Record of Changes

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Entered By
MSO Honolulu Oil and	Hazardous Substance Po	ollution Contingency Plan	1
Original	26JAN90	incorporated	with change 4
Federal On-Scene Coor	rdinator (FOSC) Honolul	u Area Contingency Plar	n (ACP)
Original	11MAR93	incorporated	with change 4
Change 1	23MAR94	incorporated	with change 4
Change 2	18MAY95	incorporated	with change 4
Change 3	25SEP96	incorporated	with change 4
Hawaiian Area Conting	gency Plan (HACP)		
Change 4	19MAR99	incorporated	with change 5
Change 4.1	20AUG00	incorporated	with change 5
Change 4.2	04JUN02	incorporated	with change 5
Change 4.3	15APR03	incorporated	with change 5
Change 5	02MAY05	incorporated	with change 6
Change 6	02MAR2010	02MAR2010	with change 6
Change 6.1	21MAR2012	21MAR2012	with change 6
Change 6.2	23OCT2015	23OCT2015	with change 6
Version 2019.0	DDMMMYYYY	Promulgated	Sector Honolulu CPFR/IMD
Version 2019.1	23NOV2022	23NOV2022	Sector Honolulu EMFR/IMD
Version 2024.0	DDMMMYYYY	Promulgated	Sector Honolulu EMFR/IMD
Version 2024.1	17MAR2025	incorporated	Sector Honolulu EMFR/IMD

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Hawaii Area Contingency Plan History

The HACP has grown and adapted to the needs of the Hawaii Pollution Response Community. This plan is the product of the efforts of many dedicated professionals from industry, state and federal governments working together to ensure that Hawaii is capable of responding to a pollution threat in an effective and efficient manner.

January 1990

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

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

March 1993

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

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

October 1994

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

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

November 1994

Change 1 was released. Captain S.E. Burton, Commanding Office Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

May 1995

Change 2 was released. Captain S.E. Burton, Commanding Office Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan.

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

September 1996

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

This version of the ACP included:

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

April 1998

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

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

March 1999

Change 4 was released. Captain F.L. Whipple, Commanding Officer Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Honolulu, signed the plan

This version of the ACP included:

- A new format. The plan was rewritten in a format inspired by the Incident Command System (ICS).
- The revision and updating of every section of the plan.

- A geographic annex. This section included all the regional response plans and area sensitivity information.
- The integration of Hazardous Substance Response information.

August 2000

Change 4.1 was released. Captain G.J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

This version of the ACP included:

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

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

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

June 2002

Change 4.2 was released. Captain G.J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

This version of the ACP included:

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

April 2003

Change 4.3 was released. Captain G.J. Kanazawa signed the plan.

Version 4.2 of the ACP included the following new sections:

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

May 2005

Change 5.0 was released. Captain T.V. Skuby signed the plan.

This version of the ACP included:

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

March 2010

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

This version of the ACP included:

- All references to the National Response Plan were changed to the <u>National</u> <u>Response Framework</u> to reflect that document's update in 2008.
- <u>Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument</u> information was added.
- A new section detailing a <u>Volunteer Program</u>.
- Addition of Minimizing Environmental Injury During Response Operations information.
- Updates to the Wildlife Recovery section including Protected Species information and Wildlife Inter-island Transportation Protocols information.
- Addition of References to Dispersant Plans and SMART guidance.
- Noted approval of night-time use of dispersants from surface vessels at Barbers Point offshore moorings.
- Updates to Contact Information.

- Updates to Special Forces and U.S. Coast Guard Assets in the Pacific.
- A new Annex A to incorporate the American Samoa Area Contingency Plan back into the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan.
- An Annex B Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Contingency Plan. This is a place-holder while this section is being developed.
- A new Annex C Places of Refuge.

March 2012

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

This version of the ACP included:

- Added Jurisdictional Scenarios.
- Updated Incident Management Handbook reference and added Hazardous Materials definition.
- Added Geographical Point (Lat/Long) for COTP city.
- Regional Response Team Co-Chair update.
- Clarified State of Hawaii Response Policy information.
- Updates to the Site Safety and Health Plan.
- Updated Federal, State, and County Contact lists.
- Included MOU between USCG, EPA and Corporation for National and Community Service regarding Volunteer Programs.
- Updated Wildlife Recovery section including contact listings.
- National Response Team Subsea Dispersant Guidance, primary dispersant staging site information, and approval of an alternate planning criteria for Meeting Tier 1 Dispersant Response Requirements.
- Updates to USCG and Navy Response assets and resources.
- Updates to the Response Equipment lists. Including new sections for the Islands of Lanai and Molokai.
- Updated Communications Section channel assignments.
- Inclusion of Section 8000 noting references to the Marine Fire Fighting Plan and The Salvage Response Plan.

October 2015

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

This version of the ACP included:

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

December 2019

Version 2019.0 was released. Captain A. B. Avanni signed the plan.

This version of the ACP included:

History H-6 Version 2024.1

- A new format. The plan was rewritten in a format inspired by the Incident Command System (ICS).
- The revision and updating of every section of the plan.

October 2022

Version 2019.1 was released. Captain A. L. Kirksey signed the plan.

This version of the ACP:

- Added Annex E, Endangered Species Act (ESA) & Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultation Quick Response Guide
- Added Annex F, Emergency ESA and EFH Consultation Form
- Added Annex G, ESA and EFH Consultation Form
- Added Annex H, National Historic Preservation Act Consultation Guide
- Added GRS Validation Table with latest validation to Annex B
- Updated and validated all contact information
- Validated worst case discharge scenario
- Added Sample IAP to Annex C
- Removed Incident Command System position-specific doctrine and added reference to Coast Guard IMH
- Updated Sections:
 - 1630 Cleanup Assessment Protocol
 - 1690 SMART
 - o 3240 Dispersants
 - o 3241 Dispersant Options
 - o 4610 Environmental Sensitivity Factors
 - o 4863 What is Required in an EFH Assessment?
 - o 7200 Operations

May 2024

Version 2024.0 was released. Captain A. L. Kirksey signed the plan.

This version of the ACP:

- Updated and validated all contact information
- Added IAP template
- Updated Annex H, National Historic Preservation Act Consultation Guide to include POCs for Native Hawaiian Organizations
- Added Annex I, FOSC Annual Report template

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1000 Introduction

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. As part of this system, Area Committees (ACs) have been established for each area designated by the President. These ACs are comprised of qualified personnel from federal, state, and local agencies. Each AC, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) which, when implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area. Each AC is also responsible for working with state and local officials to pre-plan for 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. The AC is also required to work with state and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The functions of designating areas, appointing AC members, determining the information to be included in ACPs, as well as reviewing and approving ACPs have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991, to the Commandant of the United States USCG (USCG) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The term "coastal zone" is defined in the current NCP (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The USCG has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones, which are within the coastal zone for which ACs will prepare ACPs. The COTP zones are described in 33 CFR Part 3.

1100 Authority

1110 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Authority

The NCP uses the term "On-Scene Coordinator" to describe the predesignated official responsible for coordinating and directing the removal of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. As a matter of policy, the USCG refers to this individual as the FOSC. For the purposes of this plan, FOSC and OSC are used synonymously. The NCP assigns the USCG to provide FOSCs for oil discharges, including discharges from facilities and vessels under the jurisdiction of another federal agency, within or threatening the coastal zone. The USCG shall also provide FOSCs for the removal of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into or threatening the coastal zone. For the USCG in general, the COTP shall serve as the pre-designated FOSC for their respective Coastal Zone unless otherwise specified.

1120 Captain of the Port Authority

COTPs and their representatives enforce within their respective areas port safety and security and marine environmental protection regulations, including and without limitation regulations for the protection and security of vessels, harbors, and waterfront facilities; anchorages; security zones; safety zones; regulated navigation areas; deepwater ports; water pollution and ports and waterway safety. COTP Honolulu Zone is defined in USCG regulations (33 CFR Part 3.70-10).

1130 State On-Scene Coordinator Authority

The Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) has pre-designated Hawaii State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) with the responsibility and legal authority to respond to releases, threats of releases, or discoveries of hazardous substances, including oil, that present a substantial endangerment to public health or the environment.

1140 State Department of Land and Natural Resources

The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), headed by an executive Board of Land and Natural Resources, is responsible for managing, administering, and exercising control over public lands, water resources, ocean waters, navigable streams, coastal areas (except commercial harbors), minerals, and all interests therein. The department's jurisdiction encompasses nearly 1.3 million acres of state lands, beaches, and coastal waters as well as 750 miles of coastline (the fourth longest in the country). It includes state parks; historical sites; forests and forest reserves; aquatic life and its sanctuaries; public fishing areas; boating, ocean recreation, and coastal programs; wildlife and its sanctuaries; game management areas; public hunting areas; and natural area reserves.

1150 Response System Authority

Section 4202 of OPA 90 amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the FWPCA (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) directs the development of a National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, ACs have been established for each area designated by the President. These ACs are comprised of qualified personnel from federal, state, and local agencies. The Hawaii AC, under the direction of the USCG FOSC is responsible for developing this ACP. This development process includes appointing AC Executive Members, determining information to be included in the ACP, and reviewing and approving the plan. ACs are responsible for working with state and local officials to plan for joint response efforts that include appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife.

1200 Geographic Boundaries 1210 Area of Responsibility

Sector Honolulu's COTP Area of Responsibility (AOR) includes: the State of Hawaii including all of the islands and atolls of the Hawaiian Island chain; American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, Kingman Reef, Wake Island, Jarvis Island, Howland and Baker Islands, Midway Island and the adjacent waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) surrounding these locations.



Figure 1000-1, Sector Honolulu Area of Responsibility (AOR).

1220 Inland/Coastal Demarcation

In Hawaii, American Samoa, and the Pacific Remote Islands the inland/coastal demarcation line is the mean high-water mark. This is the shoreline shown on a NOAA nautical charts by a heavy line. The USCG supplies the OSC in response to incidents in the coastal zone and the EPA serves as OSC for the inland zone. However, the EPA does not have response personnel stationed in the Oceania regional AOR. According to Section 300.135(b) of the NCP, the First Federal Official (FFO) affiliated with a National Response Team (NRT) member agency to arrive on scene of a discharge or release should coordinate activities under the NCP. That FFO is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the pre-designated FOSC and prior to the FOSC arrival on scene, any necessary actions normally carried out by the FOSC. Arrival of the FFO on scene does not affect the designation of the appropriate FOSC.

1230 Geographical Points for COTP Cities

The following points are the geographical reference points for the designated COTP city used for planning incident response activities for Salvage and Marine Fire Fighting response (33 CFR 155.4030(b)).

• USCG Sector Honolulu COTP: Latitude: 21° 18.4' N., Longitude 157° 54.4' W. (Sector building in Honolulu Harbor, Oahu)

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

1240 Geographic Area Divisions

Due to distinct physical characteristics, the ACP addresses three general geographic areas; the Hawaiian Islands (the State of Hawaii), U.S. Pacific Remote Islands (the U.S. Pacific island possessions) and American Samoa (the U.S. Territory of American Samoa).

1241 Hawaiian Islands -- State of Hawaii

The State of Hawaii is the composed of all the islands (except Midway Island -- specifically excluded by the State Constitution) in the Hawaiian Islands archipelago. Extending from the Big Island of Hawaii to Kure Island, The State of Hawaii extends 1200 miles, and is composed of 26 islands, reefs and sea-mounts. The Islands of Hawaii are:

• Hawaii (Hawaii County)

The "Big Island" dwarfs all the other in the Hawaiian chain, at 4,038 square miles and growing -- the active volcanoes Moauna Loa and Kilauea are adding to the island's northeast coast. With 266 miles of coastline, the island stretches about 95 miles from the north to south and 80 miles from east to west.

• Kahoolawe (Maui County)

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

Beginning in 1939 the U.S. Army and then the U.S. Navy (USN) used the island as an artillery range. In 1993, the U.S. Congress returned Kahoolawe to the State of Hawaii. In 1994 the Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) was formed. The KIRC is the coordinating organization for "all agreements, plans, and protocols" as they relate to the "cleanup and restoration" of the island and its surrounding waters.

• Kauai (Kauai County)

One hundred miles northwest of Oahu, Kauai is the northernmost of the six major islands and fourth largest. It is approximately 33 miles long and 25 miles wide at its farthest points, with an area of 554 square miles and 90 miles of coastline.

• Lanai (Maui County)

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

• Maui (Maui County)

Maui is the second largest and youngest of the Main Hawaiian Islands, next to Hawaii. It is made up of two volcanoes: the West Maui Mountains and Haleakala. The island is 728.8 square miles of land with 120 miles of coastline. At its widest, Maui is 25 miles from north to south, and 40 miles east to west.

• Molokai (Maui County)

Molokai is the fifth largest Hawaiian island. Its western tip, at Llio Point, is a mere 22 miles from Oahu's eastern tip, Makapuu Point. Resembling a jogging shoe, Molokai is about 38 miles from heel to toe and 10 miles from laces to sole, totaling 165,760 acres, with just over 88 miles of coastline.

• Niihau (Kauai County)

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

• Oahu (City and County of Honolulu)

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

• Northwestern Hawaiian Islands/Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (City and County of Honolulu)

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

Named points include:

- Brooks Breakers
- Maro Reef
- French Frigate Shoals
- Necker Island
- Gambia Shoal
- Neri Break
- Gardner Pinnacles
- Nihoa Island
- Kaula Island
- Northampton Break
- Kure Island
- Pearl and Hermes Reef
- La Perouse Pinnacle

- Pioneer Break
- Laysan Island
- Raita Break
- Lisianski Island
- St Rogatien Break

On June 15, 2006, President Bush signed a proclamation that created the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument (re-named the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument on March 2nd, 2007). The monument is managed by the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in close coordination with the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources. The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument is the single largest conservation area under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world. It encompasses 582,578 square miles of the Pacific Ocean (1,508,870 square kilometers) - an area larger than all the country's national parks combined. The extensive coral reefs found in Papahānaumokuākea are home to over 7,000 marine species, one quarter of which are found only in the Hawaiian Archipelago. Many of the islands and shallow water environments are important habitats for rare species such as the threatened green sea turtle and the endangered Hawaiian monk seal.



Figure 1000-2, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

1242 U.S. Pacific Remote Islands

These islands, not part of the State of Hawaii, are U.S. possessions within the USCG Sector Honolulu COTP zone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• **Baker Island** (0°12'N, 176°29'W)

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

• Howland Island (0°48'N, 176°38'W)

Howland Island is also low-lying and nearly level, approximately two miles in length to an average width of one-half mile. The island is almost totally covered with a moderately heavy growth of vegetation, mainly low-growing puncture weed and bunch grass about 12 inches in height.

• Midway Island (Operated by the DOI -- USFWS)

Midway Island is one of the islands in the Hawaiian Island chain, however, it is not part of the State of Hawai'i. Midway Island is specifically excluded from the State of Hawai`i by the Hawaiian State Constitution. In 1996 control of the island was transferred from the USN to the USFWS.

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

Kingman Reef is a bare, triangular reef approximately 9 miles long and 5 miles wide, which shelters a fairly deep lagoon about 920 miles south of Honolulu. It is uninhabited and has been under the jurisdiction of the USN since 1934. The seven islands are designated as national wildlife refuges and constitute the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument, one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world.

1300 Area Committee

1310 Purpose

Section 1000

Introduction

The primary role of the AC is to act as a preparedness and planning body. ACs are made up of experienced environmental and response representatives from federal, state and local government agencies with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carry out roles and responsibilities described in the ACP.

1320 Area Committee Organization

The pre-designated FOSC for the area serves as chairman of the AC. The FOSC provides general direction and guidance for the AC. The FOSC may solicit the advice of the RRT to determine appropriate representatives from federal and state agencies. The AC is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks.

Currently, there are no standing ACs for the Pacific remote islands or American Samoa.

1330 Hawaii Charter Members 1331 Federal: The Chair of the Hawaii AC is: Commander USCG Sector Honolulu 400 Sand Island Parkway Honolulu, HI 96819 Voice: 808-842-2640, 808-842-2601 (after hours) Fax: 808-842-2649

The Emergency Management and Readiness staff of USCG Sector Honolulu coordinates the activities of the AC for the FOSC.

1332 State:

The State of Hawaii, DOH is the representative to the Hawaii AC. The department's AC representative is the HEER Branch SOSC.

Hawaii Department of Health Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office 2385 Waimano Home Road #100 Pearl City, HI 96782 Voice: 808-586-4249, 808-236-8200 (after hours) Fax: 808-586-7537

The Director of the DOH also chairs the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and represents the needs and issues of the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to the Hawaii AC.

1333 Local Stakeholders

A Stakeholder is a group or organization that has a vested interest in a specific area that may be effected by the actions and decisions of the Hawaii AC.

Any organization or individual with an interest is welcome to be involved with the Hawaii AC.

1340 Subcommittees

There are no standing subcommittees for the Hawaii AC.

1350 Revision and Update Requirements

1351 Annual Update

The FOSC will direct the review and update of the Hawaii ACP annually. As living documents, ACPs must be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure their accuracy and utility for oil and hazardous substance planning and preparedness. The annual review and update process must address at a minimum the following:

- Validation of contact information;
- Incorporation of lessons learned from exercises or incidents;
- Validation of GRS data, as needed;
- Validation of worst case discharge scenarios; and
- Identification of any gaps.

1352 Annual Publication

Upon completion of the annual review and update, the FOSC shall complete the following no later than 01 June of each year:

- Document changes via Record of Change page (FOSC signature required); Ensure ACP revision year and change (YYYY.X) is correct. The revision year is the year in which the ACP was reviewed by the National Review Panel and version number is the change since the national review. For example, if an ACP was reviewed by the National Review Panel in 2018, the annual update for 2018 should be reflected as Revision 2018.1. Subsequent annual updates would be reflected as 2018.2, 2018.3, and 2018.4. Another national review will be required every fifth year resulting in a new revision date (i.e., 2023.0);
- Post the most recent ACP, with record of changes, on the unit Homeport website. Once completed, notify Commandant (CG-MER), Area, District, National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), and servicing NSF Strike Team; and
- Promulgate updated plan to the AC.

1353 Five-Year Review

A National Review Panel has been instituted to maintain national consistency and a unified response posture, a National Review Panel will convene on a yearly basis to review selected ACPs. An ACP shall be reviewed every five years by the National Review Panel. FOSC preparation for a five-year review is the same as the annual FOSC review and update process. National Review Panel Members include representatives from the following:

- Commandant (CG-MER);
- Areas;
- National Strike Force Coordination Center; and
- Rotating District Representatives (not overseeing an ACP under a five-year review).
- i. The five-year review process of an ACP requires the FOSC to submit the ACP and the standardized review checklist to the District. The District shall submit the ACP to the National Review Panel after completion of its review process. The National Review Panel members will review all submitted ACPs using the standardized checklist. Once the National Review Panel completes its work, the results are forwarded to the cognizant District. The District will address any deficiencies with the respective FOSC. Once deficiencies are corrected, the District shall send a formal approval letter to the FOSC for inclusion into the ACP. This formal approval letter shall be signed by the District Commander.

1400 - 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 designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance.
The NRS is outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, or NCP, found in 40 CFR 300. It is comprised of federal, state, and local governments that work together to protect Americans from threats to our land, air, and water.

1410 National Response Structure

The NRS is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the predesignated FOSC in coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during response operations. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategies on scene, using the support of the NRT, RRT, AC participants or members, and responsible parties to supply trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge.

1411 Spills of National Significance

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

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

1412 National Response Team (NRT)

The NRT's membership consists of 16 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The EPA serves as chairman and the USCG serves as vice-chairman of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by an OSC via an RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources, equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

NRT Members are as follows:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Chair
- USCG Vice-Chair
- Department of Agriculture (DOA)
- Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Department of the Interior (DOI)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Labor (DOL)

- Department of State (DOS)
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- National Response Center (NRC)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- Regional Response Team (RRT)

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Section 1000 Introduction



Figure 1000-3, Structure for National Coordination

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1420 Regional Response Team (RRT) Structure

The RRT is responsible for the development of a Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) and also reviews any ACP for their region. This organization is composed of representatives of federal and state government agencies. The RRT is activated for specific incidents when requested by the FOSC. If the assistance requested by a FOSC exceeds a RRT capability, the team may request assistance from the NRT.

1421 Regional Response System

Like the NRT, the RRT are planning, policy and coordination bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents. There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions, Alaska, the Caribbean and the Pacific Basin (Oceania). Each RRT has federal and state representation. The EPA and the USCG co-chair the RRTs.

The RRTs develop RCPs for their regions of responsibility. These plans address region specific issues and provide guidance to the OSCs for developing their area plans. The RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the OSC. If the assistance requested by an OSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened.

For the Oceania Region the co-chairs are:

- EPA (chair is from the EPA's Region 9 Office in San Francisco, California).
- USCG (chair is from the USCG District 14 in Honolulu, Hawaii).

1430 Area Response Structure

For incidents exceeding the response capabilities of local agencies, an Incident Command System (ICS) Area Command is established.

1431 Federal/State Role in Incident Response

Any needed Incident Commanders (IC), SOSC, or FOSC will be notified of the establishment of an Area Command and will report to the Unified Area Commander upon notification.

1440 Incident Command System (ICS)

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH)</u>, <u>USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

1441 Unified Command (UC)

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH)</u>, <u>USCG COMDTPUB</u> <u>P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

1442 FOSC's Role

The NCP defines the role of the FOSC. The NCP defines the FOSC as the federal official pre-designated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under subpart D, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

When the FOSC has determined that a discharge or release has occurred or there is a substantial threat of a discharge or release, he/she is authorized by the NCP to direct all private, state, or federal actions to remove the discharge or release or to mitigate or prevent the threat of such a discharge or release. In addition, the FOSC may, if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging, or threatening to discharge, by whatever means available, without regard for any other provision of law governing contracting procedures or employment of personnel by the federal government (40 CFR 300.322). The FOSC is the link between local and state emergency response communities and federal response efforts.

Upon receipt of notification of a discharge or release, the FOSC is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine the threat to human health and the environment; the responsible party and its capability to conduct the removal; and the feasibility of a removal or the mitigation of impact.

1443 FOSC's Responsibilities

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 311 (c), was amended by OPA 90, 4201, to require the FOSC to "in accordance with the NCP and any appropriate ACP, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance:

- into or on the navigable waters;
- on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters;
- into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or
- that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.
- In carrying out these functions, the OSC may:
- remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;
- direct or monitor all federal, state, and private actions to remove a discharge; and

• recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed.

If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall <u>direct</u> all federal, state, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.



1450 Area Exercise Mechanism

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP) provides opportunities for the exercise of the ACP. The NPREP guidelines apply to all vessel and facility plan holders.

1460 National Response Framework (NRF)

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

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

Figure 1000-5 National Response System Coordination with NRF

1461 Incident of National Significance

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

1470 Federal Radiological Response Plan

The Federal Radiological Response Annexes of the NRF establish an organized and integrated federal system for a timely and coordinated response to peacetime radiological emergencies.

1500 - State of Hawaii Response System

The DOH provides the SOSC. The Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) is available to assist in the coordination of state activities.

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

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

When there is no RP, the state is responsible, but not liable, for the cleanup, removal, and remediation of hazardous substance releases within inland and state waters.

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

1510 - County Response System

There are four counties in the State of Hawaii:

- County of Hawaii -- the Island of Hawaii.
- City and County of Honolulu -- the Island of Oahu and the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
- County of Kauai -- the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.
- County of Maui -- the Islands of Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai and Molokai.

County Response Capabilities

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

The Counties have limited response capabilities and, during a long response, their capability will be exhausted quickly. During a long response, State and federal assets may have to be brought in to a response. Counties do not maintain an oil pollution response capability.

County Response Policy

It is the policy of each County to support the State Department of Health, and the USCG's response through the County Emergency Management/Civil Defense network.

1600 - National Policy and Directives 1610 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

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

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

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

1620 Best Response Concept

The term "Best Response" means that a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil spills, minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and to protect our national environmental and economic interests. "Best Response" equals a successful response based on achievement of certain key success factors (i.e. the things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful) as follows:

• Human Health	Public Communication
No public injuries No worker injuries	Positive media coverage Positive public perception
<u>Natural Enviro</u> nment	<u>Stakeholders Support</u>
Source of discharge minimized Source contained Sensitive areas protected Resource damage minimized	Minimize stakeholder impact Stakeholders well informed Positive meetings Prompt handling of claims
• <u>Economy</u> Economic impact minimized	• <u>Organization</u> Standard Response Management System Sufficient/Efficient resources

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

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

1630 Cleanup Assessment Protocol (How Clean is Clean) Refer to FOSC's Guide to NOAA Scientific Support

1640 Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol Refer to Annex D.

1650 In Situ Burn (ISB) Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol Refer to Annex D.

1660 Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol Refer to Annex D.

1670 Fish & Wildlife Laws and Regulations 1671 Endangered Species Act (ESA) The ESA requires that federal agencies ensure that the actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize species listed as threatened or endangered species pursuant to the ESA or destroy or adversely modify their designated critical habitat. Response to an oil spill is an emergency; however, this does not relieve the responding federal agencies of their responsibilities under the ESA. During emergencies, this responsibility can be fulfilled by the responding agency relatively quickly through informal consultation, with formal consultation being completed if needed after the emergency response is complete and the case is closed. The NCP provides that ACs and FOSC's consult with the USFWS and NOAA and other interested natural resources management agencies and parties during planning for sensitive areas (40 CFR300.210(c)(4)(i)), and during response (40 CFR 300.305(e)).

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

1672 Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act -Essential Fish Habitat Provisions

In 1996 the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act to include a number of new mandates, and was subsequently renamed the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) (16 USC 1801 et seq). The MSA established procedures designed to identify, conserve, and enhance essential fish habitat (EFH) for those species regulated under a federal fisheries management plan (FMP). EFH is defined as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity" and can include rivers, estuaries, bays and open ocean (out to 200 miles).

Under Section 305(b)(2) of the MSA, federal action agencies are required to consult with NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on all actions, or proposed actions, authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency that may adversely affect EFH. Consultation involves the submission of an EFH Assessment to NMFS for actions including emergency responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Refer to Section 4800 for guidance on the identification of EFH in your FOSC's area of responsibility.

Contact information: Ian Lundgren, EFH coordinator, NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office (<u>ian.lundgren@noaa.gov</u>)

General email contact information for technical assistance and to initiate consultations: <u>EFHESAconsult@noaa.gov</u>

Website: http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/HCD/hcd_efh.html

1673 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 requires that federal agencies consult with the USFWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and state wildlife agencies for activities that affect, control or modify waters of any stream or bodies of water, in order to minimize the adverse impacts of such actions on fish and wildlife resources and habitat. This consultation is generally incorporated into the process of complying with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, NEPA or other federal permit, license or review requirements.

It authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to provide assistance to and cooperate with federal and state agencies to protect, rear, stock, and increase the supply of game and fur-bearing animals, as well as to study the effects of domestic sewage, trade wastes, and other polluting substances on wildlife. The Act directs the Bureau of Fisheries to use impounded waters for fish-culture stations and migratory-bird resting and nesting areas and requires consultation with the Bureau of Fisheries prior to the construction of any new dams to provide for fish migration. This Act authorizes the preparation of plans to protect wildlife resources, the completion of wildlife surveys on public lands, and the acceptance by the federal agencies of funds or lands for related purposes provided that land donations received the consent of the state in which they are located.

The amendments enacted in 1946 require consultation with the USFWS and the fish and wildlife agencies of states where the "waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized, permitted or licensed to be impounded, diverted, or otherwise controlled or modified" by any agency under a federal permit or license. Consultation is to be undertaken for the purpose of "preventing loss of and damage to wildlife resources." The amendments authorize the transfer of funds to the USFWS Service to conduct related investigations.

Land made available to the Secretary of Interior for wildlife protection purposes is to be managed directly by or under cooperative agreements with the Secretary of Interior. General plans may also include the transfer of project lands to a state for management.

1674 Marine Mammal Protection Act

The MMPA established a federal responsibility to conserve marine mammals. Management of sea otter, walrus, polar bear, dugong, and manatee is vested with the DOI's USFWS. NOAA is responsible for managing cetaceans (whales and dolphins) and pinnipeds (seals and sea lions), other than the walrus. Under the MMPA, it is illegal to harass, hunt, capture or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill any marine mammal. Some marine mammals receive additional protection under the Endangered Species Act. The NOAA Fisheries Office of Protected Resources works in collaboration with the NOAA Fisheries Regions, Fisheries Science Centers and partners to develop and implement a variety of programs for the protection, conservation and recovery of the approximately 175 mammal stocks listed under MMPA. The USFWS has similar programs for mammals under its jurisdiction.

1675 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA implemented the 1916 convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of birds migrating between the U.S. and Canada. Similar conventions between the United States and Mexico (1936), Japan (1972) and the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics (1976) further expanded the scope of international protection of migratory birds. Each new treaty has been incorporated into the MBTA as an amendment and the provisions of the new treaty are implemented domestically. These four treaties and their enabling legislation established federal responsibilities for the protection of nearly all species of birds, their eggs and nests.

The MBTA made it illegal for people to "take" migratory birds, their eggs, feathers or nests. "Take" is defined in the MBTA to include by any means or in any manner, any attempt at hunting, pursuing, wounding, killing, possessing or transporting any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part thereof. In total, 836 bird species are protected by the MBTA. A migratory bird is any species or family of birds that live, reproduce or migrate within or across international borders at some point during their annual life cycle. Most of the species of birds that would be impacted in a spill are protected under the MBTA.

The USFWS, Division of Migratory Bird Management, issues permits to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, educational, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. On November 26, 2003, the USFWS established a new category of migratory bird permit, namely, bird rehabilitation (50 CFR Parts 17, 21 and 22). Rehabilitation permits take the place of the old special use permits for rehabilitation by specifically authorizing migratory bird rehabilitation, including rehabilitation of migratory bird species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The new permits, applicable to approximately 2500 bird rehabilitators nationwide (veterinarians are exempt), set specific requirements to take, temporarily possess, or transport any migratory bird for rehabilitation purposes. However, any person who finds a sick, injured, or orphaned migratory bird may, without a permit, take possession of the bird in order to immediately transport it to a permitted rehabilitator.

Prior to entering the location of an oil or hazardous material spill, a permitted rehabilitator must obtain authorization from the FOSC and a designated representative of the USFWS. All activities within the location of a spill are subject to the authority of the FOSC. The USFWS may recommend that the FOSC seek the assistance of USDA APHIS Wildlife Services to participate in wildlife recovery and hazing operations. The USFWS is responsible for the disposition of all migratory birds, dead or alive, and for overseeing migratory bird rehabilitation by

permitted organizations. Organizations permitted by USFWS to do bird rehabilitation include the Hawaii Wildlife Center and International Bird Rescue and Research.

1676 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was one of the first laws ever written that establishes the broad national framework for protecting our environment. NEPA's basic policy is to assure that all branches of government give proper consideration to the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that significantly affects the environment.

NEPA requirements are invoked when airports, buildings, military complexes, highways, parkland purchases, and other federal activities are proposed. Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), which are assessments of the likelihood of impacts from alternative courses of action, are required from all federal agencies and are the most visible NEPA requirements.

http://www.epa.gov/lawsregs/laws/nepa.html

1680 Protection of Historic Properties National Historic Preservation Act

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

As a result, several Federal Departments and Agencies entered into a Programmatic Agreement on the Protection of Historic Properties for emergency response under the NCP to ensure that historic properties are taken into account in their planning for and conduct of the emergency response under the NCP. Generally, during pre- incident planning, historic properties and exclusions are identified to the fullest extent possible; notification lists are generated; and emergency response strategies are developed. During a federally-led emergency response in an area that has not been excluded, the FOSC will activate the agree-upon mechanism for addressing historic properties, including notification of the identified parties, consult with them regarding historic properties that may be affected , assess the potential effects of emergency response, and develop and implement response activities. A federal OSC may obtain the support of a Historic Properties Specialist several different ways. These include implementing an agreement with state or federal agencies that have historic properties specialists on staff, executing a contract with experts, or hiring historic properties specialists on staff. Historic properties specialists (HPS) made

available under contract or hired must meet the qualifications listed in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, 48 Federal Register 44738-39 (September 29, 1983) and be available to assist the FOSC whenever needed. In particular, the Department of the Interior has staff qualified to serve as HPSs and the DOI Regional Environmental Officer may be able to assist in finding a qualified individual from DOI Bureaus to serve the FOSC in this position. If it is clear to the FOSC that no historical property is involved, then there is no need to obtain expertise or hire a Historic Properties Specialist to make such a determination. It is recognized that historic properties is only one of the many issues that FOSC's take into account when responding to a spill.

1690 Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System (ARTES) & Specialized Monitoring of Applied Response Technology (SMART):

Non-traditional response technologies can be evaluated using the Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES). ARTES is designed to provide FOSC with a method for evaluating additional response countermeasures in advance or during an oil or chemical spill. An FOSC may use the ARTES for evaluating proposed conventional but unfamiliar countermeasures as well, such as alternative sorbents.

The FOSC can use the ARTES to rapidly evaluate unfamiliar products on an incident specific basis. During a spill, FOSCs can be approached by vendors, responsible party representatives, Special Teams personnel, or members of their staff requesting that an optional cleanup countermeasure be considered. This optional countermeasure could be another viable "tool" for the FOSC to use during a spill. The ARTES provides an evaluation program that will help the FOSC and RRT decide whether to use such less familiar cleanup tools. The ARTES evaluates a response tool on its technical merits and not economic factors

SMART:

See Section 3240.

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2000 Command 2100 Unified Command (UC)

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

The UC for the Area of Responsibility of the USCG Sector Honolulu typically consists of, but is not limited to, USCG FOSC, HEER SOSC, the RP, and any local emergency managers or representative from other federal or state agencies with interests in the incident or substantial support resources.

2110 Command Representatives 2111 Federal Representative

The first federal official, affiliated with a National Response Team (NRT) member agency, to arrive at the scene of discharge should coordinate activities according to the NCP. Normally a representative of the USCG is designated as the FOSC for coastal zones and representative of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is designated as FOSC for inland zones. In consultation with the FOSC, this federal representative is authorized act under the authority of the FOSC until the individual designated as the FOSC arrives at the location. The FOSC shall, to the extent and immediacy practicable, collect pertinent facts regarding a discharge, such as its source, cause, and any RP. The FOSC should also identify the nature, amount, location, trajectory, and fate of the discharged materials. Based on information obtained from an assessment of the incident, the FOSC should identify the potential pathways for exposure as well as the potential impacts upon the health, welfare, and safety of the public and the environment. The FOSC shall also ensure that Natural Resource Trustees (NRT) are promptly notified of discharges. The FOSC shall then coordinate all response activities with the affected NRT.

2112 State Representative

The State IC is responsible to ensure all pertinent resource, cultural, archaeological, environmental and economic issues are discussed and decisions within the UC are based on sound state-specific information. This individual must be able to make decisions with minimal internal agency consultation.

2113 Responsible Party Representative

Each RP for a facility or vessel, in many cases a Vessel Owner (VO) from which a discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge into or upon navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Any action of an RP must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the RCP, the ACP, and vessel or facility response plans as required by the OPA90. As long as appropriate action is taken, the RP maintains the right to participate in the UC and any operations. The RP also maintains the right to a timely account of reimbursable government expenditures. When practical, the RP should be approached with requests for government resources prior to mobilization.

2120 Guidance for Setting Response Objectives

Response objectives should be developed according to the general response priorities and in coordination with federal, State, and Local Officials as well as any representatives of the RP. Unlike priorities, objectives should include conditions and strategies specific to each case and establish a clear framework for response operations. The relationships between the actions of an operational period, objectives, and priorities should be evident in the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

2130 General Response Priorities

The NCP established pro-forma objectives as national response priorities:

- Preserve safety of human life
- Stabilize situation to prevent the incident from worsening
- Use all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner to ensure a timely and effective response that minimizes adverse impact to the environment
- Address above objectives concurrently (not sequentially).

2200 Safety

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH)</u>, <u>USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

2210 Site Characterization

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) classifies an area impacted by a release of oil as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site. However, the regulations related to such

sites are not automatically applicable to all oil cleanup operations but only to cases involving potential employees to safety or health hazards. Based on assessments, the SOFR should determine if OSHA regulations are applicable to a site. The SOFR may consult a Field Compliance Officer of the OSHA regarding the OSHA regulations. Any disputes should be referred to the representative of the Department of Labor to the RRT.

2220 Site Safety Plan Development

At a minimum the plan should include health and safety hazard analysis for each site, task or operation with a comprehensive operations work plan. This should address personnel training requirements, personal protective equipment selection criteria and confined space entry procedures. In addition, it should detail an air monitoring plan, site control measures, and the format for pre-entry and pre-operations briefings. Refer to Annex C for a SSP template.

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

- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety

• OSHA, USCG, EPA, <u>Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual</u> for Hazardous <u>Waste Site Activities</u> (1985)(USCG)

• Memorandum of understanding (NIOSH), (OSHA), (EPA), <u>Guidance for Worker</u> <u>Protection</u> <u>During Hazardous Waste Site Investigations and Cleanup and Hazardous</u> <u>Substances</u>

• EPA, Field Standard Operating Procedure, <u>Decontamination of Response Personnel</u>, Publication No. 7, (1984); <u>Preparation of A Site Safety Plan</u>, Publication No. 9 (1984); <u>Standard Operating Safety Guidelines</u>, (1988); <u>Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning</u> <u>Guide</u>, (1987)

• U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), <u>Personal Protective Equipment</u> for <u>Hazardous Material Incidents: A Selection Guide</u>, (1984); <u>Pocket Guide to Chemical</u> <u>Hazards</u>, PUB No. 90-117 (1990)

• American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), <u>Threshold Limit</u> <u>Values and Biological Exposure Indices</u>

- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) <u>Emergency Response Guidebook</u>
- Chemical Manufacturers Association (DOT), <u>Site Emergency Response Training</u> (1986)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 471- <u>Recommended Practice For</u> <u>Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents</u>

• NFPA, Standard 472, <u>Standard for Professional Competence of Response to Hazardous</u> <u>Material Incidents</u>

• <u>Training Reference For Oil Spill Response</u> (Joint document approved by DOT, EPA and DOI; published by (USCG), (1994)

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

2230 Responder Training

Responders may be called upon to fulfill a variety of roles under changing conditions during a response. Some of these roles will involve working on vessels at or nearby the source or the

spill, while others will be concerned primarily with longer-term shoreline cleanup operations. Additional personnel could be involved in "defensive-type" preparatory activities on the shoreline following a marine oil spill but prior to the actual deposition of oil on that section of the coast.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2300 Information

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH)</u>, <u>USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

2310 Protocol for Access/Timing of Media Briefings

Based on the conditions and the degree of public interest related to an incident, the UC establishes a schedule and location for media briefings. The UC must also communicate the schedule and location designated for media briefings to the PIO.

2311 Public Affairs Response Actions:

Note: The Public Information Officer Job Aid offers further documentation on requirements and expectations of the PIO.

2320 Joint Information Center (JIC)

A Joint Information System (JIS) integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The JIC is a central location that facilitates the operation of a JIS. A JIC is a facility, established within or near the location of the UC, where the PIO and staff can coordinate and provide information related to the incident to the public, media, and other agencies. The JIC is normally staffed with representatives designated by the FOSC, the SOSC, and the RP.

2330 Media Contacts

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

The D14 Public Affairs Office is ready to assist the FOSC/UC by providing Public Affairs Specialists (PA) for media liaison and photo documentation. The District PA office should be contacted at (808) 535-3230 early as the primary resource for public affairs assistance. For after-hours assistance contact the D14 Command Center at (808) 535-3333. The USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is also available to FOSCs when additional personnel or expertise are required to accommodate the media. PIAT is a specialized, self-contained, public

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affairs resource which is available through the USCG IMAT. For assistance contact CG-IMAT CDO at (757) 448-5572. All public affairs resources will work directly for the FOSC. In the event a JIC is established, the Responsible Party will be required to provide a spokesman to the JIC to facilitate "one stop shopping" for the media. Refer to Appendix 9200 Personnel and Services Directory for additional information.

Standard Questions Asked by Media

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

- How much oil has spilled
- Has it been contained?
- What was the cause?
- What time did the incident occur?
- Whose fault was it?
- What is the name and address of the responsible party?
- What is the name and address of the owner/operator?
- Who will assume responsibility for cleanup?
- What's being done to clean it up?
- Were there any injuries?
- Is there any threat to environment?
- Was the ship's captain intoxicated? (tanker incident)
- How would you classify this spill? Large? Small?
- How long will it take to cleanup?
- How much will it cost to cleanup?
- Will people who suffer losses because of the spill be reimbursed?
- How many people will be involved in the response?
- What is the flag of this vessel? What nationality is the crew?
- Will you use dispersants or *in-situ* burning?
- What is the trajectory of the oil? How long before it hits the shoreline?
- What wildlife or marine life is being threatened?
- What kind of insurance do you have to cover this?
- What are your biggest fears?
- Is this an environmental disaster?
- How old is this tanker?
- Was the tanker double-hulled? When was it last inspected?
- Will the captain and crew be tested for drugs?
- What happens if they test positive for drugs? Will they be fired?
- Is this your worst nightmare? If not, what is?

2340 Community Outreach

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

two-way communication with community members.

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

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

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

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

Purpose

The purpose of the Community Outreach effort is twofold:

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

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

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

Notifying the Public

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

Notifying the Community of Emergency Situations

In the event a major oil spill results in, or has the potential to result in, significant onshore impacts such as vapor plumes, the responsibility of notifying affected communities lies with HI-EMA and County Department of Emergency Management and Civil Defense Agencies. The Command Staff will work in cooperation with HI-EMA, County Emergency

Management/Civil Defense representatives to ensure a timely and appropriate response.

NOTE: It is not the responsibility of the Command Staff or Community Outreach Unit personnel to determine whether or not to recommend evacuation of an area. This responsibility lies with the UC.

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

2400 Liaison

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH)</u>, <u>USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

Before reaching out to any government agencies and public stakeholders, the LOFR should first consider consulting with the D14 Government Affair Officer (GAO) and the public affair office for guidance.

