



# NOAA Marine Debris Program and Disaster Preparedness Program

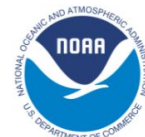
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Office of Response and Restoration

**Yaritza Rivera-Torres**  
Caribbean Regional Coordinator  
[marine.debris.caribbean@noaa.gov](mailto:marine.debris.caribbean@noaa.gov)

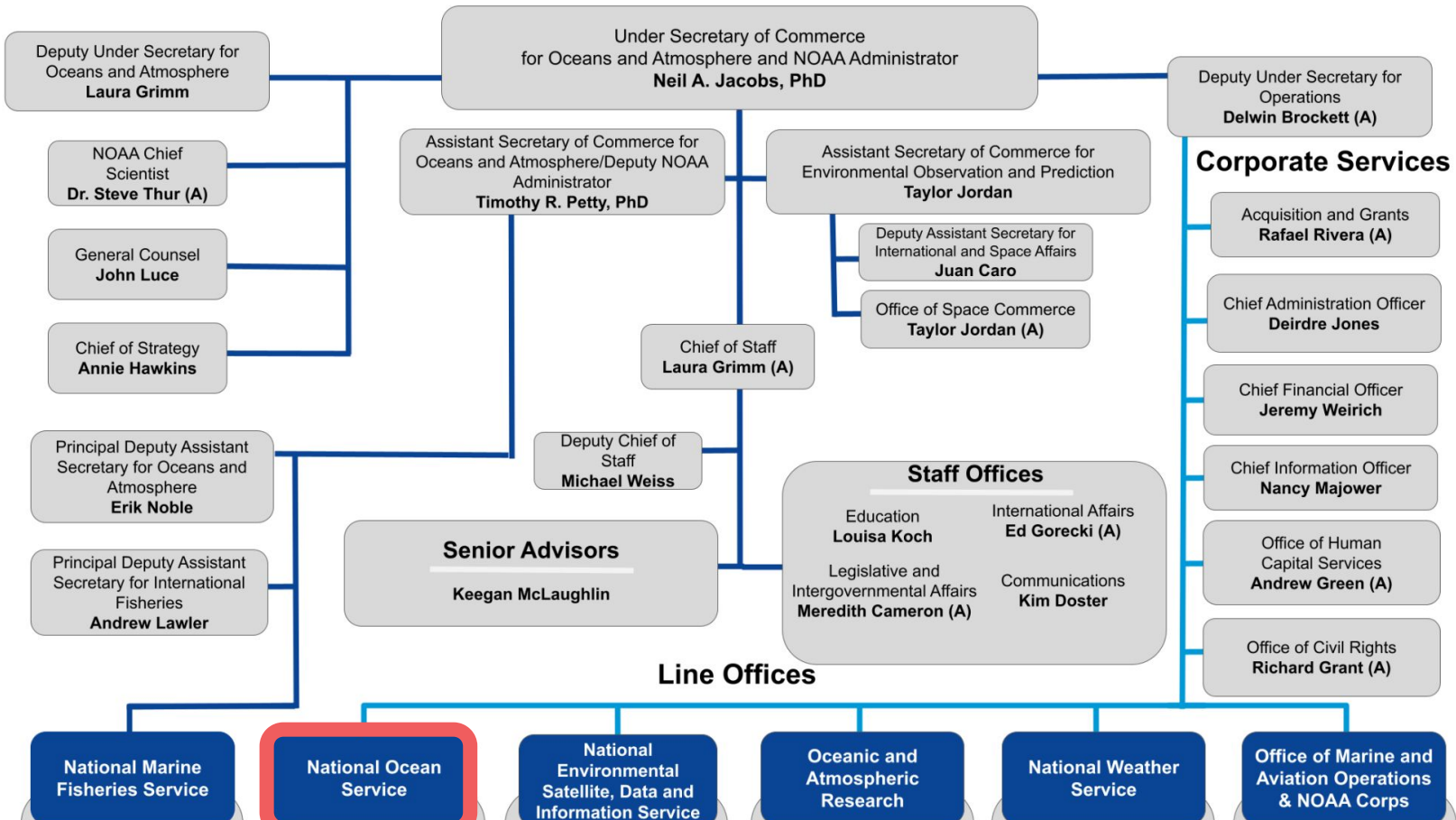


# NOAA Headquarters Organization



(A) = Acting  
(PDO) = Performing the non-exclusive functions and duties

## Office of the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere



NOAA Overview



# NOAA Line Offices

National Marine  
Fisheries Service

National Ocean  
Service

National  
Environmental  
Satellite, Data and  
Information Service

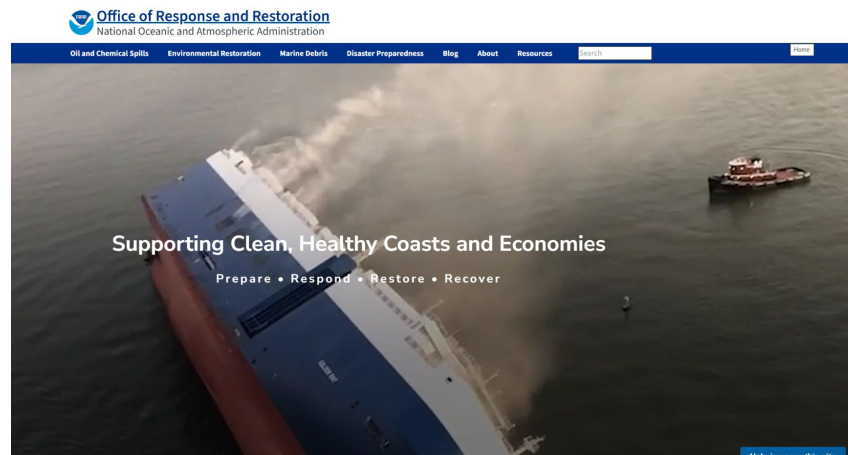
Oceanic and  
Atmospheric  
Research

National Weather  
Service

Office of Marine and  
Aviation Operations  
& NOAA Corps

## NOS Program Offices

- Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services
- National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
- National Geodetic Survey
- Office for Coastal Management
- Office of Coast Survey (including National Estuarine Research Reserves)
- Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
- **Office of Response and Restoration**
- U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System





# NOAA Line Offices

National Marine Fisheries Service

National Ocean Service

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

National Weather Service

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations & NOAA Corps

## OR&R Services Disaster and Pollution

OR&R delivers critical services to address increasing impacts from disasters and from pollution due to oil, chemicals, and marine debris. Our pollution and disaster mandates provide the backbone for our mission to the changing nature of coastal threats and hazards, which impact our coastal communities and the economies on which they rely.

### Oil and Chemical Spill Response

OR&R provides scientific support to over 150 oil and chemical spills in U.S. waters annually. Spills impact lives, property, and public natural resources, as well as disrupt marine transportation with widespread economic impacts.

[Learn more](#)

### Oil and Chemical Natural Resource Restoration

OR&R and partners assess the impacts of oil spill and industrial pollution incidents and reach legal settlements with those responsible to fund restoration. Over the past 30+ years, NOAA and co-trustees have helped recover \$10.8 billion for restoration of injured resources across the country.

[Learn more](#)

### Marine Debris Prevention and Removal

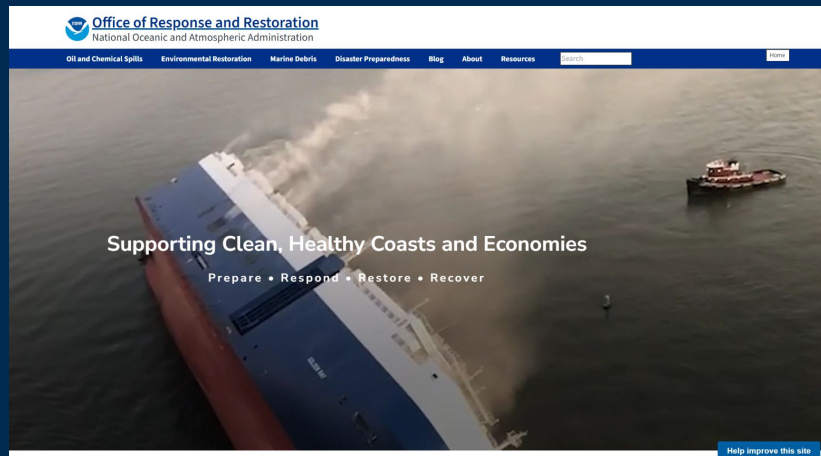
OR&R investigates and prevents the adverse impacts of marine debris. Since 2006, we have supported over 260 marine debris removal projects and removed more than 38,000 metric tons of marine debris from our coasts and ocean.

[Learn more](#)

### Emergency and Disaster Preparedness

Through planning, training, exercises, disaster coordination, and continuous improvement, OR&R ensures the National Ocean Service and its partners have the tools and information necessary to plan for and respond to disasters so commerce, communities, and natural resources can recover as quickly as possible.

[Learn more](#)





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National Ocean Service

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

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## Brad-SSC

[Learn more](#)

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Marine Debris Program  
Office of Response and Restoration  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

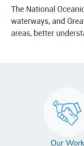
Search

[Home](#) [Who We Are](#) [Discover Marine Debris](#) [Our Work](#) [In Your Region](#) [Resources](#) [Multimedia](#) [Blog](#)

## Discover Marine Debris

Discover more about the different types of marine debris, where it comes from, and the ways it impacts wildlife, habitats, and people.

[Learn More](#)



Our Work



Funding Opportunities



Marine Debris Monitoring and Assessment Project



Abandoned and Derelict Vessel InfoHub



Emergency Response



Marine Debris Clearinghouse



Discover Marine Debris



Garbage Patches



How to Help



Education



Trash Talk Videos



Art Contest

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Debris Program is the United States Government's lead for addressing the impacts of marine debris on our ocean, waterways, and Great Lakes. We work with organizations around the United States and globally to prevent marine debris from entering the environment, remove it from coastal areas, better understand the problem through research and shoreline monitoring, and respond to debris created by disasters. Learn more about the Marine Debris Program here.



# NOAA Disaster Preparedness Program

Photo: Allyssa Zebrowski

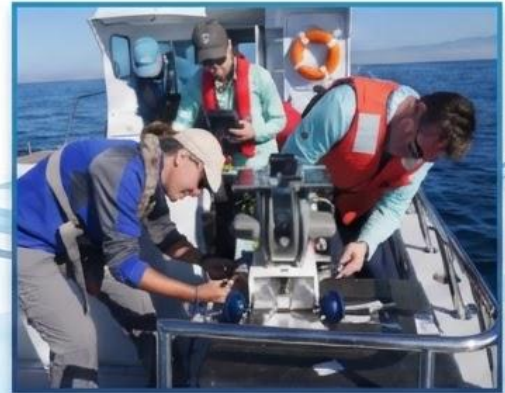


# Disaster Preparedness Program



**Vision:** Communities are safer through optimal disaster preparation

**Mission:** To ensure the National Ocean Service (NOS), partners, and coastal communities are able to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards, including coastal disasters.



# Program Capabilities



**Plan:** assist with planning for disasters before they occur



**Coordinate:** NOS & partner response operations



**Train:** host trainings for NOAA staff and partners in all aspects of emergency management



**Exercise:** ensuring plans are coordinated



**Evaluate/Improve:** dedicated to continuous improvement



**Recovery:** support NOAA coordination and operational engagement in long-term recovery after disasters



# Regional Preparedness Coordinators



## Alaska

**RPC/SSC:** Liza Sanden  
**Office:** Anchorage, AK



## Northeast

**RPC/SSC:** William Whitmore, PhD  
**Office:** Gloucester, MA



## West Coast & Pacific Islands

**RPC:** Kyla Breland  
**Office:** San Diego, CA



## Southeast & Caribbean

**RPC:** Allyssa Zebrowski  
**Office:** Charleston, SC



## Gulf of America

**RPC:** Elizabeth Hieb  
**Office:** Mobile, AL



# What Regional Preparedness Coordinators



do:



- **Build relationships** with regional partners and stakeholders to achieve the DPP mission and vision



- Provide partners and stakeholders with **awareness and knowledge** of NOAA services and products that could assist in emergency planning and response.



- **Create opportunities** to enhance preparedness and readiness including workshops, exercises, and training activities.

# Examples of SE & Caribbean Projects

## Sea Grant Preparedness Projects



Photographed with a drone on Jan. 30, 2024 at high tide of a mere 5 feet above sea level in front of a St. Helena Island home. Credit: Drew Martin, The Island Packet Top: Graphic from KTRR Curriculum. Bottom: Students learning more about flood resilience in the classroom. Credit: Dr. Merrie Koester

## NOAA Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Guide

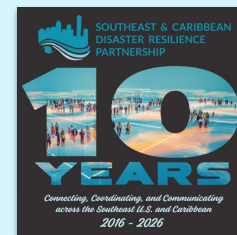


## Regional Workshops

Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Response Workshop & RA Training



Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Resilience Partnership



3rd Puerto Rico and USVI Extreme Heat Summit



NOAA in the Caribbean Annual Partners Meeting - NEXT WEEK!! -



# Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Guide

National Ocean Service Office Roles & Contacts Table

| Office   | Roles/Responsibilities  | Products/Resources   | Contact   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Office of Response and Restoration (OR&amp;R)</p> | <p><b>Preparedness:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NOAA and state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) disaster preparedness exercises, trainings, planning coordination, and continuous improvement measures</li> <li>- Regionally-based coordinators focused on disaster preparedness, marine debris, and scientific support to partners, particularly U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) in response to pollution events</li> </ul> <p><b>Response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NOS Incident Management Team activation/coordination</li> <li>- Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) can embed with USCG Incident Command Posts to assist with hazardous materials response efforts, advise on effective cleanup operations for hazardous materials, and/or provide remote support</li> <li>- SSCs and Regional Preparedness Coordinators coordinate with Regional Response Teams and SLTT partners during an event</li> <li>- Provide marine debris response scientific support based on responding agency requests and marine debris disaster relief funding when available</li> </ul> | <p><b>Trainings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NOAA ICS-300, Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Techniques, Science of Oils Spills, Science of Chemical Releases</li> </ul> <p><b>Products:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA), Environmental Sensitivity Index, GNOME, CAMEO Chemicals Database, ADIOS Oil Database, Data Integration Visualization Exploration and Reporting (DIVER) Explorer, National and state-specific Marine Debris Emergency Response Guides (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), Abandoned and Derelict Vessels (ADV) Info Hub</li> </ul> <p><b>Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Response Center in Mobile, AL can host trainings and act as an EOC during an event</li> <li>- Disaster Preparedness Program supports disaster planning with National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SE&amp;C SSC: <a href="#">Brad Benggio</a></li> <li>- SE Marine Debris Regional Coordinator: <a href="#">Caroline Morris</a></li> <li>- FL Marine Debris Regional Coordinator: <a href="#">Ashley Hill</a></li> <li>- Caribbean Marine Debris Regional Coordinator: <a href="#">Yaritza Rivera</a></li> <li>- Marine Debris Response Coordinator: <a href="#">Jessica Conway</a></li> <li>- SE&amp;C Regional Preparedness Coordinator: <a href="#">Allyssa Zebrowski</a></li> </ul> |

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# For More Information...

Contact:

[allyssa.zebrowski@noaa.gov](mailto:allyssa.zebrowski@noaa.gov)

OR

Add Your Info to our Regional Contact Directory:



Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Guide:



# NOAA Marine Debris Program

Photo: USCG



# MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM



## Prevention

We form partnerships across the country with organizations to prevent marine debris through outreach and education initiatives.



## Removal

Our program supports locally driven, community-based marine debris removal projects.



## Research

We team up with academia and other partners to pursue research projects that answer questions about marine debris impacts and solutions.



## Monitoring

Monitoring helps us understand the amount, types, and sources of marine debris that are most common, where it accumulates, and if it is changing over time.



## Emergency Response

Our program addresses marine debris generated by natural disasters, including hurricanes and tsunamis.



## Education

The first step to solving a problem is learning more about it. Check out our educational resources to help stewards of all ages learn more about the problem of marine debris.



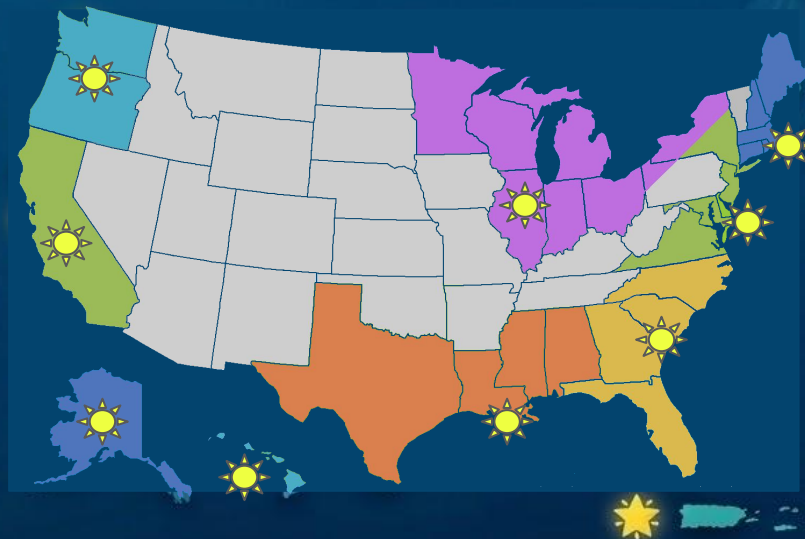
## International Collaboration

The MDP works at the global, regional, and binational level to better understand and address marine debris internationally.



## Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee

The Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee is a multi-agency body responsible for streamlining the federal government's efforts to address marine debris.



ESTABLISHED IN 2026  
Marine Debris Act  
FEDERAL LEAD FOR MARINE DEBRIS

# MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM GOALS



**Prevention**



**Removal**



**Research**



**Monitoring  
and Detection**



**Emergency  
Response**



**Coordination**

Response Resources

Strategic Plans

Funding Opportunities

Technical help

Regional and Response  
Coordinators

# Coordination


# Marine Debris Program Caribbean Region

## Regional Action Plans



### Puerto Rico Strategic Plan to Reduce Aquatic Debris

Download File:

 Puerto Rico Strategic Plan To Reduce Aquatic Debris.pdf (13.59 MB)

[more info >>>](#)



### U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Action Plan

[more info >>>](#)



## Marine Debris Program

Office of Response and Restoration  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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[Discover Marine Debris](#)

[Our Work](#)

[In Your Region](#)

[Resources](#)

[Multimedia](#)

[Blog](#)

[Home](#) / [In Your Region](#)



## Marine Debris in the Caribbean

This region includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Clear-blue waters and sandy beaches highlight the coastal areas in the Caribbean region. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands support a variety of important coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves. The natural beauty of the Caribbean makes tourism and fishing common activities, which can create marine debris on shorelines and in coastal waters. The region is also dependent on imported goods, has solid waste management challenges, and is vulnerable to natural hazards, such as hurricanes. All of these activities and events can generate marine debris. Consumer debris, abandoned vessels, and lost fishing gear are all marine debris issues throughout

[Help imp](#)



# NOAA MDP Resources

# TIPS



## Tropical Islands Partnering on Solutions for Marine Debris



### Meet the TIPS team



Caribbean, Pacific Islands, Florida

Marine Debris Regional Coordinators

ASHLEY HILL  
KITTY EDWARDS  
DAVE BENAVENTE  
JESSIE MCCOY  
NADA JIMENEZ

What have you found are your best practices for communicating with communities in your area when working to address storm related debris?

identify a site within I mean several sites around the island and that's the area where

### Success

- Isla Mar's large-scale marine debris removal project, funded by NOAA Marine Debris Program, has removed 17 targets so far of the proposed 73.
- We have at least 7 citizens ready to follow the Law 35 SOP to adopt ADVs.
- The Obsession, vessel grounded in a reef in Culebra, was removed by the USCG in a quicker manner, supported by Law 35.

