West Central Florida Area Contingency Plan (WCF ACP)

2021.1

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Updated logos to cover page (added LDEQ and LSP)	Cover Page	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
2	Removed reference to Volume 1 throughout	All	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
3	Removed Vol 2 and incorporated portions into Section 11000 and 12000	All	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
4	Minor formatting throughout	All	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
5	Changed all Appendices to Annexes and relinked	All	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
6	Removed Vision Statement	2200	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
7	Added GOHSEP	4310	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
8	Added “Local Roles and Responsibilities”	4400	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
9	Removed reference to Picture 4 of Appendix 12, Vol. 2	3300	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
10	Restructured Section 5000	5000	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
11	Updated Section 6000	6000	12 January 2022	Steve Lang

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
12	Updated and renamed Section 7000 to reflect more inclusive "Response Resources"	7000	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
13	Updated and renamed Section 8200 to reflect more inclusive "Monitoring and Evaluation of Alternative Response Technologies"	8200	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
14	Renamed Section 8202 from "Dispersants" to "Dispersant Monitoring"	8202	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
15	Renamed Section 8203 from "In-Situ Burn (ISB)" to "In-Situ Burn (ISB) Monitoring"	8203	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
16	Updated and renamed Section 9000 to reflect more inclusive "Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas"	9000	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
17	Updated all Links, Table and Figure references	All	12 January 2022	Steve Lang
18	Added Table 10	3000	18 Apr 2022	Steve Lang
19	Added Table 11	11300	5 May 2022	Steve Lang
20	Added BSEE Website	3303	2 June 2022	Steve Lang

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1000 Introduction

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

This ACP shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in the response structure before an incident and as a guide for reviewing Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) and Facility Response Plans (FRPs) required by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, 33 U.S.C § 2701 *et seq*. VRPs and FRPs should be consistent with this ACP and address, among other things, the economically and environmentally sensitive areas within the geographic area, the response equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (this includes federal, state, and local government and industry owned equipment); response personnel available; equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, and protection strategies. This ACP is written in conjunction with OPA, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 C.F.R. Part 300) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq.*). As such, when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, this ACP should be adequate to remove a worst case discharge under § 300.324, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the area.

**** Disclaimer: All specific contacts applicable to this ACP have been combined into one "all inclusive" contact spreadsheet located in Annex 2.***

1100 Purpose

The purpose of this ACP is:

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

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

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

1200 Document Organization

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

1300 Authority

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

1400 National Response System

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

The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threat of discharge of oil or a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance. The NRS supports the responsibilities of the FOSC, under the direction of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA. When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a "unified command and control support mechanism" (Unified Command) consisting of the FOSC, the state on-scene coordinator (SOSC), and the Responsible Party's Incident Commander (IC). The UC structure is further

described under Section 6300 of this document. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), Area Committees, and responsible parties, as necessary, to supply trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an effective response to any oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

1500 The National Response Framework

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

Other useful natural disaster response resources include the National Response Team Abandoned Vessel Authorities and Best Practices Guidance and the NRF's Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex. For more information, please refer to the Eighth Coast Guard District ESF-10 guidance document located in Annex 19 of the RRT-4 RCP.

1501 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF

The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the NRF describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the federal departments and agencies governing immediate response and short-term recovery activities for releases of radioactive materials. These incidents may occur on federally-owned or –licensed facilities, privately owned property, urban centers, or other areas and may vary in severity from the small to the catastrophic. The incidents may result from inadvertent or deliberate acts. The NRIA applies to incidents where the nature and scope of the incident requires federal response to supplement the state, tribal, and/or local incident response. **Note**: There are no nuclear plants located in the Southeast Florida or Southwest Louisiana area.

