

# DRAFT

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

## OCEANIA REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

December 30, 1993

Submitted to:  
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Gordon Woodrow  
Task Monitors  
Office of Health and Emergency Planning  
U.S. EPA Region IX

Updated, reorganized, and with new sections by:  
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*U.S. EPA 8(a) Technical Assistance Team - Zone II*



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

OFFICE OF THE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

In accordance with the provisions of the Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) to address the development of a National Planning and Response System; and as part of this system, Area Committees are to be established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are to be comprised of qualified personnel from Federal, State, and local agencies. The functions of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991, to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone.

By Federal Register Notice ("Designation of Areas and Area Committees under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990" dated April 24, 1992), the EPA Administrator had designated the 13 individual Regional Response Teams as the initial Area Committees, with the proclaimed intention to delegate to the Regional Administrators the authority to designate different Areas and Committee members within their Region. The formal delegation of this authority was signed by the Administrator on January 19, 1993. Pursuant to this delegation of authority, which may be redelegated to the Division Director level, the Regional Administrator may (a) designate Areas, (b) appoint Area Committees, (c) require information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and (d) review and approve such plans as defined by the NCP.

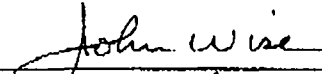
One Area has been designated as EPA Region IX Oceania (Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, and Palau) and the Area Committee has been designated as the Region IX Oceania Regional Response Team (RRT) for reviewing and developing the Region IX Oceania Regional Contingency Plan. This Plan has been reviewed and meets statutory requirements.

The following are the pre-designated Area On-Scene Coordinators for the Inland portion of EPA Region IX Oceania:

Area On-Scene Coordinator:	Terry Brubaker
Alternate Area On-Scene Coordinator:	William Lewis

Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are invited and should be addressed to: Region IX Oceania Regional Response Team, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mail Code H-8-5, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

This plan will be kept under continual review. Changes, additional information, or corrections will be promulgated periodically and will be consecutively numbered.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Felicia Marcus  
Regional Administrator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

12-22-93  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# Oceania Regional Response Team

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan

Environmental  
Protection Agency  
United States  
Coast Guard  
Agency for Toxic  
Substances and  
Disease Registry  
Department of  
Agriculture  
Department of  
Commerce  
Department of  
Defense  
Department of  
Energy  
Department of Health  
and Human Services  
Department of  
Interior  
Department of  
Justice  
Department of  
Labor  
Department of  
State  
Department of  
Transportation  
Federal Emergency  
Management Agency  
General Services  
Administration  
State of Hawaii  
Commonwealth of  
Northern Mariana  
Territory of Guam  
Territory of  
American Samoa  
Palau

## LETTER OF PROMULGATION

FROM: C. Curtis Martin, Captain, U.S. Coast Guard  
Co-Chair, Region IX - Oceania Response Team

Kathleen G. Shimmin, EPA Region IX  
Co-Chair, Region IX - Oceania Response Team

TO: Distribution

SUBJECT: Oceania Regional Contingency Plan,  
Revised December 30, 1993

1. In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Oceania Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, revised December 30, 1993, is now named the Oceania Regional Contingency Plan and effective upon receipt.
2. The Region IX Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, revised with subsequent changes, is hereby cancelled in its entirety. Superseded plans shall be destroyed.
3. This plan shall remain in effect until superseded.
4. This plan shall be amended periodically. When changes are promulgated, they shall be entered and noted on the Record of Changes page.
5. This plan is a non-registered, unclassified publication. Extracts may be made.
6. Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are welcome and should be addressed to: Oceania Regional Response Team, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mail Code H-8-5, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.

*C. Curtis Martin*  
C. CURTIS MARTIN  
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard  
Chief, Marine Safety Division  
14th Coast Guard District

*Kathleen G. Shimmin*  
KATHLEEN G. SHIMMIN  
Chief, Office of Emergency Planning  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Region IX

## II - Record of Changes

### RECORD OF CHANGES

<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>DATE CHANGE MADE</u>	<u>AGENCY OR PERSON RESPONSIBLE</u>
The Oceania RCP was completely reorganized according to the USCG ACP format, and updated and revised with applicable information from the original Oceania Plan, the Mainland Plan, and the USCG Honolulu ACP.	6/93 to 11/93	U.S. EPA 8(a) TAT Resource Applications, Inc. Paula Diehl Ellen Standish Jim Standish
The Oceania RCP was revised to address the concerns outlined in the 12/14/93 U.S. EPA Headquarters workgroup document.	12/93	U.S. EPA 8(a)TAT Resource Applications, Inc. Jim Standish Ellen Standish Amy Law

### **III - Distribution**

#### **III.1 General.**

This Plan and all approved changes will be distributed to the NRT, Oceania RRT, OSCs and others as outlined below. Additional copies may be requested from Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District (mer).

#### **III.2 NRT Distribution.**

Five (5) copies of this Plan will be forwarded to the Commandant (G-MER), U. S. Coast Guard for NRT distribution.

#### **III.3 RRT Distribution.**

Two (2) copies of this Plan will be forwarded to each of the following agencies:

Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District, Honolulu, HI  
EPA, Region IX, San Francisco, CA  
State of Hawaii, Dept. of Health, Honolulu, HI  
CNMI, Division of Environmental Quality  
American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency  
Guam Environmental Protection Agency  
Palau, Environmental Quality Protection Board  
U. S. Dept. of the Interior, San Francisco, CA  
U. S. Dept. of Commerce (NOAA), Seattle, WA  
U. S. Dept. of Defense, CINCPAC Camp H. M. Smith, HI  
Federal Emergency Management Agency, San Francisco, CA  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Honolulu, HI  
U. S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, San Francisco, CA  
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Honolulu, HI  
U. S. Dept. of Labor, Honolulu, HI  
U. S. Dept. of Justice, U. S. Attorney, Honolulu, HI  
U. S. Dept. of State, Scientific Support Coordinator, (NOAA), Seattle, WA NSF,  
Pacific Strike Team, San Francisco, CA

#### **III.4 OSC Distribution.**

Two (2) copies of this Plan will be forwarded to the Commanding Officers of each of the following Coast Guard units:

MSO Honolulu, HI  
MSO Guam  
CGLO Pago Pago, American Samoa (1 only)  
MSD Saipan (1 only)

#### **III.5 State Distribution.**

Fourteen (14) additional copies of this Plan will be forwarded to the State Dept. of Health who will make distribution to the following State agencies:

State of Hawaii, Civil Defense Division, Dept. of Defense  
State of Hawaii, Dept. of Transportation  
State of Hawaii, Dept. of Land and Natural Resources

State of Hawaii, Emergency Response Commission  
State of Hawaii, Board of Agriculture  
State of Hawaii, Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations  
State of Hawaii, Dept. of Business and Economic Development  
State of Hawaii, University of Hawaii  
State of Hawaii, HI State Chapter of the American Red Cross  
State of Hawaii, Hawaii Local Emergency Planning Committee  
State of Hawaii, Honolulu Local Emergency Planning Committee  
State of Hawaii, Kauai Local Emergency Planning Committee  
State of Hawaii, Maui Local Emergency Planning Committee

### III.6 Other Distribution.

One (1) copy of this Plan will be forwarded to each of the following agencies/departments:

Clean Islands Council, Honolulu, HI  
COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor HI  
Pacific Resources, Inc., Honolulu, HI  
COMNAVBASE Marianas, Guam  
Maintenance and Logistics Command, Pacific, San Francisco, CA  
COMPACAREA, San Francisco, CA  
National Weather Service, Honolulu, HI  
National Park Service, Honolulu, HI  
Texaco Inc., Beacon, NY  
Pacific Basin Development Council, Honolulu, HI  
Shell Company (Pacific Islands) LTD, Anigua, Guam  
Shell Oil Co., Houston, TX  
Dept. of Justice, Torts Branch, San Francisco, CA  
Mobil Oil, Agana, Guam  
Pacific Marine, Honolulu, HI  
Unitek Environmental Services, Honolulu, HI  
Pacific Environmental Co., Honolulu, HI  
Industrial Analytical Laboratory, Inc., Honolulu, HI

## IV - Table of Contents

### IV - TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER OF PROMULGATION	I
RECORD OF CHANGES	III
DISTRIBUTION	IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VI
<b>Annex A - Introduction</b>	
A.1 Authority	A-1
A.2 Definitions and Acronyms	A-1 to A-2
A.3 Purpose and Objective	A-3
A.4 Scope	A-3
A.5 Response System and Policies	A-4
A.5.1 National Response System	A-4
A.5.2 National Response Policy	A-6
A.5.3 Hawaii Response System and Policies	A-8
A.5.4 Responsible Party Response Policy	A-8
A.5.5 Role of the FOSC	A-9 to A-14
<b>Annex B - Organization</b>	
B.1 Planning Organization	B-1
B.1.1 National Response Team	B-1
B.1.2 Regional Response Team	B-1
B.1.3 Area Committees	B-15
B.1.4 SARA Title III Local Emergency Response Plans	B-15
B.2 Response Organization	B-17 to B-18
<b>Annex C - Operational Administration</b>	
C.1 General Spill Funding Procedures	C-1
C.1.1 OPA Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	C-1
C.1.2 CERCLA Response Trust Fund (Superfund)	C-4
C.2 Cost Documentation and Recovery Procedures	C-5
C.2.1 Documentation	C-5
C.2.2 Cost Recovery - CWA/OPA	C-6
C.2.3 Cost Recovery - CERCLA	C-6
C.3 Damage Assessment Procedures	C-7
C.4 Lead Administrative Trustee Access to Funds	C-7
C.5 Required Letters and Reports	C-7
C.5.1 RRT/FOSC Communications	C-7
C.5.2 FOSC Report	C-7
C.5.3 Pollution Reports	C-7
C.5.4 EMAIL Reports	C-8

**Annex D - Plan Review**

D.1	Revision and Update Requirements	D-1
D.1.1	RCPs	D-1
D.1.2	ACPs	D-1
D.2	Exercises and Drills	D-1

**Annex E - Response Operations**

E.1	Response	E-1
E.1.1	Notification	E-1
E.1.2	Preliminary Assessment	E-5
E.1.3	Containment	E-5
E.1.4	Removal	E-6
E.1.5	Disposal	E-7
E.2	Participation of Non-Federal Groups and Other Persons	E-7
E.3	Natural Resource Trustees	E-8 to E-9
	<b>-Response Directories</b>	TAB 1
	Standing RRT List	TAB 2
	Standing RRT Emergency Phone List	TAB 3
	RRT Directory	TAB 4
	Emergency Disaster Response Directory	TAB 5
	DOD OSC List	TAB 6

**Annex F - Resources**

F.1	Safety Assistance	F-1
F.2	Special Forces	F-1
F.3	Special Forces Emergency Contact Information	F-3
F.4	Additional Resources	F-4

**Annex G - Countermeasures**

G.1	On-site Treatment	G-1
G.1.1	Activated Carbon	G-1
G.1.2	Bioremediation	G-1
G.1.3	Neutralization	G-2
G.1.4	Precipitation	G-2
G.1.5	In-Situ Burning	G-2
G.2	Chemical Dispersants	G-3
G.2.1	Background	G-3
G.2.2	Other Dispersant Considerations	G-3
G.2.3	Dispersant Documentation	G-4
G.3	USEPA Accepted Dispersants	G-4
G.4	USEPA Approved Surface Collecting Agents	G-7
G.5	USEPA Approved Biological Additives	G-8
G.6	USEPA Approved Misc. Oil Control Agents	G-9
G.7	Dispersant Checklist	G-11 to G-15



**Annex H - Health and Safety**

H.1	Personnel Safety Procedures	H-1
H.2	Worker Health and Safety	H-1

**Annex I - Worst-case Scenario** I-1 to I-3**Annex J - Maps** J-1**Annex K - Applicable MOAs and MOUs** K-1

Tab 1	MOU between DOI and DOT Concerning Responsibilities Under the NCP	
Tab 2	DOI Geological Survey, Conservation Division, Pacific Region, Pollution Prevention and Control	
Tab 3	MOU between USEPA and USCG Concerning Mitigating Damage to Public Health and Welfare	
Tab 4	IAA between the USFWS and USCG for Cooperation in Oil Spill Cleanup and Salvage	
Tab 5	IAA between the U.S. Navy and USCG for Cooperation in Oil Spill Cleanup and Salvage	
Tab 6	MOU between DOI Geological Survey and USCG Concerning the Outer Continental Shelf .	
Tab 7	Agreement between the U.S. and the State of Hawaii Concerning Notifications	
Tab 8	MOU between the USCG and the USEPA (a mechanism for funding vendor costs)	
Tab 9	MOU between the DOD and the USEPA for the Implementation of P.L. 96-510, CERCLA	
Tab 10	Agreement between the U.S. and the Territory of Guam	

**Annex L - Communications**

L.1	Response Personnel Communications	L-1
L.1.1	RRT Communications	L-1
L.1.2	Coastal Zone Radio Communications	L-1
L.1.3	Coast Guard Radio Communications	L-1
L.1.4	Transportable Communications Center (TCC)	L-1
L.1.5	Disaster Warnings	L-1
L.2	Public Information and Community Relations	L-2
L.2.1	General Policy	L-2
L.2.2	RRT Activated	L-2
L.2.3	RRT Not Activated	L-3
L.2.4	Public Information Assist Team	L-4
L.2.5	Community Relations Plans	L-4

**Annex M - Wildlife Rehabilitation** M-1 to M-2

## **Annex A - Introduction**

### **A.1 Authority**

Section 311(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 USC 1321(c)(2), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 105, 42 USC 9605, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), state that the President shall prepare and publish a National Contingency Plan for removal of oil and hazardous substances. In Executive Order (E.O.) 12580 (52 FR 2923, January 29, 1987), the President delegated to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the responsibility for the amendment of the National Contingency Plan. Accordingly, the USEPA developed the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300.

Section 300.210 of the NCP calls for the establishment of Federal Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs) for all USEPA Regions. This Plan is an RCP for USEPA Region IX - Oceania which includes the State of Hawaii, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Territory of Guam and Territory of American Samoa as well as all other islands under U. S. jurisdiction in the south and central Pacific Ocean. It reflects updates and revisions to the Oceania Plan developed by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The individual sub-Area plans address areas of environmental or special economic importance. Environmentally sensitive areas are broadly defined to include unique or pristine areas, critical or endangered wildlife species habitats, National, state or local parks, fish hatcheries, shore areas, and research, cultural or archaeological sites. Due to the scope and detail required to identify these areas, drinking water intakes and environmentally sensitive areas will be covered in the specific sub-Area plans.

Section 4202(a)(4)(B) of OPA requires that the Area Committee prepare an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for the Oceania Region under the direction of a Federal On-Scene Coordinator. This update of the former "Oceania Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan" serves as the ACP for the Oceania Region.

OPA calls for the inclusion of both State and local representatives to the Area Committee. In Region IX - Oceania, this has been partially accomplished through the designation of the Regional Response Team (RRT) as the Area Committee. The Region IX-Oceania RRT is made up of 12 Federal agencies along with representatives from Hawaii, Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, U.S. Territory of American Samoa, Territory of Guam, and the Republic of Palau. Local participation will be provided for in the development of "sub-Area" plans. The sub-Area plans will rely upon the cooperation of local representatives from such agencies and organizations as: fire departments, police departments, public health departments, and Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPC), which were instituted under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). In the present structure, there is no direct local participation due to the significant demographic and socio-economic diversity in the vast area that is covered by the Region IX - Oceania Area Committee. Tab 2 to Annex E lists the members of the Area Committee for the Oceania Region.

### **A.2 Definitions and Acronyms**

#### **A.2.1 Definitions**

Definitions contained herein are the same as those contained in the NCP, Section 300.5 ("Definitions"), OPA Section 1001 ("Definitions"), CWA,

CERCLA, or SARA. An "incident" is a discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant.

#### A.2.2 Acronyms

Acronyms as used in the NCP are used in this Plan without change.

##### **Federal Agencies:**

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
CDC	Center for Disease Control
COE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSA	General Services Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USN	United States Navy

##### **State Agencies:**

ASEPA	American Samoa EPA
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands
GEPA	Guam Environmental Protection Agency

##### **Operational Acronyms:**

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
COMPACAREA	Commander, USCG Pacific Area
CCGD14	Commander, USCG District Fourteen
CERCLIS	CERCLA Information System
CGLO	USCG Liaison Officer, Pago Pago, American Samoa
COMDT COGARD	Commandant, USCG
COTP	Captain of the Port
DRAT	Direct Response Advisory Team (USCG)
ERD	Emergency Response Division (USEPA)
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
ERT	Environmental Response Team
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FTS	Federal Telephone System

HMICP	Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
LCP	Local Contingency Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARSEC	USCG Marianas Section (Guam)
MEP	Marine Environmental Protection Branch, CCGD14
MSO	Marine Safety Office
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
OPCEN	USCG District Operations Center
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PAAT	Public Affairs Assist Team
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PST	Pacific Area Strike Team
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAC	State Agency Coordinator
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory System
<b>Other Acronyms:</b>	
ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHMIRS	California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CWA	Clean Water Act
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III)
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OHMTADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
POLREP	Pollution Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986

### A.3 Purpose and Objective

The purpose of this Plan is to promote the coordination of an efficient and effective response by various Federal, state, and local agencies to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants in accordance with the authorities of CERCLA and the CWA. This Plan also provides the OSC with guidance and assistance for preparing LCPs and responding effectively to pollution incidents.

### A.4 Scope

This Plan applies to all Federal and state agencies and applies to releases or substantial threats of releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or the environment in all the coastal and inland areas of USEPA Region IX - Oceania. In the context of this Plan, the terms coastal and inland have the meanings as given by CERCLA or the CWA.

The provisions of this Plan are applicable to all Federal Agencies. This Plan is based upon the NCP and may be complemented by Federal interagency and local assistance plans and agreements.

Response actions taken pursuant to Section 104(a)(1) of CERCLA are limited to the environment as defined by Section 101 8 of CERCLA.

Removal actions taken pursuant to Section 311(c)(1) of the CWA are limited to the navigable waters of the contiguous zone, and the high seas beyond the contiguous zone in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deep Water Ports Act of 1974, or which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976). When a discharge or potential discharge that poses a threat to the U. S. occurs outside the jurisdiction under 311(c) of the Act, the procedures of this Plan apply to the extent practicable and removal actions will be accomplished pursuant to other agency authorities. Federal policy has been extended by the intervention of the High Seas Act to include taking action on the high seas when the Commandant of the Coast Guard declares a grave and imminent danger exists to the coastline or related interests of the USCG from pollution or the threat of pollution.

Response actions to remove discharges originating from Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act operations shall be in accordance with the August 1971 Memorandum of Understanding between DOI and DOT concerning respective responsibilities under this Plan.

### A.5 Response System and Policies

#### A.5.1 National Response System

The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate all government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection, in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective clean up of an oil or hazardous substance discharge. The NRS is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the pre-designated Federal On-Scene

Coordinator (FOSC) in coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during response.

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

The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism (unified command) consisting of the FOSC, the State's Incident Manager, and the Responsible Party's Incident Manager. The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort which takes into account the Federal, State, local, and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. A unified command establishes a forum for open, frank primary responsibility for oil and hazardous substance discharge removal. A unified command helps to ensure a coordinated, effective response is carried out and that the particular needs of all parties involved are taken into consideration. **The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will exert this authority only if the other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus within a reasonable time frame.** During hazardous substance release responses in which local agencies usually assume a leading role, the local agency may assume one of the unified commander roles when a unified command is used. During responses to oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved as part of a unified command, but provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer or the State representative. When a unified command is used, a Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Bureau shall be established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (Federal, State, local and private) should be incorporated into the FOSC's response organization at the appropriate level.

#### A.5.1.1 Spill of National Significance

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) is that rare catastrophic spill event which captures the nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact. A SONS is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment is so complex, it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local and private resources to contain and clean up. Only the Commandant of the USCG or the Administrator of the USEPA can declare a SONS.

The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the FOSC's response organization with the SONS response organization.

#### A.5.1.2 SONS Response Structure:

The SONS organization incorporates the unified command and control support mechanism, pre-designates key positions, defines their roles, clarifies the relationships of key functional elements, and integrates the use of Coast Guard Reservists (for Coast Guard directed responses). The SONS plan provides for significant augmentation of the regional organization by a national structure containing 6 key elements: the National Incident Commander (NIC), the Alternate National Incident Manager, the National Incident Commander's Chief of Staff, the Crisis Action Center/Emergency Operations Center (CAC/EOC), the SONS Area Operations Coordinator, and the National Incident Commander's staff. The role definition of each is as follows:

National Incident Commander (NIC) - When a Spill of National Significance is declared, the National Incident Commander will proceed to the scene, assume the role of OSC and take strategic control of the situation. The principle responsibility of the NIC will be strategic management, ensuring that all possible actions are being taken to combat the spill, thereby reassuring the public that the full force of the formal response infrastructure is being utilized for the spill. The National Incident Commander should remain on scene to provide strategic coordination of the entire response effort for as long as the response exceeds regional capabilities. The Commandant will assign a Vice Admiral in the position of National Incident Commander.

The Alternate National Incident Commander will be the Coast Guard District Commander in whose district the spill has occurred. As District Commander, he/she will already be in a position to continue liaison with the regional level officials and coordinate any resource issues with the adjacent districts or regions.

Crisis Action Center - The Chief of the Coast Guard Headquarters Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection will direct the Headquarters Crisis Action Center operations. The CAC Chief will be the key advisor to the Commandant of the Coast Guard and to the National Incident Commander during the incident.

Area Operations Coordinator - The pre-designated On Scene Coordinator, as Area Committee chairman, will be designated as the Area Operations Coordinator because of requisite local knowledge of the response area and the political and commercial contacts to initiate and sustain a cleanup operation. For SONS, there will most likely be multiple Area Operations Coordinators, each retaining tactical responsibility for their own area.

Support Staff - The National Incident Commander will require a number of staff elements to effectively manage and coordinate his/her responsibilities. This will facilitate rapid implementation during a SONS event and encourage the formation of a coordinated management team. The major staff components include a Support Operations Division, a Strategic Planning Division, a Logistics Division, and a Finance Division. An External Affairs Division has

been added to deal with anticipated heavy public affairs and protocol workload.

#### A.5.2 National Response Policy

The President has delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested in him by the CWA (as amended by OPA) and CERCLA (as amended by SARA) to the Administrator of USEPA for the inland zone and the Commandant of the USCG through the Secretary of Transportation for the coastal zone via Executive Orders 11735, 12777, and 12580. For the coastal zones and inland zones, respectively, the USCG and USEPA shall assign a Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) to each Area to carry out these functions and responsibilities.

##### A.5.2.1 Federal Agencies shall:

- (A) Coordinate their planning and response activities through the RRT mechanism;
- (B) Coordinate planning and response actions with affected State and local governments and private entities; and
- (C) Make facilities or resources, which may be useful in a Federal response, available to the FOSC, consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities.

It is the policy of the RRT, consistent with language throughout the NCP, that response actions should be implemented (when necessary) by the most appropriate level of government with authority and capability to conduct such activities. The most appropriate level will generally be local or State government agencies. When incident response exceeds the capability of local or State agencies, Federal assistance may be requested.

Federal responsibility is not all inclusive with respect to oil discharges and hazardous substance release response. Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Marianas Islands as well as many local agencies have passed laws, developed contingency plans and assumed responsibilities consistent with the mitigation of oil discharges and hazardous substances releases. All have committed certain resources for response operations and have designated representatives on the RRT.

In Hawaii, State chemical and oil emergency response operations are supervised by the Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Program. In Guam, Territorial response operations are supervised by the Guam Environmental Protection Agency. In American Samoa, Territorial response operations are supervised by the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency. In the Northern Marianas Islands, Commonwealth response operations are supervised by the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services, Environmental Services Division.



This plan also anticipates and encourages representation from industry, landowners, volunteer groups, and other stakeholders. Non-governmental participants will have an ex-officio role (see OPA, Section 4202(a)). To the extent practicable, response operations shall be consistent with Federal, State, and local plans, including ACPs and facility response plans.

#### A.5.2.2 Multi-Regional Actions

In the event that an actual or threatened discharge or release moves from the area covered by one regional contingency plan into another area, the authority to initiate pollution control actions shall shift as appropriate. In the event that an actual or potential incident affects areas covered by two or more regional plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated. The NRT will be activated in the event of a discharge which goes beyond the boundary of Oceania Region.

**There shall be only one OSC at any time during the course of a spill or release response.** Should an incident affect two or more areas, the affected RRTs will, by mutual agreement, designate the OSC, giving prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage. If there is disagreement as to the area most impacted, then the RRT, in consultation with the natural resource trustees and the Scientific Support Coordinator, will decide who the OSC should be. The NRT shall designate the OSC if members of one RRT or of two adjacent RRTs are unable to agree on the designation.

#### A.5.2.3 Multi-National Actions

There are currently no multi-national agreements in the Oceania Region. Only Canada and Mexico currently have agreements with the U.S.

### A.5.3 State of Hawaii Response System and Policy

#### A.5.3.1 Response System

The State of Hawaii's response to a major oil spill is outlined in the Hawaii Oil and Hazardous Substances Emergency Response Plan. This plan states that the USCG will remain the lead agency for all oil spills in navigable waters. The Department of Health will be the State's On-Scene Coordinator, and State Civil Defense may be activated to coordinate State actions (if activation is warranted).

#### A.5.3.2 Response Policy

The State of Hawaii's responsibility for oil and hazardous substance response is to support county first responders. The state should provide support to the county government through monitoring and assistance in health and environmental matters, technical problems, resources and serve as a liaison to the federal government, as required. When there is no identifiable responsible party, the state is responsible for the cleanup, removal, and remediation of hazardous substance

releases. In addition, the state will establish the planning and coordination network required under SARA Title III, and the existing Civil Defense Emergency Response system. The Department of Health's Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) provides the staff to the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission.

#### A.5.3.3 County Response System and Policy

The City and County of Honolulu is first responder for all HAZMAT response. The Fire Department of City and County of Honolulu is the agency with first response capabilities. Their HAZMAT team maintains a level (A) capability, and responds to outer island request for level (A) response under the present CERCLA agreement. At present, the local city and county governments do not maintain an oil pollution response posture.

The City and Counties of Honolulu, Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii's policy is to support the State Department of Health, and the USCG's response through the County Civil Defense network.

#### A.5.4 Responsible Party Response Policy

Under OPA, the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. The response shall be conducted in accordance with their applicable response plan. Section 4201(a) of OPA states that an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and the applicable response plan required. Section 4202 of OPA states that these response plans shall:

"(i) be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans;

"(ii) identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii);

"(iii) identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;

"(iv) describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent the discharge, or the substantial threat of a discharge;

"(v) be updated periodically; and

"(vi) be resubmitted for approval of each significant change."

Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements, are located in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155, respectively.

As defined in OPA, 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 or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the Area Contingency Plan, and the applicable response plan required by OPA. If directed by the FOSC at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

#### A.5.5 Role of the On-Scene Coordinator

The NCP at 40 CFR part 300.120 describes the general responsibilities of FOSCs. The FOSC directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. FOSCs are pre-designated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency. USEPA and the USCG pre-designated FOSCs for all areas in each region except for any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of other Federal agencies. The USCG designates FOSCs for the coastal zones, while USEPA designates FOSCs for the inland zones.

##### A.5.5.1 Responsibilities

Under OPA, the FOSC has responsibilities related to the establishment of Area Committees and the development of ACPs. The FOSC chairs the Area Committee and provides general direction and guidance for the committee as it prepares the ACP.

During an incident, 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 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 which may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate cost documentation.

The FOSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies. FOSCs may designate capable persons from Federal, State, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives. State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subparts D and E of

the NCP that involve expenditures of OSLTF or CERCLA funds unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

The pre-designated FOSC, or his/her representative, shall as soon as he/she arrives at the scene of an incident:

- (A) Assume FOSC responsibilities.
- (B) Consult with Federal, State and local response officials for updated information on the incident, actions taken, incident response organization, etc.
- (C) Establish an incident command post, if necessary.
- (D) Ensure that the notifications and actions required in Sections 501.3 and 501.4 have been performed or perform those notifications and actions.
- (E) When appropriate, activate Federal response using the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for oil discharges or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund for hazardous substances releases. At the time of Fund activation, the FOSC shall ensure that a "Notice of Federal Assumption of Response Activities" is issued to all applicable parties, if known. As appropriate, use of Federal funds by the first Federal official may be authorized by the FOSC prior to their arrival on-scene in order to initiate timely and necessary response actions.
- (F) Advise the official on-scene of the timing and nature of subsequent response actions that will be taken by the pre-designated FOSC or other agencies or organizations.
- (G) Immediately notify the RRT and NRT of an actual or potential major discharge or release.
- (H) Call upon RRT resources to assist in determining the necessary facts about a particular discharge or release such as its magnitude or potential impact on human health and welfare. In those instances where a possible public health emergency exists, the FOSC should notify the HHS representative for assistance in determining public health threats and call upon the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and DHHS for advice on worker health and safety.
- (I) Fully inform and coordinate closely with the RRT during a response to major discharges or significant releases to insure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting natural resources and the environment from pollutant damage. FOSCs shall utilize electronic mailbox systems to provide the RRT with copies of POLREPS and other up-to-date information on spill events.

- (J) Obtain the advice of Federal natural resource trustees or facility managers regarding response operations affecting resources or facilities under their jurisdiction. For significant emergencies, the initial control phase should also include the collection of environmental data significant to the response activity. The evaluation and analysis of the data and follow-up studies would be by trustee agencies. The RRT can serve as a catalyst and forum to ensure the opportunity for information exchange among agencies.
- (K) ENSURE THE SAFETY OF FEDERAL AND CONTRACTED RESPONSE PERSONNEL in accordance with Section 300.150 of the NCP.
- (L) Conduct the following actions, as appropriate, in response to oil discharges:
  - (1) Install containment devices, for example,
    - Trenching and Diking
    - Siphon Dams
    - Filter Fences
    - Booms
    - Stream Diversion or Impoundment
    - Gelling or Chemical Agents
  - (2) Implement countermeasures, for example,
    - Control the water discharge from upstream impoundments
    - Mitigate contamination of water supplies
    - Consider dispersants and other chemical agents
  - (3) Collect and remove oil from watercourses and adjoining shorelines, for example,
    - Skimmers
    - Sorbents
    - Dredging
    - High Pressure Water
    - In-Situ Burning
    - Bioremediation
  - (4) Mitigate damage to all fish and wildlife resources identified by the Federal and State fish and wildlife resources trustees. Advice provided by the State and Federal fish and wildlife trustees on response actions that may affect fish and wildlife resources, including Federally endangered and threatened species shall be considered at all times by the FOSC, unless, in his judgment, actions contrary to this advice must be taken to protect human life.

The FOSC shall promptly notify the trustees for natural resources of discharges or releases that are injuring or may injure natural resources under their

jurisdiction. The FOSC shall seek to coordinate all response activities with the natural resource trustees.

Where the FOSC becomes aware that a discharge or release may adversely affect any endangered or threatened species, or result in destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of such species, the FOSC should consult with the DOI or DOC (NOAA).

- (5) Ensure adequate disposal of removed materials in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
- (M) Conduct the following actions, as appropriate, in response to hazardous substance releases:
  - (1) Recommend the evacuation of threatened individuals to appropriate authorities; immediately notify FEMA of situations potentially requiring evacuation, temporary housing, or permanent relocation; and evaluate incoming information and immediately advise FEMA of potential major disaster situations.
  - (2) Limit access to the release area, for example, barricades, security fences, etc.
  - (3) Collect and analyze samples (air, water, soil, as appropriate) to determine source and dispersion of the release.
  - (4) Contain the spread of the release, for example,
    - Trenching and Diking
    - Siphon Dams (for floating substances)
    - Filter Fences (for floating substances)
    - Booms (for floating substances)
    - Water Sprays
    - Stream Diversion or Impoundment
    - Gelling or Chemical Agents
  - (5) Implement Countermeasures, for example,
    - Neutralization
    - Treatment of water supplies (for example, activated carbon)
    - Providing alternate water supplies
    - Control the water discharge from upstream impoundments
    - On-site physical/chemical treatment
  - (6) Collect and remove released hazardous substances, for example,
    - Skimmers (floating substances)
    - Sorbents

Dredging  
On-site physical/chemical treatment  
In-Situ Burning  
Bioremediation

- (7) Ensure adequate disposal of released substances. Moving of hazardous substances off-site must comply with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under certain circumstances, some of the procedural requirements of the RCRA regulations can be waived. The specific circumstances are described in the RCRA regulations.
- (N) Keep the public informed of response actions consistent with the requirements of 300.155 of the NCP.
- (O) Call upon the special forces and teams listed in Section 300.145 of the NCP to assist in a response, as needed.
- (P) Issue reports.

#### A.5.5.2 Multi-Regional Responses

There shall only be one FOSC at any time during the course of response operations. If a pollution incident transects or moves across Federal regional or local boundaries, the response mechanism of each Region will be activated and authority will rest with the pre-designated FOSC of the area most impacted or vulnerable to the greatest threat by the incident (NCP Section 300.140). Transfer of FOSC function must be agreed upon and acknowledged by both the relinquishing and assuming FOSCs.

## **Annex B - Organization**

### **B.1 Planning Organization**

There are three types of Federal contingency plans: the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs).

