LONG ISLAND SOUND
AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Version 2024.0

June 2024

APPROVAL LETTER

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

Commander
United States Coast Guard
Sector Long Island Sound

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16471/24-086

JUN 2 4 2024

MEMORANDUM

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Reply to Attn of: LT J. D. Roth
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To: Distribution

Subj: 2024 LONG ISLAND SOUND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. This memorandum promulgates the updated Long Island Sound Area Contingency Plan, version 2024.0. This annual update validated content from version 2019.1, dated May 2023, and includes updated hyperlinks, contact information, and other relevant information. In addition, guidelines for places of refuge and a firefighting equipment summary were added for consistency with other Area Contingency Plans across the nation.

2. This Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is provided in PDF format, which enables users to rapidly access a wide range of supporting documents linked to the ACP, such as Geographic Response Strategies for four key regions in the plan area, as well as important incident response references and resources.

3. For the ACP to provide maximum effectiveness, responders and members of the Area Committee, along with other port partners, are encouraged to continually offer updates and revisions to the ACP with lessons learned from exercises and responses. Response personnel should be familiar with this plan. This plan is hosted on Sector Long Island Sound's Homeport site.

4. This ACP highlights the national significance of the Connecticut and Long Island coastlines, both environmentally and economically, and is the culmination of excellent cooperation among the members of the Long Island Sound Area Committee.

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Dist: Long Island Sound Area Committee members

RECORD OF CHANGES

DATE	SECTION(S)	CONTEXT / REASON FOR CHANGE	Entered by

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following list addresses the acronyms and abbreviations used in this ACP or that may be used during a response. The first use occurrence is provided in this list and not elsewhere in the plan. The acronyms and abbreviations are defined here, allowing the reader to quickly refer to a list, rather than search for the first appearance in the document where the acronym is defined.

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CT DEEP	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
CT DEMHS	Connecticut Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (a division of CT DESPP)
CT DESPP	Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
CT DOT	Connecticut Department of Transportation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
COTP	Captain of the Port
CST	Civil Support Team
CWA	Clean Water Act
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
ERSPD	Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division (CT DEEP)
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
eURG	National Pollution Funds Center User Reference Guide
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator

FPN	Federal Pollution Number
FRP	Facility Response Plan
GIS	geographic information system
GIUE	Government-initiated unannounced exercises
GRS	Geographic Response Strategies
GSA	General Services Administration
Hazmat	Hazardous materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IFO	Intermediate Fuel Oils
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LIS	Long Island Sound
LOFR	Liaison officer
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MARPLOT	Mapping Application for Response Planning and Local Operational Tasks
MESA	Most Environmentally Sensitive Area
MMPD	Maximum Most Probable Discharge
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCEI	NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information Center
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOAA ORR	NOAA, Office of Response and Restoration
NPC	National Planning Criteria
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NRC	National Response Center
NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
NRF	National Response Framework
NRIA	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force

NTV	Non-Tank Vessel
NWS	National Weather Service
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
PIO	Public Information Officer
POLREP	Pollution Report
PPE	personal protective equipment
PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RCP	Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RIID	Radioactive Isotope Identifier
RP/PRP	Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party
RP/PRP IC	Responsible Party/Potential Responsible Party Incident Commander
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSA	Reimbursable Services Agreements
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (CT)
SRF	State Response Framework (CT)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
SITREP	Situation Report
SMART	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
SMFF	Salvage and Marine Firefighting
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SOSCR	State On-Scene Coordinator Representative
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
SUPSALV	U.S. Navy, Supervisor of Salvage
TOSC	Tribal On-Scene Coordinator
UC	Unified Command
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAMRICD	U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System
VRP	Vessel Response Plan
WCD	Worst-Case Discharge
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 INITIAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS

FEDERAL	
NRC (24 hr)	(800) 424-8802
FOSC for Coastal Zone – USCG – Sector Long Island Sound	(866) 299-8031 (24/7 Command Center)
FOSC for Inland Zone – EPA, Region I (Duty OSC)	(617) 918-1236
FOSC for Inland Zone – EPA, Region II	Call NRC* (732) 906-6850 (office)
STATE	
SOSC – NYS DEC Spill Hotline	(800) 457-7362
SOSC – CT DEEP Spill line	(866) 337-7745

Additional contact information is available within the Personnel and Services Directory in Section 9200.

*The NRC should be contacted for EPA Region II. They have the FOSC's 24/7 Duty Officer schedule which is updated weekly and the call down list to follow until someone is reached in the event the primary and secondary duty officers can't be contacted.

1000 INTRODUCTION

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Long Island Sound Area Committee Website

Under the guidance and oversight of the federal and State on-scene coordinators, this ACP is prepared by Long Island Sound Area Committee for, and in consultation with, the responders dependent upon its implementation. Plan content is intended to support the individuals that fill a response role and to achieve a coordinated and effective response to a pollution event as defined by the NCP.

1100 INTRODUCTION/AUTHORITY

This ACP represents a coordinated and cooperative effort by government agencies. This document contains information applicable to a pollution response within the Long Island Sound COTP Zone. The Long Island Sound ACP is also the primary guidance document for RP/PRP lead responses to execute an effective and appropriate response per the NCP.

This ACP describes the strategies of a coordinated federal, State, tribal, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel or on/offshore facility operating within Long Island Sound and surrounding waters (geographic boundaries). Industry's facility and vessel response and contingency plans provide specific data regarding the RP/PRP's containment, control, and cleanup actions. LERPs, also known as EOPs, provide information regarding resources and emergency actions at the local, community level. The RCP, ACPs, LERPs, and industry plans are all critical components of the coordinated federal, State, tribal, local, and RP/PRP response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. **Error! Reference source not found.** illustrates the interrelationship of local, State, and federal planning efforts.

This ACP addresses responses to an average most probable discharge, a MMPD, and a WCD, including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these three scenarios covers the expected range of discharges and releases likely to occur in the area. Hazardous substance response scenarios are also included, where appropriate. For the purposes of this plan, the average most probable discharge is the size of an average discharge/release in the area based on historical data. The MMPD is also based on historical discharge/release data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur, considering:

- The size of the largest recorded discharge/release;
- Traffic flow through the area;
- Hazard assessment;
- Risk assessment;
- Seasonal considerations;
- Discharge/release histories; and
- Operating records of facilities and vessels in the area.

The WCD for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The WCD for an offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. Summaries of scenarios by geographic zone are referenced in Section 9430.

This plan is also used as a framework to assess shortfalls and weaknesses in the LIS area response structure before an incident. Consistency reviews should address, at a minimum, the quality and

quantity of federal, State, tribal, local, and industry response equipment within the State; available response personnel; protective strategies; and personnel needs compared to those required.

Figure 1-1: Integrated Contingency Planning

The Long Island Sound Area Committee is tasked to manage and continuously improve upon this ACP, primarily through an annual validation process. This process includes reviewing the plan, proposing modifications, and, if appropriate, incorporating those modifications with approval from federal and State OSCs. Further guidance on the Long Island Sound Area Committee is in Section 1300. Interested parties are also welcome to reach out to the Long Island Sound Area Committee Secretary for further information or visit the Long Island Sound Area Committee and ACP webpage.

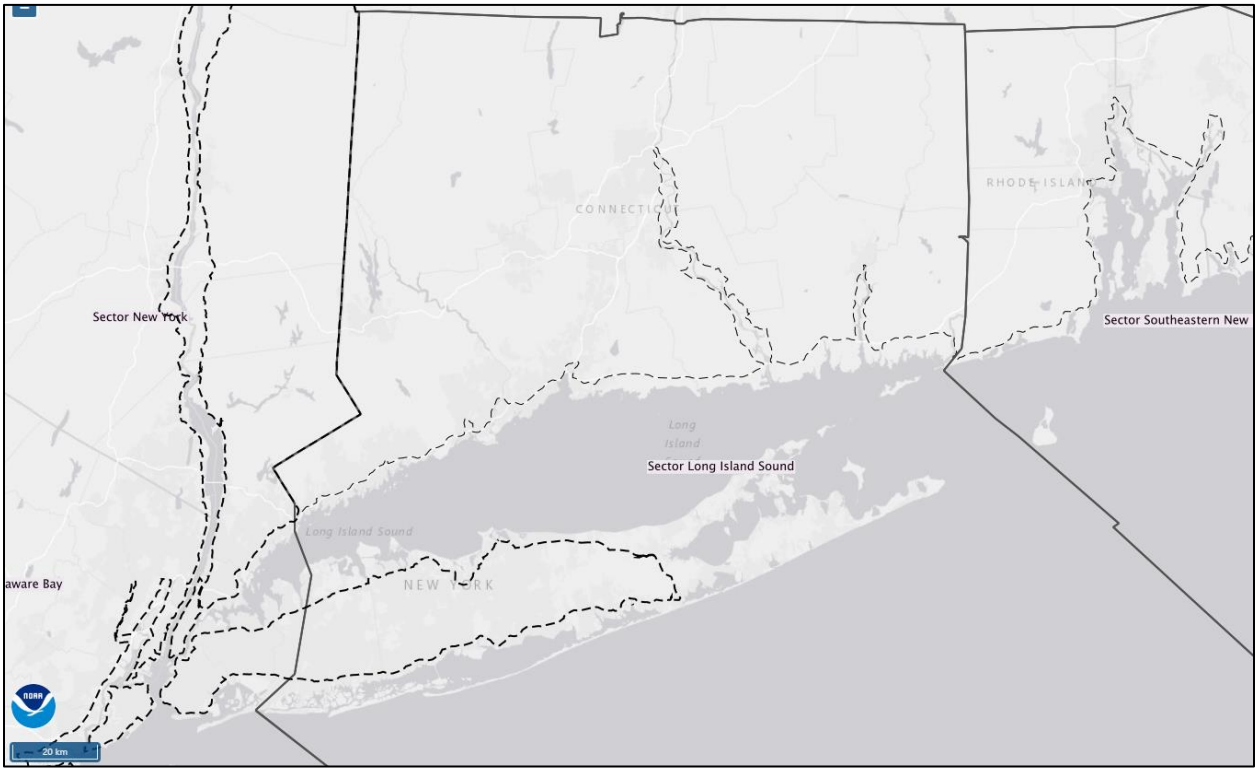
The NCP details governmental obligations to establish response plans and the necessary content for these plans. Article 12 of the Navigation Law authorizes the NYSDEC to respond to and clean up discharges of petroleum and to retain contractors to assist in spill response activities. Sections of the Article also contain liability, penalty, and facility licensing requirements. The Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) statute gives the NYSDEC specific enforcement authority for certain spills,

including spills from underground storage tanks. It also contains penalty provisions and confers summary abatement power under certain circumstances. The Petroleum Bulk Storage Program (PBS) and the Chemical Bulk Storage Program (CBS) Regulations are defined in this law. Contingency Planning is included in the Spill Guidance Manual (SGM) Spill Guidance Manual (SGM) - NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation.

1200 GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

The geographic area covered by the Long Island Sound Area Contingency Plan is the coastal area of Sector Long Island Sound's Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone which covers Connecticut and Long Island coastal waters as described in 33 CFR Section 3.05-35. Figure 1-2 below shows the Sector Long Island Sound boundary as the solid black line and the FOSC boundary between the Inland (EPA) and Coastal (USCG) zones as the dashed line.

Figure 1-2: Sector Long Island Sound and FOSC Boundaries



1220 Coast Guard – EPA OSC Boundary

The boundary delineating the inland and coastal zone is described in two Memorandums of Agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard and EPA: the USCG-EPA Region 1 MOA dated June 1979, as amended on July 26, 2006 in the RRT1 Regional Contingency Plan and the USCG-EPA Region 2 MOA as amended March 2016. These agreements state that U.S. Coast Guard shall be responsible for providing the On-Scene Coordinator for spills on, and seaward of, the boundary, and in all cases of spills on offshore islands and ocean waters within the boundaries of the coastal zone. The coastal zone is generally described as all U.S. waters subject to tides. The dashed line in Figure 1-2 above shows the demarcation of the inland and coastal response zone for this ACP.

1230 FOSC for DOD and DOE Facilities

Per the NCP, the DOD and the DOE will provide FOSCs who will be responsible for taking all response actions to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel, including bareboat-chartered and bareboat-operated vessels, under their jurisdiction, custody, or control.

1300 AREA COMMITTEE

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Long Island Sound Area Committee Website

Under the CWA, as amended by the OPA 90 and the NCP (40 CFR 300.210), the Long Island Sound Area Committee acts as a preparedness and planning body. FOSC and SOSCs serve as co-chairs to the Area Committee. The Long Island Sound Area Committee is comprised of federal, State, local, industrial, and other non-governmental organization representatives. The Sector Long Island Sound Emergency Management and Force Readiness Staff maintain a complete list of the individual Area Committee members which is regularly updated. An up-to-date copy of this membership list can be provided upon request.

The Long Island Sound Area Committee provides a process for public involvement and input on all relevant government processes and scientific issues related to oil discharge and hazardous substance release prevention, preparedness, planning, and response. A primary function of the Area Committee is to improve coordination among the federal, State, tribal and local planning levels and to facilitate the availability of trained personnel, necessary equipment, and scientific support needed to address oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.

The Long Island Sound Area Committee solicits advice, guidance or expertise from all appropriate sources and establishes subcommittees and work groups as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning task.

1400 NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)

General information on the NRS is provided in the RRT 1 and RRT 2 RCPs and should be referenced for information on the broader response principles of this system. Defined by the 40 CFR 300.5, *the NRS is the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS can expand or contract to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release.*

The NRT maintains information on the NRS on their website, including an NRS Brochure. More information on the NRT and RRTs is available on the About NRT webpage. The NRS supports coordinated national, regional, tribal, and local governments, industry, and RP/PRP response preparedness. The States of Connecticut and New York have adopted NIMS and the tenets of the NRS, with the SOSC directing the State's response to incidents.

1410 Spill of National Significance (SONS)

For a SONS in the Coastal Zone, the Commandant may name a senior agency official to assist the FOSC in communicating with affected parties and the public, and to coordinate federal, State, tribal, local, and

international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the NRT, RRTs, state governors, and the mayors or other chief executives of local governments (refer to 40 CFR 300.323).

1420 Regional Response Team (RRT) Structure

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- Regional Response Team 1 website
- Regional Response Team 2 website
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.115
- NCP, 40 CFR 300.120

Regional Response Teams are standing bodies established by the NCP. There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has both federal and state representation. The EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. RRTs are planning, policy, and coordinating bodies, and may be activated during a major incident to assist the FOSC with resources. RRTs provide guidance, support, and approval for pursuing certain response strategies. The RRTs associated with the Long Island Sound Area Committee's jurisdiction are the Region 1 RRT which covers New England and the Region 2 RRT which covers New York and New Jersey. An RRT may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the FOSC. If the assistance requested by a FOSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident, the RRT may either be activated remotely or convened in person.

The RRT will also be consulted by the FOSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of alternative response technologies (i.e. dispersants, bio-remediation, and other chemical countermeasures) when that decision has not been pre-approved. The RRT may also be consulted on the use of in-situ burning. RRT 1 and RRT 2 serve as the regional body for planning and preparedness activities and for coordination of support and advice during such response actions within their respective boundaries. Both RRTs have developed Regional Contingency Plans, which provides information on the following:

- RRT Activation Procedures
- Committees and Workgroups
- Meetings
- Semi-Annual Reports
- RRT Requests for OSC
- Operations Manual Revisions
- RRT Calldown Exercises

1430 Incident Specific RRT

An incident specific RRT may be activated as an inter-governmental coordination team when an actual or potential discharge or release occurs which:

1. Exceeds the response capability available to the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) in the place where it occurs;
2. Transects tribal lands;
3. Transects state boundaries;
4. Poses, or potentially poses, a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, environment, or to regionally significant amounts of property; or

5. Meets the definition of a major discharge as defined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

The incident OSC or any RRT representative may request the activation of an incident specific RRT during any discharge or release. The request should be made to the USCG Co-Chair for coastal incidents, and to the EPA Co-Chair for inland incidents. The request may be transmitted verbally, by fax, electronic mail, or in writing.

Once a Co-Chair determines it is appropriate to activate the incident specific RRT, the other Co- Chair will be notified of the decision and notification of the appropriate RRT members will commence. The incident specific RRT will be chaired by either US EPA or USCG depending on the origin of the spill. When activated, the incident specific RRT may meet in person or convene by teleconference and may:

1. Monitor and evaluate reports from the OSC, advise the OSC on the duration and extent of the federal response, and may recommend to the OSC specific actions in responding to the discharge or release;
2. Provide either federal, tribal, state, or local government resources under their existing authorities to assist the OSC's response efforts;
3. Help the OSC prepare information releases for the public and key stakeholders and for communications with the National Response Team (NRT);
4. Submit reports to the National Response Team (NRT) as significant developments occur.

1440 Area Response Structure

Significant discharges or releases may require shifting FOSC responsibilities and/or establishing a Unified Area Command (UAC) to support FOSCs, prioritize critical resources, assist with external affairs, and provide strategic objectives. Execution of tactical operations and coordination remains the responsibility of the FOSC/Unified Command (UC).

1441 Federal Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH)

The USCG is the lead agency for coastal oil discharge and hazardous substance release responses and will serve as the FOSC in the UC. The role of the USCG in the UC will vary according to type of discharge/release and size. The USCG has adopted the IMH for use in guiding their major response efforts. The guide provides detailed guidance for each identified ICS position for emergency response operations and is available as a downloadable application that is searchable.

1442 State Role in Incident Response

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- Specific guidance and policies for New York State are set forth in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Spill Guidance Manual (SGM). Spill Guidance Manual (SGM) - NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation.
- EPA Incident Management Handbook

CT DEEP or NYSDEC serve as the SOSC in the UC depending on the location of the incident.

1443 Tribal Role in Incident Response

OSCs can represent a federal, State, local, or tribal jurisdiction. These individuals are physically at the response, and if the incident requires it, there may be multiple Tribal On-Scene Coordinators (TOSCs) within a single UC. The role of the TOSC is broad, but focused in two main areas:

- Ensuring that tribal needs, priorities, and concerns are reflected in the incident objectives and the decision-making of the UC; and
- Offering tribal resources to support the response and helping the response be more efficient and effective through tight coordination with the tribal community and government.

The TOSC should help facilitate effective, direct communication between the response and the tribe. This ACP does not specify who will fill the TOSC role, but that the individual should be someone with a strong command of ICS, the authority to make decisions on behalf of the tribe, knowledge of tribal resources and capabilities, and the ability to commit full time to the response.

There are many roles for tribal governments to consider during a response. The role of tribal governments is determined by the tribe's jurisdictional authority, interest, and availability of qualified tribal representatives. Examples of roles for tribal government representatives include:

- Join UC as the TOSC. This requires jurisdictional authority, adequate training, and the ability to commit full time to the response.
- Contribute information about sensitive resources to the Planning Section.
- Add local knowledge to the Logistics Section or Operations Section.
- Work through stakeholder issues with the Liaison Officer.
- Work with the Joint Information Officer in the joint information center to ensure tribal constituents are briefed appropriately.
- Work within the Operations Section if the tribe has significant tactical resources that will be deployed in the field.

1444 Local Role in Incident Response

OSCs can represent a federal, State, local, or tribal jurisdiction. These individuals are physically at the response, and if the incident requires it, there may be multiple LOSCs within a single UC. Local governments with jurisdiction to direct and coordinate local responses to incidents designate the LOSCs to serve and represent their community. LOSCs are normally part of the UC if there is an immediate threat to public safety and/or the incident occurs within their local jurisdiction.

The LOSC will serve as the Incident Commander if there is an immediate threat to human life, unless the LOSC requests a State or federal authority to assume that responsibility. Once the immediate threats to human life are abated, a UC assumes authority for the response.

In the event of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release that impacts or threatens to affect multiple jurisdictions, the appropriate officials from the affected communities will integrate into the command structure either through an LOSC liaison representing the affected communities or through a multi-agency coordination group.

1445 Responsible Party/ Potential Responsible Party (RP/PRP) Policy

The RP/PRP is responsible for containing, controlling, and cleaning up any oil discharge or hazardous substance released in accordance with any industry response plans required by federal law and/or ODPCPs required by State law. The RP/PRP must notify the federal, State, tribal, and local authorities of

the incident and initiate an effective response. The RP/PRP is expected to respond to an incident using their own resources and secure additional contractual expertise and equipment when necessary.

The FOSC and SOSC have the authority to oversee the RP/PRP's activities, and both are authorized to take over or augment the RP/PRP's response activities if they determine those activities to be inadequate. During an RP/PRP lead response, if the regulated vessel or facility has an ODPCP under State law or a VRP or FRP under the national planning criteria, it will serve as the primary guidance document for the response, and the RP/PRP will designate the Incident Commander.

If there is no RP/PRP, or if the RP/PRP does not have a government-approved contingency plan, the ACP will become the guiding document during the response.

1450 Incident Command System (ICS)

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

Agency Response Guides

- USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH)
- EPA Incident Management Handbook

The Long Island Sound Area Committee has adopted and will manage spill incidents in accordance with the NIMS version of the Incident Command System (ICS). Those responsible for a spill incident shall use an incident command system which is capable of rapidly and readily integrating into the NIMS based ICS/UCS organization used by the ACP signatory agencies. A description of the NIMS Incident Command System and its application for marine oil spill response is outlined in the Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook.

1460 Area Exercises

Both federal and State exercise guidance documents encourage engagement with regulatory partners when conducting facility inspections and GIUEs. This cooperative effort leverages resources to efficiently assess a plan holder's and their OSRO's or PRAC's preparedness and response capabilities. Area Committee's review or participation in an exercise also provides opportunities to identify needed enhancements or advancement of government preparedness.

1461 National Pollution Response Exercise Program (PREP)

PREP was developed to meet the OPA 90-mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements under the purview of the USCG, EPA, PHMSA and BSEE. PREP is not mandated for use by industry but does meet the intent of OPA 90 for a regulated facility exercise program and demonstration of federal response readiness.

PREP also provides guidance for GIUEs that an agency holds to monitor compliance with a plan holder's preparedness and evaluation of an OSRO's capability.

In addition to industry exercise programs, PREP Section 2.4 provides guidance on Area-level Exercises that are designed to help the government and industry interface so they can respond to discharges/releases or a significant threat of a discharge/release. ACP-related or types of ACP exercises are summarized in PREP Section 7. Lessons learned during these events guide continuous improvement of this ACP.

1470 Federal Radiological Response Plan

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- NRIA to the NRF
- EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan
- Additional information may be found on the National Nuclear Security Administration website for Nuclear Incident Response.

The EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan identifies the overall roles, responsibilities, and coordination for management of potential or actual radiological incidents and emergencies and coordination among the following EPA offices and Special Teams.

FEMA maintains the NRIA to the NRF, which describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the federal departments and agencies governing the immediate response and short-term recovery activities for incidents involving release of radioactive materials to address the consequences of the event.

1500 STATE/LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- Spill Guidance Manual (SGM) Spill Guidance Manual (SGM) - NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division (ERSPD) is the lead agency for the state in addressing spills. The ERSPD of the CT DEEP Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance is responsible for protecting the public and the environment from emergencies resulting from a release or discharge. The division also develops oil spill contingency plans for emergency situations, maintains a 24-hour statewide emergency response capability, and supervises cleanup mitigation activities and contracts with cleanup response contractors (or OSROs) as necessary. Within the ERSPD, there are five program areas:

- Emergency Response Program - Assists communities by providing a 24- hour statewide emergency response network for spill incidents and releases of hazardous materials and petroleum products.
- Marine Terminal Program - Provides terminal spill prevention training for private oil spill cooperative operators.
- Environmental Health and Safety Actions Program - Executes mitigation spill cleanup by containing releases and removing hazardous materials.
- Spill Incident Preparedness and Prevention Program - Provides training and technical assistance to fire departments and municipal, industry, and business response groups. This program also maintains Long Island Sound spill response equipment.
- Outreach Program - Maintains communications with federal, state, and local agencies involved in spill mitigation and cleanup activities by providing technical expertise and services for containment and removal.

New York

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has the overall responsibility for pollution response in the state. The NYSDEC Regional Spill Engineer acts as the State OSC for cleanups in New York. The NYSDEC has divided the State into nine regions of responsibility. However, for the purposes of this ACP only one region is within the covered area of responsibility as listed:

Region 1 Nassau and Suffolk Counties; if the state receives first notification for a release or discharge, they encourage the spiller to provide prompt notification to the NRC, who in turn is responsible to notify the Coast Guard, EPA, and bordering states. The New York State response policy derives its authority and jurisdiction from several state laws and regulations.

Article 12 of the Navigation Law authorizes the NYSDEC to respond to and clean up discharges of petroleum and to retain contractors to assist in spill response activities. Sections of the Article also contain liability, penalty, and facility licensing requirements. The Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) statute gives the NYSDEC specific enforcement authority for certain spills, including spills from underground storage tanks. It also contains penalty provisions and confers summary abatement power under certain circumstances. The Petroleum Bulk Storage Program (PBS) and the Chemical Bulk Storage Program (CBS) Regulations are defined in this law.

Specific guidance and policies for New York State are set forth in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Spill Response Manual. This manual can be accessed from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's website.

1510 Local Response Systems and Teams

The NCP establishes that emergency responses are managed by the local responders under the direction of the LOSC if there is an immediate threat to life-safety. The SOSC or FOSC may assume the responsibility upon the request of the LOSC.

The local agency that provides the LOSC depends on the response location, agency jurisdiction, and the capabilities and availability of agency staff/representatives to serve in the role of LOSC. Agencies and organizations that may provide a LOSC include:

- Local Government: City or Borough
- Tribal Government
- Local Fire, EMS, or Law Enforcement
- Hazmat Teams
- LEPCs

1600 NATIONAL POLICY AND DOCTRINE

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- Oil Pollution Act (1990)
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection (c) of Section 311 of the FWPCA, to require the FOSC to "in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and any

appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance –

(i) into or on the navigable waters;

(ii) on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters;

(iii) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or

(iv) that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States."

"In carrying out these functions, the FOSC may:

(i) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;

(ii) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and

(iii) recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed."

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

1610 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

While it is the policy of the Coast Guard Commandant to mount an aggressive, timely, and efficient response, the FOSC must be mindful that the use of government-owned equipment and resources is not to compete with the use of commercial resources.

Government resources should only be used under specific circumstances:

- For "first aid" spill response until contracted commercial resources arrive on-scene and are operating.
- When commercial resources are not available. This assumes that the RP, Qualified Individual, Incident Commander, or cleanup contractor has sought commercial resources but they are not available.
- Government resources can supplement commercial resources. Government resources are not to be used for the convenience of the responsible party.

1620 Cleanup Assessment Protocol

When spilled oil contaminates shoreline habitats, responders must survey the affected areas to determine the appropriate response. Although general approvals or decision tools for using shoreline cleanup methods can be developed during planning stages, responders' specific cleanup recommendations must utilize field data on shoreline habitats, type and degree of shoreline contamination, and spill-specific physical processes. Cleanup endpoints must be established early so that appropriate cleanup methods can be selected to meet the cleanup objectives. Shoreline surveys must be conducted systematically because they are crucial components of effective decisions. Also, repeated surveys are needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of ongoing treatment methods

(changes in shoreline oiling conditions, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for changes in methodology, additional treatment, or constraints can be evaluated.

Cleanup objectives include (1) Minimizing hazards to human health, (2) Speeding recovery of impacted areas to their previous state, and (3) Reducing the threat of additional or prolonged natural resource impacts.

In order to achieve these cleanup objectives potential cleanup end points include:

- No visible oil
- No more oil than background levels
- Shoreline substrate no longer releases sheen that will affect sensitive areas.
- Oil no longer rubs off
- Do no greater harm than benefit due to continued cleanup efforts.

The Shoreline Assessment Manual by NOAA outlines methods for conducting shoreline assessments. Shoreline assessment is a function conducted under the Planning Section of the Incident Command System (ICS).

NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods that can be used to plan and conduct shoreline assessment after an oil spill. The results of the assessment can be used to guide shoreline cleanup activities.

1630 Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

For spill situations that are not addressed in the existing pre-authorization plan, the FOSC, with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT and, as appropriate, the concurrence of the RRT representatives from Connecticut DEEP, NYSDEC and other states with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge, and in consultation with the Department of Commerce (DOC) and Department of Interior (DOI) natural resources trustees, when practicable, may authorize the use of dispersants, surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, bioremediation agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents on the oil discharge, provided that the products are listed on the NCP Product Schedule. The NCP Product Schedule Notebook contains a compilation of Product Bulletins summarizing technical information and test results for those products listed on EPA’s NCP Product Schedule.

The FOSC may authorize the use of any dispersant, surface washing agent, surface collecting agent, other chemical agent, bioremediation agent, or miscellaneous oil spill control agent, including products not listed on the NCP Product Schedule, without obtaining the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT and as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the states with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge, when, in the judgment of the FOSC, the use of the product is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce the hazard to human life; as outlined in the NCP.

Whenever the FOSC authorizes the use of a product pursuant to the above paragraph, the FOSC is to inform the EPA RRT representative and as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the affected states and, when practicable, the DOC/DOI natural resources trustees of the use of a product, including products not on the Schedule, as soon as possible. Once the threat to human life has subsided, the continued use of the product shall be in accordance with the concurrence method as described above and 40 CFR 330.910. Sinking agents shall not be authorized for application to oil discharges.