1600 Contingency Plans

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

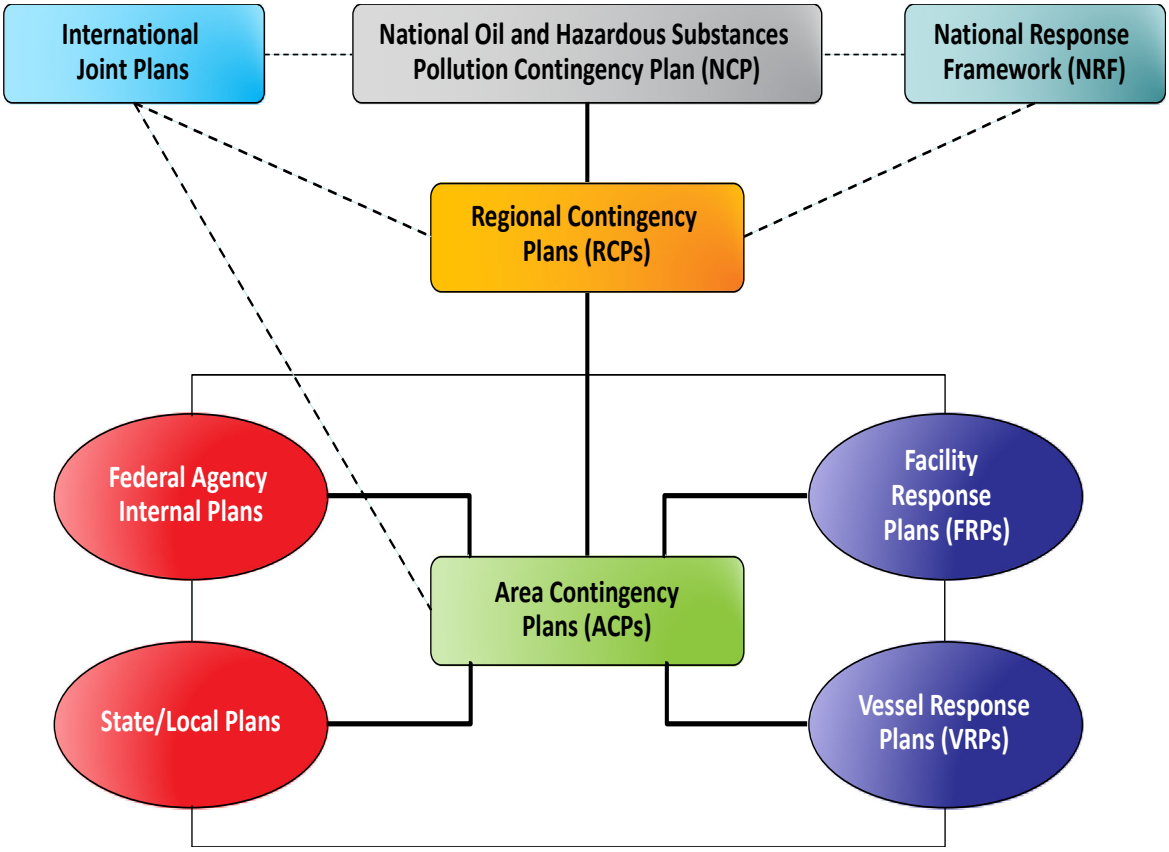

Figure 1: Relationship of Plans

1601 Contingency Plans under the NRS

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

1602 Local Plans

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are responsible for the development and maintenance of local emergency response plans in accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), Sections 301 to 303. LEPC membership includes various representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental

groups, and local industry. These emergency plans include, among other things, the identity and location of hazardous materials, procedures for immediate response to a chemical accident, ways to notify members of the public of actions to take in the event of a discharge or release, names of coordinators at plants, and schedules for testing the plan. The local emergency response plan is reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). RRTs may review these plans and provide assistance if the SERC or LEPC makes such a request. Federal contingency plans provide for coordination with local governments.

1603 Responsible Party Plans

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

2000 West Central Florida Area Committee

The WCF AC is a spill preparedness and planning body made up of federal, state, and local agency, industry, and non-governmental organization representation. The WCF AC, under the direction of the Sector St. Petersburg Captain of the Port (COTP), is responsible for developing an ACP. The WCF AC is also responsible for working with state and local officials to plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersant use, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The WCF AC is also required to work with state and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

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

2001 Mission Statement:

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

2100 AC Organization

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

2101 Committee Chair and Vice-Chairs:

The USCG Captain of the Port (COTP), as predesignated FOSC, shall Chair the AC. A representative from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP) is the lead State agency representative in Florida.

2102 Executive Secretary / AC Coordinator:

The Executive Secretary / AC Coordinator from USCG Sector St. Petersburg will coordinate with state agencies to prepare meeting agendas, schedules, and meeting notifications. The USCG will

record, draft, and publish meeting minutes and attendance roster and coordinate remote participation access for meeting attendance.

2103 Executive Steering Group (ESG):

The Executive Steering Group (ESG) is the strategic decision-making body of the AC. The ESG consists of ***appointed AC members***; specifically, the FOSC, State On-Scene Coordinators, local emergency coordinator representatives, subcommittee chairs, and an executive secretary**.**

The ESG leads the AC by providing agenda items and establishing guidance for the work of the WCF AC. The duties and responsibilities of the ESG are to:

1. Set the goals and priorities for the AC
2. Assign and monitor projects of subcommittees
3. Vote on issues
4. Represent all entities who participate in the AC

The ESG meets on an as needed basis, although special meetings may be called when needed. Ideally, ESG meetings will be held in conjunction with the regularly scheduled AC meetings in order to align the local, state, and regional level response priorities.

The list of ESG members can be found in Section 2000, Table 1.

2104 Members and Members at Large:

A list of WCF AC members and members at large will be maintained by the AC Coordinator and can be found in Table 2 and Table 3.

2105 Subcommittees:

Subcommittees have been established to work on functional items pertaining to the AC. They are specifically tasked to complete assigned projects, tasks, and goals that are developed by the ESG. The four existing functional subcommittees are:

- Preparedness
- Response
- Scientific Support

Note: Specific subcommittee chair designation letters, subcommittee tasks/priorities and projects will be maintained by the AC Coordinator.

2200 AC Meetings

There is only one AC within the AOR. The AC meetings are open meetings. The USCG FOSC Chair shall attend/lead each meeting and provide an opportunity for participation by each regulatory member, each non-regulatory participant, and any public attendees; ensuring adherence to the agenda; maintaining order; and reviewing recommendations submitted to the ESG. In the absence of the FOSC, these duties shall be performed by the Deputy Sector Commander of Sector St. Petersburg, who serves as the Alternate FOSC.

2201 Meeting Frequency:

AC meetings shall be held at least semi-annually, but are typically held every four months. The WCF AC consists of membership from marine industry, county Emergency Managers, law enforcement, fire rescue, academia, and environmental specialists.

2202 Remote Access Attendance:
The USCG will provide remote access availability to AC members, participants, and presenters who are unable to attend meetings in person to maximize stakeholder participation and communication.

2300 AC Annual Report
Sector St. Petersburg shall submit an AC Annual Report emphasizing activities and best practices for the previous calendar year NLT 1 April of the following year to USCG D7 (drm) for review and endorsement. USCG D7 will review and route AC Annual Reports through USCG Atlantic Area to USCG Headquarters Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy (CG-MER) for final approval and compilation of nation-wide lessons learned and best practices.

2400 ACP Annual Update, Review, and Approval Process
The WCF ACP shall be updated annually. The WCF ACP shall be reviewed and approved by the WCF AC, USCG D7, and the Coast Guard National Review Panel (CGNRP) every five years.

2401 Annual ACP Updates:
The WCF AC will review the ACP and document any changes or updates in the Record of Changes page. Additionally, and at a minimum, the AC will update the ACP version number and contact information; confirm phone numbers, addresses, links, and notification procedures; and incorporate lessons learned as a result of real-world events and/or exercises. Annual updates will continue to be managed locally between the USCG unit, Vice-Chairs, and AC and be completed by 1 July.

2402 ACP Approval and CGNRP Review:
In coordination with the Chair, Vice-Chairs, and other members of the AC, USCG D7 formally reviews and approves coastal ACPs every five years. After approval, USCG D7 submits the ACP for national review by the CGNRP. The CGNRP, comprised of CG-MER, USCG Atlantic and Pacific Area, National Strike Force Coordination Center, and District representatives, convene annually to review selected ACPs nation-wide. Nationwide, each coastal ACP is on a 5-year CGNRP review schedule.

