release poses an immediate threat to public health, the FOSC will coordinate with the SOSC and local responding agencies to determine under what authority evacuation will be ordered and by who the order will be given. While every local jurisdiction leverages multiple public communications methods to notify residents of public safety threats, the Integrated Public Alert Warning System, radio and television broadcasts and social media play an immediate role in alerting the public of necessary actions to take.

6507 Air Plume Modeling

The NRF designated the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) as the single Federal source of airborne hazards predictions during incidents that involve multiple federal agencies. IMAAC is responsible for producing and disseminating predictions of the effects from hazardous chemical, biological, and radiological releases. IMAAC is not intended to replace or supplant dispersion modeling capabilities that Federal agencies currently have in place to meet agency-specific mission requirements. Rather, it provides interagency coordination to use the most appropriate model for a particular incident and for delivery of a single Federal prediction to all responders.

Emergency IMAAC assistance can be requested through IMAAC Operations, which is listed in Annex 1. The 42nd Civil Support Team may be the fastest available resource for modeling, and the contact information for the unit is in Annex 1.

The CAMEO Suite of applications (CAMEO - Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations, ALOHA - Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres, and MARPLOT - Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks) is designed to allow the user to plan for and respond to hazardous substance incidents.

The CAMEO Chemical Database has identification information and response recommendations for thousands of chemicals commonly transported in the United States. CAMEO also includes blank database templates that state and local organizations can enter information for facilities that store hazardous substances.

ALOHA can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display this on a digital map via MARPLOT. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses electronic maps created by the Bureau of Census that cover the entire country and can be downloaded for free as part of the CAMEO software suite mentioned above.

More information about these software applications is linked in Annex 1.

6508 Disposal

During the course of any response involving the collection and removal of hazardous substances, it becomes necessary to address the proper disposal of those materials which were contaminated. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), also known as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, addresses this issue. RCRA directs that the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible and that when it is generated, it be treated, stored, or disposed of to minimize the threat to human health and to the environment. In order to ensure the proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all regulations (local, state, federal), please refer to the Disposal Plan in Annex 2.

6509 Radiological and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Considerations

The first indication of a radiological incident is likely to be an alert from a first responder's Personal Radiation Detector at the scene of the incident. In the event of an alert, first responders should evacuate the area and request Level 2 qualified personnel and alert Sector North Carolina Intelligence Division.

Another first indication may come from a credible threat evaluated by Sector North Carolina Intelligence Division. In either of these circumstances, the FOSC should follow the guidelines outlined in the NIRA to the NRF, linked in Annex 1.

7000 Alternative Response Technologies

7100 Chemical Countermeasures

While mechanical recovery (e.g., booms, skimmers, etc.) will typically be the most widely used response option, there are several other tools available to mitigate oil spills. The NCP directs that Regional Response Teams (RRTs) and Area Committees address, as part of their planning activities, the desirability of using certain alternative response technologies when removing or controlling oil discharges. The Region IV Dispersant Use Plan is the mechanism for determining when dispersant application would be effective for minimizing the effects of an oil spill within the boundaries of Federal Region IV, of which this Area is included.

In waters where the state has jurisdiction, the decision to use dispersants will be made on a case-by-case basis by the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

North Carolina General Statute 143-215.84(a) states:

"Any person having control over oil or other hazardous substances discharged in violation of this Article shall immediately undertake to collect and remove the discharge and to restore the area

affected by the discharge as nearly as may be to the condition existing prior to the discharge. If it is not feasible to collect and remove the discharge, the person responsible shall take all practicable actions to contain, treat and disperse the discharge; but no chemicals or other dispersants or treatment materials which will be detrimental to the environment or natural resources shall be used for such purposes unless they shall have been previously approved by the Commission."

Title 15A North Carolina Administrative Code Subchapter 02A .0105 delegates the authority for the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission to approve the use of the chemicals or other dispersants to the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

7101 Dispersants

Dispersants are chemical agents (similar to soaps and detergents) that help break up an oil slick into very small droplets, sending them from the surface down into the water column. These agents are typically sprayed onto discharged oil by specially outfitted boats or aircraft. While dispersants don't remove the spilled material, they do allow the smaller dispersed particles of oil to be more easily biodegraded by the water's naturally occurring microbes. The application of this chemical countermeasure can be a critical element in preventing significant oiling of sensitive habitats during an oil spill response. Before a dispersant can be used, it must first be listed on the NCP Product Schedule (see Section 7104 of this document).

For the most up-to-date policy, preauthorization, procedures, and checklists when conducting a surface dispersant application operation in the environment of the RRT-4 coastal zone please refer to RRT-4 Dispersant Use Plan, which is linked in Annex 1.

7102 Burning Agents (In-Situ Burn)

The word "in-situ" is the Latin term for "in-place." An In-Situ Burn (ISB) refers to the initiation of a controlled burn of discharged oil as a means to mitigate the oil's harmful impacts. The fuels to feed an ISB are provided by the vapors from the spilled oil and, for those spills with impacts inshore or on land, any other organic materials with which the oil may have come into contact. Often the source of ignition is insufficient to light the oil and start the burn; in these instances, FOSCs may decide to use burning agents to help start the burn. Burning agents are defined by the NCP as "*...those additives that, through chemical or physical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied."* Burning agents are not required to be included on the NCP Product Schedule.

For the most up-to-date policy, preauthorization, procedures and checklists when conducting an in-situ burn operation in the RRT-4 coastal zone please refer to RRT-4 In-Situ Burn Policy, which is linked in Annex 1.

7103 Surface Washing Agents (SWAs)

SWAs are chemicals that are used to enhance oil removal from hard surfaces. They generally contain a mixture of a non-polar solvent and a surfactant. The solvent dissolves into the highly viscous or weathered oil to create a less viscous and somewhat uniform liquid oil or oily mixture. The surfactant reduces the interfacial tension between the liquid oil and the surface the oil has adhered to. Depending on environmental conditions and the combination of solvents and surfactants, the removed oil will either float or disperse. The latter may have a negative

environmental impact, making SWAs with the "***lift and float***" characteristics generally preferable.

SWAs cannot be used unless they are listed on the NCP Product Schedule (see Section 7105 of this document).

7104 Bioremediation

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

For the most up-to-date policy, preauthorization, procedures, and checklists when conducting a bioremediation operations in the environment of the RRT-4 coastal zone please refer to RRT-4 Bioremediation Spill Response Plan, which is linked in Annex 1.

7105 NCP Product Schedule

Subpart J of the NCP directs the EPA to prepare a schedule of spill mitigating devices and substances that may be used to remove or control oil discharges; this is known as the NCP Product Schedule. The NCP Product Schedule lists the following types of products authorized for use on oil discharges: Dispersants, Surface Washing Agents, Surface Collecting Agents, Bioremediation Agents, and Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agents.

Note: Before any chemical countermeasure may be used, the FOSC must first seek RRT-4 approval through the consultation and concurrence process or have its use preauthorized. The only exception to this is when the FOSC uses the provision listed in 40 C.F.R. § 300.910(d).

Per 40 C.F.R § 300.920(e), the listing of a product on the Product Schedule does not mean that EPA approves, recommends, licenses, certifies, or authorizes the use of the product on an oil discharge. The listing means only that data have been submitted to EPA as required by 40 C.F.R § 300.915. For the most current listing of approved substances for use, please refer to the NCP Product Schedule.

7200 Monitoring and Evaluation of Alternative Response Technologies

7201 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

The Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) protocols are a set of cooperatively designed monitoring standards utilized when conducting In-Situ Burn or Dispersant operations. SMART establishes a monitoring system for the rapid collection and reporting of real-time, scientifically-based information, in order to assist the Unified Command (UC) with decision-making during In-Situ Burn or Dispersant operations. 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 UC's need for feedback from the field.

7202 Dispersant Monitoring

When making a dispersant application, the UC needs to know whether the operation is effectively dispersing the oil or not. The SMART dispersant protocols are designed to provide the UC with real-time feedback on the efficacy of the dispersant application and consist of three different levels (or tiers) of monitoring. It should be noted that the SMART dispersant protocols may be useful for evaluating the dilution and transport of the dispersed oil, but they do not monitor the fate, effects, or impacts of the dispersed oil.

The three tiers of monitoring are Tier I, Tier II and Tier III:

48. **Tier I** consists of visual observation by an observer to provide a general, qualitative assessment of a dispersant's effectiveness. Visual monitoring may also be enhanced by advanced sensing instruments such as infrared thermal imaging or other like devices. However, sometimes a dispersant's effectiveness is difficult to determine by visual observations alone.

49. **Tier II** protocols employ a monitoring team to confirm the visual observations by taking water samples and running them through a fluorometric instrument while on-scene.

50. **Tier III** follows Tier II procedures, but also collects information on the transport and dispersion of the oil in the water column. This level of monitoring can help to verify that the dispersed oil is diluting toward background levels. Tier III is simply an expanded monitoring role and may include monitoring at multiple depths, the use of a portable water laboratory, and/or additional water sampling. It also can be moved to a sensitive resource (such as near a coral reef system) as either a protection strategy or to monitor for evidence of exposure.

7203 In-Situ Burn (ISB) Monitoring

Air monitoring is an important component of any ISB operation. These measurements allow the FOSC to continuously evaluate air quality data, ensuring that human health and safety are safeguarded in real-time. Typical by-products from an in-situ burn include carbon dioxide, water vapor, soot (particulate matter), and other gaseous compounds. Of these, the soot, being comprised of very fine, carbon-based materials, is responsible for a smoke plume's dark/black appearance and pose the greatest inhalation hazard.

The SMART protocols for air monitoring are used when there is a concern that the public or response personnel may be exposed to the hazardous components of the burning oil's smoke. These monitoring operations are conducted by one or more teams, depending upon the size of the operation. Each monitoring team uses a real-time particulate monitor capable of detecting the small particulates emitted by the ISB (ten microns in diameter or smaller), a global positioning system, and other equipment required for collecting and documenting the data. Each monitoring instrument provides an instantaneous particulate concentration as well as the time-weighted average over the duration of the data collection. The readings are displayed on the instrument's screen and stored in its data logger. In addition, the SMART protocols direct that particulate concentrations be logged manually by the monitoring team in a recorder data log.

Monitoring teams are deployed at designated areas of concern to determine ambient concentrations of particulates before the burn starts. During the burn, if the team's instruments detect high particulate concentrations or if the time weighted averages approach exceed pre-established levels, the information is passed to technical specialists within the UC for further review and possible action (i.e., personnel evacuation, termination of burn, etc.).

To review the complete set of SMART protocols for ISB and Dispersant operations, please refer to the SMART website, linked in Annex 1.

7204 Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)

While actively mitigating the effects of an oil discharge or, when engaging in the preparedness effort to do so, the FOSC has any number of mechanical or chemical countermeasures' use to consider. These responses or planning efforts can often generate interest within a local community, region, or even the nation. As this interest grows, members of the general public, companies or sectors of industry can feel compelled to approach the FOSC to offer their non-conventional service or idea to help the response or preparedness effort. In these instances, the FOSC may be requested to consider using a non-conventional alternative countermeasure (a method, device, or product that hasn't been or isn't typically used for spill response). To assess whether a proposed countermeasure could be a useful response tool, it's necessary to collect and quickly evaluate information about it.

To assist an FOSC in evaluating the efficacy of a non-conventional alternative countermeasure, a process known as the Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES) was developed. The ARTES is designed to evaluate potential response tools on their technical merits against established, consistent criteria either during an actual incident or during pre-spill planning. Using a series of forms which examine a proposed response tool and document its properties, a designated team can rapidly evaluate it and provide feedback to the FOSC with a documented recommendation regarding its use.

Under the ARTES framework, when it has been determined that it would be appropriate for a product to be evaluated, a vendor or supplier will complete and submit the Proposal Worksheet (PWS); this form is designed to capture data about the product and once filled in, is provided to a review team for analysis and evaluation.

Once the vendor has filled out and submitted the PWS, it will then be reviewed by either one of two review teams depending upon whether the request for evaluation was being made during an actual spill response, or during a period of pre-spill planning. The Response Tool Subcommittee (RTS) will conduct the review during a pre-spill planning effort, and the Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT) does so during an actual incident. To document their review and evaluation of the product and the PWS, the review team will complete a Data Evaluation Worksheet (DEW).

Once the evaluation has been completed and documented on the DEW, the review team then will formulate their recommendation and document it on the Summary Evaluation Worksheet (SEW). The SEW captures the team's recommendation of whether or not the proposed response tool should be used, and is provided to the FOSC as well as to the initiator of the evaluation request (vendor).

It should be noted that that the FOSC need not wait for the ARTES recommendation when deciding whether or not to use a response tool. The ARTES is designed to help assist in the

decision-making process but does not limit or prevent an FOSC from using a product they deem necessary.

Note: Completion of the ARTES evaluation does not mean that a product is pre-approved, recommended, licensed, certified, or authorized for use during an incident.

8000 Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas

8100 Priority Protection Areas

Area Committees (ACs) are directed by OPA and the NCP to identify environmentally, socio-economic, and otherwise sensitive areas within their defined ACP planning area. These areas are often referred to as ***priority protection areas***. ACs have broad latitude to develop specific criteria for identification. Response plans required by federal law or regulation associated oil exploration, production, transport, or storage, e.g., Oil Spill Response Plans, Vessel Response Plans, and Facility Response Plans must ensure maximum protection of Area Committee identified priority protection areas.

8200 Geographic Response Strategies (GRSs)

Once priority protection areas are identified and adopted, ACs have the flexibility to provide information that may be useful to ensure appropriate strategies are implemented during any oil removal operation. One methodology is often referred to as GRSs. Existing GRSs can be viewed on ERMA, which is linked in Annex 1.

Although GRSs are developed and available for use during the planning and response phases, the IC/UC and OSROs must remain flexible and utilize on-scene initiative and their experience and competence in determining actual pollution mitigation "tactics" for a particular incident. GRSs are developed using neutral weather conditions and mean-average tidal data and assume an incident response location. The scenarios for a pollution incident are nearly limitless; every spill is different and there are no absolutes. As a result, GRS locations should be reviewed and considered, but with the understanding that incident-specific mitigation tactics will likely be developed and executed on-scene. Factors such as current and projected winds, water currents/flows, tidal cycles, equipment limitations, bottom conditions, seasonal implications, exact incident location, potential hazards, and the type of oil can have a significant effect on any proposed strategy and should be carefully considered. If applicable, modifications to any preplanned strategies should be expected.

Sector North Carolina Incident Management Division is responsible for the maintenance and recurring validation of Coastal North Carolina GRSs. The division maintains a log of validations and updates to the GRSs. The FOSC reviews the validation of GRSs on an annual basis in conjunction with the annual report submission outlined in Section 2300.

9000 Funding and Contracting

9100 General

9101 Oil Spill Response Funding

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) is a billion-dollar fund established as a funding source to pay removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills or substantial threats of oil

spills to navigable waters of the United States. The OSLTF is used for costs not directly paid by the responsible party (RP). The fund is also used to pay costs to respond to "mystery spills," for which the source has not been identified. The OSLTF was established by Section 311(k) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and is administered by the U.S. Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC). In the event of an oil spill, an FOSC, state, claimant, or trustee can obtain access to these federal funds through the processes outlined in the following sections.

9102 Hazardous Substance Pollution Response Funding

An MOU between the USCG and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorizes the USCG to access the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund (Superfund) when it undertakes response activities pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). A USCG FOSC has the authority to approve the expenditure of these funds to prevent or mitigate immediate and significant harm to human life or health or to the environment from the release or potential release of hazardous substances. The process through which a USCG FOSC accesses these funds is outlined below (FOSC Access to the Federal Funds). The NPFC is responsible for the administration of the USCG's portion of the Superfund, while the EPA retains overall responsibility for the fund's general administration.

9103 FOSC Access to Federal Funds

When federal actions are authorized by the Clean Water Act or CERCLA, the OSLTF or the Superfund, respectively, may be accessed to fund them. A USCG FOSC uses the NPFC's Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS) to establish and manage a Funding Project Number (FPN) for an oil spill or a CERCLA Project Number (CPN) for a Hazardous Substance incident. These lines of accounting provide the funding necessary to carry out the FOSC's response actions. The NPFC works with the USCG's Finance Center (FINCEN) to create the accounting line and directly coordinates with the FOSC to ensure that the funds are utilized and accounted for appropriately. For specific guidance regarding the administration of a FPN or a CPN, refer to the "Procedures for Accessing the Funds" as well as the "CANAPS User Guide" in the NPFC User Reference Guide, which can be found in Annex 1.

9104 Funding Authorizations for Other Agencies

Federal, state, local, and tribal governments assisting the FOSC during a response may receive reimbursable funding through a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The NPFC can be consulted regarding PRFAs, but authorization to establish and use this funding source is provided by the FOSC. The decision to use another 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 both the RP and FOSC. After the PRFA has been approved by the FOSC, the other agency is required to follow the same cost documentation procedures used by the FOSC. If additional or an increase in funding is required, the request must be made to the FOSC. For more information about PRFAs please refer to NPFC User Reference Guide.

9105 State Access to the OSLTF for Immediate Removal or Prevention Costs

OPA allows state Governors to request payment of up to $250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge of oil, or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC who will determine

eligibility. If a state anticipates the need to access the OSLTF, they must submit a request which shall include the person's name, title, address, telephone number, and the capacity in which they are employed. FOSCs will provide initial coordination of the request and subsequent coordination and oversight.

9106 Trustee Access to the OSLTF

OPA provides access to the OSLTF by Trustees for the purpose of conducting a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). Executive Order 12777 introduced the concept of a Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (FLAT) in an effort to provide a focal point for addressing natural resource issues associated with a specific incident. The NPFC will only accept requests for initiation of a NRDA from, and normally work directly with, the designated FLAT. For purposes of requests for initial funding for a NRDA, State and Tribal Trustees must work through a FLAT. When a request for a NRDA has been made, the NPFC Natural Resource Damage Claims Division will then assign a claims manager to coordinate the approval process. Together, the NPFC Natural Resource Damage Claims Manager and the FLAT will execute a request and authorization for obligation of funds through an Inter- Agency Agreement (IAA).

9107 Local and Tribal Government Access to the Superfund

Local and federally recognized tribal governments may request reimbursement of cost to carry out temporary measures to protect human health and the environment without a contract or cooperative agreement. All costs for which local governments are seeking reimbursement must be consistent with the NCP and Federal cost principles outlined by the Office of Management and Budget. Reimbursements are limited to $25,000 per hazardous substance response. In addition, reimbursement must not supplement local government funds normally provided for emergency response. States are not eligible for reimbursement from the Superfund and no state may request reimbursement on behalf of political subdivisions within the state.

The EPA will make all decisions regarding recovery of expenditures from the Superfund. All agencies expending Superfund money must submit an itemized account of all funds expended in accordance with provisions of contracts, Interagency Agreements (IAA), or Cooperative Agreements with EPA. These agreements must be in place prior to the expenditure of funds.

9108 Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

When an FOSC makes the determination that a DoD asset or DoD resources are necessary to conduct a response (i.e., SUPSALV), a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), vice a PRFA, must be established.

9200 Documentation and Cost Recovery

9201 National Contingency Plan (NCP) Documentation Requirements

Maintaining a thorough and complete record of response actions and expenditures is a critical element to any successful response. Keeping a thorough record aids in the recovery of costs and can be used to generate best management practices and lessons learned as well as support the restoration of natural resource injuries. The NCP outlines broad documentation and cost recovery requirements and can be found in 40 C.F.R. 300.315. During significant and protracted pollution responses, the FOSC is encouraged to mobilize one of the USCG's Type 1 Documentation Unit Leaders to oversee all facets of incident-related documentation.