Subsection (c)(2) of section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2)) as amended by OPA states that the President shall prepare and publish a National Contingency Plan for removal of oil and hazardous substances and that the National Contingency Plan shall provide for efficient, coordinated, and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges. As described in §300.110 of the NCP, the National Response Team (NRT) is responsible for national planning and coordination of emergency response to pollution incidents. RCPs are required by Section 300.210 of the NCP.

As described in § 300.115 of the NCP, the RRTs are responsible for regional planning and coordination. Each RRT representative shall designate members from their agency to coordinate the development of a Federal Regional Contingency Plan.

Each USEPA Regional Administrator and USCG Captain of the Port (OSC) shall designate Federal Areas, Federal Area Committee members, and the review process for plans. Section 4202(a) of the OPA amends Section 311(j) of the CWA to require that the Area Committee, under the direction of the FOSC for its Area, shall be responsible for: (1) preparing an Area Contingency Plan for its Area; (2) working with State and local officials to enhance the contingency planning of those officials and to assure preplanning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; and (3) working with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

#### **B.1.1 National Response Team**

The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy, and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by an OSC via an RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources and equipment, or coordination with other RRTs. The Coast Guard and USEPA co-chair the RRT. For coastal incidents, USCG chairs the RRT, while for inland incidents, USEPA is the chair.

The USEPA serves as the chairman and the Coast Guard serves as the vice-chairman of the NRT. The NRT's membership consists of 15 federal agencies including representatives from the USCG, USEPA, FEMA, DOD, DOE, USDA, DOC, DHHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOT, DOS, GSA, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. (For details, see the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175(b).)

#### **B.1.2 Regional Response Team**

Like the NRT, RRTs are planning, policy and coordination bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents. The RRTs develop Regional Contingency Plans for their regions. The RRTs also provide one level of review for the Area



Contingency Plans. The Oceania RRT membership parallels that of the NRT but also includes State and local representation.

#### B.1.2.1 Membership

Each member agency shall designate one primary member and a minimum of one alternate member to the RRT. Agencies may send additional representatives, as observers, to meetings of the RRT. The various governments of the Oceania region shall designate primary and alternate representatives to the RRT. These designated representatives have the same status as any Federal member of the RRT. RRT members are listed in Annex I. Representatives of local government and private industry may participate in RRT meetings in an observer/contributor capacity.

#### B.1.2.2 Chairs

Except when the Oceania RRT is activated for a pollution incident, the USEPA and the USCG representatives will act as Co-Chairs of the Standing Team. During an Incident-Specific response, the Chair will be either the USEPA or USCG representative, based on whether the discharge originates in the inland zone or coastal zone, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Chairs. When the RRT is activated for a CERCLA fund-financed remedial action, the Chair shall be the representative of the USEPA.

#### B.1.2.3 Standing Team Planning and Preparedness Functions

The Standing Team performs the following tasks:

- (A) Serves as a standing committee to recommend changes in the regional response organization as needed, to revise the Regional Contingency Plan as needed, and to evaluate the preparedness of the agencies' effectiveness and the effectiveness of local plans for the Federal response to discharges and releases.
- (B) Makes a continuing review of regional and local responses to discharges or releases, considering available legal remedies, equipment readiness and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations.
- (C) Recommends to the NRT revisions of the NCP based on observations of response operations.
- (D) Reviews FOSC actions to help ensure that Federal regional and Federal local contingency plans are developed satisfactorily.
- (E) Meets quarterly to review response actions carried out during the preceding period and consider changes in the Federal regional and local contingency plans. Meeting locations will be rotated between various islands in the Oceania region.

RRT Co-Chairs should schedule meeting agendas to allow the opportunity for executive sessions, special and/or public participation, as appropriate.

- (F) Provides a letter report on its activities to the NRT twice a year, no later than January 31 and July 31. This report should, as a minimum, summarize recent major activities, progress on preparedness activities, key organizational changes, operational concerns, and efforts to improve State and local conditions.
- (G) Submits a work plan annually to the NRT at the end of September for the work year (fiscal year) starting October 1.
- (H) Establishes special committees and undertakes special projects, as appropriate, to improve regional response plans and capabilities.
- (I) Reviews local and State contingency plans, upon request.

#### B.1.2.4 Incident-Specific Response Functions

Individual RRT member response actions may be sought anytime during a pollution emergency. The degree of response, and therefore the extent of member activity, will depend on the particular situation and sources necessary to effect adequate response. General response functions of the RRT are to:

- (A) Monitor and evaluate reports from the FOSC.
- (B) Provide advice as requested by the FOSC and recommend course of action for consideration by the FOSC.
- (C) Advise the FOSC on the duration and extent of Federal response and recommend to the FOSC specific actions for a discharge or release.
- (D) Request other Federal, State, local government, or private agencies to provide resources under their existing authorities to respond to a discharge or release or to monitor response operations.
- (E) Help the FOSC prepare information releases to the public and for communication with the NRT.
- (F) If circumstances warrant, advise the regional or district head of the agency providing the FOSC that a different FOSC should be designated.

#### B.1.2.5 Activation

- (A) The RRT will be activated by the Chair in the event of a major (NCP, Section 300.5) oil or hazardous substance discharge or for any oil or hazardous substance release that may pose a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or

to the environment or to regionally significant amounts of property (as determined by the FOSC with the concurrence of the Chair). The time of activation, and place and time of assembly (if necessary), shall be included in a Pollution Report (POLREP).

(B) The RRT may be activated during any pollution emergency by a request from any RRT member to the Chair of the team. A request for RRT activation shall be confirmed in writing or by EMAIL.

(C) Types of Activation:

(1) Standby Activation - This is a notice to some or all RRT members that their services may be needed and that they are to assume a readiness posture and await further instructions. The activation notice may be given by telephone or by EMAIL.

(2) Partial Activation - This is a notice to selected RRT members that their services are required in response to a pollution incident. The activation notice will specify the service requested and when the service will be required. The initial activation may be by telephone or other expeditious means (including FAX, TWX or EMAIL), but shall be confirmed in writing.

(3) Full Activation - A notice to all RRT members (except non-affected State representatives) that their services are requested in response to a pollution incident. The activation notice will specify the services requested from each RRT member. The services of some members may be limited to advising the FOSC on general matters. The initial activation notice may be provided by telephone or other expeditious means (including FAX, TWX or EMAIL), but shall be confirmed in writing.

(D) When activated, the RRT will normally conduct business via a teleconference call initiated by the Incident-Specific Chair. If the Incident-Specific Chair determines that convening the RRT is appropriate or necessary, the RRT shall meet at a time and place specified by the Chair.

#### B.1.2.6 Response Deactivation

Deactivation of the RRT will occur when the Incident-Specific RRT Chair determines that the FOSC no longer requires RRT assistance.

#### B.1.2.7 Specific Agency Response Functions

The RRT provides guidance and advice to the FOSC, and appropriate resources under each member agency's jurisdiction to assist in Federal

pollution response efforts as detailed below. Agencies are also encouraged and expected to use their own enforcement and other legal authorities to assist the FOSC in pollution response efforts. Federal agencies listed in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175 have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Federal agencies may be called upon by an FOSC during response planning and implementation to provide assistance in their respective areas of expertise. Refer to the NCP at 40 CFR Sections 300.170 and 300.175 for a description of agency capabilities and authorities. Individual RRT member agency response functions include, but are not limited to:

(A) Department of Agriculture

- (1) Agencies shall provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges or releases occurring on or affecting resources under the jurisdiction of those agencies and in documentation of damage to natural resources for which they have trustee responsibilities.
- (2) Agencies shall provide advice to the FOSC when response operations are being performed that affect natural resources under their management authority.
- (3) Shall provide primary wildland fire suppression support and technical expertise in the suppression of wildland fires resulting from hazardous spill incidents.
- (4) May provide, through the Soil Conservation Service, predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movement over and through soil.
- (5) May provide assistance in ground transportation support and in maintaining and providing communications support.

(B) Department of Commerce

The DOC, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):

- (1) Provides scientific support for responses and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of the movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil or hazardous substances.

- (2) Provides scientific expertise on living marine resources for which it is responsible and their habitats, including endangered species and marine mammals.
- (3) Provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrologic, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters.
- (4) Furnishes tide and circulation information for coastal and territorial waters.
- (5) May, when requested by USEPA, provide scientific support for responses in inland areas.
- (6) Shall provide an agency representative to coordinate agency specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burn, and bioremediation decision process.

(C) Department of Defense

- (1) Shall provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges or releases on or adjacent to resources under the jurisdiction of its agencies and in documentation of damages to natural resources under their management authority.
- (2) Shall provide the FOSC for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD facilities and vessels (NCP, Sec. 300.120). The USEPA or USCG will act as FOSC for oil discharges from DOD vessels or facilities. DOD is still responsible, as is any Federal agency, for cleanup of oil discharges from its vessels and facilities. Response actions for incidents involving nuclear weapons shall be conducted in accordance with the joint DOD, DOE, and FEMA "Agreement for Response to Nuclear Incidents and Nuclear Weapons Significant Incidents" of January 8, 1981.
- (3) May provide assistance in maintaining navigation channels, in the removal of navigational obstructions, and in salvage.
- (4) Through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:
  - (a) Shall provide assistance in processing Section 404 (Clean Water Act) emergency permits when required.

- (b) Shall, to the extent possible, alter the channel flow volumes of water courses from control structures under their management authority to reduce the negative environmental effects of a pollution incident or assist in spill response operations.
- (5) Through the U.S. Army:
  - (a) Shall provide assistance in activation of Explosive Ordnance Detachments when required by the FOSC.
  - (b) Shall provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies and equipment when determined by the FOSC to be the most expedient method of such transportation.
- (6) Through the U.S. Air Force:
  - (a) Shall provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies and equipment when determined by the FOSC to be the most expedient method of such transportation.
- (7) Through the U.S. Navy:
  - (a) Shall provide assistance in procuring pollution response equipment from Navy stockpiles when required by the FOSC.
  - (b) Shall provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies and equipment when determined by the FOSC to be the most expedient method of such transportation.
- (D) Department of Energy
  - (1) Shall provide assistance in identifying the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive discharges. The Department shall also coordinate with the FOSC in implementing the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
- (E) General Services Administration
  - (1) Shall provide administrative assistance to the FOSC during response to a discharge or potential

discharge at the request of the Chair of the Regional Response Team.

- (2) Provide assistance in locating and leasing office space for the operations center, warehouse space for storage of supplies and equipment, or any other real estate activities.
- (3) Provide contracting service for the procurement of supplies, services, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment for the operations center, and any other administrative support requested by the FOSC.
- (4) Shall provide and maintain telecommunications service for the FOSC.
- (5) Provide other contracting service as requested by the FOSC.

(F) Department of Health and Human Services

- (1) Shall provide information and advice when chemical discharges violate or may violate Public Laws administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Any actions taken by FDA will be coordinated with the FOSC during response to a discharge or potential discharge.
- (2) In accordance with Section 104(b) of CERCLA, shall make determinations that illness, disease or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.
- (3) Shall provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public safety and health. This activity includes arranging for assistance by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) when such assistance is deemed necessary by the FOSC or RRT.
- (4) The ATSDR is the lead Federal public health agency for hazardous material incidents. Two ATSDR representatives are assigned to each USEPA Region to assist in USEPA/ATSDR communications. Regional representatives can also assist in emergency response events that involve RRT issues by coordinating with ATSDR headquarters Emergency Response and Consultation Branch and with the CDC RRT representative. Under CERCLA Section 104(i), ATSDR is required to:

- (a) Establish appropriate disease/exposure registries;
- (b) Provide medical care and testing of exposed individuals in cases of public emergencies;
- (c) Develop, maintain, and provide information on health effects of toxic substances;
- (d) Conduct research to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness;
- (e) Together with USEPA, develop guidelines for toxicological profiles for hazardous substances; and
- (f) Develop educational materials related to health effects of toxic substances for health professionals.

Additionally, ATSDR operates a 24-hour number to address public health issues.

(G) Department of the Interior

- (1) Bureaus shall provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges on or affecting facilities or resources under their bureau's jurisdiction and in documentation of damage to natural resources for which they have trustee responsibilities.
- (2) Bureaus shall provide advice to the FOSC when response operations are being performed that affect facilities or resources under their management authority.
- (3) May provide technical assistance in disposal activities, but not actual disposal sites.
- (4) May provide assistance in ground transportation support and in maintaining and providing communications support.
- (5) Through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
  - (a) Shall provide advice on migratory birds, anadromous fish, and endangered and threatened species.



- (b) Shall coordinate with the State representatives in establishing bird collection, cleaning and recovery centers, and directing the actions of professional and volunteer groups which desire to assist in these activities.
  - (c) May provide advice to State wildlife resource agencies upon request by the State RRT representative.
  - (d) Shall provide a bureau representative to coordinate bureau-specific input to the dispersant in-situ burn, and bioremediation decision processes, as outlined in Sections 700, 800, and 900 respectively.
  - (e) Under OPA Section 4201(b), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also have duties with respect to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances. These two agencies, and other interested parties (including State fish and wildlife conservation officials), should be consulted in the preparation of a fish and wildlife response plan.
- (6) Through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS):
  - (a) May provide expertise in geology and hydrology, sample collection and measurements.
- (7) Through the Bureau of Mines:
  - (a) May provide analytical facilities which could aid in identifying inorganic hazardous substances.
  - (b) May provide technical expertise during response operations involving hazardous substance releases from mining operations.
- (8) Through the Office of Surface Mining:
  - (a) May provide advice in incidents involving surface coal mining, abandoned coal mined lands, coal outcrop fires, mine

waste bank stability, and toxic mine drainage.

- (9) Through the Bureau of Reclamation:
  - (a) Shall provide information on current and predicted channel flow volumes, where water courses are controlled by dams, locks, etc. under the management of the Bureau.
  - (b) Shall, to the extent possible, alter the channel flow volumes of water courses from control structures under their management authority to reduce the negative environmental effects of a pollution incident or assist in spill response operations.
- (10) Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs:
  - (a) Shall assist in obtaining access to Indian land areas as needed for response actions.
  - (b) Shall coordinate with the incident Public Information Office Director to ensure pertinent information is made available to tribal authorities on a timely basis.
- (11) Through the Bureau of Land Management:
  - (a) May provide expertise in the field of oil and gas drilling, production, handling and transportation by pipeline.
- (12) Through the Minerals Management Service:
  - (a) Shall provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public health and safety from offshore oil and gas exploration, production, and transportation facilities and platforms.

(H) Department of Justice

- (1) Can provide expert advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and Federal agency responses.

- (2) Represents the Federal government, including its agencies, in litigation.
- (I) Department of Labor
  - (1) Shall provide, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), advice, guidance and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.
- (J) Department of Transportation
  - (1) Shall provide advice on all DOT regulations regarding transport of oil and hazardous substances.
  - (2) Through the United States Coast Guard:
    - (a) Shall provide, maintain, and operate a communications system for base-to-field and field-to-field communications at the request of the FOSC.
    - (b) Shall provide guidance and assistance in logistics, procurement, and contracting services when the OPA Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is activated and the Coast Guard is providing the FOSC.
      - (i) Logistics include, but are not limited to providing or arranging for staff lodging, spill operations center, motor vehicles, aircraft, financial record keeping, maintenance of operations log, and clerical support.
      - (ii) Procurement services include obtaining miscellaneous supplies and equipment needed for any part of the operation.
      - (iii) Contracting service includes issuing and administering all contracts related to the spill cleanup and removal operation.
    - (c) Shall, as requested by the FOSC, direct and/or monitor containment, recovery and disposal operations. This activity includes liaison with all contractors.

- (d) Shall maintain a Regional Response Center with facilities and personnel for communications, information storage, and equipment for coordinating a response by the RRT.
- (e) Shall provide the FOSC under the circumstances described in Section 202.1(A).
- (f) Shall provide a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to coordinate scientific support for coastal areas.

(K) Environmental Protection Agency

- (1) Shall provide expertise on environmental effects of pollution discharges and environmental pollution control techniques. USEPA will also advise the RRT and FOSC on what degree of hazard a discharge poses to the public health and safety.
- (2) Shall provide the FOSC under the circumstances described in Section 202.1(C).
- (3) Shall provide a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to coordinate scientific support for inland areas.
- (4) Shall advise the RRT on the status of response operations including any needs and problems.
- (5) Shall provide assistance on all legal problems in contract operations.
- (6) Shall arrange for aerial reconnaissance and photography, as needed.
- (7) Shall determine and provide advice, assisted by the State representative, on the degree of hazard of the discharge or release to public health and safety and assess the environmental damage caused by the discharge or release.
- (8) Shall assure that Federal land managing agencies and trustees of natural resources are notified promptly of discharges or releases affecting facilities and resources under their jurisdiction (NCP Section 300.305(d)).
- (9) Shall, in conjunction with the State representative, assist the FOSC, as requested, in the selection of an appropriate disposal site.

- (10) Shall provide an agency representative to coordinate agency-specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burning, and bioremediation decision processes.
- (L) Federal Emergency Management Agency
- (1) Shall assist the FOSC in determining the applicability of P.L. 93-288 to a pollution event.
  - (2) Shall execute the authority vested in the President by Section 104(a) of CERCLA to the extent it requires permanent relocation of residents, businesses, and community facilities or temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for.
  - (3) Shall provide secondary support, as needed, to other agencies with primary assignment stated in subsections A through J above (e.g. communications).
  - (4) Shall manage special training funds under Title III.
- (M) State Representative(s)
- (1) Shall notify downstream water users of all discharges and releases that threaten water users.
  - (2) Shall make notifications to other State and local agencies as appropriate.
  - (3) Shall, in conjunction with the USEPA and appropriate state agency representatives, assist the FOSC, as requested, in the selection of an appropriate disposal site.
  - (4) Shall make arrangements with the State Civil Defense Agency (or emergency service agency), in conjunction with the FOSC and other Federal agencies as appropriate, to provide for the security of all on-scene forces and equipment. This activity includes establishing local liaison with hospital, emergency services and police personnel and restricting access to hazardous areas by non-essential personnel.
  - (5) Shall assist the USEPA in determining and providing advice on the degree of hazard of the discharge or release to public health and safety and assess the environmental damage caused by the discharge or release.
  - (6) Shall coordinate with the Department of the Interior in establishing bird collection, cleaning and

recovery centers, and directing the actions of professional and volunteer groups which desire to assist in these activities.

- (7) Shall provide a state representative to coordinate state-specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burn, and bioremediation decision processes, as outlined in Section 700, 800, and 900 respectively.

### B.1.3 Area Committees

As stated in Section B.1 of this Plan, Section 4202(a) of the OPA amends section 311(j) of the CWA to require that Area Committees develop ACPs.

Boundaries for Areas are determined by USEPA Regional Administrators for the inland zone; Areas are the COTP areas for the coastal zone. Jurisdictional boundaries of local emergency planning districts established by States, described in § 300.205(c) of the NCP, shall, as appropriate, be considered in determining geographical boundaries of the designated Areas. The designated Areas may include several such local emergency planning districts, or parts of such districts. In developing the ACP, OSCs shall direct the Area Committees to coordinate with State Emergency Response Commissions (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) in the affected Area.

The ACP shall provide for a well-coordinated response that is integrated and compatible with all appropriate response plans of State, local, and other non-Federal entities, and especially with Title III local emergency response plans, or in the Area Committee's area of responsibility. The ACP shall, as appropriate, identify the probable locations of discharges or releases; the available resources to respond to multi-media incidents; where such resources can be obtained; waste disposal methods and facilities consistent with local and State plans developed under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; and a local structure for responding to discharges or releases.

Special Federal sub-Area Plans are currently being developed for four Counties in the State of Hawaii (Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai) and for American Samoa, under the leadership of the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office in Honolulu (the pre-designated FOSC) and for Palau, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, under the leadership of the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office in Guam (the pre-designated FOSC). Currently, there are no special Federal sub-Area Plans for inland areas of the Oceania Region.

ACPs should also integrate approved vessel, offshore facility, onshore facility, pipeline, and bulk transportation response plans.

### B.1.4 SARA Title III Local Emergency Response Plans

The emergency planning sections of Title III of the SARA are designed to help state and local governments develop emergency response and preparedness capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially within the local community. The regulations that implement SARA Title III are codified at 40 CFR Part 355.

SARA Title III requires the governor of each state to designate a SERC. If a state commission is not designated, the governor will operate as the commission until that designation is made. This SERC should represent state organizations and agencies with expertise in emergency response, such as state environmental, emergency management, and public health agencies. Various public and private sector groups and associations with interest and expertise in Title III issues can also be included in the SERC.

The SERC must designate local emergency planning districts (which can be based on existing municipalities) and appoint LEPCs within a month after districts are designated. The SERC supervises and coordinates the activities of the LEPCs, establishes procedures on how to handle requests for information, and reviews local emergency plans.

In a somewhat unprecedented requirement, each LEPC must include elected state and local officials; police, fire, civil defense, public health professionals; environmental, hospital and transportation officials; community groups; and the media. Facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements must also be represented on the LEPC. The LEPC must establish rules, give public notice of its activities, and establish procedures for handling public requests for information. Title III response plans should be closely coordinated with applicable ACPs and State emergency response plans. To assure coordination with the SARA Title III program, it is recommended that the Area Committee include appropriate LEPC or other Title III representation.

An LEPC's primary responsibility will be to develop an emergency response plan. In developing this plan, the local committee will evaluate available resources for preparing for and responding to a potential chemical accident. The plan must:

1. Identify facilities as well as transportation routes for extremely hazardous substances.
2. Establish emergency response procedures, both on-site and off-site.
3. Formulate emergency notification procedures and evacuation plans.
4. Establish methods for determining when releases occur and what areas populations may be affected.
5. Describe community and industry emergency equipment and facilities, and who is responsible for them.
6. Describe and schedule a training program to teach methods for responding to chemical emergencies.
7. Establish methods and schedules for exercises to test emergency response plans.
8. Designate a community coordinator and a facility coordinator to implement the plan.

The emergency response plan must be reviewed by the SERC and annually by the LEPC. Regional Response Teams (RRTs) may review plans and provide

assistance to the LEPCs upon request. RRTs are composed of regional personnel from 14 federal agencies as well as state representatives with emergency responsibilities. Federal OSCs are encouraged to participate in this local planning activity to ensure that it is consistent and compatible with Federal response programs.

Guidance is also available to help the LEPCs prepare and review plans. The principal guidance document, "Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide," is available to state and local emergency officials.

LEPCs and facilities should focus their planning activities around a list of 366 extremely hazardous substances identified by USEPA. The list includes the threshold planning and reportable quantities for each substance. Any facility that produces, uses or stores more of a listed chemical than this threshold planning quantity must meet all emergency planning requirements. Also, after public comment, the SERC or the governor can designate additional facilities as subject to those requirements.

Facilities are required to notify the SERCs that they are covered by Title III emergency planning requirements. If a facility begins to produce, use or store any of the extremely hazardous substances in threshold quantity amounts, it must notify the SERC within 60 days.

Each SERC must notify USEPA of all covered facilities and facilities designated by the SERC or the governor. The SERC is also responsible for supervising the activities of the LEPCs.

#### B.1.5 Plan Relationships

Along with this Plan, the completed individual sub-Area plans will integrate with existing State, Commonwealth, territory, and local plans to provide a mechanism for responses to all sizes of spills or releases. Ideally, local contingency plans will suffice for small incidents. State, Commonwealth, or Territory plans will suffice for medium-sized incidents, and Federal contingency plans will be necessary for response to the largest incidents. Successively higher levels of plans are not meant to replace other plans, but are intended to smoothly take over as the incidents become larger.

Facility and vessel response plans, as defined by section 4202(a)(5) of the OPA, shall be reviewed for approval and consistency with this Plan (ACP). During a response, the OSC shall meet with the other responding parties to coordinate and integrate this Plan with all other relevant plans including, but not limited to, Federal, State, local, tribal, and private plans. The Area Committee will continuously review effectiveness and integration of all plans based on actual responses, exercises, and all other relevant information leading to enhancement of these plans.

#### B.2 Response Organization

The National Response System (NRS) is designed to be used for all spill responses, including a SONS. The versatility of the NRS enables the FOSC to fill the positions identified in the organizational structure as needed. Not all positions will necessarily be filled. Positions may include:



**Federal On-Scene Coordinator**

Unified Command, when appropriate  
FOSC  
SOSC  
Responsible Party Incident Manager

**Command Staff**

Public Affairs Officer  
Liaison Officer  
Health and Safety Officer  
Historian

**Operations Chief**

Salvage Supervisor  
Open Water Recovery Supervisor  
Wildlife Recovery Supervisor  
Remote Sensing Supervisor

**Planning Chief**

Strategy and Tactics Supervisor  
Disposal Supervisor  
Scientific Support Coordinator  
Environmental Sensitivity Supervisor  
Risk Assessment Supervisor

**Logistics Chief**

Procurement Supervisor  
Transportation Supervisor  
Berthing Supervisor  
Training Supervisor  
Volunteers Supervisor  
Equipment Supervisor

**Finance Chief**

Contracts Supervisor  
Cost Documentation Supervisor  
Claims Supervisor

As mandated by Federal labor regulations (29 CFR 1910.120), the Incident Command System will be implemented for all responses to hazardous materials incidents. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a means of managing emergency operations which proves especially useful when more than one agency responds to an incident. The ICS is a flexible concept and can be expanded to fit the needs of any incident. Often the ICS will function best when a Unified Command is created for overall agency consultation and coordination. While coordinating Federal efforts during a response, the FOSC will make decisions based on a consensus among the agencies involved in the Unified Command.

During response to an oil pollution incident, the U.S. EPA shall ensure meaningful and substantial involvement with local government entities including Local Emergency Planning Commissions, police, fire, Health Departments, and any other relevant agencies.

## **Annex C - Operational Administration**

### **C.1 General Spill Funding Procedures**

Section 300.335 of the NCP outlines the types of funds provided by OPA and CERCLA which are available to remove certain oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. Legally, the person responsible for a discharge or release is liable for the cost of cleanup. The FOSC shall attempt to have the party responsible for the discharge or release voluntarily assume responsibility for containment, removal, and disposal operations. If the FOSC determines that the responsible party has not or will not act promptly to remove or mitigate the discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances to their satisfaction, the FOSC will initiate response actions and access the monies necessary for the response from OPA and/or CERCLA sources.

There are six basic categories of recoverable damages: (1) natural resource damages; (2) damages to real and personal property, including the loss of such property; (3) loss of subsistence use of natural resources; (4) loss of tax and other revenues; (5) loss of profit or earning capacity; and (6) increased cost of public services. Three of these categories are receivable only by governments: natural resource damage, loss of tax and revenue, and increased cost of public services. The other categories are receivable by private parties as well as by governments.

#### **C.1.1 OPA Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund**

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), administered by the Commandant, USCG, was established pursuant to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) for response to oil discharges and potential oil discharges which pose a substantial threat of discharge. OPA Title 1, Section 1012 - 1020 establishes the administration and use of the OSLTF. The Commander, NPFC is responsible for overall administration of the OSLTF, and the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District administers the OSLTF within Federal Region IX - Oceania. Upon activation by the FOSC, the OSLTF is available to pay incident specific removal costs authorized by the FOSC, including costs of monitoring a responsible party's cleanup, as well as costs of direct Federal removal activities; costs incurred by trustees in assessing natural resource damages and developing and implementing natural resource restoration plans; removal costs incurred consistent with the NCP as a result of discharges from a foreign offshore unit; and claims for uncompensated removal costs or damages.

##### **C.1.1.1 Incident Specific Removal Costs**

Incident specific removal costs payable from the OSLTF include:

Out-of-pocket expenses;

- per diem and travel
- vehicle mileage
- replication, transmission, and delivery of reports
- rental cars
- field consumables

Contracted costs;.

Government owned equipment costs;

Costs of USEPA Technical Assistance Teams;

Salary costs for temporary government employees hired or activated specifically for the spill response; and

Specific salary costs for federal employees.

#### C.1.1.2 Reimbursement Procedures

To seek reimbursement from the OSLTF, Federal agencies must submit their reimbursable expenses to the FOSC for certification upon completion of removal activities, or on a daily basis depending upon the complexity of the incident. The FOSC will submit a certified Cost Summary Report to the NPFC, and will submit a copy of the report to the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District within 30 days after completion of cleanup actions or within 15 days of receipt of the last invoice, whichever is earlier. The NPFC will affect transfer of funds to the agency requesting reimbursement.

OPA sets limits of liability which apply to all removal costs and damages sought under the Act. The limits may be adjusted for inflation every 3 years based upon the consumer price index. The limits set by OPA are: 1) tank vessels - \$1,200 per gross ton, \$2 million if less than 3,000 gross tons; \$10 million if 3,000 gross tons or greater, 2) any other vessel - \$600 per gross ton or \$500,000; 3) offshore facilities except Deep Water Ports - \$75,000,000; and 4) onshore facilities and Deep Water Ports - \$350,000,000.

There are certain exceptions to these limits of liability: The limits do not apply: (1) if the incident was caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct; (2) if the incident was a result of a violation of applicable Federal safety, construction, or operating regulations; or (3) if the responsible party fails to report the incident, provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance required by a response official, or comply with an order issued by the FOSC.

#### C.1.1.3 FOSC Access to OSLTF

The FOSC accesses the Fund by requesting a Federal Project Number from the Coast Guard District Fourteen. At the time of this request, the FOSC estimates the cost of the project, and a ceiling must be established. Should the response go over that ceiling, a request must be made to D14 to increase the amount. Any estimates of \$25K or above must be submitted to MLC Pacific Area via D14.

The FOSC shall exert adequate control of removal operations so that they can certify that reimbursement from the Fund is appropriate. Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about the reimbursement of funds expended for removal activities. The FOSC should not knowingly request services for which reimbursement is mandatory unless reimbursement funds are known

to be available. Similarly, the agency supplying a reimbursable service should determine the source of reimbursement before committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

#### Procedure for Activating Funds:

Under the CWA, the FOSC for an oil spill will provide the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District, with the following information in writing (after initial telephone contact):

Statement that the FOSC has determined that Federal discharge removal actions are necessary,

Description and location of discharge,

Date spill occurred and type of pollutant,

Estimated cost of removal actions reimbursable from the Fund. (The estimate should include costs of all Phase III activities);

Estimated time needed for removal, and

Name of discharger or suspected discharger, if known.

#### C.1.1.4 State Access to OPA

The State or States affected by a discharge may act where "necessary" to remove such a discharge and may be reimbursed from the OSLTF for the reasonable costs incurred, in accordance with OPA. As defined in Section 300.355(4)(i) of the NCP, removal by a State is "necessary" when the FOSC determines that the owner or operator of the vessel, onshore facility or offshore facility from which the discharge occurs does not effect a removal properly, or is unknown.

In addition, State action is required to minimize or mitigate significant threat(s) to the public health, welfare, or the environment that Federal action cannot minimize or mitigate.

State action must also be undertaken if removal or partial removal can be done by the State at a cost that is less than or not significantly greater than the cost that would be incurred by Federal agencies.

State agency reimbursement under CWA requires FOSC authorization prior to the response. The State Government elements identified in this Plan will seek reimbursement for removal operation expenditures on behalf of all State agencies and political subdivision, thereof.

The FOSC will determine whether the State has the ability to respond based on the criteria specified by the NPFC. If the State is capable, the FOSC will contact the USCG case officer to authorize access to the Fund. If the FOSC denies State access to the Fund, he/she will detail the reason for denying access (i.e., which of the criteria were not met by the State). State removal actions must be in compliance with the NCP in order to qualify for reimbursement.

State removal operations are considered to be Operational Response Phase III actions to the extent that the same operations undertaken by a Federal agency would be so considered. Removal operations of a local government in support of Federal discharge removal operations are considered to be actions of the State for the purposes of this section.

State access to the fund is outlined in NPFC Instruction 16451.1 dated 30 Oct 1992, Technical Operating Procedures for State access under Section 1012(d)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. This instruction provides guidance to the FOSC and Coast Guard Districts concerning a State Governor's request for access to the OSLTF. OPA allows State Governors to request payments of up to \$250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil.

In addition, OPA does not preempt State laws regarding liability, so in areas where State law places a higher limit, compensation for damages up to the liability limit established by the State law may be pursued.

#### C.1.2 CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund (Superfund)

CERCLA establishes funds administered by the USEPA for removal or remedial measures necessary to mitigate the danger of any hazardous substance which has been released or poses a substantial threat of release, and which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health, welfare, or the environment. Once a release has been identified for possible CERCLA response, a preliminary assessment should be undertaken. The purpose of this assessment is to: (1) evaluate the magnitude of the hazard; (2) identify the source and nature of the release; (3) determine the existence of responsible parties and their availability and willingness to undertake a proper response; and (4) determine whether immediate removal or remedial action is necessary. An immediate removal may be undertaken in a time critical situation where there is an immediate and significant risk of harm to human life, health, or the environment.

##### C.1.2.1 Activation and Use

The USEPA and USCG have authority to expend funds from the Superfund for response actions in accordance with the provisions of Subpart E of the NCP. The geographic areas of jurisdiction are the same as for the pre-designated FOSCs. When USEPA provides the FOSC, the USEPA Regional Administrator has authority to approve CERCLA Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed \$2,000,000. Expenditures exceeding \$2,000,000 must be approved by USEPA Headquarters. When the USCG provides the FOSC, the USCG OSC has authority to approve CERCLA Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed \$250,000. Expenditures exceeding \$250,000 must be approved by USEPA Headquarters.