Additional CGNRP information and requirements, including specific scheduling and expectations will be coordinated from USCG D7 to USCG field units.

2500 Area PREP Exercises
Per the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines, which provides the framework for an effective oil spill and hazardous substance response exercise program, the WCF AC shall hold three annual Incident Management Team (IMT) Tabletop Exercises (TTXs) and one Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) per 4-year period.

2501 Exercise Schedule:
USCG D7 (drm) will maintain the Area Exercise schedule and ensure visibility by the WCF AC and PREP Compliance, Coordination and Consistency Committee (PREP 4C). The WCF AC will validate the proposed timeframe and identify the industry plan holder who will participate in each PREP exercise. Any schedule change requests shall be routed to USCG D7 (drm).

2502 Documentation:

Additional PREP-related exercise requirements, including development of Concept of Exercise (COE), After Action Report (AAR), Remedial Action Issues (RAIs), and Real-World Event (RWE) credit requests will be coordinated from USCG D7 to USCG field units.

Table 1: Executive Steering Group (ESG)		
Personnel from the following entities serve on the ESG:		
1.	Federal	USCG COTP Sector St. Petersburg, FL
		National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
		U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4
2.	State	Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI)
		Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP)
3.	Local Preparedness	Tampa Bay regional Planning Council
4.	Response Resource	CITGO
5.	Executive Secretary	USCG Sector St. Petersburg Emergency Management and Force Readiness (EMFR)

Note: Specific ESG designation letters will be maintained by the AC executive secretary

Table 2: Area Committee Members		
Below is list of *appointed* Area Committee Members:		
1.	Federal	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
		National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
		National Park Service (NPS)
		U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4
		U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)
		National Weather Service (NWS)
		USCG District 7
		USCG Sector St. Petersburg, FL
		USCG Gulf Strike Team (GST)
		U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
2.	State	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
		Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
		Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
3.	Local	Tampa Fire Rescue
		Hillsborough County Fire Rescue
		St. Petersburg Fire Rescue
		North River Fire District
		West Manatee Fire Rescue
		Jefferson County Emergency Management (EM), Taylor County EM, Dixie County EM, Levy County EM, Citrus County EM, Hernando County EM, Pasco County EM, Pinellas County EM, Hillsborough County EM, Manatee County EM, Sarasota County EM, Charlotte County EM, Lee County EM, Collier County EM
		Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council
		Hillsborough County EPC
		Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office

Note: Specific AC designation letters are maintained by the AC executive secretary

Table 3: Area Committee Members at Large		
Below is a list of Area Committee *Members at Large:*		
1.	Consulting	OSG
		Gallagher Marine Systems
		The Response Group (TRG)
		Witt O'Brien's
2.	Academia	Florida Institute of Oceanography
		University of South Florida
3.	Facility Owners or Operators	Kinder Morgan
		Motiva
		Buckeye Petroleum
		CITGO
		Florida Power Inc.
		Marathon
4.	Maritime	Port Tampa Bay
		Manatee County Port Authority
5.	Wildlife Care Organization	Save All Birds, Inc.
6.	Salvage Companies	Resolve Marine Group
7.	OSROs	Clean Harbors
		Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)
		Cliff Berry, Inc
		National Response Corp. (NRC)
		Hulls Environmental

3000 Geographic Information

3100 ACP Area Covered

The information in this section defines the response boundary (inland zone and coastal zone) between the U.S. Coast Guard and EPA Region 4.

3101 Inland Zone Boundary Designation:

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

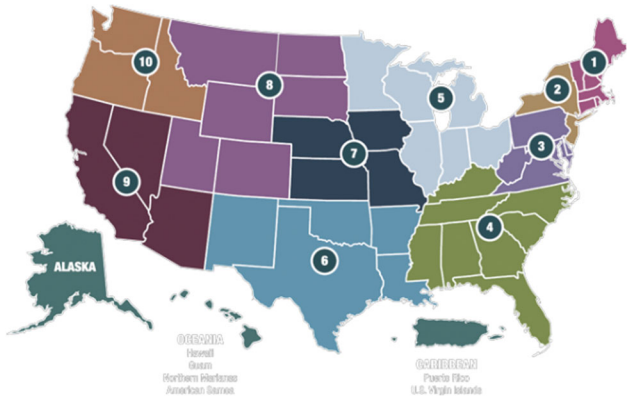

Figure 2: RRT Areas

Figure 3: U.S. Coast Guard Districts

3102 Coastal Zone Boundary:

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

Sector St. Petersburg's sector office is located in St. Petersburg, FL. The boundaries of Sector St. Petersburg's Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone start at the Florida coast at longitude 30°05′45″ N., 084°04′34″ W., proceeding northerly along the boundary between Wakulla and Jefferson counties to position 30°15′00″ N., 084°04′33″ W."; thence west to latitude 30°15′00″ N, longitude 084°45′00″ W; thence north to the Florida-Georgia boundary at longitude 084°45′00″ W; thence east along the Florida-Georgia boundary to longitude 083°00′00″ W; thence southeast to latitude 28°00′00″ N, longitude 081°30′00″ W; thence south along 081°30′00″ W to the northern boundary of Collier County, FL, and then following along the boundaries of Collier County, east along the northern boundary to the eastern boundary and then south along the eastern boundary to the southern boundary and then west along the southern boundary to latitude 25°48′12″ N, longitude 081°20′39″ W; thence southwest to the outermost extent of the EEZ at latitude 24°18′57″ N, longitude 084°50′48″ W; thence west along the outermost extent of the EEZ to latitude 24°48′13″ N, longitude 085°50′05″ W; thence northeast to 29°23′09″ N., 084°04′34″ W thence due north to the point of origin.