For more information on Dispersant application options and the dispersant use approval process see Section 3260 of this ACP.

1640 In-Situ Burn Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

For spill situations that are not addressed in the existing In-situ burn pre-authorization plan, the FOSC, with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT and, as appropriate, the concurrence of the RRT representatives from states with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge, and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resources trustees, when practicable, may authorize the use of burning agents on a case-by-case basis, as outlined in the NCP. The FOSC may authorize the use of any burning agent, including products not listed on the NCP Product Schedule, without obtaining the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT and as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the states with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge, when, in the judgment of the FOSC, the use of the product is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce the hazard to human life. Whenever the FOSC authorizes the use of a product pursuant to this paragraph, the FOSC is to inform the EPA RRT representative and as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the affected states and, when practicable, the DOC/DOI natural resources trustees of the use of a product, including products not on the Schedule, as soon as possible. Once the threat to human life has subsided, the continued use of the product shall be in accordance with the concurrence method as described above and 40 CFR 300.910.

For more information regarding In-situ burning, please refer to Section 3270 of this ACP.

1650 Bioremediation

Bioremediation is the process of adding compounds, such as nutrients and oxygen, to an oil spill to accelerate the natural biodegradation process. Biodegradation can range from several weeks to several months or more. Therefore, the use of bioremediation will probably not be the first choice if a rapid cleanup is desired. Additionally, the potential benefit of bioremediation must be balanced with the potential impact to the environment from the compounds added to it. Bioremediation is further discussed in Section 3280.

1660 Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance

Federal and State permits generally allow permit holder to collect, transport, possess, rehabilitate, euthanize, release or band migratory birds. Some permit holders also have authority to handle threatened and endangered species under separate Federal permits. Each of these permits encompasses more than one species. If a bird were migratory, but also threatened or endangered, it must be covered under a threatened and endangered species permit.

If rescue and rehabilitation efforts are deemed to be necessary and worthwhile, the following Federal permits may apply:

Migratory Bird Permits:

- *Banding or marking: 50 CFR 21.22.* A permit is required before any migratory bird is captured for the purposes of banding or marking. Permits and official bands are issued by the U.S. Geological Survey, Bird Banding Laboratory for this purpose. Any rehabilitation group that participates in wildlife response activities and bands migratory birds is required to possess this permit.
- *Special Purpose Permit: 50 CFR 21.27.* May be issued for special purpose activities related to migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs. During oil spills and discharges, it is expected that the

initial cleaning, emergency care, and triage of animals will be done by contracted experts under a Special Use Permit. Unless authorized by the USFWS, no individual rehabilitator or rehabilitation group will be designated as "in charge" of rehabilitation efforts but will work with the cleanup team under USFWS regional guidelines. Off-site rehabilitation of any migratory bird will be done only by federally licensed rehabilitators. The licensed rehabilitator must notify the USFWS within 48 hours of acquiring an injured bird. The USFWS provides disposition guidance at any time. A Special Use permit does not authorize the use of recovering sick or injured migratory birds for display or educational purposes.

Eagle Permits: 50 CFR 22. These permits authorize the taking, possession, or transportation of bald eagles or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes. They may be required for the possession of such birds during rehabilitation. The USFWS must be notified within 48 hours of acquisition of any Bald and or Golden Eagle. Directions will be given at that time regarding disposition and or continued treatment.

Endangered Species: 50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32. Permits are for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, or for incidental take. There is normally a 30-day comment period for this type of permit, which may be waived by the USFWS Director during emergency conditions where the life and health of a specimen is threatened and there is no alternative available. Rehabilitators participating in wildlife responses that include endangered species must be authorized to handle endangered species. In the case of endangered migratory birds, the rehabilitator must have a valid Special Purpose Permit that includes endangered species.

It is important to know that the Federal Regulations for the Endangered Species Act include provisions that allow for handling of sick, injured, and orphaned wildlife specimens by certain individuals. 50 CFR 17.21(c)(3) & (4) describe this authority for endangered wildlife and 50 CFR 17.31(b) describes the authority available for threatened wildlife. In this section of the regulations, certain employees of the USFWS, other Federal land management agencies, National Marine Fisheries Service and state conservation agencies are given the authority to aid wildlife species and are given specific steps that must subsequently be followed regarding disposition of these specimens.

Sources of Federal Permits:

Inquiries regarding Federal Migratory Bird permits, criteria for qualified wildlife rehabilitators and Federal Endangered Species permits may be directed to the following for both Connecticut and New York:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Migratory Bird Permit Office

300 Westgate Center Drive

Hadley, MA 01035

PermitsR5MB@fws.gov

Phone: (413) 253-8343

In a spill situation, response and rehabilitation permit needs for endangered species will be determined by the USFWS on an emergency case by case basis administered under 50 CFR17.21, 22, 31, and 32. Specific information with regard to obtaining a Federal permit for endangered species rehabilitation can be obtained through the USFWS Region 5 Ecological Services Operations Office listed above.

USFWS personnel will handle all Federal permit activities through the Ecological Services Field Office responsible for the area where the spill occurs. The Field Office will coordinate Migratory Bird and Endangered Species permit needs with appropriate Regional Office staff.

Sources of State Permits:

> State wildlife permits may be obtained through Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and New York State Department of Conservation. Note: These permits would pertain to resident wildlife species other than those listed as migratory birds or endangered species

No reference to marine mammals has been made here. For regulations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act with respect to cetacea (whales and porpoises), pinnipedia, other than walrus (seals and sea lions), see 50 CFR part 216 which comes under the jurisdiction of NOAA.

1661 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats where they are found. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) maintains a list of endangered and threatened species. Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees. Anyone can petition USFWS to include a species on this list. The law prohibits any action, administrative or real, that results in a "taking" of a listed species, or adversely affects habitat. Likewise, import, export, interstate, and foreign commerce of listed species are all prohibited.

A list of Endangered and Threatened Species in this plan is included in Appendix 9750.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA): (1) identifies species needing protection and provides means to protect and recover those species; (2) provides for consideration of listed species prior to any federal action that may affect them; and (3) prevents and punishes takings of those species and harm to their critical habitats. The ESA's main sections of 4, 7, and 9 provide the basic structure for the Act's missions.

ESA Section 4 contains the process for the initial listing of endangered and threatened species and for critical habitat. This section also mandates that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA NMFS) prepare recovery plans for each listed species to identify and implement the measures needed to protect and recover each species.

ESA Section 7 mandates that all federal agencies carry out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Section 7 requires that federal agencies consult with the Secretary before taking any action which may affect a listed species to ensure that the action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the endangered species or result in the destruction or modification of critical habitat for the species. The Act is applicable to all federal departments and agencies and to all actions "authorized, funded or carried out" by them including federal permits, federal funding, or other federal action necessary to a private project. Federal action cannot occur without consultation between the permitting agencies and the USFWS or NOAA NMFS if a listed species may be affected by the planned activity. The consultation process includes issuance of a "biological opinion" by the agency with jurisdiction over the endangered species as saying the nature and extent of the jeopardy posed to that species by the agency action.

ESA Section 9 contains prohibitions against "takings" of listed species. The statute defines "takings" as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, wound or attempt to engage in any such conduct." "Harass" is further defined by regulations as an intentional or negligent act or omission that significantly disrupts normal

behavior patterns of the endangered animal. Similarly, “harm” is defined to include activity that results in significant environmental modification or degradation of the endangered animal’s habitat.

Compliance with the Endangered Species Act

The guidance provided in this ACP is aimed at ensuring that response actions will not adversely affect or jeopardize Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) species, protected marine mammals, listed migratory bird species, or essential fish habitat (EFH).

Decisions on if and how to proceed and then when to terminate cleanup operations are made on a site-specific basis by the action agency (e.g., Coast Guard FOSC) and/or Unified Command after consulting with the Federal Trustees (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Interior, and defined in Subpart G of the National Contingency Plan [NCP]), and state and local trustees and agencies. In developing cleanup strategies and cleanup endpoints, the potential effects on the environment and other attributes caused by further cleanup activities is weighed against the ecologic and other impacts of leaving residual oil in place.

As outlined in the “Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act’s National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act“ (ESA MOA), T/E species and critical habitats information obtained from the Services (National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) are compared against potential response actions to provide a preliminary assessment of sensitive site protection strategies for potential response actions that are non-incident specific.

Final estimates of whether response actions may adversely affect T/E species, critical habitat, fish and wildlife, or EFH can only be made during an actual spill incident when seasonal and environmental conditions are known. Under emergency consultation at the time of an actual incident, specific for a response action, the Services will provide best management practices (BMPs) for species or habitat to minimize, mitigate or eliminate its adverse effects.

Approval of this ACP does not constitute an action that affects T/E species, critical habitat, fish and wildlife, or EFH. When used, the ESA MOA and pre-authorization agreements in this ACP, per 50 CFR 402.05, can serve to expedite a response decision when time is of the essence. The Coast Guard is aware of its responsibility under the Federal ESA and other fish and wildlife Acts and coordinates pre-spill planning, spill response and post-spill activities with the Area Committee, Federal Trustees and Services, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

1670 Protection of Historic Properties

Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966, which established a national policy for protection of historic and archaeology sites and outlined responsibilities for federal and state governments to preserve our nation’s history. Section 106 of this act provides for Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties that are listed in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Federal regulations require the lead agency to consult with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Federal land managers, and other stakeholders regarding any adverse effects on Historic Properties prior to the commencement of the undertaking. Guidelines for complying with the National Historic Preservation Act are outlined in Appendix 9770.

The applicable regulations are:

- 36 CFR 67, National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation

In 1980 and later, a series of amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act and other preservation legislation included:

- Requiring an inventory of Federal resources and Federal agency programs to protect historic resources
- Authorization for Federal agencies to charge reasonable costs, for protection activities, to Federal permittees and licenses. (This provision resolved a controversy about whether private interests could be required to pay costs of protecting archeological and historic resources that would otherwise be destroyed by those activities.)
- Established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and required Federal Agency consultation with THPOs for the effects of undertakings on historic properties on Tribal lands.

Further guidance can be found in the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

1680 Alternative Response Technical Evaluation System (ARTES)

ARTES is designed to provide the FOSC with a method for evaluating optional response countermeasures in advance or during an oil or chemical spill. A FOSC may use the ARTES for evaluating proposed conventional but unfamiliar countermeasures as well, such as alternative sorbents. For more information regarding ARTES, see ARTES Evaluation Policy.

1690 Specialized Monitoring of Advanced Response Technology (SMART)

SMART establishes a monitoring system for rapid collection and reporting of real-time, scientifically based information, to assist the Unified Command with decision making during in-situ burning or dispersant operations. For more information about SMART, see NOAA SMART.

2000 COMMAND

REFERENCES AND TOOLS

- USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH)

2100 UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)

The Long Island Sound Area Committee manages spill incidents according to the following principles:

Incident Command System - The signatory agencies will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model Incident Command System (ICS). Further information on the ICS structure can be found in the Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook.

Unified Command - When an entity arrives on-scene to participate in managing a response action, the agencies will utilize a Unified Command structure to jointly manage the spill incident. In the Unified Command, decisions about the response will be made by consensus and documented through a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

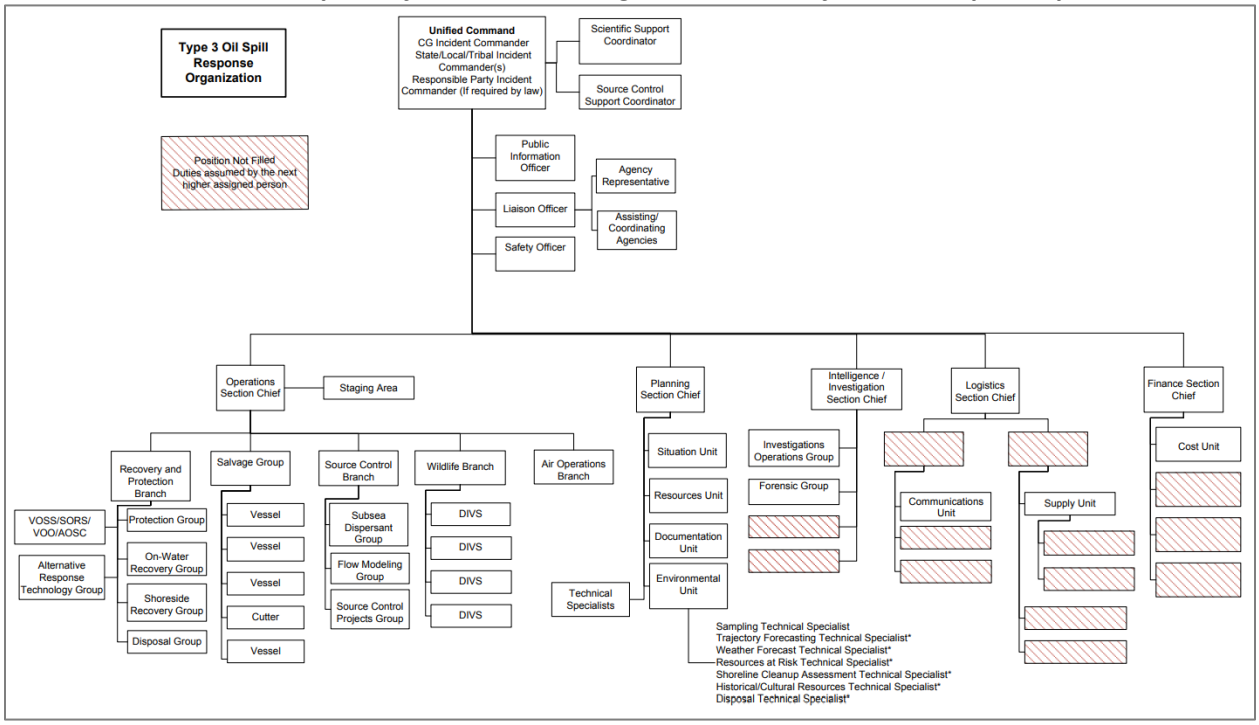
The Unified Command (UC) is a structure that brings together designated senior representatives of major organizations that have (1) jurisdictional responsibility for the incident, (2) are charged with managing or coordinating a major aspect of the response, (3) have resources to support participation in the response organization, and (4) their organization's area of responsibility is impacted by the incident or response. UC representatives must be able to:

- Agree on incident objectives and priorities;
- Have the capability to sustain a 24-hour-7-day-a-week commitment to the incident;
- Have the authority to commit agency or company resources to the incident;
- Have the authority to spend agency or company funds;
- Agree on constraints/limitations, priorities, decisions, and procedures;
- Agree on an incident response organization;
- Agree on the appropriate Command and General Staff position assignments;
- Commit to speak with "one voice" through the Public Information Officer or Joint Information Center, if established;
- Agree on managing sensitive information and operational security issues;
- Agree on logistical support including resource ordering procedures; and
- Agree on cost-sharing and cost-accounting procedures, as appropriate.

Organizational charts for the UC & Command Staff and its subordinate units are shown in Figure 2-1. They serve as examples and are not meant to be all inclusive. Functions of the UC & Command Staff can be performed by one individual or can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority. Each of the UC/ICS Sections may be sub-divided as needed. The UC/ICS organization expands or contracts to meet the needs of the incident. The Incident Commander or UC should first review the response objectives and priorities in this section then consult the appropriate Incident Annex for further guidance. Additional guidance on ICS staff positions can be found in the USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH).

The IMH also describes the roles of each member of the ICS Command staff and of the General Staff which is made up of the Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance Section Chiefs.

FIGURE 2-1: Example Unified Command Organization Chart for and Oil Spill Response



2110 Unified Command (UC) Representatives

The number of UC representatives can vary based on the incident. Members of UC include but are not limited to:

- The pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC);
- The pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator(s) (SOSC);
- The Qualified Individual (QI) or Incident Commander representing the Responsible Party (RP);
- The local On-Scene Coordinators; and
- The tribal On-Scene Coordinators or Department of Interior land manager, as appropriate.

The Unified Command will typically plan for 24-hour operational periods. If there is a need for extended daily operations or night operations, plans should be made to provide sufficient staffing to established two shifts for each daily operational period. This will ensure members are not excessively fatigued which can lead to less-than-optimal decision-making and jeopardize safety. Qualified deputies should be assigned to represent each of the key organizations in the Unified Command to facilitate necessary rotation of personnel. Additionally, if a response operation extends beyond three weeks, provisions should be considered to rotate in fresh personnel to fill the Unified Command positions and ensure the initial unified command representatives are not excessively fatigued.

2111 Incident Commander

For a detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of the Incident Commander (IC), please refer to the USCG IMH and the Incident Commander job aid.

2112 Federal Representative

As outlined in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.120), the FOSC or OSC "directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release". Appropriate designation between the USCG and EPA can be determined by the most recent version of the Regional Response Team Federal Region I (RRT I) and Federal Region II (RRT II) Memorandums of Understanding indicating demarcation of the Inland and Coastal Zones.

2113 Coast Guard FOSC

The pre-designated Coast Guard FOSC for the Long Island Sound Coastal Zone is the Sector Commander/Captain of the Port (COTP), Coast Guard Sector Long Island Sound. The Deputy Sector Commander or other designated representative may fulfill the role of FOSC in the Sector Commander's absence.

2114 Environmental Protection Agency OSC

The pre-designated EPA OSC for the Connecticut Inland Zone is the on-call OSC for EPA Region I. The pre-designated EPA OSA for the Long Island, NY Inland Zone is the on-call OSC for EPA Region II.

2115 State Representative

Per the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.180), "each state governor is … requested to designate a lead state agency that will direct state-led response operations. This agency is responsible for designating the lead state response official for federal and/or state-lead response actions, and coordinating/communicating with any other state agencies, as appropriate".

Connecticut SOSC

The pre-designated SOSC for Connecticut is the Director of the Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). In their absence, Connecticut DEEP will designate a representative to join the UC.

New York SOSC

The pre-designated SOSC for New York is the Regional Spills Engineer of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Region 1 office in Stony Brook, NY. In their absence, NYSDEC will designate a representative to join the UC.

2116 Qualified Individual (QI)/Responsible Party (RP) Representative

The QI/RP representative is the single point of contact designated and authorized to act on behalf of a potential RP in the event of a spill. The QI/RP representative will typically be included in the UC.

2117 Local Government OSC

A local government representative such as the fire chief or senior fire official representing the town from which the spill originates should be included in the UC. Often the local government representative

is the first arriving responder, thus providing continuity as the initial response shifts to a Unified Command-based structure.

2118 Tribal OSC

The United States has guaranteed the right of Indian tribes to self-government and inherent sovereign power over their members and territory. Within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) acts as the principal agent to carry out government-to government relationships with federally recognized Indian tribes; however, Executive Order 13175 dated November 6, 2000 directed all federal agencies to consult directly with federally recognized Indian tribes.

Steps the IC/UC should take when incidents have occurred or may occur on or near tribal lands:

- Notify the U.S DOI, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, Regional Environmental Officer (REO), (617) 223-8565 (office) or (617) 592-5444 (mobile). The REO will contact the BIA Eastern Regional Office.
- Contact the affected tribal government directly if the IC/UC has points of contact.
- Notify the EPA Regional Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs.
- Communicate with the tribal government officials prior to entering tribal lands. This discussion may be facilitated by the BIA or DOI.

A tribal representative/OSC should be integrated into the UC structure whenever a spill takes place on or near tribal land or involves Tribe members or companies. Federally recognized tribes having an interest in spill response within the Long Island Sound ACP area of responsibility are the Mohegan Tribe and Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation both located in eastern Connecticut, and the Shinnecock Nation located in eastern Long Island (contact information is found in Section 9210).

2119 Scientific Support Coordinator

The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) is a principal advisor to the FOSC for scientific issues and will typically serve as a member of the Command Staff and coordinate with the Environmental Unit. Please refer to Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH for the major roles and responsibilities of the Scientific Support Coordinator.

2120 Setting Response Objectives

The IC/UC must analyze the overall requirements of an incident and determine the most effective direction for the response to follow. As such the IC/UC is responsible for developing and updating the incident objectives. The objectives form the foundation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and should be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time sensitive. Depending on the incident, the objectives can address a wide variety of facets, such as the following:

- Provide for the safety and welfare of citizens and response personnel (Safety).
- Locate and evacuate all passengers and crew (Search and Rescue).
- Contain and recover spilled material (Oil/HAZMAT Spills).
- Conduct damage/stability assessment; develop and implement a salvage plan (Salvage).
- Keep the public, stakeholders, and media informed of response activities (Public Affairs).
- Minimize adverse effects on the environment (Environmental).

Examples of expanded objectives for a variety of incidents can be found in the USCG IMH.

2200 SAFETY

2210 Safety Officer

During an incident the IC/UC may deem it necessary to identify a Safety Officer (SOFR). The Safety Officer's primary responsibilities are laid out in the Coast Guard's SOFR Position Job Aid and the USCG IMH.

2220 Assistant Safety Officer

Assistant Safety Officers (ASOFR) may be brought on to assist the SOFR or provide additional skills and expertise that the SOFR does not possess. The major responsibilities of the ASOFR are described in the Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook. The incident scope, duration, and complexity, and the technical expertise of the SOFR can all play a role in determining the necessary support. To establish the number of ASOFRs required the following guidelines may be applied:

- One ASOFR for each high-risk activity
- One ASOFR for every 100 responders
- One ASOFR for completing the Site Safety Plan and providing input to the Incident Action Plan
- One ASOFR to coordinate air monitoring or other specialized assessments
- One ASOFR available to assist the Operations Section Chief with real-time tactical decisions
- One ASOFR to support multiple incident support facilities

2230 Site Characterization

It is important to understand the incident site characteristics to prepare the site safety plan. The individual making the site characterization should provide recommendations for the protection of workers' safety and health through a Site Safety Plan. Ultimate responsibility for the health and safety of personnel supporting a pollution response mission rest with the FOSC. Site safety meetings/briefings are the first step to maintaining site safety. They should address any changes to the Site Safety Plan or new hazards to the workplace. Site safety meetings should be held daily prior to entry into the controlled work area. Conditions may warrant exit debriefing meetings to be held at the end of the day or after departure from the controlled work area.

2240 Site Safety Plan Development

The SOFR may be required to complete a Safety Plan (ICS 208). State and Federal OSHA regulations require this site-specific document, also known as the Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120). Although primarily designed for oil and chemical spills, the plan can be used for all hazard situations.

At a minimum it addresses the following elements:

- Health and safety hazard analysis for each site task or operation; including review of Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Personnel training requirements;

- PPE selection;
- Occupational medical/air monitoring requirements;
- Confined space entry procedures; and
- Health and safety briefing for all participants prior to commencing operations.

2250 Safety Compliance Requirements

The National Contingency Plan mandates that all response actions comply with the provisions designated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards regarding health and safety.

The regulations set forth in 29 CFR 1910.120 set the standards for worker safety and health at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up voluntarily or by government mandate, and "emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard." The definition of hazardous substances in these regulations is much broader than CERCLA, encompassing all CERCLA hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and all hazardous materials listed in 49 CFR 172. Thus, most oils and oils spill responses are covered by these regulations.

The role of the site safety officer is to assess the site, determine the safety and health hazards present, and determine if OSHA regulations apply. If an OSHA field compliance officer is on scene, he/she should be consulted. Concerns should be referred to the Department of Labor representative on the RRT. Safety concerns should be brought to the SOFR's attention and vetted through IC/UC for resolution as needed.

2260 Responder Training

Generally, pollution response personnel working in contaminated areas must complete a 40-hour course that meets OSHA training requirements described in 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i). The OSHA representative to the RRT has been empowered by OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.51 to reduce the training requirements to a 4-hour course for responders engaged in post-emergency response operations. The reduced training applies to all federal, state, and local government participants as well as the private sector; however, training requirements may also vary from state to state. State and local employees may also fall under rules adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR 311) if they have not completed the 40-hour course. The two agency rules contain nearly identical requirements, since 40 CFR 311 incorporates the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.120. The exception is that the OSHA rule covers only compensated workers, whereas the EPA rule covers non-compensated (volunteer) workers as well. NYSDEC falls under New York State Department of Labor's Public Employee Safety & Health (PESH). Staff in Connecticut DEEP's Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division receive, at a minimum, the 40-hour OSHA training.

Personnel who are skilled in the operation of certain support equipment (i.e. cranes, hoist equipment), who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work that cannot otherwise reasonably be performed in a timely manner, and who will be or may be exposed to the hazards of an emergency response scene, are not required to meet the 40-hour or 4-hour training requirements; however, such personnel should be given initial safety briefing on the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment, what chemical hazards are involved, and what duties are to be performed, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(4).

2300 INFORMATION

2310 Public Information Officer

A Public Information Officer (PIO) should be assigned to manage communications with the public, media, and response personnel during an incident. A description of the primary duties and responsibilities of PIO can be found in the USCG IMH and in the Coast Guard's PIO Position Job Aid. Pre-designated PIOs for agencies in the Connecticut and Long Island area, in conjunction with the Area Committee, can take steps prior to an incident to better prepare for a successful public/media engagement during an incident.

- Develop and update a media contact list for the area.
- Know the partner agency PIOs before an incident occurs.
- Understand their agency's policies regarding information release and establish processes to release it (releases, conferences, etc.)
- Assemble general information packets for media/public education (CDs, pamphlets, fact sheets, etc.)

Once an incident has occurred, the initial actions by the PIO can help set the tone for the overall perception of the response. The PIO should consider the following initial actions:

- Establish dedicated phone lines for media inquiries.
- Implement a process for collecting timely, complete, and accurate information by reaching out to elements across the IC organization – particularly the Situation Unit and the Unified Command.
- Prepare an initial press release and have it approved by the IC/UC. Establish a process to ensure timely release of routine press releases – possibly employing a review by Deputy ICs.
- Recommend a JIC location (as needed) and assign staff positions.
- Develop talking points and command messages for the incident.
- Coordinate a press conference with the IC/UC and develop a press package. (Ideally a room separate from the ICP should be identified for press briefings. This will help alleviate interruptions with responders.)
- Systematically monitor news and social media coverage of the incident to provide the ICs with ongoing feedback on public and private perceptions and interests.
- Establish close coordination with the Liaison Officer to ensure consistent communications and messaging.

2320 Media Briefings

2321 Protocol for Access/Timing Media Briefings

The question of media access to spill sites may arise during emergencies, usually because of one of three issues: safety, potential interference with response activities, or admission to private property. In general, it should be the Unified Command's policy to allow free access for the media where public resources are concerned, with reasonable guidelines to protect personal safety and preclude interference with response activities.

The information officer must work through and seek permission from the UC before allowing media access to the emergency scene or the Incident Command Post. If conditions will not accommodate crowds of reporters, "pool" reporting may be necessary on a temporary basis. Regarding private property (a spill, for instance, on the grounds of a privately owned refinery or storage facility) reporters or their companies must negotiate their own access. The information officer should obtain permission and legal counsel before releasing photos or video footage on private property, both for purposes of conserving legal evidence and potential violation of owners' rights.

The general public's opinion of response efforts is not always based upon what action has been taken, but upon what information they have received. Supplying information to the media is a critical component of spill response and is a primary function of the FOSC. Early and accurate news releases serve to minimize public apprehension and to enhance their faith in the response community. The NRT provides additional general guidelines:

- Fast and accurate information must be provided to protect public health and obtain public cooperation, and to assist in guarding against further environmental damage.
- Clear communication by spill response authorities is essential for the delivery of accurate information to avert misinformation or rumors sometimes engendered by an emergency.
- The FOSC must immediately establish and maintain his/her position as chief articulator of an incident. It is the Federal and State OSC's role - not the role of the spiller or others- -to deliver public statements regarding the effects of a spill, including evaluations of a spill's size, extent, nature, dangers to public health or resources, details of the response plan, the FOSC's expectations for response plan implementation, degree of success or lack of success of a spill response, and the anticipated long-term effects of a spill.
- When a spill occurs, the FOSC must immediately open communications with local government officials of affected communities, conveying facts needed by residents for their own response activities and protection of public health and resources. State Emergency Management Agencies are Connecticut’s Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (CT DEMHS) and NYSDEC Emergency Management Unit (EMU). These agencies can assist in conveying information to local government officials. Initial phone calls to establish communication channels with local governments and appropriate organizations, such as fishermen and native groups, should be followed by regular updates through spill bulletins, press releases, and briefings.

2322 The Daily Press Briefing

During a significant spill with a rapidly developing situation and the presence of many reporters, a briefing held daily at a pre-established time (10:00 am and/or 3:00 pm is recommended) is one of the most useful means of delivering information. This is an opportunity for the FOSC and other spokespersons to brief the press and answer their questions, and for other key staff members to follow up with important data. For example, if applicable, natural resource managers should present information on wildlife and fisheries impacts or public health authorities may offer their findings on contamination of local subsistence foods. It is the information officer's duty to work with the FOSC to prioritize the information according to importance, point out backup factual material and other sources, provide written information for distribution, and conduct the press briefing. Early morning is the best part of the day for the information officer to coordinate the day's press activities and ensure that everyone receives written information and background facts. These press briefings may

relieve the FOSC and other spokespersons of some of the pressure of interviews throughout the remainder of the day, as well as free reporters to proceed with fieldwork.