Other Federal agencies have authority to expend CERCLA Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements (IAG) and

Memoranda of Understandings (MOU) with USEPA. Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with the procedures specified in these IAGs and MOUs.

Expenditures of CERCLA Trust Fund money by a State must be in accordance with a contract or cooperative agreement between USEPA and that State.

#### C.1.2.2 FOSC Access to CERCLA

When requesting funding directly from USEPA Headquarters under CERCLA, the FOSC must notify the Emergency Response Division (ERD) duty officer with the following information (10 Point Document):

- (1) General Information;
- (2) Hazardous Substances Involved;
- (3) Methods Used to Gather Data on Released Material and Level Present in the Environment;
- (4) Threat to Human Health;
- (5) Threat to Environment;
- (6) Summary of Overall Threat;
- (7) Expected Changes in Situation Should No Action be Taken, or Should Action be Delayed;
- (8) Need for Federal Action;
- (9) Response Options; and
- (10) Proposed Response Action.

With this information, Headquarters officials will determine if funding is appropriate and the ERD duty officer will communicate the decision to the OSC. In the case of a regionally approved immediate removal, the USEPA OSC must supply the ERD with a 10 Point Document within 24 hours, whereas the USCG OSC must supply the ERD with a POLREP within 24 hours.

#### C.1.2.3 State Access to CERCLA

State role under CERCLA should be to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with their capabilities, willingness, and needs. Each State's involvement is tailored to the situation in that State.

### C.2 Cost Documentation and Recovery Procedures

Procedures for cost documentation and recovery are outlined in NPFC Instruction 16451.2 dated 21 DEC 1992, Resource Documentation and Cost Documentation Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs).

#### C.2.1 Documentation

Documentation shall be collected and maintained to support all response actions taken, and to form the basis for cost recovery. The FOSC from the lead agency is responsible for proper documentation to support all actions taken when responding to incidents involving oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. Documentation should be sufficient to establish the source and

circumstances involved in an incident , including source and circumstances of the response action taken, discharge or release, identity of responsible parties, and actual or potential impact on the public health, welfare, and the environment.

Documentation should also include collection and safeguarding accurate accounting information for costs incurred, record of legal notices to suspected responsible parties, sample collection and chain-of-custody procedures, photographs, and other investigative records. Where applicable, documentation shall state when the NRC received notification of a release of a reportable quantity. Because the FOSC at the scene of a release may be from any one of several agencies, uniform procedures shall be provided wherever possible for collection of information and samples for cost recovery and criminal actions. In particular, cost documentation must be adequate to withstand the scrutiny of the court during litigation. Information and reports collected by the FOSC may also be helpful for research and development for natural resource damage assessment and to further scientific understanding of the environment.

#### C.2.2 Cost Recovery - CWA, as Amended by OPA

As soon as practicable after termination of Phase III actions, the FOSC will submit to the Coast Guard Fourteenth District Commander a list that includes:

- (1) Names of agencies and contractors authorized to participate in Phase III actions;
- (2) A general description of the functions each agency performed; and
- (3) An estimate of the cost of each function performed.

Within 60 days after termination of Phase III actions each Federal agency must submit to the Fourteenth District Commander:

- (1) An itemized list of costs that it desires to be paid from the Fund; and
- (2) An itemized list of costs to be recovered against the responsible party under Section 311(f) or (g) of the CWA.

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for Fund-financed response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the NPFC. Copies can then be forwarded to the NRT, members of the RRT, and others as appropriate.

#### C.2.3 Cost Recovery - CERCLA

For all removal actions, incident-specific accounting information is required by the USEPA Financial Management Division on all contracting documents as well as other financial transactions relating to the FOSC's work. The following accounting and control numbers must be included on each contracting and financial document: Fund Symbol, Account Number, Document Control Numbers, and Object Class Code. Detailed information on the forms and procedures required can be found in "Interim Emergency Response Procurement Procedures for Hazardous Substance Response Program - Revision No. 1" (or as revised), and in "Cost Control Manual for Superfund Removals, June 14, 1982."

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for Fund-financed response actions should be transmitted to the RRC. Copies can then be forwarded to the NRT, members of the RRT, and others as appropriate.

C.3 Damage Assessment Procedures

To be provided through separate regulations being developed by NOAA.

C.4 Lead Administrative Trustee Access to the Fund

To be developed in coordination with NPFC, G-MEP, and the DRAT's.

C.5. Required Letters and Reports

C.5.1 RRT/FOSC Communication.

In order to avoid overburdening the FOSC or SSC with requests for spill information, RRT members desiring information or updates on a spill response should first log into the EMAIL system for spill updates, or contact either the Co-Chair of the RRT prior to contacting the FOSC or SSC. While this does not prohibit RRT members from contacting the FOSC or SSC to obtain needed information, it will ease the burden on the FOSC's staff from responding to multiple information requests. This policy does not relieve the FOSC from the responsibility of submitting POLREPS or providing up-to-date information to the RRT.

C.5.2 FOSC Report

Within one year after completion of removal activities for a major discharge of oil, a major hazardous substance release, or contaminant release, or when requested by the RRT, the FOSC shall compile all pertinent information about the discharge and subsequent removal and disposal operations, and sufficient documentation to fulfill requirements of an official FOSC Report. This report shall contain the information specified in the NCP, Section 300.165. RRT review and distribution of the FOSC report will be coordinated by the Co-Chair of the agency not providing the FOSC. Distribution of the report shall be as prescribed in Section 300.165 of the NCP.

C.5.3 Pollution Reports (POLREPS)

Following activation of response for pollution incidents, the FOSC shall submit timely POLREPS. The POLREPS will include all pertinent information about daily happenings, work progression, current and planned activities and shall be sent via telegram or similar appropriate means to the RRT, NRC, USCG or USEPA district/regional office, NPFC if the OSLTF is being used, and the applicable State agency in which the incident occurred. The USCG standard POLREP format shall be used. As a general guide, POLREPS should be sent for any pollution incident that meets any of the following criteria:

-All potential major oil discharges (>10,000 gallons inland; >100,000 gallons coastal) and medium discharges (1,000 - 10,000 gallons inland; 10,000 -100,000 gallons coastal) as defined in Section 300.5 of the NCP;



- Any oil spill over 100 gallons;
- Any hazardous materials incident/spill;
- Any pollution incident that occurs in an ecologically sensitive area or poses a significant threat to the same;
- Any pollution incident that generates significant media/press interest;
- Any Federally funded cleanup;
- Any pollution incidents that cross jurisdictional boundaries (state/state, U.S./Mexico, etc.); and
- Any other circumstances for which the FOSC determines a POLREP is necessary.

#### C.5.4 EMAIL Reports

FOSCs shall utilize electronic mailbox systems (if available) to provide the RRT with copies of POLREPS and up-to-date information on spill events. Use of electronic mail systems does not remove the requirement for submitting POLREPS.

## **Annex D - Plan Review**

### **D.1 Revision and Update Requirements**

#### **D.1.1 RCPs (Regional Contingency Plan)**

OPA requires that this Plan be reviewed and updated periodically by the Area Committee. This Plan will be reviewed annually for five years following its promulgation. Thereafter, it will be updated once every five years. All revisions will be coordinated with the member agencies of the RRT prior to publication. Changes to this Plan may be submitted to either Co-Chairperson of the RRT by any RRT member. The RRT Co-Chairs will be responsible for publishing and distributing all changes.

#### **D.1.2 ACPs (Area Contingency Plans)**

OPA requires that individual ACPs be reviewed and updated periodically by the Area Committee. Upon completion, the plans will be updated annually for the first five years, and once every five years thereafter. To avoid confusion with the Coast Guard's update process, these updates should be completed in January. Plans shall be reviewed to ensure all information is current, and in particular, the following areas shall be looked at: emergency notification list, response equipment information, sensitive areas, hazard and risk assessment, response strategies, dispersant approval. Any changes must be recorded on the "record of changes" page. The pre-designated OSCs are responsible to continually update the information contained in local contingency plans.

### **D.2 Exercises and Drills**

The NRT is responsible for developing recommendations for response training and for enhancing the coordination of available resources among agencies with training responsibilities under the NCP.

Under the NCP, each RRT is encouraged to evaluate the preparedness of the agencies and the effectiveness of local plans for the Federal response to discharges and releases. To accomplish this, the Oceania RRT will conduct at least annual training exercises in which response equipment is actually deployed. The intent is for the exercise to use all existing capabilities. The RRT will cooperate to the fullest extent possible in the field exercises of its member agencies. It shall be the responsibility of the RRT Co-Chairs to organize the exercise and provide a drill scenario which adequately utilizes the resources available in the local areas. All funding required will be requested through the normal budgetary process.

The OSC shall periodically conduct drills of removal capability, without prior notice, in areas for which Area Contingency Plans are required, to assess the response plans. These drills may include participation by Federal, State, and local agencies, the owners and operators of vessels and facilities in the area, and private industry. The NSFCC will act as a clearinghouse for these exercises, participating in the development, execution, and evaluation to the fullest extent practicable, with the cognizant program managers of the USCG and USEPA. The NSFCC may, in

conjunction with the cognizant program managers of the USCG and the USEPA, impose unannounced area or multi-area exercises.

## Annex E - Response Operations

### E.1 Response

The phases of operational response include: (1) discovery and notification, (2) preliminary assessment and initiation of action, (3) containment, countermeasures, cleanup, and disposal, and (4) documentation and cost recovery, and are outlined in the NCP (see 40 CFR sections 300.300 - 300.320).

#### E.1.1 Notification

##### E.1.1.1 Federal Notification

As required by Section 311(b)(5) of the CWA and Section 103(a) of CERCLA, all reports of discharges of oil and releases or potential releases of hazardous substances shall be made to the National Response Center (NRC). These reports should be made by calling the **NRC at:**

**Toll free at 1-800-424-8802; or  
Collect at 202-267-2675.**

All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately by telephone to the FOSC or lead agency.

Required Title III reports shall include the following, to the extent known at the time of the notice and so long as no delay in responding to the emergency results:

1. The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release.
2. An indication of whether the substance is on the list referred to in section 302(a) of SARA.
3. An estimate of the quantity of any such substance that was released into the environment.
4. The time and duration of the release.
5. The medium or media into which the release occurred.
6. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
7. Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation (unless such information is readily available to the community emergency coordinator pursuant to the emergency plan).
8. The name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

As soon as practicable after a release which requires notice, the owner or operator shall provide a written followup emergency notice (or notices, as more information becomes available) updating the information and including information with respect to:

1. Actions taken to respond to and contain the release,
2. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release, and
3. Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

If direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable, reports may be made to the Coast Guard or USEPA pre-designated FOSC for the area where the discharge occurs. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC.

State of Hawaii:

**USCG MSO, Honolulu, HI**

**808-541-2068  
FTS 551-2068**

Guam/CNMI:

**USCG MSO, Guam  
Piti, Guam**

**671-477-3340/1  
Comm and AUTOVON  
FTS 550-7314**

Alternate:

**USCG Rescue Sub-Center  
Guam**

**671-339-6100  
Comm and AUTOVON  
FTS 550-7340**

**USCG MSD  
Saipan**

**670-322-9274  
Comm only**

American Samoa:

**USCG Liaison Officer  
Pago Pago, American Samoa**

**684-633-2299**

If it is not possible to notify the NRC or pre-designated OSC immediately, reports may be made to the nearest Coast Guard unit, provided that the discharger notifies the NRC as soon as possible.

**E.1.1.2 State Notification**

Reports of discharges received by the EPA or USCG will be provided by message and telephone as soon as possible to the State agency that provides the State Agency Coordinator (SAC). It is the responsibility of that agency to notify other State agencies as outlined in each State's contingency plan.

State of Hawaii:

**Hawaii Civil Defense Division  
State Dept. of Defense**

**24 hour (808) 734-2161**

<b>Manager</b> <b>Office of Hazard Evaluation &amp; Emergency Response</b> Hawaii State Department of Health	<b>(808) 586-4249</b>
<b>HAZMAT Coordinator, CINPAC</b>	<b>(808) 477-0879</b>
<b>U.S. Navy</b> Naval Base Pearl Harbor	<b>(808) 471-3324</b>
<b>Oahu Civil Defense Agency</b>	<b>(808) 523-4121</b>
<b>Maui Civil Defense Agency</b>	<b>(808) 244-7721</b>
<b>Kauai Civil Defense Agency</b>	<b>(808) 241-6336</b>
<b>Hawaii Civil Defense Agency</b>	<b>(808) 935-0031</b>
<b>State Department of Transportation</b> Harbors Division	<b>(808) 587-2100</b>
<u>Territory of Guam:</u> <b>Port Authority of Guam</b>	<b>671-477-9931 or 9932/3/4/5</b>

E.1.1.3 Resource Trustees Notification

<b>Hawaii State Trustee</b> Director Hawaii State Department of Health	<b>(808) 586-4424</b>
<b>USFWS</b> Technical Advisor to Dept. of Interior Federal Trustee	<b>(808) 541-2749</b>
<b>NOAA</b> National Marine Fisheries Service Technical Advisors to Dept. of Commerce Federal Trustee	<b>(808) 955-8831</b>
<b>U.S. DOI</b> Designated Dept. of Interior Trustee	<b>(808) 744-4090</b>

E.1.1.4 SERC and LEPC Notification

<b>Hawaii SERC</b> Dr. John C. Lewin, Chairperson Department of Health 1250 Punchbowl St. Honolulu, HI 96818	<b>(808) 586-4249</b>
--	-----------------------

**Hawaii LEPC** (808) 961-8215  
Jay Sasan  
25 Aupuni  
Hilo, HI 96720

Emergency Contact: (808) 961-8229  
Harry Kim  
920 Ululani St.  
Hilo, HI 96720

**Honolulu LEPC** (808) 527-5796  
Jeremy Harris  
530 S. King St.  
Rm. 306  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Emergency Contact: (808) 523-4121  
Chris Takeno  
650 S. King St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813

**Kauai LEPC** (808) 241-6336  
Clifford Ikeda  
4396 Rice St., Rm. 107  
Lihue, HI 96766

**Maui LEPC** (808) 244-6400  
Sel Menor (808) 243-7285  
200 S. High St.  
Wailuku, HI 96793

**American Samoa  
Territorial Emergency  
Response Commission (TERC)** (808) 684-633-1111  
Julias Lutali, Chairperson  
Renec Clemens, Contact  
Commissioner of Public Safety  
Dept. of Public Safety  
American Samoan Govt.  
Pago Pago, Am. Samoa 96799  
(There are no LEPCs in Am. Samoa)

#### E.1.1.5 Response Directories

Additional Response Directories are included as Tabs 1 through 5 of Annex E:

- Tab - 1 Oceania Standing RRT Listing.
- Tab - 2 Emergency call up list of the members of the Oceania Standing RRT.
- Tab - 3 Directory of the members of the Oceania Region RRT.
- Tab - 4 Emergency Disaster Response Organizations Directory.
- Tab - 5 Directory of DOD OSCs.

### E.1.2 Preliminary Assessment

The lead agency shall undertake a preliminary assessment of a release or threat of a release as promptly as possible. This assessment should be based on readily available information, and should assess the items listed in Section 300.410 of the NCP.

If during the course of this assessment, it is determined that natural resources have been or are likely to be impacted, the FOSC or lead agency shall ensure that the appropriate Natural Resource Trustee Contacts listed in Annex VI are notified.

If the preliminary assessment determines that a removal action is necessary, the FOSC or lead agency shall follow the procedures contained in Section 605 of this plan and Section 300.415 of the NCP.

If the preliminary assessment determines that a removal action is not necessary, but a remedial action is required, the FOSC or lead agency shall follow the procedures contained in Section 606 of this plan and Sections 300.420 through 300.435 of the NCP.

### E.1.3 Containment

To minimize the extent of the discharge, all efforts should be made to secure the source of a continuing spill. In some cases, a valve left open after a transfer operation can be quickly shut off or plugged. If a valve failure has occurred and the valve is inoperative; it may be possible to direct the oil to a sump or holding tank, or to restrict the flow with a saddle clamp. In the event of a large non-continuous discharge, such as a ruptured storage tank, equipment and manpower should be concentrated well ahead of the leading edge of the pollutant to insure ample time to rig containment and removal equipment.

- (A) Once efforts have been made to secure the source of the pollutant the first priority is to contain the material within the smallest area possible. Containment techniques vary with the properties of the material and with the location of the spill.
- (B) The primary concern when designing containment structures on land is to prevent any material from entering waterways including storm drains and sanitary sewers. During emergency operations earthen berms and barriers can be constructed to direct flow away from drains and waterways into a catchment area. Prevention measures at plant facilities often include containment walls around storage tanks and emergency catchment basins which collect runoff from the facility.
- (C) Spills should not be allowed to reach or enter storm or sanitary sewers. Explosive concentrations of hydrocarbons in sewer lines pose a serious hazard. In sewage treatment plants, chemicals can severely disrupt the process by clogging the system or killing the microorganisms used in the activated sludge process. Dirt or similar material can be placed around the catch basins to protect the drain or intake from the flow of the pollutant. Once the pollutant has entered the storm drain system a dirt dam can be constructed at the outfall to close off the system and contain the flow of the contaminated material.



If a pollutant enters a sewer the downstream sewage treatment plant should be notified immediately.

- (D) Techniques used to contain pollutants in surface water vary with the physical properties of the pollutant. Materials which float can be contained at the surface, while materials which sink can be contained at the bottom. When a water soluble material reaches a water body the contaminant cannot be physically separated from the water and all the contaminated water needs to be contained.
- (E) An overflow dam can be used to contain material in a stream which is heavier than water. It consists of an earth wall or barrier that allows water to flow over the top of the wall and contains the pollutant on the bottom of the stream. An overflow dam or siphon dam draws water through a pipe at the bottom of the earth wall and contains the pollutant at the top of the dam.
- (F) A floating boom or surface flow barrier is an effective means of controlling the spread of oil on water. Booms are deployed in different manners depending on environmental conditions. In a current greater than 1.0 knot a boom placed perpendicular to the current flow becomes ineffective with oil loss starting at 3/4 knots. In these cases booms should be deployed at an angle to the current. This reduces stress on the boom and diverts the oil to the side of the stream where currents are calmer and there is easy access for removal. For best results the boom should be deployed at an angle less than 20 degrees to the direction of flow. In a basin or reservoir booms can be used to encircle the spill and protect the shoreline.

#### E.1.4 Removal

##### E.1.4.1 Removal Actions

Once the pollutant has been contained, removal should begin immediately. Containment measures are temporary and changes in weather or other conditions sometimes destroy containment structures.

Where the responsible parties are known, an effort shall be made to have them perform necessary removal actions. Where responsible parties are unknown, an effort shall be made, to the extent practicable, to locate them and have them perform necessary removal actions.

At any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to the public health or welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take any appropriate action to abate, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate the release or threat of release, or the threat resulting from that release or threat of release (NCP, Section 300.415(b)(1)).

Removal actions, other than those authorized under Section 104(b) of CERCLA shall be terminated after \$2 million have been obligated for the action or 12 months have elapsed from the date of the initial response, unless the lead agency determines that:

- (A) Continued response actions are immediately required to prevent, limit or mitigate an emergency,
- (B) There is an immediate risk to public health or welfare or the environment, and
- (C) Such assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis.

#### E.1.4.2 Removal Techniques

Removal techniques range from a variety of sorbents to sophisticated skimmers and pumping systems. Vacuum trucks are most commonly used to remove material from the site for disposal.

Skimmers have been developed to separate oil from the water before recovering the oil with the vacuum truck. There are several types of skimmers including weir, oleophilic belt, vertical plate and wiper, and dynamic inclined plane. Short lengths of sorbent boom can be attached to the sides of the skimmer, and the oil can be transferred by a vacuum pump. Sorbent material should be placed on the slick and recovered with hand operated rakes or scoops.

During the last stages of cleanup, material can often only be removed by manual methods. Large size sorbents should always be used in lieu of smaller particle size sorbents in open waters because they are much easier to retrieve.

As established by 33 CFR 153 mechanical methods should be given first priority in the removal process because they do not contribute to secondary pollution.

#### E.1.5 Disposal

The most desirable method of disposing of spilled material is to collect it for reuse or reprocessing. Once the pollutant has become contaminated with sorbents and debris chances of recovery for recycling are negligible. Material which cannot be recovered for reuse must be disposed of in an approved land fill. Applicable State regulations will apply as to the designation and hauling to these sites. Care should be taken during transportation of contaminated debris to insure against spillage along the haul road.

### E.2 Participation of Non-Federal Groups and Other Persons

This plan anticipates and encourages representation from industry, landowners, volunteer groups, and other stakeholders. Non-governmental participants will have an ex-officio role (see OPA, section 4202(a)).

Landowners are also encouraged to participate in planning and response. The landowner is a valuable resource due to his 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 that provide access to or are affected by a spill have jurisdiction over their lands, and warrant special consideration by the responding agency or unified command. In the event that an incident poses, or has the

potential to pose an imminent threat to human health and/or the environment, it is in the best interest of the landowner to provide access to a FOSC.

In addition, OPA authorizes filing of claims against the OSLTF by other persons. To file a claim, contact the Director, NPFC, Suite 1000, 4200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203-1804, telephone (703) 235-4756.

In many pollution emergency situations, volunteers desiring to assist in response efforts present themselves at the scene. The OSC with RRT concurrence will arrange for safe and effective utilization of volunteers. Volunteers will normally be either under the direction of: (a) a contracted company, (b) an appropriate Federal/State agency or (c) party responsible for discharge. Any volunteer group will coordinate operations with the OSC. Volunteers may be used in the following specific area of response:

1. Beach surveillance
2. Logistical support
3. Bird and other wildlife treatment, and
4. Scientific investigations

Volunteers normally should not be used for physical removal of pollutants. Specifically, volunteers should not be permitted at on-scene operations involving hazardous substances. On-scene training of volunteers should be accomplished through a contracted company or the appropriate Federal/State agency.

Oil discharges and hazardous material releases frequently present valuable opportunities for scientific observations and marine biological studies of the effects of pollution on the marine environment that cannot normally be duplicated.

Analysis of environmental damage, marine biota mortality and recovery rates will aid future water quality predictions. In order for studies of acute pollutant damage to be meaningful, background data and trends must be available for comparison.

Many individuals representing diverse disciplines are actively engaged in some form of marine or estuarine study. They represent Federal, State and local government agencies, academic institutions and private industry. Generally, these activities are spotty and tied to some particular interest or specific goal. Most cover relatively restricted areas of concern. Specific spill studies must be integrated with background data surveys, ongoing marine scientific studies, and the cleanup efforts of the OSC. Studies must proceed so as not to hamper, nor be destroyed by the cleanup effort. Further, research efforts of all groups must be integrated so that conclusions drawn will benefit from the results of all other studies.

Any such studies which occur during OSC-directed cleanup efforts, and which may effect such efforts, must be coordinated through the OSC.

### E.3 Natural Resource Trustees

The Federal trustees for natural resources are responsible for assessing damages in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 301 (c) of CERCLA, seeking recovery for the costs of assessment and for the losses from the responsible party or from the Fund, and devising and carrying out a plan for restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement or acquisition of equivalent natural resources pursuant to CERCLA.

It is a requirement of CERCLA and the policy of the RRT, consistent with language throughout the NCP, that natural resources trustees be notified promptly of spills and releases affecting natural resources. Notification ensures that the natural resources expertise of the trustee agencies is available to OSCs and RPMs; promotes consultation; prevents the unnecessary damage of natural resources during response activities; and reduces the damages to natural resources residual to remediation. Consultation includes regular briefing of the RRT by OSCs and RPMs on individual incidents and the notification process. The OSC or RPM shall ensure that proper notifications are made. Notification may be made by telephone, e-mail, or other rapid means and shall be made as early as possible and at major decision points in the response or remediation action.

<b>Hawaii State Trustee</b> Director Hawaii State Department of Health	<b>(808) 586-4424</b>
<b>USFWS</b> Technical Advisor to Dept. of Interior Federal Trustee	<b>(808) 541-2749</b>
<b>NOAA</b> National Marine Fisheries Service Technical Advisors to Dept. of Commerce Federal Trustee	<b>(808) 955-8831</b>
<b>U.S. DOI</b> Designated Dept. of Interior Trustee	<b>(808) 744-4090</b>

## TAB 1 - OCEANIA STANDING RRT ACTIVATION AND ALERT LISTING

\* Indicates lead agency representative.

\*\* Indicates lead agency representative for area described (contacted only when spill is within or has the potential to enter their jurisdiction).

### Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands

Environmental Quality Division

Mr. Russell Mechem, II \*\* (670)234-6114  
Home 322-3197

Coastal Resources Management

Ms. Maile Bruce (670)234-7320  
(Alternate) Home (670) 322-3467

### Republic of Palau

Environmental Quality Protection Board

Marhence Madranchar 488-1639, Call Overseas Operator

### State of Hawaii

Dept. of Health

Dr. Bruce Anderson \*\* (808) 548-4139  
Home (808) 595-4417

Mr. Mark Ingoglia

(Alternate) (808) 586-4249  
Home (808) 537-2050  
Pager(808) 734-2161  
Fax (808) 586-4370

State Civil Defense

Mr. Thomas O. Batey (808) 734-2161  
(Alternate) Home (808) 734-4356

### Territory of Guam

Guam EPA

Mr. Fred M Castro\*\* (671) 646-8863/4  
Home (671) 734-5444

Mr. Jose Techaira

(Alternate) (671) 646-8863/4  
Home (671) 653-1598

### Territory of American Samoa

Samoa EPA

Mr. Pati Fai'ai \*\* (684) 633-2304  
Home (684) 688-7841

Ms. Sheila Wiegman

(Alternate) (684) 633-2304  
Home (684) 699-2345

### U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

U. S. Forest Service

Ms. Kathleen S. Friday\* (808) 541-2628  
FTS 551-2628  
Home (808) 595-8066

Mr. Leonard A. Newell  
(Alternate) (808) 541-2628  
FTS 551-2628  
Home (808) 261-6114

U. S. Dept. of Commerce  
NOAA HAZMAT Office, Seattle (206) 526-6326  
FTS 392-6326  
24 Hr(206) 526-6317

Mr. John Naughton  
(Alternate) (808) 955-8831  
Home (808) 262-9029  
Fax (808) 955-7400

SSC - 14th CG Dist.  
Ms. Sharon Christopherson (206) 526-6829  
FTS 392-6829  
Home (206) 778-6949  
Cell. (206) 927-2940  
24 Hr(206) 526-6317  
Fax (206) 526-6327

U.S. Dept. of Defense  
CINCPAC  
Mr. Gordon Isikawa\* (808) 477-0879  
24 Hr(808) 477-5186

U.S. Dept. of Energy  
Mr. John W. Shupe\* (808) 541-2563  
FTS 551-2563  
Home (808) 946-7532  
Mr. Warren W. Warner (415) 273-6442  
(Alternate) FTS 536-6442  
Home (707) 224-7432

U.S. EPA  
Kathleen Shimmin\* (415) 744-2216 FTS  
484-2216  
24 Hr(415) 744-2000  
24 Hr FTS 484-2000  
Fax (415) 744-1796

Mr. Gordon Woodrow  
(Alternate) (415) 744-2210  
FTS 484-2210  
24 Hr (415) 744-2000  
24 Hr FTS 484-2000

U.S. FEMA  
Mr. William J. Patterson \*(415) 923-7187  
FTS 469-7187  
24 Hr(202) 898-6100  
FTS 380-6100  
Fax (415) 923-7147

Mr. Roy J. Gorup  
(Alternate)  
(415) 923-7255  
FTS 469-7255  
24 Hr(202) 898-6100  
FTS 380-6100

U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services

Mr. John E. Vadnais\*  
(415) 556-4370  
Fax (415) 744-4121

Mr. Chip Demarest  
(Alternate)  
(808) 541-2749  
FTS 551-2749  
Fax (808) 541-2756  
FTS 556-2219  
Home (415) 682-3758

Mr. Thomas Hicks  
(Alternate)  
(808) 548-5986  
Home (808) 531-6975

U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Regional Environmental Officer  
Ms. Patricia Port \*

(415) 744-4090  
FTS 484-4090  
Home (415) 431-4884

U.S. Dept. of Labor

Mr. Thomas K. Marple\*  
(808) 541-2685  
FTS 551-2685  
Home (808) 623-5331

Ms. Diantha Goo  
(Alternate)  
(808) 541-3685  
FTS 551-3685  
Home (808) 942-2731

U.S. Dept. of Transportation

CAPT C. C. Martin USCG\*  
CGD14  
(808) 541-2114  
FTS 551-2114  
24 Hr(808) 541-2500  
FTS 551-2500

LT Eric J. Mosher USCG  
(Alternate)  
(808) 541-2118  
FTS 551-2118  
24 Hr(808) 541-2500  
FTS 551-2500

USCG National Strike Force  
Pacific Strike Team  
CDR Harlon Henderson\*\*

FTS 556-2655  
(415) 883-3311  
24 Hr(415) 437-3700

LCDR Tom Leveille  
(Alternate)  
FTS 556-2655  
24 Hr(415) 437-3700

## **TAB 2 TO ANNEX E**

### **OCEANIA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM DIRECTORY STANDING RRT MEMBERS**

#### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Representative: Ms. Kathleen S. Friday  
Title: Associate Pacific Islands Forester  
Address: USDA Forest Service  
1151 Punchbowl St, Rm 323  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-541-2628/2629  
Home Phone: 808-263-8264  
Alternate: Mr. Leonard A. Newell  
Title: Pacific Islands Forester  
Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: 808-541-2628/2629  
Home Phone: 808-239-2046

#### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / NOAA**

Representative: (Vacant)  
Title: Executive Officer  
Address: Hazardous Materials Response Branch  
NOAA  
7600 Sand Point Way NE  
BIN C15700  
Seattle, WA 98115

Office Phone: 206-526-6326 (FTS) 392-6326  
24 Hour Phone: 206-526-6317  
Alternate: Mr. John J. Naughton  
Title: Fishery Biologist  
Address: NOAA  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Western Pacific Program Office  
2570 Dole St.  
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

Office Phone: 808-955-8831  
FAX (808) 955-7400  
(FTS) 551-2927  
Home Phone: 808-262-9029

#### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

Representative: Mr. Gordon Ishikawa  
Title: Environmental Specialist  
Address: Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC)  
Facilities Engineering Division CINCPAC Staff Box 20  
Camp H. M. Smith, HI 96861

Office Phone: (808) 477-0879  
24 hr: (808) 477-5186

#### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

Representative:



Title: Director of Pacific Site Office  
Address: Dept. of Energy  
Pacific Sight Office  
PJKK Federal Bldg, Rm 4322, Box 50168  
Honolulu, HI 96850

Office Phone: 808-541-2563  
(FTS) 551-2563

Home Phone: 808-946-7532

Alternate: Mr. Warren W. Warner  
Title: Director, Nuclear Safety & Quality  
Assurance Branch  
Address: Dept. of Energy  
1333 Broadway  
Oakland, CA 94612

Office Phone: 415-273-6442  
(FTS) 536-6442

Home Phone: 707-224-7432

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Representative: Mr. John E. Vadnais  
Title: Director  
Address: Div. of Preventive Health Services  
Dept. of Health & Human Services  
50 United Nations Plaza, Rm 301  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Office Phone: 415-556-4370  
(FTS) 556-2219

Home Phone: 415-682-3758

Alternate: Mr. Thomas Hicks  
Title: Public Health Advisor  
Address: Immunization Program  
State of Hawaii Dept. of Health  
P.O. Box 3378  
Honolulu, HI 96801

Office Phone: 808-548-5985  
Home Phone: 808-531-6975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Representative: Mrs. Patricia Port  
Title: Regional Environmental Officer  
Address: 600 Harrison Street  
Suite 515  
San Francisco, CA 94107-1376

Office Phone: 415-744-4090  
(FTS) 484-4090

Home Phone: 415-431-4884  
Fax: 415-744-4121  
(FTS) 484-4121

Alternate: Mr. Chip Demarest  
E.TAB 2-2

Title: Fish & Wildlife Biologist  
Address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Rm 6037  
Honolulu, HI 96850

Office Phone: 808-541-2749  
(FTS) 551-2749  
Fax: 808-541-2756  
(FTS) 551-2756

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Representative: (Vacant)ask for Civil Duty atty.  
Title: Asst. U.S. Attorney  
Address: 300 Ala Moana Blvd, Box 50183  
Honolulu, HI 96850

Office Phone: 808-541-2850  
(FTS) 551-2850

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Representative: Mr. Walter Chun  
Title: Area Director  
Address: U.S. Dept. of Labor - OSHA  
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Suite 5122  
P.O. Box 50072  
Honolulu, HI 96850

Office Phone: 808-541-2685 (FTS) 551-2685

Alternate: Ms. Diantha Goo  
Title: Industrial Hygienist  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-541-2685  
(FTS) 551-2685  
Home Phone: 808-988-6781

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Representative: CAPT C. C. Martin, USCG  
Title: Chief, Marine Safety Division  
Address: Commander(m)  
14th Coast Guard District 300 Ala Moana Blvd.  
Honolulu, HI 96850-4982

Office Phone: 808-541-2114  
(FTS) 551-2114  
24 Hour Phone: 808-541-2500  
Fax: 541-2116

Alternate: LT Eric J. Mosher, USCG  
Title: Chief, Marine Environmental Protection Branch  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-541-2118  
(FTS) 551-2118  
24 Hour Phone: 808-541-2500