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

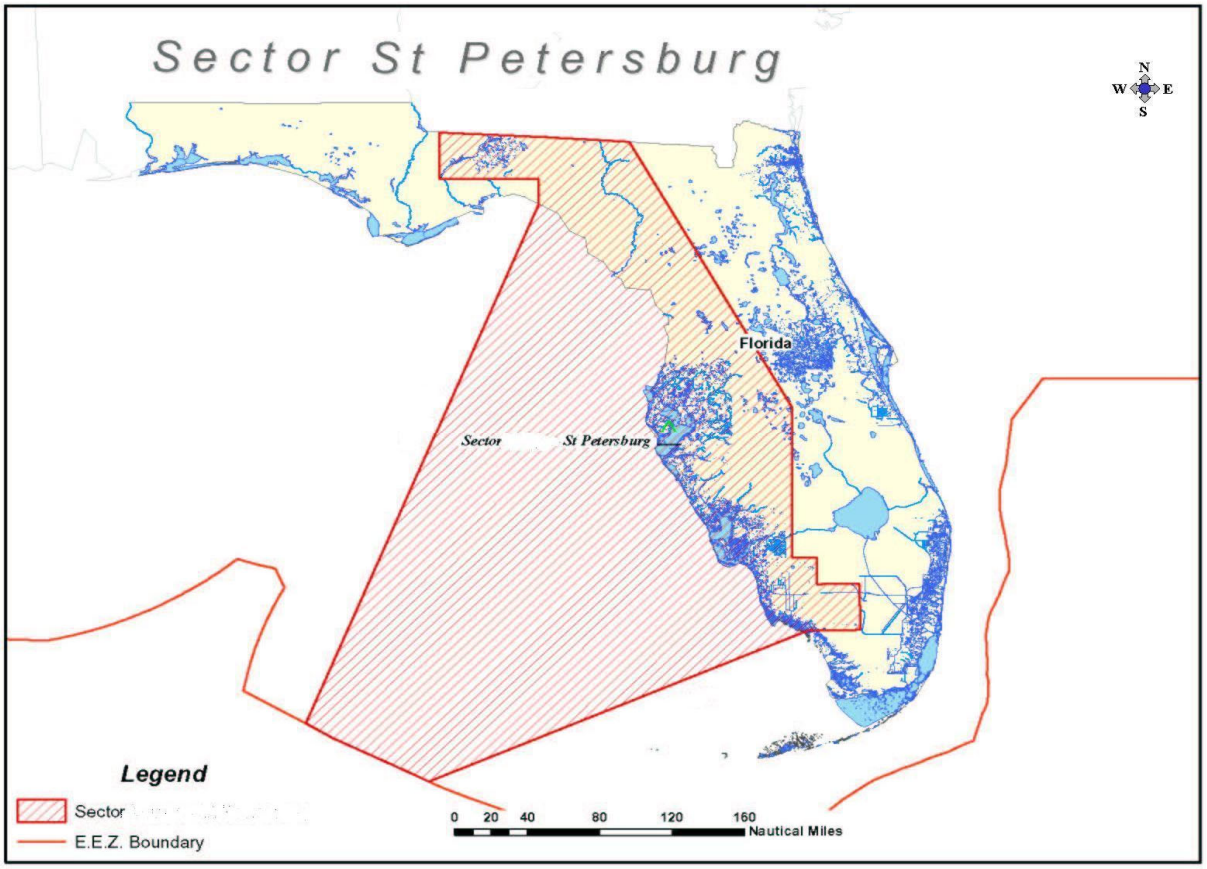

Figure 4: Geographical depiction of Sector St. Petersburg OCMI and COTP zones

The boundary for the FOSC area of responsibility is as follows:

The U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) St. Petersburg, Florida will be the predesignated FOSC in the following areas within EPA Region 4. When a roadway is used to delineate a boundary, that boundary shall be to, but shall not include, the roadway.

Coastal areas from the southern boundary of Collier County, north to the COTP St. Petersburg-COTP Mobile boundary at latitude 30 degrees 05 minutes 45 seconds north, longitude 084 degrees 04 minutes 34 seconds west (the coastal border between Wakulla and Jefferson Counties).

From the intersection of the southern border of Collier County at the sea east to where the COTP St. Petersburg-COTP Miami-COTP Key West boundaries meet at the southeastern corner of Collier County, then following US 41 west and north to I-4 (in Tampa, FL, where US 41 = 50th Street), then west on I-4 to I-275 and west on I-275 exiting north to FL 60 and then following FL 589 (Veterans Expressway), then continuing west on FL 580 to US 19 (in Clearwater, FL), turning south on US 19 to FL686 (Roosevelt Blvd in St. Petersburg, FL), and continuing east and south to 4th Street South (US 92/FL 687); continue south on 4th Street South to 22nd Avenue South; then west on 22nd Avenue South to US 19, then north on US 19 to 5th Avenue North, turning west on Alt US 19; continue west and north on Alt US 19 rejoining US 19 north of Tarpon Springs;

continue on US 19 and then US 19/US 98. In Perry, FL, take US 98 west to the intersection of COTP St. Petersburg-COTP Mobile boundary at US 98/State Hwy 30 at latitude 30 degrees 08 minutes 34 seconds north, longitude 084 degrees 04 minutes27 seconds west.

Also included will be the Intracoastal Waterway (Okeechobee Waterway) from longitude 081 degrees 30 minutes west (near FL State Highway 29 Bridge, La Belle, FL) west to the Gulf of Mexico.

For planning and response purposes Sector St. Petersburg's COTP AOR is divided into three areas, North, Central and South as described below.

North Area

The COTP St. Petersburg, FL Northern area is comprised of the area starting at the intersection of the Florida coast with longitude 83-50'W (30-00'N 83'50'W); thence due south including Taylor, Dixie, Levy, Citrus and Hernando counties and ending the southerly boundary at the intersection of the Florida coast at latitude 28-26'N (Hernando/Pasco County Lines). The western offshore boundary of the Tampa Captain of the Port Zone is a line bearing 199 T from the intersection of the Florida coast at 30-00'N,083-50'W Longitude to the offshore extent of the EEZ. For the Geographic Response Plan for this area see 9710.3 Response Resources.