2323 News Releases, Fact Sheets, and Background Papers

News releases should be reserved for announcements of major decisions, policy changes, or new developments. They must report on items that are truly news, should summarize issues clearly, and provide quotes from decision-makers that encapsulate and clarify the Unified Command's position. Distribution should be to affected communities and all response agencies in addition to the media. WEB EOC is one method by which information can be quickly disseminated to affected communities. Fact sheets should be prepared and updated regularly to present key data needed by the press or the public, such as amounts of oil or hazardous substance spilled or cleaned up, or wildlife mortalities. If operations permit, these sheets should be reviewed by the applicable Sections prior to release. The Information Coordinator can be used to facilitate this process. Background papers should be written to amplify and clarify complex issues and the Unified Command's related actions and policies.

A press release should tell the who, what, when, where and how of an incident. Once these basic elements are developed, the press release should address items of specific concern to the media and the public, including the following items:

- What is the danger to the public?
- Who is taking responsibility for the spill?
- What is the response? What kind of equipment is being deployed?
- What is the relationship of response to the ACP?
- What is the cause of the incident?
- How toxic is the spill? What are the safety concerns, if any?
- What is the impact?
- What type of oil is it and what are its significant properties?
- How much will the cleanup cost and how long will it take?
- How many gallons were spilled?
- How long will the cleanup take?
- What should I do if I see oil/oiled wildlife?
- Who is involved in the response?
- Is this the worst spill in the region: compare with history of other spills in the area?
- Has the master and crew of the ship been tested for drugs and alcohol?
- Is benzene present, is it a problem?
- What should people do if they get oil on them?
- Who should be contacted for claims?
- Provide any contact information that the public can access: e-mail, twitter, phone numbers, etc.

Incident News is a website that is maintained by the Hazardous Materials Response Division, Office of Response and Restoration, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in support of the USCG. This site contains information provided and approved by the Unified Command for specific spill incidents. Information is posted on the site as it becomes available. The timing of updates depends on the nature of each spill and resources available to post the material. The date of updates is noted on each page. During rapidly evolving events, the site might be updated several times per day. In the later phases of a response, the site might be updated once per week.

2330 Function of the Joint Information Center (JIC)

The JIC is the location where multiple agencies and organizations come together to manage information needs during an incident response. The roles of the members of the JIC include:

- Serve as a central location for media to receive up-to-date information about the response.
- Provide multiple phone lines for incoming calls, staffed by knowledgeable individuals.
- Ensure Responsible Party, state and federal government Public Affairs representatives are available to the media.
- Issue news releases and other information and provide copies to response officials.
- Schedule and coordinate news conferences and media briefings.
- Establish an incident-specific website and begin monitoring social media as soon as possible for a major incident response.
- Provide the responsible party an opportunity to coordinate their media efforts with those of the federal and state OSCs.
- Coordinate information to government officials and arrangements for over-flights and tours of the response site.
- Provide community relations support in keeping local civic, business and opinion leaders informed and providing outreach to the public.
- Handle inquiries from all sources -- media, government officials and the public.
- Provide information to all spill responders regarding the status of the response.
- As needed a representative from the Environmental Unit or Scientific Support Coordinator's staff should be assigned to the JIC to ensure coordination on scientific issues prior to releasing information to the media.

Of additional note, the PIO and JIC members must seek permission from the IC/UC and work through the appropriate staff (such as the Wildlife Branch Director) before allowing media access to field operations.

The National Response Team has created a Joint Information Center (JIC) Model which explains what a JIC is and why a JIC is established. It outlines the structure, processes, functional positions and roles and responsibilities of JIC personnel. This document is intended for field use and can be located at: JIC Model.

2340 Agency PIO Contacts

Sector Long Island Sound's collateral-duty PIO and alternate PIO can be reached through the Command Center main telephone line at (866) 299-8031 and their Alternate PIO. Responders can obtain contact information for other agency PIOs through the Sector Long Island Sound's PIO or the

First Coast Guard District Public Affairs Office, who can be reached at (617) 223-8515. Agency PIOs maintain current lists of local media contacts.

2400 LIAISON

2410 Liaison Officer

Large-scale or multi-jurisdictional incidents may require establishing a Liaison Officer (LOFR). The primary responsibilities of the LOFR can be found in the USCG IMH and LOFR job aid. The LOFR may also follow these "best practices" when managing or communicating with stakeholders:

Elected Officials and Staff

- Ensure elected officials are briefed prior to significant press releases or media events.
- Be cognizant of officials who may take an interest in the incident, their staff members, and what key issues may concern them.
- Decide need for a detailed agenda and briefing package for VIP visitors, including appropriate escort.
- Attempt to group political/VIP visits concurrently.

Government Agencies

- Be aware of those government agencies currently participating in the response and those not.
- Initiate contact with those not participating as needed.
- Offer periodic updates, consultations, or support requests as the response continues.

Public

- Coordinate efforts with PIO.
- Consider community outreach through community meetings.
- Use local elected officials to help organize outreach events.
- Consider implementing daily noontime conference call to local emergency managers, elected officials, fire departments and other key stakeholders supported by state emergency management agencies (CT DEMHS and NYSDEC EMU).

2420 Contacts

Contact information for many federal, state, local trustees, stakeholders, and areas of interest is included as part of the Long Island Sound Area Committee contact list maintained by the USCG Sector Long Island Sound Emergency Management Force Readiness staff. The Coast Guard's First District Office also maintains current contact information for key regional elected officials and stakeholders.

2430 Multi-Agency Coordination System

Cooperating agencies may develop a Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) to better define how they will work together and to work together more efficiently. Initially the Incident Command/Unified Command and the Liaison Officer may be able to provide all needed multiagency coordination at the scene. However, as the incident grows and complexity, off-site support and coordination may be required. MACS can provide support, coordination, and assistance with policy-level decisions to the

Incident Command Post or other ICS structure managing an incident. This may include support from an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which is physical located separately from the on-scene Incident Command Post and supports the on-scene response by providing external coordination and securing of additional resources.

2440 Stakeholders

A stakeholder is any person, group, or organization affected by and having a vested interest in the incident and/or the response operation. They primarily include elected officials and their staff, government agencies, special interest groups, the public, and industry partners. The perception of the response can quickly become the reality regardless of the actions of responders, and as such the LOFR must be prepared to communicate effectively with the stakeholders. Stakeholders can present a wide array of concerns when it comes to response operations, such as environmental, economic, or political interests. Their interests can also lie within multiple categories.

2441 Environmental

The following are possible stakeholders that may fall within the environmental category:

- Marine fisheries councils
- Sustainability coalitions

Trail development committees

- Conservation committees
- Forest coalitions
- Wildlife conservation groups
- Air emission councils
- Water quality groups

2442 Economics

The following are possible stakeholders that may fall within the economic category:

- Commercial fishing industry
- Shipping interests
- Port Facilities
- Energy commissions

2443 Political

The following are possible stakeholders that may fall within the political category:

- State/Local government
- Regulatory agencies
- Union representatives
- Political parties

2450 Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

Under Subpart G of the NCP, Federal and State agencies, and Federally Recognized Tribes, have been designated to act on behalf of the public as trustees for the natural resources and their supporting ecosystems under those agencies management jurisdiction or control. In the event of a spill or release, under both CERCLA and OPA, trustees are charged with assessing the extent of injury to natural resources and determining appropriate ways of restoring and compensating for that injury. As required under the NCP, following notification of a spill, the Federal OSC shall notify the relevant Federal, State, or Tribal natural resource trustees and managers. Natural resource trustees will provide the OSC with information concerning the presence of trust or important natural resources, and expertise as practicable concerning impacts or potential impacts to those resources to help facilitate the response.

Preparedness and response: Trustees may additionally directly participate in one or more sections of the response organization depending on the incident.

- Planning – Trustee representatives may provide information about sensitive resources and response techniques to assist with plan development.
- Operations – Assisting with plan implementation may ensure efforts follow relevant laws.
- Command – A trustee representative in the Command staff could ensure that information on trustee resources is directly available during the decision-making process.
- Logistics – If trustees contribute significant amounts of resource or equipment to a response, it may be beneficial to have direct representation in the logistics section.
- Finance/Admin – A trustee representative in the finance/admin section could assist with supporting trustee personnel involved in a response, such as time-record documents and cost estimates.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is the process by which the trustees identify and quantify the resource injuries and evaluate the monetary value (“damages”) of impacted resources for the purpose of restoration. The DOI and NOAA NRDA rules (43 CFR 11 and 15 CFR 990, respectively), establish the procedures for determining the merits of going forth with the assessment of injury to natural resources and quantifying natural resources damages, and developing a claim for the natural resource damages resulting from the incident or the response actions.

It is important to recognize that while NRDA efforts are administratively separate from response to the spill, close coordination with response activities, especially in the collection of ephemeral data, will greatly reduce the potential for redundant or potentially conflicting field activities. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) requires the FOSC to “coordinate all response activities with the affected natural resource trustees and, for discharges of oil…consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken.”

The NRDA representatives are responsible for coordinating NRDA needs and activities of the trustee team. They will determine if a NRDA is appropriate for a particular response effort. NRDA activities do not necessarily occur within the structure, processes, and control of the spill response Incident Command organization. However, particularly in the early phases of a spill response, many NRDA activities overlap with the environmental assessment performed for the sake of spill response. Therefore, NRDA representatives should remain coordinated with the spill response organization through the Liaison Officer, and they may need to work directly with the Unified Command, Planning Section, Operations Section, and the NOAA SSC to resolve any problems or address areas of overlap. This includes close coordination with the Liaison Officer for obtaining timely information on the spill and

injuries to natural resources. While NRDA resource requirements and costs may fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections for response purposes (see Section 6230 regarding Trustee access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for NRDAR purposes), coordination is important. The NRDA representative will coordinate NRDA or injury determination activities.

To meet NRDA requirements, specific interactions with the Unified Command, or elements thereof, by the representative may include:

- Attending appropriate meetings to facilitate communications between the NRDA team and IC/UC
- Providing status reports
- Coordination with the Liaison Officer, or the IC/UC in their absence, to assure that NRDA field activities do not conflict with response activities and to request logistical support for NRDA field activities
- Seeking the FOSC's cooperation in acquiring response-related samples or results of sample analysis applicable to NRDA
- Interaction with appropriate units to collect information requested by the NRDA team
- Obtaining necessary safety clearances for access to sampling sites
- Coordination with other organizations to identify personnel available to conduct NRDAs

In addition to NRDAR duties, trustee representatives may also conduct the following activities during an incident response:

- Provide technical and scientific assistance on natural resource issues.
- Provide guidelines to the IC/UC on appropriate response techniques and clean-up endpoints (i.e. how clean is clean) for lands and resources under trustee agency control.
- Facilitate compliance with the consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act and ensure appropriate response actions for injured wildlife.
- Participate in post clean-up inspections and implement wildlife release protocols.

The following are lists of the federal, state, and local trustees of natural resources:

Federal

- U.S. Department of the Interior
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Defense
- U.S. Department of Energy
- Federally Recognized Tribes
    - Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut
    - Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe
    - Shinnecock Indian Nation

State

- Connecticut
    - Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
    - Department of Agriculture Bureau of Aquaculture
- New York
    - Department of Environmental Conservation

2460 Agency Representatives

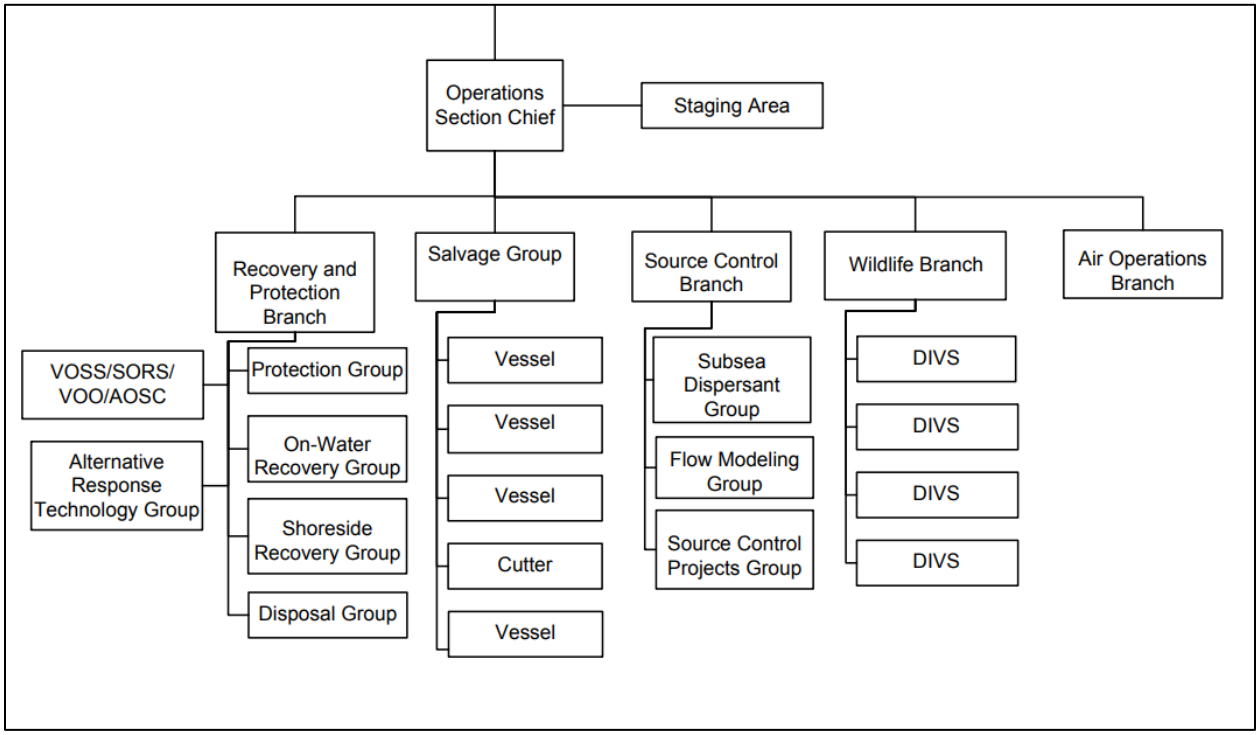
An Agency Representative is sent by an assisting or cooperating agency to support an incident response. An assisting agency is defined as an agency with no jurisdictional authority for an incident but supplies tactical support (i.e. security personnel, vessels, vehicles). A cooperating agency would only supply non-tactical support (i.e. the Red Cross or Salvation Army support).

3000 OPERATIONS

3100 OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The Operations Section is responsible for the management of all tactical operations. An organizational chart of the Operations Section and its subordinate units is shown below. It serves as an example and is not meant to be all inclusive. The functions of the Operations Section can be performed by one individual or can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority. Up to 7 branches may be included in the Operations Section, and up to 7 groups or divisions may be included in each branch. In addition, strike teams or task forces may be included in the Operations Section, typically under the groups or divisions.

Figure 3-1: Example Operations Section Organization Chart for and Oil Spill Response



Additional Operations Section information can be found in the most recent version of the USCG IMH, and in the Operations Section Position Job Aids.

3200 RECOVERY AND PROTECTION

Strategic considerations that can be used to develop consensus ecological risk assessments that can assist in forging priorities and recovery/protection strategies can be referenced in the Oil Spill Response Field Manual publication.

Broad protection, containment, and recovery strategies to be considered may include:

- Limited action – appropriate when weather, sea, or other conditions make response options unsafe and/or infeasible. Also appropriate when mechanical response actions or site access pose a greater risk to the environment. (e.g., wetlands).
- On-water recovery – mechanical removal of floating oil by sorbent materials, vacuum trucks, and skimming devices.
- Underwater recovery – mechanical removal of sunken oil by dredges, pumps, submersible equipment or divers.
- Exclusion Booming – deploying various types of boom to keep oil out of a designated area.
- Deflection Booming – deploying various types of boom to divert oil away from a designated area and/or divert oil toward a collection point.
- Dispersant Application and In-Situ Burning – See Section 3000 for policies and more information.

Private resources, such as commercial marinas are not included in the GRS. These resources are assigned a priority for protection based upon all the resources at risk. Development of any protection

strategies for private resources, and assignment of their priorities, therefore, falls under the duties of the Unified Command.

The Recovery and Protection Branch is responsible for overseeing and implementing the protection, containment and cleanup activities established in the Incident Action Plan. Connecticut and New York staff should fill or coordinate with lead roles in this Branch if the spill will impact resources of their states.

3210 Protection

3211 Geographic Response Strategies

Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) have been developed for Greater New Haven, Greater Bridgeport, New London, and the northeast shore of Long Island outlining the priority areas for protective booming. These individual strategies are intended to provide responders with guidance on deployments in the early stages of a spill. The priority of strategy deployment will be dependent upon the situation and will be guided by the Incident Commander / Unified Command. As the spill progresses, and the ICS organization is staffed, the Planning Section will determine additional or alternate response priorities. However, the GRSs may still be used as the pre-designed protection for a particular location. The Long Island Sound GRSs can be accessed on NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) website.

More information on the Geographic Response Strategy is contained in Section 9720 of this ACP.

Protection Actions

The Protection Group is responsible for the deployment of boom or other devices in locations designated by either the Geographic Response Strategy or the Planning Section to protect sensitive areas. This includes monitoring the effectiveness of the protective action and modifying as necessary. Protection strategies may include some or all the following:

- Exclusion booming/Deflection booming
- Sorbent booming (quiet water with minor oil contamination)
- Berms and dams (sandy low energy beaches or shallow streams or rivers) * Approval is required.
- Wildlife hazing (nesting, feeding or resting areas) * Approval is required.
- Shut off culverts and pipes *Approval is required

3220 On-water Recovery

The On Water Recovery Group is responsible for supervising on water recovery operations, including assessing the effectiveness of oil removal activities and modifying operations as necessary. This group will consider near and offshore conditions, sensitive areas, booming and containment options and countermeasure effectiveness. All oil recovery techniques should be reviewed by the Environmental Unit of the Planning Section before being implemented.

On water strategies may include some or all the following:

- Floating oils: containment booming (small extent open water areas), sorbent materials, vacuum trucks and/or skimming devices

- Submerged oils: sorbent materials, barriers, pumps or submersible equipment. Note that disturbance of the ocean floor has potential impact on important habitat and often also requires written permitting or approvals from the Army Corps of Engineers and/or other agencies.

3230 Shoreside Recovery

The Shore-side Recovery Group is responsible for supervising shore-side cleanup operations. The group will consider the type of shoreline, shoreline geology, sensitive resources, access for equipment, potential staging areas, types of alternative countermeasures used, storage needs and the need for stream diversions or impoundments. Shore-side recovery may include some or all the following options. Those options shown in italics require special approvals under federal law.

- Natural attenuation
- Manual removal
- Mechanical removal
- Passive collection with sorbents
- Vacuum
- Debris removal
- Sediment reworking / tilling
- Vegetation cutting / removal
- Flooding (deluge)
- Ambient water washing: low pressure (50 psi)
- Warm water washing (90 °F)
- Slurry sand blasting
- Solidifiers
- Shoreline cleaning agents
- Nutrient enrichment
- Burning
- Bioremediation

3231 Pre-Impact Shoreline Cleanup

Shorelines are often covered by uncontaminated materials such as driftwood, litter and decomposing vegetation (wrack). If this material is contaminated by oil from the release or spill, the subsequent removal of it becomes more difficult and costly. Therefore, under certain circumstances, non-oil spill contaminated material may be removed before it can be impacted by oil from some shorelines as a function of the response. This material will then be disposed of according to state solid waste regulations. The use of volunteers may be considered for this function. The removal of uncontaminated wrack should be conducted only in consultation with the Environmental Unit. The insects and organisms that thrive in the wrack often serve as important food sources for shorebirds and other animals.

3240 Disposal

The Disposal Group is responsible for coordinating the activities of personnel engaged in collecting, storing, transporting and disposing of recovered product, contaminated debris, and associated waste materials. The group should consider the need for temporary storage. In addition, they are responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable hazardous and solid waste laws and regulations, as well as maintaining accurate records.

Disposal Strategies

The disposal of recovered oil, oily water and contaminated debris pose problems including: finding adequate temporary storage, identification of acceptable disposal sites, and arranging for transport of the material. Pre-identification of debris staging disposal sites is suggested. This section provides general guidance regarding this topic for both New York and Connecticut.

Prior to the disposal of recovered oil and oily debris there is often a need to temporarily store recovered material. The selection of temporary storage sites will be partly dictated by where the oil and oily debris are recovered. Temporary storage sites should be selected and prepared to minimize contamination of surrounding areas. If possible, storage sites should not be located on or adjacent to wetlands, gullies, surface waters, the sides of hills, etc. Once a location is selected, certain site preparations are usually necessary to contain oil that may leach or flow from the site. Temporary storage of oily debris on an impervious surface surrounded by an earthen berm is suggested. Planning before an oil spill for temporarily storing oily waste and debris will enable the response effort to continue smoothly. As with any aspect of oil spill response, there will be the unexpected, so complete consideration of all eventualities is impossible; however, storage and disposal of oily waste is an aspect of the response effort that must be considered before a spill occurs. A Waste Management Plan template will be developed for this ACP.

3250 Decontamination

The Decontamination Group is responsible for the decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes and guidelines. Implementation of the Decontamination Plan should be coordinated with the Safety Officer. The Decontamination Group shall perform the following actions:

- Ensure that procedures and equipment are in place to adequately decontaminate personnel
    - Suitable shelter for inclement weather
    - Clear identification of decontamination corridor including points of entry and egress
    - Accessibility of decontamination zone for emergency medical units
    - Equipment drop zone at the edge of the hot zone
- Identify types and amounts of equipment to be decontaminated
    - Large vessels (ships and barges) on water
    - Small vessels (recreational and response vessels associated with the incident)
    - Oil containment boom
    - Skimmers
    - Other
- Identify a suitable facility or facilities for decontamination activities

    - Suitably sized area for decontamination operation
    - Suitable area for staging equipment prior to and post decon
    - Consider location based on public use and access, and waste handling and storage capability. The location should preferably be in an industrial area
- Identify required resources
    - Decontamination pools
    - Pressure washers
    - Pumps
    - Water source
    - Water temporary storage
    - Wash water transport to disposal facility in accordance with waste disposal plan
    - Equipment handling (fork lift, crane)
- Work with the Safety Officer to develop an appropriate site safety plan considering approved cleaning agents (include information on the Material Safety Data Sheet)
- Develop appropriate tracking and documentation of equipment as it enters and departs the decontamination facility.

Refer to Form G of the Site Safety & Health Plan (ICS Form 208) for a decontamination equipment and procedures template.

3260 Dispersants

Guidelines for authorizing the use of chemicals listed on the National Contingency Plan (NCP) product Schedule are found in NCP Subpart J and Section 300.310, Phase III. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may use chemicals and other materials to restrain the spread of oil and protect public health and welfare and the environment. Section 300.910 requires that the Regional Response Team (RRT) shall address the desirability of using appropriate dispersants, surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, bioremediation agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents listed on the NCP Product Schedule. Regional Contingency Plans (RCP) shall also include applicable preauthorization plans and address the specific contexts in which such products should and should not be used.

The OSC shall comply with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the NCP and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Attached (Appendix A) is the ESA and Essential Fish Habit consultation regarding this document. These consultations may need periodic updating since species listings may change and/or surface washing agents may be added to the NCP product schedule. The OSC should also consult with the governing state agency regarding any recommended measures to avoid or minimize impacts to state-listed species and their habitats.

3261 Dispersant Options

Dispersant Application Observer Job Aid: This field guide is helpful for people who are observing the application of chemical dispersants to oil spilled on the water.

Refer to the RRT I and RRT II Regional Contingency Plans and Appendixes for dispersant options in the Long Island Sound region.

3262 Dispersant Checklists

Refer to the RRT I and RRT II Regional Contingency Plans and Appendixes for the Dispersant Checklist in the Long Island Sound region.

3263 Preauthorized Zones

Refer to the RRT I and RRT II Regional Contingency Plans and Appendixes for pre-authorized zones.

On March 14, 1997 the Regional Response Team approved a dispersant pre-authorization policy for the Long Island Sound area. In general terms this pre-authorization policy applies only to Corexit 9527 and 9500 and established conditional approval zones and pre-authorization zone and established a monitoring protocol.

For spill situations that are not addressed by the existing pre-authorization plan, the FOSC, with the concurrence of the EPA RRT representative and, as appropriate, the concurrence of the RRT representatives from the states with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge, and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resources trustees, when practical may authorize the use of the dispersants, surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, bioremediation agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents on the oil discharge, provided that the products are listed on the NCP Product Schedule.

If the use of a product is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life, the FOSC may authorize the use of products, including products not listed on the NCP Product Schedule, without obtaining the concurrence of the RRT. Once the threat to human life has subsided, the continued use of a product shall be in accordance with the above paragraphs and 40 CFR 300.910. Sinking agents shall not be authorized for application to oil discharges.

Whenever the FOSC authorizes the use of a product pursuant to this paragraph, the FOSC is to inform the EPA RRT representative and the DOC/DOI natural resources trustees of the use of the product, including products not on the Schedule, as early as possible.

3270 In-Situ Burning (ISB)

Burning of oil in place, i.e., “in situ” is a viable oil spill response option. Given the right circumstances and the necessary equipment, in-situ burning could prove the most effective means of spill response in a particular situation. Burning is an option when mechanical cleanup methods have limited effectiveness or pose a greater risk to the environment. The goal is to quickly reduce the amount of free-floating oil on the water to protect sensitive environments and reduce the amount of shoreline impact. Where shoreline or terrestrial habitats (marshes) are already impacted, and mechanical recovery may create unacceptable impacts, in-situ burning may be more desirable. In situ burning will reduce the amount of oily wastes generated.

USE CONSIDERATIONS. There are several factors that must be considered when making the decision to use in-situ burning as an oil spill response option:

- In Situ burning is an option when there is limited access to the spill site for mechanical recovery.
- The potential to light and maintain a burn is primarily a function of spill volume; the larger the spill, the higher the potential. Higher fuel loads and more flammable fuels result in hotter, more intense, and potentially more damaging fires. Accordingly, potential damage from fire to nearby vegetation and structures must be evaluated.

- Weather conditions, particularly wind.
- Potential long-term damage to vegetation
- Ignition of the periphery of the slick results in burn efficiencies almost as high as those for ignition of the entire surface area.
- Air, entrained by the combustion of this oil slick induces an inward surface current that inhibits and finally stops the oil's spread.
- Burning reduces the amount of oily waste for disposal.
- Burning should not be used in times of extended dry periods or drought
- Personnel trained in In-Situ burning should be consulted.
- Potential damage to nearby vegetation must be evaluated for long term impacts.

3271 Pre-Authorization Agreements for In-Situ Burning

A Memorandum of Understanding on In-Situ Burning and the "In-Situ Burn Unified Command Decision Verification Checklist" was adopted by the Region II Regional Response Team in 1996. It outlines the preauthorization agreement for use of In-Situ Burning and includes a decision verification checklist. In general, the FOSC has decision authority beyond 6 miles. In between 1 to 6 miles, it is a joint FOSC/SOSC decision. Inward of 1 mile, the decision must be made in consultation with trustees.

3280 Bioremediation

Bioremediation is the process of adding compounds, such as nutrients and oxygen, to an oil spill to accelerate the natural biodegradation process. Biodegradation can range from several weeks to several months or more. Therefore, the use of bioremediation will probably not be the first choice if a rapid cleanup is desired. Additionally, the potential benefit of bioremediation must be balanced with the potential impact to the environment from the compounds added to it.

Bioremediation is typically used as a "polishing technique" to remove residual oil. This is done following the initial response efforts to remove free phase oil. There are several options for bioremediation:

- Addition of nutrients, microbes, oxygen, or oxygenated compounds to:
    - spilled oil/sheen (after free phase removal)
    - onto the land/shorelines impacted by spilled oil
    - injected into the substrate on the land/shoreline impacted by spilled oil.

The environmental conditions of the area, such as type of soils, microbes already present and nutrients and oxygen concentrations will guide the UC in deciding upon what type of bioremediation option to choose.

Addition of any compounds onto the surface of land, such as a salt marsh, often results in a significant percentage of the compound being washed away with tidal currents. This decreases the amount available at the contaminated area and adds nutrients to the surface waters. The technique of injecting nutrients into the soil substrate should be considered.

3300 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Emergency Response Branch is responsible for overseeing and implementing emergency measures to protect life, mitigate further damage to the environment and stabilize the situation. The Emergency Response Branch may include the following groups:

3310 Search and Rescue (SAR)

The SAR Group is responsible for prioritization and coordination of all Search and Rescue missions directly related to the incident, including management of dedicated SAR resources and coordination of SAR mission resource requirements with platforms of opportunity. SAR resources can be activated by contacting USCG Sector Long Island Sound at (866) 299-8031 or via Channel 16 VHF-FM by radio.

3320 Salvage / Source Control

The Salvage Group is responsible for coordination of salvage of the vessel, and for deconflicting interference between pollution response efforts and salvage efforts. The Group will consider:

- The liquid level of all tankage (i.e. fuel, ballast, cargo, etc.)
- Potential pollution risks
- Lightering considerations
- Booming considerations
- Standby equipment

3330 Marine Firefighting

The Marine Firefighting Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all firefighting activities and managing all dedicated firefighting resources.

More information on Marine Firefighting is contained in Section 8000 of this ACP.