The proposed was 73 targets

# Response Relevant Project - Removal

## Setting the baseline for a Marine Debris Free Puerto Rico

Isla Mar Research Expeditions  
PR- DNER  
HJR Reefscaping

**Large-scale abandoned  
vessels removal: ~70 vessels**

Part of the team



- Education
- Development of prevention and awareness strategies
- Coordination of efforts with different agencies
- Database



# Response Relevant Project - Removal

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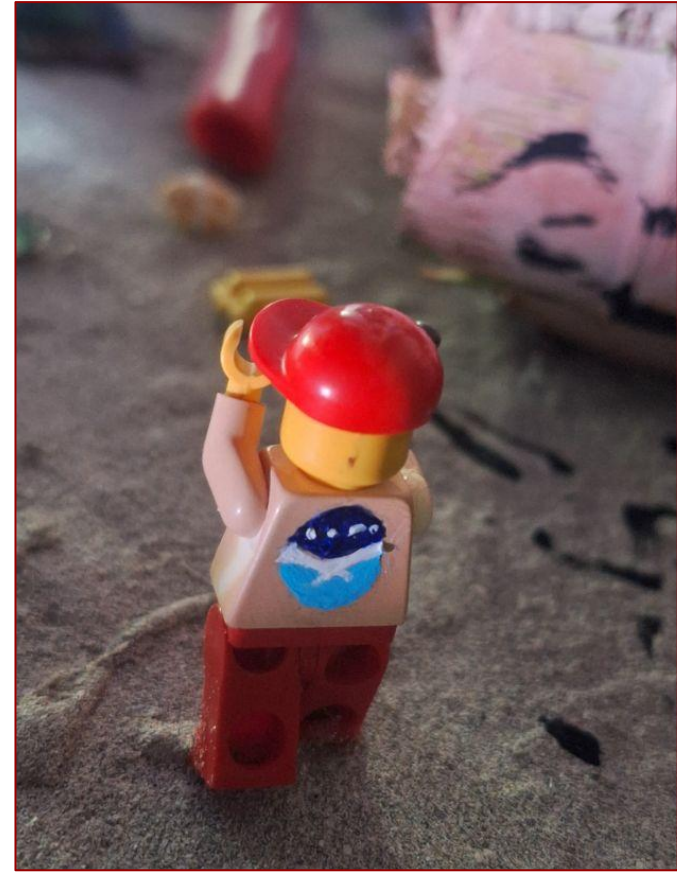
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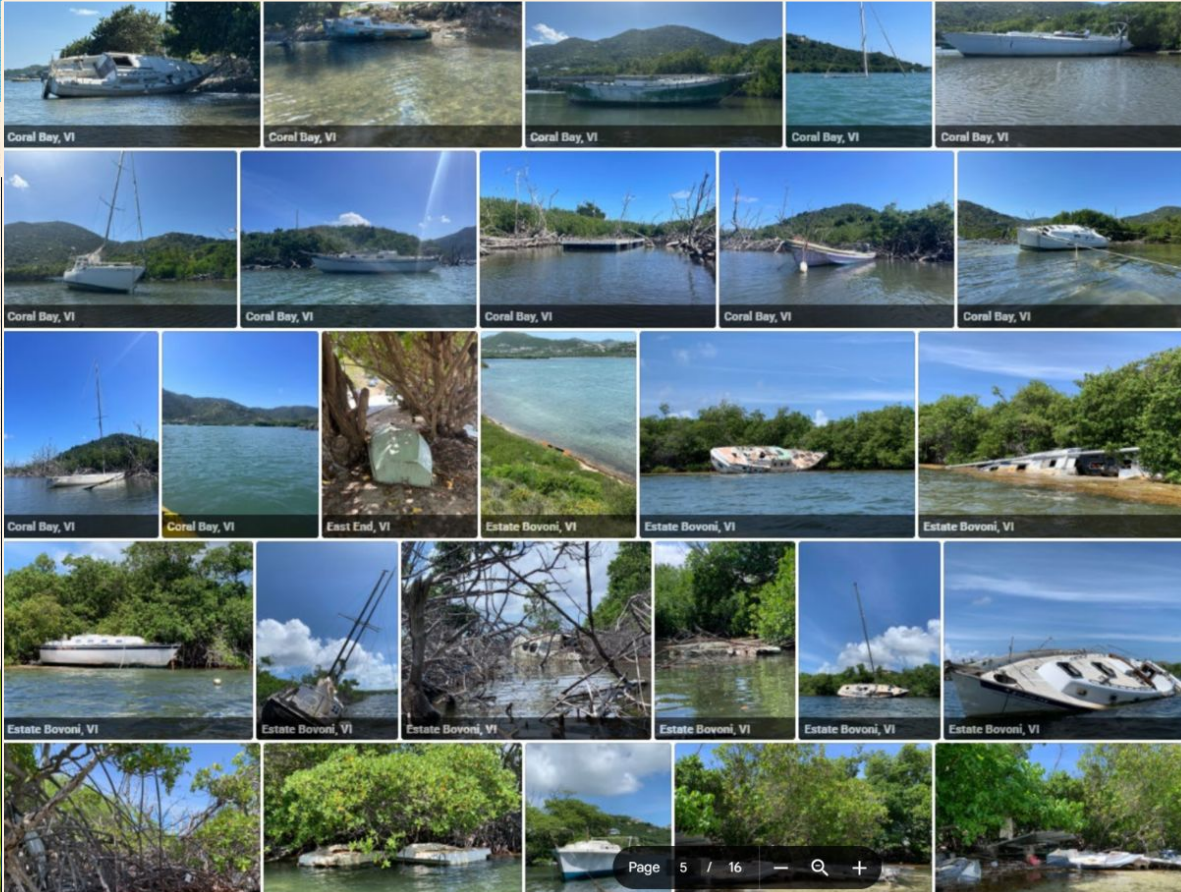


- Education
- Development of prevention and awareness strategies
- Coordination of efforts with different agencies
- Database



# Response Relevant Projects - Removal

## Abandoned vessels removal projects - U.S. Virgin Islands



**WHAT'S NEW?**

## U.S. Virgin Islands

- FY25 ADV Removal grant
- Boat U.S. Foundation





Concrete and other debris resulting from intense winds and waves sustained during Hurricane Fiona

# Response

## Hurricane Fiona Relief Funds, Loíza, Puerto Rico

### Demolition and Removal of Hurricane-Generated Marine Debris from the Coast of Medianía Alta (PR)

Grantee: University of Puerto Rico at Aguadilla  
 Grant Amount:..... \$800,000  
 Matching Funds:..... \$0  
 Total Project Amount:..... \$800,000

Remove and dispose of hurricane-generated marine debris from 38 acres of shoreline and nearshore waters in Loiza, Puerto Rico. Project will prepare this area for future restoration projects to increase its resilience to coastal hazards such as sea-level rise and flooding.

by Hurricane Ian into 37 miles of navigable channels throughout Charlotte County. Project will improve safety and restore flow to these areas, which will assist in preventing flooding due to impeded waterflow.

### Removing Marine Debris Caused by Typhoon Merbok in Chevak, Alaska

Grantee: City of Chevak  
 Grant Amount:..... \$686,700  
 Matching Funds:..... \$28,000  
 Total Project Amount:..... \$714,700

Remove, salvage and properly dispose of 35,000 pounds of



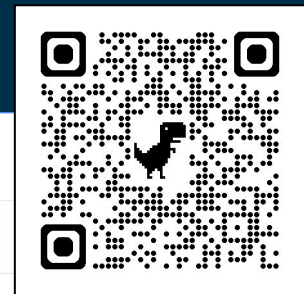
# Response Relevant Project

## National ADV Database



[Boating Safety](#) ▾ [Clean Boating](#) ▾ [Education](#) ▾ [Equipment Rentals](#) ▾ [Donate](#) ▾ [About Us](#) ▾

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PROGRAM

## BoatUS Foundation Abandoned & Derelict Vessel (ADV) National Database

[Report An ADV](#)

### BoatUS Foundation's ADV Database

In 2023, The BoatUS Foundation for Boating Safety and Clean Water was awarded a grant from the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Marine Debris Program](#) for the removal of abandoned and derelict vessels (ADVs). The project components also include the development of a national database to track ADVs in the United States, U.S. Territories and Freely Associated States. To learn more about the ADV Removal Grant Program please visit this [page](#).

The BoatUS Foundation, utilizing [MyCoast](#) as the platform, created this database to provide a place for organizations and the public to report ADVs, which helps identify problem areas and quantify the scope, and track prevention and removal efforts, etc. By reporting and tracking ADVs on a national scale, we're hopeful the database will help to better understand the issue, work with states and communities to address it, and track efforts being made with the intention of providing solutions. Benefits of the data includes:

**Informing the public:** Tracking ADVs can enhance public awareness about the problem and encourage responsible boating practices to prevent the occurrence of ADVs.

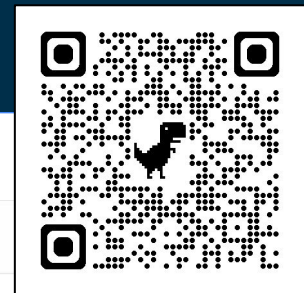
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# Response Relevant Project

## National ADV Database



+ Report a Vessel

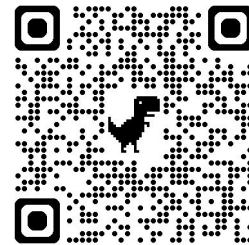
 English

 Español

ADV Removal Project ▾

Log In

Register



## Abandoned & Derelict Vessel Reporting

Capturing Abandoned and Derelict Vessels across the US, Freely Associated States, and US Territories

The BoatUS Foundation for Boating Safety and Clean Water has developed this reporting database to identify and track Abandoned and Derelict Vessels (ADV) in the United States, Freely Associated States and U.S. Territories. BoatUS Foundation is collecting information, through individual reports, to understand the scope of the problem of ADVs and track prevention and removal efforts by states and partners. ADVs pose navigation, safety, and pollution hazards to the communities where they are located. With your help, we can understand this issue better and work together towards solutions that prevent future ADVs. This project was made possible and supported by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Debris Program. You can [learn more about the BoatUS Foundation and the ADV Grant Program here](#).



# Response Relevant Project

## Implementing the largest Derelict fishing gear removal in the US Caribbean: A collaborative effort with frontline coastal Communities

The Ocean Foundation  
Conservación ConCiencia



Photos: Conservación ConCiencia

Removal of derelict fishing gear from 19 coastal municipalities of Puerto Rico and St. Croix



**Coordination of efforts with different fishing villages**



**COMING SOON**

# U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS 2027 MARINE DEBRIS ACTION PLAN

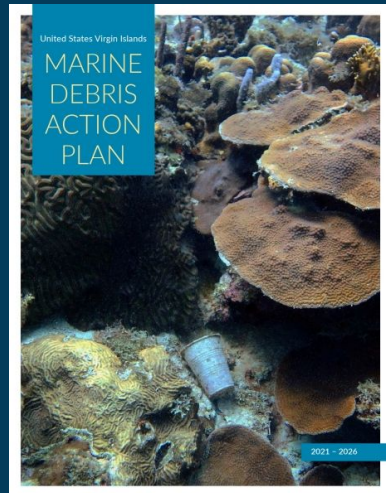


Happening this Thursday  
May 21

In-Person Meeting

 DPNR

 9:00am-12:00pm



United States Virgin Islands  
**MARINE  
DEBRIS  
ACTION  
PLAN**  
2021 - 2026

## Objective

Defining the strategic framework for the next plan by analyzing the current plan and partners' capabilities.

United States Virgin Islands

# MARINE DEBRIS ACTION PLAN

2021 - 2026

## USVI MARINE DEBRIS ACTION PLAN GOALS



### GOAL 1 ENGAGE AND INFORM

Effectively engage and inform the community about marine debris



### GOAL 2 PREVENT AND REDUCE

Prevent and reduce the generation and improper disposal of solid waste to avoid the creation of marine debris



### GOAL 3 REMOVE

Locate, remove and properly dispose of marine debris throughout the territory.



### GOAL 4 RESEARCH

Conduct and use high-quality research to address marine debris issues.



### GOAL 5 COORDINATE

Effectively coordinate marine debris-related actions throughout the territory and beyond.

# NOAA Marine Debris Program

## Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Tools



# PROVIDING SUPPORT



## COORDINATION

Information sharing  
and coordination



## BMPS

Provide removal best  
management practices



## FUNDING

Provide supplemental  
funding for recovery



## COMPLIANCE

Environmental permitting  
& compliance



## DEPLOYMENT

Deploy to ICP, JFO,  
and/or EOC



## MAPPING

Mapping and debris  
assessments

- 9 “episodes” on ADV topics
- Improve coordination
- 30 experts shared expertise and experiences
- 1100 attendees across all webinars

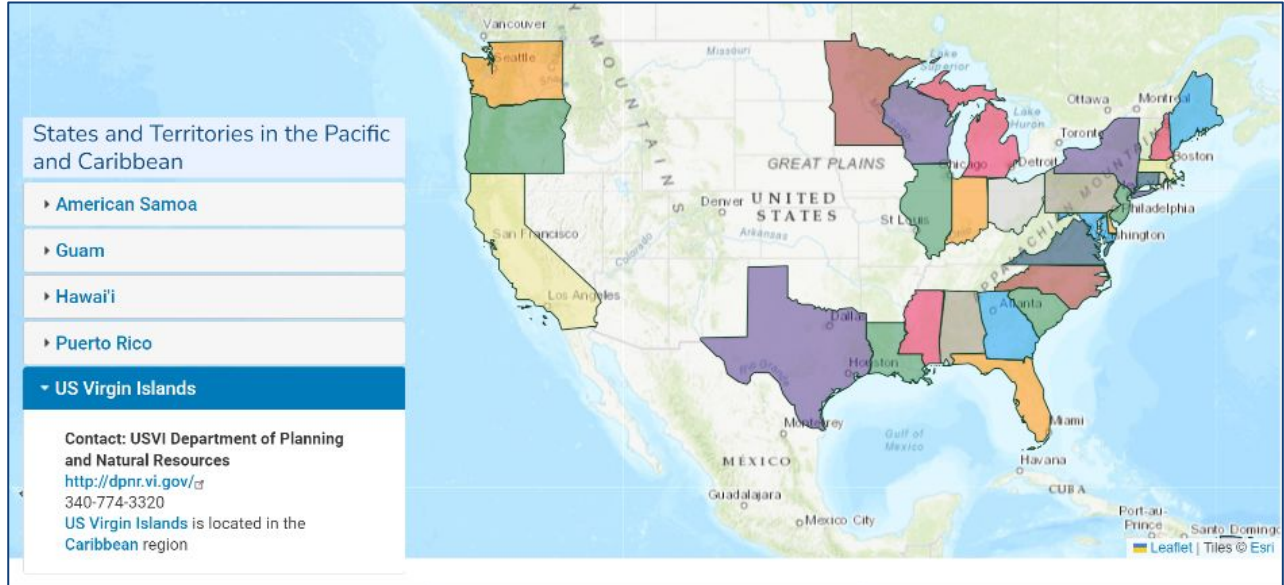
# SALVAGING SOLUTIONS

to Abandoned and Derelict Vessels

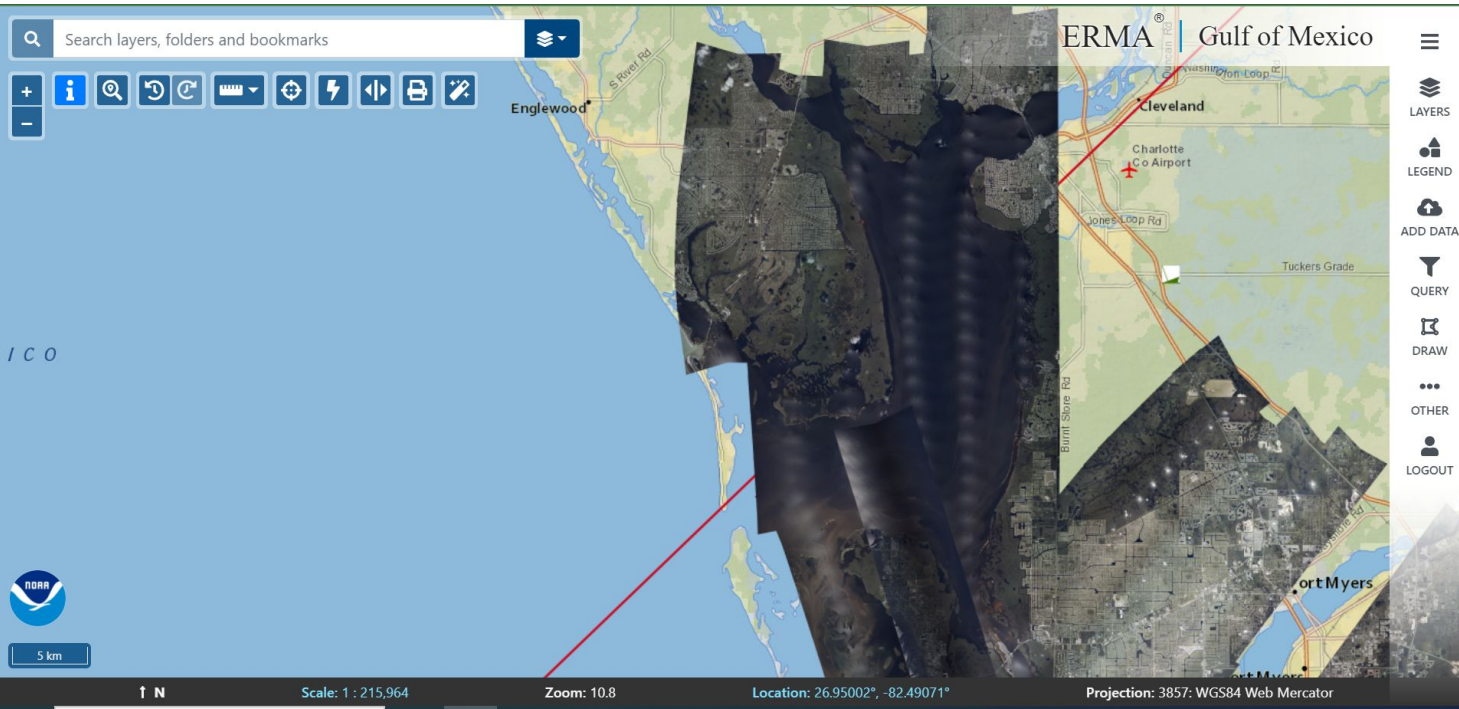


# ADV Information Hub

- ADV program information
- Legislative overviews
- Case studies
- Resource links



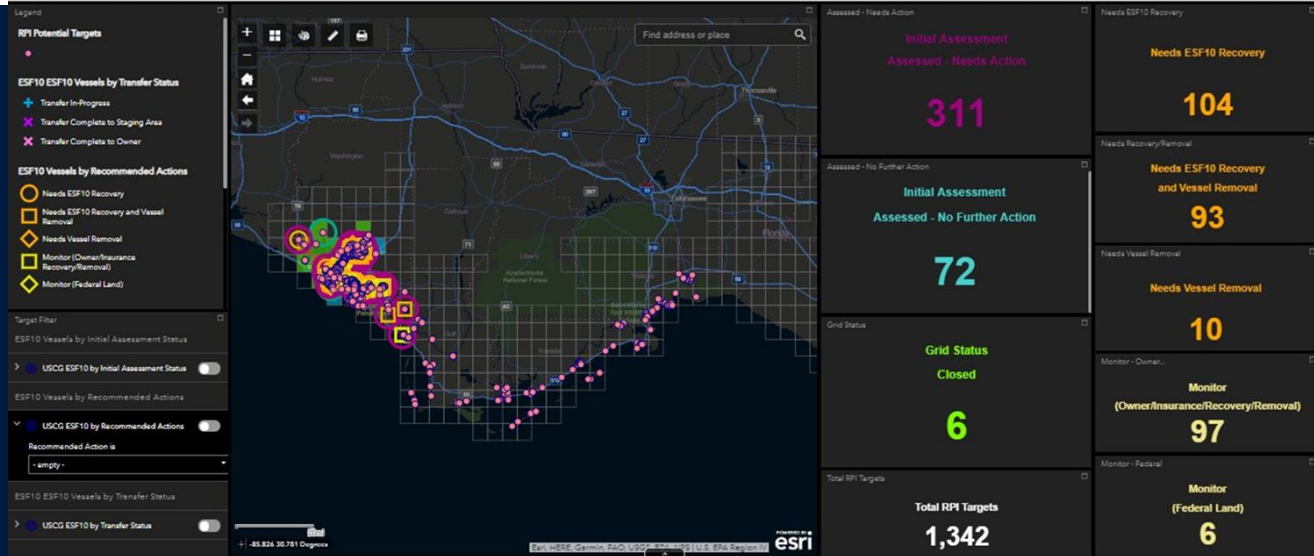
# Aerial Imagery



- Assess damages
- Rapid processing
- Publicly available

# Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)