9202 Cost Documentation Procedures

Costs generated against the fund during a response will be paid by the NPFC through the line of accounting established by the FPN or CPN. Upon completion of the response, the NPFC will seek to recover those costs from the RP. Only through careful documentation of those costs and expenditures is cost recovery possible; this makes maintaining a detailed cost documentation process a critical part of any response. For specific information on cost documentation requirements and cost recovery procedures, please refer to the NPFC Technical Operating Procedures for Incident and Cost Documentation, linked in Annex 1.

9203 NPFC User Reference Guide

The NPFC User Reference Guide is designed to serve as a reference tool during an oil discharge or hazardous substance release when the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is providing oversight or conducting response operations under the NCP. This guide includes all relevant Federal regulations, technical operating procedures (TOPs), forms and sample letters, and other documentation designed to make funding of recovery operations and the recovery of Federal expenditures as efficient and easy as possible. Additionally, this guide provides emergency contracting procedures and support references, including the DOL-92 Emergency Contracting contact information. This guide is available to all interested parties and can be found in the NPFC User Reference Guide.

9204 Administrative Documentation Requirements

The following administrative documents must be provided to the responsible party, especially if reasonable action to secure the spill and clean up the product is not taken.

9204.1 Administrative Orders

An administrative/directive order is a tool used by the FOSC to ensure appropriate actions are being taken by a Responsible Party in a potential threat or actual spill or FWPCA hazardous material release. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and provided more authority to FOSC's to direct the removal actions in response to discharges of oil or FWPCA hazardous substances. Under 33 USC 1321 (c) and (e), an FOSC may now issue orders to responsible parties to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or FWPCA hazardous substance. An FOSC may also issue administrative orders "that may be necessary to protect public health and welfare."

9204.2 Notice of Federal Interest

The Notice of Federal Interest (NOFI) is used to designate and notify the owners, operators or persons in charge, in writing that an oil pollution incident occurred or threatens to occur and that specified personnel may be financially responsible for that incident. The responsible party is liable for among other things, removal costs and damages resulting from the incident. The NOFI notifies the responsible party that the failure or refusal to provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance requested by the FOSC will eliminate any defense, or entitlement to limited liability. The NOFI notifies the responsible party that failure to properly carry out the removal of the discharge, or comply with any administrative order of the FOSC may result in civil penalties or up to three times the cost incurred by the OSTLF.

9204.3 Notice of Federal Assumption

The Notice of Federal Assumption (NOFA) is used to notify the responsible party of an oil pollution discharge and to advise he/she is financially responsible. The NOFA also advises that their actions to abate the threat or removal of oil from the waters, or adjacent shoreline have been evaluated as being unsatisfactory by the FOSC and that the U.S. Coast Guard will conduct oil response/removal activities under federal statutes.

9204.4 Letter of Designation

Designation of a source under section 1014 of OPA 90 is done to fulfill the requirements relating to the dissemination of information about an incident, through advertisements, so that potential claimants will be aware of the opportunity and procedures for submitting claims for uncompensated removal costs or damages. Exact specification and types of advertisement required are provided in the letter issued by the NPFC. OPA provides that designation of source is done where "possible and appropriate."

Sector North Carolina will not issue Notices of Designations. The NPFC will designate the source, notify the reporting party/guarantor, and set the advertising requirements. In the event that it appears there is a reasonable possibility for claims in a given incident, but the source is not known, the OSC immediately notifies the NPFC. The NPFC will then advertise as required under section 1014(c) of OPA.

9300 Oil Spill Claims

9301 Claims to the OSLTF

Claimants (individuals, corporations, and government entities) can submit claims for uncompensated removal costs or certain damages caused by an oil spill (as listed below) to the OSLTF, administrated by the NPFC, if the Responsible Party for the discharge does not satisfy their claim. The NPFC adjudicates claims and pays those with merit.

The Responsible Party can submit claims to the NPFC provided that:

- The total of all response costs and damage claims exceeds the Responsible Party's statutory limit of liability; or
- The spill was solely caused by a third party, an Act of God, or an Act of War.

The categories of uncompensated losses covered by the OSLTF are:

- Removal costs,
- Real or personal property damages,
- Loss of profits or earning capacity,
- Loss of subsistence,
- Loss of government revenues,
- Cost of increases public services, and
- Damages to natural resources.

Generally, claims for all costs and damages resulting from an oil pollution incident must be presented first to the Responsible Party or its guarantor.

9302 NOAA Damage Assessment Procedures

Claimants (individuals, corporations, and government entities) can submit claims for uncompensated removal costs or certain damages caused by an oil spill (as listed below) to the OSLTF, administrated by the NPFC, if the Responsible Party for the discharge does not satisfy their claim. The NPFC adjudicates claims and pays those with merit.

NOAA published a final rule to guide Trustees in assessing damages to natural resources from discharges of oil. The rule provides a blueprint that enables Natural Resource Trustees to focus on significant environmental injuries, to plan and implement efficient and effective restoration of the injured natural resources and services, and to encourage public and responsible party involvement in the restoration process.

Under the rule, the NRDA process is divided into three phases:

51. Pre-assessment: The trustees evaluate injury and determine whether they have the authority to pursue restoration and if it is appropriate to do so;
52. Restoration Planning: The trustees evaluate and quantify potential injuries and use that information to determine the appropriate type and scale of restoration actions; and
53. Restoration Implementation: The trustees and/or responsible parties implement restoration, including monitoring and corrective actions.

This process is designed to rapidly restore injured natural resources and services to the condition that would have existed had the spill not occurred and to compensate the public for the losses experienced from the date of the spill until the affected natural resources and services have been recovered.

Annex 1 Personnel, Resources, and References Directory

1000 Government Points of Contact

1001 Federal and State Agencies

USCG	
National Response Center (NRC) (www.nrc.uscg.mil)	(800) 424-8802
Fax	(202) 267-1372
Sector North Carolina Command Center	(910) 343-3880
National Strike Force Coordination Center	(252) 331-6000 ext 3036
USCG Gulf Strike Team (primary for NC)	(251) 441-6601
FAX	(251) 441-6610
USCG Atlantic Strike Team	(609) 724-0008
FAX	(609) 724-0232
D5 District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)	(757) 398-6390
D5 District Office	(757) 398-6275
D5 District Office (after hours)	(757) 398-6231
USCG PIAT CG-IMAT CDO	(757) 448-5572
D5 Command Center (24HR)	(757) 398-6390
D5 Public Affairs	(757) 398-6272
COMDT Public Affairs (Contact through NRC)	(800) 424-8802
Air Station Atlantic City	(609) 677-2222
Air Station Elizabeth City (Public Affairs)	(252) 335-6540
Station Hobucken	(252) 745-3131
Station Emerald Isle	(252) 354-2719
Station Wrightsville Beach	(910) 256-3469
Station Oak Island	(910) 278-1133
Station Fort Macon	(252) 247-4583
Station Hatteras Inlet	(252) 986-2176
Station Oregon Inlet	(252) 441-6260
Station Elizabeth City	(252) 335-6086
NOAA	
NOAA HAZMAT (24 HR)	(206) 526-4911
NOAA Regional Damage Assessment Center http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/	(732) 872-3005
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)	(732) 872-3005
	24 HR (804) 898-7318
	Cell (732) 371-1005
	Alternate (212) 668-6428
Other Federal Agencies	
42nd Civil Support Team	(984) 664-6531
Army Diving Detachment	(804) 878-5780/(804) 878-5658

ATSDR/CDC Info Line	(800) 232-4636/(770) 488-7100
Environmental Protection Agency, (24 hour)	(800) 424-8802
Environmental Protection Commission (EPC)	(813) 272-5660
EPC Air quality	
FEMA (24hr)	(202) 646-2500
ICE COMMCEN	(800) 973-2867
MARAD Command Center	(202) 366-8211
Salvage Emergency Response Team (SERT)	(202) 327-3987 (CELL) SERT.Duty@uscg.mil
SERT Team Duty Officer	(202) 327-3985 (CELL)
Marine Safety Center (0700 to 1630 daily)	(202) 366-6480 or 6441
US Navy SUPSALV	(202) 781-1731, (202) 781-3889
US Marine Corps, Camp Lejeune Environmental Management Division - Oil Spill Response Program Manager	(910) 451-1482
US Marine Corps, Cherry Point (MCAS) - Oil Spill Response Program Manager	(252) 466-4598
Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)	(925) 424-6465
US Army Corps of Engineers Wilmington	(910) 251-4822
Natural Resource Trustees	
National Park Service www.nps.gov	(803) 883-3123
U.S. National Park Service	(919) 728-2250
Cape Lookout National Seashore	(212) 728-2250
Department Of Interior, Atlanta, GA	(404) 331-4524
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services	(919) 856-4520, (919) 856-4556
NC State Agencies	
North Carolina DEQ Assistance	(877) 623-6748/(919) 733-3300
North Carolina DEQ Emergency/EOC	800-858-0368
North Carolina Div. of Waste Management	919-508-8400
NC SPHO	919-814-6573

1002 Coastal County Emergency Managers

Area 1			
Area Coordinator		Billy Winn – (252) 287-7516	
County	**County Coordinator**	**EOC Address**	**Coordinator Email**
Camden	Brian Parnell Cell: 252-340-6325	200 E. Colonial Avenue, Elizabeth City, NC 27909 Office: 252-335-4444	parnellb@co.pasquotank.nc.us
Chowan	Cordell Palmer Cell: 252-312-6225	305 West Freemason Street, Edenton, NC 27932 Office: 252-482-9834	cord.palmer@chowan.nc.gov
Currituck	Mary Beth Newns Cell: 252-202-7130	153 Courthouse Road, Currituck, NC 27929 Office: 252-232-6013	mary.newns@currituckcountync.gov

Dare	Drew Pearson Cell: 252-216-6012	370 Airport Rd., Manteo, NC 27954 Office: 252-475-5897	drew.pearson@darenc.com
Gates	Jason Sample Cell: 252-287-7833	308 US 158 West, Gatesville , NC 27938 Office: 252-357-5569	jsample@gatescountync.gov
Hertford	Christopher E. Smith Cell: 252-642-7000	102 Industrial Park Road, Winton, NC 27986 Office: 252-358-7861	chris.smith@hertfordcountync.gov
Pasquotank	Brian Parnell Cell: 252-340-6325	200 E. Colonial St, Elizabeth City, NC 27909 Office: 252-335-4444	parnellb@co.pasquotank.nc.us
Perquimans	Jonathan A. Nixon Cell: 252-331-9817	159 Creek Drive, Hertford, NC 27944 Office: 252-426-5646	jnixon@perquimanscountync.gov

Area 2			
Area Coordinator		Charles Tripp – (252) 558-5443	
County	**County Coordinator**	**EOC Address**	**Coordinator Email**
Beaufort	Carnie Hedgepeth Cell: 252-944-1586	1420 Highland Dr, Washington, NC 27889 Office: 252-946-0079	carnie.hedgepeth@co.beaufort.nc.us
Bertie	Mitchell Cooper Cell: 252-724-1675	106 Dundee Street, Windsor, NC 27983 Office: 252-794-5302	mitch.cooper@bertie.nc.gov
Hyde	Joey Williams Cell: 252-542-0806	1223 Main St, Swan Quarter, NC 27885 Office: 252-926-3171	jwilliams@hydecountync.gov
Martin	Jody Griffin Cell: 252-799-7056	205 East Main Street, Williamston, NC 27892 Office: 252-789-4530	jgriffin@martincountyncgov.com
Pitt	Randy Gentry Cell: 252-378-5196	1717 West 5th Street, Greenville, NC 27834 Office: 252-902-3954	randy.gentry@pittcountync.gov
Tyrrell	Wesley L. Hopkins Cell: 252-394-6557	106 S Water St, Columbia, NC 27925 Office: 252-796-4516;252-796-1188	weshopkins@tyrrellcounty.net
Washington	Lance Swindell Cell: 252-799-9738	205 East Main St., Plymouth, NC 27962 Office: 252-793-4114	EmergencyManager@washconc.org

Area 3			
Area Coordinator		Melissa Greene – (252) 933-7315	
County	**County Coordinator**	**EOC Address**	**Coordinator Email**
Carteret	Stephen Rea Cell: 252-241-1630	300 N. 12th St., Morehead City, NC 28557 Office: 252-222-5841	stephen.rea@carteretcountync.gov

Craven	Stanley Kite Cell: 252-671-7482	411 Craven Street, New Bern, NC 28560 Office: 252-636-6608	skite@cravencountync.gov
Greene	Brock Kearney Cell: 252-714-0626	201 Martin Luther King Jr Parkway, Snow Hill, NC 28580 Office: 252-747-2544	brock.kearney@greenecountync.gov
Lenoir	Jerri King Cell: 252-521-3655	200 Rhodes Avenue, Kinston, NC 28501 Office: 252-559-1911	jking@co.lenoir.nc.us
Pamlico	Chris Murray Cell: 252-671-0184	200 Main Street, Bayboro, NC 28515 Office: 252-745-4131	emc@pamlicocounty.org
Wayne	Aaron Stryker Cell: 919-223-0081	1520 Clingman St, Goldsboro, NC 27534 Office: 919-705-1885	aaron.stryker@waynegov.com

Area 4			
Area Coordinator		Reid Southerland – (252) 521-9987	
County	**County Coordinator**	**EOC Address**	**Coordinator Email**
Cumberland	Gene Booth Cell: 910-850-8166	131 Dick Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301-5750 Office: 910-678-7641	wbooth@co.cumberland.nc.us
Duplin	Matthew Barwick Cell: 910-289-7605	209 Seminary Street, Kenansville, NC 28349 Office: 910-296-2160	matthew.barwick@dupincountync.com
Jones	Timmy Pike Cell: 252-665-3281	794 NC Highway 58 S, Trenton, NC 28585 Office: 252-448-1697	tpike@jonescountync.gov
Onslow	Stacie Miles Cell: 304-237-8588	1180 Commons Drive North, Jacksonville, NC 28546-6965 Office: 910-347-4270	stacie_miles@onslowcountync.gov
Pender	Tommy Batson Cell: (910) 470-4721	805 Ridgewood Road, Burgaw , NC 28425 Office: 910-259-1210	tbatson@pendercountync.gov
Sampson	Ronald Bass Cell: 910-990-2815	107 Underwood Street, Clinton, NC 28328 Office: 910-592-8996	ronaldbass@sampsonnc.com

Area 5			
Area Coordinator		Robin Lorenzen – (910) 530-5231	
County	**County Coordinator**	**EOC Address**	**Coordinator Email**
Bladen	Nathan Dowless Cell: 910-874-1137	166 E Broad St Suite B7, Elizabethtown, NC 28337 Office: 910-862-6761	ndowless@bladenco.org
Brunswick	Ed Conrow Cell: 856-457-0864	3325 Old Ocean Highway, Bolivia, NC	edward.conrow@brunswickcountync.gov

		28422-8919 Office: 910-253-5383	
Columbus	Kay Worley Cell: 910-840-4077	608 North Thompson Street, Whiteville, NC 28472 Office: 910-640-6610	kworley@columbusco.org
Hoke	Bryan Marley Cell: 910-858-0808	429 E. Central Avenue, Raeford, NC 28376 Office: 910-875-4126	bmarley@hokecounty.org
New Hanover	Steven Still Cell: 910-520-9603	220 Government Center Drive, Wilmington , NC 28403 Office: 910-798-6910	sstill@nhcgov.com
Robeson	Stephanie Chavis Cell: 910-734-8942	38 Legend Drive, Lumberton, NC 28358 Office: 910-671-3150	stephanie.chavis@co.robeson.nc.us

2000 References

Reference	URL
Section 1000	
Oil Pollution Act	https://www.congress.gov/101/statute/STATUTE-104/STATUTE-104-Pg484.pdf
National Contingency Plan	https://www.ecfr.gov/compare/2023-01-23/to/2023-01-22/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-J/part-300
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/comprehensive-environmental-response-compensation-and-liability-act-cercla-and-federal
Clean Water Act	https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2017-08/documents/federal-water-pollution-control-act-508full.pdf
National Response Framework	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/response
NRT Abandoned Vessel Authorities	https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/adv-document/abandoned-vessel-authorities-and-best-practices-guidance
NRF ESF-10 Response Annex	https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_10_Oil-Hazardous-Materials.pdf
Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NIRA)	https://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf_nuclearradiologicalincidentannex.pdf
Section 2000	
National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines	https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/documents/prep_guidelines_2016_12oct18.pdf
Section 3000	
USCG/EPA Region 4 MOA	https://www.nrt.org/site/doc_list.aspx?site_id=52
Section 4000	
RRT-4	https://www.nrt.org/site/region_list.aspx?region=4

NRT Agency Roles	https://www.nrt.org/NRT/Members.aspx
NCEM	https://www.nc.gov/agency/emergency-management
NCDEQ	https://deq.nc.gov
NCWRC	https://www.ncwildlife.org/
NC SHPO	https://www.ncdcr.gov/state-historic-preservation-office
Section 5000	
NRDA	https://www.epa.gov/superfund/natural-resource-damages-assessments
NSFCC	https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/National-Strike-Force/NSF-Coordination-Center/
NSF	https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/National-Strike-Force/
USCG Strike Teams	https://www.atlanticarea.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Area-Units/National-Strike-Force/
SONS Public Affairs Reference	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/manual_shore_assess_aug2013.pdf
USCG IMAT	https://www.atlanticarea.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Area-Units/CG-IMAT/
USCG NPFC	https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/
EPA	https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=5083
EPA ERT	https://www.epa.gov/ert
EPA CMAD	https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/chemical-biological-radiological-and-nuclear-consequence-management
EPA RERT	https://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiological-emergency-response
NOAA	https://www.noaa.gov/
NOAA SSC	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/role-noaas-scientific-support-coordinators
NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/manual_shore_assess_aug2013.pdf
NOAA NWS	https://www.weather.gov/
U.S. DOI	https://www.doi.gov/
USFWS	https://www.fws.gov/
U.S. Geological Survey	https://www.usgs.gov/
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	https://www.bsee.gov/
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	https://www.hhs.gov/
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/index.htm
NIOSH Pocket Guide	https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/default.html
USDA	https://www.usda.gov/
USDA Wetlands Reserve Program	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives
U.S. DOT	https://www.transportation.gov/