Name: ENS David E. Pugh, USCGR  
Title: Coordinator, RRT  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-541-2103  
(FTS) 551-2103  
24 Hour Phone: 808-541-2500  
Fax: 541-2116

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Representative: Ms. Kathleen Shimmin  
Title: Director, Office of Health & Emergency  
Planning H-1-2  
Hazardous Waste Management Division  
Address: U.S. EPA Region IX  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Office Phone: 415-744-2100  
(FTS) 484-2100  
24 Hour Phone: 415-744-2000  
(FTS) 484-2000  
Fax: 415-744-1796  
(FTS) 484-1796

Alternate: Mr. Gordon J. Woodrow Jr.  
Title: Environmental Scientist  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 415-744-2102  
24 Hour Phone: 415-744-2000

U.S. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Representative: Mr. William J. Patterson  
Title: Hazardous Materials Specialist  
Address: FEMA Region IX, Bldg 105  
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Office Phone: 415-923-7187  
(FTS) 469-7187  
24 Hour Phone: 202-898-6100  
(FTS) 380-6100  
Fax: 415-923-7147  
(FTS) 469-7147

Alternate: Mr. Roy J. Gorup  
Title: Public Assistance Officer  
Disaster Assistance Programs  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 415-923-7255  
(FTS) 469-7255  
24 Hour Phone: 202-898-6100  
(FTS) 380-6100

Name: Ms. Nancy Darte  
Title: Coordinator, RRT  
E.TAB 2-4

Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: 415-556-9830  
(FTS) 469-7196  
24 Hour Phone: 202-898-6100  
(FTS) 380-6100

#### STATE OF HAWAII

Representative: Dr. Bruce Anderson  
Title: Dept. Director for Env. Health  
Address: Dept. of Health  
State of Hawaii  
1250 Punchbowl St. Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-586-4249  
Home Phone: 808-595-4417

Alternate:  
Title: Coordinator, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency  
Response  
Address: Clean Water Branch  
Hawaii State Dept. of Health  
Five Waterfront Plaza, Suite 250  
500 Ala Moana Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-586-4249  
Home Phone: 808-537-2050  
Pager: 808-734-2161  
Fax: 808-586-4370

Alternate: Mr. Thomas O. Batey  
Title: Chief, Plans & Operations Branch  
Address: Civil Defense Division  
Dept. of Defense  
State of Hawaii  
3949 Diamond Head Road  
Honolulu, HI 96816

Office Phone: 808-734-2161  
Home Phone: 808-734-4356

#### COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANAS

Representative: Mr. Russel Mechem, II  
Title: Chief, Div. of Environmental Quality  
Address: Dept. of Public Health and Environmental Services  
Saipan, MP 96950

Office Phone: 670-234-6114/6984  
Home Phone: 670-322-3197  
Fax: 670-234-1003

Alternate: Ms. Maile Bruce  
Title: Administrator  
Address: Coastal Resources Management Program  
Office of the Governor  
Saipan, MP 96950  
E.TAB 2-5

Office Phone: 670-234-6623/7320  
Home Phone: 670-322-3467

U.S. TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Representative: Mr. Pati Fai'ai  
Title: Administrator ASEPA  
Address: American Samoa  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of the Governor Fagatogo, American Samoa  
96799

Office Phone: 684-633-2304  
Home Phone: 684-688-7841

Alternate: Ms. Sheila Wiegman  
Title: Assistant Administrator ASEPA  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 684-633-2304  
Home Phone: 684-699-2345

TERRITORY OF GUAM

Representative: Mr. Fred M. Castro  
Title: Administrator  
Address: Guam Environmental Protection Agency  
Harmon Plaza Complex, Unit D-107  
130 Rojas St.  
Harmon, Guam 96911

Office Phone: 671-646-8863/4  
Home Phone: 671-734-5444

Alternate: Mr. Jose Techaira  
Title: Head, Air and Land Programs Division  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 671-646-8863/4  
Home Phone: 671-653-1598

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Representative: Mr. Marhence Madranchar  
Title: Executive Officer  
Address: P. O. Box 100  
Koror, Palau 96940

Office Phone: 488-1639 through overseas operator  
24 Hr: 488-1744

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR

Representative: Ms. Sharon Christopherson  
Title: Scientific Support Coordinator  
Address: NOAA/HAZMAT Response Group  
7600 Sand Point Way NE (N/OMA34)  
Seattle, WA 98115

Office Phone: 206-526-6829  
E.TAB 2-6

24 Hour Phone: (FTS) 392-6829  
206-526-6317  
Home Phone: (FTS) 392-6829  
206-778-6949  
Cell Phone: 206-972-2940  
Fax: 206-526-6329

## **OTHER FEDERAL/STATE AGENCY CONTACTS:**

### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

#### **NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE (NOAA)**

Contact: Mr. John Naughton  
Title:  
Address: Western Pacific Program Office  
SWFC Honolulu Laboratory F/SWC2  
2570 Dole St.  
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

Office Phone: 808-955-8831  
Home Phone: 808-261-1800  
Alternate: Mr. Eugene T. Nitta  
Title: Marine Mammal & Endangered  
Species Program Coordinator  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-955-8831  
Home Phone: 808-487-5256

#### **NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NOAA)**

Contact: Mr. Glenn Trapt  
Title: Acting Meteorologist in Charge  
Address: Nat. Weather Svc. Forecast Office  
P.O. Box 29879 Honolulu, HI 96820

Office Phone: 808-836-2102 (Admin.: 836-1831)  
Home Phone: 808-955-8631

Alternate: Mr. Edward H. Young, Jr.  
Title: Chief, Technical Services Div.  
Address: Nat. Weather Svc., Pacific Region  
P.O. Box 50027  
Honolulu, HI 96850-4993

Office Phone: 808-541-1647  
Home Phone: 808-262-1200

### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

Contact: Mr. Philip A. Berns  
Title: Attorney in Charge  
Address: Dept. of Justice  
Torts Branch, West Coast Office  
15036 Federal Building  
P.O. Box 36028  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
E.TAB 2-7

San Francisco, CA 94102-3463

Office Phone: (415) or FTS 556-3146

Alternates: Mr. Warren A. Schneider 415/FTS 556-3141  
Mr. R. Michael Underhill 415/FTS 556-3145  
Mr. Robert J. Cunningham 415/FTS 556-3143  
Ms. Jeanne M. Franken 415/FTS 556-3140

Contact: Mr. Larry C. Upchurch  
Title: Supervisory Special Agent  
Address: Federal Bureau of Investigation  
PJKK Federal Building  
P.O. Box 50164  
Honolulu, HI 96850

Office Phone: 808-521-1411  
24 Hr: 808-521-1411

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*COMMANDER NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR*

Representative: LCDR David M. Haines, USN  
Title: Operations Officer, Code N30  
Address: COMNAVBASE Pearl Harbor  
Box 110  
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-5020

Office Phone: 808-471-3084  
24 Hours: 808-474-9201

Alternate: CAPT William W. Radican, USN  
Title: Asst. Chief of Staff, Operations & Plans,  
Code N3  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-471-3084  
24 Hours: 808-474-9201

Alternate: Mr. Milo Hoenscheid  
Address: Emergency Management Coordinator, Code N32  
Same as above  
Office Phone: 808-471-3084  
24 Hours: 808-474-9201

*COMNAVMARIANAS -  
COMNAVBASE GUAM -  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC GUAM*

Contact: CDR Robert C. Giffen  
Title: Fleet Support Officer (N3)  
Address: COMNAVMARIANAS/COMNAVBASE GUAM  
P.O. Box 9  
FPO San Francisco 96630-0051  
Office Phone: 671-349-5231 (AUTOVON) 321-5623  
24 Hours: 671-349-5235

Alternate: LCDR Randall Solheim  
Title: Operations Officer (SURF/SUBSURF)  
E.TAB 2-8

Phone: Same as above  
24 Hrs: Same as above

*U. S. AIR FORCE*

Contact: Ron McRobbie  
Title: Air Force Regional Environmental Office  
Office Phone: (415) 705-1696  
Fax: (415) 705-1682

Contact:  
Title: Director of Civil Engineering  
Address: Commander  
15th Air Base Wing/DE  
ATTN: Chief, Operations Division  
Hickam AFB, HI 96853-5000

Office Phone: 808-449-1660  
Home Phone: 808-449-6391

Alternate: MAJ Marty Duke  
Title: Chief, Civil Eng. Operations Div.  
Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: 808-449-6061  
24 Hours: 808-449-6391

*U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS*

Contact:(Acting) Steven Philben  
Title: Emergency Operations Coordinator  
Address: U.S. Army Engineer Dist., Honolulu  
Corps of Engineers  
Building 230  
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-3440

Office Phone: 808-438-1673  
Home Phone: 808-262-4416

Alternate: Mr. Phil Kim  
Title: Emergency Operations Planner

Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: 808-438-1673  
Home Phone: 808-623-1244

Alternate: Mr. James Lee  
Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: 808-438-1673  
Home Phone: 808-235-1514

*U. S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND CENTER, GUAM M.I.*

Contact: CDR Bosse, USN  
Title: Operations Officer  
Address: Commanding Officer  
U. S. Naval Oceanography Command Center  
COMNAVMARIANAS Box 12  
FPO San Francisco, CA 96630-2926



Office Phone: 671 334-4170/4230 (Guam)  
24 Hours: 344-4230 (Guam)  
  
Alternate: LCDR Debra Ford, USN  
Title: Meteorological Services Officer  
Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: Same as above - Home 332-2196 (Guam)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Contact: Mr. Chip Demarest  
Title: Fish & Wildlife Biologist  
Address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
300 Ala Moana Blvd.  
Room 6307  
Honolulu, HI 96850

Office Phone: 808-541-2757 (FTS) 551-2757  
Fax: 808-541-2756 (FTS) 551-2756

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

*COAST GUARD MARINE SAFETY OFFICE HONOLULU*

Contact: CAPT Richard C. Vlaun, USCG  
Title: Commanding Officer MSO Honolulu (OSC)  
Address: Commanding Officer  
Coast Guard Marine Safety Office  
433 Ala Moana Blvd., Rm 1  
Honolulu, HI 96813-4909

Office Phone: 808-541-2061 (FTS) 551-2061  
24 Hour Phone: 808-541-2068 (FTS) 551-2068  
Fax: 541-3154

*COAST GUARD LIAISON OFFICER, AMERICAN SAMOA*

Contact: LT Randy Clark, USCG  
Title: CG Liaison Officer (OSC Representative)  
Address: Coast Guard Liaison Officer  
P.O. Box 249  
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799-0249

Office Phone: (011) 684-633-2299  
Home Phone: 684-699-1454  
Fax: 684-633-2269

*COAST GUARD MARINE SAFETY OFFICE GUAM*

Contact: CAPT William Y. Clark II, USCG  
Title: Commanding Officer, (OSC)  
Address: Commanding Officer  
Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Box 176  
FPO San Francisco, CA 96630-5000

Office Phone: 671-477-3340/3341 (FTS) 550-7340/7200  
(AUTOVON) 339-4107  
24 Hour Phone: (AUTOVON) 339-7100  
Fax: 011-671-339-6210

*COAST GUARD MARINE SAFETY DETACHMENT SAIPAN*

E.TAB 2-10

Contact: LCDR Gerry Swanson, USCG  
Title: Supervisor  
Address: Emergency Operations Center  
Capitol Hill  
Saipan, MP 96950

Office Phone: 670-322-9274  
Home Phone: 670-322-1441  
Fax: 670-322-4011

*NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE - PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM*

Contact: CDR Harlan Henderson, USCG  
Title: CO, Pacific Strike Team  
Address: Commanding Officer  
Pacific Strike Team Hanger #2,  
Hamilton Field Novato, CA 94947-5082

Office Phone: 415-883-3311 FTS-556-2655  
24 Hour Phone: 415-437-3700  
Fax: (415) 883-7814

Alternate: LCDR Tom Leveille, USCG  
Title: XO, Pacific Strike Team  
Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: FTS-556-2655  
24 Hour Phone: 415-437-3700

STATE OF HAWAII

*CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU*

Contact: Mr. George Kekuna  
Title: Deputy Director Designate  
Address: Oahu Civil Defense Agency  
650 S. King Street Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-527-5900  
24 Hour Phone: 808-523-4121  
Home Phone: 808-623-2540

Alternate: Chris Takeno  
Title: Hazardous Materials Officer

Phone: (808) 527-5483  
24 Hr: (808) 523-4121

*COUNTY OF HAWAII*

Contact: Mr. Harry Kim  
Title: Civil Defense Administrator  
Address: Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency  
920 Ululani Street  
Hilo, HI 96720

Office Phone: 808-935-0031  
Home Phone: 808-959-8659

*COUNTY OF KAUAI*

Contact: Mr. Cayetano Gerardo  
E.TAB 2-11

Title: Civil Defense Administrator  
Address: Kauai Civil Defense Agency  
4396 Rice St. Rm. 107  
Lihue, HI 96766

Office Phone: 808-245-4001  
24 Hr: 808-245-9711

Alternate: Mr. Clifford Ikeda  
Title: Agency Plans & Operations Officer  
Address: Same as above.  
Office Phone: Same as above.  
24 Hr: Same as above.

*COUNTY OF MAUI*

Contact: Mr. Selberio Menor  
Title: Civil Defense Administrator  
Address: Maui Civil Defense Agency  
200 South High St.  
Wailuku, HI 96793

Office Phone: 808-243-7285  
Home Phone: 808-877-6008

*DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES*

Contact: Mr. Henry Sakuda  
Title: Director  
Address: Division of Aquatic Resources  
1151 Punchbowl Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-548-4001

Alternate: Mr. Ronald Walker  
Title: Wildlife Branch Chief  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-548-8850  
Home Phone: 808-235-1681

*HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH*

Contact:  
Title: Coordinator, Hazard Evaluation and  
Emergency Respose Program  
Address: Office of Hazard Evaluation & Emergency Response,  
Hawaii DOH  
5 Waterfront Plaza, Suite 250  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-586-4249  
24 Hr Phone: 808-537-2050  
Fax: 808-586-4370  
Pager: 808-734-2161

Alternate: Mr. Bruce Schlemen  
Title: State On Scene Coordinator  
Address: Same as above  
E.TAB 2-12

Office Phone: 808-586-4249  
Home Phone: 808-734-2161

*HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION*

Contact: CAPT Costello  
Title: Oahu District Manager  
Address: State Dept. of Transportation  
Harbors Division  
P.O. Box 397  
Honolulu, HI 96809

Office Phone: 808-548-6255  
Home Phone:

Alternate: CAPT James R. Costello  
Title: Honolulu Harbor Master  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 808-548-4134  
Home Phone: 808-528-4805

*HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

Contact: Mr. Harold W. Barks  
Title: Administrator, Division of Occupational Safety &  
Health Address: 830 Punchbowl St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813 Office

Phone: 808-548-4155

TERRITORY OF GUAM

*DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

Contact: Mr. Rufo J. Lujan  
Title: Chief, Aquatic & Wildlife Resources  
Address: Dept. of Agriculture  
Div. of Aquatic & Wildlife Resources P.O. Box 2950  
Agana, Guam 96910

Office Phone: 671-734-3944  
Home Phone: 671-789-1848

Alternate: Mr. Robert D. Anderson  
Title: Assistant Chief, Aquatic & Wildlife Resources  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 671-734-3493  
24 Hr Phone: 671-472-8525

*DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH*

Contact: Ms. Leticia V. Estaldon, M.D.  
Title: Dir., Public Health & Soc. Services  
Address: P.O. BOX 2816  
Agana, Guam 96910

Office Phone: 671-734-7102  
Home: 671-646-1527  
E.TAB 2-13

Alternate: O. V. Natarajan, Ph.D.  
Title: Environmental Health Specialist Administrator  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 671-734-7220  
Home: 671-646-7061

*PORT AUTHORITY OF GUAM*

Contact: Mr. Frank G. Santos  
Title: Harbor Master  
Address: 1026 Cabras Is. Highway, Suite 201  
Piti, Guam 96925

Office Phone: 671-477-8697  
Home Phone: 671-472-6589

Contact: Mr David B. Tydingco  
Title: General Manager  
Office Phone: 671-477-5931-35

Alternate: Mr. Emery Neal  
Title: Assistant Harbor Master  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 671-477-5931  
Home Phone: 671-477-1366

*UNIVERSITY OF GUAM*

Contact: Mr. Robert Richmond  
Title: Director, Marine Laboratory  
Address: Marine Laboratory  
UOG Station Mangilao, Guam 96923

Office Phone: 671-734-2421  
Home Phone: 671-734-4688

Alternate: Mr. Stephen Nelson  
Title: Faculty Member  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 671-734-2421

ORGANIZATIONS WITH OBSERVER STATUS

*CLEAN ISLANDS COUNCIL*

Contact: Mr. Kim Beasley  
Title: Consultant/Manager  
Address: Pier 8, Gallery 5  
Aloha Tower Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: 808-528-4449  
Fax: 521-7049

*SHELL COMPANY (PACIFIC ISLANDS) LIMITED*

Contact: Mr. John Keily  
Title: President Shell Guam  
E.TAB 2-14

Address: 545 W. Marine Dr.  
Anigua, Guam 96910  
Office Phone: 671-477-4348  
Home Phone: 671-649-4348

Alternate: Mr. Don Littleales  
Title: Operations Manager  
Address: Same as above

Office Phone: 671-565-2921  
Home Phone: 671-649-3368

*MOBIL OIL GUAM, INC.*

Contact: Mr. Edward A. Suitil  
Title: Operations Manager  
Address: P.O. Box EU  
gana, Guam 96910

Office Phone: 671-649-8861  
Home Phone: 671-646-4369

Alternate: Mr. R. Storm Rideout  
Title: Field Operations Manager  
Address: Same as above  
Office Phone: 671-649-8861  
Home Phone: 671-653-1910

*PACIFIC MARINE, A UNITEK COMPANY*

Contact: Mr. Arthur Ouikama  
Title: General Manager HSI Ship Repair  
Address: Pier 41, P.O. Box 30989  
Honolulu, HI 96820

Office Phone: 808-848-6211  
Home: 808-944-9532

Alternate: Mr. Bill Clifford  
Title: General Manager Island Navigation  
Address: Same as above.

Office Phone: 808-848-6211  
Home: 808-623-9415

*UNITEK ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.*

Contact: Mr. Randy Herold  
Title: Executive Vice President  
Address: 2889 Mokumoa St.  
Honolulu, HI 96819

Office Phone: 808-834-1444

*PACIFIC RESOURCES, INC.*

Contact: Mr. Peter Freeman  
Title: Manager, Corporate Environmental Affairs  
Address: P.O. Box 3379  
Honolulu, HI 96842 Office Phone: 808-547-3422

Alternate: Mr. Rich Rosen  
Address: Same as above

Phone: 808-547-3600

Contact: F. David Hoffman Jr.  
733 Bishop Street, Suite 3100  
Honolulu, HI 96815

Contact: Robbie Rath  
Pollution Prevention, PRI/BHP  
733 Bishop St., 30th Floor  
Honolulu, HI 96815

Contact: Gary A. Reiter  
(Same as Above)

*PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CO. (PENCO)*

Contact: Mr. R. E. (Rusty) Nall  
Title: General Manager  
Address: Pier 14, First Floor  
Honolulu, HI 96817 Office Phone: 808-545-5195

Home Phone: 808-235-2321  
Pager: 808-576-6157

*INDUSTRIAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, INC.*

Contact: Mr. Gordon M. Bronson  
Address: 3615 Harding Ave., Suite 304  
Honolulu, HI 96816

Office Phone: 808-735-0422  
Home: 808-521-3929  
Cellular: 808-226-4525

*TEXACO INC., ENVIRONMENT HEALTH AND SAFETY DIVISION*

Contact: Mr. David A. Davidson  
Address: P.O. Box 509  
Beacon, NY 12508

Office Phone: (914) 838-7523

*PACIFIC BASIN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL*

Contact: Mr. Jerry B. Norris  
Address: 567 So. King Street, Suite 325  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Office Phone: (808) 523-9325

Contact: Dr. Mike Hamnet  
567 S. King St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813

*SHELL OIL COMPANY*

Contact: J. A. Caninon  
Address: P.O. Box 2463  
Houston, TX 77252  
E.TAB 2-16

Office Phone: (713) 241-3063

*U. S. PORTS BULLETIN*

Contact: Galan R. McEachin  
Address: P.O. Box 2729  
Woodbridge, VA 22193  
Office Phone: (703) 730-1630  
Fax: (703) 730-1430

*SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM*

Contact: Kristina Olive  
Address: 1000 Pope Rd.  
Marine Science Building 220  
Honolulu, HI. 96822  
Office Phone: 956-7031

*MARINE LOGISTICS INC.*

Contact: Kyle M. Grassle  
Address: 735 Bishop St., Suite 312  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Office Phone:

*EXXON SHIPPING*

Contact: Keith Pensom  
Address: 800 Bell, Rm. 3404  
Houston, TX 77002  
Office phone: (713) 656-3157

*FORESIGHT PACIFIC*

Contact: Don Johnston  
Address: 1150-C No. Nimitz Highway  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
Office Phone: (808) 521-4111

*GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)*

Contact: Mr. Robert Otsca  
Address: 525 Market Street  
San Francisco, Ca 94105  
Office Phone: 415-744-5035 FTS 484-5035  
24 Hr: 415-386-2526  
Fax: 415-744-8339

*DAMES AND MOORE, INC.*

Contact: Stuart Hoverman  
1144 10th Ave  
Honolulu, HI 96816

*TEXACO*

Contact: Ike Ikemoto  
Texaco Area Op. Manager  
711 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1290  
Honolulu, HI 96813

*STATE MARINE PATROL*

Contact: Joe Nekomoto  
DOT P.O. Box 263  
E.TAB 2-17



Lihuc, HI 97766

*CHEVRON*

Contact:

Laura Perica  
Emergency Response Chevron  
P. O. Box 7924  
San Francisco, Ca 94120

*SEA LIFE PARK*

Contact:

Diana Pugh  
Senior Staff  
Sea Life Park  
Waimanalo, HI 96795

*DON HAZELWOOD, LAWYER*

Contact:

Don Hazelwood  
P. O. Box 468  
Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands 96950

*HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT*

Contact:

Captain Carter Davis  
Training and Research Dept.  
890 Valkenburgh St.  
Honolulu, HI 96818

Organizations are granted observer status upon request to the RRT via:

Commander (m)  
Fourteenth Coast Guard District  
PJKK Federal Bldg. Rm 9149 300 Ala Moana Blvd.  
Honolulu, HI 96850-4982

Organizations with observer status are placed on the mailing list of RRT activities and minutes. Observer status is not required for attendance at RRT meetings.

## **TAB 3 TO ANNEX E**

### **EMERGENCY DISASTER RESPONSE ORGANIZATION DIRECTORY SPILL RESPONSE ENTITIES**

#### **NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)**

24 Hour: (800) 424-8802

Collect call: (202) 267-2675

#### **USCG PACIFIC AREA STRIKE TEAM**

Phone: (415) 883-3311, FTS 556-2655 (Day)

24 Hour: (415) 437-3700 (Night)

#### **USCG ATLANTIC AREA STRIKE TEAM**

24 Hour: (205) 694-6601; FTS 537-6601

#### **PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSISTANCE TEAM (USCG)**

Phone: (202) 267-2010, FTS 267-0417 (Day)

24 Hour: (800) 424-8802 (Night)

#### **INTERAGENCY RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE PLAN**

24 Hour: (415) 273-4237

#### **NOAA SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATION**

Representative: Ms. Sharon Christopherson

24 Hour: (206) 526-6317; FTS 392-6317

#### **USEPA ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE SECTION**

24 Hour: (415) 744-2000, FTS 484-2000

#### **CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC)**

24 Hour: (800) 424-9300

#### **USEPA OIL AND HAZARDOUS**

#### **MATERIALS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DATA SYSTEM (OHMTADS)**

24 Hour: (415) 974-8131, FTS 454-8131

#### **POISON CONTROL CENTER HAWAII**

(808) 941-4411

**TAB 4 TO ANNEX E**  
**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ON-SCENE COORDINATORS DIRECTORY**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

*Fort Shafter*

Chief, Environmental Management Branch Planning Division  
Directorate of Facilities Engineering  
U. S. Army Support Command, Hawaii  
ATTN: APZV-FEP-V  
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858

Representative: Mr. Alvin L. Char  
Title: Directorate of Facilities Engineering  
Phone: (808) 656-2878  
24 Hour: (808) 656-4957

Alternate: Mr. Clifton Takenaka, GS-12  
Title: Environmental Engineer  
Phone: (808) 655-6383

*Helemano Military Reservation*

Wahiawa, Hawaii  
Dept. of the Army  
Headquarters, 125th Signal Battalion  
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857

Representative: CW01 Joseph G. Cruz  
Title: Battalion Maintenance Technician  
Phone: (808) 653-5691/5751  
24 hr: (808) 653-5686/5226

Alternate: SFC Ronald Field  
Title: Battalion Maintenance Sergeant  
Phone: (808) 653-0261/5751  
24 Hr: (808) 653-5686/5226

*Kilauea Military Camp*

Hawaii Volcano National Park  
Hawaii 96718

Representative: Mr. Edwin "Wayne" Carey  
Title: Facilities Engineers Foreman  
Phone: (808) 967-8379  
24 hr: (808) 966-9403

Alternate: Mr. Satoshi Yabuku  
Title: Maintenance Worker  
Phone: (808) 967-8379  
24 hr: (808) 967-7950

*Pohakuloa Training Area, Island of Hawaii*

Commander  
Pohakuloa Training Area  
APO San Francisco, CA 96556

Representative: Mr. Dennis Lee  
E.TAB 4-1

Title: Area Engineer  
Phone: (808) 969-2400  
9-536-2294 (from mil ext, HI Is)  
24 hr: (808) 969-2400  
9-536-2294 (from mil ext, HI Is) Schofield Barracks

*Dept. of the Army*  
*Headquarters, 125th Signal Battalion*  
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857

Representative: CW01 Joseph G. Cruz  
Title: Battalion Maintenance Technician  
Phone: (808) 653-5691/5751  
24 hr: (808) 653-5686/5226

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

*US Pacific Fleet*  
Environmental Coordinator: CINCPACFLT  
Commander in Chief  
Attn: Code 4318  
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-7000

Representative: CDR Dave Pruett  
Title: HM&E Maint/Engineer/Salvage Officer  
Phone: (808) 471-0444  
24 Hr: (808) 672-8556

Alternate: Dr. Jim Snyder  
Title: Environmental Programs Manager  
Phone: (808) 471-9751  
24 Hr: (808) 672-9782

#### **Naval On-Scene Coordinators (NOSCs)/Naval On-Scene Commanders (NOSCDRSs)**

*Naval Shore Activities State of Hawaii*  
Commander  
Naval Base Pearl Harbor  
Box 110  
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-5020

Representative: Operations Officer, Code N30  
Office Phone: (808) 471-3084  
24 Hours: (808) 474-9201

Alternate: Asst, Chief of Staff, Operations & Plans  
Code N3  
Office Phone: Same as above  
24 Hours: Same as above

*Oahu*  
Commanding Officer, Naval Station Pearl Harbor (NOSCDR - Oil) Commander, Navy Public Works Center (NOSCDR - Hazardous Substance (HS))

*Kauai*  
Commander, Pacific Missile Range Facility (NOSCDR - Oil/HS)  
E.TAB 4-2

Midway  
Officer in Charge (OIC), NAF Midway Island (NOSCDR -Oil/HS)  
NOTE: Point of contact (POC) for NOSCDRs is Commander, Naval Base, Pearl Harbor  
(NOSC) representative

*U.S. Naval Forces Marianas*  
Commander  
U.S. Naval Forces Marianas  
P.O. Box 9  
FPO San Francisco, CA 96630-0051

Representative: CDR Robert Giffen  
Title: Operations Planning Officer  
Phone: 671-349-5231/32  
24 Hr: 671-349-5235/36

Alternate: LCDR Randall Solheim  
Title: Operations Officer (SURF/SUBSURF)  
Phone: Same as above  
24 Hr: Same as above

*U.S. Naval Station Guam*  
Commanding Officer  
U.S. Naval Station Guam  
FPO San Francisco, CA 96630

Representative: LT D. F. Simpson  
Title: Port Ops Officer  
Phone: AV 339-4286  
24 Hr: AV 339-6144

Representative: Jess Lizama  
Title: (NOSCDR HS)  
Phone: (671) 339-4100

*Public Works Center GQ*  
Commanding Officer  
U.S. Navy Public Works Center GUAM FPO  
San Francisco, CA 96630-2937

Representative: Jess Lizama  
Title: Environmental Officer  
Phone: (671) 339-4100  
24 Hr: (671) 472-0248

*Naval Supply Depot Guam*  
Commanding Officer  
Naval Supply Depot Guam  
FPO San Francisco, CA 96630-1500

Representative: LT Robert W. Therriault  
Title: Director, Fuel Dept. (Code 700)

\*\*\* CALL FOR OIL SPILLS \*\*\*

Phone: 671-339-7106/2234  
24 Hr: 671-342-1103

E.TAB 4-3

Representative: LTJG Antonio M. Edmunds  
Title: Staff Civil Engineer (Code 04)

\*\*\* CALL FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS \*\*\*

Phone: 671-339-7255  
24 Hr: 671-339-5234

*Naval Ship Repair Facility Guam*  
Commanding Officer  
Naval Ship Repair Facility Guam  
FPO San Francisco, CA 96630-1400

Representative: LT V.T. Hartmann, Code 400  
Title: Staff Civil Engineer  
Phone: (671) 339-2148/339-7240  
24 Hr: (671) 332-6453/339-3287

Representative: Mr. Blaise Koki, Code 441/141  
Title: Civil Engineer Tech.  
Phone: (671) 339-2148/339-7240  
24 Hr: (671) 477-1330/339-3287

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

*Hickam Air Force Base*  
Headquarters 15th Air Base Wing/DE  
Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii 96853-5000

Representative: LtCol Gordon K. W. Lee(Dep. July 91)  
Title: Director of Civil Engineering  
Phone: (808) 449-1660  
Non-Duty Hours: (808) 449-6391

Alternate: Maj Marty Duke  
Title: Chief, Civil Engineering Operations Division  
Phone: (808) 449-6061  
24 hr: (808) 449-6391

*Wheeler Air Force Base*  
15th Air Base Squadron (PACAF)  
Wheeler Air Force Base, Hawaii 96854

Representative: MAJ John Boozer  
Title: Commander, 15th Air Base Squadron  
Phone: (808) 656-1488  
24 Hour: (808) 656-1112

Alternate: MAJ Percival Del Castillo  
Title: Air Force Engineering Liaison Officer  
Phone: (808) 656-1374  
24 Hour: (808) 656-1112

U.S. MARINE CORPS

*Kaneohe Bay Marine Corps Air Station*  
Commanding Officer  
Marine Corps Air Station  
Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii 96863

Representative: CWO4 Clifford Conti  
Title: Waterfront Operations Officer  
Phone: (808) 257-3543  
24 Hr: (808) 625-1253

Alternate: BM 1 Hart  
Title: Asst. Waterfront Operations Officer  
Phone: (808) 257-5851  
24 Hr: (808) 422-7489

## **TAB 5 TO ANNEX E - Regional Response Centers**

The physical facilities provided at the Oceania Region RRCs parallel those outlined for the NRC in the NCP Section 300.36. The following are the RRCs in the Oceania Region. Location RRC Phone Numbers

<u>Location</u>	<u>Regional Response Center Telephone</u>
<b>HAWAII</b> (Primary)	(808) 541-2116
Fourteenth Coast Guard District	FTS 551-2116
Room 9124	(808) 541-2500 (24 Hr.)
300 Ala Moana Blvd.	
Honolulu, HI 96850-4982	

**HAWAII** (Secondary)  
Currently negotiating with State Civil Defense to use their facility in Diamond Head Crater.

**AMERICAN SAMOA** (Secondary)  
U. S. Coast Guard (684) 633-2299  
Liaison Officer  
P. O. Box 249  
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799-0249

**GUAM** (Primary)  
U. S. Coast Guard (671) 339-4107  
Marianas Section Office FTS 550-7340  
Located at U. S. Naval Station Guam (671) 339-7100 (24 Hr.)

**SAIPAN** (Secondary)  
U. S. Coast Guard (670) 322-9274  
Marine Safety Detachment  
Emergency Operation Center  
Capitol Hill  
Saipan, MP 96950



## Annex F - Resources

### F.1 Safety Assistance Available

Spills of oil and hazardous substances can pose a significant threat to the safety of any individuals who may come in contact with the spilled substance accidentally or through response, cleanup or disposal actions. While the greatest risk lies with the response and cleanup personnel, there is also a risk to the general public, through unknowing exposure to spilled hazardous substances. Personnel safety considerations are paramount until the spill effects are mitigated or residues finally disposed. Protection of the health and safety of these individuals can be greatly enhanced by early cooperation with, and assistance from, the following groups:

- (A) Fire Departments can provide significant expertise and assistance in controlling flammable and explosive substances and effecting vapor suppression at spill sites.
- (B) Police Departments can provide isolation of the spill site, effective crowd control and resources for evacuation of downstream and downwind residents.
- (C) Public Works Departments can greatly assist in tracking and locating spills which enter storm and/or sanitary systems; alerting waste treatment plants to minimize spill damage to these facilities; alerting residents to hazards from damage to these facilities; alerting residents to hazards from gases or vapors which may enter their homes via sanitary sewers; and in obtaining permission to utilize standby clarifiers, tanks, etc. for temporary containment.
- (D) Hospitals, clinics and medical centers can provide assistance in determining health effects, and providing emergency treatment for response personnel or members of the general public inadvertently exposed to the spilled substance.