- Online Mapping Tool
- Integrated environmental data
- Common Operational Picture



# Resource Advisor Training



- Improve coordination on removal operations
- Protect natural resources from damage
- Understand BMP and salvaging techniques





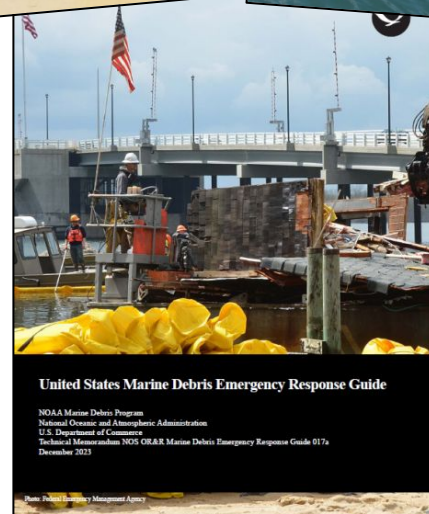
# Funding

- Marine Debris Removal
- Supplemental/Hurricane Relief funds

Photo: Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary



# MARINE DEBRIS EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDES



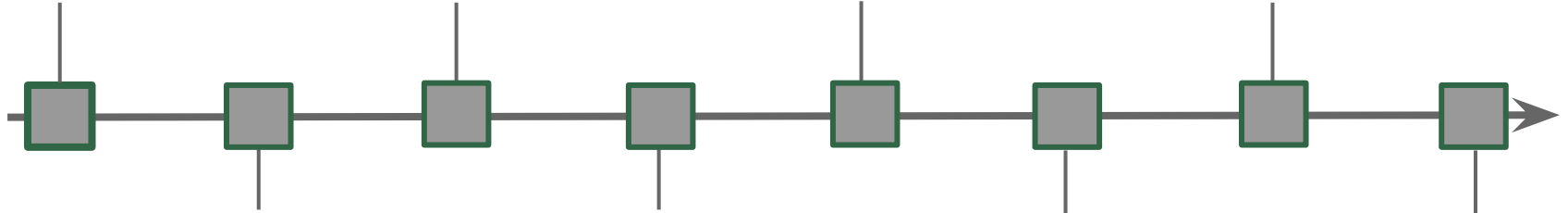
# Emergency Response Guide Development Process

**BACKGROUND  
RESEARCH**

**CAPTURE ROLES  
AND CONTACTS**

**COMPLETE  
GUIDE DRAFT**

**PUBLICATION**



**ENGAGE  
PARTNERS**

**STAKEHOLDER  
WORKSHOP**

**PARTNER  
REVIEW**

**MAINTENANCE &  
EXERCISES**

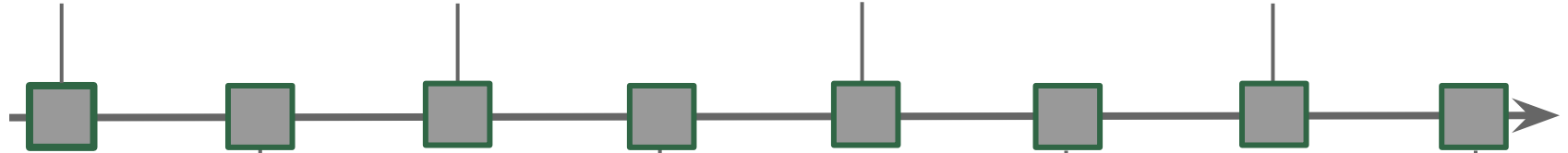
# Emergency Response Guide Development Process

**BACKGROUND  
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**MAINTENANCE &  
EXERCISES**



# Response Guide Contents



1. Introduction
2. Background Risk
3. Roles and Responsibilities
4. Response Map
5. Compliance Requirements
6. Needs and Recommended Actions
7. Contacts

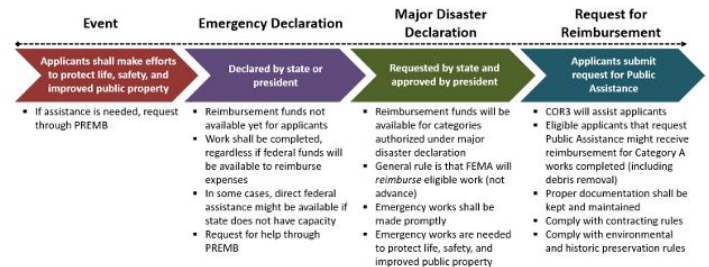
# Response Guide Contents

1. Introduction
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## 4 Roles and Responsibilities

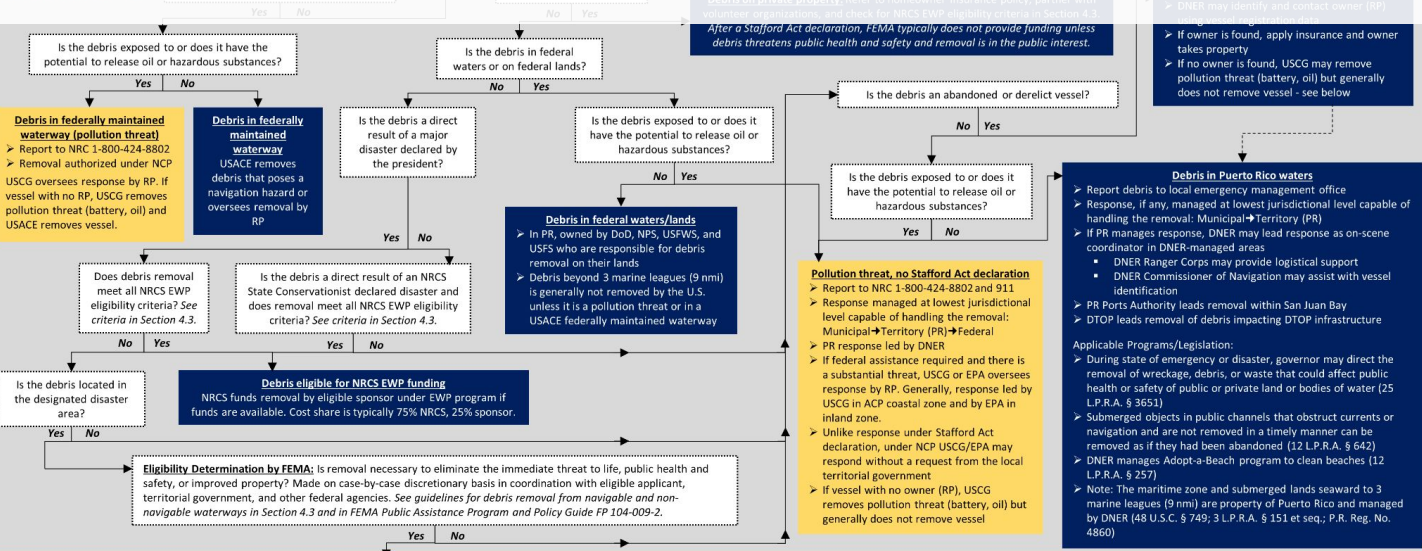
Determining responsibility for marine debris response and removal can be complicated and may involve multiple agencies and overlapping jurisdictions. The response lead may change depending on the type of incident, the magnitude of the incident, and the debris location. Emergency response in Puerto Rico is in accordance with the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System (ICS) is the standard for on-scene emergency management for all types of hazards. While information on response to debris in waterways is limited, the *Joint Operational Catastrophic Incident Plan of Puerto Rico* (JOCIP) establishes operational procedures for all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to protect life and property before, during, and after a catastrophic disaster (PREMB, 2019a).

Local municipal offices of emergency management lead the initial response to emergencies and disasters and serve as a first point of contact for reporting a marine debris incident. Municipalities may declare local states of emergency through executive order from the mayor. The Puerto Rico Emergency Management and Disaster Administration Bureau (PREMB) in the Department of Public Safety manages emergency response for the territory, and the Federal Government may supplement territorial response actions. The governor may declare a state of emergency or disaster for the territory, and under the Stafford Act, may request federal assistance from the president if the territory's capabilities are exceeded (25 L.P.R.A. § 3650; 42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq.). After issuing a state of emergency or disaster, the governor may also direct the removal of wreckage, debris, or waste that may affect the health or safety of public or private lands or bodies of water (25 L.P.R.A. § 3651). If the president issues a declaration that a major disaster exists, it authorizes FEMA to provide financial assistance to municipal and territorial governments. [Figure 2](#) describes the process and agency roles for reimbursement funding requests during a major disaster declaration.

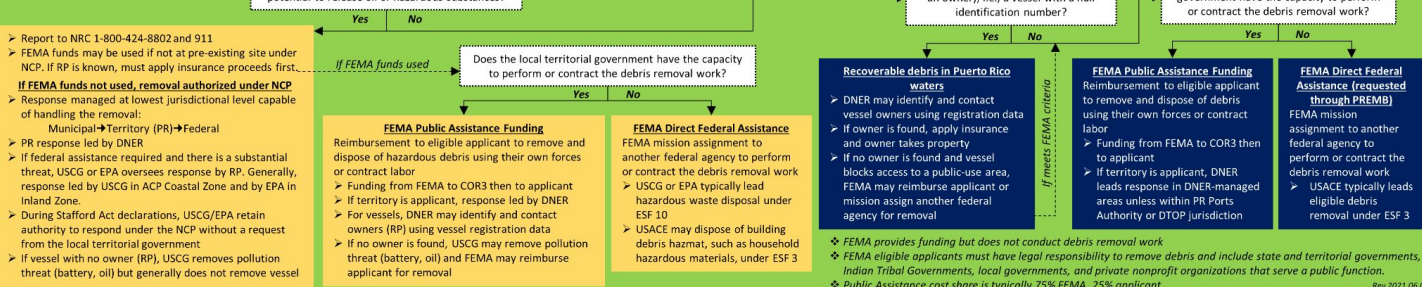


# RESPONSE FLOWCHART

START →



## Stafford Act Declaration



**Purpose**  
 The flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

**Acronyms**

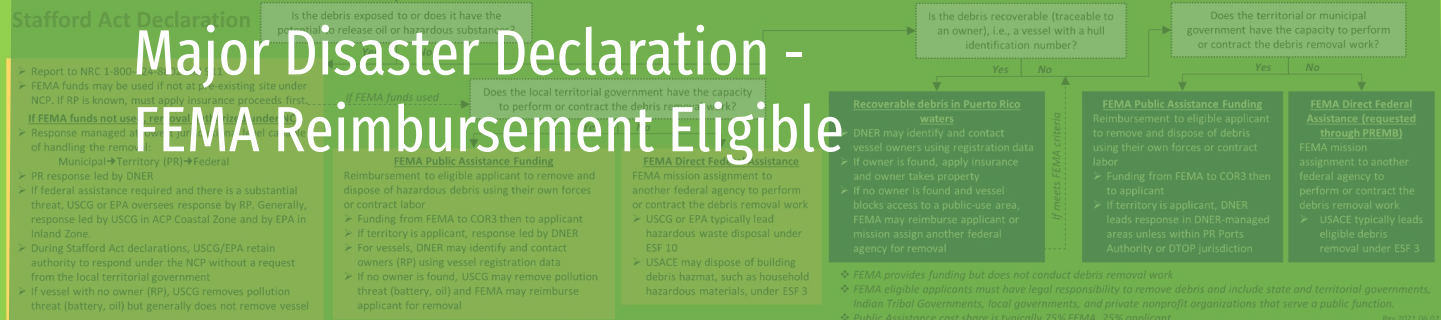
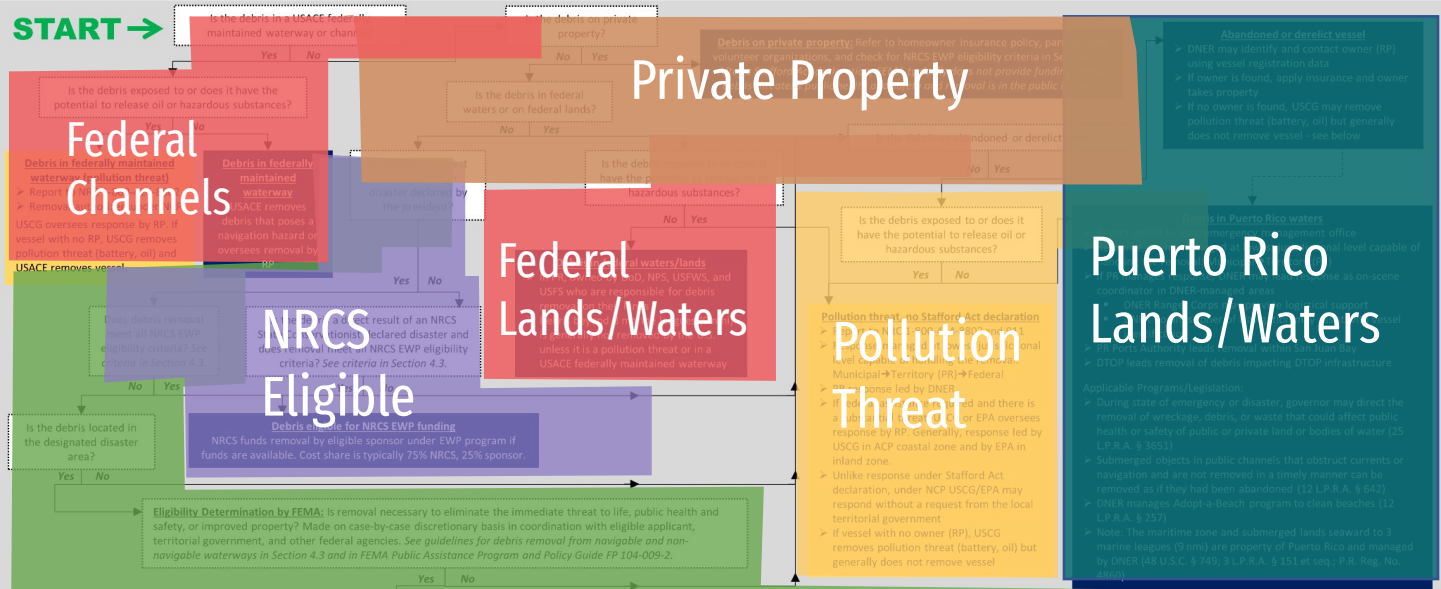
ACP – Area Contingency Plan  
 COR3 – Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction and Resiliency  
 DoD – U.S. Department of Defense  
 DTOP – PR Department of Transportation and Public Works  
 DNER – PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources  
 EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ESF – Emergency Support Function

EWPP – Emergency Watershed Protection  
 FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency  
 NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan  
 NPS – National Park Service  
 NRC – National Response Center  
 NRS – Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 PREMB – PR Emergency Management and Disaster Administration Bureau

RP – Responsible Party  
 USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
 USCG – U.S. Coast Guard  
 USFS – U.S. Forest Service  
 USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Flowchart Key**

- Response to debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil or hazardous substances
- Response to debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances
- Response under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



# Puerto Rico Marine Debris Response Flowchart

**Purpose**  
The flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

**ACRONYMS**

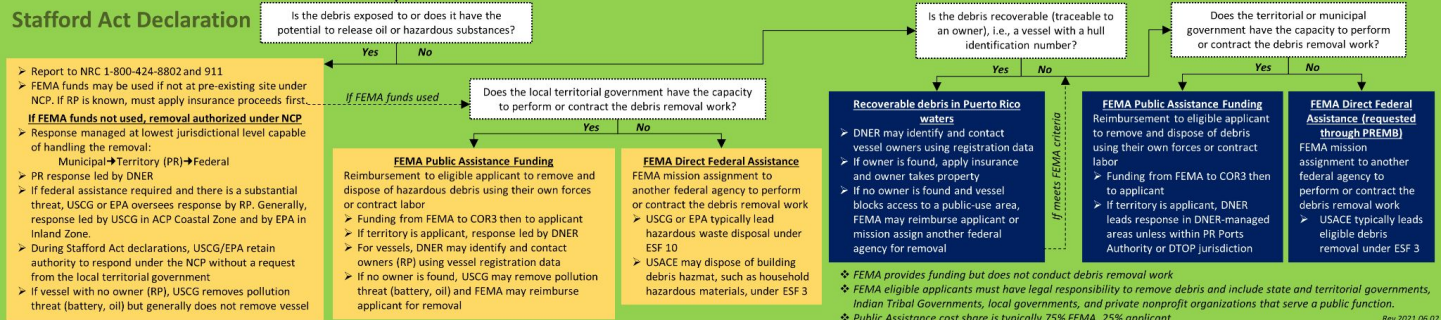
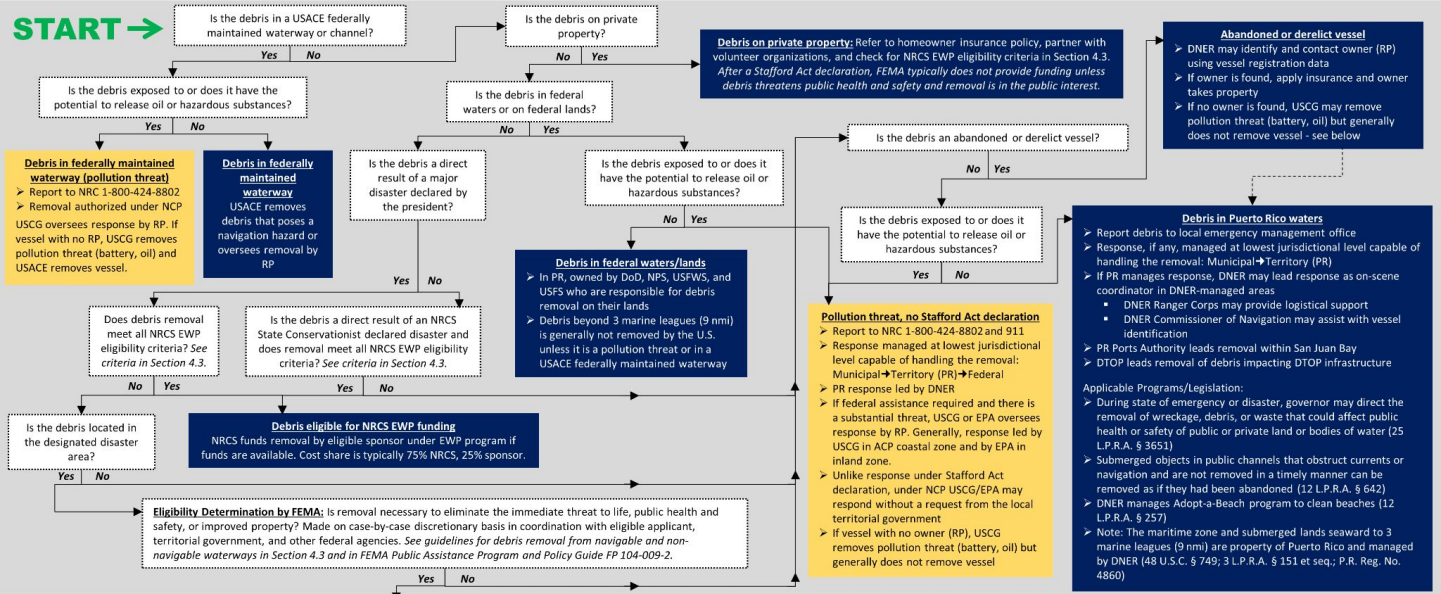
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## Flowchart Key

Response to debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil or hazardous substances  
Response to debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances  
Response under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds

**START →**

Is the debris in a USACE federally maintained waterway or channel?

Yes No

Is the debris on private property?