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/
U.S. DOD	https://www.defense.gov/
USACE	https://www.usace.army.mil/
U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage	https://www.navsea.navy.mil/home/supsalv.aspx
National Guard Civil Support Teams	https://www.nationalguard.mil/Portals/31/Resources/Fact%20Sheets/Weapons%20of%20Mass%20Destruction%20Civil%20Support%20Team%20Fact%20Sheet%20(Dec.%202017).pdf
Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research	https://tristatebird.org/
Certified Marine Chemist	https://www.nfpa.org/Training-and-Events/Certification/Certification/Marine-chemists
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Certified Marine Chemists	https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Training/Marine-Chemists/MCDir.ashx
U.S. DOJ	https://www.justice.gov/
U.S. FBI	https://www.fbi.gov/
EPA CID	https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/criminal-investigations
U.S. NTSB	https://www.ntsb.gov/
USCG OSRO Guidelines	https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/Attachments/55022/OSRO%20Guidelines%20-%20December%202021.pdf
RRI Classification and POC Reports	https://cgrri.uscg.mil/UserReports/WebClassificationReport.aspx
Basic Ordering Agreement Contractors	https://www.dcms.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Assistant-Commandant-for-Engineering-Logistics-CG-4-/Logistic-Centers/Shore-Infrastructure-Logistics-Center/Emergency-Response-Contracting/
Section 6000	
National Response Center	https://nrc.uscg.mil
Characteristics of Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/characteristic-coastal-habitats.html
Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments	https://go.usa.gov/xu5Zy
API Report on Tidal Inlet Protection Strategies (TIPS)	http://www.oilspillprevention.org/~/media/Oil-Spill-Prevention/spillprevention/r-and-d/shoreline-protection/tidal-inlet-protection-strategies-final.pdf
Shoreline Assessment Job Aid	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/shoreline-assessment-job-aid.html
USCG Incident Management Handbook	https://www.atlanticarea.uscg.mil/Portals/7/Ninth%20District/Documents/USCG_IMH_2014_COMDTPUB_P3120.17B.pdf?ver=2017-06-14-122531-930
USCG ICS Position Job Aids	https://homeport.uscg.mil/missions/incident-management-and-preparedness/incident-

	management/incident-management-ics/job-aids
NOAA Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/gulf-mexico-erma
NRT JIC Model	https://www.nrt.org/sites/2/files/Updated%20NRT%20JIC%20Model%204-25-13%20v2.pdf
USCG FOIA Process	https://uscg.mil/FOIA
OSHA Decontamination Site	https://www.osha.gov/hazardous-waste
FEMA IMAAC	https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/hazardous-response-capabilities/imaac
CAMEO	https://www.epa.gov/cameo
Section 7000	
RRT-4 Dispersant Use Plan	https://www.nrt.org/sites/52/files/1-RRT4DISP.PDF
RRT-4 In-Situ Burn Policy	https://r4data.response.epa.gov/r4rrt/plans-policy-guidance/
NCP Product Schedule	https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/alphabetical-list-ncp-product-schedule-products-available-use-during-oil-spill
SMART Website	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/SMART_protocol.pdf
Section 8000	
NOAA Environmental Response Management Application (Selected Layer: Coastal North Carolina ACP)	https://erma.noaa.gov/atlantic#layers=1+18613+18614+18610+18611+18612&x=-74.44265&y=35.67006&z=6&panel=layer
Section 9000	
NPFC User Reference Guide	https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/URG/
NPFC Technical Operating Procedures for Incident and Cost Documentation	https://www.uscg.mil/Portals/0/NPFC/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch2/NPFC16451_2.pdf
Annex 2	
NRT Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills	https://nrt.org/sites/2/files/NRT_Use_of_Volunteers_Guidelines_for_Oil_Spills_FINAL_signatures_inserted_Version_28-Sept-2012.pdf
USCG-EPA-CNCS MOU	https://nrt.org/sites/2/files/CNCS-EPA-USCG_MOU_with_updated_contact_information.pdf
NC Division of Waste Management Waste Sampling Guidelines	https://deq.nc.gov/media/28088/download?attachment
NC Division of Waste Management Waste Assessment Protocols	https://deq.nc.gov/media/17786/download
NCDEQ Guidelines for Site Checks, Tank Closure, and initial Response and Abatement (STIRA Guidelines)	https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/underground-storage-tanks-section/ust-guidance-documents
Annex 5	
NOAA Endangered/Threatened Species List for Mid-Atlantic	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory/threatened-endangered?title=&species_category=any&species_status=any&regions=1000001121&items_per_page=all&sort=
USFWS Endangered/Threatened Species List for North Carolina	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory/threatened-

	endangered?title=&species_category=any&species_status=any&regions=1000001121&items_per_page=all&sort=
ESA/EFH Consultation Form	https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/Attachments/43701/Emergency%20Consultation%20Form%20for%20ESA.pdf
ESA - MOA	https://nrt.org/sites/2/files/ESAMOA.pdf
State Historic Site Map	https://nc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=79ea671ebdcc45639f0860257d5f5ed7
Archaeological and Tribal Use Areas	https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/historic-preservation-office/PDFs/NR-StatewideReport-PDFs.pdf
NHPA Consultation Form	https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=71302&Source=/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=71302
Fish & Wildlife Permits	https://www.fws.gov/service/permits
Guidelines for Oil Spill Response and Natural Resource Damage Assessment: Sea Turtles	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/guidelines-oil-spill-response-and-natural-resource-damage-assessment-sea-turtles
Standard Permit Conditions for Care and Maintenance of Captive Sea Turtles	https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/seaturtle-standard-conditions-for-care-2019.pdf
Pinnaped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/pinniped-and-cetacean-oil-spill-response-guidelines
Final Policy and Best Practices - Standards for Rehabilitation Facilities	https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/14917

3000 Critical Response Resources

3001 Industry Specialists

COMPANY	LOCATION	CONTACT
Monsanto	Wayne, NJ	201-835-3100
Monsanto	St. Louis, MO	314-694-3100
Chemtrec	Houston, TX	800-424-9300
Atlantic Richfield (ARCO)	Newtown Square, PA	215-353-8300
Union Carbide	Charleston, WV	304-744-3487
Dow Chemical Corp.	Midland, MI	989-636-4100
Shell Oil	Woodriver, IL	618-254-7331
Tristate Bird	Newark, DE	302-737-9543

3002 Marine Fire Fighting Resources

AGENCY	PHONE
Brunswick County EM Bolivia NC	910-253-5383
Cape Fear Pilots Association Southport NC	910-457-6909
Cape Fear River Pilots Assn. Southport NC	910-457-6550
Carteret County EM Morehead City NC	252-222-5841
Currituck County EM Currituck	252-232-6013

Elizabeth City FD	252-621-7091
Emerald Isle FD	252-354-2445
Hyde County EM, Swan Quarter	252-926-3171
KTA Marine Firefighting	910-454-0754
McAllister Towing of Wilmington	910-762-2630
Morehead City FD	252-247-2611
MOT Sunny Point FD Southport NC	910-341-8219
NC Eastern Division EM Kinston NC	252-520-4923
NC State Ports Authority	910-763-1621
New Hanover County EM Wilmington, NC	910-798-6910
New Hanover County Fire Service Wilmington NC	910-798-7420
Oak Island FD	910-278-1000
Pasquotank & Camden County EM Elizabeth City NC	252-335-4444
Saint James FD, Southport NC	910-253-9990
USCG COTP Sector NC	910-343-3880
Wilmington FD	910-343-4776

3003 Sampling, Disposal and Storage Resources

Laboratory	Description	CONTACT
CDC	Laboratory Response Network (LRN) - A collaborative effort of federal, state, military, and private labs to aid in response efforts of a TIC, WMD, or	(800)232-4636 http://www.bt.cdc.gov/lrn
EPA Environment Response Laboratory Network	A network of agency, State environmental, commercial and other Federal laboratories who will provide integrated, rapid analysis using standardized diagnostic protocols, and	https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/environmental-response-laboratory-network
EPA Laboratory Compendium	Network of EPA national labs, state public health, and private labs to aid in a water security event, in addition to TIC, WMD, and RAD events.	703-818-4200 https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/erln-lab-compendium-fact-sheet
Association of Public Health Laboratories	State Public Health Laboratories-Emergency Contact Directory.	http://www.aphl.org/AboutAPHL/contactus/Pages/default.aspx
National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program	Current listing of accredited environmental labs and their primary accreditation body, in addition to types of sample media the labs can analyze.	http://www.nelac-institute.org/accred-labs.php
Sampling Assistance		
Gulf Strike Team	TIC, WMD, RAD	(251) 441-6601
FBI HAZMAT Response Unit	TIC, WMD, RAD	(202) 324-3000
DEQ-Approved Waste Storage and Disposal Vendors		
DEQ Service Provider List	Contact information for storage and disposal resources in Coastal North Carolina	https://deq.nc.gov/waste-management/dwm/ust/ustserviceprovider-coastal/download

3004 Rental Aircraft

COMPANY	LOCATION	CONTACT
Air Wilmington – Fixed Wing	P. O. Box 869 Wilmington, NC 28402	(910) 763-0146
ISO AERO Service Inc - fixed wing	1410 North Kerr Ave. Wilmington, NC 28405	(910) 763-8898
U.S. Helicopters Inc. - Rotary Wing	P.O. Box 625 Marshville, NC 28103	(704) 233-4254
Greenwood Helicopters – Rotary Wing	PO Box 280 Washington, NC 27889	(252) 975-2194
AIRCRAFT FOR DISPERSANT APPLICATION		
Hawkis and Powers - Fixed Wing	P.O. Box 391 Greybull, WY 82426	(307) 765-4482
Airborne Support Inc - Rotary Wing	3626 Thunderbird Rd. Houma-Terrevonne Airport Houma, LA 70363	(985) 851-6391
Evergreen Helicopters - Rotary Wing	3850 Three Mile Lane McMinnville, OR 97128	(503) 472-9361
Industrial Helicopters	P.O. Box 90210 Lafayette, LA 70509	(337) 233-3357
LOOP, Inc. - Rotary - Wing	One Seine Court New Orleans, LA 70174	(908) 276-6100
HELICOPTERS FOR GENERAL USE		
ERA Helicopters - Rotary Wing	P.O. Box 6566 Lake Charles, LA 70606	(337) 478-6131
Petroleum Helicopters - Rotary Wing	P.O. Box 90808 Lafayette, LA 70509	(337) 235-2452

4000 Facilities

4001 Medical Facilities

MEDICAL FACILITY	LOCATION	24 HOUR CONTACT
Sentara Albemarle Medical Center	1144 N. Road Street, Elizabeth City, NC	252-335-0531
Vidant Beaufort Hospital	628 E 12th St, Washington, NC	252-975-4100
Cape Fear Hospital	5301 Wrightsville Ave., Wilmington, NC	910-452-8100
Carteret General Hospital	3500 Arendell St., Morehead City, NC	252-808-6000
Chesapeake General Hospital	736 Battlefield Blvd, N. Chesapeake, VA	757-312-8121
Carolina East Medical Center	2000 Neuse Blvd, New Bern, NC	252-633-8111
Dosher Memorial Hospital	924 N. Howe St., Southport, NC	919-457-3800
New Hanover Regional Medical Center	2131 S. 17th St., Wilmington, NC	910-667-7000
Onslow Memorial Hospital	317 Western Blvd, Jacksonville, NC	910-577-2345
Outer Banks Urgent Care Hospital	5112 N. Croatan Hwy., Kitty Hawk, NC	252-449-7474
The Outer Banks Hospital	4800 S. Croatan Hwy., Nags Head, NC	252-449-4500
Pender Memorial Hospital	507 E. Fremont St., Burgaw, NC	910-300-4000
Sentara Leigh Hospital	830 Kempsville Rd., Norfolk, VA	757-261-6700
Vidant Medical Center	2100 Stantonsburg Rd., Greenville, NC	252-847-4100

4002 Airports

Location	Airport Name	Contact Number
Englehard	Hyde County (Engelhard)	(252) 925-1136
Ocracoke	Ocracoke Island, Hyde County	(252) 995-3646
Beaufort	Michael J Smith, Beaufort, Carteret County	(252) 728-2055, 728-2323
Havelock	MCAS Cherry Point, Craven County*	(252) 466-4334

Jacksonville	MCAS New River, Onslow County *	(910) 451-6657
Kinston	Kinston Regional Airport	(252) 522-2922
Wilmington	Wilmington International Airport	(910) 815-4530 x 220, 341-4333
Southport	Brunswick, Brunswick County. (Southport)	(910) 457-6483
Ocean Isle	Ocean Isle Airport	(910) 457-1710, 579-2166
New Bern	Coastal Carolina Regional Airport	(252) 638-8591
North Myrtle Beach	North Myrtle Beach, SC	(803) 448-1580
Jacksonville	Albert Ellis, Onslow County	(910) 324-1100/989-3168
Currituck	Currituck, County Regional Airport	(252) 232-2216
Edenton	Northeast Regional Airport	(252) 217-4975, 482-4664
Elizabeth City	USCG AIRSTA E-City/Pasquotank * #	(252) 334-4224, 335-5634/6333
Manteo	Dare County Regional Airport	(252) 216-7028, 475-5570
Oak Island	Brunswick County Airport	(910) 457-6483
Washington	Warren Field	(252) 946-3900
Myrtle Beach	Myrtle Beach, SC International Airport	(843) 448-1580
Otis AFB, MA	USCG Air Station Cape Cod #	(508) 968-6360
Goldsboro, NC	Seymour Johnson AFB*	(919) 722-1110
# Air Stations with either FLIR or SLAR capabilities		
* Asterisk denotes military field.		

4003 Potential Incident Command Post Locations

NAME	LOCATION	CONTACT #	SPECIFICS
Coastline Convention and Event Center	501 Nutt St. Wilmington, NC 28401	910-763-2800	
University of NC-Wilmington	601 S. College Rd. Wilmington, NC 28403	910-962- 3000	
Beau Rivage	649 Rivage Promenade, Wilmington, NC 28412	910-392-9021 800-760-7718	2500 sq. ft 300 Person
Royal Pavilion Resort	125 Salter Path Road Atlantic Beach, NC 28512	252-726-5188	3900 sq. ft 250 Person
Doubletree by Hilton	2717 W. Fort Macon Rd Atlantic Beach, NC 28512	252- 240-1155	5500 sq. ft 720 Person
USCG SFO Fort Macon	2301 E. Fort Macon Rd Atlantic Beach, NC 28512	252-247-4583	
Onslow County EOC	1180 Commons Drive North Jacksonville, NC 28546	910- 347-4270	
Brunswick County EOC	3325 Old Ocean Hwy.,Building C, Bolivia, NC 28422	910 253-5383 800-442-7033	
Crystal Coast Civic Center	3505 Arendell Street Morehead City, NC 28557	252-247-3883	
NC National Guard Armory	2221 Carolina Beach Rd. Wilmington, NC 28401	910-762-0214	
Elizabeth City State University	1704 Weeksville Rd Elizabeth City, NC 27909	252-335-3400	
Best Western Coastline Inn	503 Nutt St. Wilmington, NC 28401	910-763-2800	10,000 sq. ft 700 Person
Sea Trail Golf Resort and Conference Center	75 Clubhouse Rd. Sunset Beach, NC 28468	910-287- 1100	10,000 sq. ft 720 Person

USCG Sector NC – Wilmington	721 Medical Center Drive Wilmington, NC 28401	910-772-2203	
USCG Base Elizabeth City	1664 Weeksville, Elizabeth City, NC 27909	252-335-6000	
Dare County EOC	370 Airport Road Manteo, NC 27954	252-475-5655	
New Hanover County EOC	230 Government Center Drive, Suite 115 Wilmington, NC 28403	910-798-6900	

5000 Miscellaneous Information

5001 Media Contacts

Media Contacts*	
ABC News	212-456 2828
AP - Raleigh, N.C.	919- 881-9974
Associated Press	877-836-9477
Beach Weekly News	910-458-6091
Daily Press	757-247- 4800
Defense Daily	703-522-5655
Kingston Press	252-527-3191
Maritime Trade News	212-477-6700
New Bern Sun-Journal	252-635-5633
NewsChannel 11 - ABC - Raleigh	919-899-3600
Carteret County News-Times	252-726-7081x232
The Daily News - Jacksonville	910-577-7323
The Outer Banks Voice	857-205-5161
The Pamlico News	252-249-1555
The Virginian-Pilot	757-446-2314
USCG D5 Public Affairs	757-398-6272
USCG COMDT Public Affairs (Contact through NRC)	800-424-8802
USCG Public Information Assist Team	252-331-6000
Washington Daily News	252-946-2144 x 289
WCTI TV - ABC News Channel 12	252-636-6840
Wilmington Journal	910-343-1334
Wilmington Morning Star	800-222-2385
WITN-TV	252-439-7777
WLFL TV - CW 22 Raleigh	919-872-2854
WNCT Channel 9/ NC	252-355-8500
WTKF Talk Radio/ NC	252-247-6343
WTKR Channel 3 - VA	757-446-1352
WWAY 3 - Wilmington	910-763-0979
*** The Fifth Coast Guard District maintains a distribution list of more than 22,000 local media reporters and outlets, which can be leveraged by the FOSC to inform the public.*	

5002 Affiliated Volunteer Resources

AGENCY	URL
Alliance for Information and Referral Systems (AIRS)	www.airs.org
American Fraternal Alliance	www.fraternalalliance.org
American Red Cross	www.redcross.org
AmeriCares	www.americares.org
Citizen Corps	www.citizencorps.gov
Corporation for National and Community Service	www.serve.gov
Federal Emergency Management Agency	www.fema.gov
Humane Society of the United States	www.hsus.org
International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM)	http://www.iaem.com
International Association of Fire Chiefs	www.iafc.org
National Association of Planning Councils	www.communityplanning.org
National Emergency Management Association (NEMA)	www.nemaweb.org
National Voluntary Organizations Active In Disaster (NVOAD)	www.nvoad.org
N.C. Association for Volunteer Administration (NCAVA)	http://www.ncava.net
Points of Light Foundation & Volunteer Center National Network	www.pointsoflight.org
The Salvation Army	www.salvationarmy.com
United Way of America	www.unitedway.org

5003 Marine Frequencies

CHANNEL	PURPOSE
Channel 6 (156.3 MHz)	International on scene Search and Rescue (SAR) and ship to ship frequency
Channel 9 (156.450 MHz)	Port operational use
Channel 12 (156.6 MHz)	Port operations, ship to shore and ship to ship frequency
Channel 13 (156.65 MHz)	Ship bridge-to-bridge navigation frequency
Channel 16 (156.800 MHz)	International distress and calling frequency. The United States Coast Guard monitors this frequency 24 hours a day
Channel 21A (157.050 MHz)	Intra Coast Guard working frequencies and are not authorized for civilian use
Channel 22A (157.100 MHz)	This is Coast Guard and non-Coast Guard vessels working frequency
Channel 23A (157.150 MHz)	Intra Coast Guard working frequency and is not authorized for civilian use
Channel 81A (157.075 MHz)	U.S./ Canadian mobile units joint command control surveillance for marine pollution incidents. Primary CG Marine Safety Office working frequency; secondary CG Auxiliary working frequency
Channel 83A (157.175 MHz)	Coast Guard Command and Control
Coast Guard Sector offices broadcast marine information on (2670) kHz USB-V and Channel 22A (157.100 MHz) VHF-FM when required	

Annex 2 Response Protocols

1000 96-Hour Checklist

ICS Position	T+	Incident Response Milestones by ICS Section
RP/IC	1	Ensure initial notifications, including the NRC, are conducted.
IC	2	Begin ICS form 201.
IC	2	Consider the need to evacuation personnel or residents.
IC	2	Establish initial incident objectives.
IC	2	Establish safety/security zones. (may be done via Captain Of The Port Order in marine zones)
IC	2	Identify Unified Command members. Establish time for an initial conference call, connect by e-mail or set up a meeting.
IC	2	Type and classify the incident to assess the risk.
IC	2	Begin federal/state/trustee/local stakeholder response partner notifications.
OSC	2	Determine initial resources for responding.
PIO	2	Identify the PIO and connect to other agency PIOs. Establish an initial conference call, connect by e-mail or set up a meeting.
PIO	2	Issue initial joint (response agency) press release (between 30 minutes and 2 hours per area plan policy).
RESL	2	Begin resource tracking.
RESL	2	Mobilize initial assessment teams (land, water and aerial, as necessary).
Safety	2	Determine immediate responder and community risks including the need and resources for air monitoring.
Safety	2	Develop initial hazard assessment worksheet and start work on initial site specific safety plan.
ENVL	3	Identify Geographic Response Plan priorities. Communicate on priorities with response contractors. Begin compiling ICS Form 232, Resources at Risk form.
ENVL	3	Request Scientific Support Coordinator assistance and order trajectories.
LOFR	3	Begin conducting broader tribal, elected official and stakeholder notifications.
LOFR	3	Establish contact with local Emergency Operations Center/City/County Emergency Managers, begin to share information.
LSC	3	Locate and secure joint Command Post, as needed.