3340 Hazardous Material and Oil

The HAZMAT Group is responsible for coordinating and directing emergency hazardous material response activities, including prioritizing HAZMAT responses and managing dedicated HAZMAT resources. Several definitions exist for hazardous materials or substances. HAZMAT may include numerous hazardous materials/substances including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) materials. During the initial emergency phase, the HAZMAT group will be concerned with the safety of responders and the public, and will focus on:

- Emergency recognition / Source identification
- Safe distances
- Emergency notification – by reference 911/broadcasts/media and other means
- Evacuation

3341 Evacuation Plans

State, County and Municipal Emergency Managers have the lead for making emergency notifications and maintaining and implementing evacuation plans.

3350 Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The Emergency Medical Services Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all emergency medical services related to the incident. Emergency Medical Services can be accessed by calling 911. In most cases procedures for evacuations are developed and implemented by local emergency management agencies, typically by the fire department with jurisdiction in the area. Other agencies, such as local law enforcement, may assist in implementation of evacuation plans. Any evacuation routes and lists of high-risk Hazardous Substance sources and public risks that have been developed are maintained by Emergency Management agencies including CT DEMHS and NYSDEC Emergency Management Unit.

3360 Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all law enforcement activities, including isolating the incident (e.g., establishment of a safety zone), crowd control, traffic control, evacuations, beach closures and/or perimeter security

3400 AIR OPERATIONS

The Air Operations Branch is responsible for coordinating and providing air support services to response personnel. The principal needs for air support services in a large spill include:

- Oil spill and trajectory mapping
- Shoreline and wildlife reconnaissance
- Skimmer surveillance
- Assessment of boom effectiveness
- Support assessment of threatened resources
- Deployment and retrieval of personnel to otherwise inaccessible areas
- Search and Rescue/Medevac
- Developing and implementing processes for aerial dispersant applications, if needed.

The Air Operations Branch is also responsible for the following:

- Identification of air assets to meet the needs of the response plan
- Coordination with FAA for Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) and other activities, as necessary.
- Coordinating flight departures and arrivals
- Maintaining a status board of flight assets and status
- Scheduling of flights in compliance with Incident Command priorities
- Maintenance of flight safety

Air assets in the Connecticut/Long Island Area include:

- Coast Guard Air Station Cape Cod
- Coast Guard Auxiliary

- Civil Air Patrol
- Connecticut Air Wing
- New York Air Wing
- New York State Police
- Connecticut State Police
- Commercial aircraft providers

For a current list of airports, helibases, helospots, helo/aircraft providers, fuel maintenance sources and air traffic control locations, contact USCG Sector Long Island Sound Command Center at (866) 299-8031.

3500 STAGING AREAS

Under the Operation Section Chief, the Staging Area Manager is responsible for managing all activities within the designated staging areas. Pre-identified staging areas are shown in the Geographic Response Strategies. Additional information on the Staging Area Manager can be found in the USCG IMH.

Staging area security will likely be provided by contracted security guards on a 24 hour per day basis, if required.

3600 WILDLIFE

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of wildlife impacted by the spill. The Wildlife Branch's responsibilities include:

- Minimizing wildlife injuries during spill response
- Coordination with Environmental Unit in Planning regarding prioritization of fish and wildlife resources and habitats and process for identifying protection priorities.
- Coordination of aerial and ground reconnaissance of wildlife
- Collection and removal of oiled carcasses
- Appropriate handling of oiled wildlife as potential evidence of injury from the spill
- Deployment of hazing/deterrence measures as authorized in the Incident Action Plan
    - May need to be done prior to the establishment of the Wildlife Branch
- Direction of wildlife recovery/rescue/rehabilitation operations
- Providing training and briefing on actions and notifications required when response workers or members of the public encounter distressed wildlife
- Overseeing the activities of oiled wildlife response organizations
- Establishment of wildlife rehabilitation centers and conduct of rehabilitation operations
- Assisting the JIC with press release
- Provision of capture and care protocols based upon:
    - Species
    - Location

- Degree of oiling
- Available care facilities
- Trustee coordination, consultation and approval if necessary

3610 State and Federal Roles in Wildlife Branch

Staff from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Wildlife and Fisheries Divisions and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Natural Resources unit staff will fill roles in or coordinate roles in this branch. The federal or state agencies and/or the responsible party will contract for oiled wildlife response on a case-by-case basis. State agencies will provide pre-arranged facilities and base response equipment until the contractor arrives on scene.

Oiled Wildlife Response Organizations:

- Tri-State Bird Rescue & Research maintains a hotline: (302)-737-9543 and Oiled Wildlife Response website.

Additional capacity would be created by establishing a temporary rehabilitation facility specific to the incident (see below) and by employing the services of a contracted wildlife rehabilitator. The wildlife rehabilitation contractor will:

- Consult with the state/federal wildlife agencies to assess the oil spill situation and determine the appropriate level of response.
- Assist with field capture and the transportation of oiled wildlife to the oiled wildlife rehabilitation facility.
- Supervise the total operation of the oiled wildlife rehabilitation facility and related oiled wildlife field triage facilities.

The Wildlife Branch may include the following:

3620 Wildlife Recovery Group

The Wildlife Recovery Group is responsible for the following:

- Deployment of wildlife hazing/deterrence operations to prevent unoiled wildlife from becoming oiled under the guidance and authority of state and federal fish and wildlife agencies and in coordination with the Air Operations Branch.
- Coordination with the Planning and Operations Sections to conduct aerial and ground surveys of wildlife.
- Coordination with the Operations Section to conduct wildlife recovery and rescue activities.
- Transporting live, oiled wildlife to the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center(s). Collecting and securing dead, oiled wildlife. Dead, oiled wildlife need to be removed from the environment as soon as possible to help prevent secondary contamination of scavengers, including raptors. State/federal agencies have developed specific protocols for removing oiled carcasses. These protocols are provided in the agency-specific wildlife response plans referenced above.

3630 Wildlife Rehabilitation Center

The Wildlife Rehabilitation Center Manager must:

- Operate and Maintain a Wildlife Rehabilitation facility.
    - Maintain a central clearing point for all recovered wildlife
    - Receive oiled wildlife at the facility
    - Maintain documentation on wildlife delivered for rehabilitation
        - Note: It is critical to identify and track the wildlife brought into the facility as evidence for future natural resource damage assessment.
        - Ensure use of USFWS Chain of Custody forms for all wildlife (living or deceased)
    - Conduct triage, stabilization and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife
        - Bird rehabilitation
        - Other oiled animals rehabilitation
            - Note that other types of wildlife may require different permits and rabies vector species require personnel to be rabies vaccinated
    - Coordinate transport of wildlife to other facilities, as needed
    - Coordinate release of recovered wildlife
    - Ensure all personnel have appropriate HAZWOPER/HAZCOM training and use proper PPE and safety procedures
- Store, document and coordinate laboratory analysis and necropsies, and properly handle deceased wildlife.
- Identify all support needs to logistics.

The Wildlife Branch works closely with the Environmental Unit of the Planning Section to minimize the impacts of any incident on wildlife and habitat. Further information on wildlife and the identification of environmentally sensitive areas can be found in Section 4600 of this ACP.

Standard wildlife recovery/rehab protocols and practices routinely used by Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research (TSBRR) and International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC) will be utilized under the oversight of appropriate state and federal wildlife agencies. Key references include IPIECA Key Principles for the Protection, Care, and Rehabilitation of Oiled Wildlife and the USFWS Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response.

4000 PLANNING

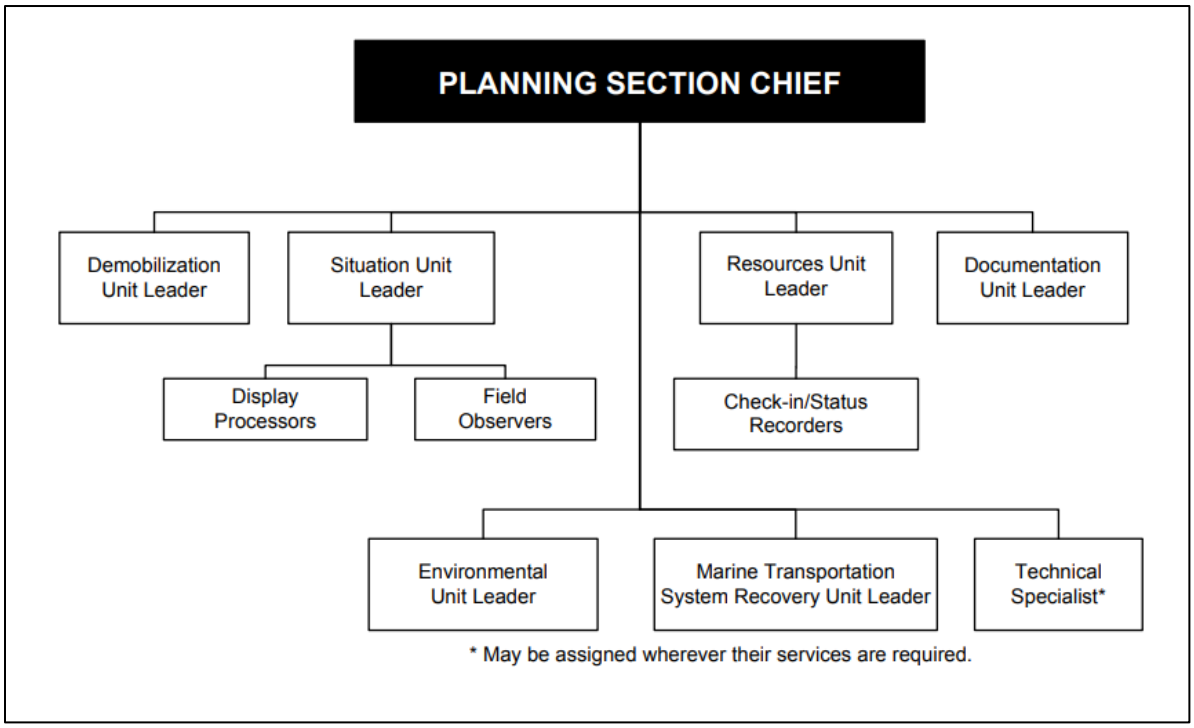
The Planning Section (Planning) is responsible for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Incident Action Plans. Planning maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, as well as the status of resources assigned to the incident. In addition, Planning schedules, prepares for, and facilitates all Incident Command System meetings within the planning cycle.

Planning includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, Environmental, Marine Transportation System Recovery and Demobilization Units. Additionally, Technical Specialists may be assigned to any Planning Unit or other Section, as needed.

4100 PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION

Information regarding roles and responsibilities of Planning Section positions is contained in USCG IMH as well as the position-specific job aids found here.

Figure 4-1: Example Planning Section Organization Chart for and Oil Spill Response



4200 SITUATION

The following items, at a minimum, should be placed on the overall status displays:

- Incident objectives
- Incident status summary
- Current situation
- Master map (Charts of any area in the AOR can be downloaded from NOAA's Office of Coast Survey website here) including:
    - Location of oil
    - Predictions of oil travel
    - Spill resource locations, i.e., deployed booms, skimmers, vessels, SCAT teams, response teams, etc.
    - Locations of industries, sensitive receptors, water intakes, etc.
- Weather/tides/currents forecasts.
    - Information on tides and currents can be collected from the NOAA Tides and Currents website

- Meeting schedule(s)

For an incident in New Haven Harbor, there are surveillance cameras that can provide real-time video of the spill response in the harbor. Contact the New Haven Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security for assistance:

Regina Rush-Kittle
Director, Emergency Operations (Acting)
RRushKittle@newhavenct.gov
(203) 946-8224

4300 RESOURCES

In the LIS area, many local, state, federal and private sector personnel have received significant ICS training in the management of incident resources. Using these trained resources should be considered a top priority to maintain the level of preparedness that has been developed to operate the Resource Unit.

All command posts should have a capability to provide resource tracking. If pre-designated command posts do not exist, then the LIS portable ICS kits contain sufficient supplies to set up the resource unit.

Additionally, the Response Resources Inventory (RRI) maintained by the Coast Guard's National Strike Force Coordination Center provides information on equipment sites, skimmers, transfer pumps, boom, portable storage, dispersants, dispersant delivery systems, firefighting equipment, beach cleaners, oil water separators, vacuum systems, vessels, trained personnel, and support equipment.

4400 DOCUMENTATION

The Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance and protection of all documents relevant to the incident. Thorough documentation is critical to post-incident analysis. Some of these documents may originate in other sections. Incident files will be saved and stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.

See the Documentation Unit Leader Job Aid and the USCG IMH for more detailed information.

4500 DEMOBILIZATION

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for the development of a plan for the demobilization of incident resources. In incidents requiring a major resource commitment, an effective, safe, and cost-efficient demobilization and return of resources to service is dependent on adequate planning. See ICS Form 221 for the Demobilization Check-out. It is important to standup the demobilization unit early in the incident response because some resources may be demobilized well before the incident response is completed for a variety of reasons. See the Demobilization Unit Leader Job Aid on the Coast Guard Homeport website for more information.

4600 ENVIRONMENTAL

Reducing impacts to public, natural, historical, cultural and economic resources is a key goal in responding to an oil spill. The Environmental Unit is the central point in the Planning section for determining how to best protect these resources. An Environmental Unit should be established for all major coastal incidents. See the Environmental Unit Leader Job Aid job aid for detailed guidance.

4610 Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps provide concise summary of coastal resources that are at risk if an oil or chemical spill occurs nearby. Examples of at-risk resources include biological resources (such as birds and shellfish beds), sensitive shorelines (such as marshes and tidal flats), and human-use resources (such as public beaches and parks).

When a spill occurs, ESI maps can help responders meet one of the main response objectives: reducing the environmental consequences of the spill and the cleanup efforts. Additionally, ESI maps can be used by planners—before a spill happens—to identify vulnerable locations, establish protection priorities, and identify cleanup strategies.

ESI maps and data are created by NOAA OR&R researchers, working with colleagues in state government agencies, federal government agencies, and industry.

- Download Environmental Sensitivity Maps for Connecticut.
- Download Environmental Sensitivity Maps for New York.

4620 Geographic Response Strategies (GRS)

The intent of the GRS is that they provide immediate guidance for responders to help minimize damage in key areas of our AOR. Some are still untested, but the Area Committee's Geographic Response Strategy workgroup is working to continually assess and field test each strategy. The Area Committee approves, after review, any updates to the GRSs.

The GRS contain:

- Specific booming strategies and boom deployment information for protecting sensitive areas along the coast;
- total length and type of boom required;
- the water depth range; tidal current information;
- details on site access and staging areas;
- collection points for environmentally sensitive areas;
- contact information for local response assets and organizations; and
- photographs of key areas.

GRS are developed for the greater New Haven port area, the greater Bridgeport port area, the greater New London area and the northeast shore of Long Island. GRS for the tidally influenced portion of the Connecticut River are being developed.

The GRS are included as an appendix to this plan and all completed GRS are available on NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) website.

4700 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists who have specialized knowledge and expertise. Technical Specialists may function within the Planning Section or may be assigned wherever their services are required. The following are examples of Technical Specialists: Weather Observer, Environmental Specialist, Training Specialist, Emergency Response Technical Specialist, Critical Incident Stress Management Specialist (CISM), Family Assistance Coordinator, Salvage and Engineering Technical Specialist, Geographic Information System Specialist (GIS), Public Health Technical Specialist,

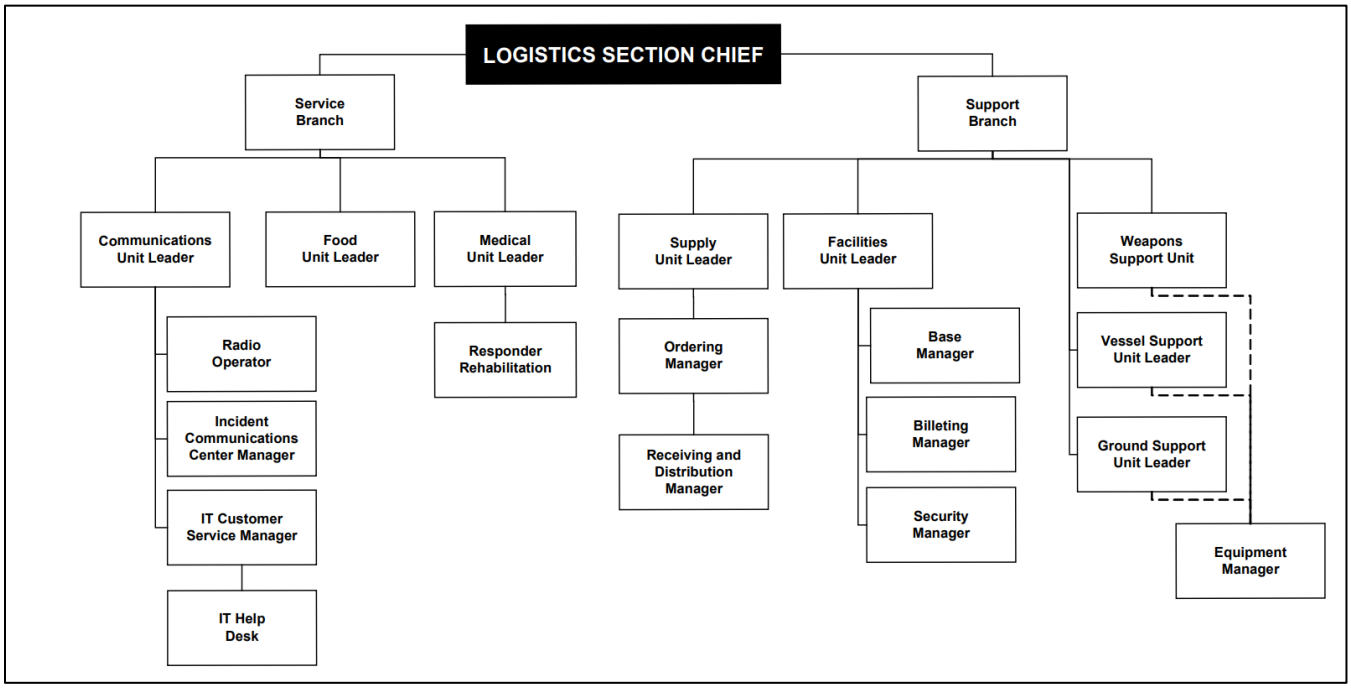
Legal Specialist, Hazardous Materials Specialist, Chemist, Industrial Hygienist, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Specialist, Dredging Specialist and Documentation Specialist. See the USCG IMH for a description of the duties for many of these positions

5000 LOGISTICS

The Logistics Section is responsible for all the services and support needs of an incident, including obtaining and maintaining essential personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies. This is accomplished under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief. Early recognition of the need for a separate logistics function and section can reduce time and money spent on an incident.

5100 LOGISTICS SECTION ORGANIZATION

Figure 5-1: Example Logistics Section Organization Chart for and Oil Spill Response



Additional descriptions of each section can be found in the USCG IMH.

5110 Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. The Logistics Section Chief participates in development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan and activates and supervises Branches and Units within the Logistics Section. The specific duties and responsibilities of Logistics Section Chief can be found in the USCG IMH and the Logistics Section Chief Job Aid.

5200 SUPPORT

The Support Branch Director, when activated, is under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief, and is responsible for development and implementation of logistics plans in support of the Incident Action Plan, including providing personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies to support incident operations. The Support Branch Director supervises the operation of the Supply, Facilities, Ground Support and Vessel Support Units.

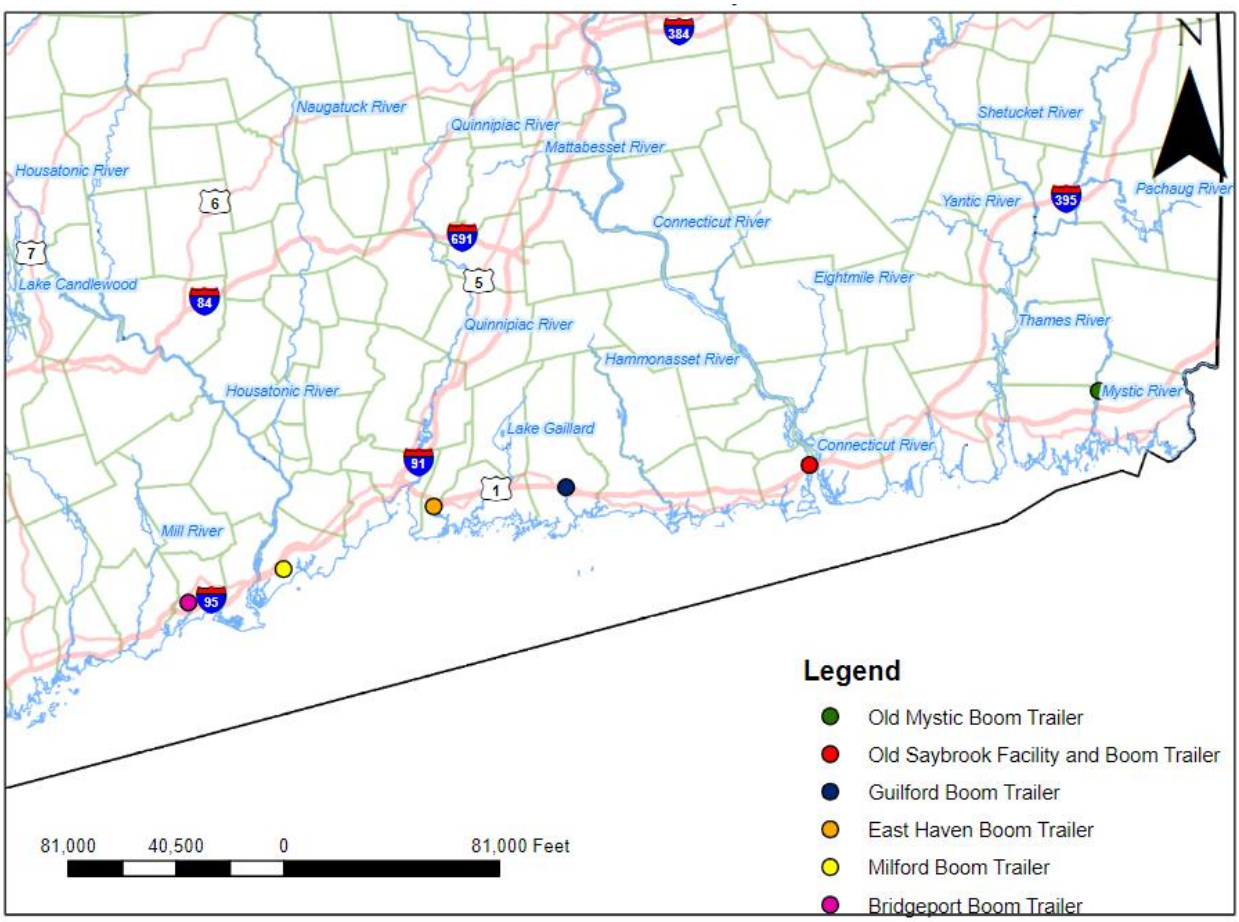
USCG Deputy Commandant for Mission Support maintains Deployable Support Elements (DSEs) and Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) including Damage Assessment Teams, Personnel Support Teams, Critical Incident Stress Management, Mobile Support Units, Medical Support Teams, Legal Support Teams, Vessel Support Teams, Contingency Staffing Support Teams, and Logistics Support Elements. These elements and teams can be requested through the USCG Sector Long Island Sound Command Center: (866) 299-8031

5210 Supply

5211 Oil Response Equipment

Connecticut

Figure 5-2 Boom Trailer and Boom Facility Locations



Estimated amount of CT DEEP hard boom

Town	Trailer / Facility Location	Feet of Hard Boom
Bridgeport	41.176492, -73.204884	~400’ Hard Boom (Trailer)
Milford	41.211340, -73.075020	~450’ Hard Boom (Trailer)
East Haven	41.276326, -72.870228	~400’ Hard Boom (Trailer)
Guilford	41.296145, -72.689272	~400’ Hard Boom (Trailer)
Old Saybrook	41.318362, -72.356466	~10,000’ Hard Boom (Facility) + ~400’ Hard Boom (Trailer)
Old Mystic	41.392631, -71.959554	~550’ Hard Boom (Trailer)

Estimated amount of CT DEEP soft boom

Town	Trailer/Facility Location	Feet of Soft Boom
Bridgeport	41.176492, -73.204884	~320’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
Milford	41.211340, -73.075020	~450’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
East Haven	41.276326, -72.870228	~480’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
Guilford	41.296145, -72.689272	~320’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
Old Saybrook	41.318362, -72.356466	~640’ Soft Boom (Facility) + ~320’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
Old Mystic	41.392631, -71.959554	~320’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
Thomaston	41.65499, -73.09341	~320’ Soft Boom (Trailer)
Marlborough	41.64743, -72.43222	~160’ Soft Boom (Trailer)

New York

NYSDEC maintains a small amount of absorbent material at their Region 1 office in Stony Brook, Long Island, NY and in vehicles operated by Spill Responders. In addition, NYSDEC has contracts with local contractors that require certain emergency response equipment and material. Contractors are required to respond to emergency incidents within 2 hrs.

5220 Facilities

Incident Command Post (ICP) Options

For all regions, logistics reps should look at all recently vacated or otherwise available buildings as potential ICP sites.

A list of possible ICP locations are listed below:

Location	Contact	Notes
U.S. Coast Guard Academy 35 Mohegan Ave Pkwy, New London, CT 06320	(860) 444-8452	Billard Gym/Leamy Hall Alumni Center Maritime Center of Excellence Thames River waterfront
The Conference Center at Fort Trumbull 90 Walbach St, New London, CT 06320	(860) 444-7591	60-person conference room 30-person classroom
Waterford Police Department 41 Avery Ln Waterford, CT 06385	(860) 442-9451	Seating for 30-40 within Training Room
Camp Net 271 W Main St Niantic, CT 06357	(860) 739-1699	Colonel Nett Hall Conference room with A/V capability. 5-10 phone lines. Ample parking. Extensive barracks
Hammonasset Beach State Park 1288 Boston Post Rd Madison, CT 06443	(203) 245-2785	Large room in Nature Center holds 30-40 people. 5-10 phone lines. Ample parking.
Guilford Fire Department 390 Church St Guilford, CT 06437	(203) 453-8056	
U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Center New Haven, CT 30 Woodward Ave, New Haven, CT 06512	(203) 467-5322	Long Island Sound waterfront facilities. 2 classrooms, each holds 60 people. Drill deck with power/phone lines.
New Haven Regional Fire Training Academy 230 Ella T. Grasso Avenue New Haven, CT 06519	(203) 946-8223	

Bridgeport Emergency Operations Center 581 N Washington Avenue Bridgeport, CT 06604	(203) 579-3881	
NYS DEC Marine Resources HQ 123 Kings Park Blvd Kings Park, NY 11754	(631) 444-0430	Dividable conference room with 25-75 person capacity
Riverhead Fire Department 540 Roanoke Ave Riverhead, NY 11901	(631) 727-2750 (631) 727-2751	
DHS Orient Point Facility 40550 Main Rd Orient, NY 11957	(631) 323-3390	Limited seating for 20-25 persons. Waterside access.
USFWS Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge 340 Smith Rd Shirley, NY 11987	(631) 286-0485	
Suffolk County Office of Emergency Management 102 East Avenue Yaphank, NY 11980	(631) 852-4900	
Nassau County Office of Emergency Management Morrelly Homeland Security Center 510 Grumman Road W. Bethpage, NY 11714	(516) 573-9600	Extensive government complex with ample parking.

5221 Airports / Heliports

Connecticut	Long Island
• Bradley International Airport (BDL) Windsor Locks, CT	• Long Island MacArthur Airport (ISP) Ronkonkoma, NY

https://bradleyairport.com/ • Tweed New Haven Airport (HVN) https://flytweed.com/ • Groton – New London Airport (GON) Groton, CT https://ctairports.org/airports/groton-newlondon/ • Hartford-Brainard Airport (HFD) Hartford, CT https://ctairports.org/airports/hartford-brainard/ • Sikorsky Memorial Airport (BDR) Bridgeport, CT https://www.bridgeportct.gov/airport	https://www.macarthurairport.com/ • Republic Airport (FRG) Farmingdale, NY http://republicairport.net/ • Brookhaven Calabro Airport (HWV) Shirley, NY https://www.brookhavenny.gov/161/Brookhaven-Calabro-Airport • Francis S. Gabreski Airport (FOK) Westhampton Beach, NY Francis S. Gabreski Airport (suffolkcountyny.gov) • Mattituck Airport (21N) Southold, NY Mattituck Airport • East Hampton Town Airport (JPX) East Hampton, NY https://ehamptonny.gov/311/Airport • Montauk Airport (MTP) Montauk, NY https://montaukairport.com

5300 SERVICES

5310 Food

The Food Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief, is responsible for determining feeding requirements at all incident facilities; menu planning; determining cooking facilities required; food preparation; serving; providing potable water; and general maintenance of the food service areas.

American Red Cross

(203) 787-6721 (CT) or (516) 747-3500 (NY)

5320 Medical

The Medical Unit is responsible for developing a Medical Emergency Plan and renders medical aid for injured and ill personnel assigned to the incident.

- Provide and coordinate emergency and routine medical services to response personnel.

- Manage dedicated medical unit resources and coordinate additional medical services.
- Identify resources and logistics support needs.
- Report the status of medical unit sections.