No Yes

**Debris on private property:** Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and check for NRC/FEMA eligibility criteria in Section 4.3

**Abandoned or derelict vessel**  
➤ DNER may identify and contact owner (RP)

# Flowchart Key

Response to debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil or hazardous substances

Response to debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances

Response under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds

response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.  
➤ During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government.  
➤ If vessel with no owner (RP), USCG removes pollution threat (battery, oil) but generally does not remove vessel

➤ Funding from FEMA to COR3 then to applicant  
➤ If territory is applicant, response led by DNER  
➤ For vessels, DNER may identify and contact owners (RP) using vessel registration data  
➤ If no owner is found, USCG may remove pollution threat (battery, oil) and FEMA may reimburse applicant for removal

➤ USCG or EPA typically lead hazardous waste disposal under ESF 10  
➤ USACE may dispose of building debris hazmat, such as household hazardous materials, under ESF 3

FEMA may reimburse applicant or mission assign another federal agency for removal

leads response in DNER-managed areas unless within PR Ports Authority or DTOP jurisdiction

➤ USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3

✦ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
✦ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.  
✦ Public Assistance cost share is typically 75% FEMA, 25% applicant



# Puerto Rico Marine Debris Response Flowchart

## Purpose

The flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic

acronyms

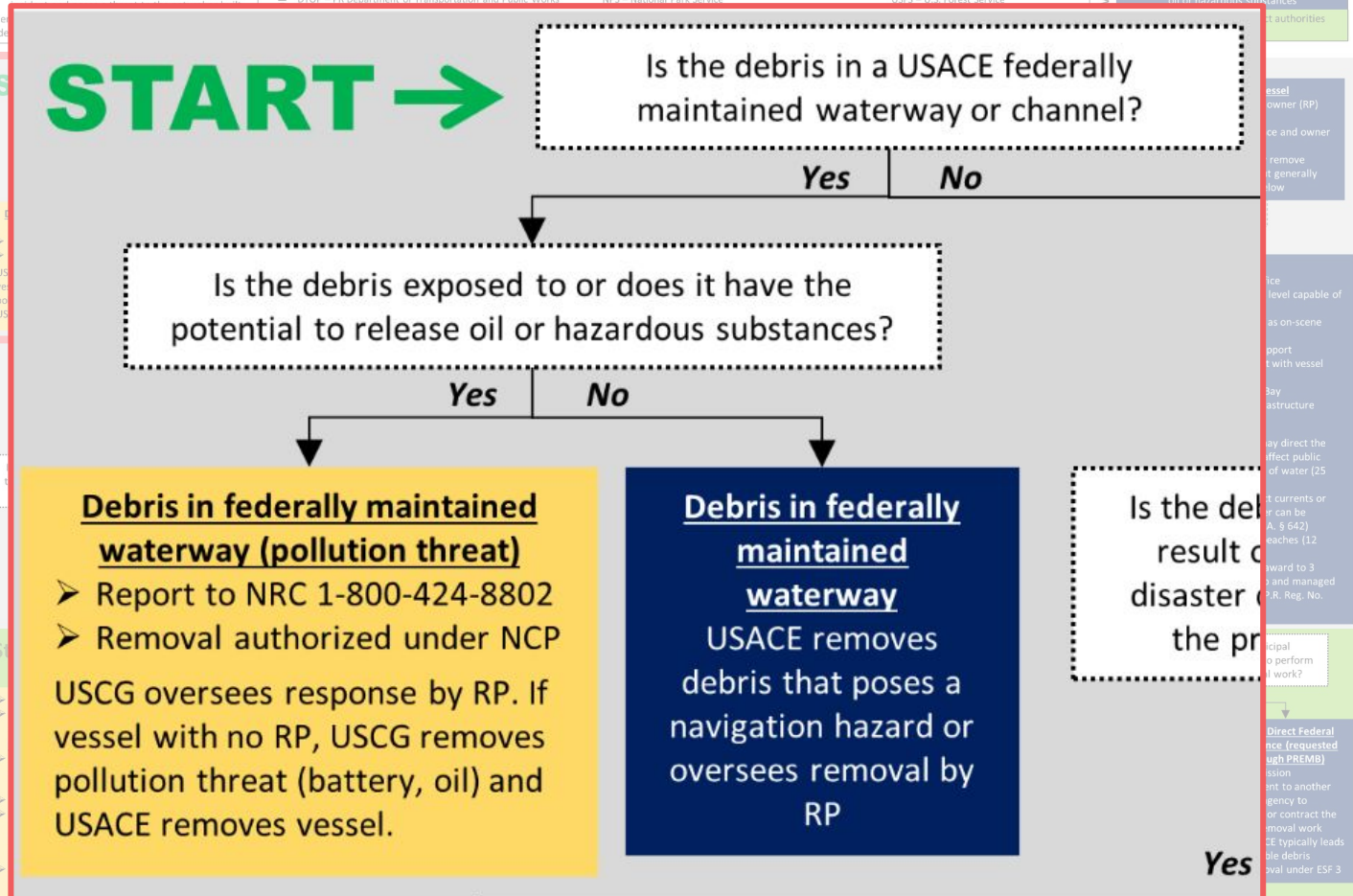
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 USCG – U.S. Coast Guard  
 USES – U.S. Forest Service

flowchart key

Response to debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil or hazardous substances  
 Response to debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances



**START →**

Is the debris in a USACE federally maintained waterway or channel?

Yes No

Is the debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?

Yes No

**Debris in federally maintained waterway (pollution threat)**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802
- Removal authorized under NCP

USCG oversees response by RP. If vessel with no RP, USCG removes pollution threat (battery, oil) and USACE removes vessel.

**Debris in federally maintained waterway**

USACE removes debris that poses a navigation hazard or oversees removal by RP

Is the debris the result of a disaster?

Yes

➤ If vessel with no owner (RP), USCG removes pollution threat (battery, oil) but generally does not remove vessel

➤ threat (battery, oil) and FEMA may reimburse applicant for removal

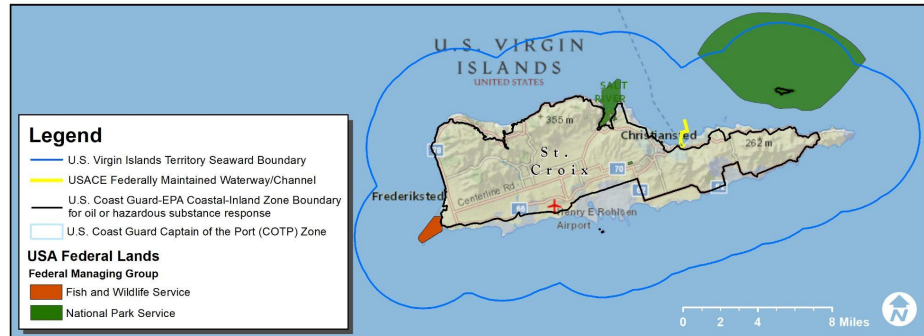
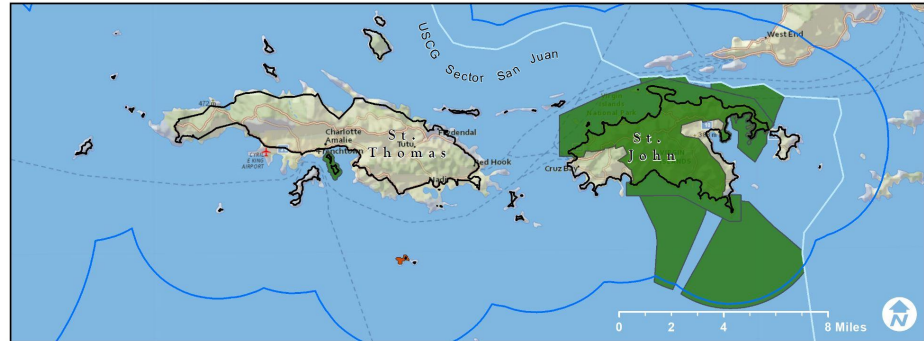
➤ hazardous materials, under ESF 3

➤ *Public entities applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.*





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**U.S. Virgin Islands Incident Waterway Debris Response Map**





# Legend

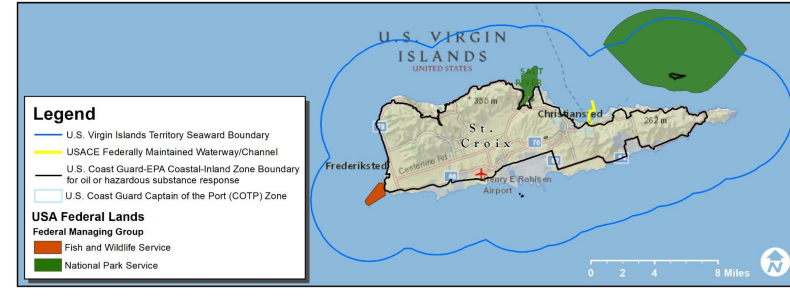
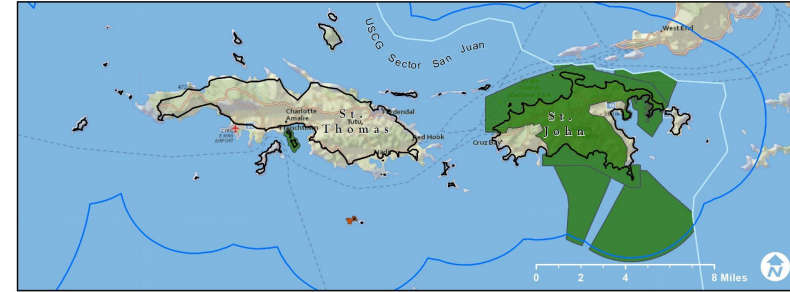
-  U.S. Virgin Islands Territory Seaward Boundary
-  USACE Federally Maintained Waterway/Channel
-  U.S. Coast Guard-EPA Coastal-Inland Zone Boundary for oil or hazardous substance response
-  U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone

## USA Federal Lands

### Federal Managing Group

-  Fish and Wildlife Service
-  National Park Service

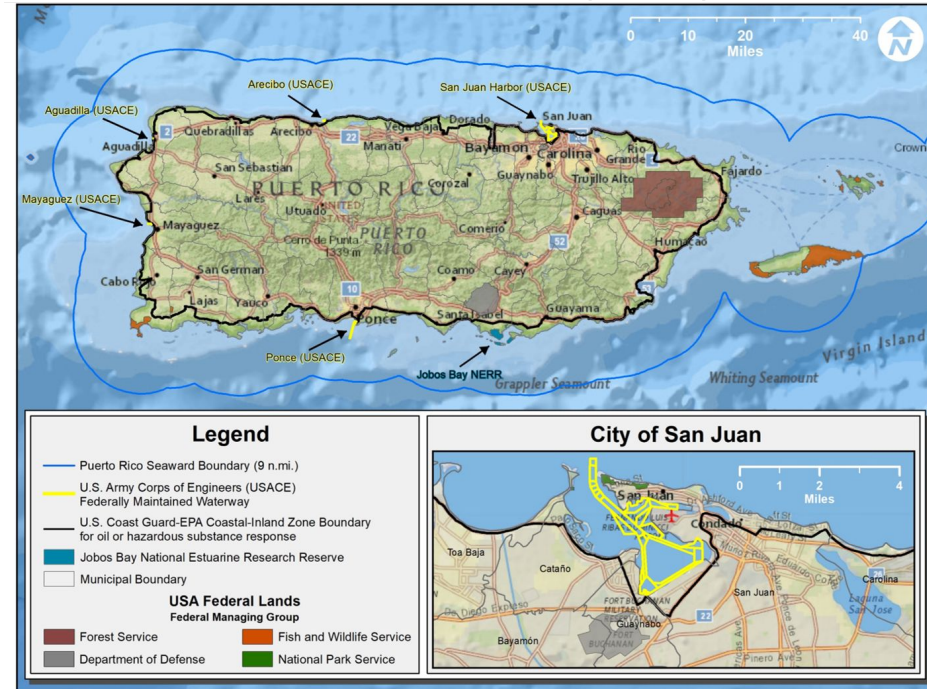
U.S. Virgin Islands Incident Waterway Debris Response Map



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Puerto Rico Marine Debris Response Map



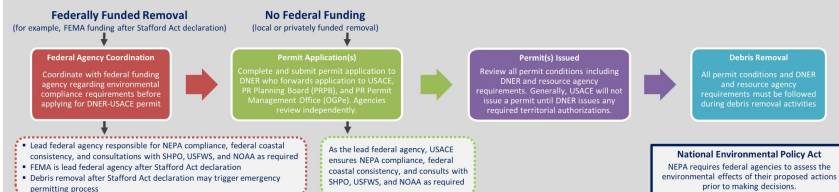
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## Permitting and Compliance for Marine Debris Removal in Puerto Rico

- A PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit may be required for activities which may alter or affect water resources or wetlands, such as debris removal that involves dredging, the discharge of dredge or fill material, or impacts the navigability of a waterway
- The **organization or individual conducting the debris removal** is responsible for obtaining necessary permits, and DNER and USACE have a joint permit application process
- The **lead federal agency** is responsible for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), federal coastal consistency, and consulting with the PR State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as required

### Compliance Process When Permit is Required

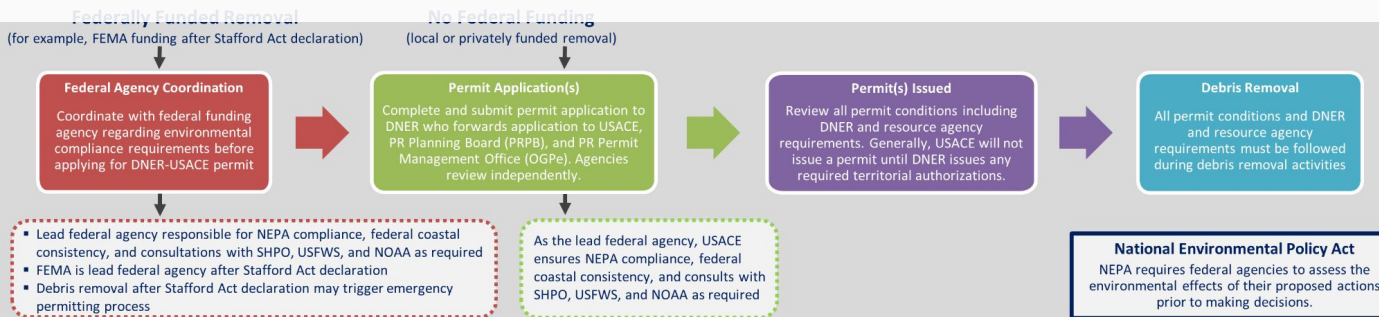


### Primary Agency Requirements and Contact Numbers

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p><b>PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER)</b><br/>787-999-2200<br/>pr.dner@dner.pr.gov</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manages joint permit application process with USACE and PRPB</li> <li>Serves as the initial agency to submit a permit application and forwards a copy to all reviewing agencies including USACE, PRPB, and IGPe</li> <li>Reviews federal permit applications for compliance with PR water quality standards</li> <li>Issues permits to establish and operate solid waste facilities, and for the storage, recycling, and final disposal of solid wastes</li> <li>Authorizes and establishes requirements for temporary debris management sites for declared disasters</li> </ul> | <p><b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)</b><br/>Jacksonville District<br/>Antilles Office<br/>Regulatory Section<br/>CESA-RD-SAC<br/>usace-army.mil</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USACE, DNER, and PRPB have a joint permit application process</li> <li>USACE may not require a permit for certain types of debris removal, particularly if there is no disturbance to the seafloor. Please coordinate with USACE prior to submitting an application.</li> <li>Some permits that may be required for debris removal in waterways and wetlands are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NWP-3 Maintenance</b> for removal/maintenance of culverts, sediments or debris accumulated around outfalls, bridges, etc.</li> <li><b>NWP-19 Minor Discharges</b> of dredge or fill material</li> <li><b>NWP-19 Minor Dredging</b> of no more than 25 cubic yards</li> <li><b>NWP-22 Removal of Vessels</b> for removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels or other man-made obstructions to navigation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>PR Planning Board (PRPB)</b><br/>787-723-6200</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviews federal actions for consistency with enforceable policies</li> <li>Reviews public projects for conformity with plans and programs adopted by the PRPB</li> </ul>   | <p><b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b><br/>NOAA Fisheries<br/>ESA: 727-634-5312<br/>EPA: 727-495-3205</p>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation required if marine debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed endangered or threatened marine species or adversely modify designated critical habitat</li> <li>Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act to ensure actions do not adversely affect essential fish habitat (EFH)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>PR Permit Management Office (IGPe)</b><br/>787-754-5304</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues final determinations, permits, and certifications related to development and use of buildings</li> <li>Makes environmental compliance determinations</li> </ul>   | <p><b>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)</b><br/>Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office<br/>786-244-0081</p>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation required if marine debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESA to ensure actions do not adversely modify designated critical habitat or jeopardize the continued existence of any listed endangered or threatened land or freshwater species and certain marine species such as manatee</li> <li>Coastal Barrier Resources Act to ensure actions do not encourage development on coastal barriers of Puerto Rico</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>PR State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)</b><br/>787-721-3737</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures compliance with National Historic Preservation Act</li> <li>Consultation with SHPO required if marine debris response involves a federal agency and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to evaluate whether activities affect properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places</li> </ul>   |  |   |

# COMPLIANCE HANDOUT

## Compliance Process When Permit is Required



## Primary Agency Requirements and Contact Numbers

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p><b>PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER)</b><br/>787-999-2200<br/>ayudaciudadano@drna.pr.gov</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manages joint permit application process with USACE and PRPB                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Serves as the initial agency to submit a permit application and forwards a copy to all reviewing agencies including USACE, PRPB, and OGPe</li> </ul> </li> <li>Reviews federal permit applications for compliance with PR water quality standards</li> <li>Issues permits to establish and operate solid waste facilities, and for the storage, recycling, and final disposal of solid wastes</li> <li>Authorizes and establishes requirements for temporary debris management sites for declared disasters</li> </ul> | <p><b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)</b><br/>Jacksonville District<br/>Antilles Office<br/>Regulatory Section<br/>CESAJ-RD-SA@usace.army.mil</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USACE, DNER, and PRPB have a joint permit application process</li> <li>USACE may not require a permit for certain types of debris removal, particularly if there is no disturbance to the seafloor. Please coordinate with USACE prior to submitting an application.</li> <li>Some permits that may be required for debris removal in waterways and wetlands are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NWP-3 Maintenance</b> for removal/maintenance of culverts, sediments or debris accumulated around outfalls, bridges, etc.</li> <li><b>NWP-18 Minor Discharges</b> of dredge or fill material</li> <li><b>NWP-19 Minor Dredging</b> of no more than 25 cubic yards</li> <li><b>NWP-22 Removal of Vessels</b> for removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels or other man-made obstructions to navigation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
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Photo: U.S. Coast Guard

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## Territorial Agencies

| Agency   | Division/Topic  | Point of Contact  | Phone  | Email                      |                       |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) | Debris response   | Nilda Jimenez-Marrero   | 787-645-5593 (C)                                   | njimenez@drna.pr.gov       |                       |
|  | Debris response: Jobos Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve              | Aitza Pabón, Manager  | 787-538-2352                                       | aepabon.jobos@gmail.com    |                       |
|  |   | Milton Muñoz, Stewardship Coordinator   | 787-853-4617 x 3163                                | milton.jbnerr@gmail.com    |                       |
|  | Environmental emergencies: Oiled or hazardous debris (ESF 10)               | Karen Cortés  | -  | karencortes@drna.pr.gov    |                       |
|  | Ranger Corps, first responders  | Haydelin Ronda Torres, Commissioner of Rangers  | -  | hronda@drna.pr.gov         |                       |
|  | Solid and hazardous waste management  | Maria Coronado  | -  | maria coronado@jca.pr.gov  |                       |
| Puerto Rico Department of Public Safety                              | Planning and coordination   | General contact   | 787-999-2200                                       | ayudaciudadano@drna.pr.gov |                       |
|  |   | Kay Vazquez, Intelligence Analyst   | 787-233-8010                                       | kvazquez@dsp.pr.gov        |                       |
|  | Puerto Rico Emergency Management and Disaster Administration Bureau (PREMB) | Carlos Verges Rodriguez, Intelligence Analyst   | 787-598-2818                                       | cmverges@dsp.pr.gov        |                       |
| Puerto Rico Permit Management Office (OGPe)                          | -   | Nino Correa, Commissioner   | -  | ncorrea@prema.pr.gov       |                       |
|  |   | Abner Torres, Director  | -  | atorres@prema.pr.gov       |                       |
| Puerto Rico Planning Board (PRPB)                                    | -   | General contact   | 787-754-5504                                       | -                          |                       |
|  |   | General contact   | 787-723-6200                                       | -                          |                       |
|  |   | Maryguel Fuentes  | -  | fuentes_m@jp.pr.gov        |                       |
| Puerto Rico Ports Authority  | Division of Engineering and Planning  | Rose Ortiz Diaz   | -  | ortiz_r@jp.pr.gov          |                       |
|  |   | Romel Pedraza, Chief  | 787-729-8715 x 3178                                | rpedraza@prpa.gobierno.pr  |                       |
| Puerto Rico Public-Private Partnerships Authority                    | Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction and Resiliency (COR3)           | Ricardo Pallens Cruz, Earthquakes Disaster Recovery Director & Natural and Cultural Resources Sector Lead | 787-370-3853                                       | rpallens@cor3.pr.gov       |                       |
| Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)                | -   | General contact   | 787-721-3737                                       | -                          |                       |
|  |   | Planning and coordination   | Miguel Bonini, Senior Historic Property Specialist | 787-721-3737 x 2005        | mbonini@prshpo.pr.gov |
|  |   |   | Elba Diaz  | -                          | ediaz@prshpo.pr.gov   |
|  |   |   | Gloria Ortiz                                       | -                          | gmortiz@prshpo.pr.gov |



**Exercise!**

**Response Notification**



**Hurricane Zamia**

**[February 30, 2027]**

A tropical depression forms in the eastern Atlantic Ocean and is tracking westward. The storm slowly intensifies as Tropical Storm Zamia

**[September 28, 2026]: [0300]**

Tropical Storm Zamia quickly strengthens into a category 3 hurricane and makes landfall on St. Croix overnight. Zamia's slow movement results in prolonged, heavy rainfall.