MTSRU	3	Determine port closure options/necessity.
OSC	3	Establish overflight assessment and observation feedback loop to response partners.
Safety	3	Obtain Safety Data Sheet(s) or other data from spiller to identify oil / hazardous material properties.
ENVL	5	If appropriate to consider use of dispersants or in-situ burning, mobilize necessary resources.
ENVL	5	If appropriate to consider use of dispersants or in-situ burning, notify trustees and tribes to allow time to work through the decision process.
ENVL	5	Request Endangered Species Act emergency consultation.
IC	5	For cross border incident (international or state boundaries), establish liaison between governments/Governors.
LOFR	5	Engage with tribal enforcement and local health departments to open communication concerning shelter in place, fisheries closures and water user impacts.
LOFR	5	Identify and notify commercial / private fish and shellfish owners. Identify and notify downstream drinking, agricultural, and industrial water users. Communicate with the Environmental Unit.
LSC	5	Identify accommodations (hotels, motels, etc.) and food service companies to support responders.
LSC	5	Transition to joint Command Post as necessary.
IMT	5	Consider night operations, begin planning for staffing, support and shifts, as appropriate.
OSC	5	Consider whether vessel of opportunity skimming systems, public equipment caches or U.S. Naval response resources (local or SUPSALV) are needed. Order as applicable.
LSC	5	Coordinate to determine staging areas and needed perimeter/crowd/traffic beach control with local law enforcement agencies
OSC	5	Determine need and establish temporary flight restriction, as necessary.
IMT	5	Agree on common operating picture.
ENVL	10	Identify expanded list of resources at risk and complete an ICS form 232.
ENVL	10	If appropriate, order “hot shot” SCAT resources for assessing extent of oiling and potential passive techniques to prevent re-oiling. Plan for long term SCAT.
ENVL	10	Obtain source sample. Plan for sampling needs for the response.
Finance	10	Develop process of managing claims.
IC	10	Identify limitations and constraints, critical information requirements.
IC	10	Unified Command to establish overall incident objectives.

LOFR	10	Establish briefing schedule for elected officials and agencies.
LOFR	10	Establish Liaison Plan
LSC	10	Consider whether the Command Post is suitable for a long term response.
LSC	10	Expand staging areas as needed.
PIO	10	Conduct media briefings.
PIO	10	Establish Communication Plan, including timing of media releases, social media and press conference protocols.
PIO	10	Launch a unified, incident-specific web site.
SITL	10	Establish Situation Display and gather facts and data to support the response.
ENVL	24	Consult with cultural / historical resource specialists as needed.
ENVL	24	Evaluate the effectiveness of recovery tactics to maximize recovery.
ENVL	24	Plan for disposal, waste issues.
FSC	24	Track all costs and communicate a burn rate to Unified Command.
IC	24	Inform or otherwise convene the Regional Response Team (RRT) for assistance.
LOFR	24	Consider as a best practice, hosting or touring media on or near the scene.
LOFR	24	Establish a volunteer policy as necessary, and develop a volunteer management plan.
RESL	24	Develop long term staffing and demobilization plans, establish fatigue guidelines.
ENVL	24	Assess wildlife impacts. Activate Wildlife Infrastructure as needed.
OSC	24	Consider salvage and transfer needs (lightering, etc).
PSC	24	Plan for decontamination of response / commercial / non-commercial vessels.
PIO	24	Communicate the claims process to communities, municipalities and business owners.
PIO	24	Coordinate with LOFR to determine the need / timing for community meetings.
DOCL	24	Determine documentation management protocols.
OSC	24	Stand up Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit (MTSRU) and begin cargo prioritization, if appropriate.

Safety	24	Finalize, distribute, and brief safety plan.
PSC	48	Adjust daily cycle of activities accordingly.
IC	48	Continue communication with the incident specific RRT.
LOFR	48	Activate Volunteer Management Plan, as needed.
MTSRU	48	Refine vessel traffic plan.
PSC	48	Develop long term staffing and demobilization plans.
PSC	96	Adjust daily cycle accordingly.
IC	96	Continue communication with RRT.

2000 Volunteer Management

2100 Purpose

The demands of an incident may exceed the resources of government organizations. Volunteers can support response efforts in many ways, but the use of volunteers during an oil spill response is not automatic. Volunteer use requires deliberate planning and an organized effort to ensure that the use of volunteers benefits the response effort and is done so safely and within existing authorities.

The National Response Team (NRT) Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills outlines in detail how the FOSC may use the services of volunteers during a response, which can be found in Annex 1. The use of volunteers must be in accordance with statutory authorities and other applicable laws. The Incident Command/Unified Command should make the volunteer use decision on a case-by-case basis, weighing the interests of the local volunteer community and benefits of volunteer efforts against health and safety concerns, resources needed for volunteer supervision and training, liability concerns, and other relevant issues. The NRT Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills was developed in response to incident lessons learned and contains information, examples, and tools to help with everything from coordination and outreach, to organization and oversight, and also includes tips on avoiding some of the potential issues associated with utilizing a volunteer workforce. Though this document is comprehensive in nature, it is a guidance document and was not designed to preclude any existing laws or agency-specific policies. For these resources and guidance please refer to the National Response Team (NRT) Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills.

This section also includes locally developed tools, a volunteer assignment guide as well as other volunteer coordination resource listings.

2200 Use of Volunteers during a Pollution Incident

The following is a pre-established list of how volunteers may be utilized during an incident; the UC will need to perform a risk-benefit analysis in order to determine if properly trained volunteers may be used for tasks not specified on this list. At a minimum, all volunteers are required to attend a 2-hour Workplace Health and Safety Training and Site Safety Training, prior to conducting any work.

In addition to the various possible volunteer assignments listed are include requisite skill sets and training requirements associated with each of the positions.

2201 Accounts Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Maintains files and accounts of expenses attributable to the volunteer effort
- Communicates with Finance Section to determine accounting needs and system

Skills Required:

- Must be detail oriented; experienced with 10-key data entry and be familiar with common computer software accounting and spreadsheet systems

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Training, Site Safety.

2202 Administrative Coordinator/Office Manager

Responsibilities:

- Oversees office administration activities
- Supervises work of file and data specialists
- Oversees development, maintenance and accuracy of computer and paper files of volunteer records
- Procures and distributes reports and provides updates to the VUL as required

Skills Required:

- Good working knowledge of computer work processing and spreadsheet software, as well as excellent organizational, supervisory, and communication skills.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2203 Communications Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Established and maintains the volunteer communication plan
- Tests and sustains communication equipment and bulletin board
- Compiles updates of volunteer needs

Skills Required:

- Public commutations background with knowledge of local communications and systems preferred.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2204 Data Entry Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Enters information into established computer databases(s)

Skills Required:

- Familiarity with computer use. Particular software may be taught on the job if necessary.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2205 Documentation Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Maintains accurate, up-to-date volunteer related files
- Maintains and store documentation which includes reports, training, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, and documentation from the following Volunteer Unit entities: Interviewer, Liaison Chief, Medical Unit Worker, Orientation and Training Coordinator, Photographer, PIO, Safety Officer Assistant, Scheduler/Time Card Assistant.
- Ensures each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents (including volunteer signatures)
- Receives, complies, and organizes all volunteer-related paperwork and training
- Stores files for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.
- Provides duplication and copying services for all other sections

Skills Required:

- Excellent organizational, filing, copying; and communication skills. Must be detail oriented.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

2206 Driver

Responsibilities:

- Provides ground transportation services as needed; may transport people using a sedan or van
- May transport wildlife and wildlife food to various facilities or sites by truck.
- Loads and unloads coolers used to transport animal food
- Picks up food from suppliers and delivers to facilities
- Keeps vehicle bed clean (if applicable)
- Required to have current driver’s license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance

Training Required:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level

2207 File Clerk/Office Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Performs general office tasks
- Files documents in office as appropriate
- Prepares outgoing memos and mail
- Sends and receives faxes
- Makes photocopies

Skills Required:

- Telephone skills, word processing, and development of graphic presentations. Computer spreadsheet/database experience is desirable but not required.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2208 First Aid Responder

Responsibilities:

- Provides emergency first aid for volunteers and other responders

Skills Required:

- Current First Aid Certification.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, and, if the volunteer will be acting as a First Aid Responder in the Warm or Hot Zone, they shall be trained with 24-Hour HAZWOPER.

2209 Food Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Supplies food and water for responders (outside the hot zone) and volunteers, including those in remote locations
- Sets up and breaks down refreshment stations for responders outside the hot zone

Skills Required:

- Experience in the food industry/catering preferred. Current State Food Handler's Permit required. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used).

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2210 Information Management Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Coordinates and insures adequate information technology is provided for volunteer management
- Oversees operation of phone bank
- Matches volunteers to volunteer agencies in conjunction with the interviewer and Scheduler/Time Card Assistant
- Works with the Communications Specialist and File Clerk/ Office Assistant
- Ensures the utilization of data entry procedures to expedite information-sharing

Skills Required:

- Knowledge of information management technologies. Familiarity with computers, job-related applications, and phone skills.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2211 Interpreter

Responsibilities:

- Interprets/translates within the Volunteer Unit as needed
- May assist the UC

Skills Required:

- Credentials from an organization such as the American Consortium of Certified Interpreters preferred, but not necessary. Ability to speak, read, and write applicable languages preferred.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2212 Interviewer

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Volunteer Unit, processing volunteers who arrive in the area or persons referred to the Volunteer Unit by a local agency
- Establishes rapport with prospective volunteers to appropriate tasks or jobs based on their experience and current volunteer job needs in the response effort

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2213 Medical Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Safety Officer Assistant and the Medical Unit Leader in the Logistic Section
- Responsible for developing the Volunteer Medical Plan, procedures for managing medical emergencies, providing medical aid when necessary, and assisting Finance/Administration with processing injury-related claims.
- Work as a First Aid Responder dispatcher
- Transports sick or injured personnel
- Provides copies of all signed volunteer injury-related documentation to the Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required:

- Current First Aid and CPR Certification. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Certified Emergency Medical Services Technicians preferred. Automated external defibrillator training preferred. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). Experience in hospital administration or a related field preferred.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

2214 Orientation and Training Coordinator

Responsibilities:

- Upon receipt of volunteer placement information from the Interviewer, ensures all training requirements are fulfilled
- Receives signed Volunteer Waiver and Release of Liability Forms
- Coordinated training and orientation sessions with the help of the Training Assistant
- Ensures all Health and Safety requirements are met
- Provides copies of all signed training documentation and Release of Liability Forms to the Documentation Unit Worker.

Skills Required:

- Knowledge of applicable laws, regulations, and training requirements. A working knowledge of the Volunteer Plan (can be trained on-site). Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language.

Training Requirements:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

2215 Personnel Support

Responsibilities:

- Provides messages and other general coordination support activities for responders and volunteers such as doing laundry.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Site Safety.

2216 Photographer

Responsibilities:

- Provides photographic coverage of the incident for data collection, historic documentation, and future training purposes

Skills Required:

- Experience with still photography and/or handheld video photography is required. Experience with photographing wildlife, preferably in documentary and fast action settings is desirable.

Equipment Required:

- Personal photographic equipment.

Training Required:

- 24-Hour HAZWOPER, Site Safety.

2217 Public Information Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Formulates and releases information of volunteer activities to the PIO
- Prepares volunteer press releases as needed
- Ensures all press releases are approved through the UC and the PIO before being released to the public
- Organizes materials for use in media briefings/ press releases
- Provides all press releases to Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required:

- Experience in communications, journalism, or public relations with project leader responsibility preferred. Strong written and oral presentation skills.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

2218 Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance

Responsibilities:

- Conducts pre-impact shoreline debris removal (removes non-oiled debris and trash prior to oiling)
- Patrols outside the known hot zone for potential strikes
- Reports stranded or free-floating oil to the Safety Officer Assistant and leave the area immediately. (Volunteers are not allowed in the hot zone)

- Works as a field observer, including beach conditions and weather surveillance
- Relays information concerning oiled wildlife and hazing effectiveness to wildlife services

Skills Required:

- Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Experience in oil and storm-spotting preferred.

Training Required:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

2219 Receptionist

Responsibilities:

- Greets personnel arriving at ICP and directs them through the processing stages

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2220 Safety Officer Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Medical Unit Worker(s) and Safety Officer
- Assists in developing Site Safety Plans
- Ensures proper PPE distribution through the Supply Assistant
- Ensures volunteer adhesion to both the Medical Plan and the Site Safety Plans
- Ensures Volunteer Emergency Action Plans are completed and readily available
- Ensures volunteers know how to report injuries
- Documents volunteer injuries
- Addresses safety concerns.
- Provides copies of volunteer signed documentation to the Documentation Unit Leader

Skills Required:

- Familiarity with the Medical Plan, Emergency Action Plans, and Site Safety Plans. Excellent writing and organizational skills. Current first aid and CPR certification preferred. Experience in a safety-related field desirable.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

2221 Scheduler/Time Card Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Assures maintenance of sign-in and sign-out records for volunteers and responders
- Ensures that all volunteers and responders on site are properly cleared and trained (and are not exceeding scheduled hours, in accordance with the UC guidance)

- Develops and monitors scheduling to ensure that sufficient volunteers are on hand at all times, according to the needs of the sites, facilities and staff

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2222 Supply Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Assists with identification of logistical requirements with issue and control of personal equipment and supplies to volunteers and potentially responders.

Skills Required:

- Experience in ordering, issuing, and stocking, accounting for, maintenance, and recovery of equipment and supplies from user personnel.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2223 Technical Support Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Supports the SSC
- Identifies environmentally sensitive areas, species of concern, and pertinent cultural/historical resources
- Provides GIS/mapping and computer support, weather forecasts, and current and tide data to help determine spill trajectory, fate, and impacts

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700. Additional training is task-specific and to be determined by the SSC.

2224 Transportation Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Transportation Unit of the Logistics Section to determine volunteer transportation needs including frequency, routing, and type of transportation (car, van, truck, commercial shuttle, bus)
- Determines volunteer drop-off and pick-up schedules for multiple sites; coordinates and verifies appropriate volunteer driver authorizations
- Monitors vehicle condition and maintenance among vehicles assigned to volunteer use, in accordance with the guidance of the UC and maintains appropriate vehicle use records

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

2225 Volunteer Supervisor

Responsibilities:

- Monitors volunteers to ensure they are following health and safety practices.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, additional trainings may apply depending on volunteer supervisory assignment. At a minimum the Volunteer Supervisor must be trained at or above the level of the volunteer workforce being supervised.

2226 Wildlife Notification

Responsibilities:

- See Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance
- As part of beach control activity, notify wildlife services, USFWS and LWLF of injured wildlife and hazing effectiveness (Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification.)
- Urges public to avoid areas and wildlife that are affected as untrained people can cause further damage to the environment and stress on wildlife.

Skills Required:

- Experience with wildlife and background in the natural sciences preferred.

Training Requirements:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

2227 Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation

Wildlife recovery and rehabilitation organizations generally manage their own database of trained volunteers that operate outside the scope of this plan. Therefore, volunteers in this area are only utilized if wildlife services exhaust resources. Approval from the USFWS and NCWRC and the lead wildlife response organization is needed before volunteers are assigned any position in wildlife recovery, rehabilitation, or release. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification.

2300 Volunteer Management and Coordination

The following tools and contacts are intended to help solicit, recruit, assign and manage a cadre of volunteers during a pollution response incident.

2301 Volunteer Memorandum of Understanding

This MOU between the USCG, EPA and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) outlining the responsibilities of each agency in developing and supporting a volunteer management program following an oil or hazardous substance pollution incident. For further details, please refer to the USCG-EPA-CNCS MOU, located in Annex 1.

2302 Affiliated Volunteer Resources

Section 5002 of Annex 1 is a list of affiliated volunteer resources that may be able to provide substantial support to the UC in the event of a major pollution incident.

2303 Volunteer Solicitation Press Release

This sample press release should be revised to accommodate the specific details of an incident and should specifically outline the skill sets needed from a volunteer workforce. As an incident and the status of volunteer utilization changes, the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or the Volunteer Unit Leader should prepare additional press releases and present them to the UC and the PIO or JIC Manager for approval for editing and distribution to the media.

(City Name) –In response to the approximate _____ -gallon oil spill in/at _____, the Unified Command has activated the Volunteer Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX. Hotline staff will record the caller's name, telephone number, availability, and applicable skills or training. The caller will be informed if or when volunteers will be utilized for spill response and briefed on other event-specific information as needed.

Federal, State, and local governments have determined what tasks are appropriate for volunteer effort, have identified and pre-trained an existing group of volunteers statewide, and have developed a system to activate those volunteers. The system will be activated if the Unified Command at the spill decides that volunteers are needed for the response effort. At that time a volunteer operations center will be established. If additional volunteers are needed, the hotline listing will be publicized through the news media.

The public is advised to stay away from the spill site, as their presence can hamper clean-up efforts and increase danger factors. Oil is a hazardous material, and to work in or near the oil, one is required to complete 8 to 40 hours of training in Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). Additionally, for the safety of both the public and animals, only trained wildlife specialists should attempt to handle oiled wildlife.

The public can help at this by reporting any oiled animals to the Oiled Wildlife Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX (not the volunteer hotline #). Trained professional entities that focus on individual oiled animals and their survival after an oil spill will be notified. Modern technology, properly equipped facilities, and new rehabilitation protocols standardize care throughout the State, increasing wildlife survival rates. Wild animals' survival rates increase with a decrease of human contact.

Please call the Volunteer Hotline number for frequent updates.

Note: All press releases must be approved by the Unified Command/PIO before statements are released to the media/public

2304 Volunteer Request Form

Date/Time: _____ Requesting Organization/ Agency/Unit: _____

Name of Contact: _____ Phone: _____

VOLUNTEER NEEDS

Total Number of Volunteers Needed:

Job Title/Description: _____

Duties	Experience/Skills	Training Provided?

Equipment/Special Clothing Needs: _____

_____

Description of training to be provided: _____

_____

Job Location: _____

Date/ Time Volunteers Needed: _____

Please Check if Available: Restrooms Parking __ Safety Equipment __ Telephone __

Transportation to Work Site ___

Volunteer(s) should report to the following person for additional training/instruction:

Name: _____Phone: _____ Location: _____

For Office Use Only

Follow up date & time: _____

Follow up action: _____

Position(s) filled: _____

Volunteer Name(s): _____

2305 Volunteer Registration Form

If this document is retained and filed by a federal agency, do NOT file by name or other personally identifiable information of the volunteer. Doing so may be a violation of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Phone: _____

E-mail: _____ Address: _____

Age (must be over 18): __ Present employer: _____ Occupation: _____

Availability: _____

Do you have a current Driver's License? _____

Are you affiliated with any response organization/volunteer group? If so, which?