2410 Investigators

Federal and state investigators do not typically participate in the UC. Although they may report to participants of the UC, investigators should remain separate to avoid both the introduction of bias into the investigation and the introduction of conflict into the response operations. However, investigators should coordinate their activities with the LOFR to minimize any interference between the investigation and response operations. For additional guidance regarding the functions of investigations within the NIMS, refer to the resources provided by the FEMA.

2420 Federal/State/Local Trustees

For contact information of below trustees/stakeholders refer to Appendix 9200.

Federal

The NCP (40 CFR 300.600) pre-designates the "Federal Trustees". In Hawaii this includes:

• Secretary of Commerce is the trustee over natural resources managed/controlled by the DOC; resources found in navigable waters (deep draft), tidally influenced waters, waters of contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and outer continental shelf:

• Secretary of the Interior is the trustee over resources managed/controlled by the Department of the Interior. These resources include migratory birds; anadromous fish; endangered species; marine mammals; National Parks, National Historic sites and other National Park Units; and National Wildlife Refuges.

• Secretary for the land managing agency is the Trustee for the natural resources located on land they manage. The trustee is the head of the department in which the land managing agency is found:

• U.S. Navy

Commanding Officer Naval Public Works Center Facilities and Environment

• U.S. Marine Corp

Commanding General

Marine Corp. Base Kaneohe Bay Environmental Department

Head of authorized agencies is the Trustee for resources not otherwise prescribed. The trustee is the head of the federal agency authorized to manage or control those resources:

• Johnston Island

Defense Threat Reduction Agency Office of the General Counsel

State

The NCP designates the "State Trustee" as the person designated by the governor of the state. The state is encouraged to designate a state lead trustee, which will coordinate actions with the AC and RRT.

For the State of Hawaii the trustees are DLNR and the DOH - HEER Office. DOH is the lead trustee:

- Hawaii DLNR, Aquatic Resources Division
- Historic Preservation Division
- Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC)
- Hawaii DOH HEER Office

2430 Agency Representatives

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

2440 Stakeholders

The public and any private firms potentially impacted by an incident should be informed of the situation and response efforts. The UC should establish a means for the dissemination of such information. In many cases, a PIO or JIC enables such communications. Likewise, the UC should also be receptive to the input of stakeholders. The public as well as private firms should be provided with a means with which concerns may be communicated to the UC.

Many of these groups are government agencies that are responsible for the management and the upkeep of a specific area but are not the designated trustee:

- Hawaii Department of Transportation Harbors Division
- City and County of Honolulu
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Papahanaumokuakea National Marine Monument Management Board
- NOAA Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary
- State Department of Business
- Hawaii Tourism Authority

2441 Environmental

Multiple resources enable the UC to identify environmental resources that may be impacted by an incident. In addition to the knowledge of local stakeholders, the UC may refer to existing plans and local emergency response organizations. Additionally, the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI), provided by the NOAA, is one of the most commonly used systems of environment characterization.

2442 Economic

Although priorities related to the economic interests are likely secondary to those related to the health and welfare of the public and the environment, these interests are not necessarily exclusive. Under no circumstances is the UC to compromise the health and welfare of the public and the environment in order to satisfy economic interests. However, the UC should make operational decisions based upon the most practicably complete understanding of the potential impacts of an incident or the remediation actions. In certain cases, response operations, when informed of economic interests, are able to make reasonable accommodations for such concerns.

2443 Political

In most cases, political interests are aligned with those of the public. However, the convergence of such interests may not be immediately apparent to political, public, and private parties. The UC should ensure that, to the most practicable extent, all stakeholders are informed of the intent and considerations of operational decisions.

2500 Intelligence Officer

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

2600 Reserved 2700 Reserved 2800 Reserved for Area/District This Page Intentionally Blank

3000 Operations

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

3100 Operations Section Organization

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

Example provided below:



Figure 3000-1 Operations Section Organization

3110 Organization Options

Refer to the <u>Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17B</u> for specific information on all duties and positions.

3200 Recovery and Protection

Oil and hazardous substances discharges or releases threaten public safety and the environment. Efforts should be made to control and secure the source, contain the product, recover the product, and protect sensitive areas to prevent contamination. The order/use of these four strategies will be employed differently depending on the product and

situation. The response countermeasures matrices included in this section may be referred to for guidance. Technical specialists including the scientific support coordinators, environmental specialists, and hazardous material/oil product specialists can help

determine which strategies should be employed, under what circumstances. Consultation with ESA, EFH, and historic/cultural experts is required in many circumstances.

Additional information can be found in the ORRT's October 2018 Hawaii Net Environmental Benefit Analysis: Consensus Evaluation of Tradeoffs Associated with Oil Spill Response Options report. This report can be accessed at: <u>https://response.epa.gov/OceaniaRRT</u>.

Minimizing Environmental Injury During Response Operations

The AC recognizes the need to minimize environmental injury from response and recovery operations during vessel groundings. Avoiding natural resource injury benefits all parties involved in any response and recovery operations.

Reduced environmental injury results in lower costs to potential responsible parties. Minimizing environmental injuries during response operations also helps relevant agencies (NOAA, USFWS, State of Hawaii, USCG, and others) comply with their environmental stewardship mandates. Furthermore, measures that protect benthic resources such as corals often help protect response equipment and personnel as well. For instance, keeping cables and lines off the bottom by using floats should reduce instances of lines fraying or snapping as a result of contact with topographical features on the seafloor. Less wear on lines should also result in decreased costs to salvage companies.

A single recent grounding in Hawaii, where a majority of the injury occurred from tow lines dragging across the bottom and causing impacts to coral, resulted in a settlement of almost 3 million dollars. Therefore, the initial costs of purchasing and storing floats would easily be offset by preventing future losses.

There are two operational activities recognized by the AC that should result in a substantial reduction in environmental injury from response and recovery operations during vessel groundings:

1) Use of Floats on tow lines/cables.

Whenever possible, salvage operations conducted in Hawaii should use floats when tow lines/cables are deployed from vessels.

Protocols for floating tow lines and cables should reflect other agencies that typically float cables and lines, such as the Navy Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit-1.

2) Use resource agency divers to scout areas of environmental sensitivity.

In Hawaii, the IC should make use of resource agency divers to notify the IC of areas of environmental sensitivity when possible. If safety conditions permit during an

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operational period (such as while waiting for a favorable tide) resource agency divers should be utilized to scout areas and give recommendations on minimizing environmental injury from response and recovery activities.

Resource agency divers can provide the IC with relevant information on areas to avoid if possible and can assist with information to minimize environmental damage. These activities should only be conducted when operations permit, keeping in mind all safety considerations and the ultimate goal of removing the vessel in a timely manner.

Countermeasures:

The countermeasure used to recover oil and protect a shoreline determines effectiveness of the response. Both the nature of the oil and the environment determine the level and type of response mounted.

Response Matrices

These matrices are used to recommend mitigation procedures for use when planning a response strategy. The matrices give recommendations for all shore types identified in the environmental sensitivity index.

Included in this section are matrixes for Offshore and Shoreline Countermeasures.

Disclaimer

The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein).

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

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

3210 Countermeasures for Containment, Recovery, and Protection

These matrices are organized based on environment and product, to include considered containment, recovery, and protection strategies. Additional guidance should be sought from cognizant technical specialists.

Offshore Countermeasure Matrix

Countermeasures	Harbors				Nea	rsho	re		Open Sea				
Day One	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Natural Processes	R	R			R	R	F		R	R	F		
Sorbent Recovery	F	R	R	R		R	R	R					
Skimmers Weir	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Oleophilic		R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Vacuum	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Booming	C	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F	
Dispersant Application •						С	C	С		С	C	С	
In-Situ Burning •					C	С	С	С	C	С	С	С	
Day Two and Three	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Natural Processes	R	R			R	R	F		R	R	F		
Sorbent Recovery	F	R	R	R		R	R	R					
Skimmers Weir	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Oleophilic		R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Vacuum	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Booming	C	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F	
Dispersant Application •						C	C	С		С	C	С	
In-Situ Burning •					C	C	C	С	C	С	C	С	
Day Four	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Natural Processes	R	R			R	R	F		R	R	F		
Sorbent Recovery	F	R	R	R		R	F	F					
Skimmers Weir	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Oleophilic		R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Vacuum	F	R	R	R		R	R	R			R	R	
Booming	С	R	R	R	F	R	R	R	F		F	F	
Dispersant Application •													
In-Situ Burning •													

Oil Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes
 Very Light Oils (Gasoline) Light Oils (Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes) 3 Medium Oils (Most Crude Oils) Heavy Oils (Heavy Crudes, No. 6 Fuel Oil, Bunker) Asphalt and Heavier than water oils) 	 R Recommended - may be preferred alternative. F Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative. C Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment.
Use dredging/Pumping Methods	If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended
Special Codes	

-- Refer to Section 3240 and 3250 for all Dispersant and In-Situ Burning Operations.

-- May require state approval

0 --Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if re-oiling of birds is possible.

Very Light Oils Countermeasures Matrix

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

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types										
	Α	B	С	D	E	F	G	Н	Ι	J	
Natural Processes	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Manual Removal											
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F				F	F	F	F	F	
Debris Removal	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Trenching +											
Sediment Removal +			С	С	С						
Sediment Reworking			С	С	С						
Sand Berming/Defense Measures +											
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)						F		F	F	F	
Washing (<50 PSI)						С		F	С	С	
Washing (>50 PSI)								С			
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)								С			
(>50 PSI)											
Slurry Sand Blasting											
Vacuum											
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement											
Cutting Vegetation 0 +									C	C	
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with											
Elastomers • +											
Protection of Beaches •+											
Cleaning of Beaches •+											
Nutrient Enhancement •											
Microbial Addition •											

continued

Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes								
 A Exposed rocky shores and sea- cliffs B Exposed wave-cut platforms C Fine-grained sand beaches Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F Boulder beaches and rip- rap structures G Exposed tidal/reef flats H Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats ISheltered tidal flats L Wetlands marshes mangroyes 	 R Recommended - may be preferred alternative. F Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative. C Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment. If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended 								
Special Codes									
 Special Codes Refer to Section 3240 and 3250 for all Dispersant and In-Situ Burning Operations. May require state approval 									

0 -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if re-oiling birds is possible.

Light Oils Countermeasures Matrix

- Includes: Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes, typical type 2
- Moderately volatile: will leave residue (up to 1/3rd of spilled amount)
- Moderate concentrations of toxic (soluble) components

Result: "Oiling" of inter-tidal resources with long-term contamination potential

- Has potential for sub-tidal impacts (dissolution, mixing, sorption onto the suspended sediments
- No dispersion necessary
- Cleanup can be very effective

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types										
	Α	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Ι	J	
Natural Processes	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	
Manual Removal											
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	R	R	R	
Debris Removal	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Trenching +											
Sediment Removal +											
Sediment Reworking											
Sand Berming/Defense Measures +			С	С							
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Washing (<50 PSI)				F	F	F		F			
Washing (>50 PSI)						F		F			
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)											
(>50 PSI)											
Slurry Sand Blasting											
Vacuum							R	R	R	R	
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement											
Cutting Vegetation 0 +								С	С	С	
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with								С	С		
Elastomers \bullet +											
Protection of Beaches •+											
Cleaning of Beaches •+											
Nutrient Enhancement •											
Microbial Addition •											

continued

Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes								
 A Exposed rocky shores and sea- cliffs B Exposed wave-cut platforms C Fine-grained sand beaches Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F Boulder beaches and rip- rap structures G Exposed tidal/reef flats H Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats I Sheltered tidal flats J Wetlands, marshes, mangroyes 	 R Recommended - may be preferred alternative. F Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative. C Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment. If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended 								
Special Codes									
Refer to Section 3240 and 3250 for all Dispersant and In-Situ Burning Operations.									

--May require state approval 0 -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if re-oiling birds is possible.

Medium Oils Countermeasures Matrix

- Includes: Most Crudes, typical type 3
- About 1/3rd will evaporate with 24 hours
- Maximum water-soluble fraction is 10-100 ppm
- Oil contamination of inter-tidal areas can be severe/long term
- Impact to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals can be severe
- Chemical dispersion is an option within 1-2 days
- Cleanup most effective if conducted quickly

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types										
	Α	B	С	D	E	F	G	Η	Ι	J	
Natural Processes											
Manual Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	С	
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Debris Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	С	
Trenching +			F	F	F						
Sediment Removal +			F	F	F			F			
Sediment Reworking											
Sand Berming/Defense Measures +			С								
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)		F	F	F	F	R					
Washing (<50 PSI)		F			F	F		R			
Washing (>50 PSI)		F			F	F		R			
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)		F			F	F		R			
(>50 PSI)		F			F	F		R			
Slurry Sand Blasting								С			
Vacuum		F	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	С	
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement		F	F	F	F	F		F			
Cutting Vegetation 0 +			С	С	С	С	С	R	С	С	
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with											
Elastomers \bullet +											
Protection of Beaches •+											
Cleaning of Beaches •+											
Nutrient Enhancement •			С	С	С				С	С	
Microbial Addition •											

continued
Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes				
 A Exposed rocky shores and sea- cliffs B Exposed wave-cut platforms C Fine-grained sand beaches Coarse-grained sand beaches (including gravel) E Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches F Boulder beaches and rip- rap structures G Exposed tidal/reef flats H Sheltered rocky shores/reef flats I Sheltered tidal flats J Wetlands, marshes, mangroyes 	 R Recommended - may be preferred alternative. F Feasible - If logistically possible, may not be the preferred alternative. C Conditional - Possibly useful but may result in adverse effects to environment. If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended 				
Special Codes					
Refer to Section 3240 and 3250 for all Dispersant and In-Situ Burning Operations.					
May require state approval					
0 Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if re-oiling birds is possible.					

Heavy Oils Countermeasure Matrix

- Includes: Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 Fuel, Bunker Fuel, typical type 4
- Heavy Oils with little or no evaporation or dissolution
- Water-soluble fraction likely to be <10 ppm
- Heavy contamination or inter-tidal areas likely
- Sever impacts to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals (coating and ingestion)
- Long-term contamination of sediments possible
- Weathers very slowly
- Dispersion seldom effective

Countermeasures	Shoreline Types									
	Α	B	С	D	E	F	G	Н	Ι	J
Natural Processes										
Manual Removal	F	F	R	R	R	F		R		
Passive Collection (Sorbents)	F	F	R	R	R	R	R	R	С	С
Debris Removal	F	F	R	R	R	R	С	R	С	С
Trenching +			С	С						
Sediment Removal +		F	С	С						
Sediment Reworking		С	С	С	С					
Sand Berming/Defense Measures +			С	С						
Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)		F	R	R	R	F		F	С	С
Washing (<50 PSI)		F	С	С	С	С		С	С	С
Washing (>50 PSI)	F	С				С		С		
Heated Water Washing (<50 PSI)		С				С		С		
(>50 PSI)	F	С				C		С		
Slurry Sand Blasting								С		
Vacuum		F	F	F	F		F	R	F	F
Excavation, Cleaning and Replacement			С	С	С					
Cutting Vegetation 0 +	С	С				С	С	С	С	С
Chemical Treatment Oil Stabilization with										
Elastomers •+										
Protection of Beaches •+										
Cleaning of Beaches •+										
Nutrient Enhancement •			C	C	C				C	C
Microbial Addition •										

continued

Shoreline Type Codes	Countermeasure Codes						
A Exposed rocky shores and sea-	R Recommended - may be preferred						
cliffs B Exposed wave-cut	alternative.						
platforms	F Feasible - If logistically possible, may						
C Fine-grained sand beaches	not be the preferred alternative.						
Coarse-grained sand beaches (including	C Conditional - Possibly useful but may						
gravel)	result in adverse effects to environment.						
E Gravel and mixed sand/coral							
beaches	If empty, countermeasure is Not Recommended						
F Boulder beaches and rip- rap							
structures							
G Exposed tidal/reef flats							
H Sheltered rocky shores/reef							
flats							
I Sheltered tidal flats							
J Wetlands, marshes, mangroves							
Special Codes							
Refer to Section 3240 and 3250 for all Dispersant and In-Situ Burning Operations.							

--May require state approval

0 -- Cutting will depend upon time of year. Consider only if re-oiling birds is possible.

3220 Disposal

This section identifies storage and disposal options for oily waste generated by a significant oil release. It is the goal of the AC to have oil removed from impacted areas as soon as possible and to ultimately treat or dispose of the oily waste in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner.

Waste Types Expected

The following wastes may be generated during the response to an oil spill:

- Oil (petroleum product, crude or refined)
- Oil and seawater mixture
- Oil and freshwater mixture
- Oil saturated booms/absorbent pads
- Oil-contaminated debris, e.g. palm fronds, plant, etc.
- Petroleum contaminated soils, i.e. sand
- Oil contaminated wildlife (dead)

Quantities of each will vary depending on location of spill, size, and type of petroleum product.

Waste Handling and Disposal Instructions

Waste disposal procedures must be followed closely. Documentation of waste volumes and oil recovered is very important.

Oil, Oil and Seawater, Oil and Freshwater

• Collect material with vacuum truck or offload direct from floating temporary storage barge

- Transport to location of bulk storage tank
- Document volumes of oil and water recovered (tank gauging)

Oily Booms and Absorbent Pads, Oil-Contaminated Debris

• Place oiled materials into plastic bags and then into visqueen-lined roll-offs or dumpsters

- Transport to central storage area
- Scale all loads into central storage area (indicate type of waste on scale ticket, obtain tare weight after off-loading waste)

Oily Soil

- Place into visqueen-lined dump trucks
- Decontaminate equipment used to excavate soil.
- Transport to central storage area
- Scale all loads into central storage area

Dead Wildlife

The recovery of oiled wildlife is the responsibility of the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section. Before removing oiled wildlife get specific guidance from the Wildlife Branch. In general:

- Collect in plastic bags
- Label: date, time animal found, location found, and person finding animal (name and phone number)
- Put on ice (chill) do not freeze

Special Instructions

Label all containers (roll-offs, dumpsters, etc.) with:

- Type of material (soiled boom, absorbent pads, etc.)
- Location (waste generation site)
- Date
- Name and phone number of contact person
- Include the statement Recovered oil type contaminated material

3221 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options Inland Storage of Oil-Water Mixtures and Oil

Island Energy Services and PAR Hawaii bulk storage tanks can handle between 176,000 and 300,000 barrels each.

PAR Hawaii 91-325 Komohana St. Kapolei, Hawaii 96707 VP Refining Phone: 808-547-3111 Island Energy Services 91-480 Malakole St. Kapolei, Hawaii 96707 Phone: 808-682-5711

Temporary Storage of Oil Saturated Sorbents and Debris

The Department of Health has agreed upon minimum standards necessary for shoreside temporary storage of oily waste. For specific guidance and concurrence of Solid Waste Management, call DOH HEER. The primary objective of a cleanup activity is to remove the oiled debris from the impacted shoreline.

The primary method of storage should be in roll off dumpsters. These dumpsters should be lined and covered as is the standard industry practice.

If sufficient dumpsters cannot be obtained, then an alternative method is to prepare an area by lining it with two layers of 6 mil plastic. If there is a significant amount of oil that may drip from the material, then the plastic should be covered with sorbent rug.

The area must be secured and access must be restricted.

Ingress and egress areas for heavy equipment must be maintained in a fashion which does not compromise the integrity of the liner.

Consideration must be given to covering the material to prevent excessive rain water from accumulation in the bermed area. This may also be required if the debris may be blown by strong winds.

Pre-Designated Areas

Temporary storage areas will be situated on the shore area near the impacted area. These areas will be designated as satellite storage area where the waste will be staged prior to transfer to either disposal or centralized storage. Department of Health personnel will assist in locating the appropriate area taking into consideration access and other concerns. As soon as possible after the shoreline area has been cleaned and no further impact is expected, the oily waste should be moved to the centralized storage area.

Centralized Temporary Storage Areas

Areas on Oahu have been identified for centralized storage. These areas are identified due to their accessibility, proximity to disposal facilities, and security. The same storage standards as outlined in "Temporary Storage of Oil Saturated Sorbents and Debris" should be followed for centralized temporary storage. When arranging to identify specific areas for storage at the following sites contact: Section 3000 Operations

> Department of Transportation Phone: 808-587-1928 Kalaeloa Deep Draft Harbor Phone: 808-682-6428

Agreements are being coordinated with each County, Department of Public Works to utilize closed landfills on each island for centralized storage in an emergency. Contact the DOH, HEER office at 808-586-4249 for assistance.

Off-Shore Storage

Various barges and oil-response vessels are available.

Disposal Options

It is the policy of the AC that oily waste should be disposed of in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner.

Disposal On or Near Oahu

Combustion at Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery (H-POWER) H-Power is the preferred site for oily waste disposal on or near Oahu. Capacity or operational constraints may limit disposal of oily waste at H-Power.

Currently, the solid waste permit allows only solid waste generated within the confines of the City and County of Honolulu. Acceptable waste includes but is not limited to garbage trash rubbish and refuse normally disposed of by and collected from residential commercial military institutional and industrial establishments within the City and County of Honolulu.

The ACP recognizes that geographic locations outside of Oahu may not have timely access to H-Power and there are circumstances and waste types which are not conducive to incineration at H-Power. The SOSC in charge of disposal should take the following factors into consideration:

- quantity of waste
- capacity of treatment/disposal options
- adequacy of temporary storage
- time requirements of treatment/disposal options
- effectiveness of treatment/disposal
- costs

The AC has established the following hierarchy for disposal of oily waste on or near Oahu:

- Incineration at H-Power (Oahu spills)
- Landfilling
- Bioremediation at Off-Site Facilities
- In-Situ Burning
- Refining

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Incineration at H-Power (Oahu spills)

H-Power will accept oily waste as a result of an emergency situation on Oahu only per the protocol and agreement with the Hawaii Department of Health Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB). H-Power can process approximately 50 to 100 tons of oily waste per day. The following types of oily waste can be handled:

• Oil absorbent polypropylene material (cut into three foot segments and removal of all metal parts

 \bullet Litter and other small debris (small debris are generally anything less than 3"x4"x36")

Contact the following for incineration: H-Power Honolulu Resource Recovery Venture 91-174 Hanua Street Kapolei, HI Phone: 808-682-2099

Landfilling

For debris which is not acceptable for burning at H-Power or other means of treatment, in a reasonable time and cost, it is agreed these materials may be disposed of at a lined landfill:

- Litter
- Green waste
- Bulky materials

Bioremediation at Off-Site Facilities

For sands and soils which are contaminated with gasoline or diesel, the material may be sent to PVT LANDFILL, POC: Mary Josue, Ph: 808-668-4561, or Joe Hernandez, Ph: 808-497-1561 <u>www.pvtland.com</u>. Land farming of petroleum contaminated soils exists at private land in Nanakuli. This facility treats petroleum contaminated soils by adding moisture and turning the soils.

In-Situ Burning

In-situ burning of debris on shore is the final option besides "no-response". Burns shall be subject to the following conditions and approved by the State On-Scene Coordinator:

- wind speed >5kts
- wind direction away from the islands
- day-light hours
- thermal inversion considerations
- visual monitoring required

Weather conditions may be obtained by calling the National Weather Service at 808-973-4380 - Automated Recordings:

- 1. Watches, warnings and advisories
- 2. Oahu Forecast

- 3. Oahu Surf Forecast
- 4. Coastal Wind Observations
- 5. Buoy Reports, and current weather conditions for selected locations
- 6. tides, sunrise and sunset information
- 7. Coastal Waters Forecast
- 8. General weather overview
- 9. Tropical information (during hurricane season

www.weather.gov/hfo/

Refining

IES and PAR Hawaii may have the capability of re-refining recovered product and should be consulted early in the response process. However, the age of the oil or oil-water mixture identity of responsible party (owner of oil), presence of other potential contaminants, and volume will be important considerations in determining whether re-refining will be performed.

3222 Decanting Policy

Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity of recovered oil. When decanting is conducted properly most of the water can be removed from the collected petroleum.

Background

It is recognized that decanting of oily water mixtures is a common procedure used during a spill response incident. Hawaii understands the value of decanting as a disposal consideration. Oily water mixtures collected by Oil Spill Response Vessels (OSRV) utilize installed holding tanks for gravity separation of oil from water. Water recovered by this method can then be discharged back into a containment area.

Vacuum trucks are routinely used for oil recovery along shorelines and in shallow water. Prior to using an uncleaned vacuum truck for the collection of oil, with subsequent decanting of water, a check of the containment tank is required to ensure there are no contaminants from previous activities and that the water decanted is safe to discharge back into the environment. A chlorine test will be used for this purpose. A record of the test will be retained as part of the incident disposal file.

Goals

During spill response operations, mechanical recovery of oil is often restricted by a number of factors, including the recovery system's oil/water recovery rate, the type of recovery system employed and the amount of tank space available on the recovery unit to hold recovered oil/water mixtures. In addition, the longer oil remains on or in the water, the more it mixes to form an emulsified mousse or highly mixed oily/water liquid, which sometimes contains as much as 70% water and 30% oil, thus consuming significantly more storage space.

In many cases, the separation of oil and water and discharge of excess water is necessary for skimming operations to be effective in maximizing the amount of oil recovered and in minimizing overall environmental damages. Such actions should be considered and in appropriate circumstances authorized by the FOSC and/or the SOSC because the discharged water will be less harmful to the environment than allowing the oil to remain in the water and be subject to spreading and weathering. FOSC authorization is required in all cases and in addition SOSC authorization is required for decanting activities in state waters.

Policy

During a response, it will likely be necessary for response contractors or a responsible party to **request from the Federal and/or State OSC** authority to decant while recovering oil so that response operations do not cease or become impaired.

Expeditious review and approval, as appropriate, of such requests is necessary to ensure rapid and efficient recovery operation. The request, decision and permission to decant **must be documented**.

The Federal and State OSCs will consider each request for decanting on a case-bycase basis. Prior to approving decanting, the OSCs should evaluate the potential effects of weather including the wind and wave conditions, the quantity of oil spilled and the type of oil as well as available storage receptacles. The OSC should also take into account that recovery operations as enhanced by decanting will actually reduce the overall quantity of pollutants in a more timely and effective manner to facilitate cleanup operations.

The FOSC and/or SOSC will review and provide directions and authorization as appropriate to requests to wash down vessels, facilities and equipment to facilitate response activities.

Other activities related to possible oil discharges associated with an oil spill event such actions to save a vessel or protect human life which may include such actions as pumping bilges on a sinking vessel are not covered by this policy.

Criteria

The following criteria should be considered when determining whether decanting is applicable, unless circumstances dictate otherwise:

• All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.

• Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom should decant forward of the recovery pump.

• All vessels, motor vehicles and other equipment not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before

decanting commences.

• A containment boom will be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of the decanted oil or entrainment.

• Visual monitoring of the decanting area shall be maintained so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.

• Prior to using an uncleaned vacuum truck for the collection of oil, with subsequent decanting of water, a check of the containment tank is required to ensure there are no contaminates from previous activities and that the water is safe to discharge back into the environment. A chlorine test will be used for this purpose. A record of the test

results will be retained as part of the incident disposal file.

3223 Sample Waste Management Plan

Refer to Annex C.

3230 Decontamination

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

3231 Concept Overview

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

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

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

3232 Equipment Decontamination

Equipment decontamination will occur in three phases:

- Decontamination of equipment for immediate re-utilization or relocation.
- Recovered oil is to be off-loaded from OSRVs, barges, towable storage bladders and cargo tanks to portable storage tanks pending disposal in accordance with Section 3220 Disposal.
- Full decontamination prior to demobilization.
- An "Equipment Decontamination Form" has been provided to track equipment undergoing decontamination, it is Enclosure (A) of this section.

3233 Decontamination Methods

Equipment decontamination will be done as follows:

• The Unified Command will approve the on water decontamination of vessels.

• On water decontamination of large oil spill response vessels (OSRVs) to be conducted at berth and/or other satellite locations, as needed.

• Decontamination of portable equipment and small vessels less than 32', to be conducted in boomed areas as identified on the site layout diagram.

3234 Oil Spill Response Vessel (OSRV)

Decontamination of large OSRVs should occur on site. Each vessel should be

surrounded by containment boom during decontamination process. The decontamination zone areas should utilize a boom anchoring system to prevent the collapse of the perimeter protection during tidal changes and surges.

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

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

3235 Portable Equipment and Containment Boom

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

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

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

At the shore-side retrieval point, a Geo-cloth or PVC (like) material should be used to protect the shoreline and to prevent secondary contamination. In addition, abrasion pads will be used across the beach to prevent boom drag and secondary contamination. Special care should be taken when removing Large ocean boom (>30"), consider removing via a portable crane, other suitable means, or transportation to boat ramp or manmade shoreline to avoid sensitive shoreline abrasion.

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

3236 Cleaning Solutions

A biodegrading, citrus based cleaning solution will be utilized as a degreaser and will be applied by either an airless sprayer or hudson sprayer as applicable.

Like Decanting, before cleaning on-water equipment, **permission must be obtained from the Federal or State On-Scene Coordinator**. Actual cleaning will utilize a hot/cold pressure washer with a temperature range to 220° F and a pressure rating up to 3000 psi. Every attempt will be exercised to mitigate noise generating equipment by placing it in insulated areas.

Oily waste/wash water will be transferred to temporary storage tanks by means of a pump (suggested type, Wilden M15 pneumatic).

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

Once the piece has been determined clean by the responsible party equipment owner, the equipment is transferred to the designated "clean" holding area. As the cleaned equipment exits the decon site it is logged out on the database. A status report will be printed daily as needed.

3237 Equipment and Supplies

The following list of equipment and supplies is a recommended for Decontamination Group operations (similar equipment may be substituted based on availability).

Machinery and Equipment

- 4 Landra Pressure Washers w/200' hose
- 10 Hose, Suction 3" x 25'
- 25 Hose, Discharge 3" x 25'
- 4 Wilden M15 Air Diaphragm Pumps
- 4 Portable Air Compressors, Diesel
- 20 Fire Hose, 1 1/2" x 50'
- 1500 Containment Boom, (8"x12"), feet
- 2 Generator, Diesel, 7.5kw
- 4 6500 Gallon Poly Storage Tanks
- 2 Airless Sprayer, Paint Type
- Hudson Sprayer, Metal Can
- 2 Shop Vac, Industrial

- 2 Coppus Blower
- 2 25 Ton Mobile Cranes with Straps & Spreader Bars
- 2 10K LB Forklifts
- Refueling Vehicle
- Transportation Equipment (Flatbeds, Trucks, etc.)
- Personnel Transportation
- Vessel Platforms for Hull Cleaning
- Vacuum Trucks

Tools

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

Sorbents

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

Consumables

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

Office Supplies

• Calculator

Operations 3000-34 Version 2024.0

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

3238 Site Demobilization

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

3240 Dispersants

Dispersants are a valuable response option, particularly for persistent oils. The traditionally preferred method of oil spill response is mechanical recovery; however, given the limitations of this technology in the high-energy sea states often encountered in Hawaii's coastal waters, use of chemical dispersants in conjunction with mechanical recovery methods may provide a more effective response.

Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) specifies that preauthorization plans for the use of dispersants or other chemical agents, including surface washing agents, surface collecting agents or similar products, require approval by the RRT representatives from EPA, the state with jurisdiction over the waters of the affected area, and U.S. Department of Commerce/NOAA and U.S. Department of the Interior natural resource trustees; see 40 CFR 300.910(a).

The Oceania RRT (ORRT) has preauthorized use of dispersant by predesignated USCG FOSC in response to oil discharges on certain waters around the State of Hawaii without further consultation with the ORRT. While the highest risk of a spill of persistent oil is at the bulk crude oil offshore transfer moorings off Barbers Point, Oahu, preauthorization is granted for all waters deeper than 10 fathoms (60 feet) with the exception of the Maui County four-island area (the "Maui Triangle") specified in the ORRT's dispersant preauthorization Letter of Agreement. The authority for use of dispersants in these preauthorized areas rests solely with the FOSC; this authority may not be delegated.

The Letter of Agreement between USCG (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) NOAA, U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), and State of Hawaii Concerning the Preauthorized Use of

Dispersants (signed in 1997) provides specific guidelines, criteria, and procedures for dispersant application and monitoring. This agreement only applies to dispersants; there exists a separate ORRT letter of agreement concerning the use of in-situ burning as a response method to oil pollution. The dispersant preauthorization letter of agreement contains a dispersant use decision flow-chart (matrix) which will be used to evaluate the situational viability of dispersant use.

Refer to Section 9520 for the ORRT letter of agreement concerning the preauthorized use of dispersants in Hawaiian waters.

MSRC and NRC have a supply of dispersant and delivery systems pre-positioned on Oahu ready for deployment. MSRC has 8600 gallons of COREXIT EC9500A (7,300 gal on Oahu, 600 gal on the Hawaii Responder, 350 gal on Kauai, and 350 gal on Hawaii). NRC has 27,560 gallons of Finasol staged at the Airfield at Barber's Point. In addition, the State of Hawaii owns an Airborne Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS) Pack and approximately 30,000 gallons of additional dispersant.

3241 Dispersant Options

When, in the judgment of the FOSC, the use of dispersant is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life, the FOSC may authorize its use without the concurrence of the EPA and, as appropriate, the State of Hawaii representative to the ORRT; see 40 CFR 300.910(d).

For dispersant use in waters that are not included in the ORRT's preauthorization letter of agreement, the FOSC must consult with the ORRT natural resource trustee representatives from the Department of Commerce/NOAA and the Department of the Interior and obtain the concurrence of the EPA and, as appropriate, the State of Hawaii representatives to the ORRT in accordance with 40 CFR 300.910(b). Refer to Annex D to this section for a dispersant use decision aid matrix. Only dispersants that are listed in the EPA's current NCP Product Schedule are authorized for use.

Primary and Alternate Dispersant Staging Site:

33 CFR § 155.1020 defines a primary dispersant staging site as a site designated within a Captain of the Port zone which is identified as a forward staging area for dispersant- application platforms and the loading of dispersant stockpiles. Crude oil is shipped to the Barbers Point, Oahu offshore petroleum transfer moorings via the Kauai Channel (the Channel between Kauai and Oahu). The primary dispersant staging site for the Hawaiian Islands is Kalaeloa Barbers Point on southwest Oahu. This staging site addresses this primary threat of a spill of persistent oil based on both proximity and access to the dispersant stockpile, the ADDS pack, and fixedwing and rotary-wing aircraft support capability at Kalaeloa Barbers Point Airport. A possible alternative staging site for dispersants would be Sandy Beach in southeast Oahu; this site would address spills of persistent oil such as heavy bunker fuel occurring in the vicinity of the Kaiwi (or Moloka'i) Channel between the islands of Oahu and Moloka'i.

Meeting Tier 1 Dispersant Response Requirements:

In addition to the fixed wing delivery systems available from through state MOU and NRC, MSRC has four rotary wing helicopter buckets staged at Oahu (2), Hilo (1), and Kauai (1). MSRC also has a fixed wing 737 jet based in Moses Lake, WA. There is no longer a need for Alternative Planning Criteria for the main Hawaiian Islands. Both NRC and MSRC meet National Planning Criteria for dispersants in the main Hawaiian Islands.

Night-time Dispersant Use:

In accordance with the letter of agreement's amendments provision, the ORRT in February 2010 preauthorized the night-time use of dispersants from surface vessels only (not aerial delivery) and limited to the vicinity of the Barbers Point, Oahu offshore petroleum transfer moorings. Night-time dispersant application requires the use of forward looking infrared (FLIR) thermal imagery and fluorometric monitoring of the effectiveness of the dispersant application consistent with Tier II Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) protocols. The preauthorization of limited night-time use of dispersants enables initiation of a response to the highest perceived risk of a spill of persistent oil while dispersants will be most effective, without possibly waiting hours until daylight. This rapid response can limit the spread of oil during the hours of darkness, reducing the size and movement of a surface slick that would pose a severe threat to seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles and reducing the likelihood and/or magnitude of shoreline impact of the oil.

Conditions of Night-time Dispersant Use:

- The volume of dispersant used and the application rate are to be in accordance with manufacturer recommendations for spill size and oil type.
- The dispersant application may be conducted from a surface vessel on known dispersible oil(s).
- In the event of a discharge at either offshore mooring, 350 gallons of an approved dispersant may be applied from an appropriate OSRV.
- Once the oil plume is located by using FLIR, it must remain in view prior to applying dispersants.
- Permission from the FOSC or his representative must be obtained after a consensus with the Department of Health (HEER) representative is established.
- Application may continue beyond the 350 gallons restriction only if tangible evidence indicates that the application is producing desired results, and that continued operations will further minimize the pollution.

National Response Team (NRT) Environmental Monitoring for Atypical Dispersant Operations:

On 30 May 2013, the NRT approved a technical assistance document entitled Environmental Monitoring for Atypical Dispersant Operations. It contains guidance on subsea application (below 300 meters and below the average pycnocline) and prolonged surface application (extending beyond 96 hours from the time of first application) of dispersant. At this time no need for subsea dispersant application is envisioned in the Hawaii COTP Zone. Should subsea application of dispersants become necessary, the Hawaii AC would refer to the NRT guidance document. Should prevailing circumstances and risks change, the AC would amend the Hawaii ACP to include the resources, equipment identification and industry requirements to support the use of subsea dispersants and the monitoring of its effects on the environment.

3242 Dispersant Checklists

Refer to Annex D.

3243 Preauthorized Areas for Dispersant use

Dispersant use is preauthorized for all waters of the State of Hawaii deeper than 10 fathoms with the exception of the (pink) shaded area below:



Figure 3000-2 Pre-authorized area for dispersant use

3244 Dispersant Response Plan Worksheet

Refer to Annex D.

3245 SMART Protocol

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oilspills/resources/smart.html

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a monitoring program for in-situ burning and dispersant use developed cooperatively by the USCG, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Minerals Management Service (now the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement). When dispersants are used during spill response, the Unified Command needs to know whether the operation is effective in dispersing the oil. The SMART dispersant monitoring module is designed to provide the Unified Command with real-time feedback on the efficacy of dispersant application. Data collected in Tier III of the SMART dispersant protocol may be useful for evaluating the dilution

and transport of the dispersed oil. SMART does not monitor the rate, effects, or impacts of dispersed oil.

The <u>2006 SMART guidance document</u> provides protocols to monitor response technologies during oil spills. Dispersant operations and the need to monitor them vary greatly. To monitor the efficacy of dispersant application, SMART recommends three options, or tiers.

• **Tier I:** A trained observer, flying over the oil slick and using photographic job aids or advanced remote sensing instruments, assesses dispersant efficacy and reports back to the Unified Command.

• **Tier II:** Tier II provides real-time data from the treated slick. A sampling team on a boat uses a monitoring instrument to continuously monitor for dispersed oil 1 meter under the dispersant-treated slick. The team records and conveys the data to the Scientific Support Team, which forwards it, with recommendations, to the Unified Command. Water samples are also taken for later analysis at a laboratory.

• **Tier III:** By expanding the monitoring efforts in several ways, Tier III provides information on where the dispersed oil goes and what happens to it.

 \circ Two instruments are used on the same vessel to monitor at two water depths.

 \circ Monitoring is conducted in the center of the treated slick at several water depths, from 1 to 10 meters.

 \circ A portable water laboratory provides data on water temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity.

SMART is not limited to oil spills; it can be adapted to hazardous substance response where particulate air emissions should be monitored, and to hydrocarbonbased chemical spills into fresh or marine waters. USCG Commandant Instruction Manual 16000.14 (series) directs FOSCs to follow SMART monitoring guidelines during dispersant and in-situ burn operations.

3246 Dispersant Use Monitoring Plan

There are two basic styles of monitoring, visual monitoring and technical monitoring. The first is basic aerial visual monitoring necessary during all dispersant applications. At minimum, aerial visual monitoring using trained observers during application is required on all oil spills where dispersants are being applied. A high-winged, four-seat airplane, or a helicopter is preferred. Two trained observers with cameras, a set of maps, and video recorders are suggested. The observers are to have knowledge of dispersant use history, guidelines and chemistry, and are to be able to estimate surface oil thickness from the oil color. Online training is available through NOAA:

<u>https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/training-and-</u> education/training/workshops/aerial-observation-training.html

Observers should be familiar with the use of the NOAA Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation:

https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/OWJA_2016.pdf

They should also have experience with high quality still and video cameras and have field experience from actual or simulated oil spills. During application trained observers should photograph the oil and dispersant cloud, estimate actual dispersion, reappearance of sheen, and the overall effectiveness of applying dispersants toward meeting the goals of the dispersant application (e.g., to avoid oily shorelines). Due to aircraft space and weight limitations; it is agreed that a recommended minimum of, one USCG observer, to represent the federal agencies' interests, and one observer from the State of Hawaii, to represent the state's interests, will ride the aircraft to observe and take notes. The observers will report their findings to the RRT Dispersant Use Subcommittee. The observers should be chosen on the basis of their training and qualifications as stated above.

The second more sophisticated means of monitoring is a more technical form of monitoring that calls for the actual collection of dispersed oil samples throughout the treatment areas at specified depths of the water column in which dispersed oil is found. This technical monitoring should, if practicable and available, be conducted during each oil spill in which dispersants are being applied. Every effort should be made to attempt to provide technical monitoring to collect data for studies of the effects of dispersed oil on the environment. This technical monitoring may be conducted by either governmental agencies or commercial laboratories if available and qualified to conduct the monitoring. The following is a recommended procedure for technical monitoring. However, actual detailed procedures should be tailored for the particular oil spill. But, in order to provide an expedient technical monitoring capability, as much of the procedure should be pre- planned as possible.

3247 Recommended Technical Monitoring Procedures

1. The first objective of sampling is to test for maximum concentrations of oil in the water column. The purpose is to relate these concentrations to toxicity levels for dispersed oil on local valuable species (or related species) of their habitat.

2. When near shorelines (in waters less than 60 feet deep) sampling of the water column, bottom sediments, and the tissues of important organisms should be conducted at three times, namely, before, during, and after the application of dispersants. Control samples should be taken in the vicinity of the spill and outside the affected area.