**[September 28, 2026]: [1100]**

The hurricane deposits vegetative and construction debris along shorelines and waterways of St. Croix, including remote and ecologically sensitive areas.

**[September 29, 2026]: [1200]**

The Governor requests a declaration by the president that a major disaster exists, and the president approves this request. The designated disaster area includes all of St. Croix.



# Hurricane Zamia



# Key Issues

- Both vegetative and human-made debris (metal roofing material, vessels, tree limbs, etc.) is dispersed throughout coastal areas of St. Croix.
- Amount and types of debris is not fully known, but hazards to navigation are present, and the debris poses an immediate threat to public safety.
- Debris removal is not eligible for funding under the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection Program.
- The debris does not pose a pollution threat.
- The debris is non-recoverable, and cannot be traced to an owner.
- All FEMA applicants have capabilities to contract out the debris removal work.





# Questions

Using the disaster description, map, and key issues, answer yes or no to the provided questions for disaster debris in public waterways and shorelines near Cane Bay Beach at Map Location #1.





# Map



## Legend

- U.S. Virgin Islands Territory Seaward Boundary
- USACE Federally Maintained Waterway/Channel
- U.S. Coast Guard-EPA Coastal-Inland Zone Boundary for oil or hazardous substance response
- U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone / Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

## USA Federal Lands

### Federal Managing Group

- Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service



# Question

Using your answers and the USVI Marine Debris Response Flowchart, what is the response endpoint for the debris?

**Purpose**  
 This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

**U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart**

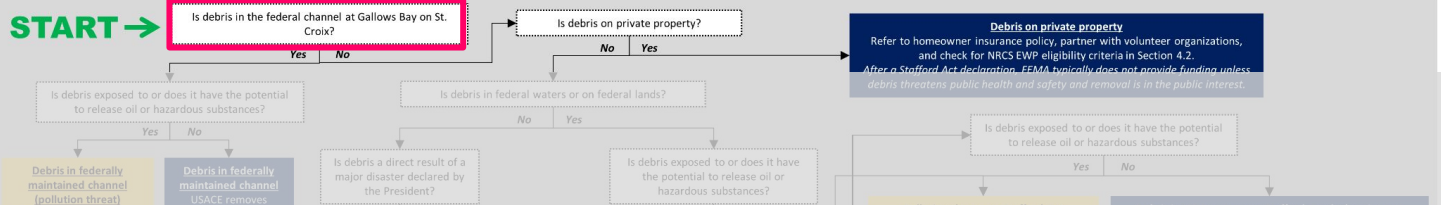
**Acronyms**  
 ACP – Area Contingency Plan  
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 DPW – Department of Public Works  
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 EWP – Emergency Watershed Protection  
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NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan  
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**Flowchart Key**

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
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- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



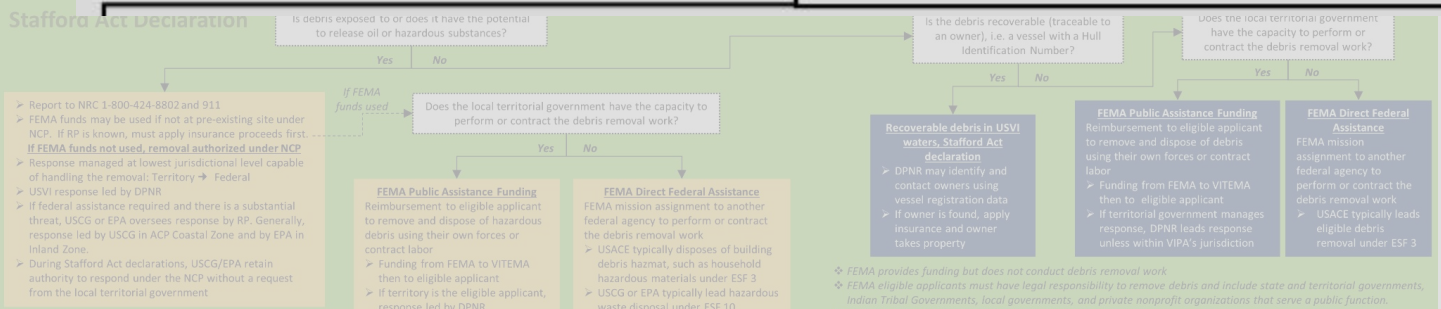
Report to 1-800-424-8802 under NCP USCG oversee by RP. If vest RP, USCG rem pollution thri oil) and USAC vessel.

Is debris design

Is the debris in the federal channel at Gallows Bay on St. Croix?

Yes

No



**Stafford Act Declaration**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911
- FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing site under NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance proceeds first. **If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**
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- During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government.

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**  
 Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of hazardous debris using their own forces or contract labor  
 Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
 If territory is the eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
 FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
 USACE typically disposes of building debris hazmat, such as household hazardous materials under ESF 3  
 USCG or EPA typically lead hazardous waste disposal under ESF 10

**Recoverable debris in USVI waters, Stafford Act declaration**  
 DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data  
 If owner is found, apply insurance and owner takes property

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**  
 Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of debris using their own forces or contract labor  
 Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
 If territorial government manages response, DPNR leads response unless within VIPA's jurisdiction

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
 FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
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♦ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
 ♦ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

# Is the debris in the federal channel at Gallows Bay on St. Croix?

Yes

No

## Legend

- U.S. Virgin Islands Territory Seaward Boundary
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- U.S. Coast Guard-EPA Coastal-Inland Zone Boundary for oil or hazardous substance response
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**Purpose**  
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**U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart**

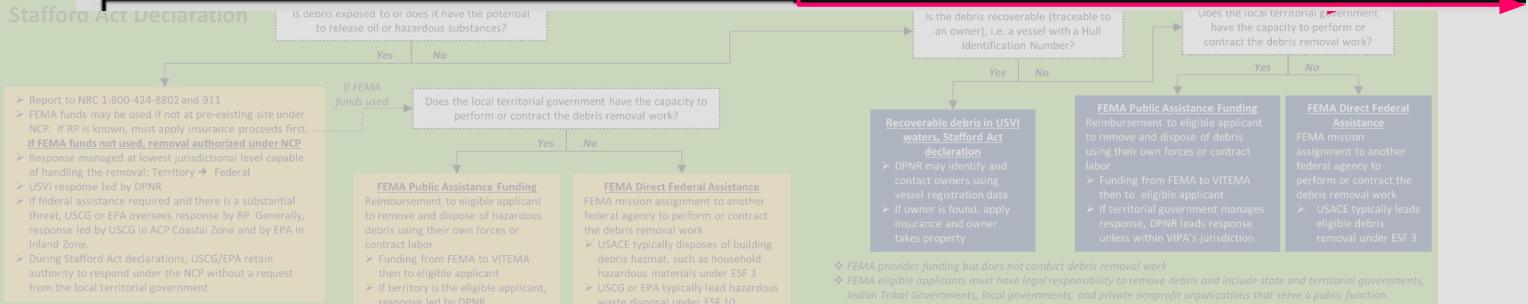
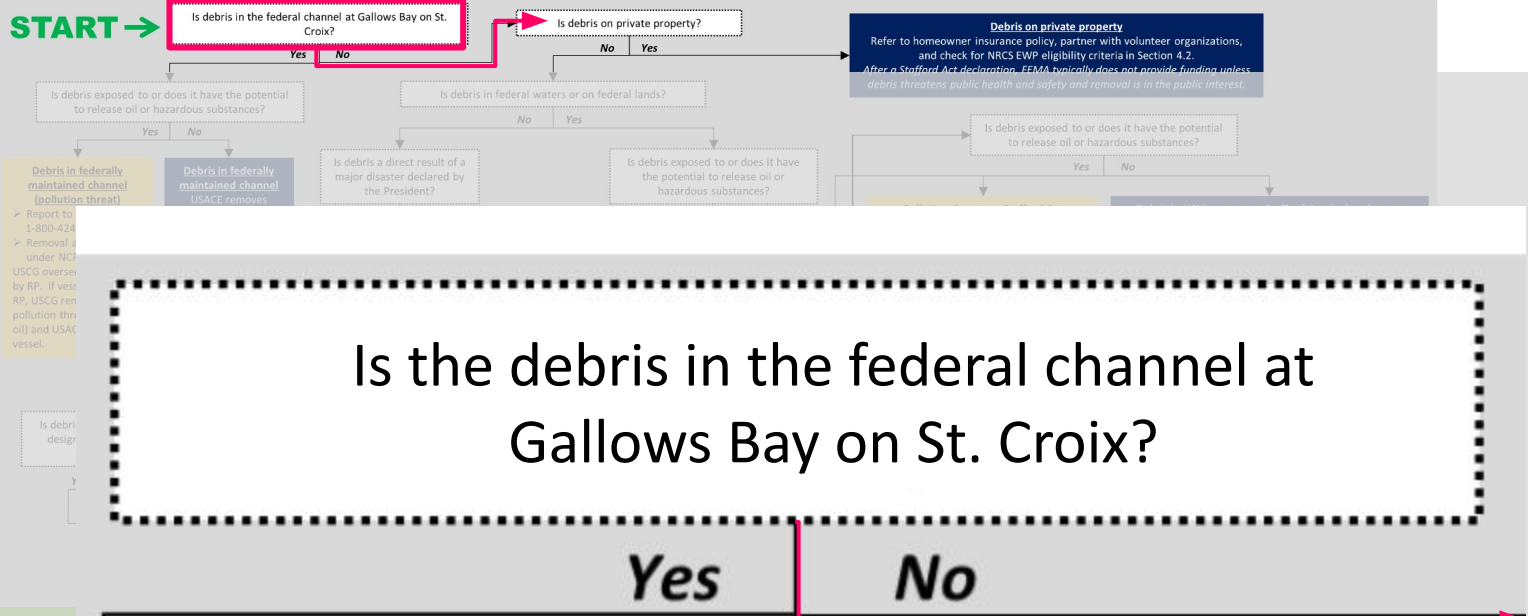
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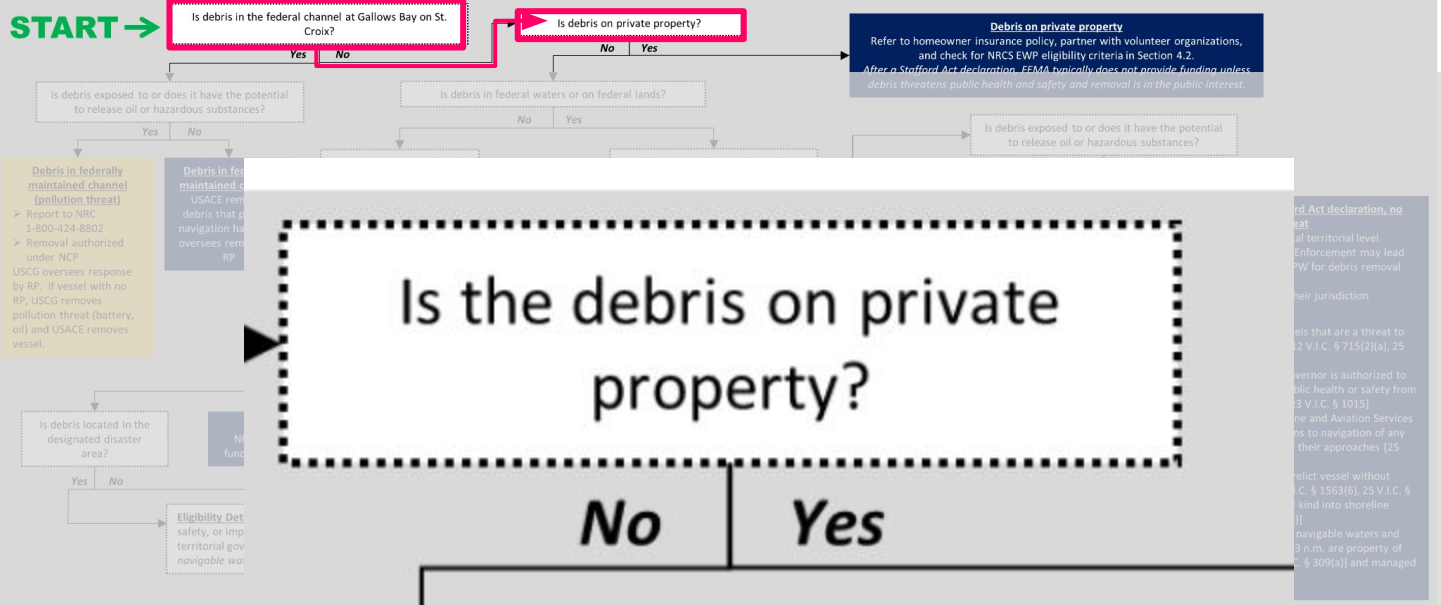
# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

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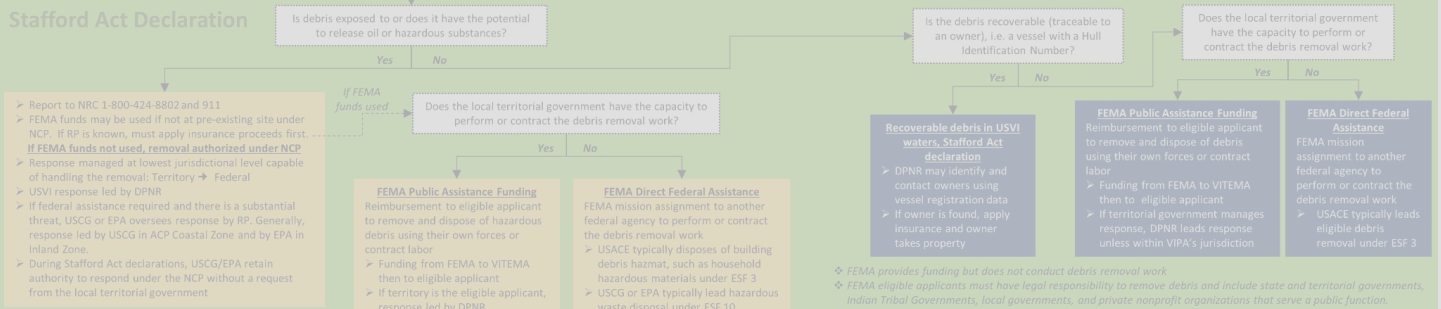
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# Is the debris on private property?

No      Yes

## Stafford Act Declaration





# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

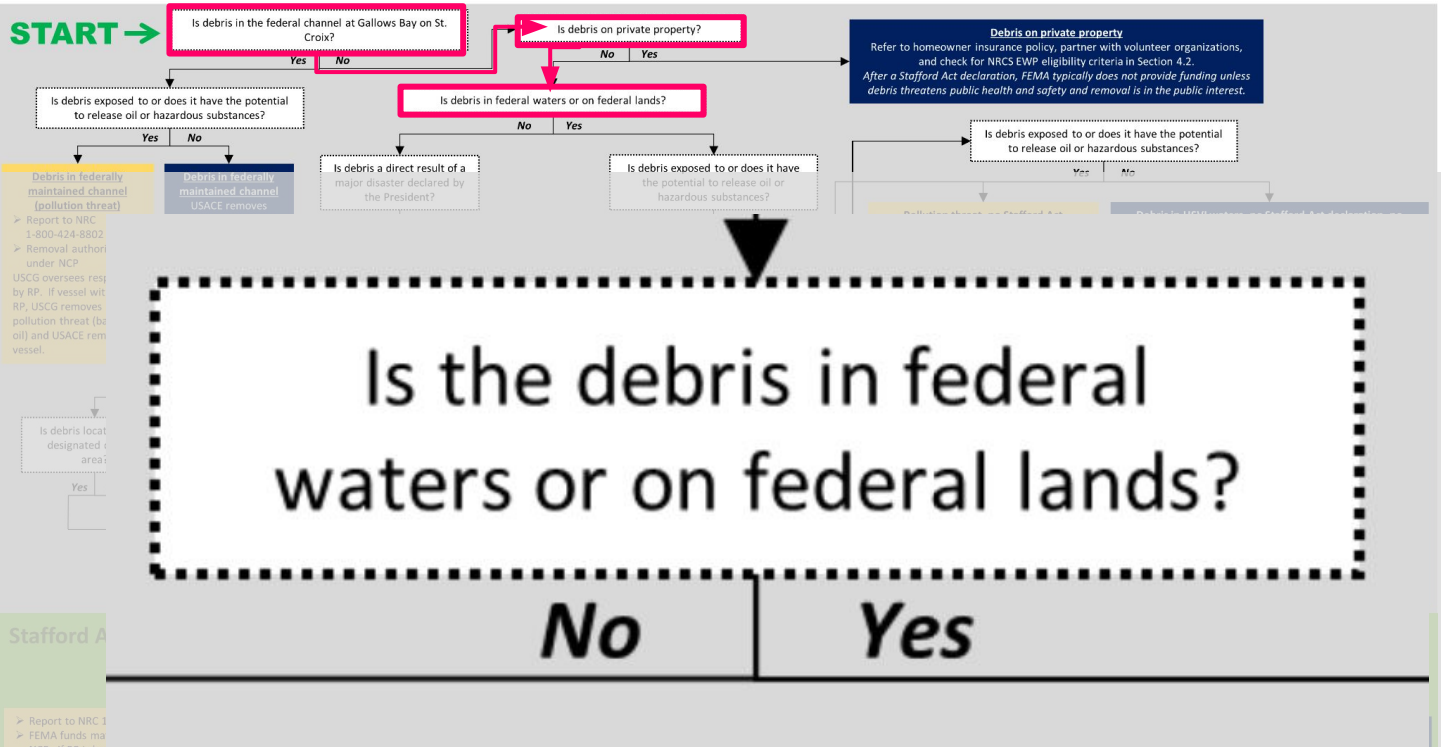
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**Debris in federally maintained channel (pollution threat)**  
➤ Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802  
➤ Removal authority under NCP  
USCG oversees rest by RP. If vessel with RP, USCG removes pollution threat (bz oil) and USACE removes vessel.

**Debris in federally maintained channel (USACE removes)**

**Is debris a direct result of a major disaster declared by the President?**

**Is debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?**

**Is debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?**

## Is the debris in federal waters or on federal lands?

**No**

**Yes**

**Stafford Act**  
➤ Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802  
➤ FEMA funds may be available  
NCP, if RP is known, must apply immediately  
**If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**  
➤ Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territory → Federal  
➤ USVI response led by DPNR  
➤ If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Generally, response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.  
➤ During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government.