Central Area

The COTP St. Petersburg, FL Central area is comprised of the area starting at the intersection of the Florida coast at latitude 280'26'N (Hernando/Pasco County Lines); thence due south including Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough and Manatee counties and ending the southerly boundary at the intersection of the Florida coast at latitude 27□ 23'N (Manatee/Sarasota County Lines). For the Geographic Response Plan for this area see 9710.4 Response Resources.

South Area

The COTP St. Petersburg, FL Southern area is comprised of the area starting at the intersection of the Florida coast at latitude 270'23'N (Manatee/Sarasota County Lines); ; thence south to the northern Collier county boundary; thence eastward along the northern Collier county boundary to the intersection with Broward county; thence southerly along the eastern Collier county boundary to the intersection of the Collier and Monroe county boundaries; thence westerly along the southern Collier county boundary encompassing all of Collier county. The western offshore boundary of the Tampa Captain of the Port Zone is a line bearing 199 T from the intersection of the Florida coast at 30□ 00'N, 083□ 50'W Longitude to the offshore extent of the EEZ, and on the south at the Collier/Monroe counties coastal boundary line bearing 245 T from a point 25□ 48.20' N, 081□ 20.65' W to the extent of the EEZ. For the Geographic Response Plan for this area See 9710.5 Response Resources.

Sector St. Petersburg's authority to investigate and prosecute OPA 90 violations in the offshore area extends to 12 miles offshore. Beyond 12 miles, violations of OPA 90 are based on the in-shore threat of pollution in the St. Petersburg FOSC area of responsibility.
Any pollution incident taking place in an area outside the boundaries listed above fall under EPA FOSC jurisdiction.

3103 Area Counties:

The counties WCF ACP are as follows:

- Jefferson County
- Taylor County
- Dixie County
- Levy County
- Citrus County
- Hernando County
- Pasco County
- Pinellas County
- Hillsborough County
- Manatee County
- Sarasota County
- Charlotte County
- Lee County
- Collier County

3200 Areas of Special Economic or Environmental Importance

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

3201 Areas of Special Economic or Environmental Importance

Marshes: The majority of shoreline from Big Bend Wildlife Management Area (BBWMA, Taylor County) to St. Joseph Sound (Pinellas County) is sheltered and exposed marshes and/or mangroves. Marshes and/or mangroves occur in Lemon Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Pine Island Sound, and Ten Thousand Island NWR. Marshes and mangroves are the most sensitive shorelines. Oil adheres readily to intertidal vegetation. The band of coating will vary widely, depending upon the water level at the time oil is in the vegetation. There may be multiple bands. Oil can wash through mangroves if oil comes ashore at high tide. If there is a berm or shoreline present in front of the mangroves, oil tends to concentrate and penetrate into the berm sediments or accumulated wrack/litter. Heavy and emulsified oil can be trapped in thickets of red mangrove prop roots. The oil will likely adhere to prop roots, tree trunks, and pneumatophores, particularly on dry surfaces. The oil could also adhere to and foul attached biota on the prop roots.

Tidal flats: Large exposed and sheltered tidal flats are present just south of Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, as well as in Withlacoochee Bay, Sand Bay, St. Joseph Sound, Tampa Bay shorelines, and Sarasota Bay. Oil does not usually adhere to the surface

of exposed or sheltered tidal flats, but rather moves across the flat and accumulates at the high-tide line. Deposition of oil as sheen or tarballs on the flat may occur on a falling tide. Depending on how sticky the tarballs are, they may adhere to the substrate and not refloat with the rising tides. Oil will not penetrate the water-saturated sediments, but could penetrate burrows and mud-cracked sediments of sheltered tidal flats.

Beaches: Fine-grained sand beaches are found along the outer shorelines from St. Joseph Sound (Pinellas County) south to Sarasota and also include Anclote Key, Caladesi Island, and Don Pedro Island. Coarse-grained sand beaches are found along Cedar Keys, Snake Key, Atsena Otie Key, Anclote Keys, Honeymoon Island, and the outer shoreline south of Little Sarasota Bay. Light oil accumulations will be deposited as oily swashes or bands along the upper intertidal zone. Heavy oil accumulations will cover the entire beach surface; oil will be lifted off the lower beach with the rising tide. Maximum oil penetration is about 10 cm in fine-grained sediments and 20 cm in coarse-grained sediments. Tarballs and tar patties may strand along outer coast beaches. In the hot sun, the tarballs and patties can partially "melt" into the upper layer of sand. Again, depending on how sticky the tarballs and tar patties are, they may adhere to the sandy substrate, become coated with sand, and not refloat with the rising tide. Also, waves can roll the tarballs up and down the beach face, causing them to become coated with sand. If they become heavy enough, they can accumulate in the nearshore subtidal zone, usually between the toe of the beach and the first offshore bar. Depending on the beach cycle, the tarballs and patties can become buried during depositional cycles. Therefore, rapid removal is important.

Manmade structures: Sheltered seawalls/manmade structures (e.g., Steinhatchee River, St. Joseph Sound, Manatee river), riprap (e.g., Hillsborough Bay), and exposed seawalls (e.g., Old Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay) are also present, although more commonly along the southern portion of the peninsula. Oil will adhere readily to the rough surface, particularly along the high-tide line, forming a distinct oil band. The lower intertidal zone usually stays wet (particularly if algae covered), preventing oil from adhering to the surface.

I. Biological Resources at Risk

Birds

Bald eagle nests are present all along the western peninsula shoreline. They nest from November-June but eagles are year round residents. Double crested cormorants and brown pelicans are abundant in nearshore waters year round. Cormorants may be nesting March-August. Specifics by geography are described in the tables below. The state and federal statuses are listed in parentheses next to the first time a species name is mentioned (e.g. FT/SE: listed federally or state threatened or endangered, SSC: species of special concern).