### F.2 Special Forces

Following is a list of Special Forces and Teams available to assist the FOSC in a response. This list is from Section 300.145 of the NCP.

The **Environmental Response Team (ERT)** is established by USEPA in accordance with its disaster and emergency responsibilities. The ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering.

The ERT can provide access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the OSC in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; 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 ERT also provides both introductory and intermediate level training courses to prepare response personnel.

OSC or RRT requests for ERT support should be made directly to the Edison, New Jersey office. The 24-hour phone number for ERT is (908) 321-6660.

The **National Pollution Funds Center** (NPFC) is responsible for implementing those portions of the OPA that have been delegated to the USCG. The NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from discharges and threats of discharges of oil. The phone number for the NPFC is (703) 235-4756.

**Radiological Assistance Teams** (RATs) have been established by USEPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support for incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radio nuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. Radiological Assistance Teams can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analyses of samples and fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Requests for support may be made 24 hours a day to the Radiological Response Coordinator in the USEPA Office of Radiation Programs. Assistance is also available from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies.

**Scientific Support Coordinators** (SSCs) are available, at the request of OSCs, to assist with actual or potential responses to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The SSC will also provide scientific support for the development of RCPs and ACPs. Generally, SSCs are provided by NOAA in coastal and marine areas, and by USEPA (ERT) in the inland zone. In the case of NOAA, SSCs may be supported in the field by a team providing, as necessary, expertise in chemistry, trajectory modeling, natural resources at risk, and data management. NOAA SSCs may be contacted through the following phone number: (206) 526-6317.

During a response, the SSC serves under the direction of the OSC and is responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. Depending on the nature of the incident, the SSC can be expected to provide certain specialized scientific skills and to work with governmental agencies, universities, community representatives, and industry to compile information that would assist the OSC in assessing the hazards and potential effects of discharges and releases and in developing response strategies.

If requested by the OSC, the SSC will serve as the principal liaison for scientific information and will facilitate communications to and from the scientific community on response issues. The SSC, in this role, will strive for a consensus on scientific issues surrounding the response but will also ensure that any differing opinions within the community are communicated to the OSC.

The SSC will assist the OSC in responding to requests for assistance from State and Federal agencies regarding scientific studies and environmental assessments. Details on access to scientific support shall be included in the RCPs and ACPS.

For marine salvage operations, OSCs with responsibility for monitoring, evaluating, or supervising these activities should request technical assistance from DOD, the Strike Teams, or commercial salvors as necessary to ensure that proper actions are taken. Marine salvage operations generally fall into five categories: afloat salvage; offshore salvage; river and harbor clearance; cargo salvage; and rescue towing. Each category requires different knowledge and specialized types of equipment. The complexity of such operations may be further compounded by

local environmental and geographic conditions. The nature of marine salvage and the conditions under which it occurs combine to make such operations imprecise, difficult, hazardous, and expensive. Thus, responsible parties or other persons attempting to perform such operations without adequate knowledge, equipment, and experience could aggravate, rather than relieve, the situation.

**Strike Teams**, collectively known as the National Strike Force (NSF), are established by the USCG and located on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. The Strike Teams provide specialized assistance to the OSC. The NSF may be accessed through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Strike Teams can provide communications support, advice, and assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal. These teams also have knowledge of shipboard damage control, are equipped with specialized containment and removal equipment, and have rapid transportation available. When possible, the Strike Teams will provide training for emergency task forces to support OSCs and assist in the development of RCPs and ACPs.

The OSC may request assistance from the Strike Teams. Requests for a team may be made directly to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate team, the USCG member of the RRT, the appropriate USCG Area Commander, or the Commandant of the USCG through the NRC.

Each USCG OSC manages emergency task forces trained to evaluate, monitor, and supervise pollution responses. Additionally, they have limited "initial aid" response capability to deploy equipment prior to the arrival of a cleanup contractor or other response personnel.

The **USCG District Response Group (DRG)** is a framework within each Coast Guard district to organize district resources and assets to support USCG FOSCs during response to a pollution incident. USCG DRGs assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including the Coast Guard's prepositioned equipment. Each DRG consists of all Coast Guard personnel and equipment, including fire fighting equipment, in its district, additional prepositioned equipment, and a **District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)** that is available to provide support to the FOSC in the event that a spill exceeds local response capabilities.

The **USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)** is available to assist OSCs and regional or district offices to meet the demands for public information and participation. Its use is encouraged any time the OSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for the PIAT may be made through the NRC.

The **U.S. Navy (USN)** is the Federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage related and open sea pollution incidents.

The **Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)** can provide salvage expertise and maintains a warehouse on each coast stockpiled with salvage and response gear. Individual USN facilities also locally stockpile some response equipment.

### F.3 Special Forces Emergency Contact Information

USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center

Duty Officer (919) 331-6000  
FAX (919) 331-6012 / 3

USCG PIAT

same as above

USCG District Fourteen DRG & DRAT

24 hour (808) 541-2500  
(808) 541 2118  
FAX (808) 541-2166

U.S. Navy

RRT Rep. (619) 532-2454  
24 hour (619) 532-1828  
FAX (619) 532-1242

F.4 Additional Resources

- (A) OHMTADS, the Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System is a computerized data retrieval system developed by the EPA. It is available in the form of a computer printout, manuals or microfiche. For each of more than 1,000 oil and hazardous substances there are 126 possible information segments. Examples include toxicity and associated hazards, personnel safety precautions, cleanup and disposal methods, materials handling, and firefighting. OHMTADS can be accessed through the EPA Regional Offices.
- (B) CHRIS, Chemical Hazard Response Information System was developed by the U.S. Coast Guard. It consists of four manuals, a regional contingency plan data base, a Hazard Assessment Computer system (HACS), and an organizational entity at Coast Guard Headquarters. Volume 1 (COMDTINST M16465.11A) is designed to be used by first responders at an incident. Volumes 2, 3, and 4 (COMDTINSTs M16465.12A, M16465.13 and M16465.14 respectively) are intended for use by the OSC's offices along with the Regional and National Response Centers. Coast Guard stations usually have these manuals.
- (C) CAMEO, Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations is a computer tool used to assist first responders in chemical accidents, which often pose significant risks to the general public as well as to those charged with accident containment and control. As in the case in more conventional accidents, the public is best protected against the effects of hazardous materials accidents when responding personnel are adequately trained and equipped to deal effectively with a range of emergency situations. Chemical accidents are usually quite complex and require an extraordinary level of problem-solving. It has been found that the strategic and tactical response to many incidents can be aided significantly by powerful computer tools which, until recently, were solely the realm of specialists within large computer centers. Microcomputers capable of immense information storage and rapid processing can now readily be deployed to the scene of chemical accidents and be operated directly by the firefighter or first responders.

They can also be used in both contingency planning and training by creating realistic simulation or case studies in which a responder's skills can be sharpened.

To demonstrate this concept, NOAA working with the Seattle Fire Department developed a prototype program and database using a MacIntosh personal computer to assist first responders in chemical accidents. The system has been developed using several parts that can be used interactively which include: 1) detailed maps of the city that include specific industrial facilities that store or use highly toxic chemicals; 2) a chemical database that aids in the identification of chemicals and provides response information; and 3) an atmospheric model which assists in estimating downwind hazard zones.

Training in the use of CAMEO is provided by NOAA, Seattle, WA., California Specialized Training Institute, State of California, San Luis Obispo and the National Fire Academy.

#### F.5 Equipment

As required by Section 4202(a)(4)(C)(iv) of OPA, the completed individual sub-Area plans will include lists of equipment and resources to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and to ensure the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge.

For all inland and shoreline areas where bioremediation use is considered:

Obtain approval from the USEPA and the affected State, Territory, or Commonwealth representative to the RRT. The USEPA and State, Territory, or Commonwealth representative to the RRT shall consult with the DOI and DOC natural resource trustee(s).

#### G.1.3 Neutralization

Neutralization is a process used to produce a pH of 7. The acidic character of a spilled chemical is neutralized by the addition of caustic soda, lime, slaked lime, or soda ash. Caustic material is neutralized by the addition of acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and acetic acid. A bench test is necessary before adding the neutralizing material. (See Annex X section 2006 for policy, use, and Oil Spill Cleanup Agents List (OSCA) list.)

#### G.1.4 Precipitation

Precipitation is a process used to remove pollutants by adding a material which will react with the pollutant and form an insoluble product. The following steps allow effective precipitation: (1) chemical addition, (2) rapid mix, (3) addition of coagulant, (4) flocculation, (5) sedimentation, and (6) filtration. This technique is used to remove metal cations and some anions including flourides and sulfides. The amount of chemical needed is determined by running a bench scale test.

#### G.1.5 In-Situ Burning

##### G.1.5.1 Background

The burning of oil at sea (in-situ burning) to assist in the abatement of oil spills is not new or unproved oil spill response technology. The development of fire retardant boom (fire boom) and oil ignition methods/devices used in the burning of oil have recently come into existence, making in-situ burning a viable response technology. As an example, an in-situ test burn was conducted on the second day of the Exxon Valdez incident. Using two fishing vessels and 500 feet of fire boom, an estimated 15,000 to 30,000 gallons of crude oil were eliminated in 75 minutes. Using the lower estimate of 15,000 gallons encountered, and with a residual 300 gallons of unburned material left inside the boomed containment area, 98% of the oil encountered was eliminated. Of all current oil spill abatement methods, only in-situ burning can achieve results like these and at a fraction of the cost of typical oil spill cleanup techniques. Department of the Interior studies estimate the cost of mechanical cleanup at up to \$8,000 a barrel plus any damages caused by the spill. The costs of in-situ burning could conceivably be pennies per barrel and greatly lessen the damages done on the environment.

##### G.1.5.2 Guidelines

The National Contingency Plan, Section 300.910, authorizes the FOSC, with the concurrence of the USEPA representative to the RRT

## **Annex G - Chemical Countermeasures**

The primary objective of oil spill abatement and cleanup is to reduce the effect of spilled oil on the environment. Physical removal is the preferred method. However, mechanical recovery may be limited by equipment capability, weather and sea conditions, and spill magnitude. Use of chemical oil spill cleanup agents may be considered when the preferred recovery techniques are inadequate and the environmental benefit of chemical use outweighs its adverse effects.

### **G.1 On-Site Treatment**

Sometimes removal and off-site disposal is not practical. On-site treatment employs physical, chemical, or biological treatment techniques at the site to remove or break down pollutants.

#### **G.1.1 Activated Carbon**

Activated carbon removes organic contaminants from water by the process of adsorption or the attraction and accumulation of one substance on the surface of another. Adsorption units can be brought to the site. Contaminated water is filtered through the activated carbon before being discharged into local streams or waterways. The treated water should be monitored closely because activated carbon is no longer effective after it reaches a breakthrough point and the carbon surface available is exhausted. The advantage of using carbon adsorption is that it is highly efficient for removing traces of organics from an aqueous stream.

#### **G.1.2 Bioremediation**

##### **G.1.2.1 Background**

Bioremediation is a treatment technology that uses biological processes to decompose petroleum hydrocarbons and hazardous materials. Bioremediation has been used extensively in wastewater treatment facilities. Recently, bioremediation has been used for shoreline treatment of spilled oil. The most extensive research efforts have been the shoreline treatment studies in Alaska following the Valdez incident. This research suggested that shoreline treatment by nutrient enhancement significantly increased degradation rates of oil when compared to untreated shoreline areas. Therefore, the use of bioremediation based on the increased rate of oil degradation can be a useful oil spill remediation tool.

##### **G.1.2.2 Guidelines**

Section 300.910 of the NCP authorizes the use of biological additives for the dispersion/abatement of oil spills. The product must be listed on the NCP Product list to be considered for use. The following guideline consolidates existing Federal and State regulations and streamlines the approval process without jeopardizing the proper environmental considerations of bioremediation.

During the decision process, the FOSC shall adhere to the following:

and, as appropriate, the concurrence of the State, Commonwealth or Territory representative to the RRT with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge (of oil), and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees, when practicable, may authorize the use of in-situ burning on a case-by-case basis.

The preferred method for in-situ burning is using burn boom to surround a slick, move it away from the source, and igniting it. Burn effectiveness can be in the 90 percent region. The RRT is developing an endorsement for the use of in-situ burning and supports its use in certain situations. The State of Hawaii reserves the right to deny or halt any burn operations.

## G.2 Chemical Dispersants

### G.2.1 Background

The use of chemical dispersants to assist in the control of oil spills at sea has been under intense study since the late 1960's and early 1970's. At that time, there were several instances of indiscriminate use of highly toxic chemical agents in attempts to disperse spilled oil. Since then, a new generation of products has been developed, licensed, and studied. The use of dispersants in oil spill control activities, with further improvement with regard to efficacy, may in specific situations, afford an appropriate environmental tradeoff when compared to their non-use.

The NCP, Section 300.910, authorizes the use of dispersants on all waters threatened by the release or discharge of oil. The USCG, USEPA, and State of Hawaii have signed a Hawaii Dispersant Use Agreement which allows the FOSC to use dispersants in predesignated waters off the State of Hawaii without having to gain USEPA and State approval for each and every incident. The Hawaii Dispersant Use Agreement is in effect and allows for the use of dispersants in certain offshore waters of the State of Hawaii. No other agreement exists in Oceania Region and thus approval by USEPA and State, Territory, or Commonwealth governments must be acquired on a case by case basis.

The FOSC with the concurrence of the USEPA representative to the RRT and in consultation with the State, Territory, or Commonwealth Governments, may authorize the use of dispersants and other chemicals on oil spills; provided, that such dispersants are on the list of accepted dispersants prepared by the USEPA. The authority for use of dispersants rests solely with the FOSC and this authority may not be delegated.

The FOSC shall consult with other appropriate federal agencies as practicable when considering dispersant use. This applies primarily to natural resource trustees whose resources may be affected by dispersant use.

Products on the NCP Product Schedule are listed in Section G.4. USEPA may retract products from the schedule from time-to-time and will notify FOSCs by memorandum, prohibiting further use of the retracted products.

### G.2.2 Other Dispersant Considerations



The spilled oil must be dispersable by the chosen dispersant, taking into account the efficacy of the dispersant with relation to the spilled oil, environmental conditions, timeliness, and method of application. (Generally, this means a viscosity less than 2000 cs, pour point less than water temperature, and the percent 650°F cut less than 35%.) There must be adequate energy present in the sea surface for dispersants to be effective. Usually the natural motion of the sea will be sufficient when combined with some wind. Application equipment shall be that available to the California Oil Spill Cooperatives. Equipment must be properly calibrated, with dosage charts available to the operators. Equipment must allow dosage to be positively controlled. Dispersants shall be applied in the manner and dosage rates recommended by the manufacturer and as indicated by any available test results. Dosage shall be adjusted to the minimum necessary to provide effective dispersion. The NOAA checklist shall in all cases be followed as a minimum for information required to make the case-by-case decision to use dispersants.

As a minimum, the application process and results should be recorded visually. This can be accomplished with film or video footage made from a vessel or from the air. All such efforts should be made without causing delay to the dispersant application activity.

The safety of human life is paramount to other considerations. In the judgment of the FOSC (or, for spills originating from and within 500 meters of an offshore platform, the designated representative from the Minerals Management Service on the FOSC's staff) when necessary to prevent or substantially reduce hazards to human life, may authorize the use of any dispersant, anywhere, and at any time. The FOSC is to inform the USEPA RRT representative and, as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the affected state(s) and, when practicable, the DOC/DOI natural resource trustees of the use of a product as soon as possible.

The determination of the dispersant decision makers must be that dispersant application will in fact lessen the overall environmental damage, considering acceptable tradeoffs, as contrasted with an undispersed oil slick.

#### G.2.3 Documentation

Information summarized on the Dispersant Checklist (at the end of this section) will be used by the FOSC and staff for the permanent recording of the decision to use or not to use dispersants for a specific incident. The SSC will assemble this information, with input from resource agencies and other sources. A single report will be given the FOSC, prior to their request for approval/concurrence, as to the dispersibility of the oil, the potential effects on the wildlife habitat and resources, and the degree of mitigation using dispersants versus mechanical removal. It is assumed that the FOSC will have verified the logistical aspects of dispersant use prior to initiating a request on behalf of the responsible party. Each agency resource trustee representative will be the point of contact for their constituency; the SSC will be the point of contact for all not represented.

#### G.3 EPA Accepted Dispersants

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | BP-1100X<br>(Hydrocarbon Solvent Based) | BP DETERGENTS, LTD.<br>Pumpherston Works |
|----|---|--|

Livingston, West Lothian EH5301Q,  
Scotland  
Tel: 0506 31111  
Telex: 72278 (Mr. John R. Nicol)

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 2.  | Cold Clean 500<br>(Water Based)             | ADAIR EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.<br>5518 Mitchelldale<br>Houston, TX 77092<br>(713) 681-1317<br>(Mrs. Virginia A. Watters) |
| 3.  | CONCO Dispersant K<br>(Concentrate)         | CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL COMPANY<br>270 Clifton Blvd.<br>Clifton, NJ 07015<br>(201) 472-5000<br>(Mr. P. D. Turits)          |
| 4.  | COREXIT 7664<br>(Water Based)               | EXXON CHEMICAL COMPANY<br>8320 Stedman St.<br>Houston, TX 77029<br>(713) 671-8501<br>(Mr. Gordon Lindblom)              |
| 5.  | COREXIT 8667<br>(Hydrocarbon Solvent Based) | EXXON CHEMICAL COMPANY<br>8320 Stedman St.<br>Houston, TX 77029<br>(713) 671-8501<br>(Mr. Gordon Lindblom)              |
| 6.  | COREXIT 9527<br>(Concentrate)               | EXXON CHEMICAL COMPANY<br>8320 Stedman St.<br>Houston, TX 77029<br>(713) 671-8501<br>(Mr. Gordon Lindblom)              |
| 7.  | COREXIT 9550<br>(Hydrocarbon Solvent Based) | EXXON CHEMICAL AMERICAS<br>8320 Stedman St.<br>Houston, TX 77029<br>(713) 671-8501<br>(Mr. Gordon Lindblom)             |
| 8.  | CRUDEX<br>(Organic Surfactant Based)        | ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY, INC.<br>352 Abbeyville Road<br>Lancaster, PA 17603<br>(717) 392-1251 (Mr. Jay Greene)           |
| 9.  | DISPERSANT 11<br>(Concentrate)              | DUBOIS CHEMICALS<br>1100 Dubois Tower<br>Cincinnati, OH 45202<br>(513) 762-6894<br>(Mr. W.N. Grawe)                     |
| 10. | EC.O. ATLANTOL AT7<br>(Water Based)         | ASPRA, INC.<br>4401 23rd Avenue West  |

- Seattle, WA 98199  
(206) 284-9838  
(Mr. A.I. Janofsky)
11. FINASOL OSR 7  
(Water Based Concentrate) AMERICAN PETROFINA, INC.  
P.O. Box 2159  
Dallas, TX 75221  
(214) 750-2640  
(Mr. Jerry W. Johnson)
  12. GOLD CREW DISPERSANT  
(Water Based Concentrate) ARA CHEMICAL, INC.  
P.O. Box 5031  
San Diego, CA 92105-0001  
(619) 286-4131  
(Mrs. Rita Jimenez McNeely)
  13. JANSOLV-60 DISPERSANT  
(Principally Water Based  
with some Solvent) SUNSHINE TECHNOLOGY CORP.  
2475 Albany Avenue  
West Hartford, CT 06117  
(203) 232-9227  
(Mr. Stephan Kaufmann)
  14. MAGNOTOX  
(Water Based Concentrate) MAGNUS MARITEC INT'L, INC.  
150 Roosevelt Place  
P.O. Box 150  
Palisades Park, NJ 07650  
(201) 592-0700  
(Mr. Andreas C. Ladjias)
  15. NEOS AB 3000 DISPERSANT  
(Hydrocarbon Based) NEOS COMPANY LIMITED  
8th Floor, Kanden Building  
2-1, Kano-cho 6-chome Chuo-ku,  
Kobe 650,  
Japan Tel: Kobe 078-331-9381  
Telex: 5622293 JKNEOS J  
(Mr. S. Miyoshi, Manager)
  16. OFC D-609  
(Concentrate) CHEM LINK PETROLEUM, INC.  
P.O. Box 370  
Sand Springs, OK 74063  
(918) 245-2224  
(Mr. Glenn D. Fielder)
  17. OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR  
N/T NO. 4  
(Hydrocarbon Solvent Based) PETROCON MARINE AND  
CHEMICAL CORP.  
243 44th St.  
Brooklyn, NY 11232  
(212) 499-3111  
(Mr. Frank B. Sidoti)
  18. OSD/LT OIL SPILL  
DISPERSANT  
(Concentrate) DREW CHEMICAL CORPORATION  
One Drew Chemical Plaza

- P.O. Box 157  
Boonton, NJ 07005  
(201) 263-7817  
(Mrs. Rochelle Galiber Asbell)
- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 19. | PETRO-GREEN ADP-7<br>(Water Based Concentrate)                  | PETRO-GREEN, INC.<br>3952 Candler Lane<br>P.O. Box 814665 Dallas, TX 75381<br>(214) 484-7336 (Mr. Arnold Paddock)                |
| 20. | PETROMEND, MP-900-W<br>(Water Based Concentrate)                | PETROMEND, INC.<br>P.O. Box 47532<br>8300 Sovereign Row Dallas, TX 75247<br>(214) 630-1330 (Mr. Allan Cohn)                      |
| 21. | PROFORM-POLLUTION<br>CONTROL AGENT<br>(Water Based Concentrate) | PROFORM PRODUCTS CORPORATION<br>220 California Ave.<br>Suite 100<br>Palo Alto, CA 94306<br>(415) 321-5207<br>(Mr. Rudolf Kruska) |
| 22. | RUFFNEK<br>(Oil and Petroleum Cleaning<br>Agent)                | MALTER INTERNATIONAL CORP.<br>80 First Street<br>Gretna, LA 70053<br>(504) 362-3232<br>(Mr. Dan M. Forestiere)                   |
| 23. | SEA MASTER, NS-555  | WHALE CHEMICAL COMPANY<br>58 Winant Street Staten Island, NY 10714<br>(212) 387-1680<br>(Mr. Andrew Argiriadi)                   |
| 24. | SLIK-A-WAY<br>(Water Based)                                     | MI-DEE PRODUCTS, INC.<br>5253 Springdale Ave.<br>Pleasanton, CA 94566 (415) 846-8166<br>(Mr. Paul Spellman)                      |
| 25. | TOPS ALL #30<br>(Oil and Petroleum Cleaning<br>Agent)           | STUTTON NORTH CORPORATION<br>P.O. Box 724<br>Mandeville, LA 70048<br>(504) 626-3900<br>(Mr. Sid Studin)                          |

G.4 EPA Approved Surface Collecting Agents

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | COREXIT OC-5  | EXXON CHEMICAL COMPANY<br>8320 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029<br>(713) 671-8501<br>(Mr. Gordon Lindblom) |
| 2. | OILCOMPRESS/OILBINDER<br>(NALCO #3WP-086)<br>(ADAIR CORRALIT) | LISTEX CHEMICALS<br>P.O. Box 1010<br>1204 Cherokee Trace  |

White Oak, TX 75693 (214) 297-3244  
(Mr. J. Mark Wright)

3. OIL HERDER

ERGON, INC.  
15915 Katy Freeway Suite 150  
Houston, TX 77094 (713) 579-2061  
(Mr. Reese Majoue)

4. OIL SPILL REMOVER

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
NAVSEA  
Code 56Y36 Washington, D.C. 20362  
(202) 692-5515  
(Mr. John Nardella)

G.5 EPA Approved Biological Additives

1. HYDROBAC

POLYBAC CORPORATION  
954 Marcon Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103  
(215) 264-8740  
(Mr. Thomas G. Zitrides)

2. INIPOL EAP 22

CECA, S.A.  
11, Avenue Morane Saulnier 78141 Velizy-  
Villacoublay France  
Tel: (3) 946.96.35 Telex: 697 584 F  
(Mr. B. Tramier)  
U.S. Contact: (202) 429-6560  
(Mr. Jacques A. Bodelle)

3. NO-SCUM

NATURAL HYDROCARBON  
ELIMINATION COMPANY  
10913 Metronome Houston, TX 77043  
(713) 973-0616 (Mr. Ben Calderoni)

4. PETROBAC

POLYBAC CORPORATION  
954 Marcon Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103  
(215) 264-8740  
(Mr. Thomas G. Zitrides)

5. PETRODEG -100

BIOTEKNIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
7835 Greeley Blvd. Springfield, VA 22152  
(703) 451-8511  
(Mr. Byron A. Moe)

6. PETRODEG -200

BIOTEKNIKA INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
7835 Greeley Blvd. Springfield, VA 22152  
(703) 451-8511  
(Mr. Byron A. Moe)

7. PHENOBAC

POLYBAC CORPORATION  
954 Marcon Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103  
(215) 264-8740  
(Mr. Thomas G. Zitrides)

- |     |                    |   |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 8.  | TYPE L, DBC PLUS   | FLOW LABORATORIES, INC.<br>Environmental Cultures Division<br>7655 Old Springhouse Road<br>McLean, VA 22102<br>(703) 893-5925<br>(Dr. Manja Blazer) |
| 9.  | TYPE R-5, DBC PLUS | FLOW LABORATORIES, INC.<br>Environmental Cultures Division<br>7655 Old Springhouse Road<br>McLean, VA 22102<br>(703) 893-5925<br>(Dr. Manja Blazer) |
| 10. | ROLFZYME           | THE ROLFITE COMPANY<br>300 Broad Street Stamford, CT 06901<br>(203) 327-3151<br>(Mr. Robert Hockfield)  |

G.6 EPA Approved Miscellaneous Oil Control Agents

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | ELASTOL<br>(Oil Viscoelastic<br>Enhancing Agent) | GTA Additives, Inc.<br>12343D Sunrise Valley Drive<br>Reston, VA 22091<br>(703) 476-6280<br>(Mr. Thomas Scambos)  |
| 2. | LIQUID OIL BOND-200<br>(Gelatinization Agent)    | Toho Titanium Company, Limited<br>17th Mori Building,<br>1-26-S Toranomom,<br>Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan<br>Telephone: Tokyo 504-3165<br><br>Liquid Waste Technologies, Inc.<br>(Primary Distributor)<br>990 N. Main<br>Las Cruces, NM 88001<br>(505) 523-3132<br>(808) 451-5161<br>(Mr. Frank Hoff) |
| 3. | OIL BOND-100<br>(Plasticization Agent)           | C D F Chimie S.A.,<br>Tour Aurore<br>Place Des Reflets<br>CEDEX 5<br>92080 Paris Defense 2, France<br>Telephone: (1) 778 51 51<br><br>Liquid Waste Technologies, Inc.<br>(Primary Distributor)<br>990 N Main<br>Las Cruces, NM 88001<br>(505) 523-3132<br>(800) 451-5161                          |

(Mr. Frank Hoff)

4. SEE-JELL  
(Formerly JELLY ROCK)  
(Gelatinization Agent)

AJINOMOTO COMPANY, INC.  
5-8, 1 Chome, Kyobashi, Chou-Ku  
Tokyo, 104 Japan  
Tel: 272-111

SIGMA ENVIRO ENTERPRISES, INC.  
(Primary Distributor)  
140 Spring Road  
Orinda, CA 94563  
(415) 254-0509  
(Mr. Leonard O. Walde)

G.7 Dispersant Checklist

**SPILL DATA/INCIDENT INFORMATION:**

CAUSE (SPECIFIC):

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---

---

DATE/TIME:

---

LOCATION:

---

---

VOLUME AND TYPE OF RELEASE (Cont., Intermittent):

---

---

POTENTIAL VOLUME TO BE RELEASED:

---

---

CONFIDENCE IN DATA (high, med, low) ?:

---

---

**CHARACTERISTICS OF SPILLED OIL:**

OIL TYPE/NAME:

---

SPECIFIC GRAVITY:

---

FLASH POINT:

---

POUR POINT:

---

VISCOSITY:

---

**WEATHER AND WATER CONDITIONS/FORECASTS (48HR):**

WATER TEMP:

---

AIR TEMP:

---

CURRENT INFO:

---

WIND SPEED:

---

SALINITY:

---

WIND DIRECTION:

---

WATER DEPTH:

---

SEA STATE:

---

TIDE INFO:

---

COMMENTS:

---

---

---

---



**OIL TRAJECTORY INFORMATION (48HR):**

SURFACE AREA OF SLICK: \_\_\_\_\_

24HR SLICK TRAJECTORY: \_\_\_\_\_

48HR SLICK TRAJECTORY: \_\_\_\_\_

24HR DISPERSED TRAJECTORY: \_\_\_\_\_

48HR DISPERSED TRAJECTORY: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPECTED LAND FALL

(LOCATION/TIME): \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**HABITAT TYPE / AREA OF IMPACT:**

FOR UNTREATED OIL:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

FOR DISPERSED OIL:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOURCES AT RISK:**

**UNTREATED OIL**

**DISPERSED OIL**

ENDANGERED OR  
THREATENED SPECIES:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

MARINE MAMMALS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

AVIAN SPECIES:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SHELLFISH:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FINFISH:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SOCIOECONOMIC:

_____	_____
_____	_____

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS:

_____	_____
_____	_____

OTHER RESOURCES:

_____	_____
_____	_____

SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

_____
_____
_____

**DISPERSANT CHARACTERISTICS:**

	PRODUCT 1	PRODUCT 2	PRODUCT 3
NAME:	_____	_____	_____
MANUFACTURER:	_____	_____	_____
U.S. EPA /			
CALIFORNIA LISTED:	_____	_____	_____
LOCATION:	_____	_____	_____
WHEN AVAILABLE:	_____	_____	_____
AMOUNT AVAILABLE:	_____	_____	_____
TOXICITY:	_____	_____	_____
REACTIONS:	_____	_____	_____
APPLICABILITY ON OIL:	_____	_____	_____
EFFICIENCY (% projected):	_____	_____	_____
APPLICATION MEANS:	_____	_____	_____
TYPE (concentrate/mix):	_____	_____	_____

**DISPERSANT APPLICATION INFORMATION:**

HAS FOSC VERIFIED LOGISTICAL ASPECTS OF APPLICATION:

_____
_____

ARE RESPONDERS ADEQUATELY TRAINED:

_____
_____
_____

LOCATION OF AREA TO BE TREATED:

_____
_____
_____

SCHEDULE OF DISPERSANT OPERATIONS:

_____
_____
_____

1

---

---

---

---

\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

[illegible]

**DECISION MAKERS:**

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>DATE/TIME</u>

**ATTACHMENTS:**

## **Annex H - Health and Safety**

### **H.1 Personnel Safety Procedures.**

Any official who is not qualified in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 and applicable state laws and regulations shall not perform response actions, but shall await the arrival of the pre-designated FOSC and trained and qualified response personnel.

### **H.2 Worker Health and Safety.**

The FOSC is responsible for assuring that all response operations in removal or remedial actions conform to Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) requirements in accordance with Section 300.150 of the NCP. The FOSC is encouraged to consult with the Federal OSHA representative on the RRT for advice on ensuring the safety of all response personnel on-scene, including private contractors, and for an awareness of the potential hazards to health and safety to consider in all response operations.

Response actions under the ACP will comply with the provisions for response action worker safety and health in 29 CFR 1910.120.

In a response action taken by a responsible party, the responsible party must assure that an occupational safety and health (OSH) program consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120 is made available for the protection of workers at the response site.

In a response taken under the ACP by a lead agency, an OSH program should be made available for the protection of workers at the response site, consistent with, and to the extent required by, 29 CFR 1910.120. Contracts relating to a response action under the ACP should contain assurances that the contractor at the response site will comply with this program and with any applicable provisions of the OSH Act (OSHA) and State OSH laws.

When a State, or political subdivision of a State, without an OSHA-approved State plan is the lead agency for response, the State or political subdivision must comply with standards in 40 CFR Part 311, promulgated by USEPA pursuant to Section 126(f) of SARA.

Requirements, standards, and regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) ( Act) and of State laws with plans approved under Section 18 of the OSH Act (State OSH laws), not directly referenced in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this Section, must be complied with where applicable. Federal OSH Act requirements include, among other things, Construction Standards (29 CFR Part 1926), General Industry Standards (29 CFR Part 1910), and the general duty requirement of Section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act [29 U.S.C. 654(a)(1)]. No action by the lead agency with respect to response activities under the ACP constitutes an exercise of statutory authority within the meaning of Section 4(b)(1) of the OSH Act. All governmental agencies and private employers are directly responsible for the health and safety of their own employees.

Health and safety limitations shall apply during Incident Command System emergencies.

## **Annex I - Worst-case Scenario**

### **Adequacy of a Removal of a Worst Case Discharge**

Private industry and local emergency responders provide the front-line defense in response to all spills, including a worst case discharge.

#### **Facility Response Plans**

Every facility which has been determined to pose significant and substantial harm to the environment is required to prepare and submit for approval, a Facility Response Plan. It requires facilities to develop design and engineering plans, including the installation of certain equipment, especially secondary containment systems. These include things such as dikes, barriers and diversionary flow paths such that spills into waters of the U.S. will be prevented.