5400 COMMUNICATIONS

This section establishes which radio frequencies will be used for inter-agency communication in an oil spill response. Most of the frequencies are within the marine band of the VHF-FM spectrum. A secondary purpose is to identify the operating frequencies used by principal federal, state, and local agencies, and provide an overview of those agencies' capabilities and resources. Implementation of this plan will be a slow process. No party involved in the response should expect communications to be established immediately. Communications capabilities should be in place within the first two days.

For an effective response, a continuous and effective communications plan must be in effect. The primary method of communication at the Unified Command Post (if possible) is telephone, cellular telephone, VHF-FM radio, facsimile, and computer telecommunications.

5410 Communications Plan

To avoid confusion in the Unified Command System, a basic communications plan should be in place from the beginning. The plan provides information on all radio frequency assignments, cellular phone use and other communication methods for each operational period. Each section should have one unpublished phone line, (in addition to published phone line(s)). This will allow personnel in the section to maintain outgoing phone communications during periods of heavy phone use.

The Communications Unit Leader within the Logistics Section of the Incident Command System will develop this communications plan. The ICS Form 205 ("Radio Communications Plan") will be used to document the communications plan for the specific incident. A blank ICS 205 form can be found on Homeport's ICS Forms section.

The Communications Unit Leader provides the information to the Planning Section Chief.

The plan is provided to all recipients of the Incident Action Plan as well as the Incident Communications Center. Information from the plan is normally placed on the appropriate Assignment List(s), ICS Form 204. Form ICS-205 can be used to assign and track frequencies employed at an incident.

General communication capabilities and resources available to both the Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators include:

1. VHF-FM radio,
2. UHF-FM radio,
3. Cellular phone,
4. Computer telecommunications

Alternate oil spill containment and cleanup frequencies:

47 CFR Part 90.65 designates four primary VHF-FM frequencies and two primary UHF-FM frequencies listed below for use in oil spill containment and cleanup operations.

(1) 150.980Mhz VHF-FM

(2) 154.585Mhz VHF-FM

(3) 158.445Mhz VHF-FM

(4) 159.480Mhz VHF-FM

(5) 454.000Mhz UHF

(6) 459.000Mhz UHF

The Electronics Support Detachment New Haven or Long Island can assist the FOSC with installing phones, phone systems, arranging national and/or international access at the command post.

The First Coast Guard District (dt) can assist with identifying other additional communications resources from the District or Communications Area Master Station Atlantic (CAMSLANT).

The U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Strike team has a self-contained command post trailer equipped with VHF-FM radios, UHF-FM radios, cellular phones, and computers with telecommunication capabilities.

Resources available to the FOSC from other sources: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) equipment can be called in from Maynard, MA (2 hours from New Haven). A state of emergency does not need to be declared to use the MERS. Should the need for MERS occur, the FOSC can contact the following personnel to receive this support:

FEMA Region One (Boston)

Regional Director Phone: (617) 956-7501

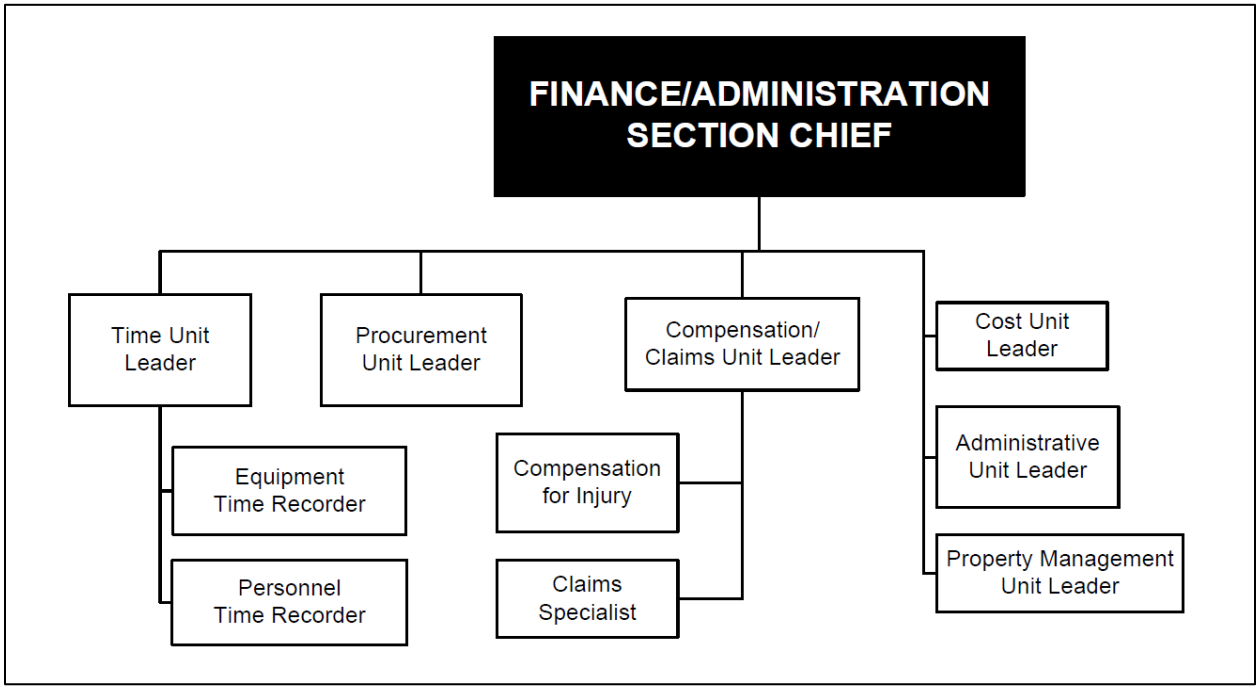
6000 FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION

6100 FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION SECTION ORGANIZATION

The following is an organizational chart of the Finance/Administrative Section and its subordinate units. It serves as an example and is not meant to be all-inclusive. The functions of the Finance/Administrative Section must be accomplished during an incident; however, they can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority.

Additional information regarding this section can be found in the USCG IMH and the Finance Section Chief Job Aid.

Figure 6-1: Example Finance/Administration Section Organization Chart for and Oil Spill Response



6110 Roles and Responsibilities

The Finance Section Chief is responsible for all financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects of the incident.

- Implement and manage the Finance Section Units needed to proactively accomplish Finance Section actions.
- Provide, manage, coordinate, document, and account for access to response funding sources, including the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), state of Maine and New Hampshire funding sources, and other sources or response funding.
- Coordinate and ensure the proper completion cost accounting documentation.
- Coordinate and manage response ceiling, budgets and cost estimates.
- Provide financial support for contracting services, purchases and payments.
- Serve as the primary contact to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) and the NPFC case officer to coordinate response cost recovery actions.
- Identify additional financial services resources or logistics support needed.

6200 FUND ACCESS

6210 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Access

The National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) User Reference Guide (eURG) is designed to serve as a reference tool during an oil or hazardous materials spill response for Coast Guard and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs). It includes all relevant Federal regulations, technical operating procedures (TOPs), forms and sample letters, and other documentation designed to make funding of recovery operations and recovery of Federal expenditures as efficient and easy as possible.

When responding to an oil pollution incident, and when deemed appropriate, the FOSC assigns a Federal Project Number (FPN) and assigns a dollar ceiling.

In the case of oil, The FOSC accesses the Ceiling And Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS) via the Internet and requests issuance of an FPN and a corresponding ceiling amount. CANAPS will confirm via email and issue all necessary notifications by priority message. The message format is generated by CANAPS and sent via the Coast Guard Message System (CGMS). Authorized users of CANAPS can act as surrogates to request a ceiling on behalf of other authorized users when their access to CANAPS is disrupted. District Operations Centers have this authority/capability for units within their AOR, including EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs). EPA Regions are also able to act as surrogates for their FOSCs when available. The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) can act as a surrogate for any authorized CG or EPA field user of CANAPS. NPFC can also issue numbers manually in the event CANAPS is completely unavailable. All ceiling messages, POLREPS, or other messages related to the incident where the OSLTF has been accessed shall include the FOSC, NPFC, CG Finance Center (FINCEN), and cognizant Coast Guard contracting branch as information addees, in addition to current reporting requirements. If no funding has been expended against an FPN for the removal, the FOSC can request cancellation of the FPN via CANAPS. The FOSCR ensures that obligations from the OSLTF remain within the authorized ceiling, and if necessary, promptly obtains additional ceiling via CANAPS.

In the case of a CERCLA response, the CG FOSC accesses CANAPS via the internet and requests issuance of a CERCLA Project Number (CPN) and a corresponding ceiling amount. CANAPS prepares all record message traffic via CGMS and delivers it to the appropriate units. Initial CERCLA ceiling requests will not exceed $250,000. NPFC receives CERCLA funding authority in limited amounts from the EPA each year and all ceilings are drawn from it. Funding requests that are equal to or greater than $250,000 must be supported by an Action Memorandum prepared by the FOSC. The NPFC shall be consulted for further guidance on CERCLA Action Memorandums. If the nature of the emergency requires a higher initial ceiling, the NFPC will coordinate such requests with the CG FOSC, CG District, Commandant, and the EPA on a case-by-case basis. All messages, POLREPS, or other messages related to the incident where CERCLA/ SUPERFUND has been accessed shall include the FOSC, NPFC, CG FINCEN, cognizant Coast Guard District (p), and cognizant Coast Guard contracting branch as information addees, in addition to current reporting requirements.

The FOSC ensures that obligations from CERCLA remain within the authorized ceiling, and if necessary, promptly requests increased ceiling authorizations via CANAPS. The FOSC shall request the increase sufficiently in advance to avoid exceeding the ceiling at any point during response activities.

Special FOSC Requirements for CERCLA Incidents: The CG/EPA Memorandum of Understanding and its resulting funding agreement place special requirements on the FOSC. If a response requires less than $250,000 in funding, the FOSC must document a finding of imminent and substantial endangerment. This finding may be included in the situation description section of POLREP One, and at a minimum must include:

- The hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) involved;
- Description of what is affected or threatened (people, animals, crops, drinking water, etc.)
- A statement indicating that this situation presents an imminent and substantial threat to public health, welfare, or the environment;
- Description of the response action necessary to neutralize the threat.

As removal activities proceed, if it appears costs will exceed the original ceiling the FOSC requests an increase to the ceiling. The costs of all purchases, contracts, services, and authorizations of activity are

applied against the ceiling. Each contractor or government agency is responsible for keeping track of their costs during the removal and for staying inside the limits given them by the FOSC or requesting more if needed. Note that FOSCs do not document or report costs for the assessment phase, except for "out of pocket" costs. The "assessment phase" is defined as the phase between notification of a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge, by whatever means, and the determination by the FOSC that further action or presence is required. Even where "out of pocket" assessment phase costs are documented and reported, it is to support charges to the OSLTF, and not for cost recovery from the Responsible Party.

6220 Contracting

A contractor with a Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) establishing set rates in place with the Coast Guard must be selected over one with no BOA. BOA contractors are initially hired by verbal order followed by a written contract (Optional Form 347) for each incident, which will include the specific number of personnel and equipment needed, estimated cost, and the FPN. The FOSC-authorized ceiling for a BOA contractor is set at $25,000 per incident, per BOA contractor selected (two or more BOA contractors can be hired to perform different tasks on one incident at a maximum of $25,000 each). Contractor services which will exceed the FOSC's limit must be approved by the Contracting Officer.

Unless the BOA contractor cannot provide a timely and adequate response, selection of a non-BOA contractor by an FOSC is not authorized. The Contracting Officer is generally the only person authorized to hire a non-BOA contractor. If the Contracting Officer cannot be reached in a timely manner, the FOSC is authorized to issue non-BOA purchase orders, on an emergency basis only, with a limit not to exceed $25,000 per incident. The FOSC must contact the Contracting Officer within 24 hours after exercising this emergency authority. If the FOSC determines that another agency (federal, state, local, or Indian tribe) can assist in a removal effort, the FOSC may authorize that agency to perform removal actions, by executing a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) which specifies who is authorized to do what, when, and at what cost.

6230 Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

The Coast Guard administers the OSTLF, also known as the Revolving Fund, established by Section 311(k) of the FWPCA. Title 33 CFR 153 outlines the uses of the Fund. The Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, Commandant Instruction M16000.11, Section 7.B.7 addresses additional topics about the fund.

6240 CERCLA

A Memorandum of Understanding between the USCG and the EPA allows the USCG to access the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund when the USCG undertakes response activities pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Executive Order 12316, and the provisions of Subpart E of the NCP. When EPA provides the FOSC, the EPA Regional Administrator has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed $2,000,000. Expenditures exceeding $2,000,000 must be approved by EPA Headquarters. When the USCG provides the FOSC, the USCG FOSC has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed $50,000. USCG FOSCs can receive approval for CERCLA Trust Fund expenditures up to $250,000 through the Commander, First Coast Guard District. For additional expenditures, approval from the EPA Emergency Response Division is necessary. To access the fund, an account number must be obtained from EPA Headquarters.

Other Federal agencies have authority to expend Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements (IAG) and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with EPA. Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with the procedures specified in these IAGs and MOUS.

The Trust Funds may be used to undertake immediate removal actions when the agency providing the FOSC determines that such action will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life/health or the environment from such situations as:

- Human, animal, or food chain exposure to acutely toxic substances.
- Contamination of a drinking water supply
- Fire and/or explosion
- Similar acute situations

6250 Other Access to Funds

State Access to the Fund- Direct and Indirect

OPA '90 authorizes the President, upon request of the governor of a state, to obligate the OSLTF for payments not to exceed $250,000 per incident, for removal costs consistent with the National Contingency Plan, required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. The responsibility for implementing this section of the Act has been delegated to the NPFC. The NPFC has published "Technical Operating Procedures for State Access under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA 90", and promulgated regulations at 33 CFR Part 133 entitled, "State Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for Removal Costs Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 in their Electronic User Reference Guide" (eURG).

There are three methods available to states and/or political subdivisions thereof for payment of removal costs:

- Direct State Access to the OSLTF;
- Execute a Pollution Funding Authorization Agreement with the federal FOSC; or
- File a claim after the fact with either the Responsible Party or the NPFC.

Requests to directly access the Fund must be made by Governors or their designated representatives to the FOSC. The FOSC reviews the request for eligibility under the Act and applicable regulations, then approves or denies the governor's request. The regulations provide minimum standards to guide the FOSC in making eligibility decisions. States are required to coordinate their removal actions with the FOSC and retain records of expenditures. The provisions of the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act and the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation regarding Federal assistance programs apply to payments from the Fund and are described in the "Technical Operating Procedures for Resource Documentation" (TOPS).

As an alternative, States may execute a Pollution Funding Authorization Agreement with the FOSC, which effectively acts as a contract between the State and the FOSC. Under this agreement, both parties agree certain types of removal activities are authorized and costs associated with each are spelled out. Lastly, States may pay for their activities themselves, then file a claim for reimbursement with either the FOSC or the Responsible Party, as appropriate.

Trustee Access to Federal Funds

Federal Natural Resource Trustees may submit an Initiate Agreement to the NPFC to fund the Initiation of Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA) and can submit claims for NRDA costs not paid by the RP. NPFC Instruction M5402.1 provides the Interagency Agreement for providing funding to Natural

Resource Trustees to conduct the Initiation of an Assessment of Natural Resource Damages under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Access to the OSLTF is through the Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (LAT). Also see Section 2450 for additional information on Natural Resource Trustees and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment process, including the designation and responsibilities of the LAT.

6300 COST

The Cost Unit is responsible for providing for cost reporting of labor, materials, and supplies used during the incident. The Cost Unit will:

- Manage, coordinate, and perform cost documentation in accordance with OSLTF and state requirements to account for response costs.
- Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to perform cost documentation and time keeping services.

6310 Cost Documentation Procedures

Responsible parties are liable for damage claims and removal costs resulting from discharges or substantial threats of discharges of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. For cases where the responsible party is either unknown, or is unable or unwilling to meet this obligation, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) will pay for removal costs and claims. The OSLTF is administered by the Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) in Arlington, VA, whose concurrent missions are to provide FOSCs with the financial resources to ensure timely and effective response, to ensure legitimate damage claims are liquidated expeditiously, and to ensure proper documentation of expenditures to facilitate cost recovery from responsible parties.

Government expenses must be properly documented to recover costs. This will serve to provide the responsible party with an accurate accounting and, if litigation is necessary, to provide concise, accurate, and admissible evidence. NPFC's "Technical Operating Procedures for Resource Documentation" (TOPS) was written to assist FOSCs and contains all required forms and reports. This Appendix will summarize the most important spill funding issues; readers are referred to TOPS for details.

Properly completed resource documentation facilitates timely reimbursement to government agencies and contractors involved in a removal and should be completed as soon after the time of an activity as possible, preferably daily. When completed, resource documentation must provide a complete audit trail so that compliance with applicable regulations and procedures can be verified.

Complying with documentation requirements can become complex, but two methods have been identified by the NPFC to help ease the burden: the Pollution Incident Daily Resource Reporting System (PIDRRS); and an NPFC approved alternate record keeping system.

PIDRRS is a series of forms, instructions, and submission schedules, described in detail in the TOPS. It is based on the use of Standard Rates, which are published dollar rates for personnel resources, services, or products.

- Contractors use rates as prescribed in their BOA or as agreed to with the Contracting Officer;
- Coast Guard Units use standard rates found in Commandant Instruction 7310.0 (series);
- Other Government agencies may have a publication listing their standard rates, and if so, should provide this to the FOSC. If not, that agency should execute a Pollution Funding Authorization Agreement with the FOSC.

An NPFC-approved alternate system for government agencies must be an existing system for documenting activities and costs and must be approved by the NPFC in advance.

6320 Response Levels

A three-level system has been developed to help determine the complexity of a case and its required resource documentation. The FOSC will determine which level best applies to an incident. The following criteria are designed to assist the FOSC in making this determination:

Level I - Routine

- Total government costs will not exceed $50,000;
- Removal activities will probably be completed within one to two weeks;
- Removal activities are localized.

Level II - Moderately Complex

- Total costs are between $50,000 and $200,000;
- Removal activities occur at several locations;
- Several external resources such as a strike team, a state agency or other government units are involved; and
- Removal activities will take longer than two weeks to complete.

Level III - Significantly Complex

- Total costs exceed $200,000;
- Removal activities involve numerous contractors;
- Removal activities occur at several locations; and
- As in Level II, there are several external resources involved.

The FOSC is responsible only to verify that the work or services were in fact authorized and received, and not necessarily to verify every line item. Although this does not relieve the FOSC of the responsibility for ensuring that ceiling limits are not exceeded, it does help ease the burden of auditing each cost.

In each level, the contractors and other government agencies are responsible for submitting their invoices on a timely basis. Other government agencies should submit an SF-1080 and the contractors use their normal invoicing procedures as prescribed in their BOA. The FOSC will review resource documentation submitted, compare the daily resource documentation against the SF-1080's and invoices, and certify the receipt of services as reflected on the documentation.

6330 Claims

Persons and government agencies which incur damages because of discharges or substantial threats of discharges of oil are entitled to compensation and OPA '90 provides for a mechanism to expedite this process. The Responsible Party is primarily liable for satisfying legitimate claims expeditiously. If the Responsible Party is either unknown or is unable or unwilling to meet this obligation or the claim is denied or remains unpaid for 90 days the NPFC will pay the claim from the OSLTF. This applies to both uncompensated removal costs and uncompensated damages resulting from the discharge. Section 1002 of OPA 90 describes damages as including natural resources, real or personal property, subsistence use,

revenues, profits and earning capacity, and public services. The responsible party, as designated by the FOSC, is required to advertise, in a manner directed by the NPFC, the name, address, telephone number, office hours, and workdays of the person(s) to whom claims are to be presented and from whom claim information can be obtained.

If the responsible party denies responsibility, proves unwilling or unable to deal with claims, or refuses to advertise, the NPFC will assume the role of responsible party for the purpose of receiving and paying claims. As such, the NPFC will advertise as described above, listing either their offices in Arlington, VA, or a locally established claims office, as deemed appropriate by the FOSC and NPFC for the case.

6340 Cost Documentation Forms and Instructions

Documentation for enforcement and cost recovery is an essential part of any pollution investigation and response. The pollution investigator must establish that all elements of the pollution violation are present and are well documented. The elements of a violation are:

- There was a discharge of oil or hazardous substance;
- from a known source;
- upon the Navigable Waters of the U.S., the adjoining shorelines or into or upon the waters of the Contiguous Zone; or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974; or which may affect natural resources belonging to, pertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States;
- in a harmful quantity or meets required quantity;
- from a responsible party.

6400 TIME

The Time Unit is responsible for providing for time reporting of labor, materials and supplies used during the incident.

In addition, the time unit plans, coordinates, documents and accounts for response costs based on the time personnel, equipment and other resources are accountable to the response. Specific questions regarding procedures for accurately reporting of time for personnel and equipment can be directed to NPFC case managers.

6500 COMPENSATION / CLAIMS

The Compensation Unit is responsible for initiating investigations and documentation on all claims other than personal injury and arranges for damage surveyors and adjusters. The compensation unit will:

- Receive, coordinate, document and process claims against the OSLTF, NRDA or state funding sources.
- Coordinate evaluation of personal property damage claims.
- Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to process claims.

The NPFC case manager for the region will help ensure an appropriate process is put in place for accurately handling compensation for claims.

6600 PROCUREMENT

Procurement Unit is responsible for administering and establishing, as necessary, vendor contracts for operational support-related supplies, services, and technical consultants. The following are procurement unit responsibilities:

- Manage, coordinate, document and account for all procurement orders needed to support response operations.
- Manage, coordinate, document and account for all payments made to support response operations.
- Negotiate, coordinate, document and manage all contracts needed to support response operations.
- Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to accomplish contracting and procurement services.
- If major contracts need to be negotiated under the OSLTF or CERCLA or MOUs need to be established than the NPFC case manager should be consulted.

7000 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

7100 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INTRODUCTION

In this section, hazardous materials include hazardous substances, hazardous waste, noxious substances, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive (CBRNE) and certain petroleum products.

This section provides initial response guidance for a hazardous materials release in the coastal zone which may have actual, potential, or perceived consequences to public health or the environment. There are several HAZMAT response plans, often mandated by law, already existing, or being developed, at all levels of jurisdiction. This section does not supersede any plan prepared by another agency or response organization and will be coordinated with other contingency plans.

The framework of this plan was developed with input from local, county, state and federal government agencies, fire departments and environmental agencies. If the hazardous material release is suspected or confirmed to be the result of a terrorist act, response to the incident should be initiated using this Annex and the Long Island Sound Area Maritime Security Plan.

7110 Notification

- Local first responders should be contacted immediately (911).
- Report to the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802.
- For releases in Connecticut: Report all discharges in Connecticut 24 hours/day to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) Emergency Response Unit at (866) 337-7745 or (860) 424-3338. Should these numbers be unavailable, call (860) 424-3333.
- For releases in New York: Call the New York State Spill Hotline at (800) 457-7362 or (518) 457-7362 to report petroleum and chemical spills. The state dispatcher will notify the appropriate region and/or on-call spill responder.

- For possible WMD or terrorism releases contact the appropriate WMD Civil Support Team (CST). The 14th CST serves Connecticut and the 24th CST serves Long Island.

7120 Information Required at Notification

In the event of an oil or hazardous materials spill, it is helpful to obtain as much of the following information as possible from the person reporting the incident. The information shall be recorded on the appropriate agency forms.

- Date and time of the incident; or when it was first discovered;
- Location of incident;
- Name and telephone number of person making the report;
- Name of suspected spiller or responsible party, company name, address and telephone number (if applicable);
- Name and telephone number of other parties who have been informed;
- Name/type of alleged material spilled;
- Estimate of total volume spilled;
- Is more spillage possible, and if so, estimate the maximum potential amount and duration;
- What response actions have already taken place and are currently taking place.
- What resources are at risk; and
- Specific directions to the spill site.

7200 COMMAND

7210 Command Structure

Any response undertaken shall implement the National Response structure and the NIMS ICS system as outlined throughout this ACP. An overview of the response structure is presented in Section 1400 and 1500, while more specific NIMS ICS guidance is included in each of the ACP sections.

Further information on the ICS structure can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook.

Operational Command

The Response Organization during a HAZMAT incident is highly dependent on both the severity of the incident and size of the responding force. The initial Incident Commander is usually the Senior Fire Official from the municipality in which the incident occurred. As federal, state and local government agencies, the Responsible Party and response contractors become involved; the response organization will transition into a Unified Command.

Unified Command

The members of the Unified Command (UC) shall include: the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), the designated Senior Fire Official from the municipality in which the spill originated and the Affected/Responsible Party.

- The designated FOSC for incidents located in the Coastal Zone is the U.S. Coast Guard and for incidents located inland is the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A description of the USCG/EPA boundary is contained in Section 1220.
- The SOSC will be a designated representative from CT DEEP, NYSDEC, or both in the event of a cross border incident. Participation by state agencies is dependent on location and/or nature of the incident.
    - In Connecticut, the CT DEEP will be a lead agency. CT DEEP's Emergency Response Unit responds 24 hours per day to emergencies that result from accidental and deliberate discharges and uncontrolled releases of chemicals, hazardous wastes, petroleum products and other hazardous materials. In the event a responsible party does not respond to a release, or is not responding to the satisfaction of DEEP, the DEEP may, in consultation with federal authorities, initiate and direct all actions necessary to respond to the incident.
    - In New York, the NYSDEC is the primary agency responsible for the support of State and local operations during a hazardous materials incident. Many local cities, towns, and municipalities have hazmat teams/emergency service units capable of providing initial response to the emergency event. Therefore, local government holds the responsibility for initial response, and the local fire chief is the initial incident commander for managing the emergency response.
- The Unified Command may include more than one Senior Fire Official if more than one municipality or both States are impacted.
- Other agencies may also be included in the Unified Command, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator, state emergency management agencies, county emergency management agencies and local law enforcement.

Unified Command Priorities: The following priorities should be considered for all hazardous materials incidents.

- Responder safety;
- Public safety/hazard mitigation;
- Rescue decontamination, transportation, and treatment of victims of the incident;
- Source Control/Incident Stabilization
- Protection from direct exposure, possible evacuations (evacuation determinations are generally a local government decision);
- Protection of water intakes;
- Protection of underground drinking water aquifers;
- Use of neutralizing agents prior to cleanup;
- Removal, decontamination and treatment of injured or potentially exposed animals;
- Environmental cleanup/restoration;
- Proper transportation, storage and disposal of contaminated debris and waste. For more information refer to the USCG IMH Chapter 21 Hazardous Substance.

7220 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer (SOFR) for a HAZMAT incident must be qualified for the position. At a minimum the SOFR shall be a certified Hazardous Materials Technician. The SOFR shall also be able to carry out the duties of the SOFR as listed in the Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook.

Site Safety Plan

At a minimum, the Safety Officer for a hazardous substance incident should include the following when preparing the initial Site Safety Plan:

- Identification of the material spilled
- Material Safety Data Sheets to help characterize site hazards;
- Control zones: exclusion, contamination reduction, and support;
- Training requirements and check HAZWOPER cards if required;
- Personal protective equipment (PPE): Level A, B, C, or D;
- Decontamination stations. In most hazardous materials incidents, the FOSC will not serve as the Incident Commander. The FOSC's role is to:
- Determine if the incident requires the initiation of the Coast Guard Critical Incident Communications procedures; and
- Determine if the incident response is being properly managed by appropriate state, or local authorities, or responsible party in a timely manner and assess their need for federal assistance.
    - If the incident response is being managed properly, provide Federal support as necessary to the on-scene Incident Commander through:
        - Opening the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) fund;
        - Activating Basic Ordering Agreements with contractors;
        - Providing technical support; and/or
        - Deploying resources as needed (Atlantic Strike Team, vessels, or aircraft).
    - If the incident response is not being managed properly by the Responsible Party or is not managed in a timely manner, one of the following orders may be issued:
        - An Administrative Order issued under CERCLA for "hazardous substance" releases when the FOSC has determined that there may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health and welfare or environment. The FOSC must be reasonably certain that the party to whom it is issued is in fact the Affected Party.
        - Captain of the Port Order issued to ensure the safety of vessels and waterfront facilities, and the protection of the navigable waters and the resources therein.
- Determine the need to federalize the removal actions if the Affected/Responsible Party:
    - Cannot be identified, located, or contacted in a timely manner;
    - Is either unwilling or unable to take responsibility and initiate removal actions;

- Is conducting removal actions which are inadequate, unsafe, and/or pose a hazard to public health and/or the environment; or
- Other agencies have not responded or are not available.

If it is determined that the incident must be federalized, then the following actions may be taken:

- Engage in a coordinated and prompt response (The general rule of CERCLA is "First make it safe, then determine the extent of the hazard and federal removal authorities");
- Contact local/state authorities to secure the scene and establish exclusion zones;
- Access CERCLA funding;
- Consult the Section 2100 for further Incident Commander actions;
- Conduct a removal site assessment to include:
  - Identification of the source;
  - Determination of the threat to public health (resources that can assist with this determination include):
    - NOAA SSC
    - EPA OSCs or Environmental Response Team
    - Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry (ATSDR); and
    - CT DEEP or NYS DEC
    - Local, County or State public health officials;
  - Evaluation of the magnitude of the threat;
  - Determination if actions have been taken to mitigate the release,
  - Determination if there is potential of further release;
  - Determine the Potentially Responsible Party(s);
  - Determine when removal actions are complete in consultation with state and local agencies; and
  - If the site requires continued cleanup under the remediation phase, AND IS NOT A VESSEL, transfer the role of FOSC to EPA, as appropriate.