Table 4. Bird Hot Spots from Big Bend WMA to St. Joseph Sound:

Species Group	Species and Geography	Seasonal Presence
Wading birds	Egrets, herons, ibises nesting in marshes	Summer months
Shorebirds	American oystercatcher (state SSC): marshes, beaches	Summer

	Piping plover (state and federally T): sand beaches and tidal flats near Sponge Point, Anclote Key, Honeymoon Island, and Caladesi Island Shorebirds: high concentrations at Anclote Key, Honeymoon Island and Caladesi Island	August-May Spring/Fall migration
Gulls and Terns	Least tern (state T): beaches and flats Laughing gull (6500), black skimmer (400; state SSC), and royal tern (500) are found on the island just south of Anclote Key Skimmers, gulls, terns nesting in area	April-August April-September April-September
Waterfowl	Dabblers and divers: Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve (e.g., teals, gadwall, coot, scaup, merganser, shoveler)	August-October to overwinter

Table 5. Bird Hot Spots from St. Petersburg to Charlotte Harbor:

Species Group	Species and Geography	Seasonal Presence
Shorebirds	Piping plover: Egmont Key, several smaller islands west of the entrance of Tampa Bay; outer coastal sand beaches of Pine Island Sound (Cayo Costa State Park)	Fall through Spring
Gulls , terns, and diving birds	Least tern: coastal islands near the entrance of Tampa Bay and Egmont Key Egmont Key: rookery for laughing gulls (24,000), sandwich terns (700), royal terns (5000), and black skimmer (120) Island just southeast of Egmont Key: rookery for pelicans (400, state SSC), laughing gull (1400), black skimmer (500), and royal tern (200) High concentrations of shorebirds, diving birds, gulls/terns at Greater Pinellas Point in Tampa Bay	Spring through Fall Spring through Fall Pelicans: November-September, others April-September Year round/varies
Wading birds	1000s of egrets, herons, and ibis: nesting on the southern shoreline near Terra Cia Aquatic Preserve	Egrets: January-June Herons: Year-round Ibis: March-May

Diving birds and seabirds	Pinellas NWR: habitat for hundreds of brown pelican, cormorants, egrets, and some offshore species (anhinga, magnificent frigatebird)	Year round

Table 6. Bird Hot Spots from Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands:

Species Group	Species and Geography	Seasonal Presence
Shorebirds, gulls, and terns, wading birds	Marco Island: piping plover, least tern and 100s to 1000s of shorebirds (red knot, dunlin, western sandpiper, and snowy plover (state T)).	Mostly Fall through Spring
	Piping plover: Pine Island Sound (Cayo Costa State Park), near Ft. Meyers Beach and Estero Bay	Fall through Spring
	Least tern: Pine Island Sound (Cayo Costa State Park)	Spring through Fall
	Shorebirds: high numbers outer islands of Charlotte Harbor near Foster Bay	Fall through Spring
	Shorebirds, waders, and diving birds: high concentrations at JN (Ding) Darling NWR and Estero Bay marshes	Varies/year round
Waterfowl and diving birds	Charlotte Harbor: mottled duck (nesting), blue-winged teal, and American coot	Nesting summer; others Fall and Spring migration/winter
	Pine Island Sound: cormorants and brown pelicans (high concentrations)	Year round

All birds are at significant risk of oiling from crude oil. At greatest risk are those who spend most of their time on the water surface, such as pelicans and ducks. Direct oiling of birds reduces the buoyancy, water repellency, and insulation provided by feathers, and may result in death by drowning or hypothermia. Preening of oiled feathers may also result in the ingestion of oil, resulting in irritation, sickness, or death. Gulls and terms do not appear to avoid oil while feeding in nearshore areas, particularly if the oil is weathered. During the nesting season, they could bring oil back to the nests. Use of dispersants may lessen impacts to species using the water surface or shoreline habitats.

Fish

The following species are present in estuaries along the western peninsula of Florida (e.g., Suwannee River, Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Ten Thousand Islands; * indicates spawning and/or sensitive life-stages potentially present): bull shark, tarpon, Alabama shad, Gulf menhaden (northern estuaries), gizzard shad, bay anchovy* (highly abundant), hardhead catfish* (highly abundant), sheepshead minnow* (highly abundant), Gulf killifish*, silversides* (highly abundant), snook* (southern estuaries), bluefish, blue runner, crevalle jack,

gray snapper, sheepshead, pinfish (highly abundant), silver perch*, sand seatrout*, spotted seatrout*, spot, Atlantic croaker, black drum, red drum, striped mullet, code goby* (highly abundant), Spanish mackerel, Gulf flounder, Southern flounder.

Gulf sturgeon (FT) may be present in/near the Lower Suwannee NWR. Smalltooth Sawfish (FE) occurs in Charlotte Harbor.

Larval and juvenile life-stages are especially sensitive to spilled oil because they inhabit shallow, protected waters around salt marshes, mangroves, and seagrass, are less mobile, and are more sensitive to oil toxicity. Use of dispersants may increase mixing of oil into the water column, possibly resulting in greater impacts to water column and benthic organisms depending on the location and effectiveness of any dispersant applications. Emulsified oil that gets trapped in the marshes is most likely to affect the early life stages of these fishes because they tend to seek out shallow vegetated areas to feed and for protection from prey. They are not as mobile so could be exposed to low amounts of PAHs that could dissolve out of the emulsified oil, or higher amounts of the emulsions break while stranded in the marsh.

Invertebrates

Crabs, shrimp, lobsters, and bivalves are found throughout the area. Specifics on their geography and life history are included in Table 4.