3. Discrete sampling of water should be conducted using a field fluorometer with a water pumping system. This consists of a shipboard fluorometer with an electric pump capable of drawing water samples from depths up to about 60 feet. A length of fairly stiff polyethylene tubing (about 0.5-inch diameter) is used to draw samples from depth. The end of the tube may be attached to a weight and lowered by a rope or attached) to the end of a telescoping pole. The polyethylene tubing goes to a valve that allows discrete water samples to be obtained, and then to the fluorometer. The electric pump is attached to the fluorometer so that water is pulled through the tube, valve, fluorometer, and pump in that order. Discrete water samples may be taken at

any time for subsequent analysis using gas chromatography (GC). Discrete samples should be placed in solvent-rinsed glass jars with solvent-rinsed Teflon or aluminum foil-lined lids. Solvents may be hexane, acetone, or methylene chloride. Sample volume should be about one liter. GC analysis would only be used in cases where the exact components of the dispersed hydrocarbons are needed. For this methodology; however, GC should not be considered a primary analysis technique. In addition evaluation in accordance with the Evaluation Section of the basic agreement may be conducted.

4. All sampling will follow accepted chain-of-custody procedures. Chain-of custody requires that samples be in the possession or protection of an individual and that the transfer of custody between individuals be completely documented. The Chain-ofcustody tag or facsimile is completed and placed on the sample immediately following collection. At minimum, the tag should contain the name of the collector, date, location, ID number, and collector's signature. It should be taped (ideally, with evidence tape) to the jar such that removal of the tag or tape can be detected. The information should also be recorded in field notebook or tape recorder. Upon transfer to another individual, a transfer tag or new chain-of custody tag with the individual's signature must be affixed in the same manner. The sample should then be placed in a locked freezer under the protection or observation of the final responsible individual. 5. The spill and dispersant application should be extensively documented with color and black-and-white photographs using a polarizing filter. All photos should be logged to record time, date, location, subject matter, and photographer. Photographs deemed important for evidence should also become part of the chain of custody, with the date and location recorded on the photograph and in a field notebook.

6. In most cases, sampling vessel should be located near or within the actively dispersed oil slick and should be guided to the dispersions by aerial reconnaissance from a light aircraft or helicopter available for this purpose. The aircraft should have a trained observer, a local pilot, and a cameraman equipped with a video tape camera.

Reports should include the presentation of all monitoring and sampling results. Data should be presented in a scientific, accurate manner and should be analyzed in a final report. Disposition of reports should be in accordance with paragraph 3d of the Documentation, Monitoring and Evaluation section of the basic agreement.

3248 Sampling Equipment

Equipment needs are entirely dependent upon sampling methodologies, but all equipment falls within two broad categories. First, certain equipment needs to be available within the first few hours of the spill, and thereby needs to be stockpiled. This list would include collection jars, foil, fluorometers, hoses, pumps, and other specialized sampling gear.

The second equipment type is that which is not needed until the response has begun. One example includes a set of backup equipment to support all primary sampling equipment and sampling supplies during the response is important, since on-scene equipment and supplies may fail or be depleted.

Primary analytical equipment includes gas chromatography (GC) with or without mass spectroscopy (GC/MS); fluorometer, field or laboratory models; chromatography; and preparatory and computer support for these tools. GC and chromatography are best for laboratory analysis of field collections, where spectrofluorometry is applicable in the field. All methods require samples of the spilled product for comparison. The most complete identification of hydrocarbon components is obtained by GC/MS. Fluorometry, which operates by determination of fluorescent, aromatic compounds is most efficient, but least accurate.

Fluorometric data are; however, a common of method of primary qualification analysis of hydrocarbon in the field. Using a properly calibrated field fluorometer and proper sampling design greatly reduces time and expense in the long run.

SELECTION OF SAMPLING SITES

The published literature has suggested several strategies for the exact sampling protocol during dispersant monitoring, and calls for a continuous sampling pattern through the dispersed oil slick at varying depths, usually in a "crossing pattern" across concentration gradients.

The actual location and number of samples taken will depend on a number of factors and conditions unique to each spill. The ultimate goal of the sampling program should be to document the highest concentration of dispersed oil in the water, the depth of dispersed oil penetration, an estimate of average dispersed oil concentration at various time intervals, and any contamination of sediments and biota.

In a theoretical spill of 500 barrels spread out over an area of 100 yards by 30 yards, located in water of 130 ft depth, the following sampling protocol is suggested:

1. Sampling of the water using the Fluorometer at depths of 1 meter, 5 meters, and 10 meters. This will consist of driving slowly through the slick while raising and lowering the sampling tube to these depths with at least three sites in the slick. This will result in a series of recorded readouts from the fluorometer that are then compared to a standard curve to yield oil concentration. This should be repeated at least at hourly intervals for the first four hours. This is a very easy and inexpensive procedure.

2. During the sampling, a small number of discrete water samples should be obtained for GC analysis. These samples are for qualitative analysis of the dispersed oil and do not need to be replicated. A single sample taken from the middle of the slick at about one meter depth should be taken during every other run through the slick.

3. Discrete sediment and biota samples should be obtained early-on during the spill and at the end of each day of monitoring. Sediment samples should be placed in the same glass jars used for water samples. One sample at each sampling interval is adequate. Biota should be placed in solvent-rinsed aluminum foil. All samples should be kept on ice until processed. The number of organisms obtained depends on their size and abundance.

Recommended Observation and Sampling Field Equipment

- Nautical charts of entire area (2 sets)
- Digital SLR Camera with polarizing filters OR
- 35mm SLR Cameras with polarizing filters (2) AND
- Color slide film, 36 exposures (ASA 64, 200, 400) (5 rolls each)
- Black and white print film, 36 exposures (ASA 200) (5 rolls)
- Video tape camera (1)
- Field tape recorders with tapes (2)
- Field notebooks with pencils (2)
- Chain of custody evidence tape (5 rolls) Permanent markers(2)
- Plastic zip-lock baggies (1 gallon) (100) Polyethylene gloves (10 pairs)
- Self-adhesive labels (100)
- Solvent-rinsed, 1 quart mason jars with solvent-rinsed aluminum foil-lined lids (2 dozen)
- Heavy duty aluminum foil, large (2 rolls)
- Hexane, reagent grade (1 gallon)
- Acetone reagent grade (1 gallon)
- Methylene chloride reagent grade (1 gallon)
- Field Fluorometer with replacement parts (1)
- Electric water pump with power source (2)
- Polyethylene tubing, stiff, 1/2 inch diameter (100 ft)
- Valves, connectors, Teflon tape (as needed)
- Replacement parts, spare batteries, repair kits for all electrical and mechanical equipment (as needed)

3249 Personal Protective Equipment and Safety Systems Support for Dispersant Operations.

Dispersant Sealed Drum Handling Operations

This would include all operations relocating sealed drums with either a hand truck or fork lift. No transfer of free liquid is involved.

• No PPE required.

• An overpack drum, sorbent materials and an eye wash station should be in the immediate area. A SDS sheet should always be present.

Dispersant Loading Operations

This would include all liquid transfer operations such as loading the Helicopter buckets, the ADDS pack, or simply polishing the dispersant. It does not involve spraying or misting activities so the risk is not a respiratory risk but a splash exposure concern.

• Standard 2/3ds PPE with a face splash shield. Face shield can be mounted on a hard hat or head band. Nitrile rubber gloves are required.

• If working outside sun protection issues need to be considered.

• An overpack drum, sorbent materials and an eye wash station should be in the immediate area. A SDS sheet should always be present.

Fixed-Wing Flight Operations

This would include flight operations that involve spray application of the dispersant. The concern is not that there is a great risk of bulk liquid exposure or exposure to spray from the installed dispersant system or ADDS system as the ADDS spray arms extend out from the rear of the aircraft. Rather, the concern is that there may be a failure of a pressurized system within the aircraft. If this occurred at high speed the mist would rapidly fill the aircraft and a breathing exposure could occur.

- Normal flight suits are acceptable.
- An eye wash station should be at the loading operation and on the aircraft.

• Full face shields (either full face respirators or half face respirators with separate face shields) with combination organic and HEPA air purifying respirators capable of solid and liquid aerosols and oil mists. In addition a solid and liquid oil and non-oil prefilter shall also be worn. These shall be worn during spraying applications.

- Dry breaks shall be installed on all hoses.
- A SDS sheet should always be present.
- Nitrile gloves are to be used when disconnecting dispersant laden hoses.

Helicopter Flight Operations

This includes all flight operations in which dispersant is sprayed. There is no threat of either bulk liquid splash exposure or spray mist exposure due to the unique application tool being suspended beneath the helicopter and moving at 90 knots. All spray follows the aircraft.

- No special PPE required.
- A SDS sheet should always be present.

Vessel Application Deck Operations

This includes all vessel deck activities associated with spray arm or fire monitor applications of dispersants. In either case the relative slow speed of a vessel and the spray application of dispersant could expose personnel to a breathable mist cloud. Wind across the deck could also increase exposure potentials. Deck workers must be protected against liquid mist exposures and breathing exposures.

• Full face shields (either full face respirators or half face respirators with separate face shields) with combination organic and HEPA air purifying respirators capable of solid and liquid aerosols and oil mists. In addition a solid and liquid oil and non-oil prefilter shall also be worn. These shall be worn during spraying applications.

- Full PPE with hoods shall be worn. Either Saranex or PVC rain suits.
- An eye wash and safety shower station must be available.
- A PFD must be worn.
- A SDS sheet should always be present.
- Nitrile rubber gloves are required.

Vessel Application House Operations

This includes all personnel on a vessel applying dispersants who are located within the housed structures. This means inside the engine room or on the bridge. All normal doors are closed during operation. The potentials of bulk liquid exposure no longer exist. The possibility of being exposed to vapors is greatly reduced. During actual spraying operations these people are not allowed on deck without the deck operations PPE outlined above. On larger vessels, there is a potential of a large volume of forced air engine room ventilation In this case engine room personnel must have deck operations PPE during actual spraying operations. (Shutting down engine forced ventilation coupled with liquid capable HEPA-filters over the intakes may be an alternative. The engine room should be avoided during actual spraying operations)

• Full face shields (either full face respirators or half face respirators with separate face shields) with combination organic and HEPA air purifying respirators capable of solid and liquid aerosols and oil mists. In addition a solid and liquid oil and non-oil pre-filter shall also be worn. These shall be worn during spraying applications.

- An eye wash and safety shower station must be available.
- A SDS sheet should always be present.

Fluorometer Vessel Deck Operations

This includes all deck operations during oil spill monitoring activities. This includes normal exposure potentials to oil on water but not to being sprayed by dispersants. It is intended that the vessel will be outside the dispersant spray zone during application and personnel will be inside the cabin of the vessel.

- Normal coveralls with boots, gloves sun protection and PFD.
- A SDS sheet should always be present.
- An eye wash station must be available.

The eye wash station is recommended due to the remote possibility of dispersed oil and water splashing into the operators eyes. During heavier splashing a face shield should be worn.

• A SDS sheet should always be present.

3250 In-Situ Burn (ISB)

In-situ burning has proved itself to be an efficient, cost-effective response technique that can remove large quantities of oil safely and quickly and with minimal adverse effects on the environment, especially in open water conditions where the effectiveness of mechanical recovery booms and skimmers may be limited. As with dispersants, timing is a critical factor in achieving success with in-situ burning. In-situ burning effectiveness generally decreases with the oil's weathering and emulsification. The longer the time to initiate in-situ burning, the less effective it will be due to flammable constituents evaporating and making the oil emulsified and less likely to ignite.

The Letter of Agreement between USCG (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) NOAA, U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), and State of Hawaii Concerning the Use of In-Situ Burning as a Response Method to Oil Pollution provides specific guidelines, criteria, and procedures for application and monitoring of in-situ burning. The pre-authorization letter of agreement contains a Burning Plan, a Burning Monitoring Plan and a Burn Site Safety and Health Plan to be followed during in-situ burning operations.

Included in this section is the ORRT's letter of agreement concerning the preauthorized use of in-situ burning as a response method.

In-situ burning can be an effective countermeasure to remove large quantities of spilled oil, with a high oil elimination rate and a demonstrated very high efficiency of removal (90% - 95%) under proper conditions. The preferred method for in-situ burning uses a berm or fire boom to surround an oil slick, move it away from the source, concentrate the oil, and ignite it. The oil will continue to burn only while thick enough, generally 2 to 3 millimeters or roughly 1/10 of an inch. The Marine Spill Response Corporation has fire boom pre-positioned in Honolulu Harbor.

3251 ISB Options

Section to be developed.

3252 ISB Checklists

Refer to Annex D.

3253 Preauthorized Zones

The ORRT has approved the preauthorized use of in-situ burning by the predesignated USCG FOSC in response to oil discharges on waters around the State of Hawaii without further consultation with the ORRT when, in the FOSC's judgment, human life is threatened or when all of the following three conditions are met:

• In-situ burning is a viable option for removal of the oil with appropriate weather parameters (i.e. sea state) and if fire boom can be effectively used; and

• Winds are blowing offshore; if winds are variable or blowing onshore, the State of Hawaii Department of Health advises that the potential plume caused by the burn will not expose human populations to more than 150 ug/m3 of particulate less than 10 microns in diameter averaged over a one hour period as determined by the OSC; and

• The plume or heat from the burn will not result in greater impact to sensitive wildlife resources than would the spilled oil.

3254 Types of Equipment Required

Section to be developed.

3260 Bioremediation

Section to be developed.

3300 Emergency Response

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

3310 Search and Rescue (SAR)

SAR operations may be conducted by federal, state, local, and private assets in the area (coordinated through the Sector Honolulu Command Center).

3320 Salvage/ Source Control

This section describes salvage situations and the general guidelines to follow in responding to a salvage situation. The COTP has jurisdiction over vessel salvage. This does not supersede any agencies' interests with respect to spill prevention or response. Additionally, certain vessels that carry group I-IV oils and have a Vessel Response Plan (VRP) or Non-Tank Vessel Response Plan (NTVRP) are required to have a salvage and marine firefighting plan. They are required to implement that plan and use the contracted salvage/firefighting resources listed in the plan if the need arises.

The COTP will ensure compliance with the vessel's established salvage plan, if applicable. The Salvage Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be contacted initially by the COTP or FOSC, and eventually the vessel representative, using the following information:

- SERT Team Leader Cell: (202) 327-3987
- SERT Team Duty Officer Cell: (202) 327-3985
- Marine Safety Center (0700 to 1630 daily): (202) 366-6480 or 6441
- SERT email address: SERT.Duty@uscg.mil

Upon contacting the SERT, the UC may be provided a Rapid Salvage Survey. This survey may be used to gather essential information for the SERT to analyze an appropriate course of action.

Refer to the Salvage Response Plan included as Annex 10200 of the Hawaii and American Samoa Area Maritime Security Plan (AMSP).

3330 Marine Fire Fighting

Refer to Section 8000.

3340 Hazmat Refer to Section 7000.

3350 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Refer to Section 9000.

3360 Law Enforcement

Refer to Section 9000.

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3361 Perimeter/Crowd/Traffic/Beach Control

Section to be developed,

3362 Safety/Security Zones

A safety zone is a water area, shore area, or water and shore area to which, for safety or environmental protection purposes, access is limited. Safety zones may be established by the district commander, or the COTP, in U.S. ports and waterways, under the authority of the PWSA and 33 CFR 165, for the protection of vessels, structures, waterways, and shore areas. In a safety zone, access is limited to persons, vehicles, vessels or objects authorized by the COTP or his/her representative. Failure to do so may result in civil or criminal sanctions under 33 USC 1232. For example, a safety zone may be established as follows:

• Around a damaged or burning vessel, to facilitate access for fire or rescue units and to protect uninvolved persons and vessels;

• To limit vessel access to an area in which spill removal operations are underway;

• For a long period of time, to safeguard a vessel grounded or sunk in or near a navigable channel, or to keep vessels off an uncharted shoal before marking or dredging; or

• To limit access to shore side areas suffering from explosions or fires.

3400 Air Ops

The Air Operations Branch Director, who is ground based, is primarily responsible for preparing the air operations portion of the IAP. The air operations plan will reflect agency restrictions that have an impact on the operational capability or utilization of resources such as night flying or hours per pilot. After the IAP is approved, Air Operations is responsible for implementing its strategic aspects, those that relate to the overall incident strategy as opposed to those that pertain to tactical operations like specific target selection. Additionally, the Air Operations Director is responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the incident. The Air Tactical Supervisor working with ground and air resources normally performs specific tactical activities including target selection, or suggested modifications to specific tactical actions in the IAP.

3410 Air Tactical Group

The Air Tactical Group Supervisor is primarily responsible for the coordination and scheduling of aircraft operations intended to locate, observe, track, survey, support dispersant applications, or other deliverable response application techniques, or report on the incident situation when fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft are airborne at an incident. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor performs these coordination activities while airborne. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor reports to the Air Operations Branch Director and coordinates mission assignments, scheduling, and reports with the Situation Unit Leader.

3420 Air Support Group

The Air Support Group Supervisor is responsible for supporting and managing helibase and helispot operations and maintaining liaison with fixed wing air bases. This includes providing 1) fuel and other supplies, 2) maintenance and repair of helicopters, 3) keeping records of helicopter activity, and 4) providing enforcement of safety regulations. These major functions are performed at helibases and helispots. Helicopters during landing and takeoff and while on the ground are under the control of the Air Support Group's helibase or helispot managers. The Air Support Group Supervisor reports to the Air Operations Branch Director.

3421 Airports/Helibases

Refer to Section 5226.

3422 Helispots Refer to Section 5226.

3423 List of Certified Helos/Aircraft Providers

Section to be developed.

3424 Fuel/Maintenance Sources

Section to be developed.

3425 Air Traffic Control Procedures

Section to be developed.

3500 Staging Areas

Refer to Section 5224, Staging Areas, for additional information. The USCG also has several response trailers with various amounts of oil spill containment equipment (i.e. boom) staged thought the AOR.

3510 Security

Section to be developed.

3600 Wildlife

This annex contains the oiled wildlife rehabilitation plan developed by the Oiled Wildlife Subcommittee of the Area Committee.

Any incident releasing oil or oil products into a water body (or threatens to enter any water body) on or in the ocean around the Hawaiian Archipelago has the potential to negatively impact wildlife. High quality aquatic habitats along the island chain provide habitat for a wide variety of species and large numbers of seabirds, waterbirds, marine mammals, sea turtles and other marine and wetland species. As such, rapid establishment of the Wildlife Branch and the immediate implementation of wildlife response actions are in the best interest of both mitigating the impact to wildlife and responding to oiled animals through capture and rehabilitation.

The Unified Command through consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and the Natural Resource Trustees will determine the need for care of oiled land animals on a case-by-case basis. Once an oiled wildlife response is required the Wildlife Branch Director will set in motion the following proceedures to activate a qualified and permitted oiled wildlife response organizations and response facilites.

3610 Wildlife Branch Incident Command Systems Organization

Oiled wildlife response personnel will fill the following positions in the incident command system (ICS) structure.

If oil is released into any water body surrounding the Hawaiian Islands, the IMT/EU will normally establish a Wildlife Branch and activate a designated professional oiled wildlife response organization (OWRO) immediately, as appropriate for the scale of the release. Activation will begin with a discussion of incident-specific conditions with OWRO by telephone. A determination will then be made as to appropriateness of on-site wildlife operations. On-site wildlife operations will begin with an Initial Wildlife Impact Assessment to determine the appropriate scale of wildlife response operations.

Hawaii Wildlife Center in partnership with Focus Wildlife International will usually serve as primary wildlife response contractor (OWRO), one of the following OWROs should be contracted for wildlife response services.

Oiled Wildlife Response Organizations						
Hawaii Wildlife Center	1-808-884-5000					
	1-808-345-8421 (after hrs)					
Focus Wildlife International	1-800-578-3048					
Oiled Wildlife Care Network/UC Davis Wildlife Health Center	1-877-823-6926					
Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research	1-302-737-9543					



Figure 3000-3: Shaded positions have common functional interactions with Wildlife Branch personnel.



Figure 3000-4 Wildlife Branch Organization



Figure 3000-5 Marine Mammal/Sea Turtle Wildlife Branch Organization

3611 Wildlife Branch:

The wildlife branch is the branch of the operations section that deals directly with the recovery, stabilization, cleaning, rehabilitation, and release of oiled wildlife.

• Technical Specialists:

These wildlife professionals possess special knowledge regarding the feeding habits, breeding behaviors, roosting/habitat locations, haul-out patterns, etc. of the at-risk wildlife. Their expertise and experience is vital to planning response activities. Most will be drawn from local USFWS, NMFS, DOFAW, and DAR personnel.

• Surveillance Teams:

These teams will consist of representatives from the local Natural Resource Trustee agencies. Once notified of the incident, they will deploy to assess the potential for/level of impact to local wildlife. Based upon their assessment, recovery (SAC) teams will be deployed to recover oiled wildlife.

• Wildlife Hazing Group:

The hazing group works to scare wildlife away from oiled or potentially oiled areas. The USDA-APHIS maintains hazing equipment on the islands of Oahu and Kauai. They are in possession of all necessary permits for hazing birds. The contact number is (808) 838-2845, (808) 479-7383 (cell). NOAA National Marine Fisheries would authorize, manage and direct any hazing of marine mammals.

• Wildlife Observer:

The wildlife observer is a representative of the Natural Resource Trustees who is present on spill overflights. This person is trained to recognize the species of marine life most commonly found in Hawaiian waters. Information gained from these overflights will be used to guide recovery efforts, and plan rehabilitation facility development.

• Logistics Section Liaisons:

These liaisons are stationed at the field operations sites of the various wildlife groups. Because groups within the wildlife branch operate remotely from the Incident Command Post, the liaison manages and facilitates the logistical needs of these groups on-site.

• Wildlife Branch Director:

For any wildlife rehabilitation effort, the designated resource trustees for the preservation of marine wildlife are the Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife, the Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources, the USFWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service Pacific Islands Area Office, and Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center. The responsible party will also assign a person to work with these trustees on rehabilitation efforts.

The wildlife branch director must have experience and knowledge of all aspects of oiled wildlife response. This person will be directly responsible for ensuring that the provisions of this plan are met, and will run the day-to-day operations under the guidance of the operations section chief.

The wildlife branch director and the responsible party will work with the logistics section to identify appropriate stabilization and rehabilitation sites. Stabilization sites will remain operational as long as oiled wildlife is being collected for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation facilities may be operational for extended periods.

As stated previously, if impacts to marine mammals or sea turtles are expected, NOAA NMFS may provide a person to serve as Deputy Wildlife Branch Director, as well as additional staff as necessary, to facilitate addressing issues for NMFS species (cetaceans, Hawaiian monk seals, and sea turtles).

• Recovery Group Supervisor:

The recovery group supervisor oversees the various recovery teams tasked with searching for and collecting (SAC) oiled wildlife. Depending upon the types of affected animals and their locations, these teams may be deployed on water, along the shoreline, or in seabird colonies. This may require the deployment of teams on islands remote to the spill site. The recovery group supervisor serves as the link between the recovery teams in the field and the wildlife branch director. They also work directly with their liaison in the logistics section to ensure necessary equipment and supplies

are available.

• Recovery Team Leaders:

Recovery team leaders are responsible for the initial collection, stabilization, and transport of oiled wildlife. They report to the recovery group supervisor. Leaders are responsible for obtaining and enforcing applicable permits, record keeping, training, and the safety of response personnel. Oiled wildlife will not be recovered if the recovery attempt threatens human safety. A written log will be maintained for each oiled animal observed, regardless of whether or not the animal is captured.

• Stabilization Group Supervisor:

The stabilization group supervisor oversees and coordinates wildlife stabilization taking place at the remote stabilization site(s) and the main stabilization center. They work with the wildlife branch director to identify appropriate sites for stabilization facilities and are responsible for the construction, set-up, staffing, and operation of these facilities. They coordinate movement of the field and portable stabilization units and oversee the activities of the mobilization team. They work with the logistics liaison for the stabilization group to obtain permits, equipment, supplies, and personnel required for the stabilization of oiled wildlife.

• Stabilization and Transportation Team Leaders:

Stabilization team leaders are responsible for the stabilization of wildlife at the remote stabilization site(s) and the main stabilization center. They report to the stabilization group supervisor. Leaders manage transporting wildlife from the stabilization site(s) to the rehabilitation facility and are responsible for obtaining and enforcing applicable permits, record keeping, training, and the safety of response personnel.

• Rehabilitation Group Supervisor:

The rehabilitation group supervisor oversees the medical care, cleaning, rehabilitation, and release; or the final disposition of oiled wildlife. They work with the logistics liaison for the rehabilitation group to obtain permits, equipment, supplies, and personnel required for the rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. The supervisor reports to the wildlife branch director.

• Rehabilitation Manager:

The rehabilitation manager is responsible for the day-to-day feeding, medical care, and maintenance of animals once they are admitted to the rehabilitation site(s). Because it is likely that seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles will each be rehabilitated in different locations, a manager will be required for each facility. The rehabilitation manager works closely with the facilities development manager to develop the necessary intake, caging, treatment, and washing areas. Rehabilitation manager's report to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

• Staff & Volunteer Coordination and Training Manager:

The staff and volunteer coordination and training manager schedules staff and as
necessary solicits, trains, and oversees volunteers recruited from the general public. They schedule staff and volunteers to work at rehabilitation site(s) based on availability and need. They collect and maintain contact information on staff and volunteers and keep accurate records of staff and volunteers' work history. The staff and volunteer manager reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

• Facilities Development Manager:

The facilities development manager is responsible for building facilities that keep pace with rehabilitation needs. This will depend upon the number and types of oiled wildlife that are presented to the rehabilitation facility throughout the response. The Hawaii Wildlife Center is the only oiled wildlife emergency response facility prebuilt and operational in the state for birds. Modifications and additions to the existing facility may be necessary dependent on the number and types of oiled birds received. The facilities development manager will perform work concurrent with the ongoing rehabilitation effort to address the demand for modifications to and/or additional cages, treatment areas, washing areas, and rehabilitation pools. The facilities development manager reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

• Animal Cleaning Team Leader:

The animal cleaning team leader supervises all activities associated with the pre-wash treatment, washing, rinsing and drying of oiled wildlife. The leader ensures animals have received medical clearance prior to cleaning and oversees the training/performance of team members. The animal cleaning team leader reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

• Clean Animal Rehabilitation Team Leader:

The clean animal rehabilitation team leader manages activities associated with the rehabilitation and disposition of animals once they have been washed. The leader is responsible for supervising the development and maintenance of post-wash rehabilitation pools for seabirds, testing/evaluating waterproofing in seabirds, and evaluating the suitability of release sites for all clean animals. The clean animal rehabilitation team leader reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

*In some circumstances, when there is an imminent threat to wildlife, non-oiled animals may be captured in an effort to prevent them from becoming oiled. If these animals cannot be immediately relocated to a suitable release site that offers no threat of oiling, they will be brought into captivity and held at a rehabilitation site until the pollution threat has been removed. In this situation, these animals will be managed under the supervision of the clean animal rehabilitation team leader.

• Euthanasia/Morgue Leader:

The euthanasia/morgue leader is responsible for obtaining and enforcing applicable permits, record keeping, and the collection, storage, necropsy, and disposal of deceased oiled wildlife. They are responsible for establishing procedures and identifying qualified veterinarians to make the determination to euthanize birds, in accordance with any applicable permits. The euthanasia/morgue leader reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

Marine mammal and sea turtle euthanasia will be coordinated through the Wildlife Branch and the marine mammal or sea turtle veterinarian that has been designated by NOAA NMFS.

• Veterinary Team Leader:

The response veterinarian is responsible for providing medical care to animals collected during the response. The veterinarian may be called on to participate in all aspects of capture, stabilization, rehabilitation, and release. The veterinarian is responsible for any needed medical criteria, as well as euthanasia and necropsy protocols in collaboration with the wildlife rehabilitation group supervisor. The veterinarian reports to the rehabilitation group supervisor.

3612 Site Safety and Security

The wildlife branch director will ensure that all stabilization and rehabilitation sites are secured from the general public. This promotes the security of equipment and the safety of workers and animals. Security needs will be coordinated with the logistics section. If necessary, contract security guards will be employed.

3613 Humane Treatment of Wildlife

After consulting with the response veterinarian, the rehabilitation group supervisor will notify the euthanasia/morgue leader when circumstances warrant euthanasia of an individual animal.

3614 Expertise/Training

The wildlife branch director will ensure that all workers have the degree of expertise needed to assume their function (e.g., group supervisors, team leaders, or managers) and have received the required levels of HAZWOPER, wildlife capture, and stabilization training prior to their deployment in the field. Before participating in oiled wildlife response activities, oiled wildlife response contractors must demonstrate previous experience working with species found in Hawaii and obtain the appropriate state and federal permits. Personnel working with Hawaiian monk seals, cetaceans, and sea turtles must meet the approval of the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Protected Resources Division: for marine mammals (808) 725-5161 or (808)721-5343, Protected Species Division: for sea turtles (808) 725-5178. Personnel working with seabirds must meet the approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (808) 792-9400 (contact: Environmental Contaminants Biologist).

3615 Record Keeping and Reports

For birds, use record forms available electronically at: Wildlife Rehabilitation MD, <u>https://www.wrmd.org/</u>. Forms are also available through the Hawaii Wildlife Center These forms include an oiled wildlife collection log, animal intake log, and record of daily care and A designated person or persons should be assigned a separate role of managing the records data during a response. NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service or their designee will provide wildlife record and chain of custody forms for marine mammals or sea turtles. Daily reports will be submitted to the wildlife branch

director from the recovery group supervisor, the stabilization group supervisor, and the rehabilitation group supervisor.

3616 Personnel Management

The group supervisor is responsible for setting work schedules, and supervising workers and volunteers at the site.

3620 Wildlife Scope

For the purpose of this plan, the term wildlife applies to all marine mammals, sea turtles, and birds. Efforts to rehabilitate living coral, land animals, invertebrates, and microorganisms are not included in this definition of wildlife.

Response Elements

- Notification
- Surveillance and Evaluation
- Activation of oiled wildlife response organizations and facilities
- Capture (Search and Collection)
- Stabilization/Transportation
- Rehabilitation/Cleaning
- Release

3630 Surveillance and Evaluation

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

The first 24–48 hours of a response impacting wildlife are critical to the success of operations (i.e., reducing or avoiding impacts to wildlife). A number of critical steps should be completed as soon as possible after a release.



3640 Notifications

Notification to natural resource trustees shall be made in the following instances:

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

The following list identifies agencies to be notified that represent the natural resource trustees.

• Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources:

24 hrs hotline (808) 587-0077

Division of Forestry and Wildlife

- o Forestry and Wildlife Administrator (808) 587-4181, (808) 225-5614 (cell)
- Wildlife Program Manager (808) 587-4187

Division of Aquatic Resources

- o Aquatic Biologist/Coral Reef Ecologist (808) 587-0318
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - o Environmental Contaminants Biologist pending hiring as of 10/5/2022 (808) 779-4202
 - Refuge Office Honolulu (808) 792-9540

 Marine Ecology Specialist / Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program Coordinator - (808) 792-9400, (808) 779-6226 (cell)

- o Aquatic Ecosystem / Environmental Containments (808) 792-9400, (808) 779-4202
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - Office of Response and Restoration, Scientific Support Coordinator (206) 849-9926
 - Office of Response and Restoration Emergency Hotline (206) 526-4911
 - (For marine mammals) NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Pacific Islands Regional Office (PIRO), Protected Resources Division: (808) 725-5161 or (808) 721-5343
 - o NOAA NMFS PIRO, Habitat Conservation Division: (808) 725-5080
 - (For sea turtles) NOAA NMFS Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Protected Species Division: (808) 725-5178
 - (For both sea turtles and mammals) NOAA NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 1 (301) 427-8402

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

• Name of incident commander

- Location of command center
- Telephone number of command center

3650 Capture (Search and Collection)

When warranted, capture (a.k.a., search and collection or SAC) teams will be deployed and will be organized according to the target species.

3651 Seabirds/Shorebirds/Waterbirds

Capture: Teams will consist of a minimum of 2 individuals. On water capture teams will also require a boat driver. At least one team member should be experienced at recognizing oil-affected plumage and trained in capture techniques. Teams will use the search and collection standard operating procedure (SOP) detailed in Annex D. Additional oiled wildlife response information can be found at:

http://www.ipieca.org/resources/awareness-briefing/key-principles-for-the-protection-care-and-rehabilitation-of-oiled-wildlife/

3652 Marine Mammals/Sea Turtles

Due to their size and nature, the decision-making process for marine mammals and sea turtle is much more complex. In an event where marine mammals and/or sea turtles may be impacted, the Wildlife Branch Director (WBD) should contact the NOAA Marine Mammal Health and Response Program Manager, as he/she will be most familiar with local assets that can be used when appropriate. Initial discussions between the WBD and the NOAA Program Manager should include whether marine mammals and/or sea turtles are at risk, what assets have been made available by the UC and/or the RP, whether the UC has approved the development of a Marine Mammal/Sea Turtle Group within the Wildlife Branch, and whether the response is large or complex enough to warrant the activation of a Deputy Wildlife Branch Director (DWBD) to focus on marine mammals/sea turtles issues. In most instances, the NOAA Program Manager should fill the DWBD role, but other marine mammals/sea turtles response specialists from NMFS and/or other professional wildlife organizations may also effectively fill this role if authorized/approved by the NOAA Program Manager. Once these initial discussions occur, the level, degree and staging of activation of resources can take place (as well as contacting other Regional Stranding Coordinators and the National Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Plan Program Coordinator to request additional assistance, as needed).

Cetaceans: Cetaceans (whales and dolphins) are typically swift moving, powerful and difficult to capture. Also, the degree of stress imposed by capture and captivity may outweigh the benefits of treatment. The size of some species (e.g., humpback whale) must also be considered when deciding how to respond to oiled cetaceans. These decisions will be made by the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director in consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Protected Resources Division. Cetaceans may only be "*taken*," according to the definitions provided in both the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), by specially trained personnel who possess the appropriate federal permits or authorization therein. ESA-listed species require additional levels of permitting and authorization than non-listed marine mammals. If dead cetaceans are observed, they should be collected if logistically feasible, examined for signs of external and internal oiling, and the carcasses retained. If collection is not logistically feasible (e.g., due to size of animal, location, environmental factors), the animal should be examined in the field to the extent possible.

Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines are detailed in NOAA's Technical Memorandum NMFS-OPR-52 dated December 2015. The guide can be accessed at: <u>https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/10479</u>

Hawaiian Monk Seals: The Hawaiian monk seal (HMS) is a critically endangered species protected by both the MMPA and the ESA. Hawaiian monk seals may only be "taken" according to the definitions provided in both the MMPA and the ESA by specially trained personnel who possess the appropriate federal permits or authorization therein. Per permitting regulations, these decisions will be determined by authorized Co-Investigators in the NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Protected Resources Division or the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program, in consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director. Refer to Annex D for details of the Hawaiian monk seal search and evaluation protocol. If dead monk seals are discovered, they should be collected if logistically feasible, examined for signs of external and internal oiling, and the carcasses retained. If collection is not logistically feasible (e.g., due to size of animal, location, environmental factors), the animal should be examined in the field to the extent possible. Protocols for processing of dead pinnipeds can be found in the Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines, available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/pinniped-and-cetacean-oil-spillresponse-guidelines.

Sea Turtles: All sea turtle species are listed as either threatened or endangered under the ESA. Except under special circumstances (see "Oiled Wildlife in Containment Gear"), sea turtles may only be captured by trained personnel who possess the appropriate state and federal permits. All response decisions for direct response to sea turtles will be made by the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director in consultation with the Wildlife Branch Director and NOAA NMFS. Refer to Annex D "Sea Turtle Response Protocol" for additional response actions that may be employed.

Stranded, injured or oiled sea turtles that are encountered by the public or any participants of the response should be reported to NOAA immediately at the Sea Turtle Stranding Research Network (888) 265-9840 for assistance with the capture of oiled sea turtles.

Sea Turtle Oil Spill Response and Natural Resource Damage Assessment Guidelines are detailed in NOAA's Technical Memorandum NMFS-OPR-61 dated May 2019. The guide can be accessed at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/guidelines-oil-spillresponse-and-natural-resource-damage-assessment-sea-turtles

3653 Staging Area

A staging area should be available to serve as a base of operations for oiled wildlife search and collection (SAC) activities. The staging area should meet all of the following requirements:

- Meeting space for minimum of 20 people
- Telephone/fax/computer/printer
- Internet access, if available
- Dry erase and/or paper flip chart
- Television/DVR (for training purposes)
- Restroom(s) & Santitation Stations
- Staging area manager
- Administrative assistant to manage logistical support
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment/supplies for SAC teams
- Parking area
- Security

3654 Stabilization

Stabilization teams and procedures will be organized according to the target species.

Seabirds/shorebirds/waterbirds

Stabilization program will be performed by a qualified personnel from a permitted oiled wildlife response organization. Stabilization activities will be divided into those which take place in the field, at the remote stabilization site, and at the main triage center.

Field Site: Birds will be stabilized in the field when transport time from the capture site to the remote stabilization site will be greater than four hours and with direct communications to the main stabilization center. The Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) currently maintains a total of eleven portable field stabilization kits (nine listed below and two kits in the stored stabilization unit supplies). An inventory of the items contained in each kit is included in Annex D.

Island	Location	Contact	No.
Oahu	USFWS Office	Pending hiring as of 10/6 (808) 779-4202	5
Maui	DOFAW Vet Center	1 (808) 873-3510 (O), (808) 870-6344(C)	3
Kauai	DOFAW Office	1 (808) 274-3440 (O), (808) 274-3433	1

Portable Field Stabilization Kits

Remote Stabilization Site: Birds will be stabilized at a remote stabilization site when the main triage center is located more than 4 hours from field capture location and

transportation to the triage center is not immediately available. The remote site will have the capacity to provide only the basic supportive care (hydration, thermal support, basic first aid). Birds will remain at the remote site no more than 12 hours. All stabilization care will be in direct coordination with the main stabilization center. Minimum remote stabilization site requirements include:

- Ability to communicate directly to the main stabilization center
- Quiet (decreases stress on animals)
- Secure from the general public
- Ability to control ambient temperature and ventilation
- Potable water supply
- Stabilization supplies

Stabilization Center: Will be operated by a qualified and permitted oiled wildlife response organization. Because seabirds often feed many miles from their roosting site, they may be discovered on an island or islands separate from the spill site. In this case, as soon as oiled seabirds are discovered, a Stabilization Center should be identified and provisioned on each island where oiled seabirds are discovered. In instances where birds can be transported from the field quickly, the stabilization center may serve as the only oiled bird stabilization site. Once the oiled seabirds are determined to be stable they will be transferred to the main oiled seabird response facility for rehabilitation and decontamination. The oiled seabirds are not be held at the stabilization center more than 24 hours unless approved by the Rehabilitation Facility Leader. The stabilization center site requirements include:

- Quiet (decreases stress on animals)
- Secure from the general public
- Ability to control ambient temperature and ventilation
- Electricity
- Potable water supply
- Restroom facilities for staff
- Refrigerator
- Microwave oven or source of hot water
- Examination/treatment table(s)
- Stabilization supplies
- Ability to separate animal treatment area(s) from holding area(s)
- +/- Portable HEPA filter(s) (need to be determined by manager)
- Ability to do a quick decon-wash when highly volitile oils are involved and would include a HAZMAT disposal for materials and oily water.
 *Additional site requirements are listed in Annex D.

Oahu: DOH HEER maintains a containerized mobile stabilization unit capable of housing up to 10 large (e.g., brown booby) or 18 small (e.g., wandering tattler) species. This unit is stationed on Oahu and may be mobilized and made operational when appropriate. As with the remote stabilization facility, birds will remain at the main triage center no more than 24 hours before being transferred to the rehabilitation facility.

Kauai: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service owns a stabilization unit on Kauai, housed at the Kauai Humane Society (KHS) in Lihue, which is utilized by the Save Our Shearwater Program and to be made available for oiled wildlife. Notification to the KHS initiate activation of the unit for receipt of oiled birds.

Hawaii Island (Big Island): The Hawaii Wildlife Center at Kapa'au, HI is staffed and operational for receipt, stabilization, and rehabilitation of oiled native wildlife.

Marine mammals/sea turtles: Refer to details in Annex D.

3655 Rehabilitation

Local response capabilities in the Hawaii Area.

Seabirds/shorebirds/waterbirds

The Hawai'i Wildlife Center (HWC), located in Kapa'au on Hawaii Island. Primary contact is Linda Elliott, (808) 884-5000 or (808) 345-8421 or at birdhelp@hawaiiwildlifecenter.org. The HWC is Hawai'i's only state-of-the-art, purpose-built and staffed avian and bat rehabilitation facility in the state that meets all federal and state standards for accommodating oiled avian response and rehabilitation. The HWC facility is 4500 ft2 with a 0.5-acre predator proof recovery yard and with room to expand on the 2.2-acre site, has 4 custom-built recovery aviaries, five large conditioning pools. The facility includes a wildlife emergency staging area and rooms for wildlife intake, clinic, isolation, holding, decontamination, food preparation, laboratory, and laundry. HWC has the resources to house, stabilize, decontaminate, rehabilitate and condition oiled seabirds, shorebirds and waterbirds. It is designed to hold 50-100 birds inside the holding and quarantine rooms and outside in the aviaries and pools in the Recovery Yard.

HWC possess a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of the Interior,

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources regarding the establishment of oiled wildlife stabilization and rehabilitation capabilities in the State of Hawaii. The HWC also possesses a Memorandum of Understanding with Focus Wildlife, an emergency resource development company and wildlife response contractor for shared resources and expertise.

Sea Turtles

NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center maintains tanks that may be used to rehabilitate oiled sea turtles. See Annex D "Sea turtle response protocol" for more details.

Mobile Triage Centers may be necessary for sea turtle triage, de-oiling and rehabilitation in the event of a large spill, or a spill in a remote location. These Centers may include Mobile Supplies and Equipment: Mobile Aquatic Sea Turtle Hospital (MASH) Units and Trailers (each can accommodate 12 - 500 gal tanks with filtration, UV filters, tents and setup equipment).

Marine Mammals

NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center maintains tanks that may be used to rehabilitate Hawaiian monk seals. Additionally, tanks are under construction for oiled monk seal rehabilitation in Kona, Hawaii; these will be maintained by The Marine Mammal Center. There is currently no facility to rehabilitate oiled cetaceans. NOAA NMFS and the Marine Mammal Center have trained personnel who could undertake limited rehabilitation efforts.