_____

Are you in good health and not pregnant? _____

Are you able to lift 35 lbs? _____

Health Insurance Provider/Contact information: _____

Do you speak any language other than English? _____

Are you certified in any of the following? Certification Type/Agency* Exp. Date

Bird Rescue/Rehab.: _____

HAZWOPER: _____

First Aid/CPR: _____

Coast Guard licenses: _____

ICS Training: _____

Other training/experience: _____

Oil spill experience: _____

Placement Preference

Wildlife Rehabilitation Center: _____

Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance: _____

Administrative/Clerical Basic Needs/Logistics: _____

Technical Mechanical Public Relations: _____

Other: _____

Geographic area preference: _____

Emergency Contact Name: _____

Phone (day and eve.) _____

Address: _____

Date: _____

Printed Name: _____

2306 Volunteer Timesheet

Volunteer Name: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	Total Hours	Functions Performed/Daily Supervisor

Supervisor Signature: _____

3000 Disposal

3100 Purpose and Definitions

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for making a waste determination for proper disposal of materials (i.e. sorbents, solidifiers, etc.) and debris (i.e., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), rags, soil, etc.) contaminated by hydrocarbons. This guidance describes the chronology of activities necessary for coordinating proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

Waste determinations are made by the generator of the waste such that the generator may: 1) manage the waste appropriately and legally and 2) provide valid proof to the disposal facility regarding the constituents of the waste generated such that the disposal facility may make a determination as to whether they will accept the waste in compliance with their operating permit(s).

3101 Discharge

The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

3102 Disposal

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

3103 Disposal Facility

A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

3104 Industrial Solid Waste

Solid waste generated by a manufacturing, industrial, or mining process, or that is contaminated by solid waste generated by such a process.

3105 Oil

Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

3106 Solidifier

Product composed of dry high molecular weight polymers that have a porous matrix and large oleophilic surface area which form a physical bond with oil.

3107 Sorbent

An insoluble material or mixture of materials used to recover liquids through the mechanisms of absorption or adsorption, or both.

3200 Waste Determination

The Generator and/or Responsible Party (RP) are responsible for the characterization and classification of the waste stream. In addition, it is up to the discretion and acceptance criteria (i.e. state issued permit & operating procedures) of the disposal facility with respect to waste disposal.

In determining a waste stream's classification, a generator may use process knowledge and/or analytical testing by approved EPA methods.

Process knowledge is applying knowledge of the hazardous characteristics of the waste in light of the materials or processes used. For example, a safety data sheet (SDS) may indicate that a material used in a process contains no hazardous constituents or exhibits no hazardous characteristic. The waste may be determined non-hazardous if the process itself contributes no hazardous constituents and does not result in the waste exhibiting a hazardous characteristic.

Analytical testing is information about a waste provided from laboratory analysis. Waste classification must be properly documented in a written and/or electronically stored format that

is reasonably accessible and easily reproducible. The first step in classifying your waste is referred to as "making a hazardous waste determination."

The waste determination will determine how and where (e.g., landfill, incinerator, etc.) the waste will be properly disposed. A hazardous waste determination is made based on the following questions:

- Is the waste a "solid waste?" Does it meet the regulatory definition of a "solid waste" in accordance with 40 CFR §261?
- Is the waste a listed hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR §261?
- Does the waste exhibit any of four (4) characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity?
- Is the waste toxic?
- Is it a mixture?

If a hazardous waste and a non-hazardous waste are mixes, the resulting mixture may inherit the hazardous classification. Mixing in any amount of a listed waste will cause the mixture to be considered hazardous. Mixing in a characteristic waste will cause the mixture to become hazardous only if the mixture itself exhibits the characteristic.

3201 Listed Hazardous Waste Determination

The EPA lists some 400 hazardous wastes. Descriptions of listed waste are found in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, Sections 261.31–33. These wastes are often referred to as follows:

54. "F" listed waste (waste from nonspecific sources, Section 261.31)
55. The first five F listed categories, F001-F005, cover a range of solvents used in a variety of applications.
56. "K" listed waste (wastes from specific sources, Section 261.32)
57. "P" listed waste (unused acutely hazardous off-specification substances as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33)
58. There are about 239 different "acutely toxic" substances listed under about 135 different waste codes.
59. "U" listed waste (unused toxic hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33).
60. There are about 472 distinct materials listed under about 247 different waste codes.

3202 Characteristic Hazardous Waste Determination

Wastes may be hazardous if they display any of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity.

Ignitability. Wastes that are hazardous because they may ignite include the following:

- Liquid wastes (other than those aqueous waste containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume) that have a flash point less than 60°C (140°F). (The test method is the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard

D-93-79 or D-93-80, or a Setaflash closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78.)

- Non-liquid wastes that, under standard temperature and pressure, are capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burn so vigorously and persistently that they create a hazard.
- Wastes that meet the definition of an ignitable compressed gas (see 49 CFR Section 173.300).
- Wastes that meet the definition of an oxidizer (see 49 CFR Section 173.151).

Corrosiveness. Wastes that are hazardous because they are corrosive include the following:

- Aqueous wastes with a pH of 2 units or below or of 12.5 units or above;
- A liquid wastes that corrode steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inches) per year.

Reactivity (D003). A waste is considered reactive if it meets any of the following conditions:

- It is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure,
- If subjected to a strong ignition source, or if heated under confinement.
- When mixed with water, it is potentially explosive, reacts violently, or generates toxic gases or vapors.
- If a cyanide or sulfide-bearing waste is exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, it can generate enough toxic gases, vapors, or fumes to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- If a waste generates 250 ppm or more of reactive cyanides or 500 ppm or more of reactive sulfides, it is considered a reactive waste. (It should be noted that these levels of reactive compounds are just guidance. Each waste must be evaluated for reactivity on a case-by-case basis).
- It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
- It is a forbidden explosive (as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53).
- It is a Class B explosive (see 49 CFR Section 173.88).

Toxicity. A waste is toxic if the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) shows that a representative sample from the waste contains one or more constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 1. The TCLP is described in EPA Method 1311 (SW-846).

For certain wastes, you can test for total constituent content and apply the "Rule of Twenty" (apply the 20-fold dilution factor inherent in the TCLP method) to determine whether a sample has to be tested using the TCLP method. The TCLP test method is generally more expensive than the test required determining Total constituent concentrations. A TCLP test is not required if total analysis demonstrates that contaminants are not present or are present in such low concentrations they could not possibly exceed the toxicity regulatory limits. The assumption in

the "Rule of Twenty" is that all of the contaminant of concern is dissolved in the extraction fluid, which is then analyzed. Since this calculation assumes a 100% extraction efficiency of the TCLP, it represents a conservative assumption that the waste is not TC hazardous. Therefore, if the analytical total concentration of a constituent in a solid is "x," and "x" divided by 20 is still less than the regulatory TCLP concentration, then the solid can be assumed not to fail the TCLP test and not to exhibit the hazardous characteristic of toxicity. Note that this "rule" will not work for any waste that has greater than or equal to 0.5% liquids. This calculation can only be used for materials that are in a solid form since liquids themselves (i.e., wastes containing less than 0.5% dry solid material) are defined as the TCLP extract; hence, the 20-fold dilution factor calculation is not relevant. Therefore, this procedure is acceptable for soils and other wastes in a dry, solid form.

For the purpose of this guidance document, analytical testing should be utilized for disposal coordination with respect to spent materials impacted with hydrocarbons. Please note that it is up to the discretion of the disposal facility to accept the waste based on information provided regarding the waste. Once waste materials have been properly recovered, a representative sample of the waste should be obtained for analytical testing by an accredited environmental laboratory. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the material released may be utilized for waste disposal profiling if the disposal facility allows, however, sampling provides a better representation of the waste stream.

3203 Analytical Testing.

Analytical Testing is required prior to disposal. A link to sampling and testing procedures provided by NC DEQ Division of Waste Management is located in Annex 1, Section 2000.

3300 Disposal Methods

If the material meets the criteria for RCRA regulated wastes, it can only be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste treatment/disposal facility. If the spill is not a hazardous waste listed in 40 C.F.R 261 Subpart D, but exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste per 40 C.F.R 261 Subpart C, it is possible to treat the waste on site to render it non-hazardous prior to offsite disposal. The generator shall treat hazardous waste in tanks or containers only, provide a waste analysis plan to document treatment, and ensure compliance with 40 C.F.R 262.34 requirements while accumulating and treating the waste. This kind of treatment would include stabilization of soils with cement, neutralization and other simple forms of non-thermal treatment. Evaporation of organics and dilution are not permissible. Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-26 for RCRA wastes is listed in the following categories.

A link to the list of approved waste storage and disposal vendors is located in Annex 1, section

3301 Waste Recovery and Recycling

The RP will develop a strategy to facilitate the reclamation or recycling of as much materials/oil as practical prior to sending the material for disposal. These strategies may include but not be limited to the following:

- Recovery of oil prior to disposal;
- Reuse/recycling of containment boom;
- Recycling of municipal solid waste such as paper, aluminum, plastics, etc.

The RP will also develop Best Management Plan(s) (BMP) and/or Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) which will include waste/material management procedures for the collection, staging, transportation, and final disposal/recycling of the waste/materials.

3302 Liquid Waste

61. Recycling (recovery in settling tanks, used oil recyclers)
62. High temperature incineration
63. Evaporation of light ends
64. Oxidation
65. Biodegradation
66. Open burning where permitted
67. Use as fuel

3303 Contaminated Sorbents and Debris

68. Incineration at waste-to-energy facilities
69. Soil thermal treatment facilities (special conditions apply)
70. Class I permitted municipal waste landfill

3304 Contaminated Soils

71. Soil thermal treatment facilities
72. Incineration at waste-to-energy facilities

3305 Non-RCRA Regulated Wastes

Several options exist for disposal, treatment or recycling of wastes and recovered products that are not subject to RCRA requirements. The following is a brief summary of each option and recommended procedures.

Oily Debris and Absorbent Material:

- Materials must be properly stockpiled on site in a suitable liner within a containment dike awaiting final disposition. Transporting of materials to a permitted municipal or industrial solid waste incinerator may be approved by the incinerator operator through guidelines established by the Solid Waste Management Section and the Air Quality Section. On site, a permitted mobile incinerator that has received approval from the Air Quality Section may do incineration.

Petroleum Contaminated Soil:

- Soil must be properly stockpiled on a site in a 10mm plastic liner within a containment dike with provisions for covering and containing potential leachate and runoff while awaiting final disposal. Soils may be stored for up to 45 days with no permit but storage location approval must be obtained from the Division of Waste Management. Volumes less than 50 cubic yards may be land applied with a Certificate of Approval from the Division of Waste Management Regional Staff. Volumes greater than 50 cubic yards may be land farmed following receipt of a permit from the Division of

Waste Management. Contained soil may be treated within a lined containment structure following receipt of a permit from the Division of Waste Management. Incineration on site may be done by a permitted mobile incinerator that has received approval from the Air Quality Section.

Liquid Waste:

- In-Situ burning may be done upon receipt of approval from the Air Quality Section and following review by all appropriate authorities concerned with human health, environmental impact, and safety. The approval and actions must be in accordance with the State and Federal In-Situ Burn Plan. Recovered petroleum products may be reused or transported for further refinement or treatment. Treated water from an oily/water separator employed as part of an emergency cleanup may be released to surface waters upstream of containment or absorbent boom placed in the stream.

3400 North Carolina Waste Management

Debris from the Oil Spill shall be managed in accordance with the NCDEQ Guidelines for Site Checks, Tank Closure, and initial Response and Abatement (STIRA Guidelines). A link to guidance documents and permit procedures can be found in Annex 1. Specifically, portions of the STIRA Guidelines, Section 4.0 Initial Response and Abatement Actions.

Additional Solid Waste Management requirements may be required by any Emergency Declaration and Administrative Orders issued by the State of North Carolina and/or the NCDEQ. Waste(s) under the jurisdiction of the NCDEQ will be managed in accordance with their rules, regulations, and/or emergency orders.

4000 Marine Fire-Fighting Checklist

Initial Information		
Name of Reporting Party:	Phone:	Address:
Reporting Party's Relationship to the Incident:		
Nature of Incident: _ Vessel Fire _ Facility Fire _ Explosion _ Collision _ Other: _____		
Location of the Incident:		
Vessel Fire		
Vessel Name:	Call Sign:	Location of the fire:
Agent Name:	Agent Phone:	Vessel Flag:

Marine:	Berth:	Anchorage:
Facility Fire		
Facility Name:	Location of the fire:	
Facility Phone:	Facility Address:	
Fire and Safety Information		
Status of fire: _ Extinguished _ Contained _ Out of Control		Class of Fire:
Firefighting Efforts: _____		Source of Fire: Source Secured?
Shipboard/Facility Firefighting Systems: Type(s) Available: Type(s) Expended: _____ Remaining Resources: _____		
Safety Information		
Personnel Status (check boxes): Are there any personnel casualties? Yes No Location(s): _____ _____ Number of Deaths: _____		Are there any personnel missing or trapped? Yes No Are there any injured personnel? Yes No Injuries: _____
Vessel Status: Can the vessel maneuver? _ Yes _ No		Does the Master wish to anchor/moor the vessel? _ Yes _ No
Surrounding Area Hazards		
Cargo information: Type: _____ Quantity: _____ Distance from fire: _____ Location: _____ Type: _____ Quantity: _____ Distance from fire: _____ Location: _____		

Type: _____ Quantity: _____ Distance from fire: _____ Location: _____ Type: _____ Quantity: _____ Distance from fire: _____ Location: _____
Nearby Vessels/Facilities: Type: _____ Name: _____ Distance from fire: _____ Type: _____ Name: _____ Distance from fire: _____ Type: _____ Name: _____ Distance from fire: _____

Annex 3 First Responder Safety Information

1000 Emergency Safety and Response Plan (SSP-A)

1100 Purpose

The Emergency Safety and Response Plan provides the SOFR and ICS personnel a plan for safe guarding personnel during the initial emergency phase of the response. It is only used during the emergency phase of the response, which is defined as a situation involving as uncontrolled release/discharge. It is also intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulation, 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

1200 Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies.
4	Attachments	Enter attachments. Safety Data Sheets are mandatory under 1910.120. Safe Work Practices may also be attached.
5	Organization	List the personnel responsible for these positions. IC and SOFR are mandatory.
6	Physical Hazards & Protection	Check off the physical hazards at the site. Identify the major tasks involved in the response (skimming, lightering, overpacking, etc.). Check off the controls that would be used to safeguard workers from the physical hazards for each major task.
7	Chemicals	List the chemicals involved in the response. Chemicals may be listed numerically. Check off hazards, potential health effects, pathway of dispersion, and exposure route to the chemical. Numbers corresponding to the chemical may be entered into the check blocks to differentiate. Check off PPE to be used. Identify the type of PPE selected (i.e., gloves: butyl rubber).
8	Instruments	Indicate the instruments used for monitoring. List the action levels adjacent to the instruments used. Identify the chemicals being monitored. List the physical parameters of the chemicals. Use a separate form for additional chemicals monitored.
9	Decontamination	Check off the decontamination steps to be used. Numbers may be entered to indicate the preferred sequence. Identify any intervening steps necessary on the form or in a separate attachment.
10	Site Maps	Draw a rough site map. Ensure all the information listed is included.

11	Potential Emergencies	Identify any potential emergencies that may occur. If none, so state. Check off the appropriate alarms that may be used. Identify emergency prevention and evacuation procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet.
12	Communications	Indicate type of site communications. Indicate phone numbers for frequencies for the command, tactical, and entry functions.
13	Site Security	Identify the personnel assigned. Identify security procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet. Identify the equipment needed to support security operations.
14	Emergency Medical	Identify the personnel assigned. Identify emergency medical procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet. Identify equipment needed to support security operations.
15	Prepared by:	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet.
16	Date/time briefed	Enter the date/time document was briefed to the appropriate workers.

2000 Site Safety Plan (SSP-B)

2100 Purpose

The Site Safety Plan provides the SOFR and ICS personnel a plan for safeguarding personnel during the post-emergency phase of an incident. The post-emergency phase is when the situation is stabilized and cleanup operations have begun. SSP-B is intended to meet the requirements of the HAZWOPER regulation, 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

2200 Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies.
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact.
5	Group/Division Sup Strike Team/TF Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name.
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location and approximate square area.
7	Site Accessibility	Check the block(s) if the site is accessible by land, water, air, etc.
8	For Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies.
9	Attachments	Enter attachments. Safety Data Sheets are mandatory under 1910.120. Safe Work Practices may also be attached.
10	Job/Task Activity	Enter Job/Task & Activities, list hazards, list potential injury and health effects, check exposure routes and identify controls. If more detail is needed for controls, provided attachments.
11	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet.
12	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

3000 Site Map for Site Safety Plan (SSP-C)

3100 Purpose

The Site Map for the Site Safety Plan is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120. It provides, in one place, a visual description of the site, which can help ICS personnel locate hazards, identify evacuation routes, and places of refuge.

3200 Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignments applies.
4	Safety Officer	Enter Safety Officer name and means of contact.
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name.
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location and approximate square area.
7	Site Accessibility	Check the block(s) if the site is accessible by land, water, air, etc.
8	For Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies.
9	Include	Ensure the map includes the listed items provided in this block.
10	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet.
11	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

4000 Emergency Response Plan

4100 Purpose

The Emergency Response Plan provides information on measures to be taken in the event of an emergency. It is used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan (Form SSP-B). It is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

4200 Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies.
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact.
5	Supervisors/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name.
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location and approximate square area.
7	Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies.
8	Attachments	Enter attachments. ICS Form 206 must be included.
9	Emergency Alarm	Enter a description the emergency alarm sound and its location.
10	Backup Alarm	Enter a description the backup alarm sound and its location.
11	Emergency Hand Signals	Enter the emergency hand signals to be used.
12	Emergency Personal Protective Equipment	Enter the emergency PPE needed in the event of an emergency.

13	Emergency Notification Procedures	Enter the procedures for notifying the appropriate personnel and organizations in the event of an emergency.
14	Places of Refuge	Enter by name the place of refuge personnel can go to in the event of an emergency.
15	Emergency Decon & Evacuation Steps	Enter emergency decontamination steps and evacuation procedures.
16	Site Security Measures	Enter site security measures needed for emergencies.
17	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet.
18	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

5000 Personal Protective Equipment Form (SSP-F)

5100 Purpose

The Emergency Response Plan provides information on measures to be taken in the event of an emergency. It is used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan (Form SSP-B). It is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

5200 Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name.
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site & approximate square area
7	Hazard(s) Addressed	Enter the hazards that need to be safeguarded against
8	For emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies.
9	Equipment	List the equipment needed to address the hazards. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach form
10	References consulted	List the references used in making the selection of PPE
11	Inspection procedures	Enter the procedures for inspecting PPE prior to donning. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach.
12	Donning Procedures	Enter the procedures for putting on the PPE. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form.
13	Doffing Procedures	Enter the information for removing the PPE. Of pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form.
14	Limitations and Precautions	List the limitations and precautions when using PPE. Include the maximum time using PPE. Heat Stress concerns, psychomotor skill detraction and other factors.
15	Prepared by	Enter the name as position of the person completing the worksheet.
16	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

Annex 4 Marine Fire-Fighting and Salvage

1000 Authorities and Responsibilities

1100 Responsible Party

Under normal circumstances the primary responsibility for taking or arranging action to resolve an obstruction or other impediment to navigation is the identified owner, operator, or lessee of the vessel or wreck; or, the owner, operator or lessee of other obstructions in the waterway such as structures, trains, cars, and other vehicles. Where a discharge of oil, hazardous substance release or threat thereof is involved, primary responsibility belongs to the Responsible Party (RP).

The identified owner, operator, or lessee of a sunken or grounded vessel or wreck bears lead responsibility in the event that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the USCG jointly determine that such a vessel or wreck is a hazard to navigation and must be removed expeditiously.