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**  
Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of hazardous debris using their own forces or contract labor  
➤ Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
➤ If territory is the eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
➤ USACE typically disposes of building debris hazard, such as household hazardous materials under ESF 3  
➤ USCG or EPA typically lead hazardous waste disposal under ESF 10

**waters, Stafford Act declaration**  
➤ DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data  
➤ If owner is found, apply insurance and owner takes property

to remove and dispose of debris using their own forces or contract labor  
➤ Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
➤ If territorial government manages response, DPNR leads response unless within VIPA's jurisdiction

FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
➤ USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3

❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

**Purpose**  
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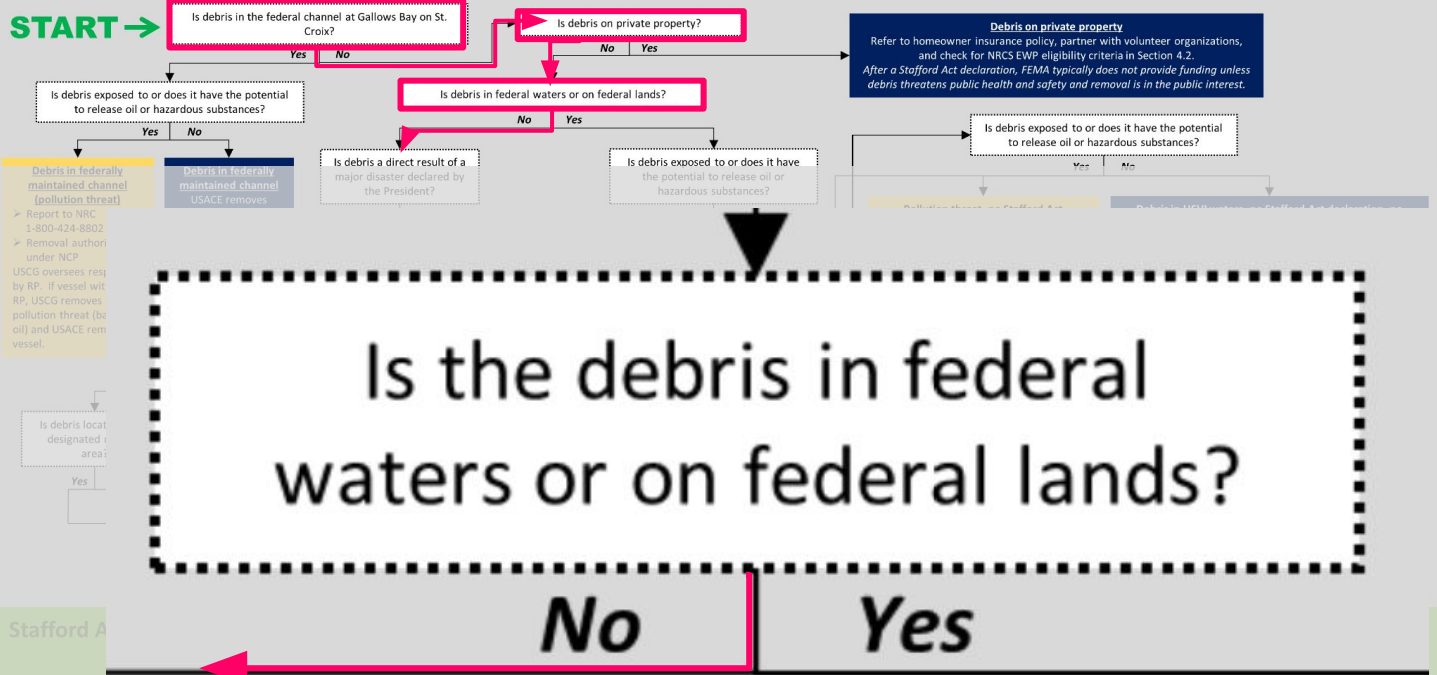
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**Debris in federally maintained channel (pollution threat)**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802
- Removal authority under NCP
- USCG oversees rest by RP. If vessel with RP, USCG removes pollution threat (bz oil) and USACE removes vessel.

**Debris in federally maintained channel (USACE removes)**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802
- Removal authority under NCP
- USCG oversees rest by RP. If vessel with RP, USCG removes pollution threat (bz oil) and USACE removes vessel.

**Debris on private property**

Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and check for NRCS EWP eligibility criteria in Section 4.2. After a Stafford Act declaration, FEMA typically does not provide funding unless debris threatens public health and safety and removal is in the public interest.

**Stafford Act**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802
- FEMA funds may be used if RP is known, those apply assistance processes that are not under NCP.
- If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**
- Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territorial → Federal
- USVI response led by DPNR
- If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Generally, response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.
- During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government.

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**

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- DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data
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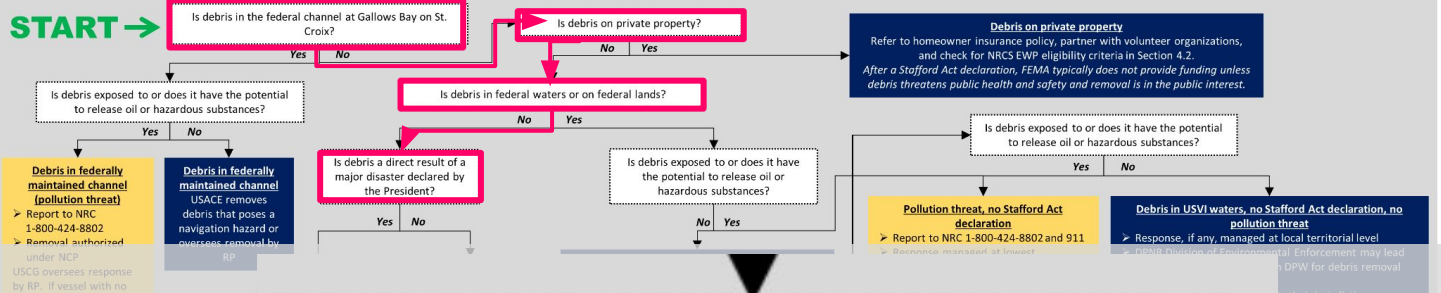
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## Is the debris a direct result of a major disaster declared by the president?

**Stafford Act Declaration**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911
- FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance provisions. **If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP.**
- Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level of handling the removal: Territory → Federal
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debris using their own forces or contract labor

- Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant
- If territory is the eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

the debris removal work

- USACE typically disposes of building debris hazard, such as household hazardous materials under ESF 3
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insurance and claims takes property

responsibility for the debris response unless within VIPA's jurisdiction

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territorial government city to perform or debris removal work?

No

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**

FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work

- USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3

DPW for debris removal in their jurisdiction

vessels that are a threat to life or property [12 V.I.C. § 715(2)(a), 25 V.I.C. § 1015]

Governor is authorized to take any action to protect public health or safety from a threat to life or property [23 V.I.C. § 1015]

Maritime and Aviation Services Division to navigation of any vessel or their approaches [25 V.I.C. § 1563(6), 25 V.I.C. § 1563(7)(c)]

derelict vessel without any kind into shoreline navigable waters and to 3 n.m. are property of V.I.C. § 309(a)] and managed

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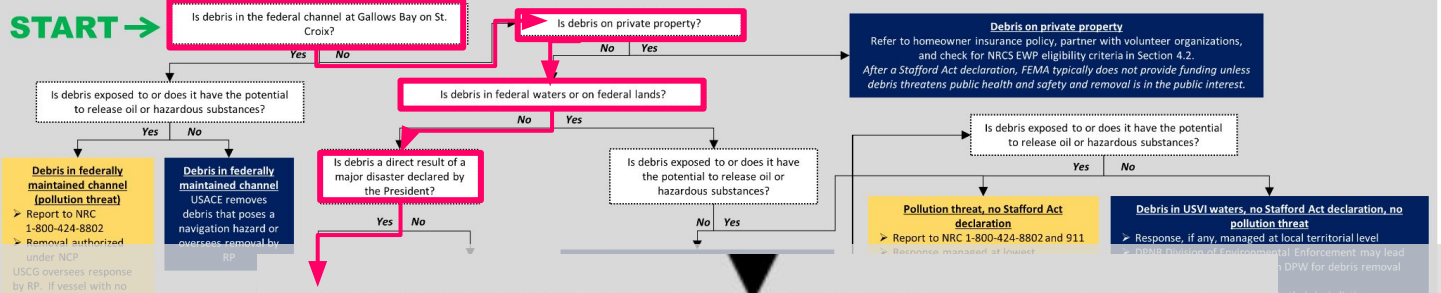
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# Is the debris a direct result of a major disaster declared by the president?

**Debris in federally maintained channel (pollution threat)**  
 Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802  
 Removal authorized under NCP  
 USCG oversees response by RP. If vessel with no RP, USCG removes pollution threat (battery, oil) and USACE removes vessel.

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 Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911  
 FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance pro.  
 If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under Stafford Act  
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 During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government.

**Debris in federally maintained channel (pollution threat)**  
 USACE removes debris that poses a navigation hazard or oversees removal by RP

**Debris in USVI waters, no Stafford Act declaration, no pollution threat**  
 Response, if any, managed at local territorial level  
 DPW for debris removal in their jurisdiction  
 Vessels that are a threat to public health or safety from marine and aviation services operations to navigation of any vessels or their approaches [25 V.I.C. § 715(2)(a), 25 V.I.C. § 1015]  
 Derelict vessel without any kind into shoreline navigable waters and to 3 n.m. are property of territorial government city to perform or contract the debris removal work?

**Debris on private property**  
 Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and check for NRC's EWP eligibility criteria in Section 4.2.  
 After a Stafford Act declaration, FEMA typically does not provide funding unless debris threatens public health and safety and removal is in the public interest.

**Debris in USVI waters, no Stafford Act declaration, no pollution threat**  
 Response, if any, managed at local territorial level  
 DPW for debris removal in their jurisdiction  
 Vessels that are a threat to public health or safety from marine and aviation services operations to navigation of any vessels or their approaches [25 V.I.C. § 715(2)(a), 25 V.I.C. § 1015]  
 Derelict vessel without any kind into shoreline navigable waters and to 3 n.m. are property of territorial government city to perform or contract the debris removal work?

**Pollution threat, no Stafford Act declaration**  
 Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911  
 Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level of handling the removal: Territory → Federal  
 USVI response led by DPNR  
 If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.  
 During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government.

**Debris in USVI waters, no Stafford Act declaration, no pollution threat**  
 Response, if any, managed at local territorial level  
 DPW for debris removal in their jurisdiction  
 Vessels that are a threat to public health or safety from marine and aviation services operations to navigation of any vessels or their approaches [25 V.I.C. § 715(2)(a), 25 V.I.C. § 1015]  
 Derelict vessel without any kind into shoreline navigable waters and to 3 n.m. are property of territorial government city to perform or contract the debris removal work?

**Debris in USVI waters, no Stafford Act declaration, no pollution threat**  
 Response, if any, managed at local territorial level  
 DPW for debris removal in their jurisdiction  
 Vessels that are a threat to public health or safety from marine and aviation services operations to navigation of any vessels or their approaches [25 V.I.C. § 715(2)(a), 25 V.I.C. § 1015]  
 Derelict vessel without any kind into shoreline navigable waters and to 3 n.m. are property of territorial government city to perform or contract the debris removal work?

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
 FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
 USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3

**Yes**      **No**

debris using their own forces or contract debris removal work  
 If territorial government is eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

USCG or EPA typically lead hazardous waste disposal under ESF 10

FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

territorial government city to perform or contract the debris removal work?

**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

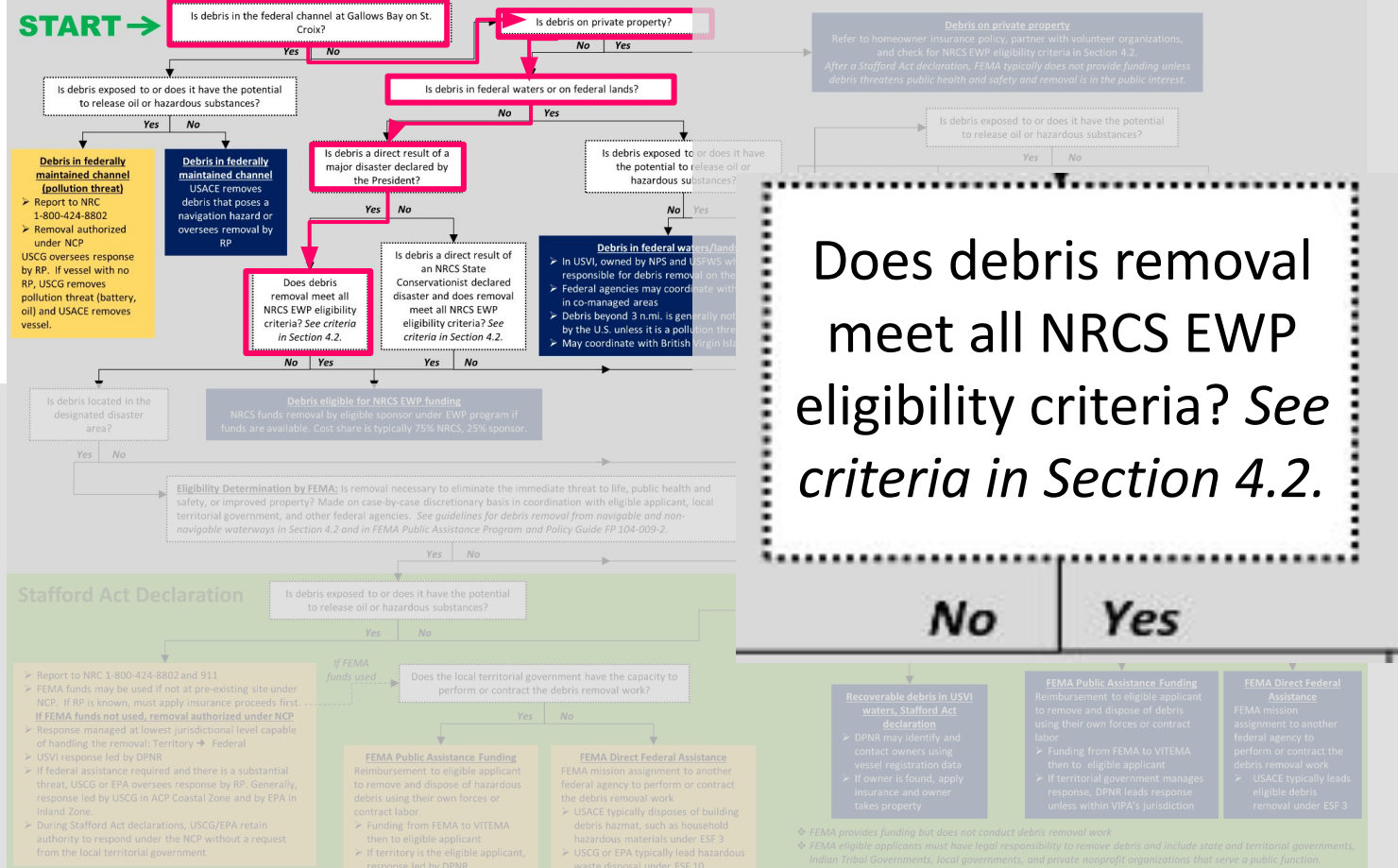
# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

## ACRONYMS

- ACP – Area Contingency Plan
- DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources
- DPW – Department of Public Works
- EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- ESF – Emergency Support Function
- EWP – Emergency Watershed Protection
- FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan
- NPS – National Park Service
- NRC – National Response Center
- NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
- RP – Responsible Party (Owner, Operator, Lessee)
- USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- USCG – U.S. Coast Guard
- USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- USVI – U.S. Virgin Islands
- VIPA – Virgin Islands Port Authority
- VITEMA – Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency
- VWMA – Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

**Flowchart Key**

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



Does debris removal meet all NRCS EWP eligibility criteria? See criteria in Section 4.2.

No Yes

- Recoverable debris in USVI waters, Stafford Act declaration**
  - DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data
  - If owner is found, apply insurance and owner takes property
- FEMA Public Assistance Funding**
  - Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of debris using their own forces or contract labor
  - Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant
  - If territorial government manages response, DPNR leads response unless within VIPA's jurisdiction
- FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**
  - FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work
  - USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3

❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
 ❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

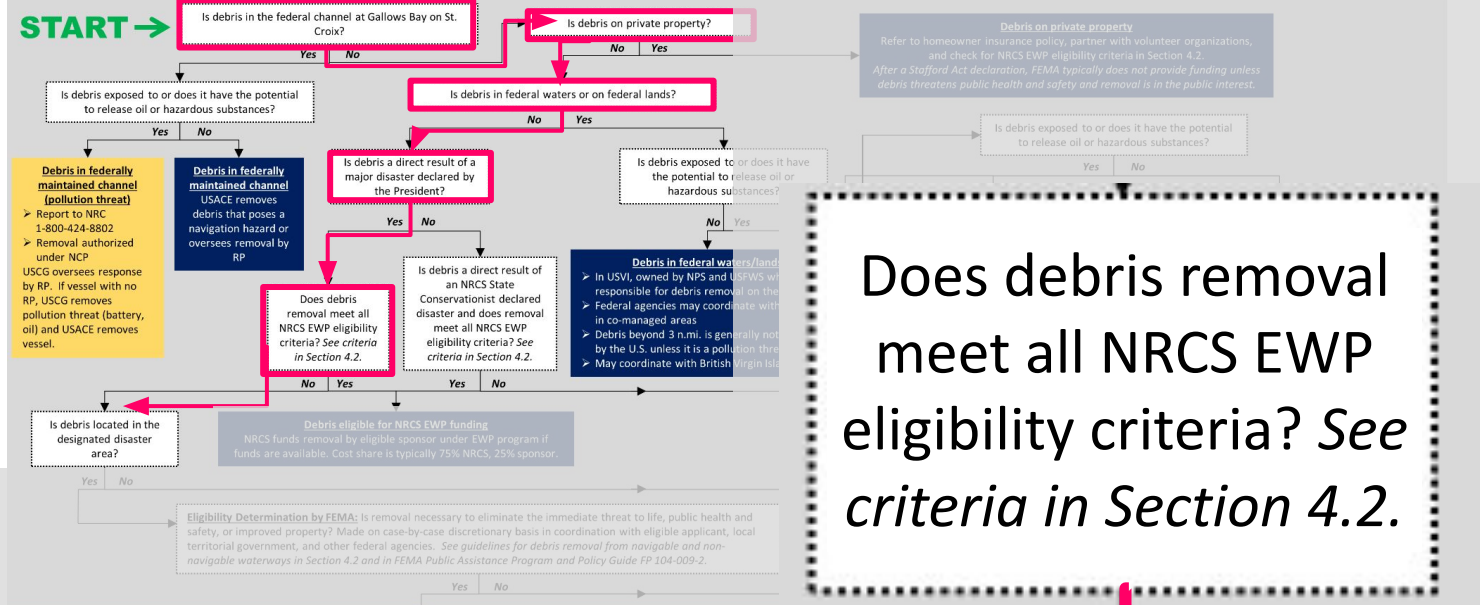
**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-code endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

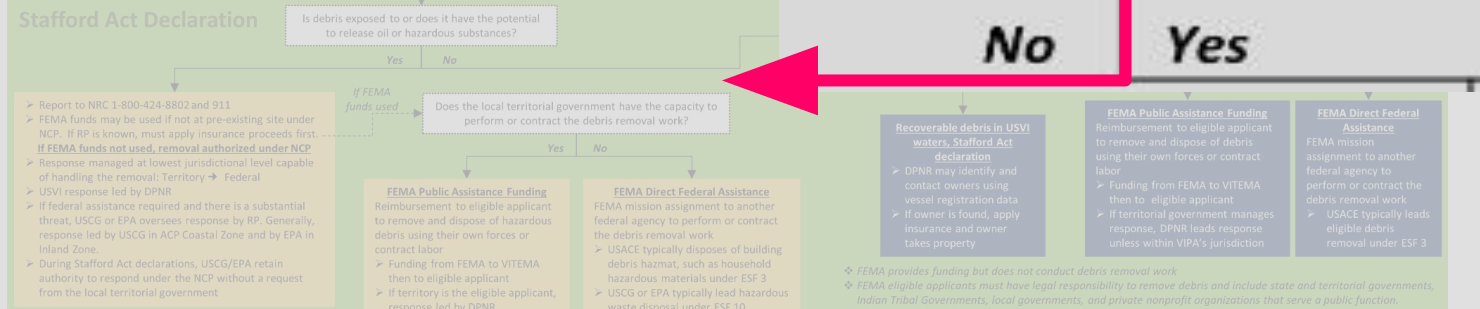
- Acronyms**
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**Flowchart Key**