The NOAA Marine Wildlife Hotline is: (888) 256-9840.

3656 Equipment/Supplies

Oil response equipment and supplies for bird rehabilitation are housed in a portable 20 foot container currently at the Marine Corps Base Hawaii at Kaneohe, Oahu. The Hawaii Department of Health and the Department of Land and Natural Resources jointly maintain these supplies. The container houses equipment that can be used for initial capture and stabilization, prior to transport of stabilized wildlife to the Hawaii Wildlife Center. A limited supply of inventory for oiled bird response is listed in Annex D.

Equipment and supplies for capturing, handling, and treating oiled sea turtles and Hawaiian monk seals are maintained by the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service.

Water-Conditioning Units: The Hawaii Department of Health owns a total of four portable water-conditioning units that may be used to clean oiled birds. These units have been distributed as follows: Huleia National Wildlife Refuge, Kauai (1), Midway Atoll (1), Marine Spill Response Center, and Oahu (3). These self-contained units are capable of delivering water at the correct temperature, pressure, and hardness required for rinsing bird feathers after they have been cleaned of oil. It is not anticipated that the Main Hawaiian Islands units will be activated unless the capacity of the Hawaii Wildlife Center is exceeded by a large emergency situation.

3657 Volunteers

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

3660 Protected Species Permitting and Authorizations

Stranding response, hazing, capture, transportation and rehabilitation of wildlife species that are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act and/or are protected under state laws,

must be authorized by permit. These permits are held and issued by USFWS, NOAA, and State of Hawaii DLNR, respectively. In an emergency response, agents working under the direction and authority of one of these agencies, or under the direction and authority of a wildlife rehabilitator who holds the appropriate permit(s), may be covered by that entity's permit. However, there may be required procedures for extending this authorization to agents acting on behalf of the permit holder, and the Unified Command will work with the trustee agencies to ensure that the proper permit authorizations are in place.

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

16 U.S.C. 1379, Section 109 (h) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act states:

"Taking of Marine Mammals as Part of Official Duties:

(1) Nothing in this title or title IV shall prevent a federal, state, or local government official or employee or a person designated under section 112(c) from taking, in the course of his or her duties as an official, employee, or designee, a marine mammal in a humane manner (including euthanasia) if such taking is for—

(A) the protection or welfare of the mammal,

(B) the protection of the public health and welfare, or

(C) the nonlethal removal of nuisance animals."

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

"Any employee or agent of the Service, any other Federal land management agency, the National Marine Fisheries Service, or a state conservation agency, who is designated by his agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his official duties, take endangered wildlife without a permit if such action is necessary to:

- (i) Aid a sick, injured or orphaned specimen; or
- (ii) Dispose of a dead specimen; or
- (iii) Salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study; or
- (iv) Remove specimens that constitute a demonstrable but non-immediate threat to human safety, provided that the taking is done in a humane manner...

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

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

"If any member of any endangered species of sea turtle is found stranded or dead in the marine environment, any agent or employee of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, or any other Federal land or water management agency, or any agent or employee of a state agency responsible for fish and wildlife who is designated by his or her agency for such purposes, may, when

acting in the course of his or her official duties, take such endangered sea turtles if such taking is necessary to aid a stranded sea turtle, or dispose of or salvage a dead sea turtle, or collect data from a dead sea turtle."

3670 Oiled Wildlife in Containment and Recovery Gear

Response operations such as skimming and collection booming may trap dead and/or injured oiled wildlife. When stopping operations to await the arrival of capture/recovery teams would result in a significant delay, response operators are permitted to collect and hold the wildlife pursuant to the following protocol, and the special requirements outlined in the "Protected Species" section above.

*In all instances, the presence of oiled wildlife within the containment/recovery gear must be immediately reported to the Wildlife Branch at the Incident Command Post.

Collection of seabirds: A long-handled scoop net, with mesh sized small enough to prevent passage of the birds head, can be used to collect dead, injured, or heavily oiled birds from the water's surface. Dead birds should be processed according to the directions for disposal of dead wildlife provided in section 3220.

Handling seabirds: Seabirds have sharp bills that may inflict serious damage to response personnel. Personal protective equipment should include: goggles or safety glasses, cloth gloves, and coveralls or smocks. A cloth towel can be used to cover the bird while it is extracted from the net. Care must be taken to prevent injuries to the bird's wings and legs. Head control can be maintained by grasping the bird's neck at the base of the skull and not around the soft tissues of the neck. Efforts should be made to avoid holding the bird too tightly as this may cause injury or prevent the natural movement of the chest required for respiration. *DO NOT PLACE TAPE, TWIST TIES, OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL AROUND THE BEAK TO KEEP THE BIRD'S MOUTH CLOSED. Some seabirds do not have external nares (nostrils) and must breathe through their mouths (e.g. Boobies). Birds should be placed in pet carrier or cardboard boxes that have multiple holes on each side for ventilation and put in a relatively quiet area that minimizes visual and auditory stress. Containers should be kept out of direct sunlight to prevent the bird from overheating (air temperature should be 75-80 F) and properly closed to prevent the bird from escaping. A chain-of-custody form with the name of the collector, collection location, date and time, and reason for capture should be filled out and attached to the container. All birds should be transported to a designated stabilization area as soon as possible (within one hour after capture) or rehabilitation facility. If the bird requires first aid, contact the Response Veterinarian/ Response Facility. If the bird is dead the carcass should be processed according to the directions for disposal of dead wildlife provided in section 3220 of the ACP.

Collection of sea turtles: If a sea turtle is captured in response equipment, such as booming or skimming gear, the animal must be freed as quickly as possible. Sea turtles vary considerably in size and weight. Smaller animals can be collected using a long-handled scoop net. Larger animals must be manually lifted out of the water by grasping the top shell (carapace) at its front and back margins. All live and dead sea turtles (regardless of oiling status) should be reported immediately to both the Wildlife Branch

director and the Sea Turtle Stranding and Research Network for further instructions. Call the Sea Turtle Stranding Research Network (888) 265-9840 for assistance with the capture of oiled sea turtles.

All dead sea turtles, must be provided to, NOAA NMFS and the Wildlife Branch for necropsy and required preservation of the carcass.

Marine mammals: Marine mammals will be handled on a case-by-case basis. If a marine mammal becomes entangled in recovery gear, discontinue all operations, call the Incident Command Post immediately, and await further instructions. *Dead marine mammals must be reported to both the Wildlife Branch director and NOAA NMFS at (808) 721-5343 for the purpose of necropsy.*

Care of Oiled Land Animals

If the owner of the animal is readily identifiable, they should be contacted and directed to seek medical care from a professional veterinarian. Veterinary medical costs should be documented so the owner can file a claim against the responsible party or the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. If the animal is wild, feral, or the owner is not readily available, trained oiled wildlife search and collection teams will assist the Humane Society with its capture. Humane Society workers are not HAZWOPER trained and should not be permitted to work in oiled areas. Humane Society workers should have at least four hours of awareness level training to handle oiled animals. Once captured, the animals will be turned over to the Humane Society for treatment.

3680 Wildlife Inter-Island Transportation Protocols

3681 Birds

Seabirds, waterbirds and shorebirds feed, roost and nest throughout the Hawaiian Islands. The feeding ranges for seabirds extend hundreds of miles. During an event it is probable that oiled birds will be found on multiple islands and require transportation to the wildlife rehabilitation facility. Air transportation provides the shortest transport time between islands.

Captured oiled birds must be stabilized prior to inter-island transport. Every effort should be made to keep the transport time to a minimum. If the transportation time of birds between islands and to the rehabilitation center is more than four hours, the animals must be monitored and stabilized en route.

The most efficient option for transport of oiled seabirds is a chartered aircraft flight directly to Upolu Airport in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii. This location is within minutes of the Hawaii Wildlife Center. A chartered flight would allow for transport of contaminated wildlife without concern of rejection by the commercial flights due to hazard concerns or delays due to cargo space, staging and loading requirements. Charter options can included private or military aircraft (helicopter or airplane).

Commercial airlines require animals to be contained in approved travel kennels, i.e. sturdy plastic carriers used for dog and cats. Cardboard and corrugated plastic temporary containers are not acceptable or sturdy enough for air transportation. Current transport of wildlife between islands with Hawaiian Airlines is capped at 3 animals per flight and the animals in travel kennels must be at the airport an hour and a half before the flight.

Currently the only other commercial airlines that accepts animals for transport between islands is Hawaiian Airlines and currently will fly birds as cargo. This transport method requires extended staging and travel time and the flights only fly late evenings.

When transporting birds between islands, birds are required to be inspected by the State Department of Agriculture to ensure that they are not on the list of prohibited species. In addition, permits to capture, transport, and otherwise "take" birds are required under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Endangered Species Act via the USFWS. DLNR-DOFAW also requires the issuance of Protected Wildlife permits for such "take." USFWS and DOFAW personnel generally are covered by their agency's permits. If non-agency wildlife responders are utilized in the transportation of birds they must work under these permits acting as 'agents' for USFWS or DLNR, or as sub-permittees, or by applying for their own permits.

To minimize the risks of wildlife disease transfer to other islands, all birds in transport should be quarantined and transported directly to approved, permitted wildlife response facilities with approved disease control protocols and procedures.

Birds may need to be transported to specific islands for release back into the appropriate habitat and to minimize disease spread or genetic concerns. This determination will be made by USFWS and DOFAW on a case-by-case basis and will be noted in the approved Release Protocol.

3682 Sea Turtles

Sea turtles may be transported on a case-by-case basis. They will be transported under the direction of the Wildlife Branch and NOAA.

3683 Marine Mammals

For guidelines for marine mammals, please see: NOAA NMFS Guidance Document. Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines. Refer to <u>https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/10479</u>.

3700 Reserved3800 Reserved3900 Reserved for Area/District

4000 Planning

4100 Planning Section Organization

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection and evaluation of incident situation information, preparing situation status reports, displaying situation information, maintaining status of resources, developing an Incident Action Plan, and preparing required incident related documentation.



Figure 4000-1 - Planning Section Structure

4110 Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17 and U.S. Coast Guard ICS Position-Specific Section Chief and Unit Leader Job Aids found at https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=2916&Source=/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=2916

4200 Situation

The Situation Unit Leader (SITL) is responsible for the collection and evaluation of information about current and possible future status of oil spill and spill response operations. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled, the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location and anticipated trajectory, and the impacts on natural resources.

4210 Chart/Map of Area

A description and map of the area covered by this plan is located in Section 1000.

4220 Weather/Tides/Currents

Seasonal weather patterns may affect the planning and operational aspects of a response. Detailed weather information and forecasts can be obtained from the National Weather Service (NWS).

NOAA can provide other response capabilities including:

• Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs): SSCs can provide scientific and technical response guidance, including spill trajectory forecasts, chemical hazards analyses, and assessments of the sensitivity of biological and human-use resources at risk.

• Regional Resource Coordinators (RRCs): NOAA environmental scientists who work to provide the technical foundation for assessments of ecological risk and environmental and economic injury from contamination at hazardous waste sites and to improve coordination among trustee agencies.

• Names and contact info for SSCs and RRCs for each USCG District can be found at <u>http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/about/orr-field-staff.html</u>

NOAA is the subject matter expert on the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps and data, concise summaries of coastal resources that may be at risk in a spill incident. NOAA also uses a variety of tools that can aide in responding to an oil spill or hazardous material release to include:

• GNOME – NOAA's oil spill trajectory model. <u>https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/response-tools/gnome.html</u>.

• ADIOS – NOAA's oil weathering model.

• TAP – NOAA's trajectory analysis planner.

• CAMEO – NOAA's application to access and manage chemical property and emergency response information.

• ALOHA – modeling program that estimates threat zones after a chemical release.

• ERMA – Environmental Response Management Application, Web-based Geographic Information System tool designed to assist both emergency responders and environmental resource managers.

4230 Situation Unit Displays

Various methods may be established for displaying current situation information to the Unified Command. The choice of method will depend on availability of resources, the kind of system used, and physical command post layout.

4240 On-Scene Command and Control

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17.

4250 Required Operational Reports

During a response, certain reports are required to be submitted to USCG management to communicate the situation status, resources needs, and a summary of costs incurred. Responsibility for preparing these forms rests with the USCG response members only.

4300 Resources

Resources unit leader is responsible for maintaining the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved through the development and maintenance of a master list of all resources.

4310 Check-in Procedures

Check-in recorders are responsible for ensuring all personnel are properly accounted for as they report for an incident. This includes personnel who will be working at the command post, field workers, and support personnel.

4320 Volunteers

Section to be developed.

4321 Assistance Options

FOSCs retain the authority to use volunteers during emergency response operations. Volunteers can be broadly defined by two categories:

• Affiliated Volunteers (AVOs): Volunteers associated with a government agency or nongovernment organization (NGO) and have been trained for a specific role

• Unaffiliated Volunteers (or Convergent Volunteers): Volunteers with no connection to a government agency or NGO (Walk-ins or individuals or groups with no response knowledge or training)

4322 Assignment

The NCP discourages volunteer participation in physical removal activities and limits them to non-hazardous tasks due to the extensive medical surveillance, training, and equipment required to participate in physical removal activities. However, in addition to administrative functions, trained volunteers can be used to support the following activities with UC approval:

- Wildlife transport.
- Wildlife rehabilitation.
- Wildlife husbandry.
- Pre-impact shoreline or riverbank surveys.
- Pre-impact shoreline or riverbank cleanup.
- Post spill shoreline or riverbank surveys.
- Post spill shoreline or riverbank surveys.
- Post spill wildlife and habitat surveys.
- Post spill economic impact surveys.

4323 Coordination

The volunteer coordinator plays a critical role in the UC's outreach to the public. Following is a list of activities that the Volunteer Coordinator should perform or oversee:

• Maintain a register of volunteers specific to the AOR. The register should include:

Volunteer Name, date of birth, affiliation, prior related training and dates, personal health insurance provider/contact information, next of kin contact information.

• Coordinate work assignments with volunteer organizations assisting in support activities.

• Establish and maintain a dedicated volunteer phone line and answering machine to handle inquiries.

• Ensure convergent volunteers are documented and directed to one of the volunteer organizations.

• Ensure volunteer support organizations have volunteers complete and submit the following documents to the Volunteer Coordinator:

- Volunteer Contact Information & Experience Form To be developed.
- Document level of training, support, and oversight provided by volunteer organizations. Refer to Volunteer Training Requirement Section 3657.
- Supply the training documentation from volunteer organizations to the UC.
- Ensure volunteer organizations maintain records of volunteer hours.
- Ensure volunteers meet the following criteria:
 - Volunteers need to be at least 18 years of age;
 - Be in good health;
 - Have a current tetanus inoculation if working in the field or with wildlife;
 - Do not have immuno-compromising illnesses if working with wildlife;
 - Have a current driver's license registration and proof of insurance if transporting wildlife or personnel in one's personal vehicle.
- Document activities on an ICS 214, Unit Log.

4324 Training

Depending on the tasks the volunteers are performing, all volunteers engaged in hazardous operations will be required to have completed the appropriate level of training as outlined below:

• 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(2) establishes the elements of training to be covered.

• General site workers - 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i): require 40 hours of instruction and a minimum of 3 days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. Volunteers should not be put in situations where they would be considered a general site worker.

• Occasional site workers - 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(ii): require 24 hours of instruction and a minimum of 1 day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. An example of this category worker is a field observer.

• Monitored site workers where exposures are under permissible exposure limits. 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(iii): require 24 hours of instruction and a minimum of 1 day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. An example of this category worker is an oiled-bird rescue and rehabilitation person.

• Management and Supervisors - 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)(4): those responsible for Occasional and Monitored site workers may receive 24 hours of initial training, one day supervised field experience and at least an additional eight hours of specialized training at the time of the job assignment on such topics as, but not limited to, the "employer's" safety and health program, personnel protective equipment, and health hazard monitoring procedures and techniques.

4400 Documentation

The Documentation Unit Leader (DOCL) is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-todate incident files. This unit shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. The DOCL is essential to properly collecting, organizing, and maintaining custody of materials during and following the incident response.

Establishing and maintaining an administration filing system is dependent on the complexity of the incident as well as the potential for future litigation. Typically, the person assigned to the DOCL position will be experienced in the management of such a task.

For major incidents, FOSCs should consider requesting augmentation from one of the USCG's nationally recognized DOCL SMEs, such as USCG IMAT, to meet complex admin and legal requirements. Guidance for properly performing these tasks may be found on the USCG Homeport website at <u>http://homeport.uscg.mil</u> under the "Missions" tab. Select "Incident Management & Preparedness" tab then the "Incident Command System ICS" tab. Look for the USCG ICS Position Job Aids link.

4410 Services Provided

The Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. This unit shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents.

4420 Administrative File Organization

Establishing and maintaining an administration filing system is dependent on the complexity of the incident as well as the potential for future litigation. Typically, the person assigned to the DOCL position will be experienced in the management of such a task. Assistants should review the Job Aid found at the Web Site provided above.

4500 Demobilization

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

The Demobilization Unit Leader (DMOB) must maintain liaison with the Resource Unit Leader (RESL) who maintains the latest information on resources that are currently on the incident and those which will be required for future operational periods. This relationship is critical to ensure that all resources are released in a methodical way that maintains the integrity of resource accountability and does not impact the continuing response efforts. The orderly release of incident resources is the entire command team's responsibility. However, it is the Demobilization Unit's job to set an orderly plan in motion and to ensure that the plan is followed. Effective management of demobilization is critical to the incremental downsizing of incident resources.

4510 Sample Demobilization Plan

Refer to Annex C.

4600 Environmental

The Environmental Unit provides various technical support functions including: Scientific Support Coordination, sampling, trajectory analysis, and weather, resources at risk, shoreline cleanup assessment, historical/cultural resources, disposal, and weather forecasting.

When assessing the "Sensitive Areas" of the Pacific Islands it is impossible to identify a single factor that will identify the area as sensitive. Instead, multiple factors have to be evaluated to identify the sensitivities of a specific area. These factors are grouped into four categories: Environmental, Recreation, Economic, and Cultural/Archeological.

4610 Environmental Sensitivity Factors

The purpose of this section is to identify the environmentally sensitive areas captured in NOAAs ESI and to briefly describe their characteristics and vulnerabilities. The ESI is available on NOAA's internet site. <u>Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps and Data |</u> response.restoration.noaa.gov

Shoreline Types

The purpose of this section is to describe the shorelines of the COTP Honolulu zone, breaking them down into 10 specific types within three classifications. This typing will allow the OSC to make response decisions based on the classification of the shore type.

The three classifications of shoreline and their descriptions are as follows.

• High Sensitivity

High sensitivity shorelines include mangrove swamps, marshes, and sheltered tidal flats. The substrate in the mangrove swamp ranges from fine-grained silt and clay to sand and gravel. The sediments in the marsh and tidal flat sediments are composed of fine-grained silt to fine-grained sand. Shoreline cleanup operations risk working the pollutant into the soft sediments. In marshes and mangroves, cleanup could cause more permanent damage than the spill itself. Very few high-sensitivity shorelines exist in the Hawaiian Islands. The following shoreline types fall into this classification.

Wetlands:

Marshes and mangroves are important habitats for many species of animals because of the shelter and food provided by the vegetation. In addition, marshes have a high productivity and are the base of the food chain in estuaries. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color red.

Sheltered tidal flats:

Sheltered tidal flats are found seaward of the mangroves and marshes and have an abundant amount of benthic organisms, which provide food for large animals such as birds, fish, and crabs. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color orange.

These high-sensitivity environments are prime habitats for wading birds, waterfowl, and juvenile shellfish.

• Moderate Sensitivity

Moderately sensitive shorelines have a lower abundance and diversity of animals than do high-

sensitivity shores. The biomass and diversity of organisms decrease as current and wave

energies increase. The moderately sensitive shoreline type is very common in Hawaii, especially in the areas around the ports and on Oahu. The following shore-types fall into this classification.

Sheltered rocky shores and coastal structures:

The fauna on the riprap and sheltered rocky shores are limited to encrusting organisms such as chitons, barnacles, and limpets. Spilled contaminants can coat the surface of these environments, but will not penetrate into the substrate. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color yellow.

Exposed tidal flats:

Exposed tidal flats are not common in the Hawaiian Islands. They are composed of medium to fine grained sand mixed with some mud and are exposed to moderate wave energies. Tidal flats can have an abundant biomass and diversity of organisms depending on the current and wave patterns. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color violet.

Boulder beaches and riprap structures:

The following information applies to all beach types. On sand, mixed sand and gravel beaches, the density of animals is low to moderate relative to the other shoreline types. Beaches can be exposed to high-energy environments that constantly rework the sediments and result in low densities of benthic organisms. Spilled material will sink readily into the sediments, the depth increasing with grain size. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color sky blue.

Gravel and mixed sand/coral beaches:

See "boulder beaches and riprap structures" for information on beach types. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color magenta.

Medium to coarse-grained sand beaches:

See "Boulder beaches and riprap structures" for information on beach types. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color blue.

Fine grained sand beaches:

See boulder beaches and riprap structure for information on beach types. This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color green.

• Low Sensitivity

Low-sensitivity shorelines are exposed rocky shores and wave cut platforms. Low-sensitivity shorelines are very common throughout the state, but are not often found in the port areas. Low sensitivity shorelines are low in animal density and have mostly attached organisms such as barnacles, limpets, and chitons. Pollutants do not penetrate the substrate and, in most places, will be rapidly removed by high wave energy. The following shore-types fall into this classification.

Exposed wave-cut platforms and exposed piers (harbor structures):

This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color dark brown.

Exposed rocky shores and seawalls (cliffs):

This shoreline type is identified on the sensitivity maps by the color light grey.

4611 Wildlife

The purpose of this Section is to discuss the many diverse wildlife issues and the sensitivity of the different species to oil.

Many species of animals may potentially be affected by the release of a hazardous material or petroleum products. The major biological resources are marine mammals, shellfish, fish, birds, reptiles (turtles), and coral reefs. The sensitivity and susceptibility of the resources depends on the species, substance spilled, location of the spill, and time of year.

4612 Fish

There are about 460 species of reef fishes that inhabit both the near shore reef and estuarine communities in Hawaii. Reef fishes and estuarine fishes will be described separately.

Reef Fish

Reef fish are found in and around coral and rock reefs. Reef fishes range from tide pools to over 200 feet depths. In an oil spill, the degree to which reef fishes are impacted depends on water depths at which the oil is released and spreads, water circulation, extent of the spill (area covered), and cleanup measures. Oil that reaches inter-tidal and reef flat areas are likely to be the most impacted because the water volumes in these areas would not be sufficient to dilute toxic oil constituents adequately. Oil that reaches areas seaward of this is likely to impact fishes less because of greater dilution capacity (greater volume of water) and because fishes can migrate out of the impacted area. In waters beyond reef areas (15 to 35 feet and deeper), fishes are less likely to be impacted unless oil is dispersed. Chemically dispersed oil can still be toxic to reef fishes because both oil and dispersant fractions extend from the surface into the water column. Therefore dispersant use should only be considered when the oil is in sufficient water depths to significantly dilute both oil and dispersant.

Estuarine Dependent Fish

There are about 30 fish species that depend upon estuary areas for their existence. These areas are characterized by freshwater input, a wide range in salinity, and include areas such as marshes, river/stream mouths, sheltered tidal flats, mangroves, and quiet embayments. A few species of native gobies use these areas for a portion of their life cycles. Other species can tolerate a wide range of salinity and therefore their home range makes use of the entire estuary area. There are a number of species that spend their juvenile stages in the estuarine environment, then migrate to the reefs as they mature.

Estuaries are usually characterized by shallow water depths and lower, if not poor, circulation. These characteristics make it especially vulnerable to adverse impacts from oil. Fishes that live in estuaries can easily be trapped by oil movement into an estuary and succumb to its toxic effects. Cleanup measures such as sorbents and boom would impact estuarine fishes the least, because they do not involve agitation and mixing of the water column. Skimming and mechanical herding would likely impact fishes more because of the

mechanical agitation involved, which may mix more oil into the water column. Chemical measures should not be considered for estuarine environments.

4613 Marine Mammals

Marine mammals that are commonly found in Hawaii are whales, dolphins and seals. All are present year round with the exception of the humpback whale, which is normally present in winter and spring. The animals are found primarily in the deeper coastal waters with the exception of the bottlenose dolphin, humpback whale, spinner dolphin, and the monk seal, which are found inshore and in shallow offshore waters. Effects of oil on marine mammals can include lung and respiratory tract damage from inhalation of oil fumes at the water surface and irritation of mucous membranes, especially the eyes, from contact with oil. Whales and dolphins generally avoid oil slicks. The following marine mammal species have been reported in Hawaii and may encounter oil in the event of a spill:

- Humpback Whale (*endangered*)
- Sperm Whale
- False Killer Whale
- Pilot Whale
- Melon-Headed Whale
- Pygmy Killer Whale
- Beaked Whales
- Bottlenose Dolphin
- Spinner Dolphin
- Spotted Dolphin
- Rough-Toothed Dolphin
- Hawaiian Monk Seal (endangered)

With the exception of the humpback whale and the monk seal, very little data is available on most of the other marine mammal species found in Hawaiian waters. The following information on the humpback whale and the Hawaiian monk seal will help identify and understand the behavior, habitat and possible effects of oil spills on these species.

Humpback Whale

The Hawaiian Islands are a major calving and breeding area for north pacific whales. A large percentage of the calves and adults are found in the area around Lanai, Maui, Molokai, and Kaho'olawe. The effects of oil on the juveniles are unknown, but it is expected that the activities associated with a spill may drive the whales from the area. The whales are not known to feed in the winter breeding areas. The whales feed on krill and other planktonic organisms during the rest of the year (late spring, summer, and fall) in their northern habitats. Humpback whales are listed as endangered.

Hawaiian Monk Seal

The majority of the Hawaiian monk seal population is found from Nihoa to Kure Atoll in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, but monk seals are also regularly seen in the Main Hawaiian Islands (Baker and Johanos 2004). Monk seals also travel between these two sections of the Hawaiian archipelago. The Hawaiian monk seal is a critically endangered species, with an estimated remaining population of approximately 1,400 individuals (Hawaiian Monk Seal

Recovery Plan Revision, August 2007, NMFS NOAA). For more comprehensive information on the biology and life history of this species, threats to its recovery, and activities aimed at population recovery, refer to the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Plan (last updated in 2007).

4614 Birds

There are four major groups of birds present in the coastal zone: wading birds, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds.

Wading Birds

Some of the wading bird species found in Hawaii include:

- Black crowned night heron
- Cattle egret
- Hawaiian stilt (*endangered*)
- Hawaiian gallinule or moorhen (*endangered*)

Hawaii also occasionally gets visiting blue herons, green herons, snowy egrets, and even wandering sandhill cranes.

Wading birds prefer sheltered environments with relatively flat shoreline profiles. Concentrations of wading birds are found in most of the marsh and mangrove environments and in sheltered tidal flats. Wading birds feed in shallow water on fish and benthic invertebrates. The primary nesting areas are the sheltered marshes of Oahu and Hilo Harbor. The nesting periods occur all year round for these birds. Wading birds are unlikely to encounter oil spilled at sea, but are highly vulnerable to pipeline spills in wetlands.

Waterfowl

Waterbirds are the most susceptible of the birds to spilled oil. These birds spend the majority of their time in the water. Waterfowl remain mostly within the estuarine environment (tidal areas, estuaries and marshes). There are four species of waterfowl endemic to Hawaii:

- Hawaiian duck (endangered)
- Hawaiian coot (*endangered*)
- Laysan duck (*endangered*)
- Hawaiian goose (*endangered*)
- These species may also be found in Hawaii:
- American wigeon
- Green-winged teal
- Lesser scaup
- Mallard
- Northern pintail
- Northern shoveler
- Snow goose
- Brant
- Tundra swan
- Canada goose.

Shorebirds

Shorebirds are rarely in the water, but often are impacted by oil on shorelines and rocky areas. The birds are present on beaches and intertidal areas year round. The following species of shorebirds occur in Hawaii:

- Pacific golden plover
- Bristle-thighed curlew
- Ruddy turnstone
- Wandering tattler
- Sanderling
- Black-bellied plover
- Lesser yellowlegs
- Semipalmated plover
- Sharp-tailed sandpiper
- Common sandpiper.

Seabirds

There are various species of seabirds that breed and rest in or around the Hawaiian Islands. The birds generally nest on small offshore islands. Seabird numbers may vary with the time of year but the birds are present and many species nest all year round. Seabirds feed in open water areas and often dive into the water when foraging. Large populations of seabirds could be heavily impacted by an oil spill. The following species of seabirds may be encountered:

- Black noddy
- Brown noddy
- Great frigate bird
- Laysan albatross
- Red-tailed tropicbird
- Sooty tern
- White tern
- Wedge-tailed shearwater
- Black-footed albatross
- Short-tailed albatross
- Hawaiian petrel (endangered)
- Newell's shearwater (*endangered*)
- Band-rumped storm petrel (federal: candidate endangered, Hawaii State endangered)
- White-tailed tropicbird
- Masked booby
- Red-footed booby
- Brown booby
- Lesser frigate bird.

Exposure to spilled oil will be lethal to most birds. Oil can coat the bird's feathers, which can result in a loss of insulation and buoyancy and also can interfere with movement. Birds may also ingest oil when they preen, resulting in toxic effects. Oil on the shell can cause mortality in unhatched eggs of all species.

4615 Reptiles

The only reptiles present in the coastal marine environment are sea turtles. There are five species of marine turtles known to inhabit Hawaiian waters:

- Green turtle (*threatened*)
- Hawksbill turtle (*endangered*)
- Leatherback turtle (*endangered*)
- Loggerhead turtle
- Olive ridley turtle

Coastal areas are important foraging grounds for the turtles. Green turtles feed on benthic algae, which is found in shallow areas along the coastal region. Hawksbill turtles feed on sponges and small crustaceans in selected nearshore environments of the main Hawaiian Islands. Leatherback, loggerhead and olive ridley turtles are basically pelagic in distribution around the Hawaiian Islands.

Turtles rest on the undersides of sheltered ledges, coral recesses and sandy bottom areas. There are certain areas that have concentrations of resting and foraging turtles. If these areas were to be impacted by pollutants, including oil, the impact could be felt in the entire population of turtles throughout the islands. Nesting sites on sandy beaches have also been documented in the main Hawaiian Islands.

An oil spill could cause several effects on sea turtles. External oiling can cause deterioration of skin in adult sea turtles resulting in possible mortality. Turtles often ingest tar balls, mistaking them for food, potentially resulting in toxic effects. The turtle's salt regulatory gland may also be affected, which would prevent the turtle from maintaining its proper salt balance. Hatchlings and juvenile turtles are more susceptible to oil pollution; tar has been found to seal their mouths and nostrils shut. Turtle nests exposed to oil may result in a mortality rate of up to 100 percent of the eggs in the nest.

Green, loggerhead, and olive ridley turtles are listed as threatened. Leatherhead and hawksbill turtles are listed as endangered.

4616 Shellfish

The marine shellfish of Hawaiian waters can be generally described as those animals having a calcium carbonate shell. Some have one shell as in gastropod molluscs (limpits, cowrys) while others have two hinged shells as in clams and oysters. Crustaceans have shells which serve as outer skeleton structures as in crabs, shrimp, and lobsters.

Hawaiians utilize a myriad of shellfish for food. Shellfish are either motile or non-motile, and occupy all marine habitat zones from the inter-tidal to deeper offshore waters. The opihi (limpet) and a`ama crab (Graspus sp.) are commercially-valuable species that are common to the rocky inter-tidal zone. Both are impacted when oil washes ashore. These animals could die if exposed to oil and those that survive would not be consumable until after some period of time, allowing for depuration.

Shellfish such as clams and oysters are established in nearshore shallow waters, especially in large bays like Kaneohe and Pearl Harbor, Oahu. Although established, recreational fisheries are not open for either species for public health reasons. Clams and oysters are nonmotile. They are found in calm quiet waters. Because of this they are susceptible to adverse impact depending on the size of the spill and the degree of mixing (in the water column) during cleanup.

Offshore, deeper waters (10 to 120 foot depths) contain commercially valuable species such as lobsters, Kona and white crabs. These species are not likely to be affected unless oil reaches the bottom.

4617 Non-Wildlife

Seaweeds

The Hawaiian Islands, with their varied coastlines, have a wide range of marine habitats in which seaweeds or benthic algae grow. In general, areas with a high degree of water movement, whether in the form of currents or waves, will support the most luxurious seaweed growth.

Exposed rocky coastlines provide a range of excellent habitats for seaweeds, from calm protected tide pools to wave-swept cliffs, ledges, and channels. Reef flats that have currents flowing across them are also excellent habitats for seaweeds.

Calcium carbonate deposing seaweeds are the most important organisms in the production of Hawaii's biotic fringing reefs, as they are responsible for the formation and maintenance of the reef edge and reef flat. Behind the reef crest they consolidate, through their cementing action, diverse materials such as shells, coral rubble, and sand into reef flat limestone. Corals and other animals are actually of lesser importance in the production of Hawaii's biotic fringing reefs. In deeper water large beds of seaweeds are sometimes present, but most found here are crustose forms or small and inconspicuous species that grow in between the branches of corals. Some of these inconspicuous species are; however, among the most striking and unusual of the Hawaiian seaweeds.

A few of the seaweeds can live in sand, but almost all require a hard, solid bottom for attachment. Some species can be found in several habitats, but many are commonly restricted to a certain one. Seaweeds grow or occur together in various ways. A single species can sometimes dominate an area, but frequently there is a dense turf that completely covers the bottom. This turf, upon close examination, is seen to be a tangled complex of many species growing so closely intertwined that they are difficult or nearly impossible to separate. Even in habitats dominated by a single large species, there are many other small species that grow under or on the larger one. There are over 100 species of seaweeds in Hawaiian waters.

In addition to their importance in the production of fringing reefs, seaweeds are an important food source for herbivorous reef fish, the green sea turtle and man. Seaweeds are extremely sensitive to oil spills, particularly those species found in the inter-tidal zone.

Mangroves

Saltwater swamps are vegetated by woody species under brackish or saltwater influence. In the Pacific Islands these swamps are generally dominated by members of the mangrove family Rhizophoraceae, and therefore can be referred to as mangrove or mangal swamps.

Mangrove swamps generally occur on silty or sometimes coralline substratum in sheltered bays or other coastal areas protected from exposure to wave action by land or reef formations. The waters in an extensive mangrove swamp are generally calm, and suspended silt settles and accumulates around the mangroves. Because of this, mangroves have sometimes been implicated in land formation. Mangrove swamps are also important in protecting coasts from storm and wave damage. They are economically and ecologically important in some Pacific Islands for lumber and firewood, and provide habitat for marine organisms such as fish, mollusks, and crabs.

Mangroves are woody species with morphological and physiological adaptations for survival in periodic or continual exposure to saltwater, though many species, especially those occurring at the landward edge of the mangrove, can grow in freshwater. These adaptations often include elaborate and specialized root formations that not only provide support in the loose mud or sand substrata, but also, since they are above the water at low tide, allow for the gaseous exchange required for root functioning and metabolism.

Although mangroves occur naturally throughout the Pacific Islands there are no species that are native to Hawaii. However, two species (Rhizophora mangle and Bruquiera gymnoriza) have been introduced to Hawaii and are becoming increasingly widespread. Mangroves are extremely sensitive to oil spills, although they have been found to readily recolonize estuarine habitats following a spill.

Sea Grasses

Sea grass beds are found in shallow waters, generally less than 7 meters in depth. Light availability restricts their growth in deeper waters. Beds of these aquatic flowing plants support a diverse marine fauna including numerous species of economically important fish, shellfish and marine turtles. The algae associated with sea grasses contribute to the productivity of these communities.

Sea grass beds are not as extensive or diverse in Hawaii as they are in Micronesia. There are two known sea grass species in Hawaii, a marine species (Halophila ovalis) and an estuarine species (Ruppin maritima). Seagrasses are susceptible to damage from oil, particularly when exposed at low tide.

Coral Reefs

A coral reef is the result of interaction between physical and biological processes occurring over millions of years. A reef's structure is formed by the interaction of reef-building corals, corraline algae, many marine invertebrates, and fishes, and also physical processes such as erosion, wind, waves, ocean currents, and tides. Stony (scleractinian) corals are primarily responsible for a reef's mass. These animals secrete calcium carbonate below, thereby contributing to a coral's mass.

Stony corals range from inter-tidal shoreline zones to about 100 meters, but the most vigorous growth occurs between two and 10 meters. Corals in shallow water are extremely susceptible to spills of oil, as they are immotile and could easily be smothered or suffer toxic effects. Because a coral's living tissue is found on the colony's surface (usually within the top three millimeters), it is susceptible to physical as well as chemical damage.

Coral colonies are extremely fragile, and are structurally weak. They usually cannot withstand even minor tensile or compressive forces.

Disturbance of live coral colonies either physically or chemically may cause corals to die. Cleanup efforts should carefully consider mechanical measures in terms of physical breakage, smothering, scouring, and chemical measures in terms of pollutants reaching the coral's living tissue.

4620 Marine Life Conservation Districts

This section will describe the Marine Life Conservation Districts in place throughout the state of Hawaii, the reasons why the districts are being protected and descriptions of the regulations that pertain to each district. Hawaii's recent history has shown that the state's growing population can have an adverse effect on nearshore fish populations. Protecting this important resource is essential.

Marine Life Conservation Districts (MLCDs) are established by the state's DLNR, as authorized by Chapter 190 of the Hawaii Revised Statues. In addition, the DLNR's Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) regularly conducts surveys of marine ecosystems throughout the state, and may recommend MLCD statue for areas that appear particularly promising. MLCDs are designed to conserve and replenish marine resources. LCDs are essentially marine parks, and usually allow only limited fishing and other consumptive uses. They provide fish and other aquatic life with a protected area in which to grow and reproduce, and are home to a great variety of species. Fishes in most MLCDs are fairly tame and often show little fear of humans. MLCDs are most popular as sites for snorkeling, diving and underwater photography.

MLCDs were introduced to Hawaii in the fall of 1967 with Hanauma Bay on Oahu. At present there are eleven MLCDs statewide, and other sites are being considered. The following is a list of sites, which include, the location of the site and a description of the conservation district.

Hanauma Bay, Oahu

101 acres, Established in 1967. Located near Koko Head at the eastern end of Oahu. The MLCD extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line across the bay's mouth from Palea Point to Pai`olu`olu Point. Hanauma Bay was formed by two of the many craters which created Koko Head. The bay's outer part is the result of one crater, and the inner part is what remains of the second. The crater's seaward rims were eventually eroded by wave action. Along both sides of the bay, just above sea level, is a wave-cut bench. The beach at the bay's head has large deposits of the mineral olivine, which results in green streaks near the water's edge.

A shallow fringing reef lies just offshore, with depths up to about 10 feet. The reef flat extends about 100 yards offshore, and has several large sandy-bottomed areas. A channel near the bay's center, dredged for telephone cables, provides access to the outer reef flat. Coral beds are found just outside the fringing reef, especially on the right side. Turtles are fairly common in this area. Water depths range to about 30 feet.

Pupukea, Oahu

25 acres, Established 1983. Located on the north shore of O'ahu, Pupukea Beach Park is on the Kahuku side of Waimea Bay, next to the Sunset Beach Fire Station. The MLCD is located offshore of both beach parks, from the highwater mark seaward 100 yards along a line extending due west of Kulalua Point at the northern end of Pūpūkea Beach Park, then southerly to the most seaward exposed rock of the Wananapaoa Islets on the south side of Waimea Bay (including the islets), then due southeast to shore. The district includes two major ocean recreation areas, Sharks Cove and Three Tables, and the offshore waters.

Waikiki, Oahu

76 acres, Established 1988. The Waikiki MLCD is located at the Diamond Head end of Waikiki Beach. The MLCD extends from the groin at the end of Kapahulu Avenue to the Ewa (west) wall of the Natatorium, from the high-water mark seaward a distance of 500 yards or to the edge of the fringing reef, whichever is greater.

A reef flat extends out from the Waikiki Aquarium seawall a distance of about 35 yards to a dredged channel, then continues on the other side of the channel. The channel is about 8 feet deep, and depths above the reef flat are generally less than 3 to 4 feet. A reef flat throughout the MLCD consists mostly of rubble and coralline algae with some small patches of live coral.

Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii

315 acres, Established 1969. The Kealakekua Bay MLCD is located offshore of the Kealakekua Bay Historical State Park on the western coast of the island of Hawaii, from the high-water mark seaward to a line from Cook Point to Manini Beach Point. A line from Cook Point to the north end of Napoopoo Beach divides the District into Subzone A to the north, and Subzone B to the south. Kealakekua Bay has also been designated as a State Underwater Park of the Division of State Parks.

Kealakekua Bay's waters are nearly pristine, and its diversity of marine life is spectacular. The northern coastline is bordered by a sheer cliff (Pali-kapu-o-Keoua). On the pali's face numerous lava tube openings are visible, some of which are ancient Hawaiian burial caves. In 1878 a 27-foot monument was erected in Captain Cook's honor by his countrymen near the site where he was killed in 1779. On the lava flats behind Cook Monument are the ruins of the ancient village of Ka`awaloa.

Lapakahi, Hawaii

146 acres, Established 1979. Located on the northwestern coast of Hawai'i, Lapakahi is about 12 miles north of Kawaihae. The MLCD is divided into two subzones. Subzone A includes Koai'e Cove, and Subzone B includes the waters 500 feet outside of Subzone A and extending southward along the shoreline adjacent to the park, from the highwater mark to a distance of 500 feet offshore. Lapakahi State Historical Park features excavated and partially reconstructed ruins of the ancient fishing village of Koai'e, dating back to the 1300s. Within Koai'e Cove

are two small beaches consisting of coral rubble (there is no sand beach). The cove provides the easiest access to the water. The nearshore bottom is mostly boulders and lava fingers with some coral. The cove's northern portion has some good coral growth close to shore, but coral and fish are most abundant in the southern portion.