In the case of an incident, the RP must take adequate measures to mitigate and/or remove damage, or risk of damage, caused by the vessel or the release of any material from the vessel. The RP will pay for all legitimate response measures up to their limit of liability as stated on their Certificate of Financial Liability. If an RP cannot be identified, or the acting RP fails to adequately respond, the Federal On-scene Coordinator may take control of a particular aspect of, or the entire response. In this case funding will be provided by the federal government until an RP is identified and charged for the response.

1101 Vessels

In the case of a vessel fire or salvage operation, the Responsible Party is the vessel's Owner, Operator, Master, or Designees, who will be represented on the UC. The vessel's Master or Designee will maintain control over the vessel, crew, and passengers unless otherwise directed by the COTP. The presence of any Federal, State, and/or Local agencies does not relieve the vessel's Master of command or responsibility for overall safety on the vessel. However, the Master of a vessel should not normally countermand any orders given by fire fighters in the performance of firefighting activities, unless the action taken or planned clearly endangers the safety of the vessel or crew.

1200 U.S. Coast Guard

The USCG has no specific statutory responsibility to fight marine fires; but the COTP is charged with the responsibility for navigation and vessel safety, safety of waterfront facilities, and protection of the marine environment within the COTP's area of jurisdiction. This authority allows the COTP to:

- Direct the anchoring, mooring, or movement of a vessel;
- Specify times of vessel entry, movement, or departure to, from, or through ports, harbors, or other waters;
- Restrict vessel operations in hazardous areas; and

- Direct the handling, loading, discharge, storage, and movement; including emergency removal, control, and disposition of explosives or other dangerous cargo or substances, on any bridge or other structure on or in the navigable waters of the United States or any land structure immediately adjacent to those waters.

An agency charged with providing fire protection for any property of the may enter into reciprocal agreements with state and local firefighting organizations to provide for mutual aid. Further, an agency which provides that emergency assistance may be rendered in the absence of reciprocal agreements, when it is determined by the head of that agency to be in the best interest of the United States.

The USCG has traditionally provided firefighting equipment and training to protect its vessels and property. Occasionally, Coast Guard units are called upon to provide assistance at fires on board vessels and at waterfront facilities. For more detailed information regarding the USCG's policy and firefighting capabilities, see the U.S. Coast Guard Addendum to the U.S. Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS) to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (IAMSAR).

The FOSC/COTP will provide on-scene representatives that are familiar with shipboard construction, layout, common firefighting systems, and vessel stability. FOSC/COTP authority can be exercised as necessary to maintain safety of the port, associated waterways, and maritime related facilities. The degree to which that authority will be exercised will depend on a number of factors, but will generally be based on the nature of the incident, the degree of danger posed to the port and the information provided through the establishment of a Unified Command.

The COTP authority extends over the land-side areas of all waterfront facilities such as shipyards, terminals, piers, and wharves. Their responsibilities include:

- Coordinate firefighting and salvage activities under a Unified Command;
- Coordinate all Coast Guard forces and equipment responding to the incident;
- Coordinate port safety and vessel traffic management with maritime industry representatives;
- Control vessel traffic as necessary in the incident are to minimize the adverse impact of the incident on marine traffic and to facilitate firefighting and/or salvage operations;
- Establish safety or security zones as necessary;
- Provide information on the involved waterfront facilities;
- Provide information on the location of hazardous materials on the vessel or at the facility, if available;
- Provide technical data on ship's construction and stability;
- Respond to oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. Actual removal may be delayed until firefighting and/or salvage operations are complete; however containment and protective measures should be implemented immediately;
- Evaluate relocating moored and anchored vessels in vicinity of salvage operation; and

- Alert owner/operators of terminals and/or vessels at risk.

The COTP/FOSC's primary concern in responding to a vessel or facility fire is to ensure the safety of life and protection of the environment. Secondary concerns include vessel traffic and preserving property. Paramount in preparing for vessel or waterfront fires is the need to integrate Coast Guard planning and training efforts with those of other responsible agencies, particularly local fire departments and port authorities. COTPs shall work closely with other Coast Guards units, municipal fire departments, vessel and facility owners, and operators, mutual aid groups and other interest organizations to ensure planning in each ports' Area Contingency Plan for the COTP zone in accordance with federal law and Coast Guard regulations.

2000 Incident Command System Response

2100 Command

A major waterfront facility, vessel fire, or a salvage operation will involve response teams from federal, state, and local agencies. The nature and location of the incident will be the deciding element in determining which agency assumes overall command or lead agency in a unified command. Overall command or lead agency must be determined as early as possible in the incident to ensure the effective use of personnel and equipment.

2101 Unified Command

In instances when several jurisdictions are involved or several agencies have a significant management interest or responsibility, a UC with a lead agency designation may be more appropriate for an incident than a single command response organization. Generally, a UC structure is called for when the incident occurs that crosses jurisdictional boundaries, involves various government levels (e.g. federal, state, local), impacts functional responsibilities, or a combination thereof. Such circumstances would pertain for almost any fire at a facility or a vessel at pier side or anchorage because of similar responsibilities of local fire departments, other emergency response organizations, and the Coast Guard for the saving of life, the environment, and property.

2102 Transfer of Command

The presence of local fire fighters or USCG personnel does not relieve the Master or Owner/Operator of command, or transfer their responsibility for overall safety on the vessel or facility. However, the Master should not normally countermand any orders given by local fire fighters in the performance of firefighting activities onboard the vessel or facility, unless the action taken or planned clearly endangers the safety of the vessel's safety and crew.

2103 Command Post

When an incident occurs there is an immediate need for a coordinated/integrated response effort, since federal, state, and local jurisdictions will be involved. If this occurs a Command Post will be established on-scene by the lead responding agency. The USCG FOSC or FOSCR should be on hand and maintain communications with the USCG resources involved. Other key personnel that may be on hand at the on-scene command post include vessel's officers, marine chemist, facility operator, local responders, and port officials. The representatives present should have authority to make decisions to facilitate rapid and proper response.

2200 Operations

Initial response operations will be the responsibility of the owner/operator of the vessel, platform, or facility. Owners and operators of vessels, platforms, or facilities must develop their own contingency plans to respond to marine fires.

2201 Firefighting

Local firefighting organizations (municipal, industrial, and contractor) must be prepared to respond within the limits of their training and capabilities. If firefighting resources are not trained or capable of handling a marine fire, they can take appropriate measures to prevent the fire from spreading to nearby exposures. The USCG cannot contract mutual aid organizations for vessel, platform, or facility owners/operators. Facility owners and operators must take additional steps to limit the spread of fire to or from their facility and any vessels docked nearby.

The USCG will provide assistance as available including:

- Establishing safety zones;
- Rerouting or restricting vessel traffic;
- Making marine broadcasts;
- Assistance with search and rescue or medical evacuation;
- Deployment of USCG resources;
- Pollution response.

The Master of the Vessel may deny local firefighters access to the vessel and utilize vessel resources to control and fight the fire. If the USCG determines that the Master's efforts are inadequate, actions may be taken to ensure a proper response. Firefighting resources will be employed based on:

- Rescue/life safety;
- Location and extent of fire;
- Class of fire and cargo involved;
- Potential impact on local community;
- Additional exposure concerns (facilities, vessels, docks, structures, etc.);
- Possibility of explosion;
- Stability of the vessel or platform;
- Hazard to crew or other resources at location;
- Weather forecast;
- Maneuverability of vessel;
- Effects on bridges which must be transited;
- Alternatives if the vessel is not allowed entry to or movement within a port.

The COTP or representative of the COTP serving within the Operations Section will direct the employment of USCG resources (small boats, helicopters, USCG Strike Team, etc.) in

accordance with established policies and the needs of the UC. Other responding agencies will report to the UC for assignment of duties. The Master of the Vessel or Platform supervisor will:

- Implement the initial response based on the fire control plan of the vessel or platform.
- Establish communications, both internal and external. Ensure that proper notifications are made to the appropriate fire department or contractor and the USCG. If appropriate, notify the facility to which the vessel is docked, the port authority, and nearby vessels.
- Control the operation and use of all fixed firefighting systems aboard the vessel or platform.
- Coordinate the efforts of shipboard or platform fire teams in responding to the fire.
- Decide if it is necessary to abandon ship/platform. If the crew is ordered to abandon ship/platform, the master or supervisor will ensure that the proper procedures are carried out and that the Coast Guard is immediately notified. The UC will then coordinate the firefighting operations of all responding agencies.

Operational response will be based on the following tactical priorities:

- Rescue/Life Safety
- Protection of Exposures (facilities, vessels, docks, structures, etc.)
- Containment, Extinguishment, and Property Conservation
- Fire Salvage and Overhaul
- Environmental Protection

Vessel and Facility Salvage Marine Firefighting response considerations include:

- Establishment of a command post and appropriate implementation of ICS/Unified Command;
- A complete size-up to determine potential for rescue operations and what is burning (class of fire and materials involved);
- Contact appropriate marine firefighting, environmental response, and marine salvage contractors (as necessary by Owner/Operator or COTP if necessary);
- Determination as to whether the fire main system is operating and the location of other firefighting resources on board;
- Obtaining the fire control plan of the vessel, platform, or facility;
- Hose lines taken aboard vessels should be large hose lines (4" to 6") with reducers for smaller hand lines and sufficient international shore connections (as appropriate);
- Maintaining two separate gangways to the vessel, one for personnel access and the other distinctly to serve as a hose conduit or support;
- Determination as to whether the ventilation system is operable. If not, portable equipment may be required;
- Consider need for additional lighting resources to support operations;

- Planning for additional equipment to arrive on scene during early stages of the response. Establish appropriate staging areas for arriving equipment;
- Recognition that a language barrier may exist. The vessel's agent, a vessel's officer, or other interpreter may be required.

2201.1 Fire Control Plan

Vessel fire control plans are stored in a weather tight container at the topside of the gangway usually attached to the bulkhead or inside the access door to the superstructure. This plan is available for use by shore side firefighting personnel. The plan shows a layout of each deck, fire protection systems aboard the vessel, and other information important to firefighting responses.

2201.2 Shipboard Firefighting

Marine firefighting is substantially different from standard structural firefighting requiring specialized equipment and training. The Unified Command should follow some general guidelines for operational considerations:

- Muster the Crew - Remove all non-essential personnel off the vessel and away from the scene. Make sure the Master, Mates, and all engineering personnel remain where they can be used as an information resource.
- Rescue - Life safety must always be the first consideration in any fire or emergency situation. When lives are in danger, the Unified Command must quickly assess whether the situation necessitates immediate removal of personnel, the number of persons that need extraction and the hazards to the rescue team.
- Exposure - Typical exposures include flammable liquid or gas tanks, open stairways, explosives, or any other substance that would accelerate or aid the spread of the fire. Provided there is no danger of water reactivity, exposures are best cooled by application of a fog pattern until no visible steam is generated. For some two dimensional surfaces foam may be an appropriate agent for exposure protection.
- Confinement - To accomplish proper containment, all closures and generally all ventilation (unless personnel are trapped inside the space) should be secured. Establish primary fire, smoke, and flooding boundaries. Primary boundaries are critical to the control of the fire. Monitor and cool the boundaries, as necessary, on all six sides of the fire (fore, aft, port, starboard, above, and below).
- Stability - During firefighting excess water onboard can create flooding and free surface effect. This could prove disastrous for the vessel leading to list and even sinking. Since local fire services do not typically have training in this field, there is a substantial risk that this could occur. This is the area of expertise that other response agencies will depend on the Coast Guard to contribute. The Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT) is available 24/7 to provide professional advice and provide technical solutions.
- Extinguishment - The fuel source, amount of fuel/surface area and the location of the fire will determine the tactics and agents to be used.
- Overhaul - Ensuring that the fire will not re-flash and determining the point of origin and source of ignition. A detailed photographic record of the fire scene prior to commencing overhaul is a necessity to aid in post fire investigation.

- Ventilation - Generally, all ventilation on a vessel will initially be secured upon receipt of a fire alarm. Utilization of ventilation tactics to aid in extinguishment should not begin until a coordinated attack is staged.

2201.3 Burning Vessel Movement Considerations

A crucial decision that must be made by the COTP is whether or not a burning vessel should be allowed to enter or move within the port. Types of vessel movements that may be required in an emergency include movement from sea to an anchorage or a pier; from an anchorage to a pier; from a pier to an anchorage; grounding a vessel; or scuttling a vessel offshore.

Due to the limited resources available to fight an offshore fire, the COTP may be forced to consider allowing a burning vessel to enter port.

There are numerous considerations that the COTP should evaluate when faced with the decision of whether or not to allow a burning vessel to enter or move within a port. The following information should be gathered and considered prior to making such a decision:

- Location and extent of fire;
- Status of shipboard firefighting equipment;
- Class and nature of cargo;
- Possibility of explosion;
- Possibility of vessel sinking/capsizing;
- Hazards to crew or other resources where vessel is present;
- Forecasted weather (including bar conditions if applicable);
- Maneuverability of the vessel (i.e. is it a dead ship, etc.);
- Availability (and willingness) of assist tugs;
- Effect on bridges under which the vessel must transit;
- Potential for the fire to spread to the pier or pier structures;
- Firefighting resources available ashore and offshore;
- Possibility of vessel sinking or capsizing thereby becoming an obstruction to navigation;
- Consequences/alternatives if the vessel is not allowed to enter or move;
- Potential for pollution.

The above considerations should be investigated by the Lead Fire Department's Chief and/or the IC/UC by examining the vessel and cargo manifest before the vessel is allowed to enter port or move within the port. The COTP should make every effort, as the situation allows, to consult with the appropriate Fire Department Chief, Port Director, local government officials, Vessel Owner's Agent, and other experts depending when making a decision.

In addition, the FOSC/COTP, in conjunction with the USCG Eighth District, and the Region VI Regional Response Team (RRT), shall assess the pollution risks and determine whether the vessel will be allowed to proceed to sea to reduce the risk of the pollution hazards.

Entry to port or movement may be permitted when:

- The fire is already contained or under control;
- There exists little likelihood that the fire would spread;
- A greater possibility exists that fire could and would be readily extinguished with available equipment in port before encountering any secondary hazards of explosion or spread of fire;
- All relevant and available parties have been consulted.

Entry to port of movement may be denied when:

- There is greater danger that the fire will spread to other port facilities or vessels;
- The likelihood of the vessel sinking or capsizing within a navigation channel, and becoming an obstruction exists;
- The vessel may become derelict;
- Unfavorable weather conditions preclude either the safe movement of the vessel under complete control or would hamper firefighting (high winds, fog, strong currents, etc.);
- Risk of a serious pollution incident by oil or hazardous substances exists.

Additional considerations:

- Safety Broadcast and Notice to Mariners;
- Ordering the movement of other vessels or cargo that may be impacted;
- Locating the vessel to best facilitate the use of available resources.

2201.4 Fire Suppression Berths

Several considerations enter into the selection of piers as a location to fight a shipboard fire:

- Paramount is the combustibility/flammability of pier structures and contiguous facilities;
- Availability of adequate volumes and pressure of fire protection water;
- Access to response boats and vehicles;
- Minimizing risk of impeding navigation;
- Risk to nearby vessels and facilities.

2201.5 Anchorage and Grounding Site Selection

When choosing anchoring or grounding locations, some of the same factors must be considered, as the effects on navigation and minimizing the risk to surrounding communities and to the environment. The possibility of the vessel sinking or becoming a derelict is very real and could prove a greater harm to the marine system than the loss of a single vessel. The initial considerations are:

- Bottom material that is soft enough so that the ship's hull will not be ruptured;
- Water depth that is shallow enough so that the vessel could not sink below the main deck, yet deep enough so that fire boats, salvage barges, and tugs can approach; tides and other river level fluctuations must be considered;

- Accessibility to firefighting, spill response, and salvage assets.
- The location and suitability of boat ramps and piers to be used as staging areas must also be evaluated when considering grounding or anchoring sites.

2201.6 Reasons for Denial

Entry into a port or movement within a port may have to be denied when:

- There is danger that the fire will spread to other port facilities or vessels;
- The vessel is likely to sink or capsize within a channel, becoming an obstruction to navigation;
- The vessel might become a derelict;
- Unfavorable weather conditions preclude the safe movement of the vessel or would hamper firefighting (high winds, fog, strong currents, etc.);
- Risk of serious pollution incident by oil or hazardous substance exists.

2202 Offshore Firefighting Considerations

In addition to the problems associated with any shipboard fire, an offshore incident is further complicated by the poor flow of information and difficulties in supplementing the vessel's firefighting resources. Reports from the vessel may be confusing due to language difficulties or the simple fact that the crew is too busy fighting the fire to provide detailed information. Until additional resources can be brought to bear, the vessel's firefighting equipment and crew will be the only resources available. The vessel's Primary Resource Provider is required to have firefighting and salvage assets and personnel on scene within the planning timelines listed in the Vessel Response Plan. Additional resources in the form of public or private vessels may not be close enough to respond in a timely manner and may be ill-equipped to provide significant assistance.

2202.1 Coast Guard Offshore Resources

During an offshore fire, ships and aircraft become important resources. Coast Guard Aircraft may provide a timely source of information during the early stages of a response and can be used for personnel or equipment transfers. Coast Guard vessels are limited in their ability to assist in a shipboard fire, but are much better equipped than commercial vessels and have damage control teams that are drilled regularly in shipboard firefighting. In addition to improving communications, larger Coast Guard vessels with flight decks can be used to stage equipment flown to the scene.

2202.2 Department of Defense Offshore Resources

Firefighting equipment may be available from various Department of Defense (DOD) sources. In addition to the transportation capabilities, DOD aircraft and vessels can be invaluable in an offshore fire situation for the same reasons discussed for Coast Guard assets. The possibility of Naval or USACE vessels operating in the vicinity which can assist should not be overlooked. All requests for DOD assistance should be made through the USCG Eighth District Command Center.

2202.3 Other Offshore Resources

Any ship becomes a valuable resource during an offshore vessel fire, even those with small crews and minimal firefighting capability. At a minimum, another vessel can provide a means of escape for a burning vessel's crew should their efforts to control the fire fail.

Vessels in the area may be notified of a situation via Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue System (AMVER) or with a Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Tug companies in the vicinity may assist in fighting the fire, moving a dead ship or transporting equipment. While few vessel operators would be reluctant to assist in a life-threatening situation, vessel owners may not be willing to respond to a fire-fighting situation that could risk their vessels or crew in order to protect a ship or cargo once the crew is safe.

2202.4 Offshore Scuttling Area Selection

If a vessel cannot be safely moved to a port, and it is possible that the vessel and cargo could be lost (either intentionally or not) the vessel should be moved to an area where environmental damage will be minimized. The information in this section should be reviewed to identify the best area to move the vessel. Depending on the positioning of the vessel, COTP should consult with BSEE, EPA, and NOAA on any decision concerning the scuttling of a vessel.

2203 Shoreside Incidents

For fires at a facility or on a vessel moored to a facility, there should be one command post. The Command Post should be established as close to the incident as safety permits. Ideally the command post would be located in an office at the facility. At a minimum, it should:

- Accommodate multiple telephone lines;
- Provide a large open area to permit status boards maintenance;
- Provide adequate lighting, heating, etc.

2204 Basic Priorities of Firefighting

It is impossible to anticipate every task or activity that will be required to effectively respond to major marine fires. There are, however, several basic priorities, that must be addressed, particularly in the case of a vessel fire at sea.