7230 Incidents Offshore

If a HAZMAT release occurs outside the jurisdiction of any County or Municipality the FOSC, SOSC and Responsible Party shall comprise the UC. County and Municipal plans will be consulted if a shore side evacuation or other impact is anticipated. If any HAZMAT is anticipated to impact the shore the appropriate local Senior Fire Official(s) shall be included in the UC.

New York's coastal zone varies from region to region while incorporating the following conditions: The inland boundary is approximately 1,000 feet from the shoreline of the mainland. In urbanized and developed coastal locations the landward boundary is approximately 500 feet from the mainland's shoreline, or less than 500 feet where a roadway or railroad line runs parallel to the shoreline at a distance of under 500 feet and defines the boundary. In locations where major state-owned lands and facilities or electric power generating facilities about the shoreline, the boundary extends inland to

include them. In some areas, such as Long Island Sound the boundary may extend inland up to 10,000 feet to encompass significant coastal resources, such as areas of exceptional scenic value, agricultural or recreational lands, and major tributaries and headlands. The New York State Long Island Sound coastal area extends from the New York/Connecticut border to Orient Point and across the waters of the Race to include Fishers Island. The westernmost extent of the Long Island Sound Coastal Management Program is the Throgs Neck Bridge in New York City.

7240 Incidents on Department of Defense Facilities/DOE

If a HAZMAT release occurs on a DOD/DOE facility, the sponsor of that facility is the FOSC for the incident and will participate in the response as part the Unified Command.

7250 County and Municipal Plans

The response to any HAZMAT incident shall be in accordance with the existing contingency plan for the area in which the incident occurred. The UC shall provide for the review of any existing municipal and county plans within the jurisdiction at the incident site and any plume resulting from the incident, as needed.

7260 Radiological Response

For guidance on radiological response procedures, please contact the CT DEEP radiation program at (860) 424-3029.

7300 OPERATIONS

7310 General

The nature of the response to HAZMAT releases is extremely diverse in comparison to responses to oil spills. In addition to the ICS branches discussed in Section 3000, the Operations Section should include a Hazardous Substance Branch which may include: the specialized Entry, Decontamination, Disposal, Site Access, and Sampling Groups and Technical Specialists. This Branch should include experienced representatives from federal, state, local and industry hazardous materials teams that have been trained to hazardous materials technician level. This section will outline considerations that must be addressed for all incidents and describe the Operational organization. The ICS structure must remain flexible and can incorporate differing Groups depending upon the need of the incident.

ENTRY – The Entry Group is responsible for the overall operations within the exclusion zone, and may also include source control, cleanup, and sampling groups. All personnel assigned to enter the exclusion zone by the Entry Group leader must be trained to appropriate HAZWOPER standards.

Tasks may include:

- Ensure patients are moved to the decontamination area.
- Ensure that information regarding the hazardous material (s) and patient symptoms are passed to the Medical Group.
- Secure the source of the release such as plugging and patching tanks.
- Recommend and implement actions to mitigate the situation within the exclusion zone.
- Ensure the implementation of appropriate defensive mitigation practices.

- Sample air, water, and/or soil within the exclusion zone or perimeter as indicated.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST – May include toxicologists, chemists, industrial hygienists, engineers, and product experts.

7400 PLANNING

In addition to the ICS units discussed in Section 4000, the Planning Section should include experienced technical experts specializing in hazardous materials response, particularly for the material in question. Sources of these technical experts include: the USCG's Strike Team, Civil Support Teams, EPA's Emergency Response Team and National Decontamination Team and NOAA's Scientific Support Team. The Planning Section should also include experienced representatives from both state and local agencies and/or local HAZMAT teams.

The Environmental Unit may need to:

- Conduct risk analysis.
- Investigate approaches to mitigating the hazardous substance released.
- Determine contamination movement.
- Develop site specific cleanup/clearance standards for people, workers, homes, and the environment.
- Determine technical feasibility or cost benefit of plans.
- Determine screening methods and monitoring equipment.
- Determine decontamination methods
- Prioritize tasks.

7410 Area Threat Assessment

The geographic area covered by this plan (Connecticut and Long Island) is not a major destination or point of origin for large shipments of hazardous materials other than petroleum products. However, it is recognized that large shipments of hazardous materials could pass through the area and that small amounts of many hazardous materials are transported within the area via rail, truck, and other modes.

7500 LOGISTICS

List of area HAZMAT teams

Connecticut

- CT National Guard 14th Unit Civil Support Team
- Fairfield County HAZMAT Team (fairfieldcountyhazmat.org)
    - (203) 338-0762 - (Southwestern Regional Communications Center – ask for a Team Leader)
- New Haven Area Special Hazards Team (http://nhashteam.com/)
    - (203) 453-8056
- Connecticut Eastern Regional Response Integrated Team

- Contact via CT DEMHS Region 4: (860) 465-5460

New York

Contact Nassau County and Suffolk County for HAZMAT team dispatch:
- Nassau County Fire Marshal: Emergency (516) 742-3300
- Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services: (631) 852-4855

7600 FINANCE

7610 NPFC User Reference Guide

The primary reference for the Finance Section Chief should be the National Pollution Funds Center, User Reference Guide.

7620 CERCLA/ "Superfund"

1. The primary Federal fund for the response and remediation of a HAZMAT release is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) fund, also known as "the Superfund". Use of this fund is activated by the FOSC when the following three elements are present in a response: There is a release or threatened release of a hazardous material;
2. The release poses an "imminent and substantial" threat to public health and/or safety; and
3. The Responsible Party fails or is unable to take appropriate action. The FOSC is responsible for determining if these elements exist.

7630 Access to the Fund

The FOSC should take the following steps to activate the CERCLA fund:

1. Notify a NPFC Case Officer by the most expeditious means possible and request issuance of a CERCLA Project Number (CPN) and corresponding ceiling amount. The following information must be provided to the NPFC Case Officer:
    a. Incident name;
    b. Coast Guard Sector conducting response operations;
    c. FOSC point of contact, phone number and email address;
    d. Location of the incident (including latitude and longitude);
    e. Date/time the incident occurred and/or was discovered and the date that FOSC action commenced;
    f. Description of the threat;
    g. Ceiling amount requested;
    h. List of hired contractors and the amount obligated to each.
2. The NPFC will respond, by the following day, to all requests. Information and confirmation will be provided via Coast Guard message traffic or other means.

3. A FOSC determination that there is an "imminent and substantial" threat is required to access the CERCLA fund. This determination should be stated in the initial Coast Guard generated Pollution Report (POLREP 1). The POLREP should include the following information:
    - Hazardous material, pollutant or contaminant involved;
    - Description of the affected or threatened area (people, animals, crops, drinking water, etc.);
    - Statement indicating that this situation presents an "imminent and substantial" threat to the health and safety of the public and/or the environment;
    - Description of the response actions necessary to neutralize the threat.

7640 CERCLA Limitations

The CERCLA fund initial ceiling amount for a HAZMAT release response is a maximum of $250,000. Requests to raise the limit amount are considered on a case-by-case basis. A request to raise the limit amount must be supported by an Action Memorandum from the FOSC to the NPFC. Directions for completing an Action Memorandum are included in Chapter 4, Section K of the NPFC User Reference Guide.

Documentation

FOSCs shall follow NPFC Resource Documentation Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) as outlined in the NPFC User Reference Guide. The forms used are equally applicable to both HAZMAT release and oil spill responses. The FOSC shall retain all documentation generated during a CERCLA funded response for 10 years.

8000 SALVAGE AND MARINE FIREFIGHTING

8100 DESCRIPTION OF THE UC AND THE INITIAL RESPONSE STRATEGY

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

8110 Command and Control

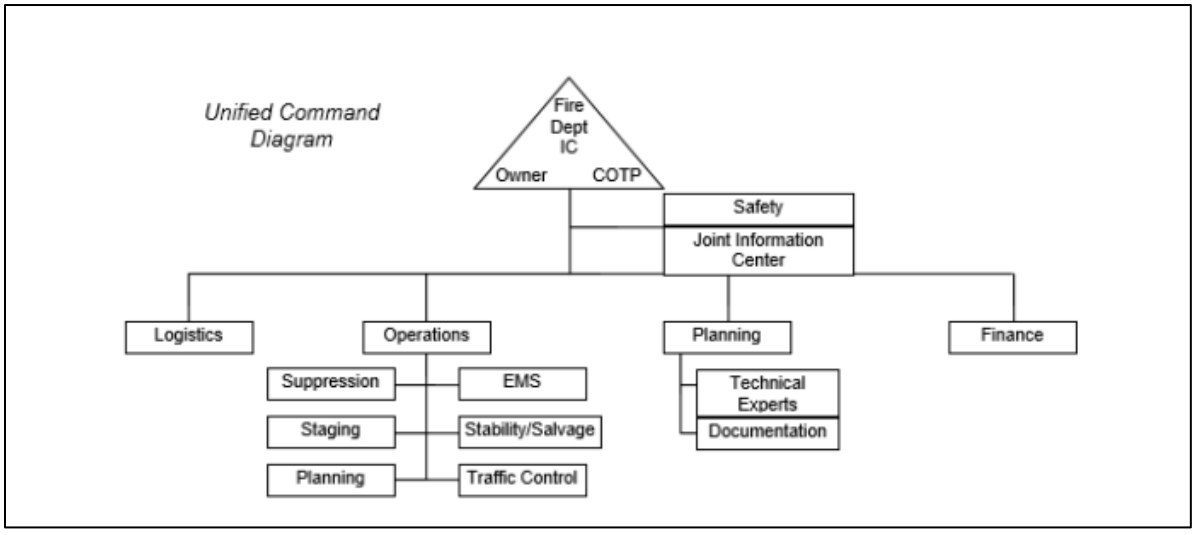
Under the Incident Command System (ICS), the Incident Commander assumes overall command and control of the incident response. Other responding agencies will, within limits of operational capabilities and internal policy, provide support to the Incident Commander by providing personnel, equipment and technical expertise. The location of the fire will be the primary determining factor in determining who shall be Incident Commander or the lead agency in a unified command, If the fire is at a facility, or on a vessel at a facility, the local fire department shall be Incident Commander or lead agency. If the vessel is underway or at anchor, Incident Commander is the Coast Guard COTP, until such time the vessel is brought to and secured at a pier, then Incident Command shall shift to the local fire department with concurrence between COTP and the fire department. If a vessel at a pier is subsequently moved, Incident Command shall shift from the fire department to COTP, or to the receiving fire department, again with concurrence between COTP and the fire departments.

8120 Unified Command

In instances when several jurisdictions are involved or several agencies have a significant management interest or responsibility, a unified command with a lead agency designation may be more appropriate for an incident than a single command response organization. Generally, a unified command structure is called for when:

- The incident occurs within one jurisdiction but involves several agencies with management responsibility for it due to the nature of the incident or the resources needed to combat it. Such a circumstance would pertain for almost any fire at a facility or a vessel at pier side or anchorage in this area because of the similar responsibilities of fire departments and the Coast Guard for the protection of public health and safety.
- The incident is multi-jurisdictional in nature because it effects or has the potential to affect several jurisdictions. Shifting a burning vessel from one jurisdiction to another is such an example.
- Typically, a unified command will be made up of representatives from Federal, State, and local agencies as well as representatives from key vessels or waterfront facilities involved in the fire. These representatives may include the COTP, State On-Scene Commander, local fire chief, and vessel/facility master or terminal manager or their authorized representatives.

Figure 8-1: Example Organization Chart for a Marine Firefighting Response



8130 Coordination of Special Forces

State and local special forces, including Mutual Aid responses, shall normally be requested by, and report to Incident Command. Federal Special Forces shall normally be requested through the COTP and shall come under the direction and control of the COTP and fire department Incident Commander.

8140 Termination of Response Actions

Once response operations have begun, they shall not be terminated until the fire is extinguished and the situation is under control. Termination of resources shall be by mutual agreement between the fire department Incident Commander and the COTP. Should there be a pollution incident, or threat of one,

along with the fire, fire department resources may be released once the fire is extinguished and their assistance is no longer needed, and the State On-Scene Coordinator will likely then serve as one of the Incident Commanders in the Unified Command. This termination should also be a mutual agreement between the fire department IC and the COTP.

8200 OPERATIONS

8210 Vessel Actions

The four main concerns for a vessel experiencing a fire on board while in port are injury to personnel, extinguishing the fire, vessel sinking, and the fire spreading to other ships or facilities. Basic shipboard firefighting theory is to contain, cool adjacent spaces including above and below, and extinguish. This theory is considered valid by many firefighters, especially when dealing with fires on passenger vessels or other vessels with many compartments. The following action should be taken (this list is not all inclusive):

- Sound crew alarm. Summon crew to the scene with emergency equipment. Commence firefighting operations as warranted by the situation.
- Alert passengers if any on board. Make announcement on public address system. Commence evacuation of passengers.
- Stop all ventilation, mechanical and natural, as well as air conditioning units.
- Close and seal all ports and other openings which may create a draft.
- Close all unneeded open side ports.
- Close all or selective fire screen doors.
- Close all watertight doors.
- Set up fire watch in compartments adjacent to the space on fire. This should include the spaces above and below the affected area.
- Close all fire dampers to ducts which may transmit flame, heat, or smoke to other compartments.
- Shut down all electrical systems to affected area prior to the use of water and/or other electrically conductive matter.
- Evacuate unnecessary personnel (while having regard for the possible necessity of backup firefighting teams).
- Make announcement for persons not to use elevators.
- Account for the whereabouts of all passengers and crew members as soon as possible to determine if there are injured or trapped persons on board. Send out search parties IF APPROPRIATE.
- Activate fixed firefighting systems. ENSURE COMPARTMENT IS EVACUATED AND SEALED BEFORE ACTIVATION!
- Notify local fire department and provide the following information:
    - Name and telephone number of person reporting.
    - Nature of the emergency/extent of fire.

- Intended destination.
- Location of the incident.
- Exact locations of the fire, by compartment and deck.
- Whether or not there is anyone trapped or injured.
- Details as best as possible as to class of fire (what is burning?)
- Is there any hazardous cargo in or near the fire?
- What, if any, firefighting efforts are in progress?
- What is the vessels capability to maneuver?
- Amount and type of bunkers.

- Notify Coast Guard/Captain of the Port.

8220 Entry Restrictions

Any vessel at sea experiencing a fire on board while under the jurisdiction of the COTP Sector Long Island Sound and is not allowed to enter the navigable waters of the United States unless prior permission is granted by the COTP.

8221 USCG Sector Long Island Sound Notifications

Once SLIS receives a report of a fire, the following agencies shall be notified:

- Appropriate Fire Department(s)
- CT DEEP and/or NYS DEC
- CT DEMHS and/or NYSDEC Emergency Management Unit (EMU)
- Vessel/Facility Owner/Operator
- Local Police agencies
- First Coast Guard District
- NRC
- Any other agency deemed necessary by IC or COTP.

8222 Coast Guard Initial Actions

Upon notification, the COTP will notify and consult with other interested parties, determine the movement of the vessel to be allowed and initiate a plan of action. The COTP's duties will include:

- Responsible for the overall safety of the port.
- Continuous monitoring of the entire incident.
- Provide a liaison or On-Scene Commander, to coordinate efforts with the fire chief and provide the necessary assistance.
- Provide a portable means of communications (i.e., handheld radios, cellular phones, etc.)

- Support operation with appropriate marine inspection staff to aid with structure analysis, stability review and general assistance.
- Notify and consult with the Coast Guard Salvage Emergency Response Team (SERT)
    - SERT Duty Officer Mobile Phone: (202) 327-3985
    - SERT Duty Officer Email: SERT.Duty@uscg.mil

8230 Fire Department Actions

Upon arriving at the scene, the fire chief assumes charge of all aspects of the firefighting operation. This action does not relieve the master of his command of his vessel. However, the master shall place himself and his crew at the disposal of the fire chief. At no time shall the vessel's crew or other agencies or groups, either from shoreside or waterside, engage in independent firefighting activities without the consent of the fire chief. The fire chief's duties include the following, as appropriate:

- In charge of all firefighting operations, both from the shoreside and waterside.
- Formulate Incident Action Plan for fighting the fire that also addresses the safety of personnel and property.
- Determine need to evacuate personnel from burning vessel/facility or adjacent vessels/facilities.
- Procure needed firefighting equipment, material, and manpower.
- Direct the activities of all personnel and equipment engaged in firefighting.
- Obtain damage control plans, damage stability data and stability information from the vessel.
- Request assistance from local police for traffic and crowd control.
- Request assistance from the local bridge authority to control bridge openings during the transport of injured persons.
- Request assistance of local hospitals and doctors for medical requirements.
- Request assistance of Red Cross units for aid to survivors.
- Request ambulance service and activate mass casualty plans as appropriate.
- Consider the adverse effects to the vessel’s stability due to the introduction of firefighting water into the vessel’s interior.
- Establish a workable communication system with units engaged in firefighting operations, police department, civil defense and other agencies directly engaged in the overall operation.

8240 Firefighting Alternatives

A major vessel fire may occur at anchor, away from the resources necessary to combat it. On the other hand, a vessel fire may get out of control and endanger the facility where it is moored. Vessels, other than those aground or involved in a collision, may be maneuvered away from further damage, or brought to a location that will optimize access for firefighting equipment. It is prudent to consider as a planning step, the selection of several areas to fight a vessel fire. Both marine terminals and anchorages should be considered to cover the possibility of a vessel fire getting out of hand, necessitating the moving of the vessel to an isolated area. The Captain of the Port is the controlling authority for permitting or directing the movement of a vessel and will, when feasible, work with impacted municipalities on positioning burning vessels within the harbor.

Captain of the Port (COTP)

The COTP is responsible for the safety of the harbor and waterfront facilities. The COTP can mobilize Coast Guard resources to control vessel traffic, provide limited waterside firefighting capability, assist in firefighting planning and hazardous material assessment, and conduct stability assessment in the case of a vessel fire. Coast Guard representative will control all Coast Guard forces and maintain liaison with the fire chief. The Captain of the Port is the controlling authority for the movement of a vessel and firefighting activities which may affect the stability of vessel or present a greater threat to the port.

Police Department (Law Enforcement)

The police are responsible for crowd and traffic control, maintaining law and order and assisting in shore side evacuations, shore side safety zones and intelligence gathering.

Vessel Master

The vessel master is ultimately responsible for the vessel and, as such, must assist the fire department in every way possible. He/she can provide vessels stability information, damage stability data and fire control plans. The vessel crew can potentially assist with firefighting.

Terminal Manager

The terminal manager is ultimately responsible for his/her facility, and as such, must assist the fire department in every way. The Terminal Manager can provide detailed information on layout, location of cargo, facility firefighting plans/capabilities and provide additional personnel to assist firefighters.

Vessel Agents

The vessel agents arrange for pilots and tugs, environmental protection, equipment, or other assistance when directed by the vessel owner or master.

Marine Chemist

Marine Chemists are consultants paid for health and safety advice. They have the equipment and expertise to obtain temperature readings, check for the presence and concentrations of gases and, in some instances, provide needed advice to the firefighting forces concerning the nature of chemical related hazards encountered.

Army Corps of Engineers

The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for maintaining navigable channels for commerce. A representative will be consulted if plans are made to position a distressed vessel within the harbor. The Corps of Engineers and Captain of the Port will consult in the placement of the vessel so as not to create a hazard to navigation.

Naval Architect

A naval architect may determine the stability and conditions of a burning ship in consultation with the Master, Chief Mate and/or Chief Engineer. When there is a question of stability the Captain of the Port may recommend that operations be curtailed and require the ships master to have the ship inspected by a Naval Architect/Surveyor before allowing resumption of firefighting operations.

Pilots Association

Pilotage laws require that a pilot be on board for all large vessel movements. Local pilots' associations should be contacted to determine the best method of ship handling and the possible location for firefighting staging areas, given current weather conditions.

8310 Firefighting Equipment Summary

Marine Firefighting Vessels

Department/Agency	State	Equipment
Branford FD	CT	28FT fireboat w/ fire pump, 30FT fireboat w/ fire pump
Bridgeport FD	CT	37FT SAFE Boat w/ firefighting equipment
Clinton FD Clinton Vol. FD	CT	1x fireboat w/ firefighting equipment 30FT Sea Ark w/ firefighting equipment (Vol.)
Fairfield FD	CT	28FT fireboat w/ 1500 gpm fire pump
Goshen FD - Waterford	CT	1x fireboat w/ fire pump
Groton Long Point Vol. FD	CT	23FT MetalCraft fireboat w/ 600 gpm fire pump
Guilford FD	CT	30FT MetalCraft fireboat w/ fire pump
Middletown FD	CT	23FT Sea Ark w/ 250 gpm fire pump
Milford FD	CT	27FT fireboat w/ 1000 gpm fire pump
New Haven FD	CT	36FT MetalCraft w/ 4500 gpm fire pump
Noroton FD	CT	33FT SAFE Boat w/ fire pump
Norwalk FD	CT	42FT North River w/ 2400 gpm fire pump, 24FT fireboat
Old Lyme FD	CT	25FT SAFE Boat w/ fire pump
Portland FD	CT	22FT Boston Whaler w/ 250 gpm fire pump
Quaker Hill Fire Co. Waterford	CT	1x fireboat w/ 250 gpm fire pump
Stratford FD	CT	33FT SAFE Boat w/ 1000 gpm fire pump
West Haven	CT	40FT MetalCraft w/ 1500 gpm fire pump 1x fireboat w/ 500 gpm fire pump (West Shore Fire District)
Westbrook FD	CT	27FT SAFE Boat w/ fire pump
Babylon FD	NY	24FT Privateer w/ 450 gpm fire pump
Bayport FD	NY	30FT fireboat w/ fire pump

Bayville FD	NY	32FT Lake Assault w/ 1500 gpm fire pump
Center Moriches FD	NY	27FT fireboat w/ fire pump
Cutchogue FD	NY	28FT fireboat w/ 550 gpm fire pump
East Islip FD	NY	30FT MetalCraft w/ fire pump
Freeport FD	NY	26FT Boston Whaler w/ 550 gpm fire pump
Islip FD	NY	37FT fireboat w/ 1000 gpm fire pump
Montauk FD	NY	38FT Silver Ships w/ fire pump
North Sea FD	NY	30FT fireboat w/ 500 gpm fire pump
Patchogue FD	NY	32FT Lake Assault w/ 1500 gpm fire pump
Port Jefferson FD	NY	31FT Boston Whaler w/ 1150 gpm fire pump
Seatucket FD	NY	27FT Boston Whaler w/ fire pump
Stony Brook FD	NY	27FT Boston Whaler w/ fire pump
Wantagh FD	NY	31FT Lifeproof w/ 1000 gpm fire pump, 27FT fireboat w/ fire pump
West Islip FD	NY	29FT SAFE Boat w/ 450 gpm fire pump

8400 PLACES OF REFUGE

Consistent with the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14(series), the following provides information and guidance for the response to requests from ships in need of assistance and seeking a place of refuge. A place of refuge is defined as a place where a ship in need of assistance can take action to enable it to stabilize its situation, reduce hazards to navigation, and protect human life and the environment. A ship in need of assistance is defined as a ship in a situation, apart from one requiring rescue of persons on board, that could give rise to total loss of the vessel or an environmental or navigational hazard.

Finding places of refuge for ships in need of assistance is a significant issue that has received attention at the international level. In 2003, the International Maritime Organization adopted Resolution A.949(23), Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance. Being a signatory to this agreement, the United States, through the National Response System, has developed protocols and procedures to address places of refuge for vessels in need of assistance. The National Response Team (NRT) also published Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision Making in 2007.

The U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDT M16000.14(series), provides policy and guidance to aid Sector Commanders, Area Committees, and Regional Response Teams in preparing for and responding to a vessel requesting a place of refuge.

The Captain of the Port, Sector Long Island Sound, should use the aforementioned policy and guidance and follow establish protocol during place of refuge incidents to ensure selection of the lowest-risk place of refuge option for a stricken vessel. NRT's recommended decision-making process is summarized below:

Step 1: Place of Refuge Requested

Step 2: Immediate Action Required by COTP

If the vessel's situation requires immediate action, leaving no time for consultation with appropriate stakeholders or other technical experts, the COTP will evaluate options, determine appropriate potential places of refuge, permit or direct the vessel, and inform appropriate stakeholders.

Step 3: COTP/Unified Command requests input from stakeholders and other technical experts on vessel options.

Step 4: COTP/Unified Command selects vessel option based on input from stakeholders and other technical experts.

Step 5: COTP/Unified Command requests input from technical experts on operational considerations for potential places of refuge locations.

Step 6: COTP/Unified Command selects potential place(s) of refuge location(s) based on operational considerations.

Step 7: COTP/Unified Command provides stakeholders with potential place(s) of refuge location(s) based on operational considerations.

Step 8: Stakeholders provide ranking of potential place(s) of refuge location(s) to COTP/Unified Command.

Step 9: COTP/Unified Command selects place of refuge based on input from stakeholders and other technical experts.

Step 10: The COTP/Unified Command prepares documentation of the places of refuge decision-making process.

9000 APPENDICES

9100 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Emergency notifications are received by the Sector Long Island Sound Command Center. The following Initial Incident Checklist helps ensure essential response tasks are completed and information necessary to assist in the response is collected.

9110 Initial Incident Checklist

0 - 1 Hours

Conduct Initial Assessment

_____ Review information captured in initial report/Quick Response Card

_____ Review hazards/public and responder safety

_____ Assess environmental impact, spill potential, vessel stability and initial response

_____ Examine all possible means to secure the source of the discharge

_____ Examine means to contain oil/substance and recover in open water

_____ Identify priority protection areas (consult state, ESI maps & ACP GRSs)

_____ Rapidly determine whether the responsible party is responding promptly and adequately

_____ Obtain forecasted weather

_____ Obtain spill trajectories and tidal/current projections – from NOAA SSC

_____ Initiate air monitoring – if potential risk to public or responders

_____ Deploy initial Rapid Assessment Teams/ response teams – by land and/or boat

_____ Obtain spill and source samples. Take on-scene photos and share with IMT

_____ Establish overflight (w/photo/video) and boat surveillance. Consider need for TFR

_____ Assign SITL to display situation info and scribes to record key decisions/response actions

Initiate Response Actions

_____ Secure the discharge and plug vents

_____ Contain spill with boom or other means

_____ If full containment is not possible, minimize impacts

_____ Ramp up with additional responders including CC Watchstanders and SLIS IMT

_____ Request additional resources: NOAA SSC, D1 Public Affairs, IMAT, AST, PIAT

_____ Establish Public Affairs mechanism and speaker – draft initial press release

_____ Open OSLTF/CERCLA Fund

_____ Ensure Drug/Alcohol testing conducted

_____ Initiate standup of Initial ICP (if required) including IT Support

_____ Provide initial tasking to Command and General Staff Complete Notifications

____ Complete notifications per Quick Response Card in SLIS Command Center

_____ Complete notifications of D1 reps and CIC as needed

_____ Notify local water intakes, vessels and facilities that may be impacted

_____ Establish initial comms with NOAA SSC, Unified Command (FOSC, SOSC, QI), OIC

_____ Issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners

_____ Complete notifications to local/state responders and Area Committee members

_____ Initiate MISLE case

1-3 Hours

Additional Response Actions

_____ Arrange initial UC Conference call/meeting with USCG, State, RP to establish initial goals/ objectives. Establish frequency and format of follow-on calls or meetings.

_____ Establish Safety zones and means to enforce them. Address Waterways issues.

_____ Form team to examine potential use of dispersants and in-situ burning.

_____ Issue NOFI, NOFA, Notice of Designation

_____ Consider deploying buoy tender to set mooring anchors for securing boom

_____ Determine salvage needs (salvage master, pumps, lightering vessel, SERT, divers)

_____ Develop and implement resource protection and spill containment strategies

_____ Conduct required investigations

_____ Identify any wildlife issues/concerns. Initiate wildlife hazing and/or collection as needed

_____ Draft ICS 201 form with situation, objectives, priorities, organization, and resources

_____ Draft ICS 202 with expanded objectives, incident name, op periods, critical reporting criteria

_____ Implement use of ICS 234 and ICS 233 to track open actions and implement objectives

External Affairs/Notifications

_____ D1 (d) Conduct Congressional/Gubernatorial notifications

_____ D1 (drm) Conduct RRT/JRT notifications

_____ Natural Resource Trustee notifications (NOAA and USFWS)

_____ Conduct State EMA, local political official's local marine industry/waterway user notifications

_____ Issue press release. Standup JIC and Liaison Officer. Schedule and prepare for press conference

Logistics

_____ Designate, setup and staff ICP – dispatch initial logistics teams to setup ICP, comms, berthing, messing, parking, staging areas, suppliers, transportation, site security

_____ Develop and implement Comms and Info Management Plans (provide computer/phones)

_____ Secure adequate staffing, consider 24-hour needs. Provide for berthing, messing, transportation

_____ Identify incident funding sources and track burn rate

_____ Establish and implement documentation and record keeping protocols

_____ Request contracting officer from MLC and National Pollution Fund Center rep (if needed)

Safety

_____ Learn the hazards of the pollutant and/or its by-products

_____ Obtain Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on product

_____ Develop and implement safety plan

_____ Conduct air monitoring, establish limited access zones, if needed

_____ Contact local hospitals, emergency medical services personnel

Plans

_____ Begin to develop and implement site security plan, waterways management plan, stakeholder engagement plan, public information plan, wildlife response plan, salvage plan, volunteer management plan, ephemeral sampling plan, decanting plan, demobilization plan and decontamination plan.