Old Kona Airport, Hawaii

217 acres, Established 1992. Old Kona Airport is located on the western coast of Hawaii just west of Kailua-Kona town. The MLCD includes the waters offshore of the Old Kona Airport State Park and adjacent private properties. It is bounded by a straight line seaward 500 yards from the western end of the park, to a straight line seaward 500 yards from the Kailua lighthouse. A few inlets and sand channels along the park frontage provide swimming entry in calm waters. A reef shelf east of "Shark Rock" provides a surfing break. Between the eastern end of the park frontage and Kuka'ilimoku Point is a large sandy tidepool just inland of the rocky shore.

Waialea Bay, Hawaii

35 acres, Established 1985. The Waialea Bay MLCD is located offshore of Waialea Bay along the northwestern coast of the island of Hawaii, from the highwater mark seaward to a line from Kanekanaka Point to the point immediately north of Ohai Point. The beach erodes due to strong surf during winter months, but is pristine during the summer. The bay's bottom drops off gradually from the beach to depths of about 30 feet outside the bay's mouth. The best reef is the MLCD's southern portion, and extends out beyond the District's boundaries. Depths range from about 10 to 30 feet. Coral communities are also found around the rocky prominence inside the bay. In addition Humpback whales are often seen outside the bay during winter.

Waiopae Bay, Hawaii

Established 2003, Covered by lava flow June 2018. The Waiopae Bay MLCD is located on the Southeastern coast of the island of Hawaii, the Wai'ōpae Tidepools. The MLCD is located adjacent to a private subdivision called Vacationland. The MLCD extends from the highwater mark at the shoreline, with the northern boundary next to the first two-story house on the beach north of the parking area, and extends south about 700 meters. Signs mark the boundaries. The physical characteristics of Wai'ōpae Tidepools are similar to a barrier reef. A shallow basalt ridge on the seaward side of the tide pools causes waves to break. However, the pools still get excellent water circulation by northeast tradewind-generated swells that help support abundant coral and fish life.

Manele-Hulopo`e, Lanai

309 acres, Established 1976. Manele and Hulopo`e are adjacent bays on the southern coast of Lana`i. The MLCD is divided into two subzones. Subzone A extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line from Kaluako`i Point to Flat Rock, then to Pu'u Pehe Rock. Subzone B extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line from Pu`u Pehe Rock to Kalaeokahano Point.

Manele and Hulopo`e Bays are separated by a volcanic cone, eroded on the seaward edge to form Pu`u Pehe Cove. A sea stack, Pu`u Pehe Rock, is located just offshore of the cove's left

point. The ruins of the ancient fishing village of Manele extend from the area just inland of Manele Small Boat Harbor to Hulopo`e Beach Park.

Within Manele Bay corals are most abundant along the sides of the bay near the cliffs, where the bottom slopes off quickly to about 40 feet. The middle of the bay is a sand channel. Just outside the western edge of the bay near Pu`u Pehe rock is "First Cathedrals", a popular SCUBA destination.

Hulopo`e bay has large tidepools at its left point, and a shallow reef is just offshore. Pu`u Pehe Cove has clear water and considerable marine life. Coral growth is interspersed with sand patches, and most coral is found away from the narrow beach in about 10 to 15 feet of water.

Molokini Shoal, Maui

200 acres, Established 1977. Molokini is a crescent shaped islet located in the `Alalakeiki Channel about 3 miles off Maui`s south-western coast. Access is by boat only. The MLCD surrounds the islet, extending from the high water mark seaward to a depth of 30 fathoms.

Molokini is the southern rim of an extinct volcanic crater. The shallow inner cove is the crater's submerged floor. There is no sand beach on Molokini. The cove area slopes off from the shoreline to a depth of about 100 feet before dropping off. The bottom consists of sand patches, coral and basaltic boulders. A shallow reef in less than thirty feet of water extends from the shoreline northward at the islet's northwestern point. The diversity of fishes and other marine life within the MLCD is among the most impressive in the state. Even Humpback whales have been known to enter the cove.

The back (southern) side of the islet has a steep face that drops off to depths of over 200 feet. Small patches of coral are scattered across the wall. Crevices and outcroppings harbor large populations of fish.

Honolua-Mokule`ia Bay, Maui

45 acres, Established 1978. Honolua Bay is located on the northwestern coast of Maui, about 10 miles north of Lahaina. The bay is the only one in the area visible from the highway. Mokule`ia Bay is southwest of, and adjacent to Honolua. The beach at Mokule`ia, known locally as "Slaughterhouse" is accessible along a steep trail down the cliffs.

The MLCD extends from the highwater mark seaward to a line from `Alaelae Point to Kalaepiha Point, then to the northwestern corner of Honolua Bay.

Honolua Stream carries varying amounts of silt into Honolua Bay. As a result, inshore waters of the bay near the boat ramp area are usually very murky. The bottom here consists of small boulders and silt. The middle of the bay is a featureless sand channel, sloping gradually to a depth of about 60 feet at the bay's mouth. On either side of the bay are dense coral growths, in waters about 10 to 40 feet deep. Coral is more abundant and diverse along the northeastern shoreline. Small caves and archways are found near the point on the bay's left side.

The bottom of Mokule`ia Bay is mostly sand. At the right point are large submerged boulders, and fingers of lava occur along the left point. Both points have good coral growth. Depths range from about ten to fifty feet.

4630 Streams and Rivers

This section discusses the background and assessment of Hawaii's streams and rivers. The text will refer generally to streams and watersheds but the topics can be also be applied to rivers.

The state has a leading role in watershed ownership and management responsibility. Essentially all Hawaii's perennial streams arise in forest or other state-owned areas. These streams provide unique and essential habitat for flora and fauna. Certain environments such as wetlands and estuaries are dependent on them. Their interface with the sea is critically important. Pre-historic cultures settled around water to take advantage of its benefits, which include irrigation, food, recreation and quiet enjoyment. Today's island inhabitants continue to derive these same benefits and more from streams.

Hawaii's streams are small and fragile. They can affect and be affected by action far beyond their boundaries. Instream flows may be affected by distant tunnels and wells; native fishes ten miles upstream may be affected by channelization at the stream mouth; runoff and erosion from the mountains and urban areas may end up on the reef and beaches. It is inappropriate to consider management of segments of Hawaii's streams in isolation. Rather, it is necessary to look at the entire stream within the context of its watershed. Resource categories that have been assessed are as follows.

• Aquatic Resources

Hawaii's streams support a small but unique aquatic fauna most of which have a life cycle involving both the stream and the sea. Of the 176 streams with biological information, seventy were ranked as outstanding based on the presence of certain native species.

Riparian Resources

Though many riparian values may not be directly stream-related, the quality of the riparian environment directly determines the quality of the stream and the nearshore waters.

• Cultural Resources

Archaeological resources, historic sites and current taro cultivation are among the important cultural resources.

• Recreational Resources

Boating, camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, nature study areas, parks, scenic views, and swimming are part of this environment. Most of these activities take place from the banks and therefore access and riparian values are important.

4640 Estuaries and Embayments

This section discusses the background and assessment of Hawaii's estuaries and embayments.

Estuaries and embayments provide important habitat for terrestrial, marine and aquatic species. Their importance to the life cycle of various species is not fully understood, but they may be

critical to the survival of some species. The distinction between an estuary and an embayment is not always precise. Sometimes the definition depends on one's perspective, be it scientific or jurisdictional.

Estuaries

Estuaries are defined by the DOH as "deep, characteristically brackish coastal waters in welldefined basins with a continuous or seasonal surface connection to the ocean that allows entry of marine fauna. Estuaries may be either natural, occurring mainly at stream or river mouths; or developed, artificially, or strongly modified from the natural state such as dredged and revetted stream termini"(Hawaiian Administrative Rules -- HAR, Chapter 11-54). More than 50 streams have been confirmed as having associated estuaries.

Embayments

Embayments are described by the DOH as "land confined and physically protected marine waters with restricted openings to open coastal waters defined by the ratio of total bay volume to the cross-sectional entrance area of seven hundred to one or greater" (HAR, Chapter 11-54).

4650 Protected Areas

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands is the single largest fully protected conservation areas in the United States, and one of the largest marine protected areas in the world. The Monument, a vast, remote, and largely uninhabited marine region, encompasses an area of approximately 582,578 square miles (1,508,870 square kilometers) of Pacific Ocean in the northwestern extent of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Covering a distance of 1,200 miles, the 100-mile wide Monument is dotted with small islands, islets, and atolls and a complex array of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. This region and its natural and historic resources hold great cultural and religious significance to Native Hawaiians. It is also home to a variety of post-Western-contact historic resources, such as those associated with the Battle of Midway. As such, the Monument has been identified as a national priority for permanent protection for its unique and significant confluence of conservation, ecological, historical, scientific, educational, and Native Hawaiian cultural qualities.

On June 15, 2006, President George W. Bush issued Presidential Proclamation 8031 establishing the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431) and expanded through the Presidential Proclamation in 2016. The Monument includes a number of existing federal conservation areas: the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve created in 2000 through Executive Order 13178 by President Bill Clinton and managed by the U.S. Department of Commerce through the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and Battle of Midway National Memorial, managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior through the USFWS, which are described in the next section. These areas remain in place within the Monument, subject to their applicable laws and regulations in addition to the provisions of the Proclamation creating the Monument.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands also include State of Hawaii lands and waters, managed by the state through DLNR as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge and the State Seabird Sanctuary at Kure Atoll. These areas also remain in place and are subject to their applicable laws and regulations.

Management of the Monument is the responsibility of four Co-Trustees: the State of Hawaii, through DLNR's Division of Aquatic Resources and Division of Forestry and Wildlife; the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; DOI, through the USFWS Pacific Region National Wildlife Refuge System and Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office; and DOC through the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and the NOAA Fisheries Pacific Islands Regional Office. The joint implementing regulations for the Monument were promulgated on August 29, 2006 (71 FR 51134, 50 CFR Part 404). These regulations codify the scope and purpose, boundary, definitions, prohibitions, and regulated activities for managing the Monument. Proclamation 8031 was later amended on March 6, 2007, to establish the Native Hawaiian name of the Monument, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, and clarify some definitions.

In July 2010, Papahānaumokuākea was designated as the United States' first mixed (natural and cultural) World Heritage site, further demonstrating the global significance of this important place.

4660 National Wildlife Refuges

This section will describe the National Wildlife Refuges in place within the State of Hawaii, and remote island locations throughout the mid-Pacific. Included in this group is the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and the Pacific Remote Islands NWR. All of these U.S. flagged islands require additional response considerations due to their remoteness and the extreme environmental sensitivity of the wildlife refuges

The mid-Pacific islands host breeding monk seals, turtles and millions of seabirds. They nest on rocky islands and islets among coral atolls.

The marine environment on remote island refuges is largely undisturbed by commercial exploitation and consequently many species are unusually abundant. The relatively pristine nature of the nearshore waters and the importance of this habitat to seals, turtles and seabirds led to the inclusion of large bodies of protected lagoon and nearshore waters into the boundaries of various remote island refuges.

There are more than 14 million seabirds of 18 species on the Hawaiian Islands NWR alone. Sooty terns and albatross are the most abundant nesters on the remote islands. Also common throughout the refuge system are shearwaters, petrels, tropicbirds, frigatebirds, boobies, and noddies.

In addition to the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, President George W. Bush issued a proclamation in January 2009 creating three new monuments. Two of them are areas of interest for the ACP and include the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument and the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument. The Pacific Remote Islands Marine National
Monument protects the pristine coral reef ecosystems around Kingman Reef NWR, Palmyra Atoll NWR, Howland Island NWR, Baker Island NWR, Jarvis Island NWR, Johnston Atoll NWR, and Wake Island. These areas and Monument protecting the Rose Atoll NWR support a large number of nesting seabirds and migratory shorebirds, and their pristine coral reefs contain hundreds of thriving fish species and large apex predators and are also home to endangered turtles. Entry to the refuges is by special use permit only. Special use permits are issued annually, primarily for management-related research purposes. Permits are also issued for cultural practices, education, photography and journalism.

Hawaiian Islands NWR

This Refuge, the oldest and largest in the complex, was designated in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt. The Hawaiian Islands NWR includes all the emergent rocky islands, sandy islets and major atoll lagoons between Nihoa Island and Pearl and Hermes Reef in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian Archipelago, which is within the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (see description above).

The Hawaiian Islands NWR has a variety of island habitats, which includes high islands such as Nihoa and Necker, low islands such as Laysan and Lisianski, and atolls such as Pearl and Hermes Reef and French Frigate Shoals. Because of their geographic isolation, these islands have provided a unique "window" on biological evolution. Many of the endemic floral and faunal species found on the refuge exist nowhere else in the world. The refuge is the entire range for the endangered Laysan duck, Layson finch, Nihoa millerbird, and Nihoa finch, and is the breeding ground for virtually all of the endangered Hawaiian monk seals and threatened Hawaiian green turtles. The most abundant wildlife forms occurring on the refuge are seabirds. The refuge is breeding ground for 18 different species, numbering 12-14 million birds. These islands provide breeding habitat for a substantial portion of the worldwide population of at least four of these 18 species: the Black-footed albatross, Laysan albatross, Bonin petral, and Tristram's storm-petral. The future of these species depends upon keeping the island environments free from detrimental changes. This is especially critical because of the fragile nature of these remote island ecosystems. The waters surrounding the refuge harbor a rich abundance of living resources, many of which have considerable economic importance. The nearshore marine community includes about 700 species of fish, of which about 20% are endemic to Hawaii. The terrestrial habitat of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge is shared by endemic land birds on the small islands of Nihoa and Laysan. The Nihoa finch and Laysan finch are representatives of the unique Hawaiian honey creeper subfamily that includes several more species in the main Hawaiian Islands. The Nihoa millerbird is an endemic representative of an old world warbler family confined in distribution to this 168 acre island. All three birds were indirect victims of a short but devastating period of human exploitation for guano and feathers, which was stopped early in this century when this refuge was established. One additional species, the Laysan duck, barely survived this period and has made a significant comeback.

The refuge is the site of some significant archeological resources. Ruins consisting of house terraces, ceremonial structures, burial caves, shelters, and agricultural terraces are located on Nihoa and Necker Islands. Nihoa and Necker Islands are listed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

Johnston Atoll NWR

The atoll spans about 12 miles at its greatest diameter and has four small islands. Two of the islands, North and East, were man-made from dredge spoil in the early 1960's. Beginning in the 1940's Johnston and Sand Islands were also greatly enlarged by landfill. Johnston Island was inhabited by approximately 1,400 military and civilian personnel. By the end of 2003, the legal jurisdiction of this atoll was transferred from the American military services to the USFWS. All structures and facilities were removed and the runway was marked closed. In December 2007, the USCG swept the runway at Johnston Island of debris and used the runway in the removal and rescue of an ill Taiwanese fisherman to Oahu, Hawaii. The islands are low and sparsely vegetated for the most part by shrubs, vines, and grasses. A barrier reef extends along the northern margin of the atoll.

This Refuge is located 825 miles southwest of Honolulu. Twelve species of seabirds breed on four islands within the atoll. The reef community in the lagoon supports diverse marine life including green sea turtle. The atoll was first protected as a federal bird refuge in 1926.

Jarvis Island NWR

Jarvis is part of the Line Islands Archipelago and is located just below the equator, 1,300 miles south of Honolulu. The island is about 1,100 acres in size. The refuge also includes 36,419 acres of adjacent submerged lands. Like Baker and Howland, the island is believed to have been discovered by European sailors early in the 18th century and was also exploited for its guano resources. Eight species of migratory seabirds are known to nest on Jarvis Island. Feral cats were at one time found on all three of the equatorial refuges where they preyed heavily on nesting seabirds. Cats were successfully eradicated from Baker in 1964 and Jarvis in 1983. All three islands were designated as National Wildlife Refuges in 1974.

Baker Island NWR

This island lies just north of the equator approximately 1,600 miles southwest of Honolulu. The 340 acres island is surrounded by 31,397 acres of submerged land included in the refuge. Like the Hawaiian Islands NWR, Baker Island has a history of commercial guano harvest late in the 18th century and was occupied by American Forces during World War II. The island supports four migratory seabird species.

Howland Island NWR

This island is located within 200 miles of Baker Island in the central Pacific. Both islands are vegetated by grasses, prostrate vines and low-growing shrubs. Howland contains 400 acres of emergent land and 32,150 acres of submerged land within the three-mile limit of the refuge. Guano harvest operations ceased in 1878. Today Howland Island NWR supports eight species of migratory seabirds.

Rose Atoll NWR

The atoll is the easternmost emergent land in the Samoan Archipelago and is among the smallest of all atolls in the world. Two small islets, less than 20 acres in total size, are protected by a square reef, dominated by coralline algae. The larger of the two islets supports a dense forest of Pisonia and Tournefortia trees, and these trees provide cover and nest sites for 12

species of migratory seabirds. Threatened green sea turtles frequently nest on the two islets and feed in the central lagoon. Among the diverse marine fauna in the lagoon are numerous fish species and a population of giant clams. The refuge, which includes the islets, the entire lagoon and surrounding reef, was established in 1974. Rose Atoll is managed cooperatively by the USFWS and the American Samoa Government. At 14.5 degrees south latitude it is the southernmost refuge in the National Wildlife System.

Midway Atoll NWR

The islands of Midway Atoll provide terrestrial habitat for monk seals and green turtles, and nesting space for nearly a half-million seabirds of 15 species. Fish and Wildlife resources have been impacted by the long history of human occupation. Human disturbance has radically diminished seal populations and affected turtle use of the islands for basking and nesting. Conversion of seabird nesting habitat for runway development and housing; introduction of exotic plants, rats, birds, and insects; placement of antennas and lights; and direct control to reduce bird aircraft strike hazards have all impacted wildlife populations. Maintenance of island facilities continue to conflict with wildlife on the islands.

The Secretary of the Interior, through the USFWS, administers the Midway Islands as the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge for the following purposes: Maintain and restore natural biological diversity within the refuge, provide for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitats within the refuge, provide opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and compatible wildlife dependent recreational activities, and in a manner compatible with refuge purposes, recognize and maintain the historic significance of the Midway Islands.

State of Hawaii National Wildlife Refuges

The following areas have been designated as NWRs. During a response, consideration shall be given to these areas to protect their critical habitat from the oil/hazardous material discharge/release and or the response effort itself damaging the landscape.

James Campbell NWR, Oahu

The refuge is composed of two units; Punamano Pond and Kii. Punamano Pond is a natural spring-fed pond with bulrush around its edges. Kii is a remnant of a formerly larger marsh that has been drastically modified by agriculture. Currently, it is maintained by pumping water into impoundments. Both units are near the sea, and the topography is nearly flat.

Wildlife present include 35 species of birds, including endangered Hawaiian subspecies of black-necked stilt, common gallinule, American coot, and the endangered Hawaiian duck. No native mammals or amphibians are present.

Pearl Harbor NWR, Oahu

The refuge is composed of two units, Waiawa or Pearl City and Honouliuli or West Loch. Waiawa is composed of two ponds with man-made nesting islands for stilts. Water is pumped into the refuge from a nearby stream and empties into adjacent Pearl Harbor. Honouliuli has four impoundments with nesting islands and their water comes from a well. Wildlife present include 29 species of birds, including the endangered Hawaiian duck, endangered Hawaiian sub-species of black-necked stilt, endangered Hawaiian sub-species of common gallinule, and endangered Hawaiian sub-species of American coot. No native mammals, reptiles or amphibians are present.

Kilauea NWR, Kauai

This refuge is currently owned and managed by the USFWS and previously by the USCG. The USFWS had occupied this area under license from the USCG since 1974. The area was first used as an administrative site from which administration of Hanalei and Huleia NWR's would occur. With the abandonment of the area by USCG personnel, the service began basic management of the land as a refuge for the Pacific seabirds while allowing compatible public use of photography, bird watching, and wildlife/wildlands observation. The Kilauea Point unit consists of 31 acres; the Crater Hill parcel is 96 acres and was donated in March 1988 by an adjacent developer; and the Mokolea Point parcel is 38 acres and was purchased in March 1988.

Huleia NWR, Kauai

The refuge is a relatively flat valley along the Huleia River bordered by a steep wooded hillside. Elevation ranges from near sea level to approximately 30 feet in the valley, and up to 250 feet on the ridge. The valley was formerly used for wetland agriculture and currently it is a grassy pasture. The area is unusually dry except for a small stream and standing water after heavy rains.

Wildlife present include 31 species of birds, including the endangered Hawaiian subspecies of black-necked stilt, common gallinule, American coot and the endangered Hawaiian duck. Of the 31 species, 18 are exotic. No native mammals or amphibians are present, except possibly the Hawaiian bat.

Hanalei NWR, Kauai

The refuge is a relatively flat river valley ranging from 20 to 40 feet above sea level surrounded by steep wooded hillsides up to 500 feet high. The average annual temperature is approximately 73_F, and annual rainfall usually exceeds 65 inches. The valley has been irrigated for wetland agriculture for over 1,200 years, and taro is currently grown. Wildlife present include 49 species of birds, including the endangered Hawaiian subspecies of blacknecked stilt, common gallinule, American coot, and the endangered Hawaiian duck. Of the 49 species, 18 are exotic. No native mammals or amphibians are present, except possibly the Hawaiian bat. In 1998, the Hanalei River was designated a "National Heritage River".

Kakahaia NWR, Molokai

The refuge contains a 15-acre pond, which is mostly choked with bulrush, and a new 7-acre impoundment. Surrounding two sides of the old pond is a thick stand of kiawe trees (Prosopis pallida). The spring-fed pond lies on a narrow plain just above sea level at the foot of volcanic hills. The area is dry most of the year, but subject to flash floods from the hills.

Wildlife present include 12 species of birds, including endangered Hawaiian sub-species of American Coot and Black-necked stilt. No native mammals, reptiles or amphibians are present.

Kealia Pond NWR, Maui

The existing pond is nearly 250 acres when full. It is a natural basin impounded along the seaward edge by a large beach berm. The watershed consists of sugar cane fields and wetland vegetation on the periphery. There is potential for approximately 100 acres of impoundments around the periphery of the pond.

Wildlife present includes; 30+ species of birds, including endangered Hawaiian subspecies of Black-necked Stilt and American coot. Many migrant waterfowl and shorebirds also use this pond. No native mammals or amphibians (except possibly the Hawaiian bat).

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

In 1992 the State of Hawaii approved the establishment of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. The Sanctuary is managed in partnership between NOAA and DLNR. It currently contains approximately 1,400 square miles of nearshore ocean, extending from the shoreline to the 100-fathom isobath line along the coast of five major Hawaiianislands. Approximately 4,000 humpback whales, two thirds of the entire population, migrate from waters west of North America to Hawaii each year. The whale season in Hawaii starts around October and ends around April, with January and February being the peak months. Some restrictions exist on the preauthorized use of dispersants in and around the waters off of Lahaina, Maui, which is the primary breeding and calving area for the Humpback whales. For more information on this see the "Application Guidelines" in the Preauthorization Agreement for the Use of Dispersants in Section 3240 of this Area Plan.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge

Located within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are State of Hawaii lands and waters, managed by the State through the DLNR as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge and the State Seabird Sanctuary at Kure Atoll. These areas are within the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument but applicable laws and regulations remain in place. The Marine Refuge boundary is out to 3 miles from the emergent land and the DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources has stewardship responsibility. The State Seabird Sanctuary includes all emergent land at Kure Atoll and is managed by the DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife.

4670 Economic Sensitivity Factors

Of late, the economic health of the Pacific Islands is being closely monitored. An area subjected to a Marine Casualty, Oil Discharge or Chemical Release could result in that area not being able to be used and could adversely affect the island.

The factors used to identify the economic sensitivity of an area include: Commercial Fisheries, Commercial Recreation, Tourism, Ocean Research and Industry.

4680 Recreational Sensitivity Factors

Enjoying the outdoors is a corner stone of life in the Pacific Islands, surfing, swimming, fishing and diving are part of island culture. When responding to incidents, recreational areas have to be identified and controlled. It is in these areas that the general public will be encountered. They will be concerned about the effect of the incident on themselves and the future of their favorite recreational area. In addition, these areas may be where people will become contaminated by the oil or chemical discharged and decontamination may be required.

The recreational sensitivity of an area will be identified by looking for: Wave Riding, Recreational Boating, High Use Beaches and Designated Parks.

4700 Technical Support

Technical support for a response can be provided by certain advisors with special skills needed to support an incident. Technical specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS structure but are typically assigned to the Environmental Unit.

4710 Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)

Tactics for both HAZMAT and oil spills focus on minimizing risk to the public and response personnel, avoiding escalation of the incident, and stabilizing the situation. However, basic assumptions about oil and chemical spills result in oil clean-up crews and HAZMAT responders implementing very different strategies and tactics. Oil spill response tactics are well established and involve the deployment of many resources in support of a goal of picking up as much product as possible, as soon as possible. HAZMAT release, on the other hand, can create extremely varied dangers for responders and may therefore require additional planning and evaluation.

Local emergency responders are generally considered the experts for handling incidents involving hazardous materials. Consequently, they will be relied upon to initiate the tactical responses to spills and releases while being supervised by State and federal personnel. Depending on the severity of, the spill, the UC will be initiated and adjusted to meet the needs of all stakeholders.

Upon receipt of the report, FOSC and SOSC representatives may be sent to monitor response actions at the incident. These representatives will act as liaison between the On-Scene Incident Commander and their respective agencies to ensure that State and federal interests are properly addressed and to offer any assistance as necessary. The UC will coordinate the overall risk assessment, securing the source, containment and removal, mitigation, resource protection, and disposal. Local control to manage the spill will still rest with the On-Scene Incident Commander.

If additional assistance is required, the FOSC will contact the National Strike Force Coordination Center, EPA Response teams, NOAA Scientific Support Team or appropriate BOA contractors to augment responding resources.

4720 Oil

4721 Scientific Support Coordinator (SCC)

The SSC, per the NCP, provides the FOSC scientific guidance on the best courses of action during a spill response. The SSC and supporting NOAA Scientific Support Team can provide scientific support for operational decisions, coordinate on-scene scientific activity, integrate expertise from government agencies and other organizations and stakeholders, facilitate the

FOSC/Unified Command's communication with Natural Resource Trustees, and help coordinate required emergency consultations.

4722 Lightering

Lightering and transfer operations must conducted according to the US Code of Federal Regulations (33 CFR 156).

4723 Salvage

The Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Salvage Operations Division (SUPSALV) of the USN maintains standing worldwide commercial contracts for salvage, emergency towing, deep ocean search and recovery operations, and oil pollution abatement.

The USCG Marine Safety Center (MSC) Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT) provides immediate naval architecture and salvage engineering support to USCG units in response to vessel casualties, including grounding, sinking, capsizing, collision, and structural damage.

The American Salvage Association was created as an association of salvage organizations in order to provide an identity and assist in professionalizing marine salvage and firefighting response capabilities.

4724 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCATs) provide on-scene assessments of shoreline impacts and recommend cleanup techniques, constraints, and endpoints. This can aid the response organization in determining the extent of damage along various types of shoreline.

4725 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

The goal of OPA 90 is to make the environment and public whole for injuries to natural resources and services resulting from an incident involving a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil. This goal is achieved through the return of the injured natural resources and services to baseline and compensation for interim losses of such natural resources and services from the date of the incident until recovery. Information on expeditious and cost-effective restoration of natural resources and services injured as a result of an incident through a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) can be found at the National Pollution Fund Center's (NPFC) Natural Resource Damage Claims Division: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Claims/claims_contacts/.

4726 Decontamination

Decontamination is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment. Trained personnel in accordance with established standard operating procedures will perform decontamination. The Safety Officer will approve all decontamination procedures, equipment and stations. All workers must be decontaminated when leaving a contaminated area. All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal can be accomplished. Contaminated equipment such as containers, brushes, tools, etc., should be placed in labeled containers. Partially decontaminated clothing should be placed in plastic bags pending further decontamination or disposal. Respirators should be dismantled, washed and disinfected after each use. Suitable containment structures or portable containers will collect water used for tool and vehicle decontamination. Areas used for decontamination will be monitored for residual contamination.

4727 Disposal

Disposal will be performed by the responsible party or contractor in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements.

4728 Dredging

USACE requires permits for any work, including construction and dredging, in the Nation's navigable waters. USACE balances the reasonably foreseeable benefits and detriments of proposed projects, and makes permit decisions that recognize the essential values of the Nation's aquatic ecosystems to the general public, as well as the property rights of private citizens who want to use their land. During the permit process, USACE considers the views of other federal, state and local agencies, interest groups, and the general public. The results of this careful public interest review are fair and equitable decisions that allow reasonable use of private property, infrastructure development, and growth of the economy, while offsetting the authorized impacts to the waters of the U.S. The adverse impacts to the aquatic environment are offset by mitigation requirements, which may include restoring, enhancing, creating and preserving aquatic functions and values. USACE strives to make its permit decisions in a timely manner that minimizes impacts to the regulated public. For more information refer to:

https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Regulatory-Program-and-Permits/Obtain-a-Permit/

4730 General

4731 Cultural and Historic Properties

For information related to cultural and historic properties, refer to the resources for the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In addition, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is responsible for improving the well-being of Native Hawaiians. OHA is focused on strategic priorities for improving the conditions of Native Hawaiians in the areas of 'āina, culture, economic self-sufficiency, education, governance, and health. OHA's advocacy involves conducting research whose findings are used to guide decisions and empower communities to inspire positive results in these areas.

4732 Legal

For information related to USCG Legal Services for District 14, refer to: <u>https://cg.portal.uscg.mil/units/d14/dl/SitePages/Home.aspx</u>.

4733 Chaplain

For services from the Chaplain of USCG District 14 refer to:

https://www.uscg.mil/Leadership/Senior-Leadership/Chaplain-of-the-Coast-Guard/locations/.

4734 Public Health

Public health issues related to an incident should be managed in coordination with the State's HEER office.

4735 Human Resources

For information related to the USCG Office of Civilian Human Resources (CG-121), refer to: <u>https://www.uscg.mil/Leadership/Senior-Leadership/Chaplain-of-the-Coast-Guard/locations/</u>.

4736 Critical Incident Stress Management

For information related to the USCG Critical Incident Stress Response Program (CG-11).

4740 Law Enforcement

Refer to Section 9000.

4750 Search and Rescue

Initial response actions for incidents that require Search and Rescue will be prosecuted in conjunction with the Sector Honolulu Command Center.

4760 Marine Fire

For marine firefighting procedures, refer to Section 8000.

4800 Required Correspondence, Permits & Consultation 4810 Administrative Orders

An Administrative Order is one of several tools available to the FOSC to prevent or respond to an actual or substantial threat of oil discharge or hazardous substance release within the coastal zone. Use an Administrative Order to direct a responsible party to act in a particular manner, such as:

- Removing oil and hazardous substances from a facility or vessel,
- Deploying boom around potential discharge locations and environmentally sensitive areas.
- Properly disposing of oil or hazardous substances.

Administrative Orders are issued by the FOSC under the authority granted in reference (a), FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1376, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, 33 U.S.C. §§ 2701-2762, and reference (b) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, as appropriate. Administrative Orders are typically used by the FOSC to direct the responsible party to take appropriate action prior to assuming federal control of the cleanup. An Administrative Order describes reasonable, objective, and tailored actions or corrective measures for the responsible party to take. The intended use of the Administrative Order is for the cleanup of a pollutant, to prevent an imminent/substantial threat or from an actual discharge/release of pollution. Any person directly affected by an Administrative Order issued under FWPCA or CERCLA can request reconsideration by the FOSC. Requesting reconsideration is not a formal appeal; rather

it provides the responsible party an opportunity to present any additional information to the FOSC that was not previously known at time of issuance of the Administrative Order.

4820 Notice of Federal Interest

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

4830 Notice of Federal Assumption

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

4840 Letter of Designation

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

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

4850 Fish and Wildlife Permits

Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is designed to regulate a wide range of activities affecting plants and animals designated as endangered or threatened, and the habitats upon which they depend. With some exceptions, the ESA prohibits activities affecting these protected species and their habitats unless authorized by a permit from the USFWS or the NOAA Fisheries Program. Permitted activities are designed to be consistent with the conservation of the species.

For more information refer to: <u>fws.gov/endangered/permits/index.html</u>

4860 Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance (Migratory Bird Act, Marine Mammal Act, Endangered Species Act, etc.)

Refer to Section 1670.

4861 Essential Fish Habitat Protection During Emergency Spill Response Operations for Oil Discharges and Hazardous Substance Releases

This section is intended to assist FOSCs in areas where the pre-spill planning activities called for under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act have not yet been completed. However, this document is not intended to be an all-inclusive technical reference for reducing or eliminating all possible adverse effects to EFH. It should also not be used to replace existing ACP provisions developed pursuant to the protection of EFH.

4862 The EFH Consultation Process and How it Applies to USCG FOSCs

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

As with the ESA, FOSCs determine when an action "may adversely affect" EFH. Once the FOSC has identified an action that may adversely affect EFH, the FOSC must notify NOAA Fisheries and provide an EFH Assessment. Once NMFS receives the EFH Assessment, it provides recommendations to the FOSC within 30 days regarding the actions taken or to be taken. The FOSC is then required to provide a detailed response in writing to NMFS within 30 days of receiving the recommendation.

Alternatively, if the FOSC determines that there are "no adverse effects," the FOSC is not required to notify NMFS of its findings and actions related to the spill response. However, NMFS on their own may decide that an action may adversely affect EFH and send their recommendations to the FOSC. In this case, the FOSC must respond to NMFS in writing within 30 days.

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

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

Act (NEPA), for the same incident, provided all the information required for EFH is documented.

In the development of an IAP, refer to the Emergency Response Checklist for EFH during oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances in Section 4864. FOSCs are also encouraged to work with applicable RRTs and ACs before an oil discharge or a hazardous substance release to update their ACPs with methods on how to minimize, mitigate, or avoid adverse effects to EFH.

4863 What is Required in an EFH Assessment?

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

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

- Analysis of the potential adverse effects of the action on EFH and the managed species;
- Federal agency's conclusions regarding the effects of the action on EFH; and
- Proposed mitigation, if applicable.

The EFH Assessment should include:

• Description of the spill, and if available descriptions of the bottom substrate (e.g., hardbottom, unconsolidated sediment, sand, mud, etc.), biological cover (e.g., coral/coral reef, algae, etc.), and applicable resource survey assessments including species, sizes, and abundances, etc.

• Conclusions of the USCG (through the AC and/or FOSC) regarding the effects of the action on EFH; and

• EFH Assessments submitted to NMFS shall employ one or both of the following formats as necessary:

Use of Existing Environmental Consultation Procedures for EFH Consultation

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

Abbreviated and Expanded Consultation

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

References

EFH Policy Regulations

Procedures for identification of EFH and the consultation process can be found in 50 CFR 600 (published January 17th, 2002).

NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office EFH Factsheet

Includes information on EFH definitions, designations, and steps in the consultation process. <u>http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/Library/HCD/EFH_and_Consultation_factsheet_FINAL_05-08-2013_lo.pdf</u>

NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office EFH Consultation Guidance

Includes information on the procedures that have been developed to assist NMFS and other federal agencies in addressing the EFH coordination and consultation requirements established by the MSA and the EFH regulatory guidelines: http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/HCD/hcd efh consultation.html

NMFS EFH Assessment Guidance

Intended to assist federal agencies in developing EFH Assessments. The guide contains EFH definitions, responses to frequently asked questions concerning preparation of EFH Assessments, and gives three examples of completed EFH Assessments: https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/4187

NMFS EFH Regional Contacts:

Southeast Region	David Dale	david.dale@noaa.gov	(727) 551-5736
New England / Mid- Atlantic Region	Karen Greene	karen.greene@noaa.gov	(732) 872-3023
West Coast Region	John Stadler	john.stadler@noaa.gov	(360) 534-9328
Alaska Region	Skylar Bayer	skylar.bayer@noaa.gov	(907) 586-2468
Pacific Islands Region	Ian Lundgren	ian.lundgren@noaa.gov	(301) 427-8693

NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office Contact Information

1845 Wasp Boulevard Inouye Regional Center, Building 176 Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

4864 Emergency Response Checklist for EFH during Oil Discharges and Releases of Hazardous Substances

Refer to Annex D.

4870 Disposal

Disposal will be performed by the responsible party or contractor in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements.

4871 Ocean Dumping

If the FOSC/UC decides that either a stricken vessel or its cargo would best be disposed of at sea, after other disposal methods have been ruled as unacceptable, the RRT can assist in obtaining the appropriate permits from the EPA. RRT III has guidance and checklists to assist the FOSC/UC in requesting emergency ocean dumping. 40 CFR 220.3(c) also contains guidance on emergency dumping permits.

4872 Use of Foreign-Flag Vessels

If the FOSC/UC cannot find U.S.-flagged vessels or barges to support the collection and storage of oils or hazardous materials, serve as reception vessels for lightering, support salvage operations, or other needs, the FOSC/UC may use foreign-flagged vessels, if a Limited Jones Act Waiver is obtained. The RRT has guidance and checklists to assist the FOSC/UC in obtaining a waiver from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

4880 Dredging

USACE can be contacted as the primary source for required correspondence, permit, and consultation information. For more information refer to:

https://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Regulatory-Program-and-Permits/Obtaina-Permit/

4900 Potential Place of Refuge (PPOR)

In accordance with <u>National Response Team Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making</u> and the Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response Manual, the COTP has jurisdiction over approving PPOR site for a vessel in distress. The COTP will confer with other federal, state, and local officials when deciding where and when to move a stricken vessel. In some cases, urgency may preclude the COTP from formal consultations and formal risk analysis processes. In such cases the COTP will make every attempt to conduct appropriate notifications. Selection of a PPOR by the COTP, in consultation with other agencies, will always be made on a case-bycase basis. Prior coordination and identification of PPOR sites significantly enhances the decision-making process and facilitates the overall response operation. Taking these actions helps prevent or minimize potential adverse effects to the vessel, public, environment, and resource users. This Page Intentionally Blank

5000 Logistics

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services and materials needed for the incident. The UC will determine the need to establish a Logistics Section for the incident. This is usually determined by the size of the incident, complexity of support, and how long the incident may last. Once the UC determines that there is a need to establish a separate Logistics Section, an individual will be assigned as the Logistics Section Chief (LSC). Early recognition of the need for a separate logistics function and section can reduce time and money spent on an incident.

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17 and U.S. Coast Guard ICS Position-Specific Section Chief and Unit Leader Job Aids found at https://homenort.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/DispEorm.aspx2ID=2916&Source=/Lists/Content/DispEor

https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=2916&Source=/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=2916.

5100 Logistics Section Organization

The Logistics Sections consists of seven functional units divided into two branches.



Figure 5000-1 - Logistics Section Structure

5200 Support

The Support Branch, under the direction of the Support Branch Director (SUBD), is responsible for development and implementation of the logistics plan in support of the IAP, including providing personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies to support incident operations.

5210 Supply

The Supply Unit Leader (SPUL) is responsible for ordering personnel, equipment and supplies; receiving and storing all supplies for the incident; maintaining an inventory of supplies; and

servicing non-expendable supplies and equipment. This position will likely be filled by a Base Honolulu Storekeeper or a RP IMT member.

5211 Oil Response Equipment

For a collection of sources for oil spill response equipment refer to the USCG Response Resource Inventory (RRI) posted on the National Strike Force website at <u>https://cgrri.uscg.mil</u> or the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL) posted at <u>http://www.wrrl.us</u>.

5212 Hazardous Substance Response Equipment

For a collection of sources for hazardous substance spill response equipment refer to the USCG Response Resource Inventory (RRI) posted on the NSF website at <u>https://cgrri.uscg.mil</u> or the WRRL posted at <u>http://www.wrrl.us</u>.

5220 Facilities

Section 5000

Logistics

The Facilities Unit Leader (FACL) is responsible for layout and activation of incident facilities. The FACL provides sleeping and sanitation facilities for incident personnel and manages bases and camps. This position will likely be filled by a RP IMT member or a member of the AC.

5221 Incident Command Post Options

For the majority of spills that only involve a small quantity of oil, Sector Honolulu will serve as the ICP. The formation of a UC and an ICS organization that combines the best of the resources available to the responsible party, state, and federal responders requires a fair amount of ICP space. As the size and complexity of the response grows, the UC will determine appropriate facilities that may be utilized for the ICP depending on the location of the spill.

Potential alternate ICP sites on Oahu include:

• MSRC Response Warehouse, 179 Sand Island Road, Honolulu (808) 845-8465 or (808) 847-8144

• The facility has space for a large response organization (100 plus people) and the necessary support equipment (white boards, telephone connections, communications equipment, etc.).

- USCG District Fourteen (Honolulu Federal Building)
- County Emergency Operations Centers
- Daniel Inouye Honolulu International Airport (Inter-Island Terminal, 7th Floor)

• Hotels: many hotels have large conference spaces that can meet the space requirements. Congestion, traffic and the lack of parking may make these hotels less than ideal for a command center. In addition, the availability of the spaces could be limited.

5222 Berthing

The large influx of personnel to the Hawaii area in the event of a major spill can be absorbed in the existing hotels in the area, as all the islands of the main chain have a large tourist trade and numerous lodging options. Depending on the size of the spill, the total number of additional people needing lodging could be anywhere from 50-300. For anticipated longer-term responses, contracts at lower rates should be negotiated.

Section 5000 Logistics

5223 Port / Dock Facilities / Capacities

The State Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR) maintains a listing of boat ramps and marinas which be found at: <u>https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dobor/dobor-facilities/</u>.

5224 Staging Areas

The list below provides potential Staging Areas throughout the Hawaiian Islands. For additional information, refer to the appropriate Geographic Response Strategy (GRS) maps. Refer to Annex B.

Island of Hawaii

Hilo - Kuhio Bay. Kawaihae - boat ramp and commercial pier space.

Island of Kauai

Port Allen - Boat Ramp. Port Allen - PAR Facility (MSRC equipment). Nawiliwili - Pier 3 Boat Ramp.

Island of Lanai Kamalepau, Pier (MSRC storage area).

Island of Maui Kahului - Boathouse and adjacent pier (MSRC).

Island of Molokai

Kaunakakai, Pier.