- Once initial notification is received, responders must determine the worst-case scenario and the urgency of the situation;
- The appropriate resources need to be informed and requested;
- If the incident appears imminent and substantial, response resources must be dispatched immediately before making routine notifications and obtaining additional information.

2205 Response Actions

Situation assessment is one of the initial and critical actions taken in a response to a marine fire. This involves evaluation of available facts and probabilities.

The assessment consists of at least the following six steps to rapidly form a deliberate plan of action:

1. Gather facts
2. Assess probabilities
3. Determine resources
4. Apply basic firefighting principles
5. Decide a course of action
6. Formulate a plan of operations

Pertinent facts might include location of fire, location of crew/personnel, acquiring vessel fire plan, vessel/facility condition, stability issues, type and condition of cargo, and response equipment available.

A Marine Fire-Fighting Checklist is included in Annex 2.

2206 Control of Vessels and Waterfront Areas

To secure the safety of waterfront facilities and vessels, the COTP may control or restrict vessel traffic in the affected area. The COTP has the sole authority to establish a Safety Zone.

A Safety Zone may be established around a burning vessel to facilitate access for fire or rescue units and to protect uninvolved persons or vessels, or it could be used to ensure the safer transit of a vessel carrying dangerous cargo. Safety Zones should be established on a temporary, and usually, emergency basis in response to a situation beyond the scope of normal safety measures.

2207 Salvage

Any salvage response will be characterized by the type of incident that required it and the salvage response will ensure waterways can support maritime commerce as a post-incident activity once initial response has been completed. Salvage response operations, for planning purposes, are considered an element of the short-term recovery phase (3-90 days post incident).

The following progression provides an orderly approach:

1. Perform an assessment to determine what has happened and what is needed (if anything) in terms of a salvage response for facilitation of maritime commerce and disposition of damaged vessel.
2. Primary responsibility for salvage response belongs to the RP, and through the RP, to insurance underwriters. Determine if there is a RP or not, and whether or not the RP has accepted responsibility and is capable of performing the necessary salvage response within an acceptable period, as determined by applicable rules and regulations. If so, then determine oversight responsibility within the UC and coordinate oversight and support as may be appropriate consistent with applicable jurisdiction and authority. If not, or there is no RP, proceed to Step 3.
3. Determine the appropriate authority and funding source or combination of authority and funding sources that is/are available and will be needed to perform essential salvage response. Determine federal lead and supporting roles, and transitions in roles and responsibilities when multiple authorities and funding streams will be needed to complete salvage response. Once Authority and Funding are identified, a salvage plan specific to the incident should be developed. The incident specific salvage plan should

be prepared by technical specialists with the subject matter expertise necessary to conduct site-specific salvage assessments and to develop and implement procedures to resolve the obstruction(s) to navigation.

4. Once the arrangement for salvage support or contracting of commercial salvors to perform the salvage operation is made, the salvor will mobilize salvage response operations and conduct the necessary salvage operations.
5. Plan and conduct documentation and reporting to provide a record of salvage response and to track and monitor costs incurred by the Government. Periodic reporting will be required to keep the UC posted on developments, and will follow the reporting schedule and protocols that are established for the incident.

2207.1 Identify Response Resources and Salvage Assets

The RP should immediately contract and set into motion adequate response and salvage resources. Historically, there has been reluctance on behalf of the vessel's representatives to engage a professional salvor. A decision to attempt operations without a professional salvor should be examined critically by the FOSC. To assist the RP in contracting a professional salvor, the FOSC may share information of proven response and salvage resources. In addition to ensuring that the RP has contracted adequate response resources, the FOSC should identify and deploy appropriate Coast Guard resources to respond to the incident. These response teams should include unit Pollution Responders, Casualty Investigators, and Marine Inspectors. Furthermore, the U.S. Coast Guard Salvage Emergency Response Team (SERT) at the Marine Safety Center should be engaged and, potentially the Navy's SUPSALV.

2207.2 Vessel and Cargo Salvage Plan

Working with the RP and a naval architect, the salvor must develop a salvage plan. The plan must detail actions to be taken and resources to be used, and it must set organizational responsibilities and the anticipated schedule. After the plan is prepared and prior to initiating salvage operations, the RP must submit the plan to the FOSC or the FOSC designated representative, for review. The FOSC will review the plan, and approve or disapprove it based on real or potential risks to port safety and the environment. Any plans for the intentional jettisoning of cargo will be reviewed as part of the salvage plan.

Upon arrival, the salvage ship or vessels and personnel, should conduct damage control and position stabilization. Damage control actions may range from augmenting the ship's crew, to conducting firefighting and flooding control. Position stabilization consists of securing the ship at the first opportunity to prevent it from broaching or being driven further ashore.

The salvage plan should be considered a flexible working plan with appropriate changes made in response to changing conditions.

Depending on the urgency and complexity of the operations, the detail of the plan may vary. All involved partied must ensure that the plan provided is appropriate given the constraints of the operation. Given optimal conditions, as well as time and resources available, a complete salvage plan may include the following elements:

All Incidents

- Pre-incident drafts fore and aft;

- Cargo listings/volumes;
- Fuel volume;
- Status of vessel propulsion and steering systems;
- Post casualty drafts;
- Contingency planning in identifying possible failure points;
- Lightering considerations;
- Clear understandings or contractual agreement of responsibility for control of the vessel;
- Strength of hull girder, damaged areas, attachment points, and rigging;
- Booming considerations;
- Means for controlling interference between pollution response and salvage efforts;
- Potential pollution risks and precautions to avoid or minimizing impact;
- Communications plan;
- Anticipated start time and predicted tides, currents and weather.

Grounding

- Post casualty drafts/locations;
- Soundings;
- Bottom type;
- Estimated ground reaction;
- Force-to-free;
- Towing assets available/utilized and horse power of each;
- Predicted stability when re-floated;
- A summary of the engineering rational for retraction and re-floating techniques;
- Tow/rigging plan including attachment points.

Lightering

- Volume of cargo/fuel to be lightered;
- Type of cargo to be lightered;
- Identification of compatible receiving facilities;
- Special procedures to handle hazardous cargo/materials.

Flooding

- Identification and listing of all dewatering systems to be employed;
- Order of dewatering to ensure satisfactory stability of the vessel.

Transit Plan

- Identification of transit route and final destination;
- Means for controlling the vessel as it is freed;
- Route identified, with special attention to increase draft and beaching areas;
- Vessel escorts, if any, to be employed and horse power of each;
- Any preparation of the vessel necessary to gain permission for entry into destination.

2207.3 Salvage Plan Review

The following is designed to assist the FOSCR/COTP Representative to evaluate the impact of a Salvage Plan.

1. Quickly gather all information needed during the response to a marine casualty,
2. Provide the Responsible Party (RP) with a guide for preparing and submitting a salvage plan,
3. Develop quick action response plans specific to their unit,
4. Evaluate Salvage Plan for impact on:
   - Personnel safety,
   - The environment,
   - Waterways and shipping,
   - Commercial facilities,
   - Recreational areas,
   - The overall response effort.

2207.4 Salvage Plan Implementation

During Salvage Plan implementation, all parties must be in close communication, and the process should be brought to a halt if significant safety problems develop. The salvor, RP, and the FOSC/COTP or the FOSCR have the authority to stop salvage operations in this case.

Conditions must be continually monitored during salvage operations to ensure no additional risk to personnel, the environment, or infrastructure. In the case of a heavily damaged vessel, the risk to the port and the environment may not warrant allowing the vessel to transit through or be brought into the harbor. In some cases, it may be desirable to allow the vessel to sink in deep water to mitigate environmental damage, or minimize risk to life. These are decisions that will involve all parties in the salvage effort, and the FOSC must take the lead to assure that the best management of the incident/threat is achieved.

2207.5 Evaluation of Salvage Response Contractors

Often, the employment of professional salvage contractors during a marine casualty is critical to ensuring the safest and most expeditious resolution of an incident. The following guidelines

assist the IC/UC in determining if the salvage contractor hired by the RP/Affected Party has the knowledge and capability to undertake the salvage operation. The salvage contractor should:

- Currently provide salvage response services;
- Documented history in the business;
- Own response equipment;
- Trained employees;
- 24-hour capability and a history of proven response capabilities;
- History of drills and exercises;
- History of creating comprehensive and successful salvage plans;
- Membership in professional associations;
- Have employer's liability and salvors liability insurance;
- Be well capitalized for the intended operation;
- Local experience;
- Proven logistical capability;
- Follow OSHA rules and regulations regarding HAZWOPER and diving operations.

2207.6 Destruction of a Vessel

In the event a vessel must be destroyed, Appendix K of COMDTINST M16000.14A (Marine Environmental Response Manual) includes the policy and checklist requirements.

Annex 5 Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Response Plan

1000 General

1100 Purpose

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), mandates that Area Contingency Plans (ACP) identify and prioritize sensitive areas and species within the area. This FWSEP identifies sensitive areas and species and provides resources for evaluating risk, establishing protection priorities, and planning mitigation strategies. The term sensitive environments is intended to encompass a broad range of resources including ecological, cultural, and economic resources. The goal of this FWSEP is to reduce the overall ecological, cultural, and economic impact of a spill event and impacts associated with response activities.

This FWSEP is intended for use by Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) and State On-Scene Coordinators (SOSC) during the initial phase of a spill event, to assist them in ascertaining presence and location of spill-sensitive resources, services, and users. This FWSEP does not attempt to assist the FOSC and SOSC in evaluating impacts that may result from a spill; nor does it prioritize resources for subsequent response efforts. More detailed and current data should be available from incident-specific subject matter experts when they engage with the response. Identifying relative priorities among resources and resource uses for a particular area requires considerable coordination and discussion among stakeholders. Prioritization must occur on an incident-specific basis.

1200 Objectives

The NCP (40 C.F.R. 300.210(c)(4)(i)) delineates the objectives of the FWSEP. The objectives have been organized into three general sections:

1201 Prioritize Resources at Risk

Natural resources, other sensitive resources, and the trustees for natural resources (Natural Resource Trustees) are identified in Section 3000 below. Sensitive resources identified include sensitive species, designated critical habitat, coastal and offshore environments, areas of cultural resource significance, and areas of economic significance, including national wildlife refuges and state wildlife management areas. The term “cultural resources” hereafter includes those resources of historical, archaeological, and traditional cultural interest, including the regulatory term “historic properties” except where these other terms are used as names of laws, regulations, or quotations from them.

1202 Determine Environmental Effects of Response Countermeasures

Guidance for determining and selecting appropriate response techniques for specific environments can be found in Section 3400 of the ACP. Monitoring for the effectiveness of response activities is discussed in the sections below.

1203 Identify Fish and Wildlife Response Requirements

All permits for wildlife rescue and rehabilitation are overseen by USFWS and the NWRC. The contact information for these agencies can be found in Annex 1 of the ACP.

1300 Notification of Natural Resources Trustees and Other Interested Natural Resources Management Agencies and Parties

As required by 40 C.F.R. 300.135(j)(1)(2), the FOSC shall ensure that the Natural Resource Trustees are promptly notified of discharges or releases. Further, the FOSC shall coordinate all response activities with the affected Natural Resource Trustees and, for discharges of oil, the FOSC shall consult with the Natural Resource Trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken and identification of the lead administrative trustee. The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator can assist with these notifications upon request.

40 C.F.R. 300.135(k) states that where the FOSC becomes aware that a discharge or release may affect endangered or threatened species or their habitat, the FOSC shall consult with the Department of the Interior (DOI), or the Department of Commerce (DOC) (NOAA) and, if appropriate, the cognizant federal land managing agency.

Organizations that require notification include:

- U.S. Department of the Interior
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - National Parks Service
- U.S. Department of Commerce
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
  - National Marine Fisheries Service
- North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
  - Division of Marine Fisheries
  - Wildlife Resources Commission
  - Natural Heritage Program

2000 Environmental Consultation Requirements

2100 Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultations

To minimize impacts of a discharge/release on sensitive species and environments, resources should be identified prior to a spill event. The FOSC, SOSC, and Responsible Party (RP) must be aware of the sensitive environments to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to minimize effects of any response actions on ecologic, cultural, and economic resources. Response strategies and protection priorities are generally identified at the Area Committee level but also depends on the type, quantity and location of the discharge/release. An understanding of the landscape, environments and resources is imperative when selecting a particular response action.

Natural resources, other sensitive resources, and the trustees for natural resources (Natural Resource Trustees) are identified in Section 1200 below. Sensitive resources identified include sensitive species, designated critical habitat, coastal and offshore environments, areas of cultural resource significance, and areas of economic significance, including national wildlife refuges and state wildlife management areas. The term “cultural resources” hereafter includes those

resources of historical, archaeological, and traditional cultural interest, including the regulatory term "historic properties" except where these other terms are used as names of laws, regulations, or quotations from them.

There are three environmental consultation categories:

73. Pre-spill consultation: This is required for an Action Agency (USCG within the coastal zone) to engage the Services (USFWS and NMFS) on the potential affects for ***all*** potential response actions that may be implemented during the emergency response. The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator can assist with conducting these consultations.

74. Emergency consultation: Whenever an FOSC makes a determination that federal response actions may affect ESA-listed (threatened or endangered) species and/or designated Critical Habitat or adversely affect EFH, the action agency (USCG within the coastal zone) shall initiate emergency consultation protocols as appropriate. The FOSC initiates this emergency consultation as soon as practicable, via email to the Services, after the response is initiated. The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator can assist with conducting these consultations.

75. Post-response consultation: For actions not covered by a pre-spill consultation that are used, or are considered for use during an emergency response, the FOSC must follow ESA and/or EFH emergency response procedures and complete ESA and/or EFH consultations in collaboration with the Services once the emergency phase of the response has ended. The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator can assist with conducting these consultations.

Both USFWS and NOAA have endangered or threatened species on their jurisdiction in North Carolina. Due the frequent updates and changes to the species included, in lieu of a full list within this plan, Annex 1 includes links to the most current regional endangered and threatened species lists for both agencies, which are updated as species change.

A link to the ESA and EFH Form (for emergency consultations, pre-spill consultations and post-response procedures) can be found in Annex 1**.**

An interagency Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the USCG, EPA, DOI and NOAA coordinates the consultation requirements of the ESA, and link to the MOA can be found in Annex 1.

2200 National Historic Preservation Act Consultations

Guidance for determining and selecting appropriate response techniques for specific environments can be found in Section 3400 of the ACP. Monitoring for the effectiveness of response activities is discussed in the sections below.

The NHPA mandates:

76. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Notification, Coordination and Consultation.

- In the event of a pollution threat or incident may reasonably impact cultural resources, the FOSC will be responsible for ***initiating contact*** with the SHPO. The SHPO should provide an assessment of the risk to any cultural resources and be consulted on future response actions. Links to an interactive map of state historic sites and Archaeological and Tribal Use Areas can be found in Annex 1.

A link to the National Historic Preservation Act Emergency Consultation Form can be found in Annex 1**.**

3000 Resources at Risk

3100 General

To minimize impacts of a discharge/release on sensitive species and environments, resources should be identified prior to a spill event. The FOSC, SOSC, and Responsible Party (RP) must be aware of the sensitive environments to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to minimize effects of any response actions on ecologic, cultural, and economic resources. Response strategies and protection priorities are generally identified at the Area Committee level but also depends on the type, quantity and location of the discharge/release. An understanding of the landscape, environments and resources is imperative when selecting a particular response action.

3200 Ecological Resources

3201 Notification

Notification and consultation as required by the Endangered Species Act is outlined in Section 1300 of this Annex.

3202 Identification of Ecologically Sensitive Resources

Many environmentally sensitive species and areas have been identified along the North Carolina coast, including many coastal wildlife refuges, hatcheries, waterfowl management areas, wetland management areas, national and state parks, monuments, preserves, recreational areas, and other important resources. The appropriate Natural Resources Trustee(s) and/or other interested resource management agency/party should always be contacted to ensure incident specific consideration are addressed. The appropriate Natural Resource Trustee(s) and/or other interested resource management agency/party will provide additional information, as necessary, regarding the scope and locations of sensitive areas and species. Environmentally sensitive areas are outlined in the Geographic Response Strategies on ERMA, a link to which is in Annex 1 of the ACP.

3203 Threatened and Endangered Species

Both USFWS and NOAA have endangered or threatened species on their jurisdiction in North Carolina. Annex 1 includes links to the most current regional endangered and threatened species lists for both agencies.

3204 Technical Expertise and Assistance

The FOSC, SOSC, and RP must consult and coordinate with the appropriate Natural Resource Trustees and other interested resource management agencies/parties during the pre-spill planning phase and the response. This coordination is essential to identify and understand potential natural resource concerns.

During an oil spill response, Natural Resource Trustees and other interested resource managers/parties will provide technical assistance and expertise regarding potential effects of oil on fish and wildlife and their habitats or on other sensitive environments within the affected area. Natural Resource Trustees and other interested resource managers/parties familiar with the area and habitats affected should be able to recommend the best locations for staging areas, access points, or

anchor locations. Natural Resource Trustees and other interested resource managers/parties will recommend specific habitats where protective measures should be taken, and will provide advice on response actions to be taken. They can also assist in development of a response monitoring plan and subsequent collection of data.

Information related to wildlife protection, rescue and rehabilitation is included in the sections below of this Annex.

3300 Cultural Resources

3301 Notification

Notification and consultation as required by the National Historic Preservation Act is outlined in Section 1302 of this Annex.

3202 Technical Expertise and Assistance

During an oil spill response, SHPOs and Tribes will provide technical assistance and expertise regarding potential effects of oil on cultural resources and their setting within the affected area. SHPOs and Tribes hold the information on the location and character of archaeological sites, cemeteries and traditional cultural properties, and are able to recommend the best locations for response activities such as staging areas, access points, or anchor locations. SHPOs and Tribes will recommend specific locations where protective measures should be taken and will provide advice on response actions to be taken.

SHPOs can provide locational data for all known archaeological sites, historic structures, and cemeteries with an assessment of their significance under the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Tribes can provide information on archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and burials with an assessment of their significance under Tribal criteria. The FOSC should consult directly with the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or other designated tribal point of contact for additional information on cultural resources on tribal reservation lands. SHPOs and Tribes can provide information on cultural resources located on federal land, but the FOSC should consult directly with the land-holding agency for additional information. SHPOs and Tribes can also assist in development of a response monitoring plan and subsequent collection of data.

3303 Cultural Resource Site Protection/Confidentiality

Cultural resources and their locations are considered sensitive information restricted from public disclosure under several federal and state laws. Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470w-3] requires federal agencies to "withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resources." Archeological Resources Protection Act [ARPA, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm] prohibits the release of information concerning the natures and location of archaeological sites."

Data should be limited to the FOSC, SOSC, and appropriate staff and not generally distributed. In particular, information on discoveries of human remains during a response is very sensitive and shared only with the FOSC or designated personnel. Coordination on site locations and unanticipated discoveries needs to occur directly with regional/state POCs. Protective measures are often site-specific. Responders with access to this data, through emergency coordination, need to ensure that this information is protected, as to not directly or indirectly encourage unlawful salvage and damage to important archeological and tribal cultural sites, including burials. This information is restricted and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Tribal representatives will likely

require completion of a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) for anyone with knowledge of these sensitive sites and/or information.

Previously unidentified cultural resources and human remains may be identified during a response action. If the discovery occurs on federal or tribal reservation land, the FOSC must follow the appropriate authorities in consultation with the federal land-holding agency and appropriate Tribe. If the discovery occurs on private or state land, the FOSC must follow the appropriate state laws in consultation with the SHPO and Tribes.