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



**Does debris removal meet all NRCS EWP eligibility criteria? See criteria in Section 4.2.**



❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

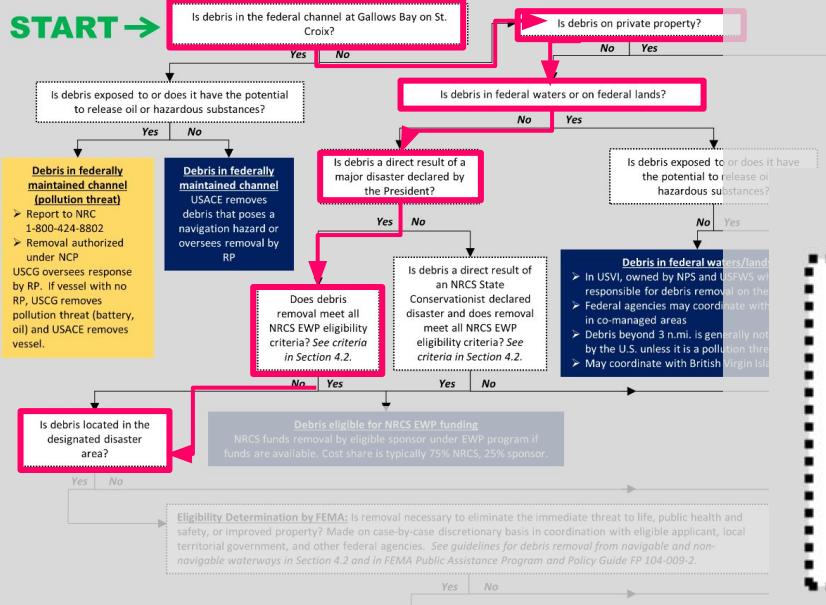
**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

- Acronyms**
- ACP – Area Contingency Plan
  - DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources
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  - VIMWA – Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

**Flowchart Key**

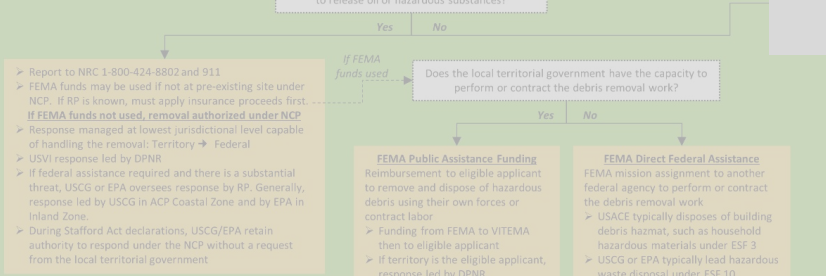
|  |
|--|
| Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants                |
| Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants |
| Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds   |



**Debris on private property**  
Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and check for NRCS EWP eligibility criteria in Section 4.2.  
*After a Stafford Act declaration, FEMA typically does not provide funding unless debris threatens public health and safety and removal is in the public interest.*

## Is the debris located in the designated disaster area?

## Stafford Act Declaration



- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <h3>Yes</h3> <p><b>Recoverable debris in USVI waters, Stafford Act declaration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data</li> <li>If owner is found, apply insurance and owner takes property</li> </ul> <p><i>◇ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work</i></p> <p><i>◇ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.</i></p> | <h3>No</h3> <p><b>FEMA Public Assistance Funding</b></p> <p>Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of debris using their own forces or contract labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant</li> <li>If territorial government manages response, DPNR leads response unless within VIPA's jurisdiction</li> </ul> | <h3>No</h3> <p><b>FEMA Direct Federal Assistance</b></p> <p>FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|

**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

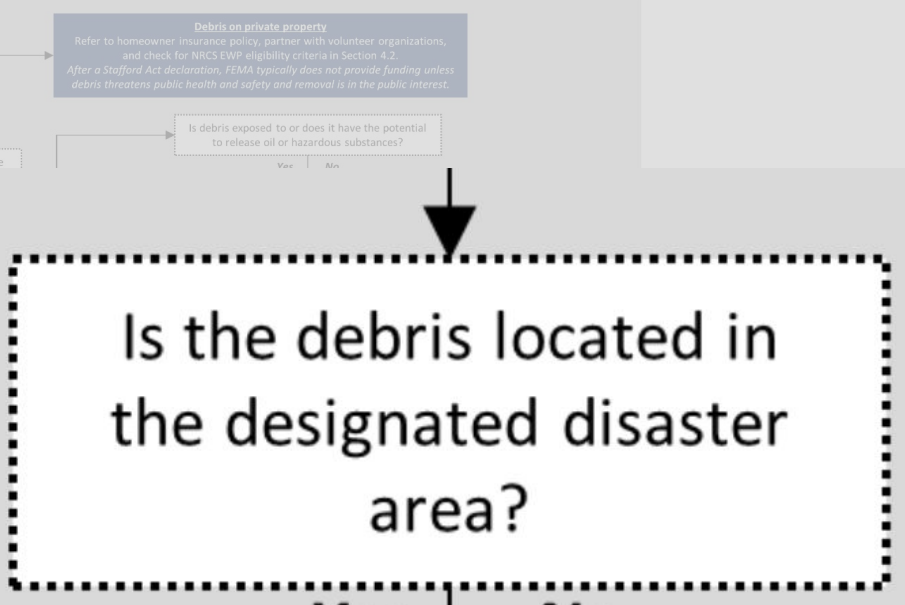
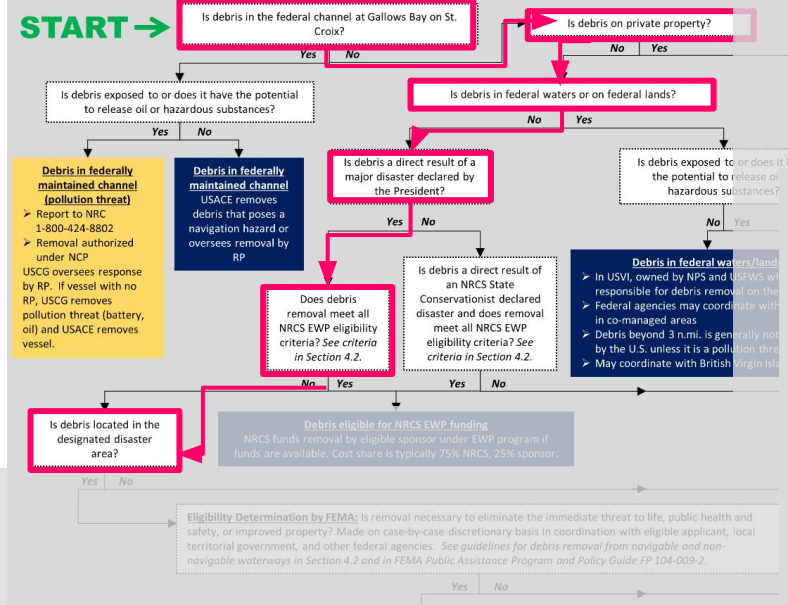
# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

## Acronyms

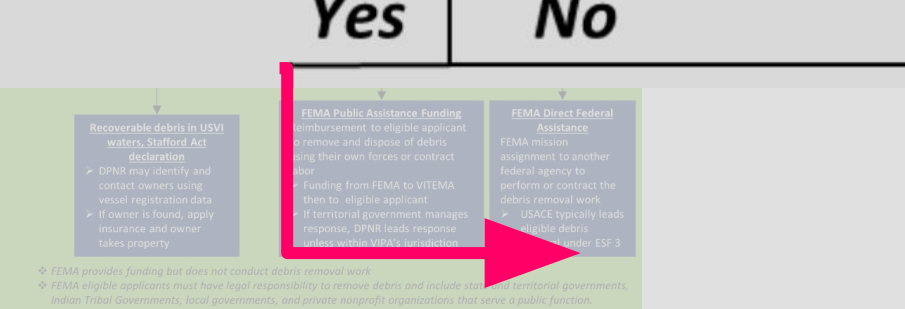
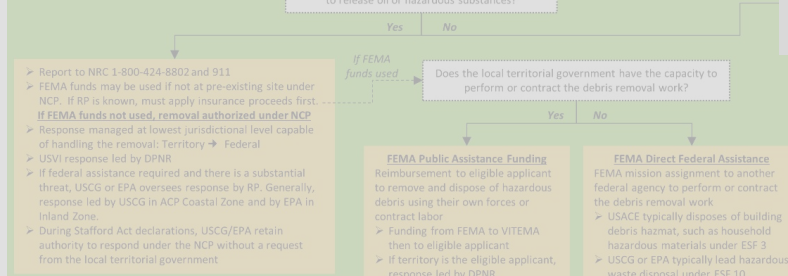
- ACP – Area Contingency Plan
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## Flowchart Key

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



## Stafford Act Declaration



♦ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
♦ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

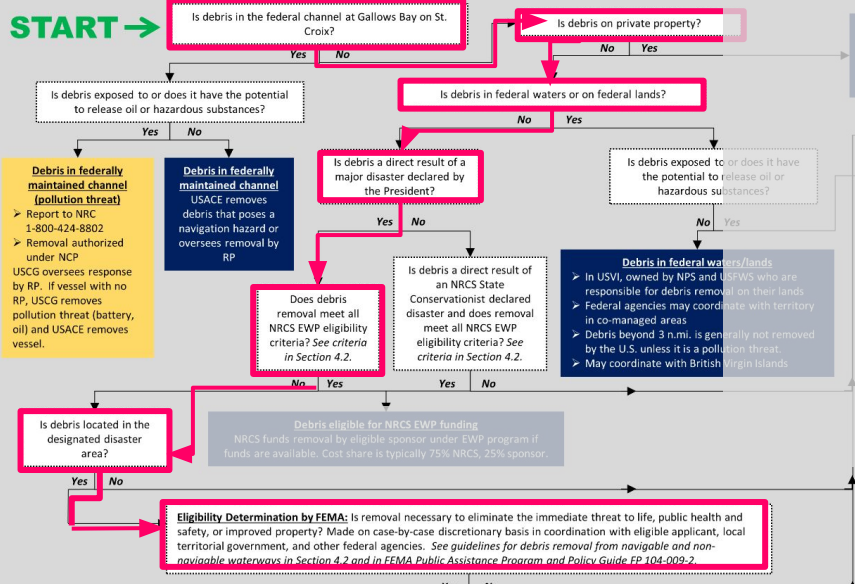
**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

## U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

- Acronyms**
- ACP – Area Contingency Plan
  - DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources
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**Flowchart Key**

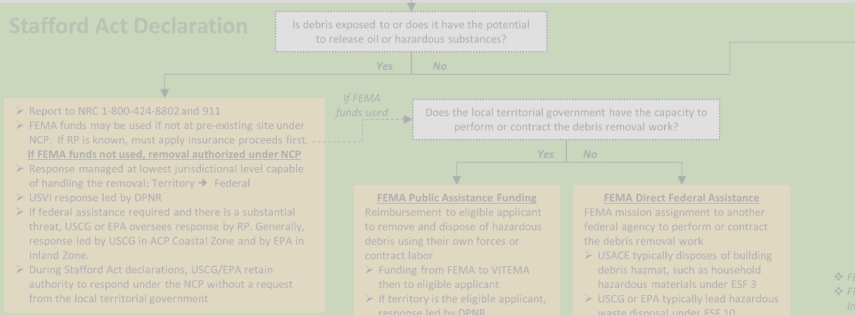
- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
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- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



**Eligibility Determination by FEMA:** Is removal necessary to eliminate the immediate threat to life, public health and safety, or improved property?

Made on case-by-case discretionary basis in coordination with eligible applicant, local territorial government, and other federal agencies.

See guidelines for debris removal from navigable and non-navigable waterways in Section 4.2 and in FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide FP 104-009-2.



♦ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work

♦ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private organizations that serve a public function.

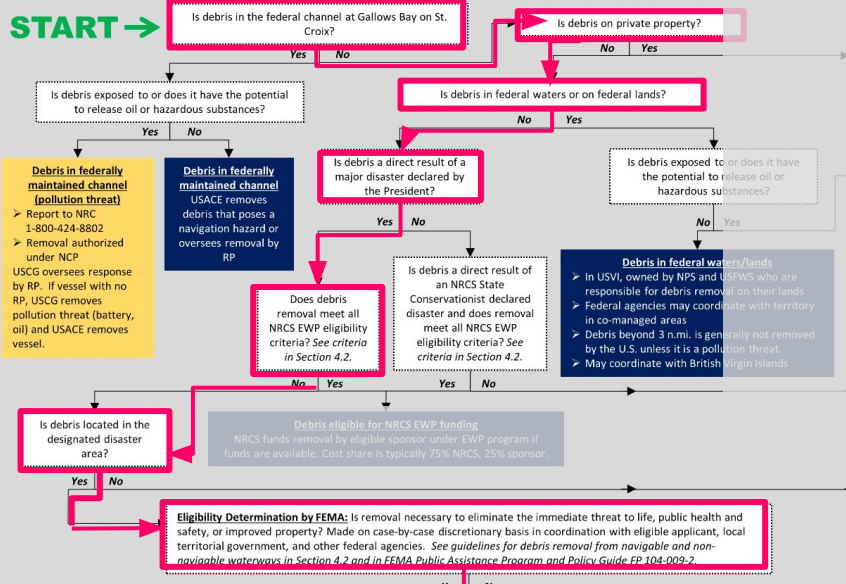
**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

## U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

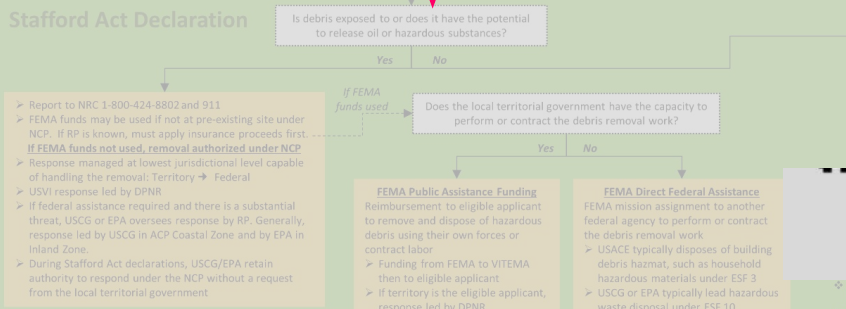
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**Flowchart Key**

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants



**Eligibility Determination by FEMA:** Is removal necessary to eliminate the immediate threat to life, public health and safety, or improved property? Made on case-by-case discretionary basis in coordination with eligible applicant, local territorial government, and other federal agencies. See guidelines for debris removal from navigable and non-navigable waterways in Section 4.2 and in FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide FP 104-009-2.



**Yes**      **No**

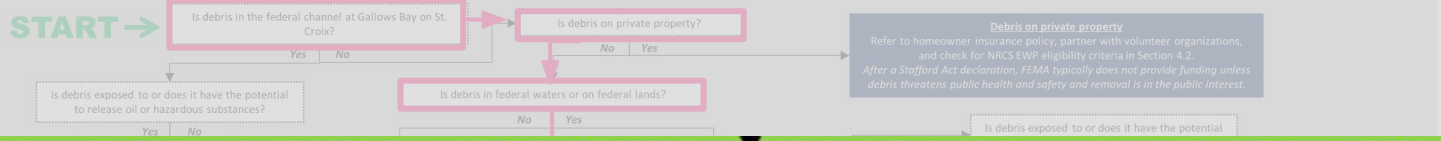
✦ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private non-profit organizations that serve a public function.

**Purpose**  
This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in its inland, non-tidal waterways.

**U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart**

**Acronyms**  
 ACP – Area Contingency Plan  
 DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources  
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**Flowchart Key**  
 Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants  
 Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants  
 Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



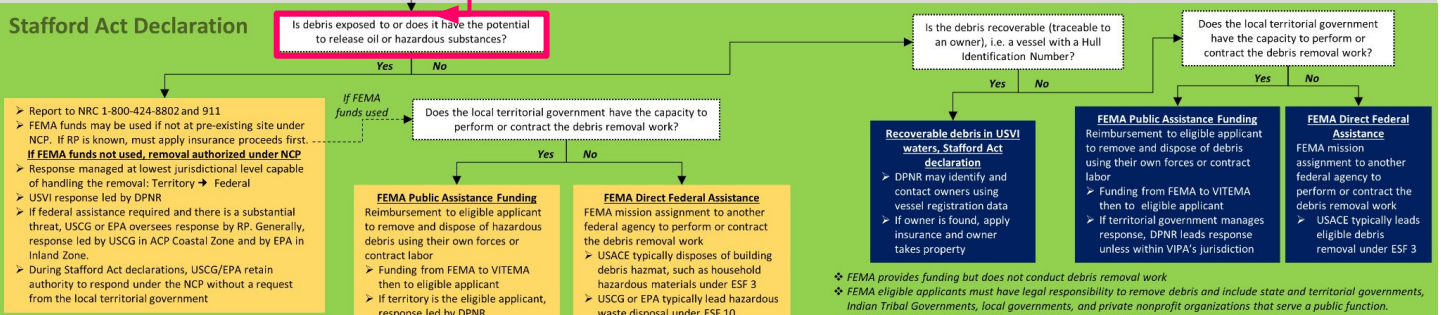
**Debris on private property**  
Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and check for NRCs EWP eligibility criteria in Section 4.2.  
*After a Stafford Act declaration, FEMA typically does not provide funding unless debris threatens public health and safety and removal is in the public interest.*

# Is the debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?

Yes                      No

**Eligibility Determination by FEMA:** Is removal necessary to eliminate the immediate threat to life, public health and safety, or improved property? Made on case-by-case discretionary basis in coordination with eligible applicant, local territorial government, and other federal agencies. See guidelines for debris removal from navigable and non-navigable waterways in Section 4.2 and in FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide FD-104-009-2.

408) and to discard refuse of any kind into shoreline areas or waters [25 V.I.C. § 408(c)]  
 Note: Submerged lands beneath navigable waters and from mean high tide seaward to 3 n.m. are property of USVI [48 U.S.C. § 1705(a), 12 V.I.C. § 309(a)] and managed by DPNR





**Purpose**  
 This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-code endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

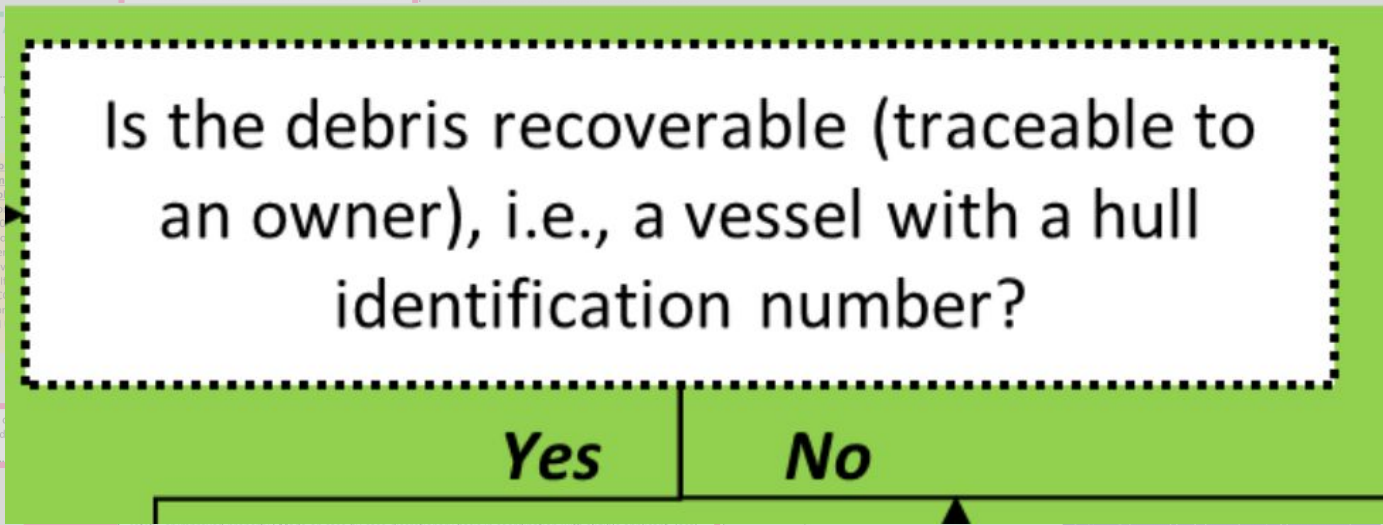
## U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

### Acronyms

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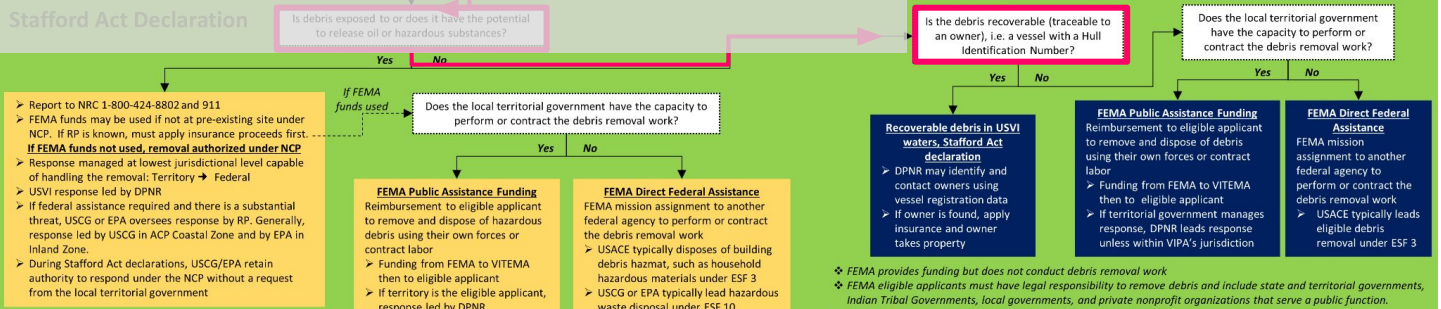
### Flowchart Key

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



Is debris recoverable (traceable to an owner), i.e., a vessel with a Hull Identification Number?  
 Safety, or improved property? Made on case-by-case discretionary basis in coordination with eligible applicant, local territorial government, and other federal agencies. See guidelines for debris removal from navigable and non-navigable waterways in Section 4.2 and in FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide FD 104-009-2

Note: Submerged lands beneath navigable waters and from mean high tide seaward to 3 n.m. are property of USVI (48 U.S.C. § 1705(a), 12 V.I.C. § 309(a)) and managed by DPNR



➢ Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911

➢ FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing site under NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance proceeds first. **If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**

➢ Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territory → Federal

➢ USVI response led by DPNR

➢ If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Generally, response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.