Island of Oahu

USCG Base Sand Island. USCG Pier 4 Honolulu Harbor Barbers Point deep draft harbor. MSRC moorings at Pier 35 Honolulu Harbor

5225 Security Providers

County Police Departments may be the first choice to support security for staging areas, command centers, and coordination of EMS vehicles.

5226 Airports / Heliports

The following are airports located in Hawaii. A complete list of airports in Hawaii is available at <u>www.airnav.com/airports/us/hi</u>.

Island of Hawaii

Kona International Airport Hilo International Airport Waimea-Kohala Airport

Island of Kauai

Pacific Missile Firing Range, Barking Sands (Navy) Lihui Airport Princeville Airport

Island of Lanai

Lanai Airport

Island of Maui

Kahului Airport Kapalua Airport Hana Airport

Island of Molokai

Kalaupapa Airport Kaunakakai Airport

Island of Oahu

USCG Air Station Barbers Point Kaneohe Marine Corp Air Station Bellows Air Station (Air Force recreation center) Kualoa Regional Park Kahuku Golf Course Kaiaka Bay Beach Park Waianae Regional Park Dillingham Field Honolulu International Airport Wheeler Army Air Field

5227 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDs)

Disposal Facilities should be coordinated with county and local waste management companies.

5228 Maintenance and Fueling Facilities (land/water)

Island of Hawaii Akana Petroleum Inc. Aloha Petroleum Ltd. Hawaii Petroleum Inc. Mid Pac Petroleum LLC Kawaihae Terminals

Island of Maui

Hawaii Fueling Network Maui Petroleum Inc. Maui Oil Company Inc.

Island of Oahu Aloha Petroleum

Logistics 5000-4 Version 2019.1 Barbers Point Terminal B&E Petroleum Ed Yamashiro Inc. Fuelman Inc. Garlow Petroleum Inc. Hawaiian Isles Petroleum LLC Marine Petroleum Marisco Ltd. Mid Pac Petroleum LLC Oahu Petroleum Inc. Pacific Environmental Corp. Hawaii Independent Energy Terminal

5229 Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources

Wildlife response will be closely coordinated with the appropriate USFWS, NOAA, and DLNR offices. See section 3600 for details regarding wildlife response.

5230 Vessel Support

The Vessel Support Unit, under the direction of the Vessel Support Unit Leader (VSUL) is responsible for implementing the vessel routing plan for the incident and coordinating transportation on the water and between shore resources. This may include arranging fueling, maintenance and repair of vessels on a case-by-case basis. This position will likely be filled by a USCG local search and rescue station representative.

5231 Boat Ramps / Launching Areas

In addition to the potential boat ramps listed below, DOBOR maintains a listing of boat ramps and marinas which be found at: <u>https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dobor/dobor-facilities/</u>.

Island of Hawaii

Hilo Harbor Honokahau Bay Honuapo Bay Kailua Bay Kawaihai Bay Keauhou Bay

Island of Kauai

Port Allen Nawiliwili Bay Hanalei Bay

Island of Lanai

Kaumalapau Harbor Manele Bay

Island of Maui

Hana Bay Kahului Bay Lahaina Bay

Island of Molokai

Kalaupapa Harbor Kaunakakai Harbor

Island of Oahu

Ala Wai Harbor Haleiwa Harbor Heeia kea Small Boat Harbor Hickam Harbor Kahana Bay Kaneohe Bay Keehi Harbor Ko'olina Marina Makani Kai Marina Maunalua Bay Sand Island Waianae Small Boat Harbor

5232 Vessel / Boat Sources

Many law enforcement and fire/rescue agencies have watercraft and associated services such as diving teams. Refer to Section 9000 for a list of these agencies.

5233 Maintenance

Boat repair and maintenance services are typically arranged through the owner or operator of the boat.

5240 Ground Support

The Ground Support Unit, under the direction of the Ground Support Unit Leader (GSUL) is primarily responsible to support out-of-service resources and the coordination and transportation of personnel, supplies, food and equipment. In addition to the maintenance and repair of vehicles and other ground support equipment this unit is responsible for implementing the traffic plan for the incident.

5241 Vehicle Sources

It is anticipated that we would need to have vans and proper road vehicles to access remote areas for spill response. There are cars available from rental agencies that support the tourist trade, and the GSA motor pool, and DOD agencies may be able to assist in providing transportation support.

5242 Maintenance

Logistics 5000-6 Version 2019.1 Vehicle maintenance services for GSA leased vehicles are arranged through GSA. For contracted vehicles, repair and maintenance should be arranged through the leasing company.

5300 Services

The Service Branch Director (SVBD) provides the support services needed to insure that the people responding to the incident can complete their assigned duties.

5310 Food

The Food Unit is responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations (e.g., camps, staging areas), as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments.

5311 Catering / Messing Options

Food and clothing requirements can be met locally through arrangements with hotels, or food distributors. Emphasis should be placed on climate, and the need for proper fluid intake in the field, and protection against sun/heat exposure. Field personnel should be provided with coolers for water and plenty of sunscreen.

5320 Medical

The Medical Unit Leader (MEDL) is responsible for the development of the Medical Emergency Plan, obtaining medical aid and transportation for injured and all incident personnel, and preparations of reports and records. This position will likely be filled by a USCG Base Honolulu Health Services Technician and/or a County Emergency Medical Services representative. Major hospitals/medical facilities include:

Island of Hawaii

Hilo Hospital Kau Hospital Kohala Hospital

Island of Kauai

Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital Wilcox Memorial Hospital

Island of Lanai Lanai Community Hospital

Island of Maui Hana Medical Center Maui Memorial Medical Center Kula Hospital

Island of Molokai Molokai General Hospital

Island of Oahu

Castle Medical Center Kaiser Medical Center Kuakini Medical Center Queens Medical Center Tripler Medical Center

5321 Ambulance / EMS Services

Emergency ambulance or medical services should be contacted via local 911 emergency means.

5400 Communications

The Communications Unit Leader (COML) is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities; installing and testing of communications equipment; supervision of the incident Communication Center; and distribution and maintenance of communications equipment. This position will likely be filled by a Sector Honolulu Operations Specialist and/or a County Emergency Management Communications Center employee.

5410 Communications Plan

Information concerning communications procedures, support and facilities can be found in the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205) located in Annex C. The Communications List (ICS 205a) is an optional form used in conjunction with the ICS 205. Whereas the ICS 205 is used to provide information on all radio frequencies down to the Division or Group level, the ICS 205a, lists methods of contact for personnel assigned to the incident and functions as an incident directory. To protect personal identifiable information, the ICS 205a is not usually published in the IAP.

5500 Reserved 5600 Reserved 5700 Reserved 5800 Reserved 5900 Reserved for Area/District

6000 Finance/Administration

6100 Finance/Administration Structure and Organization

The Finance/Administration Section, under the direction of the Finance Section Chief (FSC) is responsible for all incident costs and financial considerations. The Finance/Administration Section includes the Time Unit, Cost Unit, Procurement Unit, and the Compensation and Claims Unit. The UC will determine the need for a Finance/Administration Section, and designate an individual to perform that role. The Finance/Administration Section is set up for any incident that may require on-site financial management. The UC may establish one or more units in order to procure special equipment, contract with a vendor, or for making cost estimates of alternative strategies.

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook (IMH), USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17 and U.S. Coast Guard ICS Position-Specific Section Chief and Unit Leader Job Aids found at https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=2916&Source=/Lists/Content/DispForm.aspx?ID=2916



Figure 6000-1 Finance Section Organization

6200 Fund Access

6210 Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Access

A USCG or EPA FOSC uses the NPFC Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS) to generate, amend, cancel, and check the status of a Funding Project Number (FPN) for an oil spill or a CERCLA Project Number (CPN) for a HAZMAT incident. The NPFC then works with USCG Finance Center (FINCEN) to establish and fund the Federal Project's accounting line. In addition to current reporting requirements, all Pollution Reports

(POLREP) and other messages related to the incident for which a FPN or CPN has been generated shall include the FOSC, the NPFC, the FINCEN, the cognizant USCG District, and the cognizant Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) as recipients. For further guidance regarding the administration of a FPN or a CPN, refer to the Procedures for Accessing the Funds as well as the CANAPS User Guide:

https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/URG/

6211 Other Federal Agencies

The FOSC can fund a federal Agency assisting in a response. The agency is issued a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This document gives the federal agency a ceiling to operate under. The Agency is required to follow the same cost documentation procedures used by the FOSC. If additional funding is required, the request must be made to the FOSC. More details may be obtained at: <u>https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/PRFAs/</u>

The expenses of the federal Agency will be paid by the NPFC and the costs will be recovered from the RP.

The decision to use a federal Agency to help in the response must be documented in writing (to include what is required and why it is needed) and should be agreed to and signed by the RP and FOSC -- an ICS General Message (ICS-213) is sufficient.

6220 State Access

The FOSC can fund a State Agency assisting in a response. The agency is issued a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This document gives the State Agency budget authority funded by the OSLTF. The agency is required to follow the same cost documentation procedures used by the FOSC. If additional funding is required, the request must be made to the FOSC. More details may be obtained at:

https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/PRFAs/

The expenses of the State Agency will be paid by the NPFC and the costs will be recovered from the RP.

The decision to use a State Agency to help in the response must be documented in writing (including what is required and why it is needed) and should be agreed to and signed by the RP and FOSC -- an ICS General Message (ICS-213) is sufficient.

6230 Trustee Access

Access to the OSLTF by Trustees is available for the initiation of Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA). NPFC's Natural Resource Damage Claims information can be found at: <u>https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/NRD/</u>

The Lead Administrative Trustee for NRDA claims must be a federal agency. The designation of a Lead Administrative Trustee is made for each spill is based on the involvement and relative equities of each organization. The Lead Administrative Trustee may request funding directly

from the NPFC for the purpose of initiating an NRDA. The NPFC case officer will inform the FOSC that funds have been requested by the Lead Administrative Trustee. The Lead Administrative Trustee should submit a request for initiation of a natural resources damage assessment to the NPFC Natural Resource Damage Claims Division. The Natural Resource Damage Claims Division then assign a claims manager to coordinate the approval process. Together, the NPFC Natural Resource Damage Claims Manager and the Lead Administrative Trustee will execute a request and authorization for obligation of funds through an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA).

6300 Cost

The Cost Unit Leader (COST) is responsible for collecting all cost data, performing cost effectiveness analyses, and providing cost estimates and cost saving recommendations for the incident.

For incidents that result in an activation of the ACP, the COST determines whether OSLTF funding applies and estimates the OSLTF and other funding ceilings required. In many responses, projects with both an OSLTF and a CERCLA funding ceiling will be established. In such cases, various response costs are charged against one fund or the other depending on the decisions of the UC and the limitations of the two funds.

The COST monitors USCG and other UC operational forces on a daily basis and collects copies of logs of USCG aircraft use as well as those related to vessel operation and navigation. For agencies funded by a PRFA, the type of required documentation is detailed in the PRFA and the NPFC User Reference Guide.

NPFC's publications can be found at: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Publications/

Resources for tracking daily costs are also available on the NPFC website at: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/CG5136/

Pollution Incident Daily Resource Report Forms (CG 5136) should also be utilized by the UC. Additionally, the site contains an electronic PRFA form at: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/PRFAs/

6310 Cost Documentation Procedures, Forms, & Completion Report

For information concerning documentation and cost recovery procedures see: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/

6400 Time

The Time Unit Leader (TIME) is responsible for personnel and equipment time recording. Electronic Pollution Daily Incident Resource Reports (CG 5136A - CG 5136F-1) forms can be found at:

https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/CG5136/

6500 Compensation/Claims

The Compensation and Claims Unit Leader (COMP) is responsible for the overall management and direction of all compensation for Injury Specialists and Claims Specialist assigned to the incident. For spills where the responsible party is known, the responsible party should establish procedures for receiving and processing claims. For claims to the OSLTF, claims guidance and forms are available at Internet web page for the NPFC:

https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Claims/

6600 Procurement

The Procurement Unit Leader (PROC) is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements. Although the PROC works in support of the UC, specific procurement policies and procedures, including emergency authorization procedures to expedite purchase, cannot be circumvented by the UC.

6610 Contracting Officer Authority

The Emergency Response Contracting Branch of the SILC provides emergency response contracting services for the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. All requests to hire commercial response services must be routed through SILC. Contact information for the SILC can be found at

https://www.dcms.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Assistant-Commandant-for-Engineering-Logistics-CG-4-/Logistic-Centers/Shore-Infrastructure-Logistics-Center/Emergency-Response-Contracting/

6700 Reserved 6800 Reserved 6900 Reserved for Area/District

7000 Hazardous Materials

This section is intended to meet the FWPCA requirement for hazardous-substance-release contingency planning. Public Law 101-380, which created OPA 90, also amended the FWPCA (codified as Title 33, United States Code, Section 1321(j)(1)). Among other things, that amendment requires contingency planning for releases of hazardous substances (HAZSUB) in the ACP, and requires response plans for waterfront facilities and vessels handling HAZSUB. The substances designated by the FWPCA as hazardous, and therefore requiring contingency planning in accordance with the FWPCA, are listed in Title 40 CFR 116.4.

While the law requires planning for HAZSUB releases, the developers of this section have chosen to use the broader term HAZMAT for plan development. The USCG has authority, jurisdiction, and resources that may be used to assist a HAZMAT incident response, even if the substance released is not designated by the FWPCA. Essentially, this section addresses operations conducted in response to any undesirable non-oil substance leaked into the environment. This section outlines the jurisdictional boundaries of HAZMAT incident response between federal, state, and local agencies, and identifies some of the available response assets to address a HAZMAT incident.

For the purposes of this section, the discussion will be limited to HAZMAT incidents occurring during marine transportation only. This approach has been taken in order to isolate the issues of jurisdiction and response procedures to one clearly defined area. However, the authorities, jurisdictions, and resources identified herein may be useful in any HAZMAT incident impacting waters where the USCG Sector Honolulu has jurisdiction as FOSC. Response and management of a HAZMAT incident is primarily the responsibility of local government acting as the lead for public health and safety within their jurisdiction. This is especially true when an incident occurs in an inland location. Local fire and police departments and other emergency personnel who have been trained in response procedures for HAZMAT incidents will respond and be the first officials to begin handling the emergency. If other local assistance is required, or, due to the size of an incident, state, of federal resources are needed, a larger response network a UC representing joint decision-making authority will be developed.

HAZMAT incident response in the marine environment offers a unique set of variables that do not lend themselves to be defined along clear jurisdictional lines. Local government personnel may have the resources and training to respond properly to land-based incidents, but do not have expertise in dealing with emergency responses on water. State and federal specialized response teams have the proper training to assist in an incident response, but must be located and requested through appropriate channels and integrated into the management structure in order to properly aid the IC/UC team.

The matter of who is in charge of an incident and who actually manages the incident may yield two separate entities. Section 311(c)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by OPA 90, gives the FOSC authority to direct or monitor all federal, state, and private actions to remove a discharge. The NCP, states (in 40 CFR 300.135(d)) that the efforts of the FOSC shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response agencies. OSCs may designate capable persons from federal, state, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives. Thus, a local government may manage a response, and the FOSC involvement may be limited to the notification and confidence that the local official, serving as the FOSC on-

scene representative, had the capabilities to conduct a safe and effective response, with FOSC assistance as needed.

The method by which an emergency is managed is contingent upon the incident's location and size. If at a dock, where local responders can have direct access to a site, local government will start out in the lead. If the incident is on an anchored vessel or at sea, the USCG will likely begin as the IC. Initial response to marine HAZMAT emergencies will involve local government responders, the USCG, and appropriate state agencies, but as the incident grows and the need for specialized personnel and resources increase, the ICS will expand and a UC will be formed incorporating the responsible decision makers. Given the specifics of a particular incident, the lead authority in the UC team would likely be the local government or the USCG, with potential involvement by the RP and the state. Communication and coordination will be paramount in any HAZMAT incident in order to ensure a proper response structure and clear lines of authority exist.

7100 General Responsibilities of the FOSC

Under the NCP, the USCG provides pre-designated FOSCs for response to hazardous substance releases in the coastal zone, Great Lakes waters, and specified inland ports and harbors. The FOSC's jurisdiction and authority within this zone includes releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into all environmental media - air, land, ground water, and surface waters. The FOSC directs response efforts and coordinates other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release in accordance with ACPs or other pertinent plans [300.120(a)/.135(a)], and FOSCs are authorized to take response measures deemed necessary to protect public health, welfare, and the environment [300.130(a)]. The FOSC is also responsible for ensuring persons designated to act on their behalf are properly trained and prepared to carry out the NCP.

The response functions that FOSCs carry out in the event of a HAZMAT release cover several different responsibilities:

• Conducting local contingency planning for response to hazardous chemical releases

• Conducting traditional COTP response measures such as restricting access to the affected area and controlling marine traffic; notifying facilities operating vulnerable water intakes in the vicinity of the release; coordinating with state and local emergency forces; and assisting as resources and capabilities permit.

• Conducting a preliminary assessment of the incident to evaluate the magnitude of the threat to the public health and welfare and the environment

• Determine if response action by the spiller and/or the state and local government is adequate, establish jurisdiction for a federal response, and collect the data necessary to formulate a response plan if a federal response is warranted.

• Contacting the owner and/or operator of the source of the release, if known, to inform them of their potential liability for government removal costs, to explain the USCG's role as FOSC, and to gather information for response and port safety purposes. Administrative orders shall be used when appropriate to direct the responsible party's actions.

• Based on the findings of the preliminary assessment, carrying out first aid mitigation actions if the situation warrants immediate action. First aid mitigation actions are those response actions taken by FOSC personnel necessary to address immediate concerns prior to the arrival of cleanup contractors or action by the responsible party.

• Monitoring cleanup actions of responsible parties or, in the case of federal removals, providing

on-scene supervision of removal activities, ensuring the employment of a sound removal strategy. The FOSC is responsible for organizing and supervising resources capable of designing and carrying out –a complex removal plan. In certain situations, support from NSTs, EPA Environmental Response Teams (ERTs), and NOAA SSCs may be necessary to assist in the development or review of a removal strategy. In either case, the FOSC shall ensure that guidelines regarding worker safety are adhered to by all parties involved in the response.

• For federal removals, arranging for the services of contractors and supervising their actions, and ensuring that all necessary information and response costs are properly documented.

7200 Operations

Operational activities for hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant releases are dependent upon the manner in which they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the environment (air, water, soil) and/or structures impacted by the release. However, operational activities can be grouped into the following general steps:

- Determine threat to human health and the environment;
- Notification;
- Evacuate/shelter-in-place;
- Communicate the hazard warning to others;
- Removal of victims to safe area;
- Observe signs and symptoms of casualties;
- Determine extent of contamination;
- Establishment of exclusion, contamination reduction, and support zones;
- Control access to the area;
- Determine the contaminant/hazards involved;
- Control/stop further releases;
- Initiate decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment;
- Sample water/soil/air/product;
- Contain material already released; and
- Implement countermeasures.

The following agencies can provide onsite sampling followed by laboratory analysis of hazardous substances. For each entity, we have identified their capabilities with these abbreviations: Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC), Chemical or Biological Warfare Agents (WMD), and Radiation (RAD).

Section 7000 HAZMAT Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Entity	Location	Phone Number	Capabilities
Federal			
US EPA-Region 9	Honolulu, HI	(808) 541-2710	TIC, WMD, RAD
CG Pacific Strike	Novato, CA	(415) 883-3311	TIC, WMD, RAD
Team			
FBI Hazardous	Washington,	(202) 324-3000	TIC, WMD, RAD
Materials Response	D.C.		
Unit			
Hawaii State			
National Guard 93rd Civil Support Team	NAS Barbers Point, HI	(808) 844-6505	TIC, WMD, RAD
Sign Support Found	1 01110, 111		

For a complete listing, see the following link to the: Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook,

https://cg.portal.uscg.mil/units/sectorpugetsound/Shared%20Documents/IMD%20-%20Training/FOSCR%20Course%20Materials%20(From%20GST)/References/hazmat%20te ams%20guide.pdf.

7210 Laboratory Assistance and Resources

The following laboratory resources and networks can be used to identify appropriate sampling techniques, analytical methods, and available laboratories for the analysis of samples from various matrices:

Laboratory Source	Description	Contact/Info
Center for Disease Control	Laboratory Response Network (LRN) - A collaborative effort of federal, state, military, and private labs to aid in response efforts of a TIC, WMD, or RAD event.	(800) 232-4636
EPA Environment Response Laboratory Network (ERLN)	A network of agency, State environmental, commercial and other federal laboratories who will provide integrated, rapid analysis using standardized diagnostic protocols, and procedures.	https://www.epa.gov/em ergency- response/environmental- response-laboratory- network
EPA Laboratory Compendium	Network of EPA national labs, state public health, and private labs to aid in a water security event, in addition to TIC, WMD, and RAD events.	(703) 461-2400 https://www.epa.gov/em ergency-response/erln- lab-compendium-fact- sheet

Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL)	State Public Health Laboratories- Emergency Contact Directory.	http://www.aphl.org/Ab outAPHL/contactus/Pag es/default.aspx
National	Current listing of accredited	http://www.nelac-
Environmental	environmental labs and their primary	institute.org/content/NE
Laboratory	accreditation body, in addition to types	LAP/accred-bodies.php
Accreditation	of sample media the labs can analyze.	<u></u>
Program (NELAP)		
National	Search all chemical, biological.	https://www.nemi.gov/h
Environmental	microbial, toxicity, and physical	ome/
Method Index	methods in NEMI.	
(NEMI)		
EPA Method	Standard Analytical Methods (SAMs)	http://www.epa.gov/fem
Collection	for environmental measurement and	/methcollectns.hrm
	regional EPA laboratory contact	
	information.	

7220 Contractor Support

There are a number of contractors in the area with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet the OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

7230 Finance/Administration

There are a number of federal and state funding sources that may be accessed to pay for costs incurred at an incident. These sources are set up as funding mechanisms in the event that the responsible party is unable/unwilling to provide funding of response actions. Access to these funding sources is possible through the federal or state agency that is responsible for administering the fund.

Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) was established to pay for cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The EPA manages and administers this fund. In order for a response/clean-up to be initiated using the Superfund, there must be a release or the threat of release of a CERCLA hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The release must cause a threat to public health or welfare or the environment based on the criteria outlined in the NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2). Pollutants or contaminants must meet a higher threshold of posing an "imminent and substantial endangerment" to human health or the environment. The FOSC makes these determinations.

• The NCP 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2) criteria for accessing the Superfund:

• Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants;

• Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;

• Hazardous substance or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of a release;

• High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate;

• Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to or be released;

• Threat of fire or explosion;

• The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release; and

• Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

7231 Local Government Reimbursement

Local authorities (county, parish, city, municipality, township, or tribe) may apply for reimbursement of costs incurred in response to an incident through the EPA, which administers the Superfund. States are specifically excluded from seeking reimbursement from the Superfund. Local governments are eligible for reimbursement up to \$25,000 per incident for costs such as overtime charges, response contractors, equipment purchased for the response, and replacement of damaged equipment. The EPA may accept only one request for reimbursement for each hazardous substance release incident. EPA cannot reimburse for costs previously budgeted for by the local government. More information for the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program may be obtained by calling EPA's LGR Helpline at: (800) 431-9209 or

https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program

7232 Cost Documentation

All entities and agencies should document the full range of costs in responding to an incident. It may not be clear at the onset of an incident how costs might be recovered; it is important that records are accurate and complete.

Upon completion of all site activities and/or completion of each phase of an incident, the FOSC may be responsible for submitting letters and/or reports to other agencies. The NCP and SCLACP require that an FOSC Report be submitted, if requested, to the National Response Team or the RRT. Also, those responders and agencies that accessed fund sources, or which to access fund sources for reimbursement, must provide written documentation and information to support the cost incurred. Costs must be fully and accurately documented throughout a response. Cost documentation should provide the source and circumstance of the release, the identity of the Responsible Parties, the response actions taken, accurate accounting of federal, state, or private party costs incurred for response actions, impacts, and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

7300 Disposal

A number of different hazardous wastes may be generated as a result of an incident. The RP or lead agency must address proper disposal of the wastes in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the NCP, state, and local regulations. Options for disposal of material connected to the emergency response action will be addressed by the state with support by the federal agencies for those agents, substances, or radioactive materials that need special care.

7310 Biological Waste (WMD)

The need to dispose of material contaminated with biological agents is rare, and therefore standard protocols do not exist. Often it is possible to neutralize the biological agent, after which the material may be treated as non-hazardous garbage. The appropriate disposal method for biological waste will be dependent on the specific situation, and will be influenced by politics. It will require consultation between local, state, and federal partners as well as agreement from the disposal site operator.

7400 Industry Assistance

The extent that emergency response assistance is available by industry responders varies with each manufacturer. Assistance can range from only providing pertinent advice regarding the situation and product involved to an emergency response team capable of mitigating the effects of a discharged chemical. Normally, industry emergency response assistance is initiated by the facility handling the substance or accessed by contacting CHEMTREC (800-424-9300). Direct industry contact is recommended for contingency planning in order to confirm capability and response times for a given region.

7500 State of Hawaii Emergency Response Structure

Hawaii established a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to provide hazardous materials planning, funding, training and education, and oversight of LEPCs. The state is divided into four local emergency planning districts. Within each planning district, a LEPC exists which includes local government, emergency response officials, environmental and citizens groups, industry, and other interested parties. Each county in the state has an LEPC. (All LEPC contact information referenced in Appendix 9232)

LEPCs serve as a focal point in communities for information about hazardous substances, emergency planning measures, and health and environmental risks due to hazardous substances. Local LEPCs consist of local representatives familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the economy of a community.

Plans developed by LEPCs must include the identity and location of hazardous materials, procedures for immediate response to chemical accidents, ways to notify the public about actions they must take, names of coordinators at plants, and schedules and plans for testing the plan.

In addition to developing response plans, LEPCs also receive emergency release and hazardous chemical inventory information submitted by local facilities, and makes this information available to the public upon request. LEPCs may charge a nominal fee for this informational service. Furthermore, LEPCs have the authority to request information from facilities for their

own planning purposes or on behalf of others. LEPCs can visit facilities in a community to learn what is being done to reduce hazards, prepare for accidents, and reduce hazardous inventories and releases. LEPCs can take civil actions against facilities if they fail to provide information required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

7510 County Fire Departments

All four counties in Hawaii have a designated HAZMAT team capable of responding to incidents, in Level A or B protective suits, involving chemical agents, potential biological agents, radioactive sources, and explosives.

7511 Honolulu County:

Honolulu Fire Department

HFD Hazardous Materials Teams respond to petroleum, radioactive, & toxic chemical incidents on the island. There are two hazardous material units in separate companies: HAZMAT 1 is based in the Kahili Valley at Station 32 (Kahili Uka Fire Station) HAZMAT 2 is based in Kapolei at Station 40 (Kapolei Fire Station)

Vehicles:

Both HAZMAT 1 and HAZMAT 2 are equipped similarly with HAZMAT decontamination, patching/plugging tools and supplies, personal protective equipment (PPE), supplied contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), and other miscellaneous response tools. Each also carries a portable weather station, an underwater digital camera, and a thermal imaging camera.

Staffing:

HAZMAT 1 and 2 members are designated hazardous materials response teams. HAZMAT 1 and HAZMAT 2 each have five HAZMAT technicians. All HFD engine and truck company personnel are trained to provide decontamination. There are an additional 300 trained HAZMAT technicians stationed throughout the island.

Training:

All Honolulu firefighters are trained to HAZMAT Operations level. HAZMAT technicians initially attend a two-week Chemistry of Hazardous Materials class and two weeks of handson training involving PPE, decontamination, monitors, strategy and tactics, and other equipment.

Personnel Protective Equipment:

Level A Suits - Kapler Responder WMD Type Level B Suits - PSC-Beta, Kapler Blue, Tyvek Saranex Yellow and Tyvek White

7512 Federal Fire Department Pearl Harbor Hickam

Has a non-dedicated HAZMAT teams available for mutual aid as per request from partners. Hazardous Materials Teams respond to petroleum, radioactive, & toxic chemical incidents on the island of Oahu. There are a total of thirteen fire units with three being hazardous material units in separate companies at the Pearl Harbor Shipyard, Schofield Barracks, and MCBH Kanehoe.
Staffing:

287 Firefighters trained to the HAZMAT Technician level with DOD-CBRNE certification.

Location:

850 Ticonderoga ST Suite 105 Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-5102 Phone: 808-471-3303

7513 Kauai County Fire Department

KFD Hazardous Materials Teams respond to petroleum, radioactive, and toxic chemical incidents on the island. There is one hazardous material unit which is Kaiakea Fire Station designated as the Hazardous Substance Response Team.

Vehicles:

The HAZMAT truck/unit is equipped with HAZMAT decontamination, patching/plugging tools and supplies, PPE, SCBA, and other miscellaneous response tools.

Staffing:

The HAZMAT Unit have fifteen HAZMAT technicians on staff with three rotating shifts of five personnel on each shift. All KFD engine and truck company personnel are trained to provide decontamination. There are an additional 90 trained HAZMAT technicians assigned to the other eight fire stations throughout the island.

Training:

All KFD firefighters are trained to HAZMAT Operations level. The HAZMAT Team is trained to the HAZMAT Technician level.

Personnel Protective Equipment:

Level A Suits - Kapler Responder WMD Type Level B Suits - PSC-Beta, Kapler Blue, Tyvek Saranex Yellow and Tyvek White

Respiratory Protection:

Breathing apparatus is manufactured by MSA and one-hour bottles are used for HAZMAT and 45-minute bottles for quick entry on apparatus for firefighting.

Location:

Pi'ikoi Building 4444 Rice Street Suite 315 Lihue, Hawaii, 96766 Phone: 1 (808) 241-4980 Email: kfd@kauai.gov

7514 Maui County Fire Department (MCFD)

MCFD Hazardous Materials Teams respond to petroleum, radioactive, and toxic chemical incidents on the island. There is one hazardous material unit which is Kahului Fire Station Designated as the Hazardous Substance Response Team. Note that MCFD services the neighboring islands of Molokai & Lanai. MCFD has a helicopter contracted through Windward Aviation, Inc. for transport of HAZMAT team personnel and equipment to Molokai & Lanai during an incident.

Vehicles:

A HAZMAT truck/unit is equipped with HAZMAT decontamination, patching/plugging tools and supplies, personal PPE, SCBA, and other miscellaneous response tools.

Staffing:

The HAZMAT Unit have fifteen HAZMAT technicians on staff with three rotating shifts of five personnel on each shift. All MCFD engine and truck company personnel are trained to provide decontamination. There are an additional 120 trained HAZMAT technicians assigned to the other fourteen fire stations throughout the island.

Training:

All MCFD firefighters are trained to HAZMAT Operations level. The HAZMAT Team is trained to the HAZMAT Technician level.

Personnel Protective Equipment:

Level A Suits - Kapler Responder WMD Type Level B Suits - PSC-Beta, Kapler Blue, Tyvek Saranex Yellow and Tyvek White

Respiratory Protection:

Breathing apparatus is manufactured by MSA and one-hour bottles are used for HAZMAT and 45-minute bottles for quick entry on apparatus for firefighting.

Location:

200 Dairy Road Kahului, Maui, HI 96732 Phone: 1 (808) 270-7911 Email: mcfd@maui.gov

7515 Hawaii County Fire Department (HCFD):

HCFD Hazardous Materials Teams respond to petroleum, radioactive, and toxic chemical incidents on the island. There are two hazardous materials response units and a specialty truck for Waipio Valley incidents. The road into the valley is accessible only by four-wheel-drive vehicles. HCFD has two helicopters, Chopper 1: Rescue Chopper, quartered at the Waiakea Fire Station, and Chopper 2: Medevac Chopper

HAZMAT personnel are not dedicated to the HAZMAT units, but operate engine companies and respond to other emergencies as needed. HAZMAT units are deployed on the east and

west sides of the Big Island. The east station in Hilo shares quarters with Engine 1, a HAZMAT-equipment trailer for mass-decontamination and mass-casualty incidents, and a four-wheel drive utility pickup to tow the trailer. Hilo HAZMAT 1 is a 1997 HME on a Marion body. Engine 1 is a 1990 Seagrave 1,500-gpm pumper with a 1,000-gallon tank.

The west HAZMAT unit does not have its own station. Station 21 is under construction and will house Engine 21 and HAZMAT 21. HAZMAT 21 and Engine 21 are temporarily located at Waikoloa Station 16 in North Kona. HAZMAT 21 is a 2005 Pierce and Engine 21 is a 2006 Pierce with a 1,500-gpm pump and 1,000-gallon tank. Spills greater than 10 gallons require the response of a HAZMAT unit.

Staffing:

All members of HCFD are designated hazardous materials response team members. All HFD engine and truck company personnel are trained to provide decontamination. There are 300 trained HAZMAT technicians stationed throughout the island.

Training:

All Hawaii firefighters are trained to HAZMAT Technician level.

Personnel Protective Equipment:

Level A chemical suits are Lakeland and Saint Gobain ONEsuits.

Level B suits are encapsulated and non-encapsulated suits by Lakeland. In-suit communications are provided in an interface mounted directly to the MSA facemask and linked to a Motorola XTS 2500 via a PTT. Respiratory protection is provided by MSA 60-minute SCBA and MSA air purified respirators (APRs)

Respiratory Protection:

Breathing apparatus is manufactured by MSA and one-hour bottles are used for HAZMAT and 45-minute bottles for quick entry on apparatus for firefighting.

Contact: 1 (808) 961-8336 fire@hawaiicounty.gov

7600 Publications & Additional References

When responding to a hazardous chemical spill, an early concern is assessing the hazards associated with materials involved in the incident. Many reference sources exist for collecting the necessary data. The listing below is not intended to be comprehensive; it is a possible list of resources which can be consulted to investigate a particular hazardous material:

Hawaii Area Contingency Plan

Information Source	Description	Web Link
Code of Federal Regulations	 29 CFR - Labor 33 CFR - Navigation and Navigable Waters 40CFR - Protection of the Environment 40CFR300 - NCP 49CFR - Transportation 	Titles can be found online at the following web address: <u>https://www.gpo.gov/fd</u> <u>sys/browse/collectionCf</u> <u>r.action?collectionCode</u> <u>=CFR</u>
Safety	NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods	http://www.cdc.gov/nio sh/docs/2003-154
	OSHA Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities	http://www.osha.gov/P ublications/complinks/ OSHG- HazWaste/4agency.htm 1
Chemical	Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR), Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures: includes information on physical properties, symptoms of exposure, standards and guidelines, personal protection, decontamination, and care for first responders, pre-hospital, and hospital providers.	http://www.atsdr.cdc.go v/MMG/index.asp
Properties	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Chemical Specific Information	http://emergency.cdc.go v/agent/agentlistchem.a sp
	ATSDR Chemical Specific 2-Page Info Sheet	http://www.atsdr.cdc.go v/toxfaqs/index.asp
	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	http://www.cdc.gov/nio sh/npg/
	ACGIH TLVs and BEIs	http://www.acgih.org/tl v-bei- guidelines/policies- procedures- presentations/overview

First	The Merck Index	https://www.rsc.org/me rck-index?e=1
Responder References		
	EPA OCS Blue Book- A collection of field related resources	http://www.epaosc.org/ _bluebook/bluebook.as p
	CSX Transportation Emergency Response to Railroad Incidents	http://csxhazmat.kor- tx.com/
	DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (Note: This is generally updated every 4 years).	http://www.phmsa.dot. gov/hazmat/library/erg
	ASTDR - HAZMAT Emergency Preparedness Training and Tools for Responders	http://www.atsdr.cdc.go v/hazmat-emergency- preparedness.html
Military References		
	USAMRIID Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook	http://www.usamriid.ar my.mil/education/instru ct.htm
	USAMRIID Medical Management of Biological Casualties	
	Textbook of Military Medicine (TMM) Defense against Toxin Weapons Manual	

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8000 Salvage and Marine Firefighting

8100 Authority

Among the provisions of the Ports and Waterway Safety Act of 1972 (PWSA) (33 U.S.C.1221 et seq.), is an acknowledgement that increased supervision of port operations is necessary to prevent damage to structures in, on, or adjacent to the navigable waters of the U.S., and to reduce the possibility of vessel or cargo loss, or damage to life, property, and the marine environment. This statute along with the traditional functions and powers of the USCG to render aid and save property (14 U.S.C. 88(b)), is the basis for USCG firefighting activities. 42 U.S.C. 1856-1856(d) provides that an agency charged with providing firefighting protection for any property of the U.S. may enter into reciprocal agreements with state and local firefighting organizations to provide for mutual aid. This statute further provides that emergency assistance may be rendered in absence of a reciprocal agreement, when it is determined by the head of that agency to be in the best interest of the U.S. All aspects of this ACP apply to a Marine Fire Fighting Response.

The following two manuals are key references on the USCG's role in marine firefighting: Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, Chapter 8, USCG Firefighting Activities and NFPA 1405, A Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond To Marine Vessel Fires

8200 Marine Firefighting Policy

Traditionally, the USCG has provided firefighting equipment and training to protect its vessels and property. Occasionally, the USCG is called upon to provide assistance at major fires onboard other vessels and waterfront facilities. Although the USCG clearly has an interest in fighting fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities, primary responsibility for maintaining necessary firefighting capabilities in U.S. ports and harbors lies with local authorities and salvage/marine firefighting providers.

The USCG renders assistance as available, based on the level of personnel training and the adequacy of equipment. USCG units do not normally have advanced firefighting capabilities. Firefighting requires technical expertise and a long-term training program to be done safely. Maritime firefighting is particularly hazardous on vessels due to closed compartments, HAZMAT, etc. The Commandant intends to maintain this traditional "assistance as available" posture without conveying the impression that the USCG is prepared to relieve local fire departments of their responsibilities. Paramount in preparing for vessel or waterfront fires is the need to integrate the USCG planning and training efforts with those of other responsible agencies, particularly local fire departments and port authorities.

In accordance with Marine Safety Manual, Vol. VI COMDTINST 16000.11, primary responsibility for coordinating firefighting activities involving commercial vessels or waterfront facilities within their AOR rests with COTPs. The Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator (SMC) shall assume the responsibilities of the IC upon receiving a report of a fire involving a commercial vessel or waterfront facility that involves search and rescue. As the incident evolves beyond normal search and rescue actions, consideration shall be given to identify the appropriate firefighting authority with specific firefighting expertise. The discussion to determine the appropriate agency for IC/UC shall occur as the Incident Command is established. Once an initial Incident Command is established, SMC shall transition firefighting coordination to the firefighting authority for shoreside facilities and moored vessels. SMCs may direct firefighting

efforts to save lives. If firefighting is being conducted for non-lifesaving purposes, consideration should be made to ensure it falls within the Incident Command structure.

The Commandant recognizes the significance of the cautious approach the USCG has adopted for marine firefighting situations. High training, equipment, and staffing thresholds will limit the response capability of many units, and in some areas, sources of support will not be readily available. Consequently, there will be occasions when a unit will be unable to mount a complete response to an incident. This circumstance is preferred to attempting a complex and potentially hazardous job without the necessary staffing, training and equipment.

COTPs shall work closely with the municipal fire departments, vessel and facility owners and operators, mutual aid groups, and other interested organizations. Additionally, certain vessels that are required to have a Vessel Response Plan and carry Group I-IV oils are required to have a Salvage and Marine Firefighting annex. They are also required to implement that plan and use the contracted salvage/firefighting resources listed in the plan, if the need arises. The COTP shall ensure compliance with these plans, as appropriate, during a salvage or firefighting incident. Vessels that are not required to have Vessel Response Plans shall consider the guidelines presented later in this section.

8300 Operations

USCG personnel shall be prepared for and respond to fires onboard USCG vessels. For all other marine firefighting situations, USCG units shall adopt a conservative response posture. They shall focus their actions on those traditional USCG activities not requiring unit personnel to enter into a hazardous environment.

• <u>Independent firefighting</u>. USCG personnel shall **not** engage in independent firefighting operations, except to save a life or in the early stages of a fire to avert a significant threat without undue risk.

• <u>Commercial vessels and waterfront facilities.</u> USCG personnel shall **not** actively engage in firefighting except in support of a regular firefighting agency, City and County Fire Departments, under the supervision of a qualified fire officer.

The Marine Safety Manual specifically addresses USCG firefighting activities: Generally, USCG personnel shall not actively engage in firefighting (on other than USCG units) except in support of a regular firefighting agency under the supervision of a qualified fire officer. [NOTE: This term means a person who has been trained and certified, under National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guideline, to take command of firefighting operations.] USCG personnel shall not engage in independent firefighting operations, except to save a life or in the early stages of a fire to avert a significant threat without "undue risk." [NOTE: An exception is firefighting operations within port areas during certain defense readiness conditions.]

8310 Operational Firefighting Priorities

Operational firefighting priorities for marine fire incidents are listed below:

Rescue – Life safety must always be the first consideration in any fire or emergency situation. When lives are in danger, the Incident Commander must quickly assess whether the situation

necessitates immediate removal of personnel, the number of persons, which need to be extracted, and the hazards to the rescue team.

Exposures – The fire should be fought so as to prevent the spread of fire on or off the vessel. Typical exposures include flammable liquid or gas tanks, open stairways, explosives, or any other substance, which would accelerate or aid the spread of the fire. Provided there is no danger of water reactivity, exposures are best cooled by application of a fog pattern until no visible steam is generated. For some two-dimensional surfaces foam may be an appropriate agent for exposure protection.

Confinement – Control over the fire must be established by impeding the fire's extension to non-involved areas and limiting the fire to the area of origin. To accomplish proper containment, all closures and generally all ventilation (unless personnel are trapped inside the space) should be secured. Monitor and cool boundaries, as necessary, on all six sides of the fire (fore, aft, port, starboard, above, and below).

Extinguishment – The main body of the fire should be attacked and suppressed. The goal is to cease combustion by disrupting the cycle of the fire tetrahedron. Tactics and agents to be used will be determined by the fuel source, amount of fuel/surface area, and the location of the fire.

Overhaul – Actions to complete incident stabilization and begin the shift to property conservation should occur in any overhaul. Specific considerations include: hazards from structural conditions at the fire scene, atmospheric conditions (air packs should remain mandatory in the case of interior fire overhaul due to the likely presence of toxic vapors, carbon monoxide, and low oxygen levels), monitoring scene to ensure fire will not reignite, determination of fire's point of origin and source of ignition.