When such design and engineering controls are not practicable for a facility, the owner must provide a detailed contingency plan following the criteria outlined in 40 CFR Part 109. Some of these criteria include the establishment of notification procedures, identification of resources, and provisions for specific actions. For transportation-related on-shore and off-shore facilities, such as vessels, the Department of Transportation (DOT) issues regulations concerning the safe handling of hazardous materials. The Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior is also responsible for certain off-shore fixed facilities.

#### **Local Emergency Plans**

The authority and responsibility for planning and exercising local emergency plans is vested at the local government level, through requirements of EPCRA. The State, localities and industry have the most detailed knowledge of the local area and the situations at risk. Accordingly, LEPCs are in the best position to develop plans which adequately address hazards in their community. Sub-Area committee membership is solicited from LEPCs and appropriate local responders.

Adequacy to remove a worst case discharge is currently addressed through existing contingency plans. Among these, the Regional Contingency Plan outlines federal resources available to the OSC from RRT agencies and discusses Regional response policies. Local contingency plans outline resources available from outside of RRT agencies.

### **Worst Case Scenario**

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Chemical Wholesale Distributor, Offshore Marine Terminals, and Oil Refineries

**LOCATION:** Barbers Point, Oahu

**EVENT:** A tsunami is generated by an enormous earthquake in the Marianas Trench. The wave is approximately 50 feet high and is heading north northeast. It hits Barbers Point about 8 hours after the earthquake. Oil storage tanks, and many structures at the refinery and chemical facility are demolished. Chlorine cylinders from the storage area are thrown into a building to the east and rupture. Much of the debris and chemicals are carried to sea. The western coast of northwest Oahu has been evacuated inland up to one quarter mile. Warnings are in effect for areas south and east of Barbers Point. Due to the direction of the wave, and the location of Barbers Point, it is more severely impacted than other areas.

DATE: February 15, 1994

TIME: 11:00 p.m.

WEATHER: Cloudy, 73 degrees Fahrenheit, relative humidity is 85 percent, waning Kona winds from the west southwest at three miles per hour. At 12:00 a.m., winds shift to the typical northeasterly trade winds at about four miles per hour.

CURRENT: There is a generally westerly current along the coast from Honolulu to Barbers Point with velocities up to 0.8 knots. This current follows the coastline northward to Kaena Point.

TIDE: Maximum flood tide.

SEAS: 5 to 15 feet prior to tsunami. Tsunami wave has a height of 50 feet.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 1: Chlorine

QUANTITY 1: 32,000 pounds. A total of 20 one ton containers are destroyed when the tsunami hits and throws them into a building.

PROPERTIES 1: Chlorine is a greenish-yellow, toxic gas with a pungent suffocating odor. Chlorine can react with water or steam to produce toxic, corrosive fumes of hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids. One of the most dangerous aspects of chlorine is that the vapor expands to almost 457 times the volume of the liquid. This is why a very large vapor cloud results from a spill from a small container of liquid chlorine.

Chlorine is extremely irritating to the mucous membranes of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Chlorine is dangerous even for brief periods and exposure can be fatal. An odor is detectable by most humans at a concentration of 3.5 ppm.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 2: Crude Oil

QUANTITY 2: 1,000,000 barrels.

PROPERTIES 2: Thick, flammable, dark yellow to brown. Questionable carcinogen. Fire hazard.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 3: Other chemicals released include ferrous sulfate, magnesium oxide, and sodium chlorite.

VULNERABLE ZONE (Chlorine): IDLH conditions are approximately x miles long and x miles wide. One-tenth (3ppm) the IDLH value was used for the level of concern (LOC) as recommended by the "Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis." The LOC produces a plume ...

VULNERABLE ZONE (Crude Oil):

POPULATION WITHIN ZONE: Barbers Point Naval Air Base including Barbers Point School and residential area and a portion of Campbell Industrial Park.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES WITHIN ZONE: Barbers Point Naval Air Base, Barbers Point Deep Draft Harbor.

LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARD OCCURRENCE: unable to determine without further research

**CONSEQUENCES FOR PEOPLE:** Exposure to chlorine, see Chemical 1, Properties. Exposure to crude oil, see Chemical 2, Properties.

**CONSEQUENCES FOR PROPERTY:** Superficial damage to property from chlorine fumes; damage from oil coating surfaces.

**CONSEQUENCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE:** The shoreline is primarily made up of wave-cut fossil reef with local sand deposits, particularly in backshore zones. The nearshore waters are very shallow, with reefs extending up to 0.6 miles offshore. Marine mammals, seabirds and turtles are present in the coastal waters; and reef fish, lobsters, crabs and algae are present and harvested locally coral which supports many small fish species and aquatic vegetation. A wetland is located south of the site. A plant sanctuary is located adjacent to the east portion of the facility. A rare and endangered species, *Achyranthes rotunda*, is located in the sanctuary. The green sea turtle's feeding grounds follow the shoreline. (From the USCG Area Plan.)

**LIKELIHOOD/SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCES:** Unable to determine without further research.

**RESPONSE:**

At 1:30 p.m., the NOAA informs the Oahu County Civil Defense Office that a large tsunami is headed towards the island. By 6:30 p.m., a temporary command post is established at the Barbers Point Naval Air Base in anticipation of the tsunami hitting Campbell Industrial Park. The County OSC notifies all local emergency services and response units, including police, fire, hazardous materials teams, the County and State Health Departments, the Oahu Civil Defense Agency, and the USCG COTP Honolulu (the FOSC). The Hawaii SERC and Oahu LEPC have also been notified. Campbell Industrial Park has been evacuated and some stored products have been moved inland. All vessels moored off of Barbers Point have been moved to Pearl Harbor. Responders are prepared to enter the site at dawn.

At 11:00 p.m., the tsunami hits. It crashes down on the Point and rushes inland about 1,000 feet. Large waves continue to hit the Point for approximately six hours. At 12:00 a.m., the Honolulu COTP and the State OSC arrive at the incident command post and find it is not operational. The area smells strongly of chlorine and there are many casualties. The local fire departments have begun receiving calls from locals regarding the chlorine cloud. The Honolulu COTP and the State OSC notify the USEPA that a chlorine plume has caused significant damage inland of the Point. They then notify the Chief, Marine Safety Division, Fourteenth USCG District who is the CO-Chairman of the Oceania RRT. The FOSC also notifies and activates the Local Response Team (LRT). The Command Post is reestablished at the USCG Group Honolulu Operations Center.

Immediate support is requested from the NSF, PIAT, the Oceania RRT, the DRAT, and the DRG. The DOD is also supplies support.

The next day, resources began to arrive. An assessment of the damage caused by the tsunami reveals a catastrophic oil spill has occurred in addition to the chlorine plume which enveloped the Command Post. The State Governor declares a State Disaster. FEMA is notified. The NOAA SSC is requested to monitor the spill, weather and ocean currents. Additionally, the Oiled Wildlife Subcommittee of the RRT has set up a rehabilitation center. The Unified Command has prioritized cleanup operations and the Commandant of the USCG has declared a SONS.

The following day, the SONS response structure is implemented. However, high seas prevent the initiation of cleanup operations. The USEPA FOSC arrives at the Unified Command and joins the team. However, the USCG COTP remains the FOSC. Department of Land and Natural Resources representatives arrive to conduct further assessments. On the third day after the tsunami, cleanup operations begin. Many support teams and resources have arrived. The Unified Command



determines more resources and personnel will be necessary. Volunteers are coordinated to assist in the response.

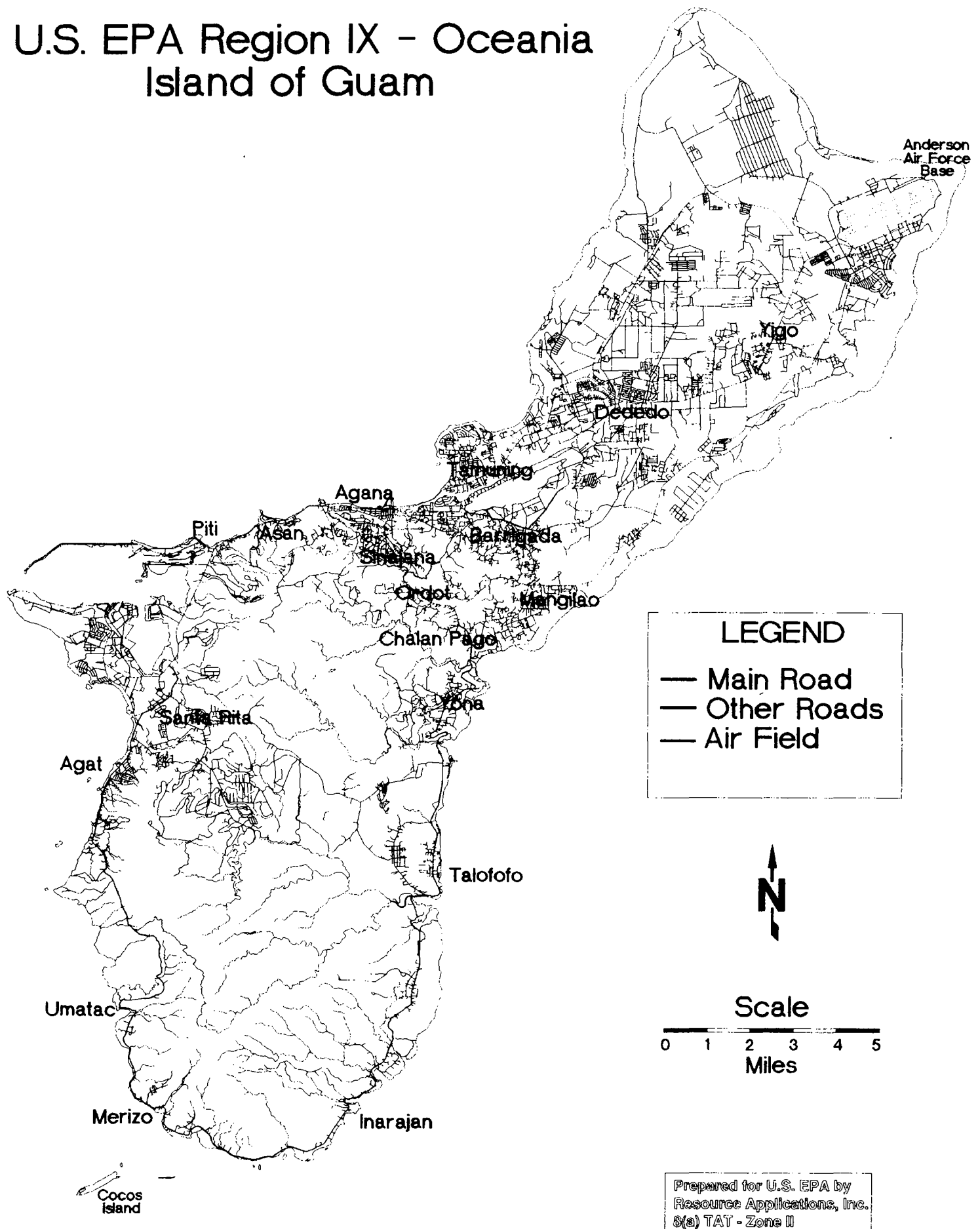
One week after the tsunami, the cleanup efforts are well under way. Many more resources are expected to arrive within the following week. Kona winds have revived and the oil slick has inundated the Barbers Point Deep Draft Harbor. The Unified Command has estimated that the spill will take months to mitigate. The use of alternatives to mechanical recovery are discussed.

Two weeks after the spill, winds have once again shifted to northeasterly trade winds. This assists in cleanup operations; however, much of the shoreline has been impacted already. Response efforts including wildlife rehabilitation, shoreline cleanup, and oil recovery continue for approximately six months.

## **Annex J - Maps**

# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania

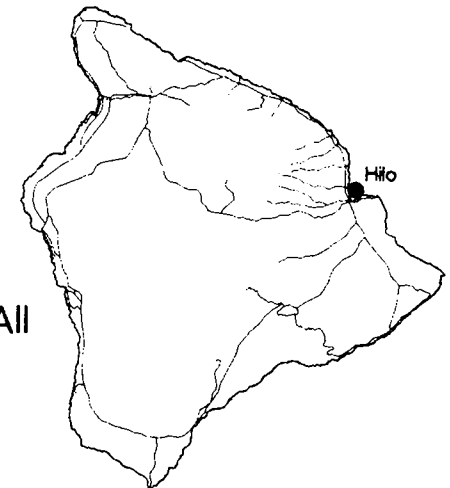
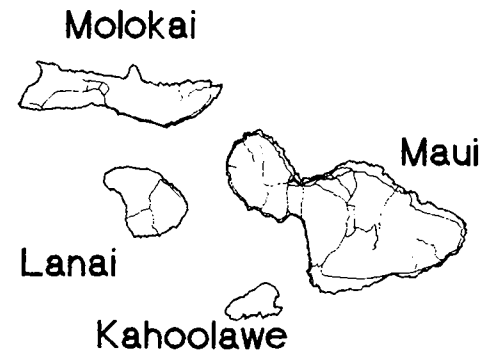
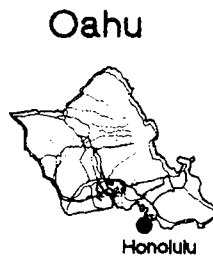
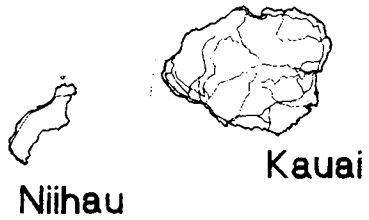
## Island of Guam



Prepared for U.S. EPA by  
Resource Applications, Inc.  
8(a) TAT - Zone II

# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania

## HAWAII



### Legend

- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railroads
- National Parks
- Military Installations
- Rivers



Scale

0 10 20 30 40 50  
Miles

Prepared for U.S. EPA by  
Resource Applications, Inc.  
8(a) TAT - Zone I

o Farallon de Pajaros

o Maug Islands

# U.S. EPA Region IX – Oceania Northern Marianas Islands

o Asuncion Island

o Agrihan

o Pagan

o Alamagan

o Guguan

o Sarigan

o Anatahan

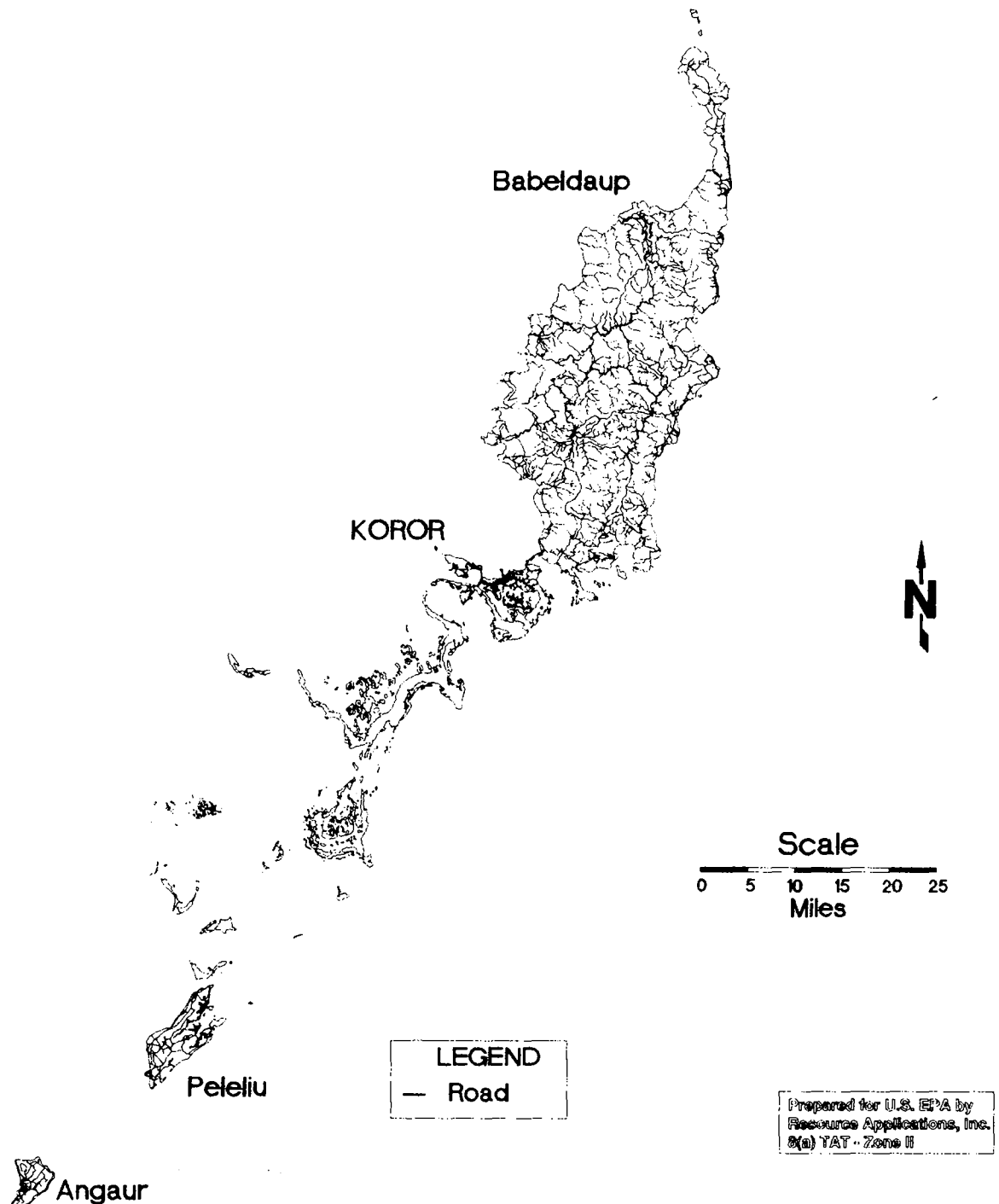
o Farallon de Medinilla



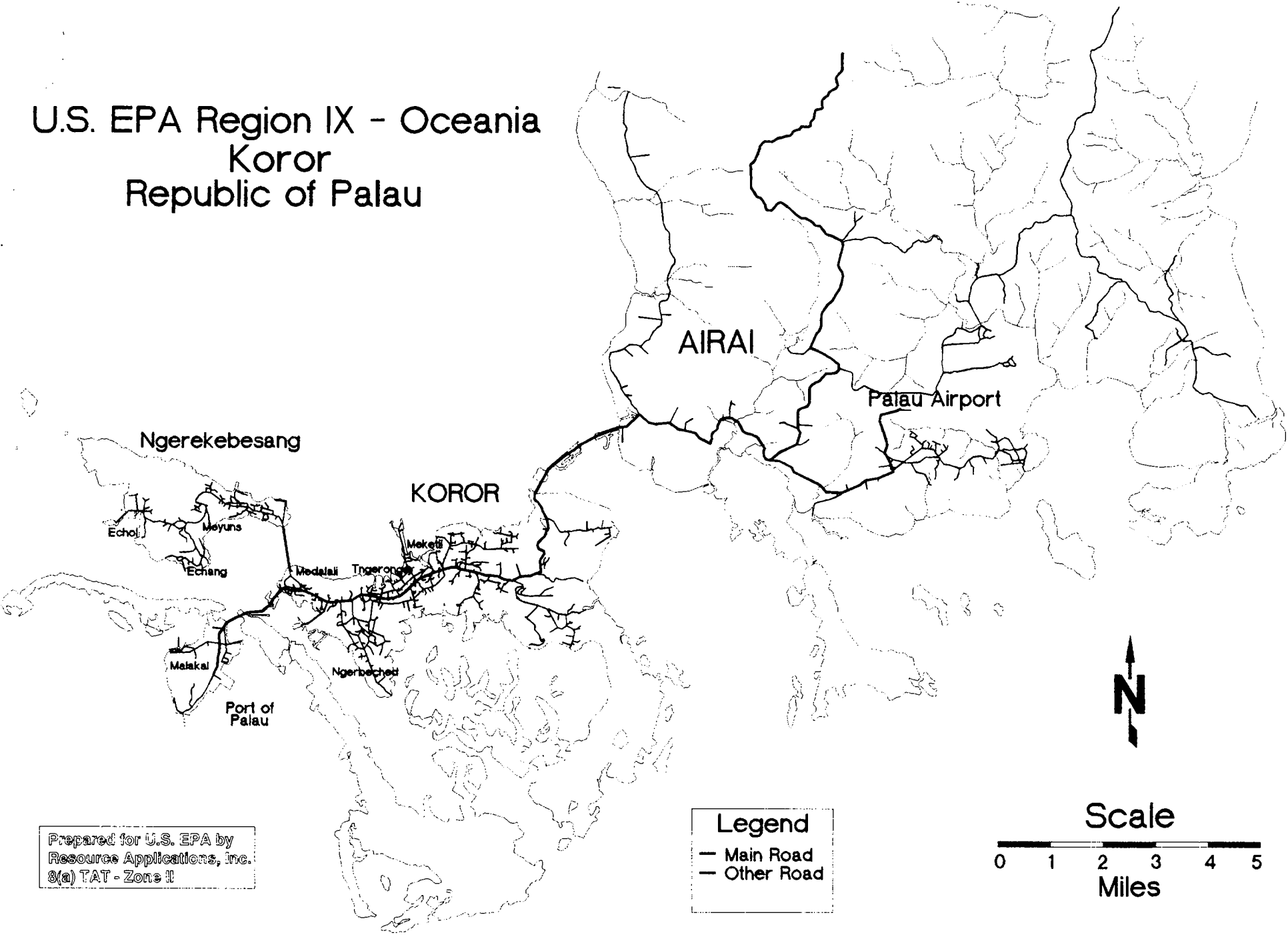
Prepared for U.S. EPA by  
Resource Applications, Inc.  
8(a) TAT - Zone II

Kayangel

# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania Republic of Palau



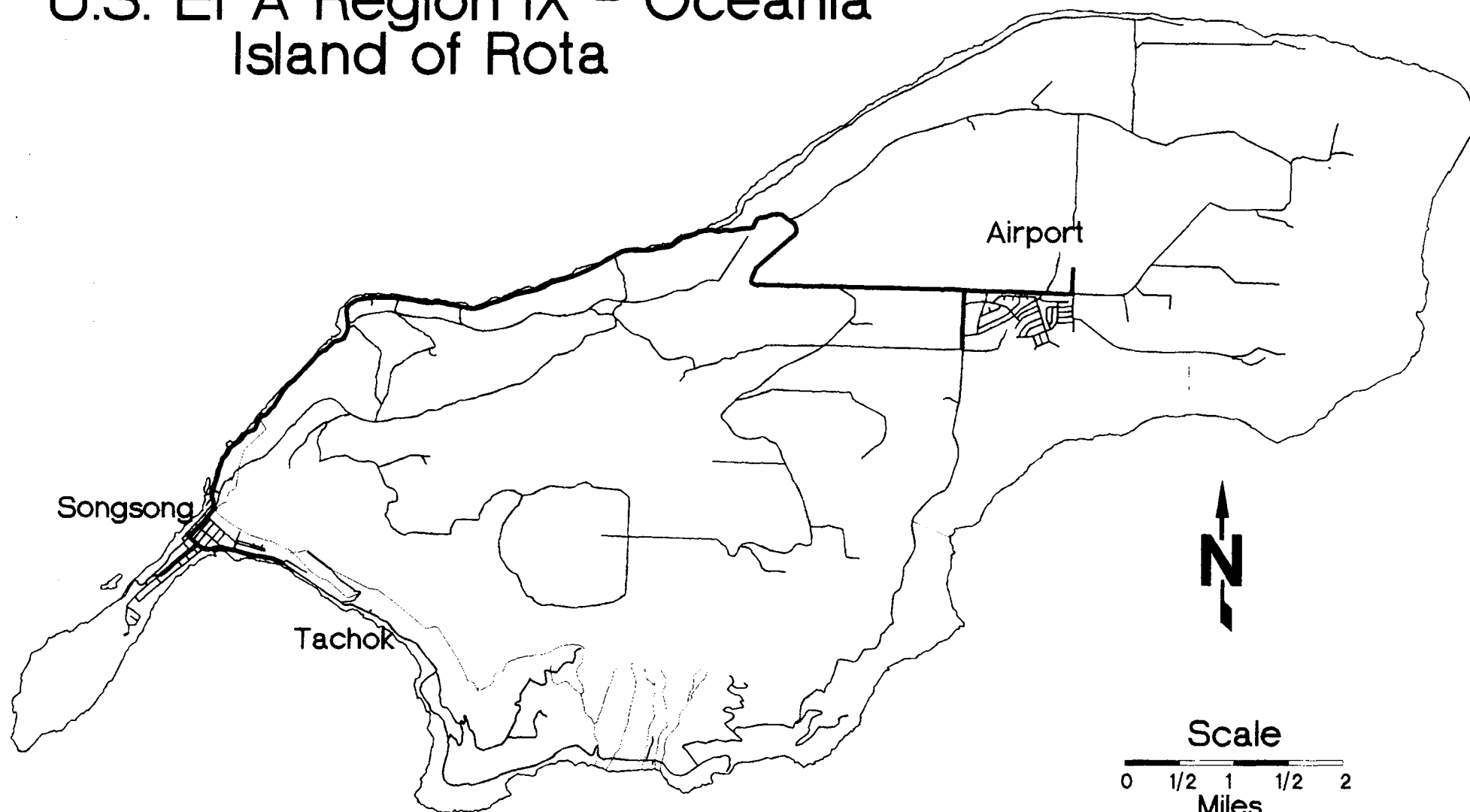
U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania  
Koror  
Republic of Palau



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Resource Applications, Inc.  
8(a) TAT - Zone I

# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania

## Island of Rota



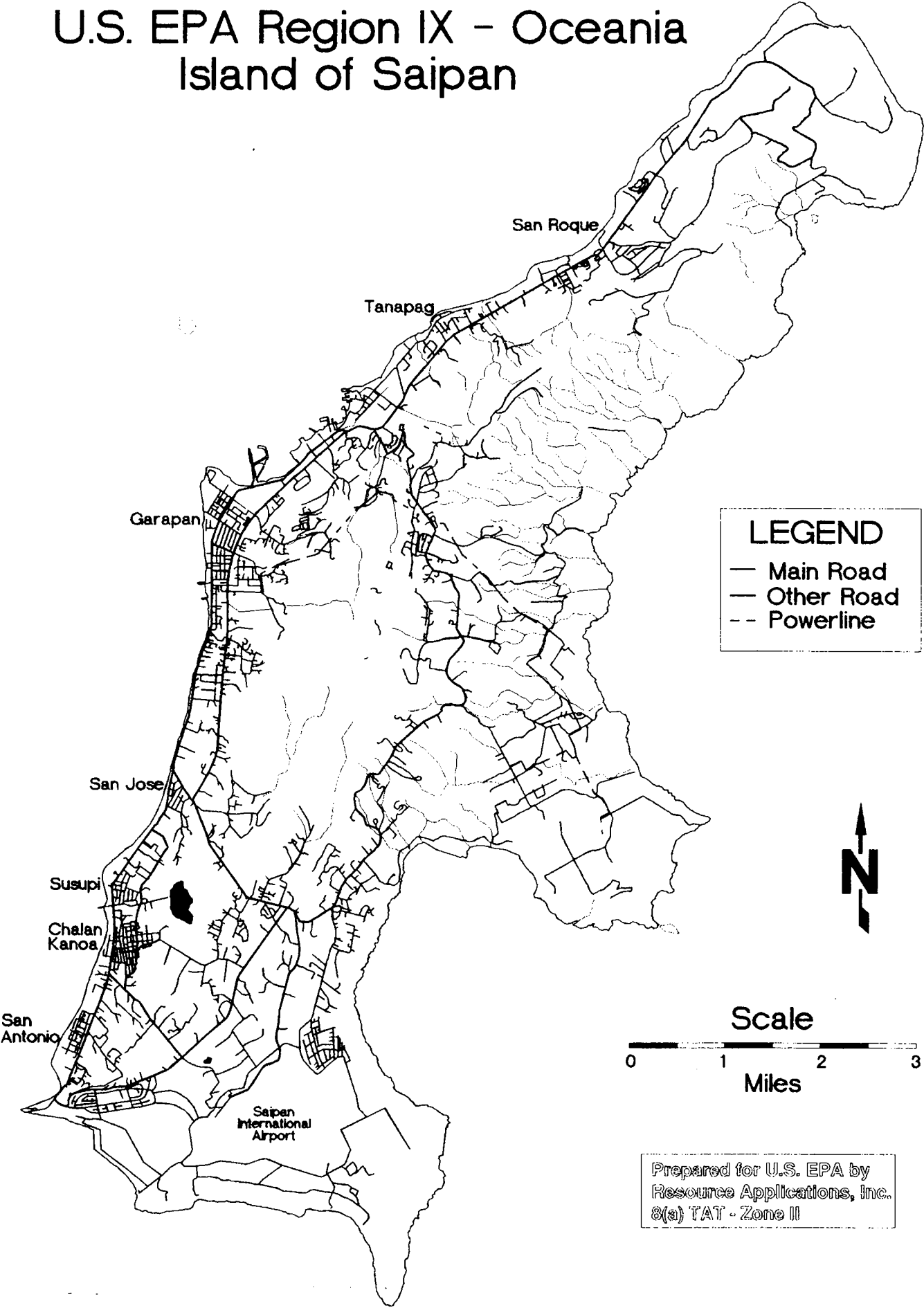
LEGEND	
	Main road
	Other road

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Resource Applications, Inc.  
8(a) TAT - Zone II



# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania

## Island of Saipan



# U.S. EPA Region IX – Oceania Western Samoa



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8(a) TAT - Zone II

Tutuila



Manu'a

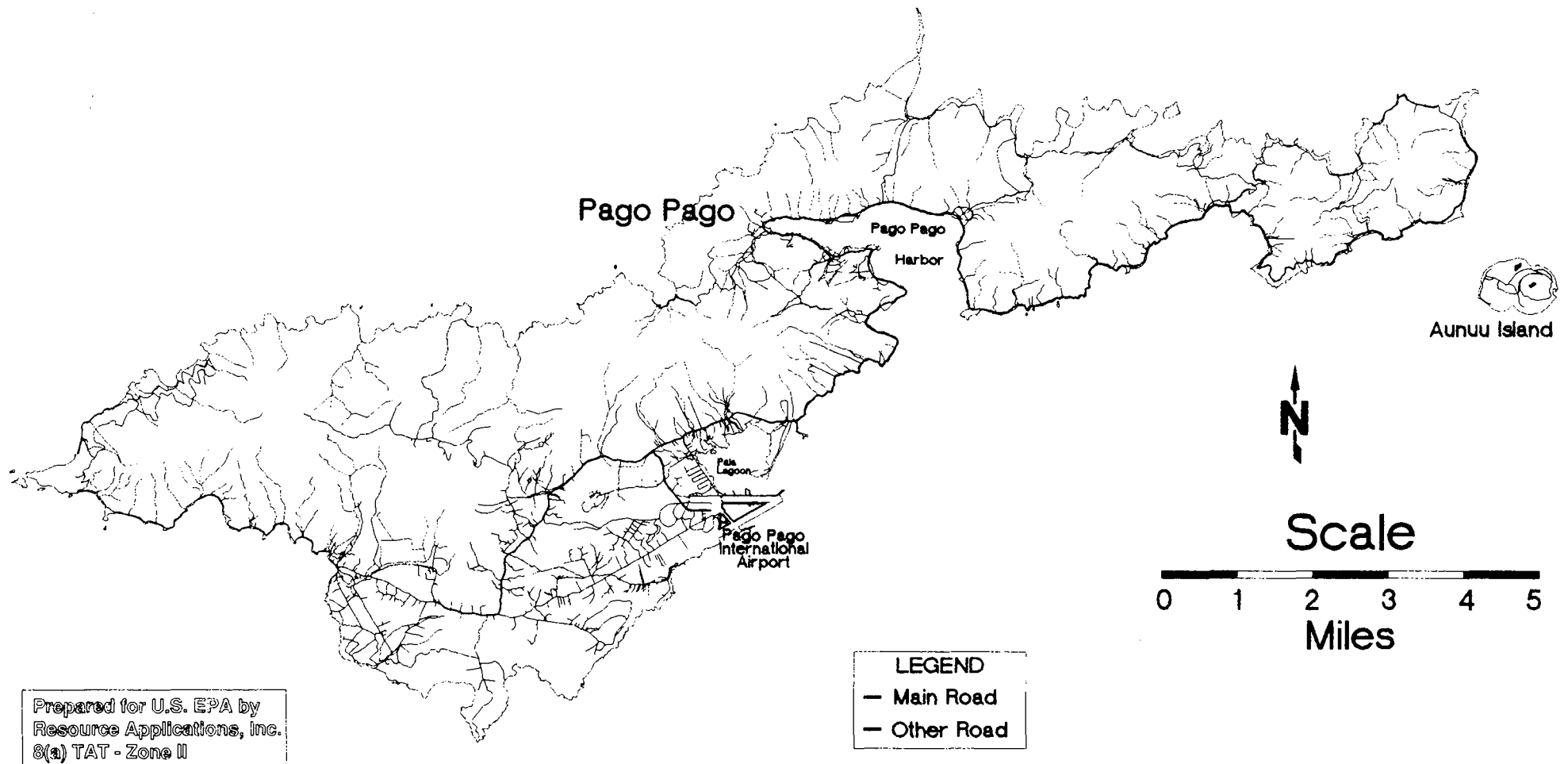


Swain

# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania

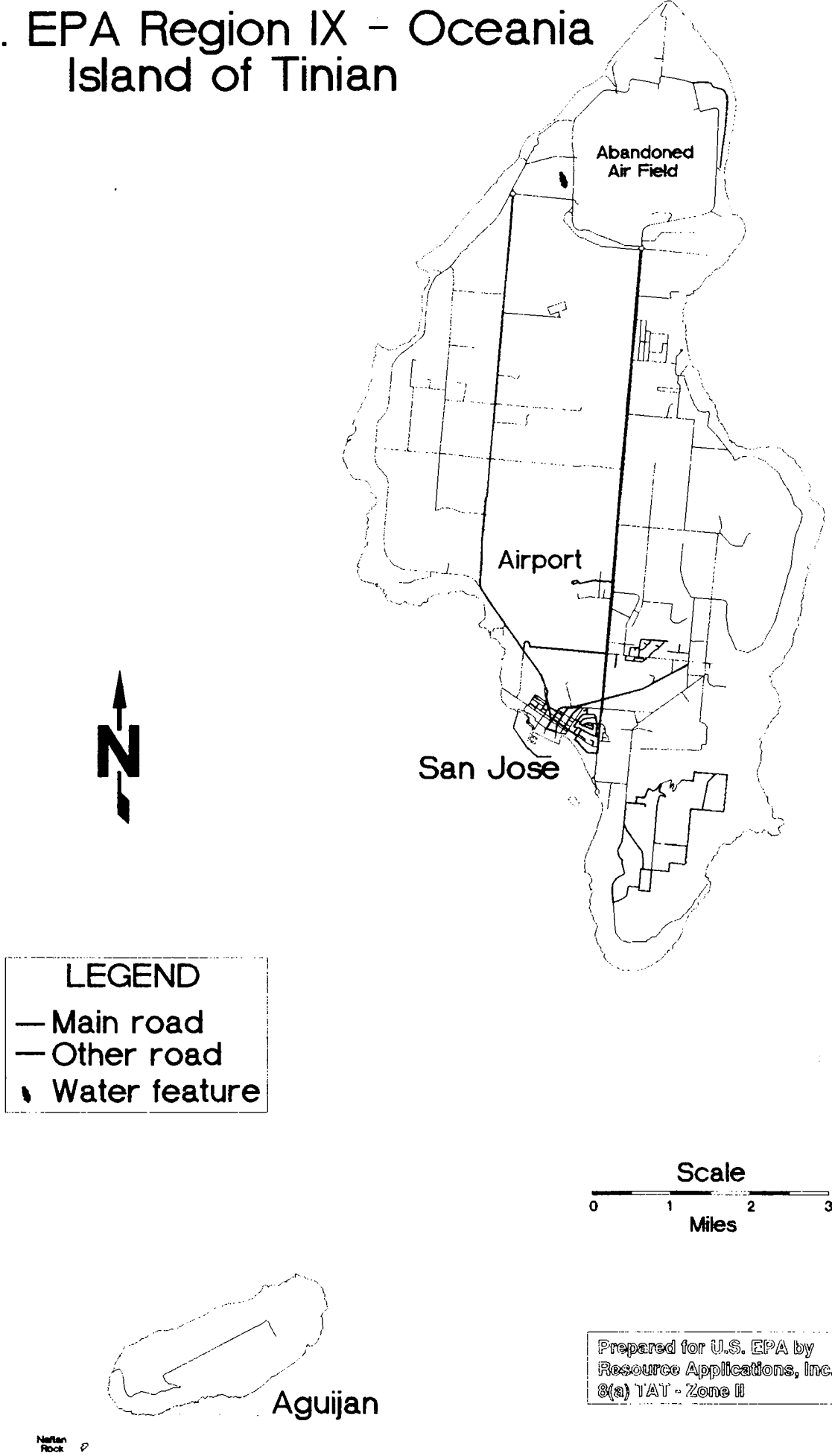
## American Samoa

### Island of Tutuila



# U.S. EPA Region IX - Oceania

## Island of Tinian



## **Annex K - Applicable Memorandums of Understanding and Agreement**

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), Memorandums of Agreements (MOAs) and Interagency Agreements (IAAs). Various agreements between RRT member agencies have been entered into for the purpose of enhancing response operations falling under the purview of this Plan. RRT members should be familiar with the agreements which pertain to their agencies. Copies are maintained at the primary RRC. The following MOUs or MOAs are contained in this Annex:

- (Tab 1) MOU between the Departments of Interior and Transportation concerning respective responsibilities under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan;
- (Tab 2) U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Conservation Division, Pacific Region, Effective January 1, 1980, Pollution Prevention and Control;
- (Tab 3) MOU EPA & USCG concerning the mitigating of damage to the public health or welfare caused by a discharge of a hazardous substance under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1321);
- (Tab 4) Interagency Agreement between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the U.S. Coast Guard for participation in pollution incidents;
- (Tab 5) Interagency Agreement (IAA) between the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard for cooperation in oil spill cleanup operations and salvage operations;
- (Tab 6) MOU between U.S. Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Coast Guard of the Department of Transportation concerning regulations of activities and facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States  
TAB G. Agreement between the U.S. and the State of Hawaii concerning notifications of discharges of oil and hazardous substances;
- (Tab 7) Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Coast Guard and the EPA. A mechanism for funding vendor costs incurred by the U.S. Coast Guard during emergency response to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances;
- (Tab 8) MOU between the Department of Defense and the EPA for the implementation of P.L.96-510, The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA);
- (Tab 9) Agreement between the U.S. and the territory of Guam concerning oil pollution; and
- (Tab 10) Letter of Agreement between USCG and USEPA and the State of Hawaii concerning the preauthorized use of dispersants.

## **Annex K - Tab 1**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20590

### **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR AND TRANSPORTATION CONCERNING RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN**

In order to assure the most efficient use of resources under the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, the Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and Transportation agree that the following provisions shall be observed by the agencies of the two Departments in the exercise of their authority and the discharge of their responsibilities under the Contingency Plan.

1. The U. S. Geological Survey has the expertise and capability for coordination and direction in respect to measures to abate the source of pollution when the source is an oil, gas, or sulfur well.
2. The U. S. Coast Guard has the expertise and capability for coordination and direction in respect to measures to contain and remove pollutants.
3. With respect to spills originating from operations conducted under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the U. S. Coast Guard shall furnish or provide for the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) with authority and responsibilities as provided by the National Contingency Plan subject to the following qualifications:
  - a. The authorized representative of the U. S. Geological Survey on the scene shall have the exclusive authority with respect to coordination and direction of measures to abate the source of pollution.
  - b. The authorized representative of the U. S. Geological Survey on the scene shall make the determination, which shall be binding upon the On-Scene Coordinator, that pollution control activities within a 500 meter radius of the source of pollution should be suspended to facilitate measures to abate the source of pollution.
  - c. The authorized representative of the U. S. Geological Survey on the scene shall make the determinations necessary under Section 250.43 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which shall be binding upon the On-Scene Coordinator.

- d. In regard to those matters arising under Section 1334 et seq. of Title 43 of the U. S. Code and the regulations and Outer Continental Shelf Orders issued thereunder, the On-Scene Coordinator shall communicate with the lessee through the authorized representative of the U. S. Geological Survey on the Scene.
  - e. The On-Scene Coordinator and the authorized representative of the U. S. Geological Survey on scene shall maintain close liaison in all matters.
- 4. With respect to spills originating from operations conducted under the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 or in internal waters of the United States, the U. S. Geological Survey, upon request of the U. S. Coast Guard, will furnish expertise, guidance, and such other assistance as may be appropriate in respect to measures to abate the source of pollution when the source is an oil, gas, or sulfur well.
  - 5. This Memorandum of Understanding shall be reviewed annually and shall continue in force until it shall be amended or terminated by mutual agreement.

Done this Sixteenth day of August, 1971, at the City of Washington, D. C.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNDER SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

/s/ William T. Pecora

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

UNDER SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

/s/ James M. Beggs

Legal Background of the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Departments of the Interior and Transportation Concerning Respective Responsibilities Under the National Oil and Hazardous Polluting Substances Contingency Plan

Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (FWPCA), has only limited application to the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). (The OCS is defined as that portion of the geologic continental shelf lying seaward of the territorial sea, except in the case of Texas and the Gulf coast of Florida where the OCS commences nine miles seaward of the baseline). The definitions of both onshore and offshore facilities exclude by their terms any OCS structure. The provisions of Section 311(b)(4) and 311(b)(5), for example, are inapplicable to fixed structures or artificial islands on the OCS.

In order to provide a mechanism parallel to Section 311, FWPCA, the U. S. Geological Survey has established in 30 CFR 250.43 provisions requiring the lessee to take the necessary measures to abate the source of a discharge and to remove the pollutant. Under these regulations, the lessee is required to fund such activities, and he has no legal defenses of the nature available under Section 311 (e.g. an act of God, an act of war, negligence on the part of the U. S. Government, or an act or omission of a third party) nor any financial limitation to his liability (such as the \$100/ton, \$14 million maximum for vessels and \$8 million maximum for onshore and offshore facilities). Accordingly, one of the principle aims of the Memorandum of Understanding is to assure that in the ordinary case the government's position vis-a-vis the lessee be such that the application of the provisions of 30 CFR 250.43 will not be hazarded.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) contains many provisions that have not been fully explored legally. Where the exigencies of a particular case may require such action, we may choose to proceed under other authority than that derived from 30 CFR 250.43 (which regulations are based upon the OCSLA, 43 USC 1334). Examples of these other avenues include treating mobile drilling platforms as vessels within the definition of vessel in Section 311, FWPCA. The difficulty here, of course, is that only incidents relatively close to territorial waters would be subject to Section 311 liability provisions. Also, the OCSLA assimilates the law of the state adjacent to the OCS structures. Any state pollution control or liability measures are also applicable. It is possible that by virtue of the Assimilative Crimes Act, current state law of a criminal nature would be applicable. It is also possible that the provisions of 50 USC 191 have application on the OSC structures. This would provide the government with the necessary authority to take action but would not, of course, provide any basis for the recovery of cleanup costs from the lessee. Additional regulations of a pollution prevention nature could be promulgated by the U. S. Coast Guard under 43 USC 1333(e), but again it is doubtful that recovery of government removal costs could be had under the law.

The Memorandum of Understanding must be read, therefore, as an attempt to provide a basis for the most effective pollution abatement and cleanup measures available to the government on the OCS rather than an attempt to establish or circumscribe the authority of either agency principally involved. It is expected that in nearly all cases arising on the OCS, the government will wish to assure that the lessee undertakes and funds the abatement and cleanup measures. Exceptional cases should be referred to the Commandant for guidance. However, each district should be prepared to indicate in such cases whatever state laws concerning pollution liability may apply.



**Annex K - Tab 2**

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONSERVATION DIVISION**

**PACIFIC REGION**

**EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1980**

**POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

This Order is issued pursuant to the authority prescribed in 30 CFR 250.10; 250.11, and in accordance with 30 CFR 250.43. The lessee shall comply with the following requirements:

1. **Pollution Prevention.** During the exploration, development, production, and transportation of oil and gas, the lessee shall prevent pollution of the ocean. Furthermore, by the disposal of waste minerals into the ocean, the lessee shall not create conditions which will adversely affect the public health, life, property, aquatic life, wildlife, recreation, navigation, commercial fishing, or other uses of the ocean.

- 1.1 **Liquid Disposal.**

- 1.1.1 **Drilling-Mud Components.** The lessee shall submit, as a part of the Application for Permit to Drill (Form 9-331 C), a detailed list of drilling-mud components including the common chemical or chemical trade name of each component, a list of drilling requirements, and the proposed method of drilling-mud disposal. The disposal of drilling mud is subject to the Environmental Protection Agency's permitting procedures, pursuant to the Federal Waste Pollution Control Act, as amended. Approval of the method of drilling-mud disposal in the ocean shall be obtained from the District Supervisor each request will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

- 1.1.2 **Hydrocarbon-Handling Equipment.** All hydrocarbon-handling equipment for testing and production such as separators, tanks, and treaters shall be designed and operated to prevent pollution. Maintenance or repairs which are necessary to prevent pollution of the ocean shall be undertaken immediately.

- 1.1.3 **Curbs, Gutters, and Drains for Fixed Platforms or Structures and Mobile Drilling Units.**

- a. **Fixed Platforms or Structures.** After the effective date of this Order, curbs, gutters, drip pans, and drains shall be installed in all deck areas in a manner necessary to collect all contaminants and piped to a properly designed, operated, and

maintained sump system which will automatically maintain the oil at a level sufficient to prevent discharge of oil into OCS waters. Sump piles shall not be used as processing devices to treat or skim liquids, but shall be used to collect treated produced water, treated sand, liquids from drip pans and deck drains, and as a final trap for hydrocarbon liquids in the event of equipment upsets. Improperly designed, operated, or maintained sump piles which do not prevent the discharge of oil into OCS waters shall be replaced as required by the District Supervisor.

- b. Mobile Drilling Units. After the effective date of this Order, curbs, gutter, and drains which collect contaminants associated with the drilling operation on a mobile drilling unit shall be installed as required by subparagraph 1.1.3a. Curbs, gutters, and drains which collect contaminants not associated with the drilling operation are subject to regulation by the U. S. Coast Guard.

- 1.1.4 Discharged from Fixed Platforms or Structures and Mobile Drilling Units. Discharges from fixed platforms or structures and mobile drilling units, including sanitary waste, produced water, drilling mud, and deck drainage, are subject to the Environmental Protection Agency's permitting procedures, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

## 1.2 Solid Material Disposal

- 1.2.1 Well Solids. The disposal of drill cuttings, sand, and other well solids containing oil is subject to the Environmental Protection Agency's permitting procedures, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. Approval of the method of disposal of drill cuttings, sand, and other well solids shall be obtained from the District Supervisor.
- 1.2.2 Containers. Containers and other similar solid waste minerals shall not be disposed of into the ocean.
- 1.2.3 Equipment. Disposal of equipment into the ocean is prohibited except under emergency conditions. The location and description of equipment disposed of into OCS waters shall be reported to the U. S. Coast Guard in accordance with paragraph 4 of OCS Order No. 1.

## 2. Personnel, Inspections, and Reports.

- 2.1 Personnel. The lessee's personnel shall be instructed in the techniques of equipment maintenance and operation for the prevention of pollution. Contractor personnel providing services offshore shall be

informed in writing, prior to executing contracts, of the lessee's obligations to prevent pollution and of the provisions of this Order.

2.2 Pollution Inspections.

2.2.1 Manned Facilities. Unattended facilities, including those equipped with remote control and monitoring systems, shall be inspected daily or at intervals prescribed by the District Supervisor to determine if pollution is occurring. Daily inspections may be postponed in the event of adverse weather conditions. Necessary maintenance or repairs shall be made immediately.

2.3 Pollution Reports. All spills of oil and liquid pollutants shall be reported orally to the District Supervisor and shall be confirmed in writing. All reports shall include the cause, location, volume of spill, and action taken. Reports of spills of more than 5.0 cubic meters (31.5 barrels) shall include information on the sea state, meteorological conditions, size and appearance of slick. All spills of oil and liquid pollutants shall also be reported in accordance with the procedure contained in 33 CFR 153.203.

2.3.1 Spills. Spills shall be reported orally within the following time limits:

- a. Within 12 hours, if spills are 1.0 cubic meter (6.3 barrels) or less.
- b. Without delay, if spills are more than 1.0 cubic meter (6.3 barrels).

2.3.2 Observed Malfunctions. Lessees shall notify each other of observed pollution resulting from another's operation.

3. Pollution-Control Equipment and Materials and Oil Spill Contingency Plans. The lessee shall submit a description of procedures, personnel, and equipment that will be used in reporting, cleanup, and prevention of the spread of any pollution resulting from an oil spill which might occur during exploration or development activities. The following subparagraphs describe the minimum requirements for pollution-control equipment and procedures.

3.1 Equipment and Materials. Effective 09/15/80. Pollution-control and materials shall be maintained by, or shall be available to, each lessee at an off-shore location or at a location approved by the Deputy Conservation Manager (DCM), Offshore Field Operations. The Equipment shall include containment booms, skimming apparatus, cleanup materials, chemical agents and other items needed for the existing climatic conditions, and shall be available prior to the commencement of drilling and production operations. The equipment and materials shall be inspected monthly and maintained in a state of readiness for use. The results of the inspections shall be recorded and maintained at the site.

3.2 Oil Spill Contingency Plans. Effective 09/15/80. The lessee shall submit an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for approval by the Deputy

Conservation Manager (DCM), Offshore Field Operations, with or prior to submitting an Exploration Plan or a Development and Production Plan. Existing Oil Spill Contingency Plans which do not conform to the requirements of this subparagraph shall be modified and submitted to the DCM, Offshore Field Operations, for approval by December 15, 1980. Oil Spill Contingency Plans shall be reviewed annually. All modifications of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan and the results from the review of the plan shall be submitted to the DCM, Offshore Field Operations, for approval. The Oil Spill Contingency Plan shall contain the following:

- a. Provisions to assure that full resource capability is known and can be committed during an oil spill, including the identification and inventory of applicable equipment, materials, and supplies which are available locally and regionally, both committed and uncommitted, and the time required for deployment of the equipment.
- b. Provision for varying degrees of response effort depending on the severity of the oil spill.
- c. Provision for identifying and protecting areas of special biological sensitivity.
- d. Establishment of procedures for the purpose of early detection and timely notification of an oil spill including a current list of names, telephone numbers, and addresses of the responsible person and alternate on call to receive notification of an oil spill, and the names, telephone numbers, and addresses of regulatory organizations and agencies to be notified when an oil spill is discovered.
- e. Provisions for well-defined and specific actions to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil spill, including:
  - (1) Specification of an oil spill response operating team consisting of trained, prepared, and available operating personnel.

- (2) Predesignation of an oil spill response coordinator who is charged with the responsibility and is delegated commensurate authority for directing and coordinating response operations.
- (3) A preplanned location for an oil spill response operations center and a reliable communications system for directing the coordinated overall response operations.
- (4) Provisions for disposal of recovered spill materials.

4. Drills and Training.

4.1 Drills. Drills for familiarization with pollution control equipment and operations procedures shall be the lessee's responsibility and shall be held at least once every 12 months by the lessee or a contractor serving the lessee. The personnel identified as the oil spill response operating team in the Contingency Plan shall participate in these drills. The drills shall be realistic and shall include deployment of equipment. A time schedule with a list of equipment to be deployed shall be submitted to the Supervisor for approval. The drill schedule shall provide sufficient advance notice to allow U.S. Geological Survey personnel to witness any of the drills. Drills shall be recorded, and the records shall be made available to U.S. Geological Survey personnel. Where drill performance and results are deemed inadequate, the Supervisor may require an increase in the frequency or a change in the location of the drills until satisfactory results are achieved.

4.2 Training. The lessee shall ensure that training classes for familiarization with pollution-control equipment and operation procedures are provided for the oil spill response operating team. The supervisory personnel responsible for directing the oil spill response operations shall receive oil spill control instruction suitable for all seasons. The lessee shall retain course completion certificates or attendance records issued by the organization where certificates or attendance records issued by the organization where the instruction was provided. These records shall be available to any authorized representative of the U.S. Geological Survey upon request.

5. Spill Control and Removal. Immediate corrective action shall be taken in all cases where pollution has occurred. Corrective action taken under the lessee's Oil Spill Contingency Plan shall be subject to modification when directed by the Supervisor. The primary jurisdiction to require corrective action to abate the source of pollution shall remain with the Supervisor, pursuant to the provisions of this Order and the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Transportation (U. S. Coast Guard) and the Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey), dated August 16, 1971. The use of chemical agents or other additives shall be permitted only after approval by the Supervisor in accordance with Annex X, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, and in accordance with the previously mentioned MOU.

6. Departures. All departures for the requirements specified in this Order shall be subject to approval, pursuant to 30 CFR 250.11(b).

F. J. Schambeck  
Oil and Gas Supervisor

Approved: December 18, 1979

Don E. Kash  
Chief, Conservation Division

### **Annex K - Tab 3**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE UNITED STATES  
COAST GUARD CONCERNING THE MITIGATING OF DAMAGE TO THE PUBLIC  
HEALTH OR WELFARE CAUSED BY A DISCHARGE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE  
UNDER SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT  
(33 USC 1321)**

The U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) agree that the responsibility for the mitigation of damage to the health and welfare caused by the discharge of hazardous substances shall be shared by the USCG and EPA. This Memorandum establishes policy concerning the responsibilities of the EPA and USCG regarding mitigation actions.

#### **SECTION I**

##### **GENERAL**

Section 311(b)(6)(c) of the Clean Water Act, as amended, authorizes the Administrator of EPA to act to mitigate the damage caused by the discharge of hazardous substances. The cost of mitigation shall be deemed a removal cost incurred under Section 311(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Through Executive Order 11735 (or as amended), the authority of the President pursuant to Section 311 (j)(1)(A), relating to the establishment of methods and procedures for the removal of discharged oil and hazardous substances, is delegated to both EPA and USCG.

The waters and areas for which each agency has responsibility are defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 1510. Section 1510.36(b)).

According to the NCP, EPA is responsible for inland waters and the USCG is responsible for coastal waters and the waters, ports and harbors of the Great Lakes. These geographical areas are further defined in applicable Regional Contingency Plans.

#### **SECTION II**

##### **COORDINATION**

In accordance with the predesignated geographical areas of responsibility, EPA and the USCG agree to undertake appropriate mitigation actions of discharges of hazardous substances within each agency's defined area of responsibility.

The cost of such mitigation actions shall be considered a cost of removal incurred under subsection (c) the Clean Water Act and shall be reimbursable through the 311(k) revolving fund.

Mitigation efforts include, but are not limited: activities such as containment measure; measures required to warn and protect the public of acute danger; activities necessary to provide and monitor the quality of temporary drinking water sources; monitoring for spread of the pollutant; biomonitoring to determine the extent of the contamination; physical measures to identify and contain substances contaminated by the discharge; providing navigational cautions while response to the problem is underway; efforts to raise sunken vessels which are the source of the discharge; implementation of emergency treatment facilities; and any efforts necessary to locate the source of the discharge and identify properties of the pollutants discharged. The long term solution to many spills may be the construction of major capital structures, including advanced treatment systems or

extension dikes. While such major construction may well mitigate the danger to public health or welfare, they are not appropriate mitigation actions under Section 311(b)(6)(c).

Thomas C. Jorling  
Assistant Administrator for  
Water and Waste Management  
United States Environmental  
Protection Agency

Sept. 6, 1979

W. E. Caldwell, Rear Admiral  
Chief, Office of Marine  
Environment and Systems  
United States Coast Guard

3 Oct, 1979



## **Annex K - Tab 4**

### **INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE U. S. COAST GUARD FOR PARTICIPATION IN POLLUTION INCIDENTS**

I. **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this Interagency Agreement (IAA) is to specify the conditions and procedures under which the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will provide U. S. Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinators with appropriate technical expertise as well as services in support of the Federal Government's efforts to control and cleanup oil and hazardous chemical discharges. This IAA is implemented to enhance cooperation, efficiency and effectiveness of response activities.

II. **SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED:** Under the terms of this agreement:

A. The Fish and Wildlife Service will provide or furnish Coast Guard with technical expertise with respect to populations and habitats of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, marine mammals and endangered and threatened plants and animals; specialized bird-hazing and cleanup equipment; and personnel to coordinate efforts to mitigate the threat to and rehabilitate birds affected by discharges of oil and hazardous chemicals, as a force integrated into the predesignated On-Scene Coordinator's (OSC's) local response team.

B. The Fish and Wildlife Service also will provide storage at its facilities for Coast Guard spill response equipment under the predesignated OSC's jurisdiction to the extent practicable to allow for prestaging of response equipment near vulnerable environmentally sensitive areas.

C. The Coast Guard will provide storage at their facilities for Fish and Wildlife Service response equipment to the extent practicable to allow for prestaging of Fish and Wildlife Service response equipment.

D. Responsibility for maintaining equipment prestaged at the other party's facility rests solely with the agency owning the equipment. Host agencies will, however, assist in making arrangements to transport equipment stored at their facilities when requested by the other agency. The cost of transporting equipment will be borne by the owner agency, unless agreed to otherwise.

III. **SOURCES OF AND PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SUPPORT**

A. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel and equipment will be furnished as indicated in appropriate OSC local response plans and regional contingency plans. These plans shall specify the Fish and Wildlife Service personnel who are available to function on each OSC's local response team.

B. Procedures for obtaining Fish and Wildlife Service support shall be specified in appropriate predesignated OSC's local response and regional contingency plans.

IV. **U. S. COAST GUARD RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. The Coast Guard will advise all of its District Commanders, predesignated OSC's and Regional Response Team (RRT) members of the terms of this Agreement.

B. The Coast Guard is designated as administrator of the pollution revolving fund established by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), as amended. As

such, the Coast Guard is responsible for reimbursing Federal agencies that provide support to Federal OSC's.

C. In the event that Fish and Wildlife Service involvement is desired by the Coast Guard during an incident not covered by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the Coast Guard shall advise the Fish and Wildlife Service the extent to which reimbursement can be expected when the request for assistance is made.

D. Commandant (G-WEP) shall coordinate agreements for prestaging equipment at National Strike Force locations.

E. Coast Guard RRT representatives shall coordinate agreements for prestaging equipment at Coast Guard and Fish and Wildlife Service facilities within the RRT's geographical area of responsibility.

#### V. U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. It is understood that subsequent to formalizing this IAA, the Fish and Wildlife Service will advise its Regional Offices and Pollution Response Coordinators of the terms of this Agreement, their respective duties and responsibilities, methods of accounting, and reimbursement or payment for Fish and Wildlife Service efforts during pollution incidents covered by this Agreement.

B. The Fish and Wildlife Service National Pollution Response Coordinator shall coordinate agreements for prestaging response equipment at National Strike Force locations.

C. The Fish and Wildlife Service RRT representative shall coordinate agreements for prestaging response equipment at facilities within the RRT's geographical area of responsibility.

#### VI. REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES AND POLICIES

A. The Federal OSC is responsible for insuring that proper cost documentation records are maintained.

B. Federal agencies providing advice and assistance are responsible for providing OSC's with supporting documentation for cost accounting.

C. Agencies providing assistance in support of a Federal cleanup operation as requested by an OSC are entitled to reimbursement for the following items:

1. Travel, per diem, and overtime costs for personnel.
2. Rental costs, as approved by the parent agency, for non-expendable equipment provided.
3. Replacement costs for expendable materials provided and utilized.
4. Replacement or repair costs for nonexpendable equipment which is damaged while under the administrative control of the OSC. For purposes of this Agreement items are under the OSC's administrative control from the time they are delivered for his/her use, whether the delivery is made at the scene of the incident or to an agent of the OSC at another location, until the time when the item is returned to the custody of the agency providing the equipment or its duly appointed agent.
5. Transportation costs incurred in delivering items to and from the scene.

6. Incremental operating and contract costs incurred in providing assistance to OSC's.

D. Normal salary costs of Government employees in positions that are not normally intended to provide services in support of response operations are reimbursable.

E. The fiscal agent for the Coast Guard will be the Comptroller of the cognizant Coast Guard District.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Associate Director, U. S. Fish  
and Wildlife Service

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jul 24, 1979  
Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Marine Environment  
Systems, U. S. Coast Guard

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jun 6, 1979  
Date

## Annex K - Tab 5

### INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT (IAA) BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD FOR COOPERATION IN OIL SPILL CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS AND SALVAGE OPERATIONS

I. PURPOSE: To specify for U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy application:

A. Conditions and procedures under which the U.S. Coast Guard can request and the U.S. Navy will provide oil spill clean-up and/or salvage equipment and services to support the U.S. Coast Guard in non-Navy oil spills and other operations requiring salvage expertise.

B. Conditions and procedures under which the U.S. Navy can request and U.S. Coast Guard will provide equipment and services to support the U.S. Navy in salvage operations and in response to oil spills which are caused by facilities or vessels under Navy jurisdiction.

C. Reimbursement procedures and policies.

II. BACKGROUND: The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, promulgated under the authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (FWPCA) (33 USC 1251, et. seq.) confers on the Coast Guard (or Environmental Protection Agency in designated areas) responsibility for designating Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) to coordinate Federal agency resources in cleaning up any oil or hazardous substance discharged in U.S. navigable waters, the contiguous zone or waters beyond the contiguous zone up to approximately 200 miles. In addition to having the responsibility and expertise to respond promptly in cases of discharges from Navy operated or supervised ships and facilities, the Navy is also the governmental agency possessing expertise in ship salvage and salvage-related operations. The OSC may access this expertise for the cleanup and control of any oil spill. The Coast Guard may also access the Navy's salvage expertise to assist during other operations conducted by the Coast Guard. Alternatively, the Navy may access the Coast Guard's expertise in oil spill control and other assets for salvage operations.

III. RESOURCES: Under the terms of this Agreement, the following resources may be provided:

A. When requested by the U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to Section V herein, the U.S. Navy will furnish to the U.S. Coast Guard the following resources consistent with availability and operational commitments as determined by the Navy:

- (1) Salvage equipment and specialized oil spill control and clean-up equipment.
- (2) Salvage, diving and oil spill control consultation, evaluation, planning and operational services.
- (3) Naval Craft, vessels and aircraft.

B. When requested by the U.S. Navy pursuant to Section VI herein the U.S. Coast Guard will furnish to the U.S. Navy the following resources consistent with availability and operational commitments as determined by the Coast Guard.

- (1) Oil spill consultation, evaluations, planning and operational services.

- (2) Specialized oil spill control and clean-up equipment.
- (3) Coast Guard craft, vessels and aircraft.

IV. FEDERAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES: U.S. Navy response to U.S. Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) requests for services and equipment in non-Navy oil spills will be provided in accordance with the NCP (Part 1510, Chapter V, Title 40 CFR) and the terms of this IAA.

The Coast Guard OSC will coordinate direct Federal oil spill control and cleanup efforts in the event of an incident in his area of responsibility. In the event that commercial resources and/or expertise are not available to carry out the required cleanup, the OSC will arrange for the use of Federal and/or State resources. Unless prearrangements have been made, the OSC will seek the assistance of the Regional Response Team in accessing the needed advice and/or resources.

U.S. Navy Salvage operations, conducted in support of other Coast Guard activities, will be coordinated by the Coast Guard On-Scene Commander or Coast Guard Officer-In-Charge of the operation, subject to the operational and technical control of the Navy Salvage Officer.

#### V. COAST GUARD REQUESTS FOR NAVY ASSISTANCE

A. When local or regional interagency contingency plans contain adequate provision for identification, deployment of, and reimbursement for locally available Navy pollution control assets, OSC requests for such assets will be made through the Navy or DOD member of the RRT. The Navy (or DOD) member will have prearranged with the Navy Area Coordinator and the cognizant Navy Supplier activity commander for authority to commit these resources to the OSC to follow up such a request with a confirming message to the supplier activity and Navy Area Coordinator referencing the request and citing pertinent operation and funding information. Request forwarded by OSCs shall include the following information:

- (1) Circumstances of the spill, e.g. location, quantity and
- (2) Extent of assistance required.

B. When adequate local activity assets are not available, or difficulties arise in arranging for their deployment and cannot be resolved on the RRT level, the matter shall be referred to the National Response Team (NRT) for resolution. Requests forwarded by RRTs shall include the information called for in V.A. above.

- (1) The Coast Guard NRT representative or National Response Center (NRC) Duty Officer will relay all requests for assistance from the OSC/RRT to the Chief of Naval Operations Navy Department Duty Captain (OP-641/642) for action. (24 hour telephone: 202-695-0231). Such referrals will specify the above mentioned information relating the conditions and circumstances of the oil spill.
- (2) All Coast Guard telephonic requests for assistance referred to in paragraph (1) will be followed promptly by a documenting message from the Coast Guard. This message will reference and detail the initial OSC request and must include accounting data identification for reimbursement to the Navy of the costs identified in Section VIII of this Agreement. The message shall be addressed to CNO, Washington D.C., Attn: OP-64/45/23/37, to

CHNAVMAT, be addressed to CNO, Washington D.C., Attn: Mat-044; to COMNAVSEASYS COM, Washington D.C. , Attn: NAVSEA-OOC; to COMNAVFAENGCOM Alexandria, VA to CINCLANTFLT, Norfolk, VA or CINCPACFLT, Pearl Harbor, HI, (as appropriate). The Navy will properly document increases in the projected cost of its assistance will so inform the OSC by message referencing the Coast Guard's message.

C. If NAVSEASYS COM assistance is anticipated; OSCs may, prior to formal tasking, directly communicate with NAVSEASYS COM at 202-697-7403 (normal workday), other times 202-692-7527 for technical matters.

D. In oil spill related cases where it becomes necessary to assist the Coast Guard by mobilizing Navy forces other than Navy pollution control assets, the Coast Guard representative to the NRT or the Coast Guard NRC Duty Officer will relay requests received from the Coast Guard OSC via the RRT to the Navy Department Duty Captain (OP-641/642) outlining the specific circumstances of the request. Each request for such assistance will contain the information set forth in paragraph V.A. of this Agreement.