➢ During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government

❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work

❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.

**Purpose**  
 This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

**U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart**

**Acronyms**

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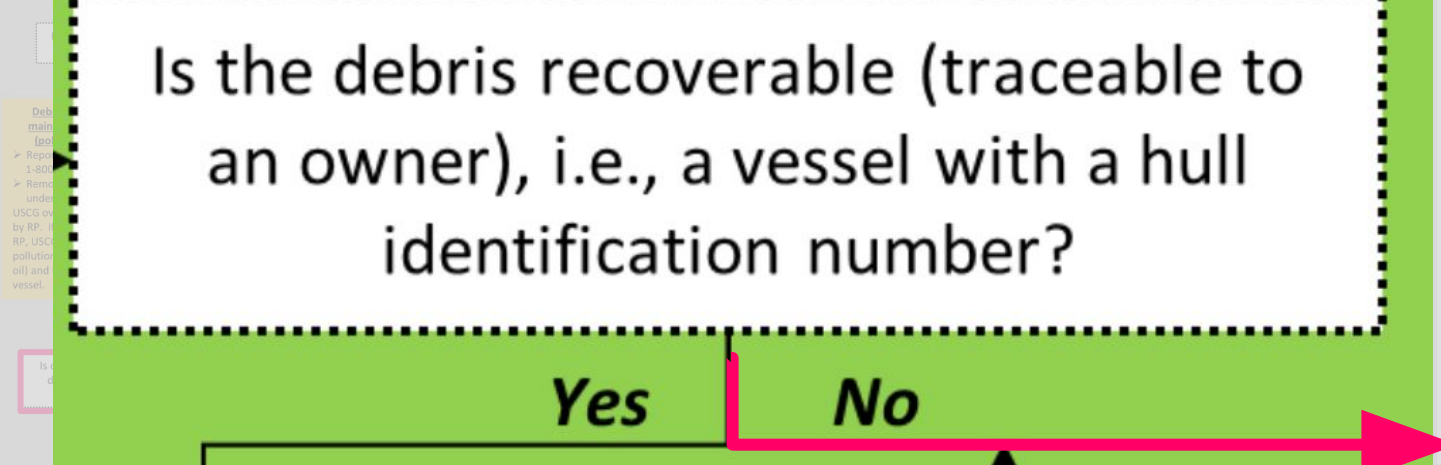
**Flowchart Key**

Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants

Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants

Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds

# Is the debris recoverable (traceable to an owner), i.e., a vessel with a hull identification number?



Is debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?

Yes No

Is the debris recoverable (traceable to an owner), i.e., a vessel with a Hull Identification Number?

Yes No

Does the local territorial government have the capacity to perform or contract the debris removal work?

Yes No

**Stafford Act Declaration**

- Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911
- FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing site under NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance proceeds first. **If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**
- Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territory → Federal
- USVI response led by DPNR
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**Recoverable debris in USVI waters, Stafford Act declaration**

- DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data
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❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work

❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**

Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of hazardous debris using their own forces or contract labor

- Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant
- If territory is the eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**

FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work

- USACE typically disposes of building debris hazmat, such as household hazardous materials under ESF 3
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**Purpose**  
 This flowchart functions as a decision tree for marine debris response with color-coded endpoints. It is designed to inform response to debris that enters a waterway following a natural or anthropogenic incident and poses a threat to the natural or built environment. This may include shoreline debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

**U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart**

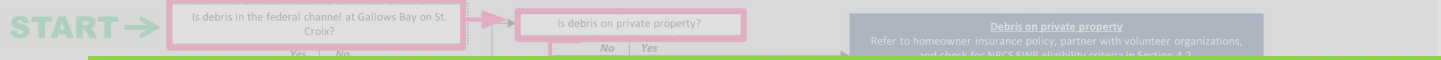
**Acronyms**  
 ACP – Area Contingency Plan  
 DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources  
 DPW – Department of Public Works  
 EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ESF – Emergency Support Function  
 EWP – Emergency Watershed Protection  
 FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan  
 NPS – National Park Service  
 NRC – National Response Center  
 NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service  
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 USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
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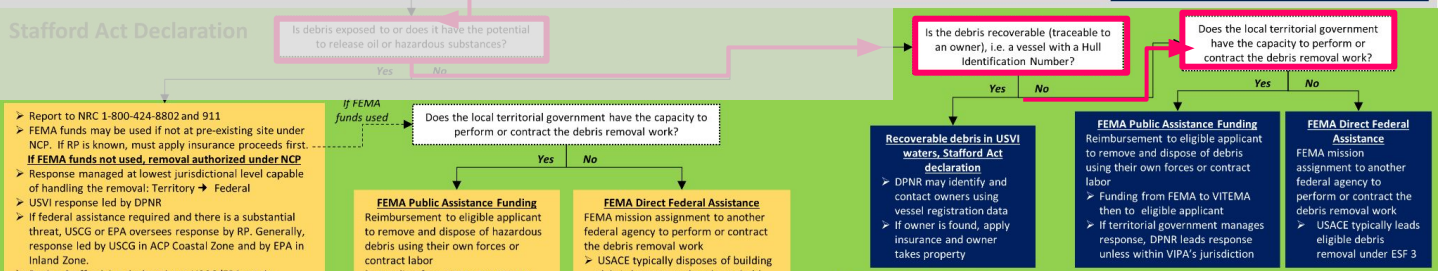
USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 USVI – U.S. Virgin Islands  
 VIPA – Virgin Islands Port Authority  
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 VITWMA – Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

**Flowchart Key**

- Response to marine debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to marine debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



**Does the territorial or municipal government have the capacity to perform or contract the debris removal work?**



Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911  
 FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing site under NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance proceeds first. **If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**  
 Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territory → Federal  
 USVI response led by DPNR  
 If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Generally, response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.  
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# U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

## Acronyms

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**START** →

Is debris in the federal channel at Gallows Bay on St. Croix?

Is debris on private property?

**Debris on private property**  
 Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and submit for ADPR #3100 (submit to USACE via Contin. # 2)

# Does the territorial or municipal government have the capacity to perform or contract the debris removal work?

Is debris in federal designated area?

**Eligibility Determination by FEMA:** Is removal necessary to eliminate the immediate threat to life, public health and safety, or improved property? Made on case-by-case discretionary basis in coordination with eligible applicant, local territorial government, and other federal agencies. See guidelines for debris removal from navigable and non-navigable waterways in Section 4.2 and in FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide FD 104-009-2

areas or waters [25 V.I.C. § 408(c)]  
 Note: Submerged lands beneath navigable waters and from mean high tide seaward to 3 n.m. are property of USVI [48 U.S.C. § 1705(a), 12 V.I.C. § 309(a)] and managed by DPNR

## Stafford Act Declaration

Is debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?

Is the debris recoverable (traceable to an owner), i.e. a vessel with a Hull Identification Number?

Does the local territorial government have the capacity to perform or contract the debris removal work?

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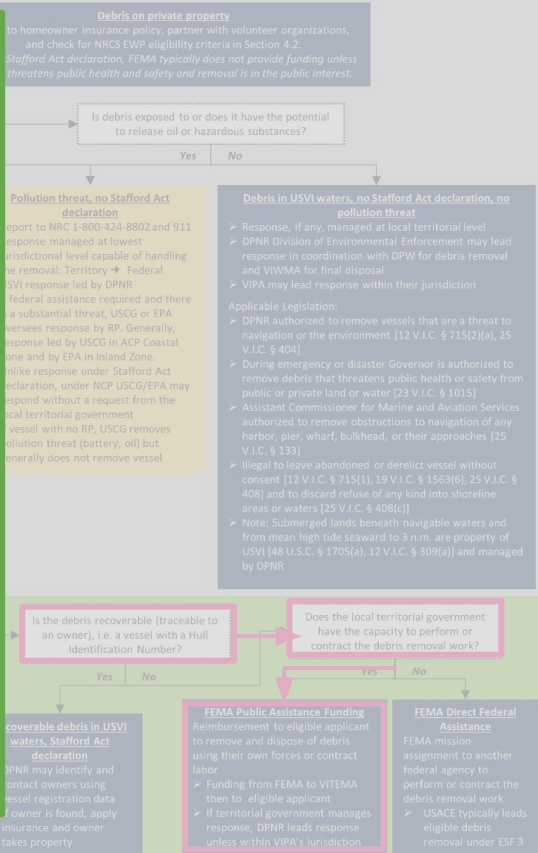
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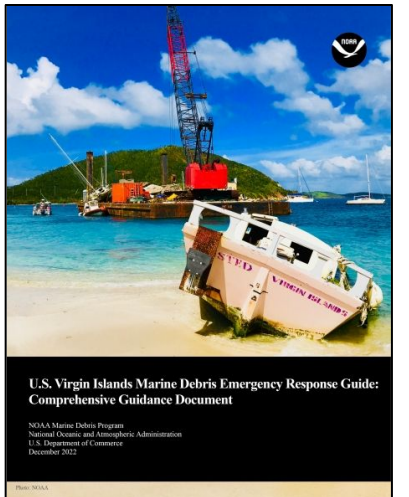
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**Puerto Rico Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide: Comprehensive Guidance Document**

NOAA Marine Debris Program  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Technical Memorandum NOS ORRG, Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide 01a  
March 2023

Photo: United States Coast Guard



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NOAA Marine Debris Program  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
December 2022

Photo: NOAA

**Propósito**

Este flujoograma funciona como un árbol de toma de decisiones para la respuesta ante desechos marinos, con parámetros, codificados por colores. Está diseñado para informar la respuesta ante desechos marinos que entran a un cuerpo de agua después de un incidente natural o antropogénico y que representan un riesgo para el ambiente natural o construido. Esto podría incluir desechos en la costa y en las humedales, y desechos en cuerpos de agua tierra adentro no afectados por mareas...

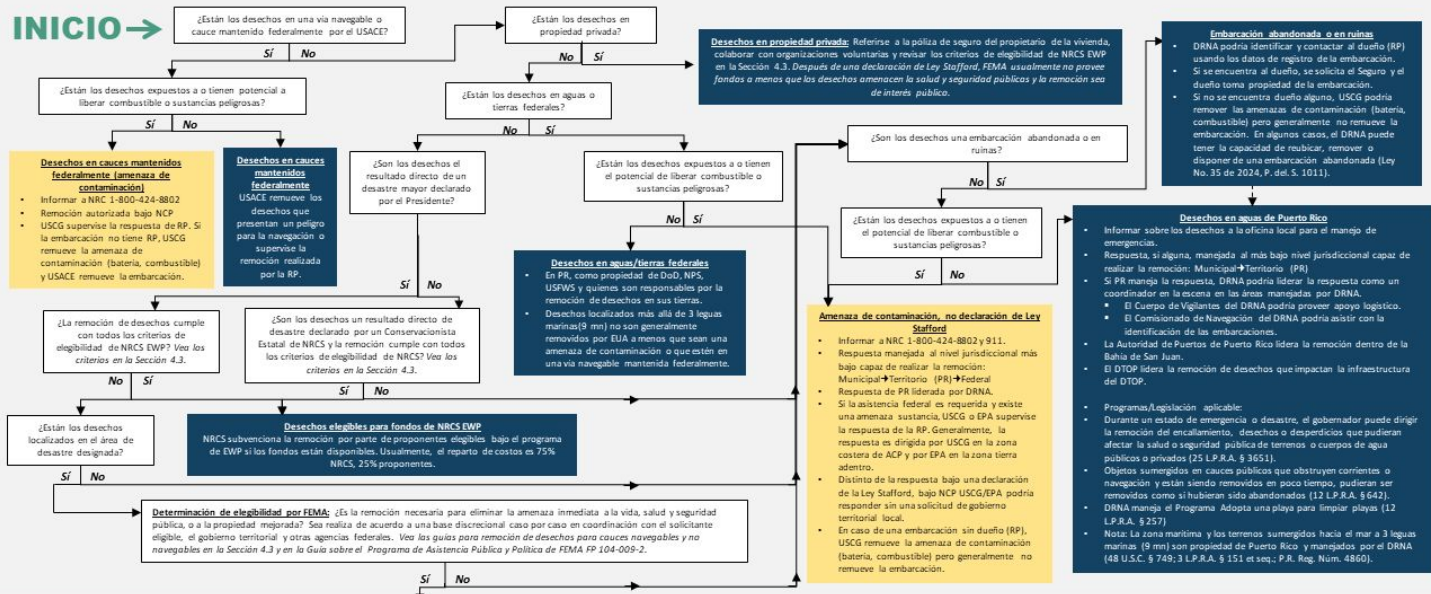
**Acronimos**

- ACP – Plan de Contingencia por Área
- COR3 – Oficina Central para Recuperación, Reconstrucción y Resiliencia
- DOD – Departamento de Defensa
- DTOP – Departamento de Transportación y Obras Públicas PR
- DRNA – Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales PR
- EPA – Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental
- ESF – Función de Apoyo de Emergencia
- FEMA – Protección de Cuencas ante Emergencias
- FEMA – Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias
- NCP – Plan Nacional de Contingencia ante Combustible y Sustancias Peligrosas
- NPS – Servicio de Parques Nacionales
- NRC – Centro Nacional de Respuesta
- NRCS – Servicio de Conservación de Recursos Naturales
- NREAD – Negociado para el Manejo de Emergencias y Administración de Desastres PR
- RP – Parte responsable
- USACE – Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército EUA
- USCG – Guardia Costanera EUA
- USFS – Servicio Forestal UA
- USFWS – Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre

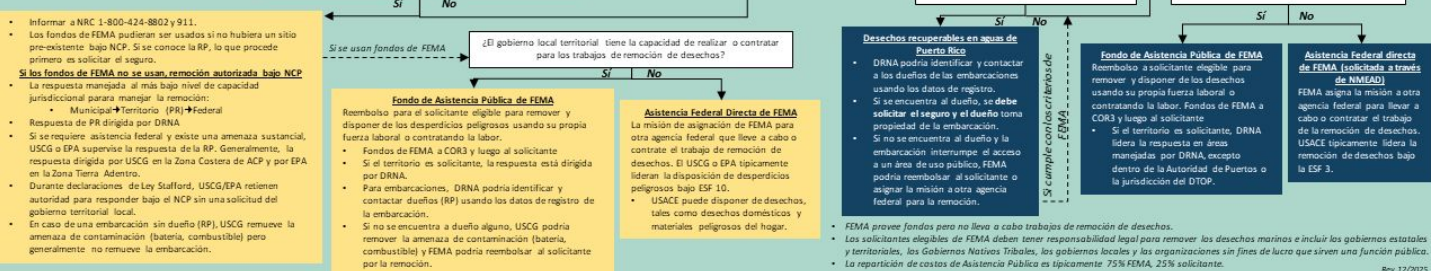
Respuesta ante desechos que están expuestos o tienen el potencial de liberar combustible o sustancias peligrosas

Respuesta ante desechos que no están expuestos y no tienen el potencial de liberar combustible o sustancias peligrosas

Respuesta bajo las autoridades de/o fondos de la Ley Stafford



**Declaración de Ley Stafford**





# Quiz

Why should I care about Marine Debris?

Where can I find Marine Debris Response Contacts?

What if it is not a marine debris issue? Where can I access NOAA contact for the Caribbean?

# Southeast and Caribbean Disaster Guide



## DISASTER GUIDE

A Guide to Integrated NOAA Disaster Resilience in the Southeast and Caribbean

### ABSTRACT

Improving coordination and communication throughout the NOAA network in the Southeastern and Caribbean region of the United States.

NOAA Southeast and Caribbean  
Regional Collaboration Team  
Contact: [Region.SECarib@noaa.gov](mailto:Region.SECarib@noaa.gov)



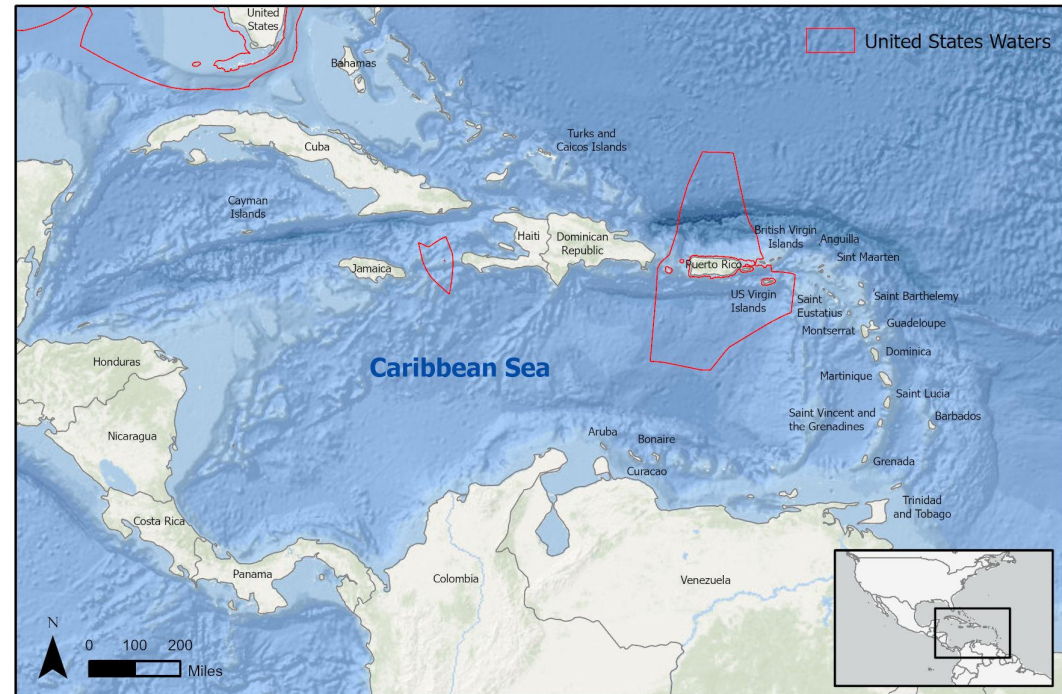
Need it in Spanish? Email us! : [region.secarib@noaa.gov](mailto:region.secarib@noaa.gov)

# NOAA IN THE CARIBBEAN

CONNECTING NOAA & PARTNERS ACROSS THE CARIBBEAN



## Mission



“NOAA in the Caribbean serves as a forum to enhance engagement, communication, coordination, and collaboration between NOAA and its partners working in the Caribbean to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of services.”



## What do we do?

- Identify local and regional needs and opportunities
- Foster collaboration between NOAA and Caribbean partners
- Maintain relationships and share resources

## How do we do it?

- Community Group Meetings
- Annual Meeting
- **Weekly Announcements Emails**
- **Quarterly Newsletter**
- Reports



**NOAA in the  
Caribbean  
Website**



**Listserv Signup**



Questions?

[marine.debris.caribbean@noaa.gov](mailto:marine.debris.caribbean@noaa.gov)