Ventilation – Ventilation tactics will vary depending upon the location and conditions of the fire. Generally, all ventilation on a vessel will initially be secured and all dampers shut upon receipt of a fire alarm. Utilization of ventilation to aid firefighting efforts should not begin until a coordinated attack is staged.

Stability – The use of water for firefighting can significantly alter the center of gravity of a vessel. Experts from the USCG SERT, NST, or SUPSALV should be consulted for stability calculations and advice.

8320 Marine Firefighting Considerations

Vessel Stability - the stability of a vessel is its ability to resist heeling from the upright position at small angles of inclination. The large volumes of water often used combating fires can have a negative impact on vessel stability, jeopardizing the safety of the vessel and personnel on board. The introduction of large amounts of water onto the vessel can create a free surface effect that is particularly dangerous if the water is confined above the vessel's normal center of gravity. Personnel and equipment moving through watertight doors cause potential problems by disrupting flooding boundaries. The most important consideration regarding vessel stability is the control of a vessel's list. Problems resulting from a failure to maintain a reasonable degree of stability can include poor footing for response personnel, difficulty in maintaining a

foam blanket, automatic fire door closure problems, damage/injury from shifting or falling objects, reduced effectiveness of fixed dewatering suctions and drains, and loss of use of vessel machinery due to sustained excessive list. Factors affecting vessel stability include the free surface of all liquids on board, the integrity of the hull, empty or full double bottoms, and the integrity of watertight boundaries during flooding and flatness of the hull bottom if the vessel is in contact with the bottom.

Several vessel documents can be useful in determining vessel stability. The most important of these is the vessel's trim and stability booklet. Other useful documents are the cargo plan, the docking plan, and the ship's particulars, which include capacity specifications and pertinent diagrams. If this information is for some reason not available on board the vessel, it should be available from the vessel's owner or operator.

Water Discipline - water is the most prevalent fire extinguishing agent. However, the indiscriminate use of water on a vessel fire can be as dangerous as the fire. In considering the use of water verses other extinguishing agents, the questions of potential electrical hazards, the presence of any water reactive materials, and the problems of flooding and the resulting stability issues must be answered before proceeding.

Dewatering - a vessel will sustain a loss of stability from firefighting water accumulating above the vessel's original water line. For this reason, dewatering is an essential planning issue for successful vessel firefighting. Normally, vessels will have a limited amount of dewatering equipment. This equipment will often consist of a fixed pump and suction system to handle water that accumulates in the vessel's bilges and drain holes (scuppers) located in areas above the waterline to allow drainage overboard or into the vessel's bilge. Portable pumps are sometime available onboard, but their limited capability may not substantially aid dewatering efforts. Removal of toilets and showers to improve drainage will allow water to flow down into holding tanks below the waterline. While the weight of water is still a factor, the shift in weight to the holding tanks will lower the vessel's center of gravity and improve transverse stability. In extreme cases, drainage holes may be cut in the superstructure. This practice; however, is dangerous and should not be pursued without the permission of the owner or the On-Scene Commander.

Shipboard Firefighting Systems – Large vessels have onboard fixed and portable firefighting systems. To determine what firefighting systems the vessel has, consult the Fire Control Plan located on the main deck, and on both port and starboard sides of the superstructure. The USCG representative on-scene can assist with locating the Fire Control Plan.

Fixed Fire Fighting Systems - The fire main system is the primary tool for vessel firefighting. The two basic designs are the single main and the looped main. The looped main is more advantageous because damaged portions of the system can be isolated without disrupting service beyond the damaged section. Water pressure is provided by onboard fire pumps. The number of pumps will depend upon the vessel's tonnage. Generally a vessel will have two pumps, a primary pump dedicated to supplying the fire main and a reserve pump which may also supply the sanitary, ballast, bilge, or general service system.

Water Sprinkler Systems - The primary roles of sprinkler systems are structural protection and maintenance of escape routes, and are either automatic or manual. Automatic systems are maintained under pressure and heat activated. Hazards associated with water sprinkler systems are the possibility of flooding and the subsequent degradation of ship stability.

Carbon Dioxide Systems - Carbon dioxide is a versatile extinguishing agent as it does no damage to cargo, does not conduct electricity, and provides its own pressure discharge. However, CO2 is only effective if all ventilation and openings to the space are secured. As a smothering agent, CO2 lacks any considerable cooling properties; therefore, the CO2 concentration in the space must be maintained until heat levels in the fire area drop below the ignition temperature of the fuel source. Additionally, CO2 poses a significant human health threat due to its ability to displace oxygen, which can cause asphyxiation. This may occur even in low concentrations. CO2 systems are primarily installed in machinery spaces and cargo holds. Discharge is accomplished manually, either remotely by two pull handles outside the affected compartment or by directing the discharge point for the CO2 bottle (high pressure system) or the storage tank (low pressure system).

Total Flooding Agents - These agents are colorless and odorless gases, approved for use in machinery space fixed systems on merchant vessels. They have extinguishing properties similar to CO2, are nonconductors, very effective against class B and C fires, leave no residue, are stored as a liquid in cylinders, and do not require an external power source for discharge. Flooding agent systems require manual activation through two pull boxes located outside the protected space or from the bottle storage space.

Foam Systems - Foam is primarily used to combat class B fires. Foam is a smothering agent, although it does possess some cooling properties. Foam is traditionally available in two varieties – chemical and mechanical. Shipboard installations of chemical systems are no longer approved by the USCG. Mechanical foam is produced by mixing foam concentrate with water and then rapidly aerating the resultant solution. The ratio of water to foam concentrate determines the expansion ratio and, therefore, physical properties of the foam. Foam with a low expansion ratio will be wetter, heavier, more heat resistant, and less affected by the wind. These properties; however, also make low expansion foam less adherent to vertical surfaces and more electrically conductive. A lower expansion ratio will also provide better flow around obstructions, making this mixture well suited for service in class B machinery space and tank vessel deck fires.

8330 Off-Shore Fire Fighting Considerations

In the event of a fire on a vessel offshore and the vessel's crew is unable to contain the fire, the USCG may be designated to act as the IC to protect U.S. interests under the authority of the Ports And Waterways Safety Act (PWSA). Since local jurisdiction does not extend past three miles offshore, the USCG will utilize available state, DOD, and commercial resources. The primary concern with offshore fires, subsequent to successful search and rescue operations, will be the prevention of pollution to U.S. waters and fouling of sensitive fishing areas, wildlife habitats, shorelines, economically important areas, and preventing an obstruction to navigation.

8340 Movement of a Burning Vessel

A crucial decision in response to a marine fire involves movement of a burning vessel: whether to allow it to enter the port, to move it to, or away from an anchorage or a pier, to ground the vessel, or to scuttle it offshore. The COTP shall be consulted prior to moving or setting a burning vessel free. Among the considerations to evaluate in deciding whether to allow a vessel to move within a port are the following:

- Location and extent of fire
- Capabilities and training of the crew
- Status of shipboard firefighting equipment
- Class and nature of cargo
- Possibility of explosion
- Hazards to the environment
- Hazards to crew or other resources where vessel is situated
- Forecasted weather
- Maneuverability of the vessel
- Effect on bridges under or through which the vessel must transit
- Potential for fire to spread to pier or shore-side facilities
- Firefighting resources available shore-side
- Consequences or alternatives if the vessel is not allowed to enter port or move

The decision to allow a burning vessel in the Sector Honolulu AOR must be decided by the COTP with input from the cognizant fire chief(s) from the respective fire departments and DOT-H.

8350 Decision to Allow Burning Vessel to Enter Port

Due to limited resources available to fight an offshore fire, the COTP may be forced to consider allowing a burning vessel to enter port. The numerous considerations that are part of the decision can be found in Chapter 8, Volume VI of the Marine Safety Manual. Additionally, the information concerning mooring, anchorage and grounding sites should be reviewed and considered as part of this decision. A burning vessel is only a small part of the resources that must be protected. Entry into a port or movement within the port may have to be denied when:

- There is danger that the fire will spread to other port facilities or vessels
- The vessel is carrying hazardous cargo such as chemicals, explosives, or gasoline
- The vessel is likely to sink or capsize within a channel, becoming an obstruction to navigation
- The vessel might become a derelict

• Unfavorable weather conditions preclude the safe movement of the vessel or would hamper firefighting (high winds, fog, strong currents, ice, etc.).

8360 Level of Response

Not all marine disasters require a full response. Lesser emergencies obviously will not require a full organizational effort. The following guide can be used by responding fire departments:

• LEVEL I - a marine response on a small vessel (65 feet or less) or a facility that does not pose a major threat to the harbor. This level of emergency can usually be handled by a single

fire company with minimal waterside support. The USCG Sector shall be notified and may send a representative to the scene.

• LEVEL II - a marine response on a vessel or facility that has the potential to be a significant risk to the harbor. This level of emergency will involve two or more fire companies and waterside support. The full scope of this plan may need to be executed, including emergency services support. Calls will be made to the fire department to dispatch a representative (Battalion Chief or above) to assist at the ICP. The USCG shall be notified by calling the Sector Command Center.

8400 Planning

Refer to Section 4000 of this plan, as well as federal, state, and local hazardous material spill contingency plans either directly referenced in this document or implied by association of applicability. The following two sections list the pre-designated responsibilities for the USCG and local fire departments.

8410 Municipal Fire Departments / Capabilities in HI

Upon arriving at the scene of a marine-based fire, the jurisdictional fire chief will normally assume the IC and responsibility for all aspects of the firefighting operation. The vessel's Master should contact the local fire chief and place himself and his crew at the disposal of the fire chief. At no time shall the vessel crew, or other agencies or groups, engage in independent firefighting activities beyond their capabilities or once the local fire department has taken command of the incident. The jurisdictional fire chief's responsibilities shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

• Control of all firefighting operations, both from the shore-side and waterside.

• Establishment of a workable communication system with the units engaged in firefighting operations, including: assisting vessels, police departments, civil defense and other agencies engaged in the overall operation.

• Formulation of a plan of action for the extinguishment of the fire and the safety of personnel and property.

• Procurement of needed firefighting equipment, material, and manpower (mutual aid agreements, etc.).

• Procurement of the individual vessels firefighting plan, stability data and any other pertinent information on that particular vessel.

- Requesting assistance from local police for traffic and crowd control.
- The evacuation of affected persons.
- Requesting assistance of local hospitals and doctors for medical requirements.
- Requesting ambulance service.
- Notification to USCG if not previously done.

8420 USCG

The USCG's responsibility during a marine fire incident within the COTP Honolulu Zone is the coordination and direction of USCG resources and participation at the ICP in an advisory role. In addition, the USCG is responsible for:

- Directing the anchoring, mooring, or movement of vessels.
- Restricting vessel operations in hazardous areas.

• Acting as lead agency in the containment and control of any oil or hazardous substance discharge as the result of the marine fire incident.

• Assisting in firefighting operations within capabilities as determined by the COTP or representative in the ICP.

• Advising the IC concerning marine firefighting systems, ship's capabilities, ship stability, environmental considerations, and other aspects where the USCG has special expertise.

• Coordinating marine firefighting planning and assisting in training development.

• COTP/SMCs shall assume the responsibilities of the IC upon receiving a report of a fire involving a commercial vessel or waterfront facility that involves search and rescue. As the incident evolves beyond normal search and rescue actions, consideration shall be given to identify the appropriate firefighting authority with specific firefighting expertise. The discussion to determine the appropriate agency for IC/UC shall occur as the Incident Command is established. Once an initial Incident Command is established, SMC shall transition firefighting coordination to the City and County Fire Departments firefighting authority and state DOT-H.

• Additional COTP may assume the IC in incidents where jurisdictional questions arise or where it is mutually agreed to by the appropriate fire department representative and the COTP.

8500 Logistics

Refer to Section 5000 of this plan, as well as federal, state, and local hazardous material spill contingency plans.

8510 Marine Firefighting Resources

There is no marine firefighting capability within the Honolulu FOSC Zone other than those outlined in individual Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) and Non-Tank Vessel Response Plans (NTVRPs).

8600 Marine Salvage

Refer to Annex 10200 to the Hawaii and American Samoa Area Maritime Security Plan. http://cg.portal.uscg.mil/units/sectorhonolulu/cpfr/Lists/Plans/Attachments/7/SSI_2014AMSP_SalvageResponsePlan.pdf

9000 Appendices

9100 Emergency Notification

National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Federal On Scene Coordinator	(808) 842-2600
Sector Honolulu Command Center 24 Hours:	
USCG	
Sector Honolulu	
400 Sand Island Parkway	
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819	
State On Scene Coordinator	
Hawai'i Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation &	(808) 586-4249
Emergency Response (HEER) Office:	
After Hours:	(808) 236-8200
RRT Representative of U.S. Department of the Interior	(202) 208-3891
(DOI)	
Regional Environmental Officer, Office of Environmental	
Policy and Compliance	
RRT Representative of U.S. National Oceanic and	(206) 849-9926
Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator	
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	pending hiring as of
Environmental Contaminants Biologist	10/5/2022
	(808) 779-4202
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	(808) 725-5161 or (808)
Protected Resources Division	721-5343
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources	(808) 587-4181 or (808)
Division of Forestry and Wildlife	225-5614 cell

9110 Initial Awareness, Assessment & Notification Sequence

For the most current checklist, please contact the command center or refer to Annex D for the USCG Quick Response Card for Spill Notification,

9200 Personnel and Services Directory

9210 Federal Resources / Agencies

Sector Honolulu Planning Staff manages federal, state, and local contact information for the AC through the Alert Warning System.

9211 Trustees for Natural Resources

The National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.600) pre-designates the "Federal Trustees". In Hawaii the following agencies are federal trustees.

Secretary of Commerce is the trustee over natural resources managed/controlled by the Department of Commerce; resources found in navigable waters (deep draft), tidally influenced waters, waters of contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and outer continental shelf.

U.S. Department of Commerce National Marine Fisheries Service – Pacific Islands Regional Office 1845 Wasp Boulevard Building 176 Honolulu, HI 96818 Voc: (808) 725-5000 Fax: (808) 725-5215

Secretary of the Interior is the trustee over natural resources managed/controlled by the DOI; examples include migratory birds; anadromous fish; endangered species; marine mammals; National Parks, Historic sites and other park units; NWRs; minerals; and federal water resources.

U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 300 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 3-122 Honolulu, HI 96850 Voc: (808) 792-9540 Fax: (808) 792-9585

Secretary for the land managing agency is the Trustee for the natural resources located on land they manage. The trustee is the head of the department in which the land managing agency is found.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg. 300 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 4-118 Honolulu, HI 96850-0050 Voc: (808) 541-2600 Fax: (808) 541-1335 or 541-2652

U.S. Navy Commanding Officer Naval Public Works Center Facilities and Environment 400 Marshall Road Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3139 Voc: (808) 471-3926 Regional Environmental: (808) 471-3858 Fax: (808) 471-5024

U.S. Marine Corps Commanding General Marine Corps Base Hawaii Environmental Department Box 63002 MCBH Hawaii, HI 96863-3002 Voice: (808) 257-6920 x3 Fax: (808) 257-2794

Head of authorized agencies is the Trustee for resources not otherwise prescribed. The trustee is the head of the federal agency authorized to manage or control those resources.

Johnston Island Defense Threat Reduction Agency Office of the General Counsel 6801 Telegraph Road, Rm 109 Alexandria, VA 22310-3398 Voice: 1 (703) 767-4561 Fax: 1 (703) 325-6206

9212 USCG

9212.1 USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

The NSF was created in 1973 as a USCG staffed "Special Team." This special team assists OSCs responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills as directed by the NCP. The NSF is composed of four units including three, 35 member Strike Teams. These teams are: The Atlantic Strike Team located in Fort Dix, NJ (609) 724-0008; the Gulf Strike Team located in Mobile, AL (251) 441-6601; and the Pacific Strike Team located in Novato, CA (415) 883-3311. A fourth unit, the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NFCC), which is located in Elizabeth City, NC (252) 331-6000, manages the Strike Teams. The NSF is a unique, highly trained cadre of USCG professionals who maintain and rapidly deploy with specialized equipment in support of FOSCs preparing for and responding to oil and chemical incidents in order to prevent adverse impact to the public and reduce environmental damage. Requests for Strike Team Assistance: As outlined in the NCP, "The FOSC may request assistance directly from the Strike Teams. Requests for a team may be made to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate team, the USCG member of the RRT, or the Commandant of the USCG through the NRC." FOSCs are encouraged to use the NSF whenever its expertise or equipment is needed, or to augment the FOSC's staff when it is overburdened by a response to a given incident.

9212.2 USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)

The DRAT serves both a preparedness and a response role. The DRAT can help mobilize additional resources, other units and response partners. As a readily accessible, deployable team, the DRAT provides technical and logistical support for the FOSCs within their respective District. Their explicit responsibility is to enhance pollution response preparedness for each port within the District, and to provide expertise and technical assistance to the FOSC during oil spills or chemical release, and for technical support for preparedness activities including training, plan updates, verifying response strategies, exercises and mentoring.

9212.3 USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

The PIAT is an element of the NRT presently co-located with the USCG IMAT in Norfolk, VA. The PIAT is staffed by highly trained crisis communication professionals, whose primary mission is to provide public information support to USCG and EPA FOSCs during all-hazard incidents such as oil spills, hazardous materials releases and natural disasters. The team was established at USCG headquarters in 1978 as one of the special teams mandated in the NCP. Since first merging with the NSF in 1991 and now as part of the CG-IMAT, PIAT members have been trained and qualified in HAZMAT operations, which allows them full access to response activities. The team maintains a response standard of mobilizing two members within six hours of activation and, if needed, two additional members within 24 hours. To request PIAT assistance contact the CG-IMAT CDO (757) 448-5572.

9212.4 USCG Reserve

Section to be developed.

9212.5 USCG Auxiliary

Section to be developed.

9213 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

9213.1 Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

NOAA SSCs are the principal advisors to the FOSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from state and federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC leads a scientific team and strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response but ensures that differing opinions within the community are communicated to the FOSC. The SSC can also assist the FOSC with information relating to spill movements and trajectories. The NOAA SSC serves as the FOSC's liaison between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations. The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the FOSC, coordinating with state representatives, appropriate trustees and other knowledgeable local representatives.

9213.2 Discharge & Release Trajectory Modeling

<u>http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/</u> (National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service) <u>https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/response-tools/trajectory-analysis-planner.html</u>, (NOAA / EPA).

9213.3 Oceanic & Atmospheric Modeling

http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/ (National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service) and <u>https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/</u> (National Ocean Service).

9214 U.S. Navy Supervisor of Diving and Salvage (SUPSALV)

The 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. SUPSALV can provide salvage expertise and maintains a warehouse on each coast stockpiled with salvage and response gear. Individual Navy Facilities also locally stockpile some response equipment, which is also listed in the RRI. Refer to the NSFCC RRI for a listing of SUPSALV equipment. SUPSALV can be contacted at: 1 (202) 781-1731 24 Hours: 1 (202) 781-3889.

9215 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Response Team (ERT)

The ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide the OSC access to special equipment to deal with chemical releases and can provide the OSC with advice concerning hazard evaluation, multimedia sampling and analysis, risk assessment, on-site safety, cleanup techniques, water supply decontamination and protection, use of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and the disposal of contaminated materials. The ERT also offers various training courses to prepare response personnel.

9216 Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases (ATSDR)

The ATSDR maintains appropriate disease/exposure registries, provides medical care and testing of individuals during public health emergencies. ATSDR also develops, maintains, and informs the public concerning the effects of toxic substances, maintains a list of restricted or closed areas due to contamination, conducts research examining the relationship between exposure and illness, and conducts health assessments at contaminated sites. The ATSDR also assists the EPA in identifying most hazardous substances at CERCLA sites, develops guidelines for toxicological profiles of hazardous substances, and develops educational materials related to the health effects of toxic substances. ATSDR resources are an important tool for the OSC to use in assessing the possible effects of an environmental emergency on the public's health. Additional information can be obtained by contacting ATSDR through e at:

the	CDC	info	line	1	(800)	232-46	36 o	r 1	(770)	488-7	7100	or	visit	their	web	site
http	://ww	w.ats	dr.cdo	c.g	ov/atso	lrhome.l	<u>ntml</u> .									
220	State	Reso	urces	1	Agenc	ies										

92

9221 Government Official Liaisons (Governor's Aide, County Executive)

Governor (8	08) 586-0034
Lt. Governor (8	08) 586-0255
Senate President (8	08) 586-6030
House Speaker (8	08) 586-6100
Chair - Transportation, International, Intergovernmental (8)	08) 587-7225
Affairs	
City and County of Honolulu	
Mayor (8	08) 768-4141
Honolulu City Council (8	08) 768-5010
Department of Transportation Services Phone (8	08) 768-8303
Department of Environmental Services Chair - Health (8)	08) 768-5007
Department of Environmental Services Chair - (8	08) 586-6830
Environment	

County of Hawaii (Big Island)	
Mayor	1 (808) 961-8211
County Council	1 (808) 961-8255 /
	1 (808) 323-4261
Department of Emergency Management	1 (808) 935-0031
County of Kauai	
Mayor	1 (808) 241-4900
County Council	1 (808) 241-4188
Department of Emergency Management	1 (808) 241-1800
County of Maui	
Mayor	1 (808) 270-7855
County Council	1 (808) 270-7838
Department of Emergency Management	1 (808) 270-2785

9222 Trustees for Natural Resources

The National Contingency Plan designates the "State Trustee" as the person designated by the governor of the state. The state is encouraged to designate a state lead trustee, which will coordinate actions with the AC and RRT.

For the State of Hawaii the trustees are DLNR and DOH - HEER Office. DOH is the lead trustee.

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Aquatic Resources Division 1151 Punchbowl Street Room 330 Honolulu, HI 96813 Voice: (808) 587-0100 Fax: (808) 587-0115

Historic Preservation Division 601 Kamokila Blvd. Kapolei, HI 96707 Voice: (808) 692-8015 Fax: (808) 692-8020

Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) 811 Kolu Street, Suite 201 Wailuku, HI 96793 Voice: (808) 243-5020 Fax: (808) 243-5885

Hawaii Department of Health Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office 2385 Waimano Home Road #100 Pearl City, HI 96782 24 Hour Hotline: 808-236-8200 Voice: 808 586-4249 Fax: 808 586-7537

9223 State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)

The Director of the Department of Health is also the Chair of the SERC and represents the needs and issues of the LEPCs to the Hawaii AC. The HEER office coordinates the SERC for the Director.

9224 State Environmental Agencies

State of Hawaii, Department of Health Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office 2385 Waimano Home Rd #100 Pearl City, Hawaii 96782 (808) 586-4249

9225 State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Section to be developed.

9226 Law Enforcement Agencies

Section to be developed.

9227 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

Honolulu County: Honolulu Fire Department Battalion Chief Carlton Yamada Phone (808) 723-7189 E-Mail: cyamada3@honolulu.gov

Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam Federal Fire Department

650 Center Dr Bldg 284, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI 96860 808-471-3303

Kauai County Fire Dispatch: 1 (808) 241-1711

Maui County Fire Dispatch: 1 (808) 244-6406

Hawaii County Fire Dispatch: 1 (808) 961-8336

9230 Local Resources / Agencies

9231 Trustees for Natural Resources Section to be developed.

9232 Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

The Director of the DOH is also the Chair of the SERC and represents the needs and issues of the LEPCs to the Hawaii AC. The HEER office coordinates the SERC for the Director.

Section 9000 Appendices

> Honolulu LEPC Frank F. Fasi Municipal Building, 650 South King Street, Honolulu, HI 96813 Phone: (808) 723-8960 Fax: (808) 524-3439

Kauai LEPC 3990 Kaana Street, Suite 100 Lihue, Hawaii, 96766 Phone: 1 (808) 241-1800 Fax: (808) 241-1860 Email: <u>kema@kauai.gov</u>

Maui LEPC 200 S High St Kalana O Maui Bldg, 1st Fl Wailuku, HI 96793 Phone: 1 (808) 270-7285 Fax: (808) 270-7275 emergency.management@mauicounty.gov

Hawaii County LEPC 920 Ululani St, Hilo, HI 96720 Phone: 1 (808) 936-8181 Fax: (808) 935-6460 <u>gkosaki@hawaii.rr.com</u>

9233 Local Environmental Agencies

Section to be developed.

9234 – Law Enforcement Agencies

Federal	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	(808) 566-4300
Marshal Service	(808) 541-3000
Armed Forces Police	(808) 438-7114
State Of Hawaii	
Harbor Police	(808) 587-2006
Sheriff	(808) 587-2652
All Islands	
Hawaii (Big Island) Hilo	(808) 935-3311
Kauai Lihue	(808) 241-1711
Lanai Lanai City	(808) 565-6428
Maui Wailuku	(808) 244-6400
Molokai Kaunakakai	(808) 553-5355
Oahu Honolulu	(808) 723-7062 or 3473 or 3310

9235 Port Authority / Harbormaster

Section to be developed.

9236 Airport Fire Departments

Federal Fire Dept	(808) 471-7117
Hickam A.F.B.	(808) 471-3303
Hilo Airport	1 (808) 961-9317
Kona Airport	1 (808) 327-9503
Kauai Lihue	1 (808) 274-3803
Lihue Airport	1 (808) 246-1420
Lanai Airport	1 (808) 565-6611
Kahului Airport	1 (808) 872-3841
Kapalua Airport	1 (808) 669-0228
Molokai Kaunakakai	1 (808) 567-6008
Molokai Airport	1 (808) 567-9663
Honolulu Airport	1 (808) 836-6507 or 6519 or 6420

9237 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

Refer to Section 7000.

9238 Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)

Section to be developed.

9239 Site Safety Personnel / Health Department

Section to be developed.

9240 Private Resources

9241 Clean-up Companies (Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) and Non-BOA) Response organizations with BOAs with the USCG are managed by the USCG SILC. A current list of BOA Contractors can be obtained from the SILC website at: <u>https://www.dcms.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Assistant-Commandant-for-Engineering-Logistics-CG-4-/Logistic-Centers/Shore-Infrastructure-Logistics-Center/Emergency-Response-Contracting/</u>

For a collection of sources for oil spill response equipment refer to the RRI posted on the NSF website at <u>https://cgrri.uscg.mil</u> or the WRRL posted at <u>http://www.wrrl.us</u>

9242 Media (Television,	Radio, Newspaper)
Newspapers	

papers					
Oahu					
Honolulu Star-Advertiser	(808) 529-4747				
Midweek	(808) 529-4700				
Hawaii Hochi	(808) 845-2255				
Kauai					
The Garden Island	1 (808) 245-3681				

Mau

1 (808) 579-8020
1 (808) 264-4180
1 (808) 249-6868
1 (808) 244-3981
1 (808) 244-0777
1 (808) 552-2781
1 (808) 935-6621
1 (808) 494-4237
1 (808) 329-9311

Television

Hawaii News Now (KGMB / KHNL / KFVE)	(808) 847-3246
KHON-2	(808) 591-2222
PBS Hawaii (KHET-10 & 11)	(808) 462-5000
KITV-4	(808) 535-0400

Radio

Hawaii (Big Island)	
Pacific Radio Group	1 (808) 961-0651
(KAPA KIPA KISS KKON KLUA KAGB KAOY	
KHWI KPVS)	
Kauai	
KONG Radio Group (KQNC KSRF KSHK KUAI)	1 (808) 245-9527
KFMN	1 (808) 246-1197
KKCR	1 (808) 826-7774
Maui	
Pacific Radio Group	1 (808) 877-5566
(KPOA KJMP KJKS KLHI KMVI KNUI)	
Mana'o Radio KEAO	1 (808) 242-5666
KONI	1 (808) 875-8866
Oahu	
KSSK KHVH KIKI KHBZ KDNN	(808) 550-9200
Cox Radio, Inc (KCCN KINE KRTR KKEA KXME)	(808) 561-4495
Hawaii Public Radio (KHPR KKUA KANO KIPO)	(808) 955-8821
Salem Media (KGU KAIM KHNR KHCM)	(808) 533-0065

9243 - Salvage Companies / Divers

American Marine Corp –Pier 14	(808) 545-5190
Pacific Diving Industries Inc	(808) 833-1831
Sea Engineering Inc –Pier 21	(808) 536-3603

9244 – Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

	(900) 52(2140
United Fishing Agency	(808) 536-2148

9245 Wildlife Rescue Organizations

In an oil or hazardous materials spill, experienced, licensed personnel must perform field retrieval and deterrent activities for wildlife. These activities must be coordinated with the appropriate trustee(s). Inexperienced personnel attempting to handle impacted birds or other wildlife, including marine mammals, are putting themselves and the animals at extreme risk. Qualified wildlife responders will comply with all applicable laws and safety regulations. OSRO personnel and other spill response personnel should report impacted wildlife locations to the appropriate wildlife responder so that animal retrieval and care can be coordinated in a timely and safe manner.

All wildlife rehabilitators will be vetted through the USFWS and DLNR representatives to the AC.

9246 Volunteer Organizations

American Red Cross	(808) 734-2101
Civil Air Patrol	(808) 836-3417
Salvation Army	(808) 988-2136

9247 Maritime Associations / Organizations/ Cooperatives

Section to be developed.

9248 Academic Institutions

Section to be developed.

9249 Laboratories

BEI Hawaii	(808) 532-7400		
Emet Environmental Services	(808) 671-8383		

9250 Stakeholders

While not specifically allowed for by the NCP, a Stakeholder is a group or organization that has a vested interest in a specific area that may be effected by the actions of the actions and decisions of the Hawaii AC.

These organizations make significant contributions to the Hawaii AC and include, but not limited to:

Hawaii Independent Energy (HIE)

- Hawaiian Electric (HECO)
- Hawaiian Island Electric and Light Company (HELCO)
- Maui Electric Company (MECO)
- Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)
- Pacific Environmental (PENCO)

Any organization or individual with an interest is welcome to be involved with the Hawaii AC.

9300 Draft IAP

Refer to Annex C.

9400 Area Planning Documentation 9410 Discharge and Release History

Discharge and release history for the COTP Honolulu AOR can be accessed through the USCG program MISLE. A request may be submitted to Sector Honolulu to receive a report. Below is a short list of recent spills that have taken place in Honolulu of at least 100 gallons or more.

9411 Major/Worst Case Discharges

A major discharge is defined as a spill greater-than 100,000 gallons of oil in the coastal zone or, a spill greater-than 10,000 gallons in the inland zone.

9411.1 Historical Spill Consideration

The last major discharge occurred in May 1987 when Jet A fuel leaked from a pipeline into Pearl Harbor. Prior to that, there have been no historical catastrophic discharges in the COTP Hawaii Zone since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7th, 1941.

9411.2 Hazard Assessment

Although a pipeline failure is possible, the "Worst case potential discharge" will probably be from a vessel. A survey of the two refineries on Oahu, Chevron U.S.A. Inc. and Hawaii Independent Energy, (formerly Tesoro Hawaii Corporation), shows that the largest vessel that could be received at either offshore moorings is a 1,000 foot, 150,000 DWT tanker, with a cargo carrying capacity of approximately 1,000,000 barrels (or 42,000,000 gallons).

9412 Medium/Maximum Most Probable Discharges

A medium discharge is defined as a spill greater-than 10,000 but less-than 100,000 gallons of oil in the coastal zone or, a spill greater-than 1,000 but less than 10,000 gallons in the inland zone.

9412.1 Historical Spill Considerations

There have been 13 discharges of larger than 10,000 gallons over the past 25 years (1984-2009). These include the T/B Hana Discharge ('87), Exxon Houston Grounding ('89), T/V Star Connecticut Grounding ('90), T/V Yupex ('91), Chevron Pipeline Spill ('96), and the AGI Pipeline Spill ('97). All the discharges have varying circumstances, causes, and results. The general causes can be linked to mechanical failures (most human error or weather related) which resulted in the discharge of a large quantity of refined product. The following are narratives describing four of the largest or most complex responses undertaken in this Captain of the Port zone.

9412.2 Chevron Pipeline ('87)

On the 13th of May 1987, approximately 104,496 gallons of JET-A was discharged from a seven-inch crack in an eight-inch pipeline. The product was discharged into a small stream that empties into Middle Loch of Pearl Harbor. The discharge also affected a nearby

wildlife refuge resulting in the death of one Hawaiian Stilt, one Hawaiian Duck (both endangered species) and approximately 1,000 Mosquito Fish. An additional Hawaiian Duck was affected but did survive after being rescued by cleanup personnel then turned over to a ranger. The oil entered the refuge through a surface-skimming intake that provided water to the refuge. The responsible party (Chevron) contracted with Clean Islands Council (CIC) to perform the necessary cleanup. CIC also utilized Pacific Environmental Company (PENCO) and equipment from the USN. The response efforts were first concentrated in the wild life refuge and the creek area. CIC, PENCO and the USN deployed containment equipment and performed recovery using sorbents and vacuum truck skimmers. Several days into the response, the heaviest concentration of JET-A was located along the west bank of the Middle Loch. Here wash pumps were also used to hold the product against the shore where it was accessible to the recovery effort. Later into the response CIC brought in two OIL MOP machines that performed exceptionally well. The recovered product was first placed into pits and then transferred to the Chevron Refinery where it was recycled or disposed of. Once all the JET-A was recovered from the water and pits, CIC requested to terminate cleanup operations, to which the OSC approved. One of the problems that hampered the response was that, due to the concentration of the JET- A, it did not emit a sheen, which made it difficult to find the major concentration from the air. A major cause of the successful mitigation, was the quick response of the USN in providing and deploying equipment to the scene.

9412.3 Tank Barge Hana ('87)

On 20 January 1987 the Tank Barge HANA was loaded with 1,344,000 gallons of Bunker C and accidentally discharged an estimated 42,000 gallons while being towed by the tug COCHISE overnight to Kahalui, Maui. The cause of the discharge was the failure of the #4 port and starboard ullage openings. Openings were damaged when wooden timbers carried on the barge's deck broke free during transit and struck dogging wheels on the ullage covers. Opened covers allowed sea water to enter the tanks and displace the cargo of Bunker C. Additional cargo was discharged as the barge surged through heavy seas, frequently immersing itself. The discharge resulted in an oil slick consisting of heavy rainbow sheen approximately 12-25 miles long and 100-200 yards wide. The responsible party, Sausse Bros., immediately assumed responsibility for the spill. As a member of the local oil spill cooperative, CIC, they had immediate access to oil containment and cleanup equipment. Sausse Bros. contracted PENCO to provide supervisors and laborers to use CIC equipment and clean up the spill. Personnel from MSO Honolulu provided on-site monitoring of cleanup activities and were augmented by Pacific Strike Team personnel. Clean up efforts involved an average of 50 laborers daily (90 laborers at peak) and took 5 weeks to complete. During this period a number of problems were encountered. Tracking the movement of the spill was difficult because portions of the oil had a specific gravity (1.07) denser than that of normal seawater around Oahu (1.024). Consequently, much of the oil sank below the surface of the water and could not be seen by aircraft since it blended in with benthic algae and dark lava rock on the ocean floor. Prevailing winds from the northeast at 20-35 m.p.h. and computer trajectories provided by the NOAA SSC indicated that the oil should drift southwest and out to sea with no beach impact. Contrary to these predictions, very strong northerly currents pushed the slick, particularly the subsurface oil, towards Oahu and impacted every beach from Hanauma Bay to Waimea Beach on the north

shore of Oahu, including Bellows AFB, Kailua and Kaneohe Beaches. As a result of tracking difficulties, oil impact locations could only be determined by personnel walking the beaches. Cleanup operations were tedious and labor intensive using shovels, rakes and sorbents. For example, globules of oil found underneath the sand on Makapuu Beach had to be removed by sifting sand through window screens. Lava rock shorelines in these areas had to be hand cleaned with sorbent "snares" due to their porous nature. Approximately 100 tons of oil-coated debris was transported to Kapaa Landfill near Kailua for disposal. Offshore containment and removal of surface oil using booms was not feasible due to high seas and winds. Dispersants were considered, but never used because much of the oil was migrating beneath the surface of the water, and aircraft capable of applying dispersant were not available. VHF-FM radio communications were poor on the windward side of Oahu due to "shielding" by the mountainous terrain. Portable cellular telephones were distributed to OSC forces to correct this problem and greatly improved the communications and coordination between responsible federal, state and local agency representatives. Although the impact of the oil on wildlife was small (15 birds oiled, 4 birds and a small number of crustaceans and fish dead), media interest was understandably high.

9412.4 M/V Exxon Houston ('89)

On 2 March 1989 the M/V EXXON HOUSTON ran aground off Barbers Point, Oahu. The vessel was off-loading 490,000 barrels of Alaskan crude oil to Hawaiian Independent Refinery through an offshore single point mooring (SPM) when the ship broke free in heavy weather. Most of the transfer had been completed leaving 80,000 barrels of crude oil still on board. The vessel ran aground as it tried to maneuver to deeper water, breaching its double bottom bunker tank located below the engine room, and its port bunker tank. Approximately 16,800 gallons of crude oil was lost from the damaged SPM hose and 8,400 gallons lost from the port bunker tank. An eight day response effort followed in which local RRT and LRT members were activated. The Pacific Area Strike Team (PST) was requested to provide personnel to assist, along with an Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System (ADAPTS) and one Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System (OWOCRS). DOD resources were heavily depended upon during this response. Submersible pump systems were requested from and provided by the SSUPSALV; U.S. Marine Corps heavy lift helicopters from Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station were used to transport the pumps to the EXXON HOUSTON; and USN salvage vessels assisted in successfully re-floating the vessel. Approval for the use of dispersants was quickly requested and obtained in the event that the vessel should founder and discharge its remaining cargo. EXXON Corporation contracted for two dispersant applying planes and had them delivered from the mainland to Oahu where they remained on standby in the event of a vessel breakup. An effective media relations room was established at MSO Honolulu to handle a high volume of press inquiries. Further assistance was received from public affairs offices from the USCG's Fourteenth District, MLC Pacific Area and Headquarters' PIAT. USCG reservists who joined the effort voluntarily provided additional manpower. Oil impact was primarily limited to Germaines Luau Beach and Campbell Industrial Park. EXXON Corp. contracted PENCO for beach cleanup of these areas. Impact on wildlife was negligible and no bird or fish kills were reported. As a result of lessons learned, a 600 ft Strike Team OWOCRS boom is now pre-staged at USCG Base Sand Island to provide for a limited offshore oil-skimming recovery capability. This incident

underscored the lack of an open water response capability on the islands, either by mechanical means or by the application of the limited amounts of dispersants stockpiled on the islands.

9412.5 T/V Star Connecticut ('90)

On November 6th, 1990, the T/V STAR CONNECTICUT grounded approximately 1NM from Barbers Point Light. The vessel was loaded with, 250,604 barrels of various refined products. Initial radio communications indicated that the vessel was taking on water in its aft pump and engine rooms. CIC and PENCO were notified and immediately began mobilizing equipment. The FOSC made a request, (via the DOD representative to the RRT) to Commander In Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), Pearl Harbor Naval Base and Combat Support Squadron Five (COMSUPPRON), for tug and salvage assistance. A request was also made to the USCG Pacific Strike Team, NSF, for an Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System, and the necessary support personnel for the Open Water Oil Recovery and Containment System. The USS SAFEGUARD and the M/V CLEAN ISLANDS arrived on-scene where they joined several commercial tugs and USCG vessels. De-watering pumps from the USN were placed on board the T/V STAR CONNECTICUT by US Marine Corp and Army heavy lift helicopters. The vessel was de-watered and floated free with the assistance of two commercial tugs approximately eighteen hours after she had grounded. No oil had been discharged from any of the vessels' tanks. A major problem during the response was VHF Communications. The area near Barbers Point is a "dead area" for VHF communications with the MSO. The major reason for success was the assistance of the DOD.

9412.6 T/V Yupex ('91)

At 0630 on November 20, 1991, the USCG Marine Safety Office Honolulu received a report from the USCG Cutter Sassafras of a strong odor of diesel near their berth on Sand Island in Honolulu Harbor. USCG pollution investigators identified the tank vessel YUPEX, as the source of the spill. The YUPEX was a small Panamanian-flagged tanker owned by a Korean company that provided fuel to fishing fleets. While taking on fuel at the Pacific Resources Incorporated (PRI) terminal at pier 29, a valve was left partially open allowing diesel being loaded into the tanker's #1 ballast tanks to leak out into the harbor. The diesel continued to leak as the vessel transited to pier 35 where it docked to take on more cargo. An independent marine surveyor gauged the tanks on board the YUPEX and found 21,500 gallons less than what the vessel reported to have on board when it left pier 29. The YUPEX had also filed a protest with the PRI terminal indicating that they received 5,000 gallons less diesel than the terminal claims they pumped. On the basis of this information, the USCG estimated that the volume of diesel spilled was about 25,000 gallons. Cleanup was initiated at 0700 on November 20 by the USCG contractor PENCO. The vessel's owners accepted responsibility for the cleanup later the same day. Cleanup was completed at 0900 on November 23, 1991.

9412.7 Chevron Pipeline Oil Spill into Waiau Stream and Pearl Harbor ('96)

On May 14, 1996, a Chevron Products Company pipeline ruptured and discharged No. 6 Bunker fuel oil adjacent to the Hawaiian Electric Company Waiau Power Plant in Pearl City, Oahu, Hawaii. The released oil entered the nearby Waiau Stream and submerged, floating to the surface upon entering the denser salt water of Pearl Harbor. An estimated total of 982 barrels (41,244 gallons) of No. 6 fuel oil was released covering approximately 2,290 acres of open water during the first six days of the spill event. Immediate impacts of the discharged oil included; closure of Pearl Harbor to navigation and vessel traffic, interruption of USN construction projects around Pearl Harbor, suspension of ferry service to Ford Island, closure of USS ARIZONA Memorial, closure of bicycle and jogging paths around the perimeter of East Lock and closure of Pearl Harbor to commercial fishing and boating. The USCG, CIC, and their vessel the HAWAII RESPONDER, and US Navy assets began a long and intensive clean up. The response efforts were widespread throughout Pearl Harbor over the next two months. Critical, sensitive and significant areas were boomed off for protection, including the HECO Power Plant intakes, the USS ARIZONA and the USS UTAH, Aiea Bay, Halawa Stream, Waimalu Stream. Teams utilizing skiffs and vac trucks cleaned shoreline areas, including Halawa stream, Maiau Stream, the ARIZONA memorial, Ford Island, oiled piers throughout Pearl Harbor, and Waipio Peninsula. The HAWAII RESPONDER, several USCG Cutters and Navy skimmers worked to clean waterborne oil and oily water throughout the harbor. The Unified Command stood down on 20 May 1996, though direct clean-up efforts continued for a further two months in some locations. The eventual decision was made, after the FOSC determined that cleaning the remaining oil would cause more harm than letting it be, to boom off the area around Waiau Power Plant and leave the product for bioremediation. And on 18 Nov 1996, The USCG and other stakeholders including Hawaii State DOH, USN, NOAA, USFWS, and Chevron all concluded residual oil was stable and did not represent a significant risk of mobilizing. Oil droplets continue to surface creating very small sheens. To which HECO conducts daily notification to the NRC, 13 years after the incident.