E. For purposes of this Agreement items are to be considered under the administrative control of the OSC from the time they are delivered for his use, whether such delivery is made at the scene of the incident or to a representative of the OSC at a location other than at the scene, through the time the item is redelivered to the Navy or its representative.

F. All Coast Guard requests for salvage assistance in other Coast Guard operations will be relayed by the appropriate Coast Guard Headquarters authority to the Navy Department Duty Captain. The requests shall include information similar to that called for in V.A. of this Agreement.

## VI. NAVY REQUESTS FOR COAST GUARD ASSISTANCE:

A. Coast Guard resources will be provided, subject to their availability, to assist Naval Activities in responding to pollution discharges caused by facilities or vessels under Navy jurisdiction. Requests for such assistance shall be relayed by the Navy representative to the NRT or to the National Response Center. Reimbursement will be made in accordance with the guidelines established in Section VIII of this Agreement.

B. Coast Guard resources will be provided, subject to their availability, to assist the Navy during salvage operations. Requests for such assistance shall be relayed by the cognizant Navy Commander to the Coast Guard Commander Atlantic Area (Aom) for resources located on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and to Commander Pacific Area (Pom) for resources located on the Pacific Coast. Reimbursement will be made in accordance with the guidelines established in Section VIII of this Agreement.

C. For purposes of this Agreement items are to be considered under the administrative control of the Navy from the time they are delivered to the location and/or representative specified by the Navy, through the time the item is redelivered to the Coast Guard or its representative.

## VII. LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE:

Coast Guard OSC's and local Naval commands, having oil spill cleanup capabilities, are encouraged to enter into agreements for the utilization of those capabilities to respond immediately to discharges of oil occurring within, or in threatening proximity of, the waters of a U.S. Naval base or

facility regardless of whether the Navy is responsible for the discharge. Wherever such agreements are reached, the Coast Guard will reimburse the Navy for Navy costs incurred in undertaking such actions as per Section VIII of this Agreement, unless it is subsequently determined that the Navy was responsible for discharge.

#### VIII. REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES AND POLICIES:

A. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator is responsible for insuring that proper cost documentation records are maintained.

B. Navy and Coast Guard activities providing advice and assistance are responsible for providing OSCs with supporting documentation for cost accounting.

C. Navy and Coast Guard activities providing assistance in support of the cleanup operation as requested by an OSC are entitled to reimbursement for the following items:

- (1) Travel, per diem, and overtime costs for personnel.
- (2) Rental costs, as approved by the parent agency, for non expendable equipment provided.
- (3) Replacement costs for expendable materials provided and utilized.
- (4) Replacement or repair costs for non expendable equipment which is damaged while under the administrative control of the OSC.
- (5) Transportation costs incurred in delivering items to and from the scene.
- (6) Incremental operating and contract costs incurred as a result of providing assistance to OSCs.

D. Normal salary costs of government employees in positions that are not normally intended to provide services in support of response operations are reimbursable. Salaries of reserve personnel called on active duty specifically to assist in a Federal response activity are reimbursable.

E. The fiscal agent for the U.S. Coast Guard will be the Comptroller of the cognizant Coast Guard District.

F. The fiscal agent for the U.S. Navy under Section V.A. of this Agreement will be the local activity Commanding Officer, and under V.B. will be the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA-01), Washington, D.C. 20362.

G. Subject to the Coast Guard's ultimate collection responsibility for services and operations provided by the Navy under this agreement, NAVSEA-01 or the local activity, depending on the applicability of V.A. or V.B., shall be responsible for making collections from the Coast Guard and shall make appropriate disbursements of transfer of funds within the respective Navy organizations.

H. Paragraphs A through G above apply only to the reimbursement of costs to the Navy in connection with FWPCA response actions. Paragraphs E and F apply to all reimbursements covered by this Agreement. Normal accounting procedures (interagency transfers) apply (1) to reimbursements not related to FWPCA response actions, and (2) to reimbursements to

the Coast Guard for the use of their equipment and services in a FWPCA response action conducted by the Navy.

IX. NOTIFICATION: The terms of this Agreement, amplified as necessary to provide detailed guidance and procedures for reimbursement, will be promulgated to components of the Coast Guard and the Navy.

Approved: J.P. Stewart 13 AUG 1980  
Chief of Staff

Approved: W.J. Cowhill 15 SEP 1980  
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy  
Deputy Chief of Naval  
Operations (Logistics)



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND  
THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION  
CONCERNING REGULATIONS OF ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES ON THE OUTER  
CONTINENTAL SHELF OF THE UNITED STATES

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to promote the safety of activities and facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States (OCS) associated with the exploration, development, and production of mineral resources, to avoid duplication of effort, and to promote consistent, coordinated and less burdensome regulation of these facilities.

II. DEFINITIONS:

For purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding, the following definitions apply:

**ACT** - The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (43 USC 1331 et. seq.), as amended by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-372)

**DEEPWATER PORT** - A facility licensed by the Secretary of Transportation under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974.

**VESSEL** - Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the water. This term does not include atmospheric or pressure vessels used for the containment of fluids or gases.

**OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF** - The submerged lands which are subject to the Act.

**OCS ACTIVITY** - Any offshore activity associated with exploration for, development of, or production of mineral resources of the OCS.

**OCS FACILITY** - Any artificial island, platform, installation; or other device, permanently or temporarily attached to the seabed or subsoil of the OCS, and used for any OCS activity. This term does not include a deepwater port or vessel engaged in transportation, but does include a:

1. **FIXED OCS FACILITY** - Any fixed, bottom-founded facility permanently attached to the seabed or subsoil of the OCS, including platforms, guyed towers, articulated columns, gravity platforms and other structures;
2. **FLOATING OCS FACILITY** - Any buoyant facility securely and substantially moored to the seabed or subsoil of the OCS, including tension leg platforms, permanently moored semi-submersibles, ship-barge shape hulls, or other buoyant structures. This term does not include mobile offshore drilling units;

3. MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNIT (MODU) - Any vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration of mineral resources of the OCS. This term includes mobile offshore drilling units engaged in OCS activities that are U. S., foreign, or not documented under the laws of any nation;
4. CS TERMINAL - Any fixed or floating facility which is used or intended for use primarily as a port or terminal for transferring produced oil, gas, or other OCS mineral resources to or from a vessel;
5. MOBILE WELL SERVICING UNIT (MWSU) - Any vessel other than a MODU which engages in well servicing operations on the OCS.

### III AGENCY AUTHORITIES ON THE OCS:

#### A. General

1. The Department of the Interior is responsible for management of mineral leasing on the OCS of the United States, including coordinating Federal Activities related to this program. Within the Department of the Interior, the U. S. Geological Survey regulates all mineral exploration, drilling, and production activities on leased or leasable land.
2. The United States Coast Guard of the Department of Transportation regulates to promote the safety of life and property on OCS facilities and vessels engaged in OCS activities, and the safety of navigation.

#### B. Statutory Authorities of the Geological Survey on the OCS Include:

1. Providing for the prevention of waste and the conservation of the natural resources of the OCS, and the protection of correlative rights.
2. Requiring suspension or temporary prohibition of any operation of any operation or activity on a lease if there is a threat of serious or irreparable harm or damage to life, to property, to mineral deposit or to the marine, coastal, or human environment.

3. Reviewing allegations of violations of safety regulations issued under the Act.
4. Reviewing and approving exploration plans, development and production plans, and applications for permits to drill necessary for prompt and efficient exploration, development, and production of a lease area.
5. Reviewing and approving applications for remedial work on completed wells.
6. Approving rights of use and easement.
7. Inspecting drilling and production operations to ensure compliance with applicable lease terms and Geological Survey regulations and orders.
8. Ensuring compliance with the national ambient air quality standards pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et. seq.) to the extent that activities authorized under the Act significantly affect the air quality of any State.
9. Exercising the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities for the assessment, compromise, and collection of civil penalties under Section 24(b) of the Act.

C Statutory Authorities of the Coast Guard on the OCS Include:

1. Promoting the safety of life and property on OCS facilities and adjacent waters.
2. Requiring hazardous working conditions related to activities on the OCS be minimized.
3. Reviewing allegations of violations of occupational safety and health regulations under the Act.
4. Administering applicable vessel navigation, safety and inspection laws contained in Titles 46 and 33 of the United States Code.
5. Inspecting OCS facilities and vessels engaged in OCS activities to ensure compliance with applicable Coast Guard Requirements.

D. Similar Statutory Authorities Involving Both Agencies Include:

1. Establishing minimum requirements or standards of design, construction, alteration, and repair for vessels, rigs, platforms, or other vehicles or structures engaged in OCS activities.
2. Performing scheduled and unannounced inspections of OCS facilities to assure compliance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act.
3. Enforcing regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, including authority to utilize by agreement the services of other Federal agencies.
4. Investigating and making public reports on deaths, serious injuries, fires, and oil spillage occurring as a result of OCS operations.
5. R Requiring the use of the best available and safest technologies on OCS drilling and production operations as set forth in Sections 21(b) of the Act.

#### IV. RESPONSIBILITIES:

To accomplish the purposes of this memorandum both agencies agree to observe the following guidelines with respect to overseeing OCS facility design and construction systems and equipment and operations.

##### A. Facility Design and Construction Requirements, Including Plan Approval

1. The Geological Survey exercises technical review and approval responsibility for design, fabrication of all floating OCS facilities by the Coast Guard, the Geological Survey will have final approval responsibility for the installation of such facilities. The Geological Survey will coordinate technical and plan review as necessary with the Coast Guard to ensure that any applicable Coast Guard requirements affecting design or construction are complied with.

The Geological Survey verifies the following for all OCS facilities:

- a. Site-specific considerations, such as oceanographic, meteorological, geological and geophysical conditions including bottom conditions and the capability of the seabed to support or hold the position of the facility to be installed and operated.

The Geological Survey establishes requirements and verifies the following:

- b. Structural integrity involving design, fabrication, and installation;
  - c. General arrangement of drilling production and well control systems and equipment;
  - d. Modification and repair related to structural integrity.
2. The Coast Guard exercises technical review and approval responsibility for design and construct of all floating OCS facilities, and all vessels engaged in OCS activities, including MODUs and MWSUs. The Coast Guard will coordinate technical and plan review as necessary with the Geological Survey to ensure that any applicable Geological Survey requirements affecting design or construction are complied with.

The Coast Guard establishes requirements for the following on all OCS facilities:

- a. Structural fire protection, including specifying fire endurance capabilities of bulkheads, decks, and escape routes, testing and classification of materials, and requirements for ventilation systems;
- b. Access, landings, and emergency escape routes.

The Coast Guard establishes requirements for the following on floating OCS facilities and vessels engaged in OCS activities;

- c. Design, loading, fabrication and construction requirements;
- d. Stability and buoyancy;
- e. Modification and repair requirements related to structural integrity;

f. General arrangement;

B. Systems and Equipment

Systems approved by one agency which are interconnected to systems approved by the other agency must be acceptable to both agencies.

1. The Geological Survey establishes requirements and verifies compliance with those requirements for systems and equipment for drilling, production, well control, and workover on all OCS facilities. Systems and equipment for which the Geological Survey establishes requirements as necessary, on all OCS facilities include:

- a. Blowout preventer and other well control equipment;
- b. Surface production safety systems;
- c. Emergency Shutdown System (ESD), including associated gas and fire detection systems;
- d. Subsurface well-control equipment including safety valves;
- e. Atmospheric pressure and fired vessels used for the processing of production;
- f. Wellhead and flow-line equipment, including valves and sensors for wellheads, flow line, and pipelines; g. Dehydration equipment and gas compressor units used in production operation;
- h. Hydrogen sulfide control equipment, including the hydrogen sulfide gas detection system;
- i. Production and production-associated piping systems, including incoming and departing pipelines;
- j. Pumps used to transfer liquids within the production process systems and into pipelines;
- k. Fire Loop System which is used for detection and to initiate platform shutdown;
- l. Subsea completions;
- m. Wellhead fire-prevention;
- n. Gas detection systems for drilling production or gas transmission systems or equipment;
- o. Oil and gas sale and metering equipment for production from OCS leases;
- p. Containment systems for overflow from equipment associated with drilling and production.

Other systems and equipment for which the Geological Survey is responsible on fixed facilities include:

- q. Electrical system design and equipment, including designation of classified locations;
  - r. Pressure vessels and piping associated-with drilling operations;
  - s. Engine exhaust insulation and spark arrestors.
2. The Coast Guard establishes systems and equipment requirements, as appropriate, for propulsion machinery, auxiliary machinery and personnel safety equipment on all OCS facilities.

The Coast Guard also establishes requirements for equipment on all OCS facilities to mitigate occupational safety or health hazards, or ensure the seaworthiness of a

MODU, MWSU, floating OCS facility, or vessel. However, the Coast Guard will not establish requirements for drilling production or work over equipment that would duplicate or conflict with Geological Survey requirements. Nor will the Coast Guard establish requirements for safety factors, shutdown or relief valves for pressure vessels or piping in systems for which Geological Survey has design approval. Systems and equipment for which the Coast Guard establishes requirements, as necessary, on all OCS facilities include:

- a. Lifesaving systems and equipment;
- b. Fire detection control and extinguishing systems and equipment not covered under IV.B.1(c) and (k) of this Memorandum;
- c. General alarms;
- d. Cranes, booms or other material handling equipment, including industrial trucks;
- e. Personnel protection equipment, excluding equipment for protection from hydrogen sulfide;
- f. Communications;
- g. Helicopter fueling facilities;
- h. Helicopter deck installations;
- i. Navigation lights, obstruction lights, and sound signals;
- j. Boilers, pressure vessels, and piping not covered under IV.B.1 of this Memorandum;
- k. Underwater working chambers designed for human occupancy and their support systems;
- l. Hotel services including fresh water flushing water, heating systems, etc.;
- m. Permanent and portable quarters.

Other systems and equipment for which the Coast Guard establishes requirements, as necessary on floating OCS facilities, MODUs, MWSUs and vessels include:

- n. Electrical system design and equipment, including designation of classified areas;
- o. Mooring systems;

Other systems and equipment for which the Coast Guard establishes requirements as necessary on OCS terminals include:

- p. Oil transfer, gas inerting and vapor recovery systems.

#### C. Operations

- 1. The Geological Survey administers procedures, including training, drills, inspections, and emergency procedures on all OCS facilities with respect to:
  - a. Drilling, workover and production operations, including well control.
  - b. Pollution prevention, except for transfers to or from a vessel (as vessel is defined in section II of this Memorandum);
  - c. Safe welding, burning and tapping procedures;
  - d. Control of hydrogen sulfide;
  - e. Pipeline operations associated with an OCS facility;
  - f. Wellhead and platform removal;
  - g. Underwater and above water structural inspection and repair;
- 2. The Coast Guard administers requirements, including those for training drills, inspections and emergency procedures on all OCS facilities for:

- a. Firefighting;
- b. Emergency egress from a facility including use of lifesaving and other general emergency equipment;
- c. Handling, transfer and stowage of explosives, radioactive, flammable (other than produced hydrocarbons) and other hazardous materials;
- d. Transfer of petroleum and other products from or to a vessel (as vessels is defined in section II of this Memorandum);
- e. Transfer of materials and personnel on or off the facility by crane or other means;
- f. Vehicle and vessel operations;
- g. Helicopter operations on OCS facilities;
- h. Occupational safety and health of personnel;
- i. Diving operations;
- j. Underwater and above water structural inspection and repair;
- k. Stability considerations.

## V. INSPECTIONS

- A. Each agency will conduct scheduled and unannounced inspections, as necessary to ensure compliance with its own requirements. Both agencies will coordinate inspections to minimize disruption of operations. If, in the course of a routine inspection, deficiencies falling within the responsibility of the other agency are apparent, the deficiencies will be reported to the other agency for action. This is not intended, however, to prevent any inspector from either agency from taking such action as is considered necessary to prevent serious or irreparable harm to persons, property or the environment on the OCS. Such action, however, will be subsequently reported to the other agency.
- B. The Geological Survey administers procedures for requiring shut-down of drilling and production operations and may initiate such procedures upon request by the Coast Guard.
- C. The Coast Guard issues certificates indicating compliance with Coast Guard requirements for all OCS facilities and vessels engaged in OCS activities, including MODUs and MWSUs.

## VI. INVESTIGATIONS

### A. Responsibility

Investigation and public report by the Geological Survey or the Coast Guard are required for fires, oil pollution, deaths and injuries associated with OCS activities. In addition, the agencies investigate certain other incidents relating to other regulatory responsibilities, e.g. loss of well control, sinking, capsizing, or major damage to a vessel or facility. To avoid duplicative efforts and simplify administration, the primary agency regulating a particular facility, system, or operation will be responsible for leading the investigation and reporting on incidents involving that facility, system or operation. Where only one agency has an investigative interest in an incident, that agency will investigate and report. Where both agencies have investigative interest in an incident, one agency will assume lead responsibility with supporting participation by the other agency. Assumption of lead agency responsibility, the extent of supporting coordination will be determined by the circumstances of the particular incident. Normally, all

investigations which involve both agencies will be coordinated by applying the following guidelines in numerical order to determine lead agency.

**B. Guidelines**

1. Collisions - The Coast Guard will normally be the lead agency.
2. Fires and Explosions - The Geological Survey will normally be the lead agency for incidents of fires or explosion involving drilling or production operations. Coast Guard participation will be requested in all investigations of fires or explosions that involve death or injuries or vessels equipment, or operations for which the Coast Guard is responsible under paragraphs IV.B.2 or C.2 of this Memorandum.
3. Deaths and Injuries - The Coast Guard will normally be the lead agency for all incidents involving death or injuries. Geological Survey participation will be requested in investigations of all deaths and injuries associated with oil or gas drilling or production operations or equipment, including hydrogen sulfide exposure.
4. Pollution - The Geological Survey will normally be the lead agency for incidents involving pollution from all OCS facilities. Coast Guard participation will be requested in all investigations of pollution.
5. Facilities, Material and Equipment
  - a. The Coast Guard will normally be the lead agency for incidents involving damage to MODUs, MWSUs or other vessels, or floating OCS facilities, and failure of or damage to propulsion, auxiliary, or emergency systems and equipment covered under IV.B.2 of this Memorandum.
  - b. The Geological Survey will normally be the lead agency for all other incidents involving failure of or damage to fixed OCS facilities.

**C. Conduct of Investigations**

1. The lead agency responsible for an investigation under these guidelines will conduct, review, approve and release

the investigation report in accordance with the normal procedures of that agency. Comments by the supporting agency will be included in the investigation report.

2. If both agencies participate in an investigation, the lead agency will forward an information copy of the final report to the supporting agency.

3. Reports prepared by a single agency need not be routinely forwarded to the other agency, but will be available upon request.

**VII. OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN**

Exploration Plans or Development and Production Plans are submitted to the Geological Survey for review and the Geological Survey for review and approval. The Coast Guard will provide a technical review of that portion of the Plan which addresses the adequacy of the oil spill contingency plan, including the adequacy of oil spill response, cleanup equipment, and procedures. The criteria by which to judge the adequacy of a plan will be jointly agreed upon by the Geological Survey and the Coast Guard.

**VIII. EXCHANGE OF SERVICES AND PERSONNEL**



To the extent its own operations permit, each agency will provide the other agency with such assistance, technical advice and support, including transportation, as may be requested. Such exchange of services and use of personnel shall be on a nonreimbursable basis.

#### IX. COOPERATION IN STANDARDS AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT

A. Both agencies will exchange data and study results, participate in research and development projects of mutual interest, and exchange early drafts of rulemaking notices.

B. Both agencies will review current standards, regulations and orders and will propose revisions to them as necessary in keeping with the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding.

C. Both agencies will review reporting and data collection requirements imposed on operators of OCS facilities and, wherever feasible, will eliminate or minimize duplicate reporting and data collection.

#### X. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Each agency will review its internal procedures and where appropriate, will revise them to accommodate the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding. Each agency will also designate one senior official who will be responsible for implementation of the provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding.

B. On the effective date of this Agreement, the Coast Guard/ Geological Survey Memorandum of Understanding for mobile offshore drilling units, dated April 11, 1977, is cancelled.

#### XI. SAVINGS PROVISION

Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding shall be deemed to alter, amend, or affect in any way the statutory authority of the Geological Survey or the Coast Guard.

#### XII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Memorandum of Understanding is effective upon signature. It may be amended at any time by mutual written agreement of both agencies and may be terminated by either agency upon 30 days written notice.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of December 1980.

J. B. HAYES

COMMANDANT, U. S. COAST GUARD DEPARTMENT  
OF TRANSPORTATION  
H. WILLIAM MENARD DIRECTOR, U. S. GEOLOGICAL  
SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### PLANNING GUIDELINES

a. Risk Analysis: The contingency plan should contain an analysis which indicates the number and size of spills that could occur during OCS mineral exploration, development, and production operations. The spill trajectory analysis should indicate where an oil spill is likely to flow under the various expected sets of local, seasonal meteorological and oceanographic conditions. Impact areas should be identified and strategies should be fully developed for the protection of potentially vulnerable areas and resources. The depth of detail is flexible but should be sufficient to assure the OSC that adequate contingency planning has been done.

b. Recovery Equipment: The type of recovery equipment and its method of deployment rests entirely with the operator. However, subject to the prevalent conditions identified in the risk analysis, the equipment should be "state-of-the-art". Based on previous R&D studies, observations; and experiences, currently available "state-of-the-art" equipment is capable of operating in 8-10 foot seas and 20 knot winds with deployment accomplished in the 5-6 foot range. However, the OSC should be aware that mechanical equipment cannot be expected to perform at optimum efficiencies in all environmental situations. Local conditions such as high energy sea states with short wave lengths, or severe icing, may not allow all of the above operational criteria to be met.

c. **Equipment Availability:** The quantity and capability of the equipment to be made available should be related to the risk analysis. For planning purposes, open water recovery devices typically have a recovery capacity of at least 1000 barrels/day. A recovery rate of 1000 barrels/day should therefore be considered appropriate unless the risk analysis suggests a higher spill rate is likely. This recovery rate may be attained from one device or an array of devices which would be utilized in concert with each other. The contingency plan should also indicate how additional equipment will be made available for extraordinary spills, that is, spills that exceed the recovery capacity of the readily available equipment.

d. **Response Time:** If local conditions or geography permit, the target for initiating recovery operations with pre-staged equipment (i.e.; the response time) should be six to twelve hours from the time of the spill dependent upon the location and general operating characteristics of the drilling or production activity. Whatever amount of equipment is required to be available for responding to spills should be fully deployed and in operation within the specified response time, weather permitting. The location of staged equipment will be left to the operator. For extraordinary spills, the operator should be expected to obtain additional equipment within 48 hours.

e. **Drills:** Response exercises for deploying equipment in open water shall occur at least annually to test the equipment and the contingency plan. This exercise should be held under realistic environmental conditions in which deployment and operation can be accomplished without endangering the safety of personnel. In addition, at least one hands-on drill should be conducted annually as part of a training program and may include full deployment conducted in protected waters. Exercises that test the alerting/initial response mechanism and command, control, and communications should be held as frequently as necessary to demonstrate effectiveness to the OSC.

f. **Support Vessels:** Vessels or vessel types to be used in deploying and operating the response equipment should be identified in the contingency plan. The vessels should be available within the same response time parameters as used for response equipment. The crews of all candidate support vessels should be familiar with equipment deployment and operating techniques; or a system should be developed to supply trained crews/supervisors to the support vessels within the specified response time.

g. **Dispersant Equipment:** In addition to oil recovery equipment, dispersant equipment should be included in the contingency plan. Equipment capable of applying dispersants should be maintained at appropriate staging points as well as adequate stockpiles of dispersants if they are not readily available from local distributors. The types and toxicities of dispersants proposed for use should be identified in the contingency plan. The quantity and types of dispersants prescribed should be related to the risk analysis, taking into account dispersant toxicity, oil composition and water temperature. The above should not be interpreted as predilection on the part of government for the use of dispersants, but a recognition that of spills may occur when, due to environmental conditions or lack of adequate support resources, mechanical recovery is not possible. The decision to use dispersants would of course be made using the criteria and procedures set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. A response target of twenty-four hours from the time the spill occurs is appropriate, unless pre-approved contingency plans or a streamlined RRT authorization procedures for the use of dispersants are in effect. In this event, the response time may be lessened.

Addresses and phone numbers of Minerals Management Service (MMS) Contact Points:  
CCGD 1 District Supervisor, North Atlantic District  
Minerals Management Service  
Mary Dunn Road  
Barbstable Municipal Airport/East Ramp  
Hyannis, MA 02601

## **Annex L - Communications**

### **L.1 Response Personnel Communications**

The primary goal of the communication system is to provide a link between Federal, State, and local agencies and commercial entities during a response to an oil spill or hazardous substance release.

#### **L.1.1 RRT Communications**

The primary means of communication among RRT members will be by telephone and electronic mail. An alternative medium will be by TELEX, for those who have the capability. Another alternative is via the U.S. Postal Service.

#### **L.1.2 Coastal Zone Radio Communications**

Within the Coastal Zone, channel 81 (157.075 MHz) has been designated as the port operations frequency for use by mobile stations for communications required to coordinate marine environmental protection/oil discharge removal operations. Channel 81 will be used for interface communications among government agencies and non-government entities, such as clean-up contractors and local multi-agency contingency plans. Additional communications information, including alternate frequencies and procedures, is found in the local plans.

#### **L.1.3 Coast Guard Radio Communications**

Pacific area long range radio communications are handled primarily by USCG communications stations at Honolulu, Guam, Kodiak and San Francisco. Primary methods of communications include radio teletype, radio telegraph and radio telephone. Other USCG radio stations are available to handle medium and short range communications within their respective areas of coverage. Coast Guard communications systems will be the primary system utilized by the FOSC and RRC.

#### **L.1.4 Transportable Communications Center (TCC)**

A Transportable Communications Center (TCC) is a self-contained, self-supporting air and surface portable communications center. The Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Area, controls deployment of assigned TCCs (AN/TRC 168) within the Pacific Area. TCCs are equipped with two vehicles and staged at Coast Guard Air Station San Sacramento. At least one TCC is on 6 hour standby for deployment when directed. Requests for use of a TCC will be to the Commander, Pacific Area.

#### **L.1.5 Disaster Warnings**

If the properties of the hazardous substance spilled pose an immediate threat to human life and property through toxic gases, explosive or flammable hazard, dissemination of peacetime disaster warnings will be made to local governments of the threatened areas with the utmost speed. The FOSC will make every reasonable attempt to accomplish direct communication with appropriate authorities.

The FOSC of a coastal area will forward all information available on the situation to the appropriate RRC. The RRC will forward the information to Coast Guard radio facilities or the Marine Exchange for further broadcast. Federal military facilities will be included in FOSC and RRC warnings. Local Contingency Plans shall include appropriate telephone numbers to accomplish the warning dissemination.

## L.2. Public Information and Community Relations

### L.2.1 General Policy

When an incident occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided prompt, accurate information on the nature of the discharge or release and what steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties, and to check the spread of misinformation. National administrative policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for the maximum disclosure of information.

### L.2.2 RRT Activated

When the RRT is activated, the Chairman shall designate a public information specialist to serve as the Director of the incident Public Information Office (PIO). The PIO Director may be a State employee, a USEPA employee, or a member of the USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). As a general rule, the PIO Director will be provided by the agency providing the FOSC. Any RRT member may request to place a representative on the Director's staff to advise and assist the Director. The FOSC shall determine the location of the incident PIO. At the request of the PIO Director, appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be provided by one or more of the RRT agencies. The agency providing the FOSC shall assure that the PIO has sufficient space, equipment, supplies, and access to information to function properly.

The Director shall:

- Coordinate all public information activities for the FOSC and, upon request, for other official visitors;

- Have free access to all meetings of the RRT and consult on the possible non-Federal reaction to the courses of action being considered by the RRT;

- Coordinate all press releases and other items of public information with the appropriate State RRT representative for the area in which the discharge or release has occurred;

- Assure that the news releases accurately describe each agency's contribution to the response effort; and

- Coordinate with the SSC regarding salesmen and other individuals having a commercial interest to assure that a proper evaluation of their product is made, as appropriate.

### L.2.3 RRT Not Activated

During a pollution incident for which the RRT is not activated, the staff of the agency providing the FOSC will, in cooperation with the State RRT representative, provide appropriate public information services until a Regional News Office and/or a field office is established.

In the case of spills in an area of Coast Guard responsibility, Coast Guard District Public Affairs Offices are designated Regional News Offices (RNO). The district PIO will coordinate activities and act as the director of the RNO. In the case of spills in an area of USEPA responsibility, a central information office will be established at the Regional Response Center, located at the USEPA Region IX office, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. In addition, there may be a field office located at or near the actual scene of the spill. The location and circumstances of the spill will dictate whether the bulk of public information activities will take place from the RNO or from the field office via the FOSC.

Following are RNO procedures.

The RNO will maintain close liaison with the FOSC. The RNO will ensure that news is released in a timely manner as the situation develops (roughly parallel to OSC POLREP preparation), and in accordance with the NCP.

The RNO Director will coordinate releases with the National News Director, and maintain appropriate liaison with industry and public relations personnel from other concerned organizations. All participating agencies are encouraged and requested to provide input to the news releases to enable a coordinated release of properly credited information.

To avoid releasing opinion, incomplete or inaccurate information, on-scene personnel will be directed to advise the Press that all inquiries should be made to the FOSC, the RNO, or to the spiller's representative. Comments to the Press at the scene will be made by the FOSC or the RNO Director.

Information from government agencies concerning response to a spill should be released through the RNO. Information from the spiller's representative should be coordinated through the RNO.

All requests for press conferences, whether initiated by the news media, the FOSC, or the RRT will be coordinated by the RNO.

At times it will be necessary for the RNO and/or field office to operate in shifts or watches. The RNO will organize these watches and will designate a person to be in charge of each such public information watch.

#### Procedures for Prominent Individuals

The RNO will make all arrangements to accommodate VIP's, including overflights, briefings, media notifications, and press briefings. These

arrangements will be coordinated with the FOSC. If operational commitments of the FOSC preclude use of on-scene personnel, the RNO will request additional personnel from the RRT. All participating agencies are expected and encouraged to provide sufficient notice of VIP itineraries to the RNO via the RRC.

L.2.4 Public Information Assist Team

The USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, has established a Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). This team, available by request of the FOSC or RRT, can provide assistance to the FOSC and RRT in meeting the requirements of public information during a pollution incident.

L.2.5 Community Relations Plans

A Community Relations Plan must be developed for all response actions extending over 45 days. Such plans must specify the communications activities which will be undertaken during the response. To the extent possible, the RRT should be involved in the development and implementation of all Community Relations Plan.

For actions which cause prompt, short-term responses, a formal Community Relations Plan is not required if plan development would delay an action to abate an immediate and significant threat to public health or the environment.

## **Annex M - Wildlife Rehabilitation**

The purpose of this section is to provide direction regarding response to oil or hazardous material incidents that cause injury to fish and wildlife or their habitats in USEPA Region IX, Oceania.

In 1990, the President of the United States signed the Oil Pollution Act (OPA-90) requiring the development of a "fish and wildlife response plan" in consultation with the USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), the DOC (Department of Commerce) NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), and other interested parties including the State fish and wildlife agencies. OPA-90 requires that the fish and wildlife response plan include "immediate and effective protection, rescue, rehabilitation of, and the minimization of risk or damage to, fish and wildlife resources and habitat that are harmed or that may be jeopardized by a discharge." The fish and wildlife response plan required by OPA-90 has been renamed, "Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environment Plan."

In accordance with this legislation, the USCG has developed "Wildlife Recovery" sections in their ACPs which should be referenced if wildlife rehabilitation is necessary (see Tab 1 of this section). For the Hawaiian Islands, the Territory of American Samoa, Johnson Atoll, Wake Island, Midway Island, Howland Island, Baker Island, Jarvis Island, Palmyra Island, Kingman Reef, and all other territories of the United States in the Pacific Ocean the USCG COTP (the FOOSC) of Honolulu will direct wildlife rehabilitation. For Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, and Palau, the USCG COTP of Guam will direct will direct wildlife rehabilitation.

The Oceania region is in USFWS Region 1. The Region 1 USFWS administering office is located and can be reached at:

United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
Region 1 - Pacific Region  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
911 NE 11th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97232-4841

Marvin Plenert, Regional Director (503) 231-6118  
Bill Martin, Deputy Regional Director FAX (503) 231-6259

One USFWS permitted migratory bird rehabilitation exists in the region at:

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park  
P.O. Box 52  
Island of Hawaii, 96718-0052

There are presently only two facilities available for the treatment and rehabilitation of oiled birds and marine mammals in the State of Hawaii. They are as follows:

1. Sea Life Park  
Contact: Mrs. Marlee Breeze  
Office: (808) 259-7933
2. Honolulu Zoo  
Contact: Mr. Peter Luscomb  
Office: (808) 971-7184

There are no facilities identified on the outer Hawaiian islands and there are no agreements with any Territorial or Commonwealth agencies. Plans are to develop cooperative agreements with the

Hawaiian Division for Forestry and Wildlife, Department of Land and Natural Resources and other State and local agencies to identify and train personnel and establish treatment facilities in each county of Hawaii. Trained and untrained volunteers are available through the Hawaii Audubon society, Hawaii Sierra Club and The Wildlife Society (Hawaii Chapter).

For an emergency contact and notification list for American Samoa, please see Tab B to this Annex (USCG pp. E-VIII-D-1).