Table 7. Invertebrate Geography and Life History from Big Bend to Ten Thousand Islands:

Species	Geography	Sensitive Life Stages/Seasonality
Blue crab	Nearshore waters: BBSAP to St. Joseph Sound; St. Pete to Charlotte Harbor; Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands (TTI)	High concentrations, offshore spawning year-round, larvae and juveniles
Pink shrimp	Nearshore waters: BBSAP to St. Joseph Sound and Charlotte Harbor to TTI St. Pete to Charlotte Harbor	High conc., offshore spawning Mar.-Nov., larvae and juveniles Low to high, spawning
Stone crab	Nearshore waters: BBSAP to St. Joseph Sound; Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands (TTI) St. Pete to Charlotte Harbor	High conc., offshore spawning March-October, larvae and juveniles Low conc.
Spiny lobster	Charlotte Harbor to TTI	Low-med. Conc. Offshore waters
American oyster	Nearshore waters of Big Bend Seagrasses AP, Cape Haze AP, Old Tampa Bay, Long Bayou, Pine Island Sound, and Estero Bay	Common; spawning

Hard clam	Nearshore waters of Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, Cape Haze Aquatic Preserve, Tampa Bay (medium), Lemon Bay, and Gasparilla Sound	Common; spawning
Bay scallop	Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, Crystal River Buffer Preserve, and offshore of Bayonet Point	Common – abundant; spawning August-December

Larval and juvenile invertebrates in shallow water areas could possibly experience sublethal impacts or lethal effects. Crude oils may smother bivalves if stranded on intertidal or subtidal areas. Use of dispersants may increase mixing of oil into the water column, possibly resulting in greater impacts to water column and benthic organisms depending on the location and effectiveness of any dispersant applications.

Reptiles

Loggerhead sea turtle (state and federally threatened), Green sea turtle (state and federally endangered), and Kemp's Ridley sea turtle (state and federally endangered) are the most common species found in nearshore and inshore waters. They use harbors, bays, passes, and sounds for foraging year round. High numbers of turtles forage in the BBSAP area and nesting habitat may occur on any outer coast sand beaches. Table 5 includes some of the more important nesting habitats:

Table 8. Sea Turtle Nesting Locations, Tampa to Ten Thousand Islands:

Region	Locations	Species	Seasonality/ Concentration
Tampa to St. Pete	Anclote Key, Honeymoon Isl., Caladesi Isl. (sand beaches)	Loggerhead	Nest: April-September; Hatch: June-November
Tampa to St. Pete	Caladesi Isl.	Kemp's ridley	Nest: April-July (low)
Tampa to St. Pete	Sand beaches near Clearwater	Loggerhead Kemp's ridley	Same as above (low)
St. Pete to Ten Thousand Islands	Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve (AP)	Loggerhead and Kemp's ridley	Same as above (low)
St. Pete to Ten Thousand Islands	Don Pedro Isl., North Naples, Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve	Loggerhead	Same as above (high)

St. Pete to Ten Thousand Islands	Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve, Cape Romano-Ten Thousand Islands Aquatic Preserve	Kemp's ridley	Same as above (high)
St. Pete to Ten Thousand Islands	Lemon Bay AP	Green	Nest: June-August; Hatch: July-October (high)

Offshore Sargassum mats are an important habitat and concentration area for juvenile turtles in the Gulf of Mexico. The mats concentrate in convergence zones, where the oil may also concentrate (this was observed during the Deepwater Horizon spill and juvenile turtles were heavily oiled in these areas). Oil may irritate the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of sea turtles. In addition, if the crude oil forms tarballs, there is a risk of turtles ingesting the tarballs. The toxicity of the oil as well as intestinal blockage can result in death. An added concern is that, during the summer, the oil in these convergence zones can become very hot, posing additional thermal stress and death to small juvenile turtles that become trapped in these areas. Stranded oil on beaches can oil nests or nesting females, causing mortality of future hatchlings.

American crocodile (state and federally endangered) are found year round in sheltered marshes/mangrove areas in low concentrations. They may be present near Pine Island Sound, Estero Bay, Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve, and Cape Romano-Ten Thousand Island Aquatic Preserve.

Terrestrial mammals

The following species are present along Florida's coast: Florida saltmarsh vole (S/F E/E), Florida black bear (ST), Southern mink (ST), Florida mouse (State SSC), Sanibel Island rice rat (State SSC), and Northern river otter.

Big Bend Wildlife Management Area to St. Joseph Sound: Florida black bear may occur in Big Bend Wildlife Management Area and along the coast of Florida. Saltmarsh Voles are found at Cedar Key NWR; Mink and river otter may be present along marshes and in inshore waters.

Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands: Sanibel Island rice rat is found on marsh communities of Sanibel Island. Florida black bear may be present in inland areas of Ten Thousand Island NWRs (Collier-Seminole State Park); mink may be found on Charlotte Harbor's eastern shoreline.

The fur of terrestrial mammals may become oiled and oil may be ingested as animals attempt to clean themselves.

Marine mammals

A variety of dolphins and whales are expected to be present in waters throughout the region. The most common is the bottlenose dolphin which is relatively abundant in estuarine, nearshore, and offshore waters. Sperm whales (S/F E/E) are widely distributed in this region's continental slope and oceanic waters in all seasons.

The Florida manatee (S/F E/E) inhabits the coastal waters, estuaries, tidal creeks, and freshwater river systems of Florida. Manatees will be most susceptible to contaminant exposure if the oil enters estuaries, river mouths, nearshore waters, and intracoastal waters inshore of barrier islands, particularly where there are seagrass beds upon which manatees forage. Manatees can be found feeding on seagrass or other aquatic vegetation year-round. During winter (November/December to February/March), manatees thermoregulate during cold weather by seeking shelter at a limited number of warm-water sites (e.g., natural springs, power plants). They are common along inshore waters of the entire coast of Florida but some important areas are included in Table 6.

Table 9. Manatee Concentration Areas BBSAP to Ten Thousand Islands:

Region	Location	Concentration/ Seasons
BBSAP to St. Joseph Sound	Relatively high manatee abundance at the mouths of rivers (and sometimes within the rivers themselves), including: Steinhatchee, Suwannee, Waccasassa, Withlacoochee, Crystal, Homosassa, and Anclote River.	Suwanee: high in warm season; Crystal: high in Kings Bay in winter; Homossassa: high in upper river in winter
BBSAP to St. Joseph Sound	Above rivers and associated seagrass beds throughout the area.	Warm season (March/April to October/November)
St. Pete to Charlotte Harbor	Tampa Bay: high conc. Associated with power plants along northeast and northwest bay; Upper Charlotte: aggregation at Warm Mineral Springs off the Myaka River.	Cold season (November/December to February/March)
St. Pete to Charlotte Harbor	Bays, rivers, and intracoastal waters throughout this region, including Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay, Lemon Bay, and Charlotte Harbor and adjacent water bodies.	Warm season
Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands	Concentration areas: Matlacha Pass, Caloosahatchee River and San Carlos Bay with aggregation at FPL Ft. Myers power plant on Orange River; Marco Island, Port of the Islands, and thermal basins in nearby waterways	Cold season
Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands	All of the above winter areas plus Charlotte Harbor, Peace and Myakka Rivers, Gasparilla Sound, Pine Island	Warm season

	Sound, Estero Bay, Rookery Bay, Cape Romano, and Ten Thousand Island Islands.	