9412.8 Hazard Assessment

Assessments of daily risks for the Honolulu port area resulted in the development of the maximum most probable scenario. The scenario would involve offshore bunkering operations in which mechanical failure of transfer equipment causes a discharge of a quantity of product under pressure. In addition, the aging pipeline infrastructure in Hawaii has the potential of causing a medium discharge. Because pipeline spills are not readily noticeable and often occur in remote areas or in areas that cannot be readily monitored (under piers, underground) the amount of oil released is much greater per incident. While also a major threat, the volume of discharge would not exceed the medium discharge thresholds.

9413 Minor/Average Most Probable Discharges

A minor discharge is defined as a spill less-than 10,000 gallons of oil in the coastal zone or, a spill less-than 1,000 gallons in the inland zone.

9413.1 Historical Spill Considerations

A statistical analysis was done using USCG Business Intelligence System data, which showed that the average spill was approximately 40 gallons. Such spills are handled routinely by Sector Honolulu personnel and do not require outside involvement; however,

state and federal response agencies do assist due to a strong partnership and robust working relationship.

9413.2 Hazard Assessment

The majority of discharges in the COTP Honolulu zone occur in the Honolulu Harbor, marinas, and anchorage areas. They are caused mostly by bilge pumping and tank overflows. The products most commonly discharged are waste oil and diesel. The discharges occur in industrial areas and pose a low threat to sensitive areas. The bilge pumping discharges are generally very small amounts and occur mostly during the rainy season. The tanks over flows are the larger, and occur during all times of the year. There are many areas in which bunkering operations could possibly lead to a discharge. Due to the large number of transfer operations taking place, the greatest probability of a discharge could potentially occur in Honolulu Harbor, Kewalo Basin, and in the Ala Wai Yacht Harbor.

9413.3 Future Considerations

Sector Honolulu incorporates an aggressive inspections program to prevent oil spills from occurring. Facilities and vessels are inspected on a regular schedule to identify problems. Follow-ups are conducted to ensure compliance. The Hawaii AC meets on a regular basis to discuss oil contingency planning and to update the Hawaii ACP.

9430 Planning Assumptions – Background Information

This plan shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms to evaluate shortfalls and weakness in the response structure before an incident, and as a guide for reviewing vessel and facility response plans required by OPA 90, to ensure consistency. The review for consistency should address, at a minimum, the economically and environmentally sensitive areas within the area, the response equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (this includes federal, state, and local government and industry owned equipment), response personnel available, equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, protection strategies, etc.

9440 Planning Scenarios

For the ACP the Definition of Worst Case Discharge for a vessel was used.

9500 List of Agreements

9510 - Federal Agreements MOU BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE UNITED STATES. USCG Signed 4 January 1982

This MOU between the USCG and the EPA is a Letter of Agreement to provide preconsultation and concurrence for the authorization of limited use of dispersants and other chemicals on oil spills by pre-designated USCG FOSCs.

MOU BETWEEN CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES USCG. (SUPSALV)

There is no longer an MOU kept between the USN and USCG. The NCP sets guidelines for cooperative assistance between federal agencies, referencing 40 C.F.R. 300.170 and 40 C.F.R. 175 (4)(ii), which states during preparedness planning or in an actual response, various agencies may be called upon in their respective area of expertise.

MOU BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE UNITED STATES USCG Signed 6 September 1979

This MOU between the USCG and the EPA states the agreement between the two services that the responsibility for the mitigation of damage to the public health and welfare caused by the discharge of hazardous substances shall be shared.

MOU BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, UNITED STATES USCG AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION Signed 18 December 1980

This MOU between the USCG, the EPA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Administration provides guidance for the protection of workers who investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites and respond to hazardous substance emergencies.

MOU BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND TRANSPORTATION. Signed 16 August 1971

In order to ensure the most efficient use of resources under the NCP, the Secretaries of the DOI and DOT agree to share responsibilities in reference to Hazardous Substance Release Response.

MOU BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE UNITED STATES USCG. Signed 01 January 82.

The USCG and the EPA agree that a mechanism is required to fund to fund USCG costs incurred during emergency response to releases, or the threats of releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants. This MOU establishes the accounting, contracting, and fund management control policies and procedures for USCG response actions.

MOU BETWEEN THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE U.S. USCG. Signed 24 July 1979

The purpose of this agreement is to specify the conditions and procedures under which the USFWS will provide the USCG FOSCs with appropriate technical expertise as well as services

in support of the Federal Government's efforts to control and clean up oil and hazardous chemical discharges.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE U.S. USCG AUXILIARY IN SUPPORT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM. Signed 23 May 1995.

Through mutual involvement and commitment, a USCG objective has been set to mobilize the USCG Auxiliary in a dynamic "Team USCG" approach, which actively engages Auxiliarists as "Full Partners" in aggressively promoting marine environmental protection and effectively reducing pollution in our nation's waterway.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT (DOMS) AND THE U.S. USCG. Signed 12 Aug 1996.

This MOU specifies the procedures by which the USCG can request the U.S. Air Force Reserve to provide aircraft, equipment and personnel for the application of oil dispersants during oil spill cleanup and removal operations and establish interagency cost reimbursement.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE U.S. USCG AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. Signed 09 October 1981.

The MOU states the agreed upon functions for responses to releases from vessels and facilities. Functions related to immediate removal action concerning releases or threats of releases at facilities other than active or inactive "hazardous waste management facilities".

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE U.S. USCG, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, AND CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE. Signed 18 November 2010.

This MOU between the USCG, EPA, and CNCS describes the major responsibilities of each Party in developing and supporting an unaffiliated volunteer management program to be implemented following an oil or hazardous substance pollution incident as requested by the USCG/EPA OSC.

9520 State Agreements

LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. USCG, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/NOAA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, AND THE STATE OF HAWAII. Signed 10 June 1997. This Letter of Agreement recognizes that in some instances the physical containment and collection of oil is not feasible and sets guidelines under which dispersants are pre-authorized for use by the USCG On-Scene Coordinator on or in waters off the coast of the State of Hawaii.

LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. USCG, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/NOAA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, AND THE STATE OF HAWAII CONCERNING THE PRE-AUTHORIZED USE OF DISPERSANTS, Signed 6 October, 1997.

This Letter of Agreement recognizes that the physical containment and collection of oil is the traditional method of control, however, effective response to an oil spill may include a

combination of mechanical recovery, in-situ burning and dispersant use in waters off the coast of the State of Hawaii.

9530 Local Agreements

PROTOCOL & AGREEMENT FOR THE DISPOSAL OF NON-HAZARDOUS ABSORBENT MATERIAL CONTAMINATED WITH UNUSED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR CRUDE OIL AT COVANTA HONOLULU RESOURCE RECOVERY VENTURE, LLC. Signature TBD.

This protocol and agreement is for the disposal of non-hazardous absorbent material contaminated with unused petroleum products or crude oil, hereafter referred to as oily absorbent material (OAM), as a result of an unused petroleum product or crude oil spill cleanup (e.g., sweeps, booms, absorbent pads, and pom poms).

9600 Conversions

Refer to conversion tables located via online resources.

9700 List of Response References

9710 Relevant Statute / Regulations / Authorities List

• OSHA Regulations & Training Requirements

https://www.osha.gov/index.html

• Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/laws_and_regulations/.

• National Contingency Plan

http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/lawsregs/ncpover.htm

• Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/cercla.htm

• Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA)

http://www.justice.gov/oip/oip.htm

• USCG Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Manual (Available on CG PORTAL)

9720 Relevant Instructions / Guidelines / Standard Procedures and Practices List The following online resources are also available for reference:

• Incident Management Handbook (IMH)

Copies of the IMH can be obtained from the Government Printing Office. The stock number is COMDTPUB P3120.17B

• DOT Emergency Response Guidebook

http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

• USCG Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual (Available on CG PORTAL)

• Centers For Disease Control's NIOSH Guide

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/

• US National Library of Medicine TOXNET Chemical Search Page http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/

9730 Geographic Response Plan

Refer to Annex B.

9740 Technical References List 9741 NCP Product Schedule

EPA maintains a schedule of dispersants and other chemical or bioremediation products that may be authorized for use on oil discharges in accordance with procedures set forth in 33 C.F.R. Part 300.910. This schedule, called the NCP Product Schedule, may be obtained from the Emergency Response Division (5202-G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460. The telephone number is (202) 260-2342.

9742 Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties

Section to be developed.

9743 Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) Manual

The Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) is a database of chemical, physical, toxicological, thermodynamic, and response information for use by responders. Further information about CHRIS and how to use the system is located at: http://www.uscg.mil/directives/cim/16000-16999/CIM_16465_12C.pdf.

9800 Reserved 9900 Reserved
Definitions and Acronyms

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

AAPA	American Association of Port Authorities
ABS	American Bureau of Shipping
ADDS	Airborne Dispersant Delivery System
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
Agency Representative	Individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting their agency's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer <i>from IMH</i> .
Air Operations Branch Director	The person primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan. Also responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the incident <i> from IMH</i> .
Alcohol resistant foam	A foam that is resistant to "polar" chemicals such as ketones and esters which may break down other types of foam <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Alternative Response Technologies (ART)	Response methods or techniques other than mechanical containment or recovery. ART may include use of chemical dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation, or other alternatives. Application of ART must be authorized and directed by the OSC <i>from IMH</i> .
AMPD	Average Most Probable Discharge
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APPS	Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (33 U.S.C. 1091 et seq.)
Area Committee (AC)	As provided for by CWA sections $311(a)(18)$ and(j)(4), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies

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	with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President <i>from NCP</i> .
Area Contingency Plan (ACP)	As provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and(j)(4), means the plan prepared by an AC that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President <i>from NCP</i> .
Area Response Team (ART)	Is the group responsible for planning, policy and coordination of oil and hazardous substance incidents within the geographic regions defined in the National Contingency Plan.
Atlantic Strike Team (AST)	USCG Atlantic Strike Team. This Fort Dix, New Jersey based team responds to oil and chemical incidents in the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean.
ATON	Aids to Navigation
AVO	Affiliated Volunteer Organization
Base	That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the base. There is only one base per incident <i> from IMH</i> .
Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)	A pre-negotiated contract between the USCG and an Oil Spill Response Organization.
bbl	Barrels
Biological agents	Living organisms that cause disease, sickness and mortality in humans. Anthrax and Ebola are examples of biological agents <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Bioremediation agents	Means microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge <i>from NCP</i>

Branch That organizational level having functional/geographic responsibility for major incident operations. The Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section -- from IMH. C ---C/S General Cargo Ship C/V **Container Vessel** A USCG position that is responsible for the safety of marine Captain of the Port related transportation within a specific region (an Area of (COTP) Responsibility - AOR) CBT Clean Ballast Tank **CERCLA** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. -- from NCP **CERCLA** Project The number assigned to a federally funded removal of a Number (CPN) chemical release. These funds are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). **CFR Code of Federal Regulations** CG USCG Chemical agents Means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant fro the water. Chemical agents include biological additives, dispersant sinking agents, miscellaneous oil spill control agents, and burning agents, but do not include sorbents. -- from NCP Chemical Hazards A USCG Publication that provides the physical characteristics, exposure hazards and the response strategies for chemicals and Response Information System hazardous materials. (CHRIS) CHRIS Chemical Hazards Response Information System

Civil Defense (CD)	The County agency responsible for the safety of the public during civil emergencies and situation where the public is potentially endangered. Each of the Hawaii Counties have their own Emergency Management/Civil Defense agency.
USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)	As provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(20) and (j)(3), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating, within each USCG district, and shall consist of: the combined USCG personnel and equipment, including marine firefighting equipment, of each port in the district; additional prepositioned response equipment; and a district response advisory team <i>from NCP</i>
Coastal waters	For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers <i> from NCP</i> .
Coastal zone	The inland/coastal line of demarcation is generally defined by the mean high-water mark for the State of Hawaii, the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This shoreline is shown on NOAA nautical charts by a heavy line and the coastal zone is seaward of this line.
COFR	Certificate of Financial Responsibility
COI	Certificate of Inspection
Combustible liquid	Liquids which have a flash point greater than 60.5 o C (141 o F) and below 93 o C (200 o F). U.S. regulations permit a flammable liquid with a flash point between 38 o C (100 o F) and 60.5 o C (141 o F) to be reclassed as a combustible liquid.
Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST)	A USCG document that provides guidance on a specific issue, and is valid until cancelled.
Commandant Notice (COMDTNOTE)	A USCG document that provides guidance on a specific issue, and is valid until it expires (typically 1 year).
Commandant Publication (COMDTPUB)	A large (typically 10 or more pages) USCG document that is valid until cancelled and is reviewed/updated annually.

Compatibility Group	Letters identify explosives that are deemed to be compatible. Class 1 materials are considered to be "compatible" if they can be transported together without significantly increasing either the probability of an incident or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such an incident.
	Substances which are expected to mass detonate very soon after fire reaches them.
	Articles which are expected to mass detonate very soon after fire reaches them.
	Substances or articles which may be readily ignited and burn violently without necessarily exploding.
	Substances or articles which may mass detonate (with blast and/or fragment hazard) when exposed to fire.
	Articles which may mass detonate in a fire.
	Substances and articles which may mass explode and give off smoke or toxic gases.
	Articles which in a fire may eject hazardous projectiles and dense white smoke.
	Articles which may mass explode.
	Articles which in a fire may eject hazardous projectiles and toxic gases.
	Substances and articles which present a special risk and could be activated by exposure to air or water.
	Articles which contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental ignition or propagation.
	Packaged substances or articles which, if accidentally initiated, produce effects that are usually confined to the immediate vicinity <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Contiguous Zone	Means the zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea <i>from NCP</i>

Control zones	Designated areas at dangerous goods incidents, based on safety and the degree of hazard. These zones are defined as the hot/exclusion/restricted zone, warm/contamination reduction/limited access zone, and cold/support/clean zone (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472) <i>from ERG2000</i> .
CONUS	Continental United States the mainland
CSC	International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972
СТ	Cargo Tank
CVS	Commercial Vessel Safety Program
CWA	Clean Water Act

D --

Damages	As defined by section 1001 of the OPA means damages specified in section 1002(b) of the Act, and includes the cost of assessing these damages <i>from NCP</i>
Decontamination	The removal of dangerous goods from personnel and equipment to the extent necessary to prevent potential adverse health effects. Always avoid direct or indirect contact with dangerous goods; however, if contact occurs, personnel should be decontaminated as soon as possible. Since the methods used to decontaminate personnel and equipment differs from one chemical to another, contact the chemical manufacturer, through the agencies listed on the inside back cover, to determine the appropriate procedure. Contaminated clothing and equipment should be removed after use and stored in a controlled area (warm/contamination reduction/limited access zone) until cleanup procedures can be initiated. In some cases, protective clothing and equipment cannot be decontaminated and must be disposed of in a proper manner <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Demobilization Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for assuring orderly, safe and efficient demobilization of incident resources <i>from IMH</i> .
Department of Emergency Management (DEM)	City & County of Honolulu Department of Emergency Management.

Department of Health (DOH)	This State of Hawaii Agency, through its Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER), is responsible for coordinating the state's response to an oil or hazardous substance release.
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)	The State of Hawaii Agency responsible for the management and maintenance of all State of Hawaii Lands and Beaches. In addition the agency manages the non-commercial harbors in Hawaii.
Deputy	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors <i>from IMH</i> .
Discharge	As defined by section 311(a)(2) of the CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means substantial threat of discharge <i>from</i> <i>NCP</i> .
Dispersants	Means those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column <i>from NCP</i> .
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce from NCP

Definit Acrony	tions and yms H	awaii Area Contingency Plan
Acron	DOCARE	The Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement is responsible for enforcement activities of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The division, with full police powers, enforces all State laws and rules involving State lands, State Parks, historical sites, forest reserves, aquatic life and wildlife areas, coastal zones, Conservation districts, State shores, as well as county ordinances involving county parks. The division also enforces laws relating to firearms, ammunition, and dangerous weapons.
	DOD	U.S. Department of Defense from NCP
	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy from NCP
	DOH	State of Hawaii Department of Health
	DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior from NCP
	DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice from NCP
	DOL	U.S. Department of Labor from NCP
	DOS	U.S. Department of State from NCP
	DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation from NCP
	DRG	District Response Group from NCP

E ---

E.O.	Executive Order
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	A health-care specialist with particular skills and knowledge in pre-hospital emergency medicine <i>from IMH</i> .
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A pre-designated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency <i> from IMH</i> .
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency from NCP
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon

ERT	Environmental Response Team from NCP
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function from NCP
Exclusive economic zone	as defined by OPA section 1001, means the zone established by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983, including the ocean waters of the areas referred to as 'eastern special areas' in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990 <i>from NCP</i> .
F/V	Fishing Vessel
F/V Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)	Fishing Vessel The pre-designated federal official, either EPA or USCG that coordinates and directs the Federal response to either an oil of chemical incident.
F/V Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Federal Project Number (FPN)	Fishing VesselThe pre-designated federal official, either EPA or USCG that coordinates and directs the Federal response to either an oil of chemical incident.The number assigned to a federally funded removal of an oil discharge. These funds are administered by the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC).
F/V Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Federal Project Number (FPN) FEMA	Fishing VesselThe pre-designated federal official, either EPA or USCG that coordinates and directs the Federal response to either an oil of chemical incident.The number assigned to a federally funded removal of an oil discharge. These funds are administered by the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC).U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency from NCP

F ---

Finance Center (FINCEN)	USCG unit responsible for the processing of all financial obligations incurred by the USCG.
Finance Section	The Section responsible for all incident costs and financial considerations. Includes the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit and Cost Unit <i>from IMH</i> .

First Federal Official	Means the first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a discharge or a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal
	official for any incident at the site <i>from NCP</i> .

FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (as amended) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)

G ---

Geographic Information System (GIS)	An electronic information system which provides a geo- referenced data base to support management decision making <i>from IMH</i> .
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration from NCP
Gulf Strike Team (GST)	USCG Gulf Strike Team. This Mobile, Alabama based team responds to oil and chemical incidents in the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Н ---

Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office	A Department within the State of Hawaii's Department of Health that is responsible for coordinating the state's response to an oil or hazardous substance release. In addition, they are the Natural Resource Trustee for the State of Hawaii.
Hazardous Materials	Means a substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health safety, and property when transported in commerce, and has been designated as hazardous under Section 5103 of Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in 49 CFR 173 Subchapter C.
Hazardous Substance (HAZSUB)	As defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA, means: Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by Act of Congress);any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521 et seq.); and

	any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas) <i>from NCP</i> .
Health And Safety Plan (HASP)	Site specific document required by State and Federal OSHA regulations and specified in the ACP. The HASP shall at minimum address, include, or contain the following elements: health and safety hazard analysis for each site task or operation, comprehensive operations work plan, personnel training requirements, PPE selection criteria, site specific occupational medical monitoring requirements, air monitoring plan, site control measures, confined space entry procedures (if needed), pre-entry briefings (tailgate meetings, initial and as needed), pre- operations commencement health and safety conference for all incident participants and quality assurance of HASP effectiveness <i>from IMH</i> .
HEER	State of Hawaii Department of Health's Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services from NCP
HI-EMA	Hawaii State Emergency Management Agency (legacy Hawaii State Civil Defense Agency)
HWC	Hawaii Wildlife Center

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IMH	Incident Management Handbook from NCP
Immiscible	Means that a material does not mix readily with water <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	The Incident Action Plan, which is initially prepared at the first meeting, contains general control objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, and specific action plans for the next operational period. When complete, the Incident Action Plans will have a number of attachments <i>from IMH</i> .

Incident Area	Legal geographical area of the incident to include affected area and traffic route to corresponding storage and disposal sites <i>from IMH</i> .
Incident Base	See BASE from IMH.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	That location at which the primary command functions are executed and usually collocated with incident base <i>from IMH</i> .
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries <i>from IMH</i> .
Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations <i>from IMH</i> .
Incident Management Handbook (IMH)	is designed to assist C.G. personnel in the use of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) during multi-contingency response operations and planned events <i>from IMH</i>
Incident of National Significance (IONS)	A high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response to save lives, minimize damage and provide for long-term recovery. An IONS may trigger a Spill of National Significance – <i>from NRP</i> .
Incident Objectives	Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategies, and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives <i> from IMH</i> .
Incident Situation Display	The Situation Unit is responsible for maintaining a display of status boards which communicate critical incident information vital to establishing an effective command and control environment <i>from IMH</i>
Initial Action	The actions taken by resources which are the first to arrive at an incident <i>from IMH</i> .
Initial Response	Resources initially committed to an incident from IMH.

Inland waters	For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers <i> from NCP</i> .
Inland zone	The inland/coastal line of demarcation is generally defined by the mean high-water mark for the State of Hawaii, the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This shoreline is shown on NOAA nautical charts by a heavy line and the inland zone is shoreward of this line.
IOPP	International Oil Pollution Prevention Convention

J ---

JRT	Joint Response Team
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A facility established within or near Incident Command Post where the Information Officer and staff can coordinate and provide information on the incident to the public, media and other agencies. The JIC is normally staffed with representation from the OSC, State IC and RP <i>from IMH</i> .
Jurisdiction	The range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political/geographical (e.g., city, county, state or federal boundary lines), or functional (e.g., police department, health department, etc.). (See Multi-Jurisdiction) <i>from IMH</i> .
Jurisdictional Agency	The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function <i> from IMH</i> .

K ---

No entries

L ---

Lead administrative	Means a natural resource trustee who is designated on an
trustee	incident-by-incident basis for the purpose of pre-assessment and
	damage assessment and chosen by the other trustees whose
	natural resources are affected by the incident. The lead
	administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient

	communication during response operations between the OSC and the other natural resource trustees conducting activities associated with damage assessment, and is responsible for applying to the OSC for access to response operations resources on behalf of all trustees for initiation of a damage assessment <i>from NCP</i> .
Lead agency	Means the agency that provides the OSC/RPM to plan and implement response actions under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state (or political subdivision of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOD, or DOE, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities whether the remedy is selected by the federal agency for non- NPL sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process <i> from NCP</i> .
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee from NCP
Liaison Officer (LOFR)	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies <i> from IMH</i> .
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOA	Letter of Agreement

LOC Letter of Compliance

М ---

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M/V	(1) General Service Vessel or Multi-Service Vessel(2) Motor Vessel
Management of migration	Means actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or surface water restoration <i> from NCP</i> .
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as Modified by the Protocol of 1978
MHI	Main Hawaiian Islands.
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request from FFARM
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MMPD	Maximum Most Probable Discharge
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC)	Cohesive group of all affected agencies established to aid in the overall response, facilitate briefings and share issues during a response <i>from IMH</i> .
Multi-Agency Coordination Group Coordinator	Serves as facilitator to organize and accomplish goals of the MAC Group <i>from IMH</i> .
Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support to agency emergency operations <i>from IMH</i> .
Multi-Agency Incident	An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies. May be single or unified command <i>from IMH</i> .

	Multi-Jurisdiction Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command <i>from IMH</i> .
	n.o.s.	These letters refer to not otherwise specified. The entries which use this description are generic names such as "Corrosive liquid, n.o.s." This means that the actual chemical name for that corrosive liquid is not listed in the regulations; therefore, a generic name must be used to describe it on shipping papers <i>from ERG2000</i> .
	N/A	Not Applicable
	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)	The plan created by the National Response Team (NRT).
	National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)	Means the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts <i>from NCP</i> .
	National Priorities List (NPL)	Means the list, compiled by EPA pursuant to CERCLA section 105, of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the United States that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response <i> from NCP</i> .
	National Response Center (NRC)	The USCG unit that is the central collection and distribution point for reports of pollution (1-800-424-8802). Reference is made in the NCP to both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the National Response Center. In order to avoid confusion, the NCP will spell out Nuclear Regulatory Commission and use the abbreviation 'NRC' only with respect to the National Response Center <i>from NCP</i> .
-	National Response Framework (NRF)	The NRF is an all-discipline, all-hazard document that establishes single, comprehensive framework for the management of National level domestic incidents. The vast majority of response covered by

Ν

	the ACP will not involve activation of the NRF; however, large scale (Regional and SONS type incidents) may require the use of the NRF. The NRF (2008) has replaced the National Response Plan (2006).
National Response System (NRS)	The mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, ACs, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS is capable of expanding or contracting to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release <i> from NCP</i> .
National Response Team (NRT)	A planning and coordinating organization created to focus on pollution incidents on the national level.
National Strike Force (NSF)	A special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs/RPMs in their preparedness and response duties <i>from NCP</i> .
National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	Authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA sections 311(a)(23) and(j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program <i>from NCP</i> .
Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)	The process of identifying and quantifying the resource impacts and evaluating the value of impacted resources for the purpose of restoration <i>from IMH</i> .
Natural resources	Means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian tribe <i>from NCP</i> .
Navigable waters	As defined by 40 CFR 110.1, means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. The term includes: All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce,

	including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
	Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
	All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters;
	That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
	From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce;
	That are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
	All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section;
	Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and
	Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition: Provided, that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States.
	Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA <i>from NCP</i> .
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NIMS	The <i>National Incident Management System</i> (NIMS) provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. NIMS works hand in hand with the <i>National Response Framework</i> (NRF). NIMS provides the template for the management of incidents utilizing Incident Command System (ICS), while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management.

NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health from NCP
NM	Nautical Mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from NCP
NOAA Weather Station	A mobile weather data collection and forecasting facility (including personnel) provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which can be utilized within the incident area <i>from IMH</i> .
NVIC	Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge

O ---

ODSS	Ocean Dumping Surveillance System
Oil	As defined by section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601) and which is subject to the provisions of that Act <i>from NCP</i> .
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)	Means the fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509) <i>from NCP</i> .
Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO)	This is a company that specializes in Oil Spill Response.
Oil Spill Response Vessel (OSRV)	A vessel designed specifically to recover free-floating oil from the water.

On-scene coordinator (OSC)	Means the federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under subpart D, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP <i>from NCP</i> .
Onshore facility	As defined by section 101(18) of CERCLA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land or non-navigable waters within the United States; and, as defined by section 311(a)(10) of the CWA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States other than submerged land <i>from NCP</i> .
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990 from FFARM
Operation and maintenance (O&M)	Measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions <i>from NCP</i>
Operational Period	The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational Periods can be various lengths, usually not over 24 hours <i>from IMH</i> .
Operations Section	Responsible for all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. Directs the preparation of unit operational plans, requests or releases resources, makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary and reports such to the Incident Commander. Includes the Recovery and Protection Branch, Emergency Response Branch, Air Operations Branch, and Wildlife Branch <i>from IMH</i> .
ORB	Oil Record Book
ORRT	Oceania Regional Response Team
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration <i>from</i> NCP
OWS	Oily Water Separator
Oxidizer	A chemical which supplies its own oxygen and which helps other combustible material burn more readily <i>from ERG2000</i> .

P		
	Ρ	The letter "P" following a [Emergency Response] Guide number [o]n the yellow-bordered and blue-bordered pages identifies a material which may polymerize violently under high temperature conditions or contamination with other products. This polymerization will produce heat and high pressure buildup in containers which may explode or rupture (see polymerization below) <i>from ERG2000</i> .
	Pacific Strike Team (PST)	USCG Gulf Strike Team. This Novato, California based team responds to oil and chemical incidents in the coastal waters of the Pacific Ocean.
	PIO	Public Information Officer from IMH.
	Planning Section	Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. Includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists <i>from IMH</i> .
	Pollutant or contaminant	As defined by section 101(33) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under section 101(14)(A) through (F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States <i>from NCP</i> .

Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA)	A funding document used by the FOSC to provide funding to federal and state agencies during the response to a federally funded pollution incident.
Pollution Report (POLREP)	A USCG document used to record and report the events, issues and decisions that occur during a pollution response.
	Also see SITREP-POL.
Polymerization	This term describes a chemical reaction which is generally associated with the production of plastic substances. Basically, the individual molecules of the chemical (liquid or gas) react with each other to produce what can be described as a long chain. These chains can be formed in many useful applications. A well-known example is the Styrofoam (polystyrene) coffee cup which is formed when liquid molecules of styrene react with each other or polymerize forming a solid, therefore changing the name from styrene to polystyrene (poly means many) <i>from</i> <i>ERG2000</i> .
Post-removal site control	Means those activities that are necessary to sustain the integrity of a Fund-financed removal action following its conclusion. Post-removal site control may be a removal or remedial action under CERCLA. The term includes, without being limited to, activities such as relighting gas flares, replacing filters, and collecting leachate <i>from NCP</i> .
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
ppm	Parts per Million
Protective clothing	Includes both respiratory and physical protection. One cannot assign a level of protection to clothing or respiratory devices separately. These levels were accepted and defined by response organizations such as U.S. USCG, NIOSH, and U.S. EPA.
	SCBA plus totally encapsulating chemical resistant clothing (permeation resistant).
	SCBA plus hooded chemical resistant clothing (splash suit).
	Full or half-face respirator plus hooded chemical resistant clothing (splash suit).
	Coverall with no respiratory protection from ERG2000.

PTSA	Port and Tanker Safety Act of 1978
Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)	A USCG unit that can be called to coordinate and facilitate the dissemination of information during a pollution incident.
Public vessel	As defined by section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce <i>from NCP</i> .
QDC	Quick Disconnect Coupling
Qualified Individual (QI)	The person authorized by the responsible party to act on their behalf, authorize expenditures, and obligate organization's resources <i>from IMH</i> .
Quality assurance project plan (QAPP)	is a written document, associated with all remedial site sampling activities, which presents in specific terms the organization (where applicable), objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) activities designed to achieve the data quality objectives of a specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). The QAPP is prepared for each specific project or continuing operation (or group of similar projects or continuing operations). The QAPP will be prepared by the responsible program office, regional office, laboratory, contractor, recipient of an assistance agreement, or other organization. For an enforcement action, potentially responsible parties may prepare a QAPP subject to lead agency approval <i>from NCP</i> .

Q ---

RA	Remedial Action from NCP
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan from NCP
Regional Response Team (RRT)	The federal response organization, consisting of representatives from selected federal and state agencies, which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill <i> from IMH</i> .

Release	As defined by section 101(22) of CERCLA, means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant), but excludes: Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons; emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine; release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under section 170 of such Act, or, for the purposes of section 104 of CERCLA or any other response action, any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7901 et seq.); and the normal application of fertilizer. For purposes of the NCP, release also means threat of release <i>from NCP</i> .
Relevant and appropriate requirements	Means those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that, while not 'applicable' to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site. Only those state standards that are identified in a timely manner and are more stringent than federal requirements may be relevant and appropriate <i> from NCP</i> .
Remedy or remedial action (RA)	Means those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches, clay cover, neutralization, cleanup of released hazardous substances and

	associated contaminated materials, recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and runoff, on-site treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment and, where appropriate, post-removal site control activities. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities (including the cost of providing 'alternative land of equivalent value' to an Indian tribe pursuant to CERCLA section 126(b)) where EPA determines that, alone or in combination with other measures, such relocation is more cost-effective than, and environmentally preferable to, the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition off-site of such hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare; the term includes off-site transport and off-site storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto <i>from NCP</i> .
Removal costs	As defined by section 1001 of the OPA means the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred, or in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident <i> from NCP</i> .
Remove or removal	As defined by section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove a discharge. As defined by section 101(23) of CERCLA, remove or removal means the cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment; such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment; such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances; the disposal of removed material; or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public

	health or welfare of the United States or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under section 104(b) of CERCLA, post-removal site control, where appropriate, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto <i> from NCP</i> .
Resources	All personnel and major items of equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to incident tasks on which status is maintained <i> from IMH</i> .
Resources Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. The Unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the impact that additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs <i>from IMH</i> .
Respond or response	As defined by section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto <i>from NCP</i>
Responsible Party	As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means the following:
(RP)	Vessels - In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel.
	Onshore Facilities - In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
	Offshore Facilities - In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as owner transfers

possession and right to use the property to another pe	rson by
lease, assignment, or permit.	

Deepwater Ports - In the case of a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501-1524), the licensee.

Pipelines - In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.

Abandonment - In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been responsible parties immediately prior to the abandonment of the vessel or facility *-- from NCP*.

S ---

Safety Officer (SOFR)	A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have assistants <i>from IMH</i> .
SARA	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the 'Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986' and Title IV of SARA, also known as the 'Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986." Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the 'Superfund Revenue Act of 1986.' <i>from NCP</i>
SCAT (Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team)	a systematic and comprehensive program that can be used in the event of an oil spill to provide a real-time evaluation of shoreline oil conditions, advise cleanup operations personnel for the planning and development of response actions, and establish priorities for cleanup.
Sector Honolulu	USCG unit responsible commercial vessel and facilities on the waters of the United States. This is the office of the USCG's FOSC, Captain of the Port (COTP), Federal Maritime Security Coordinator (FMSC), SAR Mission Controller and Office in-Charge Marine Inspection (OCMI).
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission from NCP

Single Resource	An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident <i>from IMH</i> .
Sinking agents	Means those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface <i>from NCP</i> .
Site Safety Plan	Legal document required by OSHA before entry into site, prepared by Safety Officer <i>from IMH</i> .
SITREP-POL	A USCG document used to record and report the events, issues and decisions that occur during a pollution response.
Situation Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for the collection, organization and analysis of incident status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. Reports to the Planning Section Chief <i>from IMH</i> .
Size Classes (Discharges of Oil)	Of discharges refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare of the United States, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:
	Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
	Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
	Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters <i>from NCP</i> .
Size classes (Hazardous Material Release)	Of releases refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in subpart B. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size,

	location, impact, etc.):
	Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.
	Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.
	Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern <i>from NCP</i> .
SKIM	Spill Cleanup Equipment Inventory
SMART	Special Monitoring of Applies Response Technologies
Sorbents	Means essentially inert and insoluble materials that are used to remove oil and hazardous substances from water through adsorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance is attracted to the sorbent surface and then adheres to it; absorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance penetrates the pores of the sorbent material; or a combination of the two. Sorbents are generally manufactured in particulate form for spreading over an oil slick or as sheets, rolls, pillows, or booms. The sorbent
	material may consist of, but is not limited to, the following materials:
	Organic products:
	 (I) Peat moss or straw; (ii) Cellulose fibers or cork, (iii) Corn cobs; (iv) Chicken, duck, or other bird feathers.
	Mineral compounds:
	(i) Volcanic ash or perlite,(ii) Vermiculite or zeolite.

(I) Polypropylene,

Definitions and Acronyms	^l Ha	awaii Area Contingency Plan
		 (ii) Polyethylene, (iii) Polyurethane, (<i>iv</i>) Polyester <i>from NCP</i>.
Source	control	Action is the construction or installation and start-up of those actions necessary to prevent the continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment <i> from NCP</i> .
Source mainten measure	control nance es	Those measures intended to maintain the effectiveness of source control actions once such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as the maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems <i>from NCP</i> .
Span O	f Control	The supervisory ratio of from three-to-seven individuals, with five-to-one being established as optimum <i>from IMH</i> .
SPCC		Spill Prevention, Control and, Countermeasures
Specific harbors	ed ports and	Means those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal Regional Contingency Plans and ACPs <i>from NCP</i> .
Spill of Signific (SONS)	National cance	Means a spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge <i> from NCP</i> .
SPM		Single-Point Mooring
SSC		Scientific Support Coordinator from NCP
Straight stream	(solid)	Method used to apply or distribute water from the end of a hose. The water is delivered under pressure for penetration. In an efficient straight (solid) stream, approximately 90% of the water passes through an imaginary circle 38 cm (15 inches) in diameter at the breaking point. Hose (solid or straight) streams are frequently used to cool tanks and other equipment exposed to flammable liquid fires, or for washing burning spills away from danger points. However, straight streams will cause a spill fire to spread if improperly used or when directed into open containers of flammable and combustible liquids <i>from ERG2000</i> .

Strategy	The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives <i>from IMH</i> .
Strike Team	<i>In ICS</i> a team composed of several resources of the same kind and type with common communications and a leader.
	<i>The USCG</i> a unit dedicated to oil and chemical response. There are three strike teams; Atlantic (AST), Gulf (GST) and Pacific (PST). Their activities are managed by the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)
Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA)	Means a nonbinding, written document executed by an EPA Regional Administrator and the head of a state agency that may establish the nature and extent of EPA and state interaction during the removal, pre-remedial, remedial, and/or enforcement response process. The SMOA is not a site-specific document although attachments may address specific sites. The SMOA generally defines the role and responsibilities of both the lead and the support agencies <i>from NCP</i> .
Superfund state contract	A joint, legally binding agreement between EPA and a state to obtain the necessary assurances before a federal-lead remedial action can begin at a site. In the case of a political subdivision-lead remedial response, a three-party Superfund state contract among EPA, the state, and political subdivision thereof, is required before a political subdivision takes the lead for any phase of remedial response to ensure state involvement pursuant to section $121(f)(1)$ of CERCLA. The Superfund state contract may be amended to provide the state's CERCLA section 104 assurances before a political subdivision can take the lead for remedial action <i> from NCP</i> .
Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)	U.S. Navy unit available to assist with the recovery of vessels.
Support agency	Means the agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be support agencies for a response action if operating pursuant to a contract executed under section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents <i>from NCP</i> .

Surface collecting agents	Means those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil <i>from NCP</i>
Surface washing agent	Any product that removes oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergency mechanism and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column <i>from NCP</i> .

T ---

T/B	Tank Barge
T/S	Tank Ship
Tactical Direction	Direction given by the Operations Section Chief which includes the tactics appropriate for the selected strategy, the selection and assignment of resources, tactics implementation, and performance monitoring for each operational period <i>from</i> <i>IMH</i> .
Tank vessel (T/V)	as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that:
	is a vessel of the United States;
	operates on the navigable waters; or
	transfers oil or hazardous material in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States <i>from NCP</i> .
Task Force	A group of resources with common communications and a leader assembled for a specific mission <i>from IMH</i> .
TBD	To Be Determined or To Be Developed
Technical Specialists	Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS organization <i>from IMH</i> .
Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR)	Temporary Airspace Restrictions For Non-Emergency Aircraft In The Incident Area. TFR's Are Established By The FAA To Ensure Aircraft Safety And Are Normally Limited To A Five- Nautical-Mile Radius And 2000 Feet In Altitude <i>From IMH</i> .
Territory and Territorial	Used to refer to a Territory of the United States. Within this document, it has the same meaning as "State".

Treatment technology	Means any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated. Treatment technologies are an alternative to land disposal of hazardous wastes without treatment <i>from NCP</i> .
Trustee	Means an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by the OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA or section 1006 of the OPA <i>from NCP</i> .
Unified Command (UC)	In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability <i> from IMH</i> .
United States (U.S.)	When used in relation to section 311(a)(5) of the CWA, means the states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Governments. United States, when used in relation to section 101(27) of CERCLA and section 1001(36) of the OPA, includes the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction <i> from NCP</i> .
USCG	USCG from NCP
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture from NCP
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from NCP

U ---

V ---

W ---

Vapor density	Weight of a volume of pure vapor or gas (with no air present) compared to the weight of an equal volume of dry air at the same temperature and pressure. A vapor density less than 1 (one) indicates that the vapor is lighter than air and will tend to rise. A vapor density greater than 1 (one) indicates that the vapor is heavier than air and may travel along the ground <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Vapor pressure	Pressure at which a liquid and its vapor are in equilibrium at a given temperature. Liquids with high vapor pressures evaporate rapidly <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Vessel	As defined by section $101(28)$ of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by section $311(a)(3)$ of the CWA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel <i> from NCP</i> .
Viscosity	Measure of a liquid's internal resistance to flow. This property is important because it indicates how fast a material will leak out through holes in containers or tanks <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Volunteer	Means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 U.S.C. 742f©). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP <i>from NCP</i> .
Warm zone	Area between Hot and Cold zones where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. Also referred to as the contamination reduction corridor (CRC), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone or limited access zone in other documents (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472) <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Water spray(IMH)	Method or way to apply or distribute water. The water is finely divided to provide for high heat absorption. Water spray patterns can range from about 10 to 90 degrees. Water spray streams can be used to extinguish or control the burning of a fire or to

	provide exposure protection for personnel, equipment, buildings, etc. (This method can be used to absorb vapors, knock-down vapors or disperse vapors. Direct a water spray (IMH), rather than a straight (solid) stream, into the vapor cloud to accomplish any of the above). Water spray is particularly effective on fires of flammable liquids and volatile solids having flash points above $37.8^{\circ}C$ ($100^{\circ}F$). Regardless of the above, water spray can be used successfully on flammable liquids with low flash points. The effectiveness depends particularly on the method of application. With proper nozzles, even gasoline spill fires of some types have been extinguished when coordinated hose lines were used to sweep the flames off the surface of the liquid. Furthermore, water spray carefully applied has frequently been used with success in extinguishing fires involving flammable liquids with high flash points (or any viscous liquids) by causing frothing to occur only on the surface, and this foaming action blankets and extinguishes the fire <i>from ERG2000</i> .
Water-sensitive	Substances which may produce flammable and/or toxic decomposition products upon contact with water.
Worst Case Discharge (WCD)	As defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions <i>from NCP</i> .

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no entries

Y -no entries

Z-no entries

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