3300 Economic Resources

3301 Identification of Resources of Economic Significance

Tourism in the Outer Banks of North Carolina accounts for billions of dollars in revenue annually. Any significant spill impacting the coast of North Carolina could detrimentally impact the tourism industry including jobs, real estate, state and county budgets and much more.

3202 Technical Expertise and Assistance

County and city managers can provide direct insight over the impact an incident could have within their jurisdiction and make recommendations on areas of highest priority.

4000 Response Operations

4100 Wildlife Branch

Every spill will be assessed for potential impacts to wildlife. The Wildlife Branch will be established when it is determined that an oil spill is in the vicinity of wildlife resources (animals or sensitive habitats), or has a trajectory that puts wildlife resources at risk. Once this determination has been made, the Operations Section Chief and the Unified Command will be notified when the Wildlife Branch is operational. The Wildlife Branch will be established to appropriately respond to the anticipated magnitude of wildlife impacts.

4101 Duties and Responsibilities

Once established, the Wildlife Branch is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate protocol and process is followed during the search, recovery, and rehabilitation of impacted wildlife. The Wildlife Branch will make recommendations to the Unified Command through the Operations Section regarding the need for additional Wildlife Branch resources based on anticipated wildlife impacts and associated field operations.

The Wildlife Branch, working for the Operations Section Chief, will develop operational strategies, tactics and resource needs for operations activities for the Branch in the Incident Action Plan. The Branch Director or one of the Branch staff will work closely with the Site Safety Plan specific to wildlife response activities. Operations activities may include wildlife deterrence, conducting wildlife search and recovery, transportation of oil-impacted wildlife, rehabilitation of wildlife, and release of rehabilitated wildlife.

Wildlife Branch activities affect and interact with numerous other sections of the Incident Command and it is important that good communications are established and maintained between the Wildlife Branch and other responders. In particular, coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit, a part of the Planning Section, is essential. The Planning Section may assign a Wildlife Technical Specialist to help with coordination. The Wildlife

Branch Director is responsible for keeping the Operations Section Chief and Unified Command informed about the status of branch operations.

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for providing information to the Unified Command, the Planning Section, and the Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center relative to the daily numbers of alive and dead animals and their status. At the direction of the Operations Section Chief, the Wildlife Branch Director or a member of the Branch staff will attend tactics meetings, planning meetings, and Unified Command briefings. The Branch will also coordinate with Air Operations regarding wildlife reconnaissance and/or recovery flights, and coordinate with the Logistics Section in accordance with existing policy for any materials needed. The Wildlife Branch is also responsible for working with the Planning Section, Demobilization Unit to develop the Wildlife Branch Demobilization Plan.

4102 Wildlife Branch Positions and Units

Once established, the Wildlife Branch is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate protocol and process is followed during the search, recovery, and rehabilitation of impacted wildlife. The Wildlife Branch will make recommendations to the Unified Command through the Operations Section regarding the need for additional Wildlife Branch resources based on anticipated wildlife impacts and associated field operations.

4102.1 Wildlife Branch Director

The Wildlife Branch Director oversees all operations of the Wildlife Branch. To ensure Wildlife Branch objectives are achieved with maximum efficiency, the Wildlife Branch Director coordinates and manages the activities of all personnel in the Wildlife Branch who fall under the authority of the Unified Command during a spill response. The Wildlife Branch Director activates and supervises wildlife operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan and directs its execution. In addition, the Wildlife Branch Director directs the Branch Operations, requests resources, coordinates release of resources with the Planning Section, and ensures coordination with other Sections or Units within the Incident Command, and reports to the Operations Section Chief. The magnitude of the event and the potential for wildlife to be impacted will dictate the level of staffing in the Wildlife Branch.

4102.2 Wildlife Veterinarian

The Wildlife Veterinarian reports to the Branch Director, works closely with the Wildlife Reconnaissance and Recovery Supervisor, and is responsible for ensuring impacted animals are getting appropriate medical treatment. The Wildlife Veterinarian works with the Branch Director and natural resource management agencies to develop euthanasia protocols appropriate for each spill incident. The Wildlife Veterinarian will ensure all permits for interstate transport of wildlife are in place, as necessary.

For marine mammals and sea turtles (MM/ST), each stranding network partner generally has an experienced Veterinarian to help respond to live stranded animals and for rehabilitation. The Wildlife Branch Veterinarian may oversee these pre-identified Veterinarians, but should not be a substitute for these experienced MM/ST veterinarians. Euthanasia protocols exist for these animals and shall be followed. New protocols for MM/ST shall not be developed by the Wildlife Veterinarian.

4102.3 Wildlife Reconnaissance and Recovery Group

The Wildlife Reconnaissance and Recovery Group is responsible for wildlife deterrence, recovering dead animals, capturing live animals, transporting them to processing centers, and providing medical care to impacted animals. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be done under the direction of the Wildlife Branch, with approval of the Unified Command. Wildlife Reconnaissance and Recovery Group personnel activated must comply with agreements and permits from the appropriate management agencies (i.e., State Fish and Wildlife agencies and USFWS). The Wildlife Reconnaissance and Recovery Group is made up of three units: Wildlife Survey (aerial, shoreline, and boat); Wildlife Recovery and Transportation; and Wildlife Hazing. Depending on the spill size, these Units may not be staffed or may be staffed by dozens of highly trained individuals. Depending on spill size, Recovery and Transportation teams may be integrated with Wildlife Reconnaissance and Recovery Group teams or Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams.

4102.4 Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group

The Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of impacted marine mammals and includes the following three units: Marine Mammal Recovery and Transportation Unit; Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Unit; and Marine Mammal Hazing Unit. This involves deterrence and hazing of animals, recovering dead or alive stranded marine mammals, transporting them to facilities for necropsy and sampling (dead), or rehabilitation (alive), and providing medical care to impacted animals. These activities are performed in close coordination with the Unified Command along with State and Federal natural resource management agencies and local or other participating Marine Mammal Stranding Network organizations. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be conducted under the direction of the Unified Command. Their activities must comply with agreements and permits from the appropriate management agencies (i.e., State Fish and Wildlife agencies, NOAA Fisheries, USFWS).

4102.5 Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group

The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of impacted sea turtles and includes the following units: Sea Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit; the Sea Turtle Directed Capture Unit; Sea Turtle Rehabilitation Unit; and Sea Turtle Observer Unit. This includes recovering dead or capturing live oiled sea turtles, transporting them to processing centers, and providing medical care to impacted animals. This group also may be engaged in documentation and protection of sea turtle nests, eggs, and hatchling. These activities are performed in close coordination with the Unified Command along with Federal and State natural resource management 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 Fish and Wildlife agencies, NOAA Fisheries, USFWS).

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel are drawn from State and Federal natural resource management agencies and approved contractors. Sea turtle personnel will typically include a high proportion of State and Federal natural resource management personnel as well as professional and para-professional wildlife rehabilitators from approved organizations and stranding network partners. Trained, qualified para-professionals can be used as long as they

comply with NOAA Fisheries and USFWS policies and requirements, including ensuring appropriate training requirements and OSHA standards are met.

4102.6 Qualified Wildlife Responders

An effective wildlife rehabilitation effort for contaminated animals requires supervision by people with demonstrated field experience in oil spill response. If an experienced oil spill management team is not overseeing the rescue program, the animals will die. Some considerations for identifying a Qualified Wildlife Responders include:

77. Rapid Response Capabilities. An organization with a permanent oil spill response facility should be capable of being fully operational within 8 hours. For remote spills, the Qualified Wildlife Responder should be able to establish a safe and functional emergency facility offsite within 72 hours of notification.
78. Accepted Protocols. The Qualified Wildlife Responder should have written protocols already in place that have been documented as effective in past oil spill response efforts. Wildlife rescue efforts are not a suitable forum for experimentation with unproven methods. Wildlife care should be restricted to treatment procedures that have proven effective.
79. Wildlife Disease Issues. The organization should have full-time staff veterinarians experienced in wildlife care and knowledgeable about wildlife diseases. The staff veterinarians should accept responsibility for issuing clean bills of health for each animal following pre-release examinations; identification of epizootic diseases should be a priority.
80. Chain of Evidence. The organization should demonstrate familiarity with the interagency procedures for cataloging, storage and disposal of dead animals and maintaining chain of evidence.
81. Waste Disposal. To qualify for oil spill response, wildlife organizations should have an understanding of (and protocols established to comply with) existing federal, state and municipal regulations for collection, handling and disposal of oily waste and other hazardous materials.
82. Compliance and Liability. The organization should carry third party liability insurance of at least $2,000,000. It should comply with federal employee laws; it should provide Workman's Compensation. Thorough training, including OSHA training, must be provided for all staff and volunteers.
83. Experience. Formal education and advanced degrees in biology, veterinary medicine, or other related academic fields cannot substitute for actual field experience. Many shipping companies and oil storage facilities have a wildlife rescue organization under contract as required by the Oil Pollution Act.

4102.7 Staffing and Equipment Needs for Wildlife Branch

Level	4	3	2	1
Projected Number of Oiled Birds	1-15	16-100	101-500	500+
Personnel				

Wildlife Branch Director	1	1	1	1
Wildlife Veterinarian	1	1	1-2	1-2
Deputy Wildlife Branch Director	0	0-1	1	1-2
Wildlife Reconnaissance & Recovery Group Supervisor*	0-1	1	1-2	2
Wildlife Rehabilitation Group Staff*	0-4	0-4	5+	5+
Wildlife Recovery Unit Leader*	0-1	1	1-2	2
Wildlife Recovery Unit Staff*	1-2	2+	6+	12+
Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit Leader*	01	1	1-2	2
Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit Staff*	4+	8+	25+	50+
Hazing Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1-2	1-2
Hazing Unit Staff **				
Aerial Survey Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1	1
Aerial Survey Unit Staff**	1	1-2	2-4	5+
Boat Survey Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1	1
Boat Survey Unit Staff**	0-2	2+	5+	10+
Shoreline Survey Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1	1
Shoreline Survey Unit Staff**	0-2	2+	20+	40+
Equipment				
Facility - Permanent or temporary	1	1+	2+	4+
Stabilization Facility	0	0	2+	4+
Primary Care Facility	0-1	0-1	2+	4+
Vehicle – Recovery	0-4	0-4	6+	12+
Vehicle – Transport	1	1+	4+	8+
Boat – Capture	0-2	0-2	4+	8+
ATVs	0-2	0-2	4+	8+

Air (helicopter)/land/water reconnaissance	0-1	0-1	1-2	1-2
* Double or Triple these positions if the decision to add a Marine Mammal and/or Sea Turtle Recovery Groups is made.				
** These staff generally are not in the Incident Command Post (ICP) because they are in the field or at the rehabilitation facility.				

4200 Response Activities

Permits for response activities are issued by USFWS. A link to the permit process can be found in Annex 1.

Activities associated with the activation of the Branch will be appropriate to the size of the spill. Activation of personnel and equipment is based primarily on anticipated adverse effects on wildlife. Development of Wildlife Branch operations is an iterative, dynamic process that calls for good information, knowledge, experience, and judgment. It is important to understand that establishment of the Branch does not mean that a full-scale wildlife response will be mounted. The level of response is completely dependent on the number of animals that may potentially be impacted.

On every spill response, the first action of the Wildlife Branch must be to deploy trained observers to the spill site to determine the extent of the initial and anticipated wildlife impacts in a timely manner. The ability to effectively determine the size and scale of the wildlife response is highly dependent on getting trained observers on-scene quickly. The initial observers must be trained personnel because the impact oil and other hazardous materials has on wildlife is not always obvious to the average responder. Oiling from light petroleum products, unlike heavy petroleum products, can be especially difficult to determine without the use of a trained observer. Unless heavily oiled, impacted wildlife may be mobile and may not remain at the site of the initial oiling. Results of the initial reconnaissance will determine the size and complexity of the Wildlife Branch and the subsequent deployment of personnel and equipment. This involves establishing the Wildlife Branch organizations, notifying the appropriate Federal and State natural resource management agencies, and determining rehabilitation facility needs. The number of animals affected, or potentially affected, will determine the number and type of personnel and equipment resources that are needed. The Wildlife Branch will work with Logistics to obtain resources, personnel, and equipment. Deterrence, search and recovery, primary care, rehabilitation, and release activities will proceed as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Wildlife Branch Director, with the approval of the Unified Command.

4201 Hazing and Deterrence Activities

Hazing or deterrence may be utilized by the Wildlife Branch to keep un-oiled wildlife away from oil. The Wildlife Branch, in consultation with the appropriate natural resource management agencies, will develop response strategies for deterrence and preemptive capture of birds and other wildlife for a specific spill incident. Strategies for hazing or abatement will likely vary seasonally for most bird species. No Federal permits are required for non-lethal deterrence of migratory birds (50 C.F.R. Part 21.41) (Note: this exemption does not apply to eagles and endangered species). The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) does not specifically authorize

deterrence and preemptive capture of endangered species. "Take" of endangered species resulting from approved response actions will be deemed incidental to the primary action of the spill response and will be covered by the ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation process, unless otherwise authorized by a permit.

4202 Highlights of Wildlife Care

4202.1 Medical Care

Retrieved oiled animals should be examined and receive initial medical treatment as quickly as possible. The initial treatment can be provided at a field station (staging facility) if the animal is more than one hour's drive from the main facility. If animals are retrieved within one hour's transport to the rehabilitation facility, initial treatment may be delayed until arrival at the facility.

Retrieved birds should be transported in well-ventilated cardboard boxes (not wire cages). Mammals should be placed in well-ventilated escape-proof and injury-proof containers. Animals should be transferred in enclosed, well-ventilated, temperature-controlled vehicles. If stabilization is delayed until arrival at the main facility, birds awaiting treatment should be placed in a warm, quiet, well-ventilated area away from people and noise.

The initial physical examination, performed at the staging site or main facility, begins with the identification of each animal through the use of numbered leg bands, ear tags, or other means, depending on species. An individual record must be kept on each animal; species and age should be clearly marked. During the physical exam, body weight and temperature are noted. The eyes are flushed, oil is removed from the mouth and nares or nostrils, and the vent or anus cleared of oil.

Supervision by an experienced wildlife veterinarian is necessary for evaluation of injuries or illnesses, the extent of the effects of oil on the animals, the degree of dehydration, the overall body condition, and any other medical findings. The information should be recorded and animals triaged based on such parameters as species, age, extent of injuries, and body temperature / weight ratio. Degree of oiling is not a determination in triage.

Initial stabilization involves an active regimen of rehydration and other medical procedures as necessary. Because of the harm to the birds from the internal and external effects of the oil, all efforts should be made to stabilize and wash the oiled animals within 24 - 48 hours.

4202.2 Cleaning

Oil contamination disrupts the intricate, complex interlocking network within feathers, limiting or destroying a bird's ability to fly, thermoregulate and remain waterproof. To restore the waterproofing and insulating properties, oil and detergent must be removed from the feathers without damaging the delicate feather structure.

Oiled birds cannot be washed unless large amounts of hot water are available. At least 80 - 100 gallons of 103 - 105 F water are needed over a forty-five minute period to wash and rinse one duck. This volume of hot water can only be assured with industrial hot water heaters. The water must be above 102 F in order to lift the oil, but water over 105 F can harm the bird.

The cleaning agent must be non-irritating to both animals and humans; it must also be able to lift and maintain the oil in suspension. It must rinse quickly and completely from the feathers.

4202.3 Reporting

The Qualified Wildlife Responder will be responsible for providing daily reports to the FOSC on the number of wildlife received for treatment and their status. Reports of the number of animals retrieved dead, the number cleaned and any released should be provided so that the FOSC may pass this information on to the public affairs staff of the incident. The public affairs staff of the incident will handle all requests for information on the status of the wildlife response effort, including any necessary press releases.

4203 Oiled Wildlife Response Considerations

4203.1 Birds

Birds are the most common wildlife affected by oil spills, especially marine birds, waterfowl, shorebirds, gulls, and predatory birds. These birds spend the majority of their time on or near the water's surface which puts them in direct contact with oil. When the feathers of a bird become oiled, they lose their capacity to insulate the bird's skin from the water. Once the water is allowed to come in contact with the bird's skin, the bird becomes hypothermic, lethargic, and unable to feed and preen. Eventually the birds attempt to escape the water by beaching themselves. Oiled birds are prime targets for predatory and scavenging animals. This scavenging then leads to secondary oiling and further spread of the oil. It is important to retrieve alive and dead birds. The survival rate of rehabilitated birds depends greatly on conducting a quick response and using appropriate personnel and facilities.

4203.2 Sea Turtles

Since sea turtles spend significant amounts of time at the surface and below the surface feeding and breathing, they may experience both external and internal oiling. Sea turtles impacted in near shore waters may strand while sea turtles impacted offshore may not be detected by shore-based operations. If promptly captured and treated, the survival rate of oiled sea turtles typically is high. Spills pose logistical operational challenges, especially offshore, that must be promptly identified. The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit will develop a response plan including the following:

84. Designate a wildlife coordinator;
85. Develop an aerial survey plan to detect stranded and offshore animals;
86. Develop capture, triage, and transport protocols;
87. Identification of rehabilitation facilities and mobile treatment units;
88. Rehabilitation, release, and tracking plans;
89. Documentation and tagging of animals and carcasses will be in accordance with procedures in Guidelines for Oil Spill Response and Natural Resource Damage Assessment: Sea Turtles
90. Identify training requirements for personnel
91. Identify equipment caches and needed resources for sea turtle response;
92. Identify vessel requirements for response and coordination with vessels of opportunity; and

93. Identify support and resources required for offshore capture teams, monitors, and transport personnel.

The Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network responds to and documents stranded sea turtles and is coordinated within each state by a designated state coordinator. The state sea turtle stranding coordinator and network should be notified by NOAA Fisheries and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service a spill has occurred and that a stranding should be reported directly to the Wildlife Branch via the 1-800 hotline number activated during the spill. If a carcass is found, NOAA Fisheries/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will designate a qualified veterinarian to conduct the necropsy as described in Guidelines for Oil Spill Response and Natural Resource Damage Assessment: Sea Turtles, linked in Annex 1.

Live stranded sea turtles should be transported by trained, authorized personnel only to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorized rehabilitation facilities that meet the criteria established by USFWS in their Standard Permit Conditions for Care and Maintenance of Captive Sea Turtles, linked in Annex 1.

4203.3 Marine Mammals

There are 21 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) in the Gulf of Mexico inhabiting a broad range of habitats, from offshore (including continental shelf) and coastal ecosystems to bays, sounds, and estuaries (inshore). Manatees are also present in the Gulf of Mexico. All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act. Cetaceans fall under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries and manatees fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Evidence suggests that marine mammals are unlikely to detect and avoid spilled oil and exposure can result in population level impacts.

Regional marine mammal stranding networks should be notified by NOAA Fisheries and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that a spill has occurred and that a stranding should be reported directly. If a carcass is found and NOAA Fisheries/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorize a necropsy, the necropsy should follow established protocols in NOAA's Pinnaped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines, linked Annex 1, and be coordinated with NOAA Fisheries/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Live stranded marine mammals should be evaluated by trained marine mammal veterinarians and transported by trained, authorized personnel only to NOAA/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorized triage or washing facilities or authorized rehabilitation facilities that meet the criteria established by NOAA Fisheries in their Final Policy and Best Practices - Standards for Rehabilitation Facilities, linked in Annex 1, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (for manatees).

4203.4 Other Wildlife

Other wildlife, such as alligators, muskrat, mink, and river otter are also subject to smothering and coating by oil, and also should be retrieved and rehabilitated to the extent possible.