3-6 Hours

Additional Response Actions

_____ Forge Unified Command – assign appropriate personnel to fill key ICS roles

_____ Implement Planning Cycle and develop Incident Action Plan

_____ Establish daily meeting and communications schedules and reporting requirements

_____ Complete Dispersant or In-situ Burning Worksheets (if appropriate)

_____ Consider needs and plans for night field operations and ICP activities (if any)

_____ Establish incident website and social media strategy

_____ Establish wildlife cleaning and recovery stations (as needed)

_____ Develop and implement waste disposal plan

Logistics

_____ Set up command post, organize staff, assign watch routine (including watch reliefs)

_____ Consider Coast Guard Reserve, National Guard resources, augmentation from other D1 and USCG units or volunteers (including CG Aux)

6-12 Hours

Additional Response Actions

_____ Establish claims number

_____ Complete initial twice daily SITREP/ICS 219 Incident Status Summary Logistics

_____ Establish medical plan for response personnel

_____ Order additional personnel and equipment as needed for augmentation and relief

12-24 Hours

Additional Response Actions

_____ Based on specifics of the incident

_____ Begin considering cleanup end points

_____ Establish cleanup progress monitoring system and use throughout

_____ Address other issues as necessary

Logistics

_____ Develop Demobilization Plan

_____ Develop plans for equipment cleaning stations

_____ Address other issues as necessary

9200 PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9210 Federal Resources / Agencies

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

USCG Sector Long Island Sound

Sector Long Island Sound handles most Coast Guard functions in Connecticut and Long Island through eight small boat stations, Marine Safety Unit Coram in Coram, NY, and the Sector's main offices in New

Haven, CT. Access to any SLIS personnel including Active Duty, Reserve, Civilian, and Auxiliary can be obtained through the unit's Command Center anytime.

USCG Sector Long Island Sound

120 Woodward Avenue

New Haven, CT 06512

(866) 299-8031 (24/7 Command Center)

(203) 410-2194 (24/7 base watchstander)

USCG National Strike Force

The National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard staffed "Special Force." This special force assists On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills as directed by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The National Strike Force is composed of four units including three, 35-member Strike Teams. The three Strike Teams are:

USCG Atlantic Strike Team (AST)
5614 Doughboy Loop
Fort Dix, NJ 08640-0068
(609) 724-0008
https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/National-Strike-Force/AST/

USCG Gulf Strike Team (GST)
USCG Aviation Training Center
Mobile, AL 36608-9690
(251) 441-6601
https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/National-Strike-Force/GST/

USCG Pacific Strike Team (PST)
Hangar 2, Bldg. 390 - Hamilton Field
Novato, CA 94949-5082
(415) 883-3311
https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/National-Strike-Force/PST/

USCG Public Information Assistance Team

The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is an element of the Coast Guard's Incident Management Assist Team and is available to assist FOSCs to meet the demands for public information during a response or exercise. Public affairs assistance is also available through the Coast Guard First District's Public Affairs office at (617) 223-8515. Use of the PIAT is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for PIAT assistance may be made through the NSFCC or National Response Center. The Public Information Assistance Team can be reached through the National Strike Force Coordination Center at:

(252) 331-4400

https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/National-Strike-Force/PIAT/

USCG D1 DRAT Resources

The closest District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) is located at the First Coast Guard District office in Boston, MA. It provides expert oil and hazardous substance pollution response preparedness and response capability and access to the district's equipment assets. The DRAT's mission is to assist the FOSC through activities in preparedness and response aimed at minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and other significant emergencies in which the Coast Guard has jurisdiction.

In accordance with 40 CFR 300.145, the Coast Guard FOSC shall use DRAT personnel to access district resources outside their jurisdiction and DRAT personnel may also provide assistance to EPA FOSCs. The DRAT serves as the primary contact to access the Coast Guard's Spilled Oil Recovery System (SORS) and other district emergency response resources. DRAT personnel may be contacted 24-hours a day through the First District Command Center: (866) 842-1560.

USCG Marine Safety Center

The Marine Safety Center (MSC) can provide technical assistance to the OSC during pollution response evolutions. The MSC can provide the following services:

- Evaluation of stability, structural strength, and salvage proposals.
- Estimations of oil quantities spilled based on vessel tankage provided sufficient data is available.
- Provide personnel on-scene with lap top computers linked to the MSC.
- MSC may have or can/will obtain US Flag vessel plans.
- Provide advice regarding typical questions such as whether to pull a vessel off a reef, amount of horsepower required for a salvage operation, unloading techniques, and options for enhancing vessel stability.
- The Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT) works for the MSC and provides immediate 24/7 naval architecture and salvage engineering support to U.S. Coast Guard units in response to vessel casualties including grounding, sinking, capsizing, collision/allision, fire, and structural damage.

For additional information, please visit their website at: Marine Safety Center (CG-MSC) (uscg.mil)

USCG Incident Management Assistance Team

The Coast Guard Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) provides Incident Commanders with a highly trained, readily deployable, team to assist with management support, and Incident Command System expertise, for any major Coast Guard response.

IMAT members have been chosen from the Operational, Support and Marine Safety communities due to their ICS skills, service experience, and proven ability to work in a dynamic situation. To ensure effective integration into existing command structures, the team has been trained with a support-oriented disposition. The primary value of the IMAT is the high level of expertise it provides in managing major responses. The IMAT is designed to be as self-supportive as possible, and since they have been trained and exercised together, the IMAT will be able to quickly establish effective communications, and ICS processes, within the command post. While the team has been given position titles to provide a fully functional general staff to an Incident Commander, the team is very flexible in deployment. The IMAT is foremost an "assist" team for the Incident Commander and may be used in many ways including:

- Filling their assigned position within the unified command

- Serving as a deputy
- Serving as relief for 24-hour operations
- Acting as a coach or mentor for local personnel

Once deployed, the IMAT members work directly for the IC's staff. The team is available 24 hours per day, 365 days a year, for any type of contingency. Each member has a nationwide pager for immediate recall. The Incident Commander may request full or partial activation of the IMAT by calling the IMAT Duty Officer at (757) 448-5572.

Additional information on the IMAT is available at: https://www.atlanticarea.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Area-Units/CG-IMAT/

USCG National Pollution Funds Center

The U.S. Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) is committed to protecting America's environment and provides protection up-front by certifying that oil-carrying vessels have the financial ability to pay in the case of an oil spill. When spills do occur, the NPFC provides funding for quick response, compensates claimants for cleanup costs and damages, and takes action to recover costs from responsible parties. Contact information is:

USCG National Pollution Funds Center
202-795-6003
U.S. Coast Guard Stop 7605
2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE
Washington, DC 20593-7605
https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/

The core business areas for NPFC are:

- Vessel Certification (COFRs)
- Spill Financial Management
- Claims Adjudication
- Natural Resource Damage

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)

U.S. EPA Emergency Response Team (ERT)

The EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT) has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide the OSC access to special equipment to deal with chemical releases and can provide the OSC with advice concerning hazard evaluation, multimedia sampling and analysis, risk assessment, on-site safety, cleanup techniques, water supply decontamination and protection, use of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and the disposal of contaminated materials. The ERT also offers various training courses to prepare response personnel.

To obtain additional information about ERT or on various training courses visit their web site at: Environmental Response Team (ERT) | US EPA

EPA Region I Boston, MA
Customer Call Center: New England States (888) 372-7341
Outside New England (617) 918-1111
US EPA, Region 1
5 Post Office Square - Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912
EPA Region 1 (New England) | US EPA

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Scientific Support and Regional Preparedness Coordinator

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) are the principal advisors to the FOSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from State and Federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC leads a scientific team and strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response but ensures that differing opinions within the community are communicated to the FOSC. The SSC can also assist the FOSC with information relating to spill movements and trajectories. The NOAA SSC serves as the FOSC's liaison between natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations. (The connection between NRDA activities and the FOSC may also be handled directly by the Lead Administrative Trustee or Federal Lead Administrative Trustee.) The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the FOSC, coordinating with State representatives, appropriate trustees and other knowledgeable local representatives.

William Whitmore, PhD
Scientific Support and Regional Preparedness Coordinator
National Ocean Service
Office of Response and Restoration
Gloucester, MA
Phone/Cell: (617) 877-2806
24-Hr Emergency Spill Response Line: (206) 526-4911

Spill Forecasting Tools

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has many tools to gauge the movement and fate of spilled oil. Two of the most widely used tools, the Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills (ADIOS) Oil Database and the web-based General NOAA Oil Modeling Environment (webGNOME), are available from NOAA.

For more information about ADIOS Oil Database, please visit: https://adios.orr.noaa.gov/oils

For more information about WebGNOME, please visit: https://gnome.orr.noaa.gov/

For real-time modeling of oil spills, please contact the NOAA SSC.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Modeling

Additional modeling tools, including satellite and bathymetric imagery may be obtained from the following web sites:

National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service: http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/

National Ocean Service: https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/

Department of Commerce, NOAA Federal Trustee

The Department of Commerce serves as a Federal Trustee for federal marine resources under its jurisdiction for both spill response actions and during the Natural Resource Damage Assessment process. The NOAA SSC serves as a point of contact and helps coordinate the role of other NOAA staff in these processes.

Local Weather Forecasts

Local weather forecasts can be obtained through the National Weather Service's New York forecast office at: https://www.weather.gov/okx/

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA Region 1 works closely with state, local and tribal emergency management partners in New England to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recover from all hazards including natural disasters. FEMA Region I representatives can be contacted at: (617) 956-7506.

https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/region-2

FEMA Region 2 conducts similar activities in New York, New Jersey, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/region-2

Department of Interior

The Department of the Interior has expertise on and jurisdiction over a wide variety of natural resources and federal lands and waters as well as certain responsibilities for Native Americans and U. S. Territories. The DOI may be contacted through Regional Environmental Officers (REO), who are the designated members of RRTs. Bureaus and offices with relevant expertise are: Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement, and Office of Insular Affairs.

DOI's Regional Environmental Officer can be reached at:

Andrew Raddant
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Northeast Region
5 Post Office Square

Suite 18011
Boston, MA 02109
Telephone: 617-223-8565
Emergency: 617-592-5444
Fax: 617-223-8569
Andrew_Raddant@ios.doi.gov

Alternate:
Diane Lazinsky
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)
Regional Environmental Protection Specialist
5 Post Office Square, Suite 18011
Boston, MA 02109
Office: 617-223-8565
Emergency: 617- 686-1780
Fax: 617-223-8569
diane_lazinsky@ios.doi.gov

DOI Bureau representatives with land and resource management responsibilities/expertise:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sarah Scheaffer
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
New Jersey Field Office
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, New Jersey 08205
Cell: 609-833-1476
Email: sarah_scheaffer@fws.gov

Margaret Byrne, MS, MPPA
Regional NRDAR and Spill Response Coordinator
North Atlantic Appalachian Region
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Dr., Hadley, MA 01035
Cell: 413-406-6369
Office: 413-253-8593
Margaret_Byrne@fws.gov or ir1_nrdar_sr_coordinator@fws.gov

National Park Service

Jennifer Good
Regional Environmental Coordinator
National Park Service
Cell: (267) 785-5444

jennifer_good@nps.gov

Dave L. Anderson
Spill Response
National Park Service
Emergency: (240) 205-3203
Email: D_L_Anderson@nps.gov

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Patrick Vacha
Eastern Region Emergency Manager
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Emergency: (202) 577-5918
Email: Patrick.Vacha@bia.gov

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Sid Falk
Project & Coordination Branch
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Office: (504) 736-2459
Cell: (571) 393-4353
Email: sid.falk@boem.gov

Bureau of Ocean Safety and Environmental Enforcement

Eric Miller
Chief, Oil Spill Preparedness Division
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
45600 Woodland Road VAE-OSPD
Sterling, VA 20166
Office: (703) 787-1569

Bryan Rogers
Chief, Preparedness Verification Branch
Oil Spill Preparedness Division
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
Office: (504) 736-3242
Cell: (504) 458-5142
bryan.rogers@bsee.gov

John Calvin
Senior Preparedness Analysist
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
Cell: (504) 616-0147

john.calvin@bsee.gov

Points of Contact for local DOI representatives can also be accessed through the Long Island Sound Area Committee Coordinator.

U.S. Navy SUPSALV

Under the U.S. Navy's Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV), the Salvage Operations Division maintains standing worldwide commercial contracts for salvage, emergency towing, deep ocean search and recovery operations, and oil pollution abatement. Additionally, they own, maintain, and operate the worldwide Emergency Ship Salvage Material (ESSM) system, which incorporates the world's largest inventory of salvage and pollution abatement equipment. They also own, maintain, and operate a large number of deep ocean search and recovery systems, with depth capabilities up to 20,000 feet. They also routinely provide salvage technical assistance to fleet salvors, as well as to other federal agencies.

Within the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), SUPSALV has been assigned as 1 of 7 "Special Teams" available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Thus, they assist (personnel and/or equipment) with commercial oil or hazardous substance spills, or potential spills (i.e. salvage operations), as requested by any FOSC. Assistance ranges from salvage technical or operational assistance to mobilization of SUPSALV and other Navy resources to support a partial or full federal response to a marine casualty.

Ocean Engineering, Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV) (navy.mil)

NAVSEA Duty Officer
Emergency: (202) 781-3889

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), based in Atlanta, Georgia, is a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It provides trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and diseases related to toxic substances.

Region 1 (New England)

CAPT Tarah Somers, RN, MSN/MPH

Regional Director

(617) 918-1493

tvs4@cdc.gov

Region 2 (NY, NJ, PR, USVI)

Leah Graziano, RS

Regional Director

(732) 906-6932

lge2@cdc.gov

9220 Federally Recognized Tribes

Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation

The Mashantucket Pequot tribal lands are in Mashantucket, Connecticut, which is part of Ledyard, Connecticut. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation's Fire & Emergencies Services is staffed with 28 full-time employees, 24 of which are trained to the haz-mat technician level. The Mashantucket Tribal Fire & Emergency Services is also part of the regional hazardous materials response team and is part of the State of CT mutual aid plan. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation has developed a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Fire Department: (860) 312-4392

24/7 Dispatch: (860) 396-6662

Fire Chief: (860) 396-6658 or cell (860) 237-7093

Mohegan Tribe

The Mohegan tribal lands cover approximately 600 acres and are in Uncasville, Connecticut. The Mohegan Tribe has an emergency oil and hazardous substances response plan in place through the Mohegan Tribal Fire Department (MTFD). The MTDF currently has 28 trained HAZMAT employees and is part of the Connecticut Eastern Regional Response Integrated Team (CERRIT), the mutual aid plan with the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). MTDF has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) updated in 2021.

Dispatch: (860) 862-7460

Fire Chief & Fire Marshal's Office: (860) 862-7327

Shinnecock Nation

The Shinnecock Indian Nation became the 565th Federally recognized tribe on October 1, 2010. The Tribal Lands (reservation) include approximately 900 acres in the western portion of the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, on Shinnecock Bay. The Shinnecock Indian Nation has approximately 1,300 people, more than 600 of whom reside on the reservation adjacent to the Town of Southampton on the East End of Long Island. The Nation is currently working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to have lands placed into federal trust.

Public Safety: (631) 276-4541 or (631) 283-6143

Environmental Department: (631) 458-1231

9230 State Resources/Agencies

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) is the lead state agency for responding to releases of oil or hazardous materials within the state of Connecticut. The CT DEEP

Emergency Response Unit can be contacted at (860) 424-3338 or (866) 337-7745. A list of CT DEEP resources is available here: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention/Overview---Emergency-Response-and-Spill-Prevention-Division. Other key State of Connecticut contacts can be accessed via CT DEEP, the Long Island Sound Area Committee Coordinator, and contact lists maintained by the USCG Sector Long Island Sound Command Center.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the lead state agency for responding to releases of oil or hazardous materials within the state of New York. NYSDEC can be contacted by calling the NYS Spill Hotline at (800) 457-7362. Other key State of New York contacts can be accessed via NYSDEC, the Long Island Sound Area Committee Coordinator, and contact lists maintained by the USCG Sector Long Island Sound Command Center.

9240 Local Resources / Agencies

Local resource/agency points of contact including trustees, fish and wildlife, environmental agencies, law enforcement agencies, fire departments, emergency planning committees and port authorities are maintained by CT DEEP and NYSDEC, CT Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (CT DEMHS), NYSDEC Emergency Management Unit (EMU), the Long Island Sound Area Committee Coordinator, and contact lists maintained by the USCG Sector Long Island Sound Command Center.

9300 DRAFT INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP)

An Incident Action Plan (IAP) consists of several ICS forms generated throughout the initial stages of the response. At a minimum, it should include:

An IAP coversheet

ICS 202 (Response Objectives)

ICS 203 (Organization List)

ICS 204 (Assignments Lists)

ICS 205 (Communications Plan)

ICS 206 (Medical Plan)

ICS 220 (Air Operations Summary)

Relevant Maps, Charts, and Weather Summaries

Other attachments as needed

These and other ICS forms can be obtained through the CG Homeport Website at: ICS Forms

Example templates will be developed and posted to the Sector Long Island Sound Homeport page.

9400 AREA PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

9410 Discharge and Release History

Large oil spills have been a rare occurrence in Long Island Sound and the coastal waters south of Long Island. The worst spills tend to involve petroleum tank barges running around in bad weather.

An example of one of the largest spills in Long Island Sound occurred in January 1971 when a large tank vessel ran aground coming into New Haven Harbor, spilling 385,000 gallons of light fuel oil. The Esso Gettysburg was carrying 8.4 million gallons of oil from Baton Rouge, LA to the Wyatt Oil Terminal (now Buckeye).

Another significant spill happened on January 14, 1989. The tank barge B. NO. 115 discharged approximately 50,400 gallons of heavy fuel oil into Morris Cove near New Haven, CT. Hull damage was later discovered from an unknown casualty.

Just outside the area covered by this ACP, a major spill occurred in nearby Block Island Sound in 1996 when a barge ran aground and spilled 829,000 gallons of home heating oil impacting the environmentally sensitive Rhode Island coastline and a National Wildlife Refuge. The grounding occurred after the tug suffered an engine room fire during a winter storm.

The table below summarizes all petroleum and hazardous waste spills of 1,000 gallons or more over the past 25 years. The typical sources of these larger spills are tank barges, incidents at waterfront facilities or tank truck accidents on highways along the coast.

Year	Location	Source	Product	Amount (gal)	Responsible Party
2006	New Haven Harbor	Tank Barge	Petroleum	49,110	Energy 5501
2004	Long Island Sound	Unspecified	Petroleum	15,000	Buckeye Pipeline
2001	New Haven Anchorage	Tank Barge	Petroleum	12,600	RHODE ISLAND
2007	Stamford Harbor	Towing Vessel	Petroleum	11,000	T/V JESSE D
2005	New Haven Harbor	Waterfront Facility	Petroleum	8,000	New Haven Terminal
2014	Bridgeport Harbor	Non-Marine Facility	Unknown	5,000	Rowayton Trading Company
2002	Long Island Sound	Waterfront Facility	Chemical	4,400	Keyspan Northport Power Station
2007	Latimer Brook East Lyme, CT	Tank Truck	Petroleum	4,000	Unspecified
2006	Oyster Bay, NY	Waterfront Facility	Chemical	3,948	Commander Oil Corporation
2003	Long Island Sound	Tank Barge	Petroleum	2,856	Energy 5501
2009	Connecticut River	Waterfront Facility	Petroleum	2,500	Tri-Ram

2002	Atlantic Ocean	Commercial Fishing Vessel	Petroleum	2,500	F/V SUSAN II
2002	Port Jefferson Harbor	Tank Barge	Petroleum	2,394	B NO. 45
2022	Mill River, Rockville Centre, NY	Tank Truck	Petroleum	2,000	Unspecified
2002	Oyster Bay	Waterfront Facility	Petroleum	1,680	Commander Oil Corporation
2004	New London Harbor	Vessel Passenger	Chemical	1,200	P/V Race Point
2004	New London Harbor	Vessel Passenger	Chemical	1,200	P/V MUNNATAWKET
2017	New Haven Harbor	Waterfront Facility	Petroleum	1,000+	New Haven Terminal
2023	Thames River	OSV / Mobile Facility	Petroleum	1,000+	ATLANTIC OCEANIC / Soundview Transportation
2015	Fire Island	Towing Vessel	Petroleum	1,000	T/V SEA BEAR

9420 Risk Assessment

A Worst Case Discharge (WCD) is defined as "a discharge in adverse weather conditions of a vessel's entire oil cargo (33 CFR § 155.1020) or the largest foreseeable discharge of a facility in adverse weather conditions (33 CFR § 154.1029).

The probability of a WCD occurring in the area is low, however, the significant volume of petroleum and certain hazmat material transported throughout the AOR and the operational activities associated with the transfer, handling, and storage of oil along with our densely populated area provide high consequence situations for a WCD. The potential for severe weather (blizzards, hurricanes) increases the risk of a spill from vessels and coastal facilities.

Figure 9-1 WCD for all Modes of Transportation

Bridgeport Port Area				
Type	Owner/Operator	Location	WCD Amount	Product
MTR Facility	Sprague Bridgeport Terminal	Port of Bridgeport	15,994 bbls (671k gal)	Oil Products
Vessel	Tank vessel	Port of Bridgeport	300,000 bbls (12.6M gal)	Oil Products

New Haven Port Area				
Type	Owner/Operator	Location	WCD Amount	Product
MTR Facility	Buckeye New Haven Waterfront Terminal	Port of New Haven	27,619 bbls (116k gal)	Oil Products
Vessel	Tank vessel	Port of New Haven	150,000 bbls (6.3M gal)	Oil Products
Pipeline	Buckeye	New Haven	12” pipeline from New Haven Terminal north to Middletown, Rocky Hill, Bradley Airport.	Oil Products

New London Port Area				
Type	Owner/Operator	Location	WCD Amount	Product
MTR Facility	Buckeye Terminals	Groton	2,753 bbls (115k gal)	Ultra-low sulfur diesel
Vessel	Tank Vessel	Thames River	300,000 bbls (12.6M gal)	Oil Products
Rail	Amtrak / CT DOT	I-95 Corridor	2, 200 gal	Diesel

Riverhead, Long Island				
Type	Owner/Operator	Location	WCD Amount	Product
MTR Facility	United Riverhead Terminal	Riverhead, NY	21,460 bbls (900k gal)	Oil products
Vessel	Tank vessel	Riverhead	450,000 bbls (18.9M gal)	Oil products
Offshore Facility / Pipeline	United Riverhead Terminal	Riverhead, NY	Two 24” pipelines (Submarine pipelines connecting offshore platform to Terminal)	Oil products

Offshore Facilities

Riverhead Terminal has a deep draft offshore platform approximately one mile from shore with two berths. It is designed to accommodate VLCC and Suezmax tankers.

Onshore Facilities/Pipelines/Marine Terminals

The Long Island Sound Coastal Zone is home to 33 fixed facilities involved with transferring oil and/or hazardous materials in bulk. Of these, onshore fixed oil storage facilities present the highest potential volume oil spill. A possible WCD scenario is multiple tank failures at an onshore facility during a severe storm. Common products handled at the largest of these facilities include diesel fuel, fuel oil, gasoline, and various petroleum products.

Vessel Traffic

Connecticut has three deep water ports in Bridgeport, New Haven, and New London that handle imports and exports of goods and some intra-U.S. trade as well. While not as well-trafficked or as large as the nearby ports in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, Connecticut's ports are long-standing institutions in their host cities and neighboring communities and they address unique needs for the state and the nation.

The Port of New Haven harbor channel is four nautical miles long with a channel depth of 35 feet that handles various sizes of vessels and cargo. It has an adjacent anchorage area just before the Route 1 and I-95 bridges. Vessel traffic in the Port of New Haven is limited to one-way traffic. The Port of New Haven is predominantly a receiving port for petroleum products; from 2012 through 2016, petroleum products accounted for 81% of all waterborne commerce. These products were gasoline, jet fuel, kerosene, fuel oils, asphalt, and petroleum coke. Petroleum products are shipped to New Haven by shallow-draft coastal tankers and barges from Northeastern U.S. ports and by ocean-going, deep-draft tankers from foreign ports. In 2016, about 20% of inbound petroleum products were foreign imports and the remaining 80% were domestic receipts.

The Bridgeport Harbor channel is three nautical miles long with a channel depth authorized to 30 feet in the entrance channel and 24 feet in the harbor. The Turning Basin has a depth of 36 feet and width of 1,200 feet.

The Port of New London handles both domestic and foreign commodity traffic. Goods moved through the port include petroleum products, wood and lumber, salt, steel products, and infrastructure and support for offshore energy generation. A navigable channel runs up the Thames River for approximately seven nautical miles with a general depth of 40 feet. There are three general anchorages along the channel south of the Gold Star Bridge. The Port of New London is also home to Naval Submarine Base New London, homeport to attack submarines, and General Dynamics Electric Boat, a significant builder of submarines.

The United Riverhead Terminal is located in Riverhead, NY, on the north shore of Long Island and has a deep water platform with an operating draft of 62 feet. It routinely receives Suezmax vessels and has a capability to receive Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) tankers handling crude, gasoline, ultra-low sulfur diesel, and heavy fuel.

A WCD for a vessel is defined as loss of a vessel's entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. There is a significant volume of oil that is transported, stored, or consumed as fuel within in Sector Long Island Sound COTP zone. The largest foreseeable vessel discharge could result from a collision between two vessels.

9422 Spill Activity Statistics

USCG MISLE database and Sector Long Island Sound records were analyzed for the region. Barges and other commercial vessels were determined to be the primary source of spills. However, spills from reporting sources tended to be small spills, which were punctuated by an occasional large spill. Although the number of large spills in the area is low, the discharged product from barges tends to be petroleum products.

9423 Vulnerability Analysis

The Long Island Sound Captain of the Port Zone includes many areas that are considered vulnerable to the effects of an oil spill. The potential effects of the spill could affect human health, property, and the environment. Information taken from real world events and spill trajectories has shown that a WCD from any source could have a severe impact on fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments in the area. The following items could be vulnerable to the effects of a major oil spill in the area:

- Areas of economic importance (beaches, marinas)
- Businesses
- Threatened and Endangered flora and fauna
- Fish and wildlife
- Historical sites
- Marine transportation systems
- Recreational areas
- Residential areas
- Utilities
- Water intakes
- Wetlands, marshes, and other sensitive environments

9430 Planning Assumptions

Offshore Facilities

A WCD discharge from offshore facilities could result from an uncontrolled well blowout, a break in a departing lease pipeline, combined with a discharge of all the oil in the facility's storage tanks and piping system.

Onshore Facilities

WCD is based on a catastrophic failure of the largest tank and all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold and the non-transportation related portions of the facility.

The loss of the entire capacity of all in-line and break out tank(s) needed for the continuous operation of the pipelines used for the purposes of handling or transporting oil, in bulk, to or from a vessel regardless of the presence of secondary containment are calculated as follows based on the largest facility within the Long Island Sound Coastal Zone Captain of the Port zone:

(maximum time to discover + maximum time to shutdown flow) x maximum flow rate + piping capacity = [(1.0 hours) x 20,000 bbls/hr] + 7,619 bbls = 27,619 bbls (1.2M gals).

Tank/Non-Tank Vessels

The inbound/outbound commodities within the Long Island Sound Coastal Zone include gasoline, diesel, and fuel oil among other hazardous and non-hazardous material. The largest vessel coming into the Sound would be a Suezmax tanker of up to 225,000 DWT carrying approximately two million barrels of oil. A WCD is based on the vessel discharging its entire cargo due to adverse weather conditions or collision with another vessel.

9440 Planning Scenarios

The WCD, MMPD and the AMPD volumes from all potential sources are calculated and listed in the table below. The MMPD and the AMPD scenario volume is calculated based on a fixed number established for an offshore facility, an onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal, or a percentage of the WCD rate from each potential source. For tank and non-tank vessels, the MMPD and the AMPD scenario volume is calculated based on a fixed number, a percentage of the cargo capacity, or the cargo transfer rate.

Therefore, the MMPD and the AMPD spill volumes from an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal are calculated as:

- 1,200 barrels or 10% of the WCD volume when calculating the MMPD
- 50 barrels or 1% of the WCD volume when calculating the AMPD

The MMPD and the AMPD spill volume from a tank/non-tank vessel is calculated as:

- 2,500 barrels with a cargo capacity greater than or equal to 25,000 barrels, or 10% of the cargo capacity when calculating the MMPD.
- The lesser of 50 barrels or 1 % of cargo from the vessel during cargo transfer operations when calculating the AMPD.

Discharge Scenario Volumes

Potential Source	WCD (bbls)	MMPD (bbls)	AMPD (bbls)
Offshore Facility	21,460 (901k gals)	1,200 (50k gals)	50 (2100 gals)
Onshore Facility/Pipeline/Marine Terminal	27,619 (1.2M gals)	1,200 (50k gals)	50 (2100 gals)
Tank/Non-Tank Vessel	2 million (84M gals)	2,500 (105k gals)	50 (2100 gals)

Offshore Facility WCD Scenario

United Riverhead Terminal has the only offshore platform in the Sector Long Island Sound area. The following information regarding a WCD from the Facility Response Plan.

The WCD volume is 21,460 bbls of Group III oil. The transfer of petroleum from the facility to a vessel will most likely result in the largest discharge if a spill were to occur because check valves located on both the barge pier and the offshore platform would prevent drainage from the facility during a vessel-to-facility transfer. These valves are placed in a 'hold open' status during facility-to-vessel transfers. Although the terminal has a system of low-pressure alarms and emergency shutdown systems, for the purposes of calculating a WCD, it has been assumed that the sum of leak detection and shut down time is 30 minutes.

Platform and the Pier from the first valve within the tank containment areas has been calculated to be 8,960 bbls.

The terminal does not have in-line or breakout storage tanks, therefore only pipeline volumes are used in calculating the WCD. Based on a 20,000 bbl/hr pumping rate to the offshore platform, a 5,000 bbl/hr pumping rate to the barge pier, and a 30-minute detection and shutdown time, calculations for a WCD are:

a)	To Offshore Platform: (20,000bbl/hr)(0.5hr) + 7,998bbls =	17,998bbl
b)	To Pier: (5,000bbl/hr)(0.5hr) + 962bbl =	3,462bbl
	WCD	**21,460 bbl (901k gals)**

Offshore response strategies would include skimming free-floating oil using available OSRO Oil Spill Response Vessels (OSRV). An offshore response would consist of simultaneous operations of containment booming, and mechanical recovery.

Onshore Facilities/Pipelines/Marine Terminals WCD Scenario

There are numerous petroleum and hazardous material marine terminals in the Sector Long Island Sound area. The Buckeye New Haven Waterfront Terminal is among the largest. The WCD for this facility is based on a catastrophic failure of all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifolds and the non-transportation related portions of the facility.

Tank/Non-Tank Vessel WCD Scenario

The largest vessel coming into the Sector Long Island Sound area could be up to 225,000 DWT, the maximum size tanker accommodated by United Riverhead Terminal's north berth carrying approximately 2 million barrels of oil. A WCD is based on the vessel discharging its entire cargo during to adverse weather conditions or collision with another vessel.

9500 LIST OF AGREEMENTS

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) or agreement (MOA) is a written statement between two or more parties that outlines the terms of a contract or negotiation. It can spell out who is responsible for what work, duties, actions, and how to resolve any disputes that occur. MOUs/MOAs between the U.S. Coast Guard and various government agencies that involve or affect the USCG's mission regarding response to discharges of oil into the environment are especially important to contingency planning. The following is a listing and brief description of the MOUs that the Coast Guard has entered into with other government agencies that are involved, or have an interest in, oil spill response. The complete MOUs are included as exhibits at the end of this Section.

9510 USCG and EPA

An MOU was signed on 17 August 1994 between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency which superseded an MOU signed 4 January 1982. The MOU outlines procedures for the USCG to access the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to cover costs incurred during emergency response to releases, or threats of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. This MOU establishes the accounting, contracting, and fund management control policies and procedures for USCG response actions. This MOU describes USCG

procedures for Instrument of Redelegation of Sections 2(d), 2(f), 2(g), 3(a), and 4(b) of Executive Order 12316 of August 14, 1981 from the U.S. Coast Guard to the Environmental Protection Agency on Response Actions. The EPA was given responsibility for directing remedial actions following a release of hazardous substances.

An MOU between the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard concerning the Mitigation of Damage to the Public Health or Welfare Caused by a Discharge of a Hazardous Substance under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act - Signed 3 October 1979. The USCG and the EPA agree that the responsibility for the mitigation of damage to the public health and welfare caused by the discharge of hazardous substances shall be shared by the USCG and EPA. This MOU establishes policy concerning the responsibilities of the EPA and USCG regarding mitigation actions.

MOU between the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard, dated June 11, 2012, outlines procedures for EPA use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund administrated by the National Pollution Fund Center.

9520 DOI and DOT

MOU between the Departments of Interior and Transportation Concerning Respective Responsibilities Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan - Signed 16 August 1971. To assure the most efficient use of resources under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the Secretaries of the Departments agree that the United States Geological Survey has the capability to coordinate and direct measures to abate the source of pollution when the source is an oil, gas, or sulfur well. Whereas the USCG has the capability to coordinate and direct measures to contain and remove pollutants. This MOU establishes the provisions to be observed by the agencies of the two Departments in the exercise of their authority and the discharge of their responsibilities.

9530 USCG and USFWS

Interagency Agreement Between the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Participation in Pollution Incidents - Signed 24 July 1979. The purpose of this Interagency Agreement (IAA) is to specify the conditions and procedures under which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will provide USCG Federal OSCs with appropriate technical expertise as well as service in support of efforts to control and clean up oil and hazardous chemical discharges.

9540 USN and USCG

Interagency Agreement Between the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard for Cooperation in Oil Spill Clean-Up Operations and Salvage Operations - Signed 15 September 1980. The purpose of this IAA is to specify the conditions and procedures under which the USCG can request and the USN will provide oil spill clean-up and/or salvage equipment and services to support the USCG in non-Navy oil spills and other operations requiring salvage expertise. As well as the conditions and procedures under which the USN can request and the USCG will provide equipment and services to support the USN in salvage operations and in response to oil spills which are caused by facilities or vessels under Navy jurisdiction. Reimbursement procedures and policies are also covered.

9550 Pre-authorization for the Use of In-Situ Burning

The RRT II In-Situ Burning MOU is located in Appendix 4 of the RRT II Regional Contingency Plan.

9600 CONVERSIONS

The NOAA Unit Converter for Oil Spills (NUCOS) is a simple desktop tool that converts basic units of velocity, mass, length, etc., as well as units that are unique to oil spill response. NUCOS includes some of the less common units used in managing oil and chemical spills such as oil volume, viscosity and density from the conversion list of the Estimated Dispersant System Potential calculator (EDSP), a tool that helps spill responders assess dispersant application system performance.

9700 LIST OF RESPONSE REFERENCES

9710 Relevant Statutes, Regulations, and Authorities

As outlined in Section 1000, the authority for the Area Committee stems from the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and delegated by the President to the U.S. Coast Guard by Executive Order 12777 and further described in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300).

The National Response Team's website provide additional details on applicable Laws, Regulations and Directives. https://www.nrt.org/Main/Resources.aspx?ResourceType=Regulations&ResourceSection=1

9720 Geographic Response Strategies

The Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) contains booming strategies for numerous priority protection areas along CT and Long Island shorelines. There are GRS developed for the greater New Haven, CT area, Bridgeport, CT area, and the northeast shore of Long Island around the Riverhead terminal. The purpose of the GRS are to facilitate initial response booming operations conducted by first responders. The LIS GRS are available on the Emergency Management Response Application's interactive map, as pdf files uploaded to the Regional Response Team 1 website and the website of the CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

Validation of GRS

All GRS are validated through site visits by the subject matter experts who contributed to their development. SLIS uses equipment deployment drills and Full-Scale PREP exercises to validate certain GRS deemed to be in higher-risk areas.

9730 Environmental Sensitivity Index

The Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps identify sensitive environmental areas along the coast. They use a scale from one (1) to ten (10) to rank the types of shoreline; they identify biological features of an area and identify socioeconomic features. Maine uses Environmental Vulnerability Indexes (EVI) for this purpose. The EVIs provide graphic representation of coastal marine geologic environments, wildlife habitats, nesting grounds, and human resources. Each of these types of data is depicted on maps showing resources most vulnerable to oil spills.

Associated tables provide additional information regarding species at risk and identify the associated GRS for each EVI. Response personnel and planners can use this data to craft appropriate response strategies for mitigating the effects of an oil spill. Environmental Vulnerability Index maps are available from NOAA at Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps and Data | response.restoration.noaa.gov. They can also be viewed on an interactive map on Emergency Response Management Application (ERMA) here: ERMA - Atlantic (noaa.gov).

9740 Technical Reference List

NCP Product Schedule

The current National Contingency Plan (NCP) product schedule listing dispersants, surface washing agents, bioremediation agents and other oil spill control agents can be accessed via the following link: NCP Product Schedule.

Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties

The Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties provides a compilation of available data on crude oils and petroleum products which could potentially impact the North American environment. It lists each oil's chemical and physical properties.

CHRIS Manual

The Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) is designed to provide information needed for decision-making by responsible Coast Guard personnel during emergencies that occur during the water transport of hazardous chemicals. CHRIS also provides much information that can be used by the Coast Guard in its efforts to achieve better safety procedures and so prevent accidents. CHRIS consists of a handbook or manual, a hazard assessment computer system (HACS), and technical support personnel located at Coast Guard headquarters.

Incident Management Handbook (IMH)

The U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is designed to assist personnel in the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) during response operations and planned events.

NPFC User Reference Guide

The NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG) is designed to be a reference tool during an oil or hazardous materials spill incident for Coast Guard and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs). It includes all relevant Federal regulations, technical operating procedures (TOPs), forms and sample letters, and other documentation designed to make funding of recovery operations and recovery of Federal expenditures as efficient and easy as possible.

Fish & Wildlife Response Plans

The Fish and Wildlife Service plays a major role in planning for and response to oil spills, primarily to protect or reduce impacts of spilled oil on fish and wildlife and their habitats, collection and rehabilitation of oiled birds and other wildlife and natural resource damage assessments. The services guidance for this work is contained in the FWS National Contingency Plan.

Health and Safety Plan

A template for a Health and Safety Plan is listed in the ICS Form Library under ICS 208.

Communications Plan

A template for a Communications Plan is listed in the ICS Form Library under ICS 205 and ICS 205A.

9750 Endangered and Threatened Species List

Common name	Scientific name	Federal status
Marine Species		

Atlantic Sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus	ESA Endangered
Shortnose Sturgeon	Acipenser brevirostrum	ESA Endangered
Atlantic Salmon	Salmo salar	ESA Endangered
Leatherback Sea Turtle	Dermochelys coriacea	ESA Endangered
Green Sea Turtle	Chelonia mydas	ESA Threatened
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	Lepidochelys kempii	ESA Endangered
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	Caretta caretta	ESA Threatened
Sperm Whale	Physeter macrocephalus	ESA Endangered
North Atlantic Right Whale	Eubalaena glacialis	ESA Endangered
Fin Whale	Balaenoptera physalus	ESA Endangered
Sei Whale	Balaenoptera borealis	ESA Endangered
Blue Whale	Balaenoptera musculus	ESA Endangered
Gray Seal	Halichoerus grypus	MMPA Protected
Harbor Seal	Phoca vitulina	MMPA Protected
Harp Seal	Pagophilus groenlandicus	MMPA Protected
Hooded Seal	Cystophora cristata	MMPA Protected
Ringed Seal	Pusa hispida	MMPA Protected
White-beaked Dolphin	Lagenorhynchus albirostris	MMPA Protected
Atlantic White-sided Dolphin	Lagenorhynchus acutus	MMPA Protected
Bottlenose Dolphin	Tursiops truncatus	MMPA Protected
Common Dolphin	Delphinus delphis	MMPA Protected
Risso’s Dolphin	Grampus griseus	MMPA Protected
Striped Dolphin	Stenella coeruleoalba	MMPA Protected
Harbor Porpoise	Phocoena phocoena	MMPA Protected
Beluga Whale	Delphinapterus leucas	MMPA Protected
Blainville’s Beaked Whale	Mesoplodon densirostris	MMPA Protected
Cuvier’s Beaked Whale	Ziphius cavirostris	MMPA Protected
Dwarf Sperm Whale	Kogia sima	MMPA Protected
Pilot Whale	Globicephala melaena	MMPA Protected
Pygmy Sperm Whale	Kogia breviceps	MMPA Protected
Sowerby’s Beaked Whale	Mesoplodon bidens	MMPA Protected
Humpback Whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	MMPA Protected
Minke Whale	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	MMPA Protected
Birds		
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	ESA Threatened
Red Knot	Calidris cantus rufa	ESA Threatened
Roseate Tern	Sterna dougallii dougallii	ESA Endangered
Inland species		
Bog Turtle	Glyptemys muhlenbergii	ESA Threatened

Indiana Bat	Myotis sodalis	ESA Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	ESA Endangered
Monarch Butterfly	Danaus plexippus	Candidate Species
Puritan Tiger Beetle	Cicindela puritana	ESA Threatened

9760 Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultation Quick Response Guide

Step 1: Define Action Areas

Pre-Spill[1]	**Emergency**	**Post-Response**
Exercises, GRS Development	During Pollution Incident	After Response Concluded
Where will the exercise take place?	*Where is the pollution incident happening?*	*Where did the pollution incident occur?*
☐ Create ICS-201 and/or consult existing Geographic Response Strategy (GRS).	☐ Create ICS-201, review Incident Action Plan, and/or check GRS.	☐ Determine all areas where response operations occurred, to include staging areas and vessel transit routes.

Step 2: Define Response Actions

Pre-Spill	**Emergency**	**Post-Response**
What are your proposed Response Actions? What are you exercising?	*What Response Actions have you already employed? What actions do you intend to take?*	*What Response Actions were employed for pollution mitigation and response?*
☐ Create list of Response Actions, include in ICS-201, and/or validate Response Actions listed in GRS.	☐ Create list of Response Actions employed or proposed. ☐ Review GRS for ESA Best Management Practices (BMP) and EFH Conservation Recommendations where pre-spill consultation has already occurred.	☐ Create list of Response Actions employed. ☐ Review Incident Action Plan for summary (especially ICS-232). ☐ Review unit logs for possible or known affects to species from Response Actions.

Step 3: Conduct Record Review for Previous Consultations

- ☐ Review unit Administrative Record, Area Contingency Plan, and applicable Geographic Response Strategies to determine if pre-spill consultation activities were previously conducted in the Action Area.
    - ○ If **NO**, proceed to Step 4.
    - ○ If **YES**, does the existing pre-spill consultation cover the same Action Area, Response Actions, species, and time of year (for seasonal occurrence)?

- **YES:** No further action necessary. Implement Best Management Practices and Conservation Recommendations as determined in previous consultation.
- **NO:** Proceed to Step 4 to engage in technical assistance conversations on those Response Actions, species, and/or seasonal occurrence of species within the Action Area different from previous consultation.

Step 4: Engage Services in Technical Assistance

Complete all three sub-steps:

- ☐ **4a.** Request list of endangered/threatened species and designated critical habitat from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). *(USFWS-listed species)*
  - Consult Information and Consultation (IPaC) database.
  - Email pifwo_admin@fws.gov to confirm species information in IPaC is up-to-date and/or request and/or list of species and designated critical habitat in Action Area.
- ☐ **4b.** Request list of endangered/threatened species and designated critical habitat from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Protected Resources Division (PRD). *(NMFS-listed species)*
  - Email EFHESAConsult@noaa.gov to request list of species and designated critical habitat specific to Action Area.
- ☐ **4c.** Request list, or request validation of EFH Designations, from NMFS Habitat Conservation Division (HCD).
  - Email EFHESAConsult@noaa.gov.

Step 5. Determine Effects of Response Actions

- ☐ Review the Response Action matrix for potential impacts to ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat by Response Action.

Complete separate effects determinations for:
- USFWS-listed species,
- NMFS-listed species, and
- Essential Fish Habitat

To make an effects determination:
- Identify potential stressors[2] from the Response Actions,
- Assess the exposure[3],
- Analyze the potential reaction[4] by the species to the Response Action(s), and
- Evaluate the risk to individuals, population, and species.

- ☐ Using the STAAR[5] process of risk mitigation, determine if potential effects of the Response Actions can be mitigated through ESA BMPs and/or EFH Conservation Recommendations.

Determination Thresholds

Endangered Species Act *(choose one)*
- ☐ ***No Effect*** (none at all, negative or positive)
- ☐ ***May Affect; Not Likely to Adversely Affect (NLAA)*** (Affects are insignificant, discountable, or wholly beneficial)
- ☐ ***May Affect; Likely to Adversely Affect (LAA)***

Essential Fish Habitat *(choose one)*

- ☐ Would ***Not Adversely Affect***
- ☐ ***May Adversely Affect*** (Adverse Effects are any effect that reduces the quality or quantity of EFH)

Step 6: Complete Documentation Based on Effects Determination

Endangered Species Act

No effect	Memo to file[6] signed by FOSC.
NLAA	**Informal Consultation** required. ☐ ***Pre-Spill or Post-Response:*** Complete Endangered Species Act Biological Evaluation and Essential Fish Habitat Assessment Form (BE/EFHA Form) and submit to the Service(s).[7] • For pre-spill, submit at minimum 90 days in advance of a planned exercise. ☐ ***Emergency:*** Complete Emergency Consultation Form.
LAA	**Formal Consultation** required. ☐ ***Pre-Spill or Post-Response:*** Complete Endangered Species Act Biological Evaluation and Essential Fish Habitat Assessment Form (BE/EFHA Form) and submit to the Service(s).[8] • For pre-spill, consider necessity of exercise; consult IMPA and/or DRAT. • The timeframe for formal consultation is 135 days once all information is received. Submit at least 195 days in advance for planned activities. ☐ ***Emergency:*** Complete Emergency Consultation Form and submit to the Service(s).

Essential Fish Habitat

Would Not Adversely Affect	Memo to file[9] signed by FOSC.
May Adversely Affect	**Consultation required.** ☐ ***Pre-Spill:*** Complete Endangered Species Act Biological Evaluation and Essential Fish Habitat Assessment Form (BE/EFHA Form) and submit to the Service(s). ☐ ***Emergency:*** Complete Emergency Consultation Form and submit to the Service(s).

Step 7: Receive Return Consultation Documentation from Services

If Letter of Concurrence received:

- ☐ No further action required unless different response actions than consulted upon are employed or if a take occurs. If response actions differ or a take occurs, conduct Post-Response Consultation.

If additional information requested:

- ☐ Submit requested information to requesting Service so that they may complete the consultation. This may reset the timeframe.

If additional Best Management Practice recommendations and/or Conservation Recommendations are received:

- ☐ Consider requests and accept if reasonable to employ. If not deemed reasonable, engage Services to arrive at alternative actions to avoid or minimize impact(s) to species; this may change a NLAA to LAA.

If/when you receive advance notice a Biological Opinion will be issued:

- ☐ Engage with the Service(s) on development of any Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPMs)[10] and/or Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPAs).[11] RPMs and RPAs should be developed jointly by the FOSC and the Service(s).

If a Biological Opinion is issued:

- ☐ Ensure the Reasonable and Prudent Measure (RPM) and any Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA):
  - Can be implemented, and
  - Are consistent with the Coast Guard's legal authority and jurisdiction.
  - In the case of an RPA, are economically and technologically feasible.
  - In the case of any RPMs, do not constitute more than a minor change to the action.

If an Incidental Take Statement (ITS) is issued:

- ☐ Accept and closely follow the Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPM).

Step 8: Implement Best Management Practices and Conservation Recommendations

- ☐ Add BMPs, Conservation Recommendations, RMPs, and/or RPMs to Incident Action Plan (ICS-204s), Geographic Response Strategies, and/or Area Contingency Plan. Maintain on file in unit Administrative Record.

Step 9: Re-evaluate Effects of Response Actions

Pre-Spill	Post-Response
After the exercise was conducted, were any endangered or threatened species or their designated critical habitat exposed to or affected by the Response Action(s)?	*After the Response Actions concluded, were any endangered or threatened species or their designated critical habitat exposed to or affected by the Response Action(s)?*
☐ If **YES**, initiate formal consultation using the BE/EFHA Form. You now have an LAA determination. ☐ If **NO**, proceed to Step 10.	☐ If **YES**, initiate formal consultation using the BE/EFHA Form. You now have an LAA determination. ☐ If **NO**, proceed to Step 10. No consultation activity required and can be documented via Memo to File.

For EFH, consultation can only occur after-the-fact in emergency situations, and the process should have commenced in Step 6.

Step 10: Final Documentation

- ☐ **10a.** Document GRS implementation in MISLE case timeline.

☐ **10b.** Calculate labor expenses in conducting consultation activities as per Coast Guard Standard Rates, COMDTINST 7310.1 (series).

☐ **10c.** Create one .pdf of consultation documents for each type of consultation. Name all saved files as per the following naming convention:
MER_unit name_short case name_consult type_date.pdf
Example: MER_SectorLongIslandSound_MVMARIANAS_ESA7_30NOV22.pdf

☐ **10d.** Submit, via email, consultation documents to CG-47 (HQS-SMB-NEPADSS@uscg.mil) for upload to the DHS Decision Support System. Copy CG-MER, D1 IMPA, and D1 DRAT (D1-DG-DRAT@uscg.mil).

☐ **10e.** Complete After-Action Report (AAR) in the Contingency Preparedness System (CPS).

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[1] Begin process at least 100-120 days in advance of exercise.
[2] Any potential stressors result from direct or indirect effects of the Response Action on the listed species or the environment. A stressor is a circumstance that constitutes a real or perceived challenge or threat to an organism.
[3] How likely is it that a listed species, designated critical habitat, or managed fish stock will be exposed to the direct or indirect effects of the Response Action?
[4] How will the species respond to the Response Action?
[5] **S**pread Out – **T**ransfer – **A**void – **A**ccept – **R**educe (COMDTINST 3500.3A)
[6] ESA and EFH "no effect" can be documented in same memo.
[7] If "no effect? for either ESA or EFH (one or the other), delete applicable portions from the form to create a singular Biological Evaluation or Essential Fish Habitat Assessment.
[8] If "no effect? for either ESA or EFH (one or the other), delete applicable portions from the form to create a singular Biological Evaluation or Essential Fish Habitat Assessment.
[9] ESA and EFH "no effect" can be documented in same memo.
[10] A Reasonable and Prudent Measure is designed to minimize harm and harassment to a listed species and their habitat.
[11] A Reasonable and Prudent Alternative is a modification/change to a Response Action to avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing a species or destruction/adverse modification to their critical habitat.

9770 Guidelines for Complying with the National Historic Preservation Act

Steps FOSCs Must Take When They Respond to a Spill or Release

As outlined in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's website, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies (FOSCs) to consider the effects on historic properties of projects (spill responses) they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, or approve. If a federal or federally-assisted spill response has the potential to affect significant historic properties, a Section 106 review will take place including the below 5- step process:

Step 1: Introduction
Before a review begins, the FOSC must decide if Section 106 applies. If the spill is categorically excluded from Section 106 no further action is necessary (see Categorical Exclusions below).

Step 2: Initiating Section 106
The FOSC identifies who should be involved in consultation and plans to address public input. This will likely involve notifying the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for consultation because categorical exclusion criteria are not met or if the FOSC determines there are historic properties or cultural resources that need to be considered because they could be affected by response actions.

SHPO Contacts:

Connecticut

Jonathan Kinney
State Historic Preservation Officer
CT Department of Economic and Community Development
Email: Jonathan.Kinney@ct.gov
Mobile: (860) 944-6493
Office: (860) 500-2380

New York

Nancy Herter
Director, Technical Preservation Services Bureau
New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Email: Nancy.Herter@parks.ny.gov
Phone: (518) 268-2179

Step 3: Identifying Historic Properties
The federal agency (FOSC) identifies any historic and/or culturally significant properties in the area where the response could have effects. This process is typically executed by the Environmental Unit of the incident management team at the outset of a spill response. This will likely require review of maps and charts showing the locations of historic/cultural resources of concern and consultations with the SHPO and/or THPO and other specialists. If no historic properties are present, or if those present will not be affected by the response, the review may conclude here.

Step 4: Assessing Effects
With input from appropriate specialists, the FOSC determines how historic properties might be affected by the response and whether any of these effects would be considered adverse. If there are no potential adverse effects to one or more historic properties or cultural resources the review may conclude here.

Step 5: Achieving a Resolution
In the final step of the process, the responding agencies explore measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties and reach agreement with the SHPO/THPO on measures to implement them. A memorandum of agreement or programmatic agreement records the measures agreed upon to resolve adverse effects.

Categorical Exclusions

Some coastal spills or releases can be categorically excluded from additional Section 106 compliance. These include spills or releases onto/into (and that stay on/in):

- Dock staging areas less than 50 years old
- Gravel causeways
- Artificial gravel islands
- Water bodies where the spill/release will not (1) reach land/submerged land; and (2) do not include spill response activities with land/submerged land-disturbing components
- Spills/releases of Gases (e.g., chlorine gas)

Assigning a Historic Preservation Specialist (HPS)

Overriding Factors that may call for presence of HPS:

- The spill is greater than 100,000 gallons
- SHPO/THPO believes the spill or release may have the potential to affect one or more significant historic and/or cultural properties.
- If the categorical exclusions do not apply or the FOSC is unsure of their applicability, at any point in the spill event.
- The Coast Guard has a very limited number of qualified HPSs. Contact information is included below:
  - Mr. Dan Koski-Karell, CG-47 Coast Guard Headquarters, (202) 475-5683. Daniel.A.Koski-Karell@uscg.mil

Important Concepts about Section 106 for the FOSC

- The FOSC may have to authorize spill response actions that adversely affect historic properties and/or cultural resources. However, the response decision must be an informed decision including consultations with the SHPO, Federal land-managing agencies, Tribes, Historic Properties Specialists, and the GRS/Environmental Unit.

- The FOSC must conduct formal consultation with the SHPO/THPO on potential or newly discovered historic properties or cultural resources that were not anticipated during initial response planning, and that might be adversely affected due to the response.

- This is an inherently governmental responsibility that must be done by the FOSC with input from federal, state, and local agency specialists and industry representatives.

- NHPA Section 106 obligations apply specifically to FOSC response actions and not to impacts caused by the spill or release.

Integrating Section 106 Obligations into ICS

- Include in the Incident Objective (ICS-202) a statement on minimizing impacts to historic properties and/or cultural resources.

- The Industry and/or Federal HPSs serve in the Environmental Unit.

- In a unified command ICS situation with a Responsible Party-led cleanup, it may be appropriate for the Responsible Party to provide a HPS. However, it should be clear among the Incident Commanders (ICs) that the relationship of the HPS to the FOSC is unique among the command staff. The HPS is responsible for helping the FOSC meet his or her Section 106 legal obligations which do not apply to the other ICs.

- If the SOSC has similar legal obligations under their state law, then that should be made clear in unified command and added to the list of responsibilities for the HPSs. The OSC and SOSC should be clear with the HPS on any differences or deltas between their legal obligations.

- Provide to the workers any special instructions to ensure protection of historical properties and cultural resources via the Work Assignment List (ICS -204).

- Document in the Unit Log (ICS-214) any actions taken that resulted in adverse impacts to historic properties or cultural resources.

- Ensure that information on historic properties/cultural resources are included in the Resources at Risk Summary (ICS 232) prepared by the Environmental Unit

Activating a Qualified HPS

Should the HPS be provided by another agency, by USCG contract, or by the RP in a unified command ICS situation with a PRP-lead cleanup, a Qualified HPS:

- Should meet the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards and Guidelines for either the disciplines of prehistoric or historical archeology found at https://www.doi.gov/pam/asset-management/historic-preservation/pqs.

- Should have demonstrated familiarity with the archaeology and environment of the area in question.

- Should be familiar with Federal and State laws and regulations governing historic preservation, and with the operation of the State’s historic preservation office.

- Must have the requisite OSHA training for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR1910.120) if required to work inside an exclusion zone.

- Should have ICS 300-level Incident Command System training.

- Ensure that information on historic properties/cultural resources are included in the Resources at Risk Summary (ICS 232) prepared by the Environmental Unit.

- Should have familiarity with the NCP and the ACP.

- Should have familiarity with the Programmatic Agreement on the Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP.

- Should have familiarity with the SCAT process.

Duties of the Historic Preservation Specialist (HPS)

The HPS is responsible for providing the FOSC reliable and timely expertise to minimize damage to historic properties and/or cultural resources during a spill response. The major responsibilities of the HPS are or may include:

a) Coordinate overall efforts to minimize damage to historical and/or cultural resources during the response.
b) Coordinate and communicate with SHPO, THPO (or tribal cultural resources program), land management agency, other concern parties. A national directory of THPOs can be found here and a national directory of SHPOs can be found here.

c) Determine and/or document presence of historical properties or cultural resources.

d) Assess whether emergency response strategies have the potential to affect historic properties or cultural resources and advise the FOSC accordingly.

e) Identify, prioritize, and develop strategies for protection and cleanup of impacted historic / cultural sites to minimize damage.

f) Document effect of spill or release on historic properties or cultural resources.

g) Participate in the testing and evaluation of cleanup techniques used on historic / cultural sites.

h) Monitor and provide guidance on the cleanup of historic / cultural sites to reduce or eliminate response-related impacts.

i) Document adverse effects on historic properties or cultural resources due to the emergency response. For intentional actions that result in adverse impacts, include information to show that the FOSC made an informed decision considering professional comments prior to authorizing actions and any mitigative measures considered.

j) Arrange for disposition of records and collected materials.

k) Ensure the confidentiality of historic property site location information as much as possible, consistent with applicable laws, to minimize opportunities for vandalism or theft.

l) Provide Special Instruction on Work Assignments (ICS -204s) to ensure protection of historical properties and cultural resources.

m) Convene an historic properties technical advisory group if needed due to the size and complexity of the incident.

n) Request additional HSPs as needed.

o) Accompany SCAT teams.