Habitats

Seagrass, coral, and sponge habitat are present along the west peninsula of Florida. Seagrasses in Florida consist of monospecific or mixed beds of shoal grass (Halodule wrightii), manatee grass (Syringodium filiforme), and turtle grass (Thalassia testudinum). Less common seagrasses may include Halophila spp. And widgeon grass (Ruppia 22elagic22). Seagrasses are common in all nearshore areas on the west Peninsula of Florida, however some important areas include: St. Joseph Sound, Little Sarasota Bay, Old Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay, Anna Maria Sound, Sarasota Bay, Palm Sola Bay, Cape Haze Aquatic Preserve, Lemon Bay, Estero Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Pine Island Sound, Matlacha Pass, San Carlos Bay, and Gullivan Bay. Coral reef is present in coastal waters near Crystal River. Deep sea coral and sponge habitat may be present in offshore waters (greater than 35 fathoms) from St. Petersburg to Ten Thousand Islands.

Intertidal seagrass beds are at greatest risk of impacts from floating oil; the oil can adhere to and coat the subaerial leaves. The abundant animals associated with seagrass habitats are often at greater risk than the vegetation, because the roots are protected from sediment contamination. In all seagrass areas physical damage to seagrass vegetation and sediments should be strictly avoided. Response operations in estuaries with seagrass vegetation would require very experienced personnel to avoid boat groundings, prop scarring, etc., which could impact the grass beds. Extensive foot traffic in shallow seagrass areas should also be avoided. Because of the sensitivity of these habitats, dispersant use will be restricted in such areas.

Many species associated with reef areas may be at high risk during oil spills depending on their particular oil vulnerability and sensitivity. In addition, physical damage caused by vessels or response activities can be severely damaging to coral and hardbottom reef communities.

II. Human-Use Resources

Archaeological/historical sites are abundant. Contact the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Florida Department of State (904-487-2299).

Aquaculture lease sites: 5 sites near Horseshoe Cove (near BBSAP; 904-488-5471), 11 sites near Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve near Cape Haze Aquatic Preserve (904-488-5471), and 2 sites in Gasparilla Sound (941-334-0046). This list may not include all aquaculture lease sites.

Water intakes: one site near Cedar Key NWR (904-392-1107); 2 near power plant south of Drum Island; one site near North River Point (813-938-2418); Big Bend Power Habitat (813-677-2030); Weedon Island Power Habitat (813-576-1405); Florida SERF Aquaculture Facility (941-723-4505). This list may not include all water intake sites.

Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (941-775-8845) is present in the southern portion of the peninsula.

National Park Service Lands: Lower Suwannee NWR, Cedar Keys NWR, Chassahowitzka NWR, Caloosahatchee NWR, Pine Island NWR, Matlacha Pass NWR, Ten Thousand Islands NWR, JN (Ding) Darling NWR, Everglades National Park, DeSoto National Memorial (on Manatee River).

State Managed Areas: Big Bend WMA, Jena WMA, Perpetual WMA, Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, Anclote Key State Preserve, Caladesi Island State Park, Honeymoon Island State Recreation Area (SRA), Gasparilla SRA, Port Charlotte Beach SRA, Gasparilla Island State Park, Cayo Costo State Park, Lovers Key SRA, and Delnor-Wiggins Pass SRA.

Aquatic Preserves: Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, Crystal River Buffer Preserve, St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve, Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve, Cockroach Bay Aquatic preserve, Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve, Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve, Cape Haze Aquatic Preserve, Cape Romano-Ten Thousand Islands Aquatic Preserve, Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve, Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve, Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve, and Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

Several recreational beaches are in the area including: Englewood Beach, Port Charlotte Beach, Don Pedro Island, Sanibel Island, Fort Meyers Beach, Lovers Key, Caladesi Island State Park, Honeymoon Island, and St. Petersburg.

Dive sites include Gasparilla Sound, Boca Grande (outer coast), and the entrance of Charlotte Harbor.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

EFH occurs along the west coast of Florida (inshore, nearshore, and offshore) for coastal migratory 23elagic, coral, red drum, reef fish, shrimp, spiny lobster, and stone crab.

Management Areas

Seasonal or area closures for the Gulf (50 CFR 622.34) in the nearshore/offshore areas in proximity to the Saint Petersburg Sector include:

- Reef fish longline and buoy gear restricted area
- Reef fish stressed area
- Florida middle grounds Habitat Area of Particular Concern
- Shrimp/stone crab separation zones

These closures indicate that this region is important for reef fish, shrimp, and stone crab.

Critical Habitat

Designated Critical Habitat occurs for gulf sturgeon in/near the Lower Suwannee NWR and Cedar Keys NWR. Critical Habitat for Smalltooth Sawfish occurs in Charlotte Harbor.

3300 Worst Case Discharge Information

As per the CWA, a Worst Case Discharge (WCD) is defined as, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. See Appendix 12 for additional information.

Worst Case Scenario #1 (VESSEL)

The worst-case vessel spill scenario is a collision 2 nautical miles NE of the Sunshine Skyway

Bridge, at the intersection of Tampa Ship Channel Cut A and Cut B (posn. 27□ 37.50' N, 082□ 36.50' W). A 250,000 barrel tanker/barge carrying #6 oil collides with another vessel, resulting in a total loss of cargo (250,000 barrels). See Section 2600 of Appendix 12.

Assumptions

The collision occurs during heavy weather, on a holiday weekend, involving a foreign vessel, with no local contacts.

Size of discharge - 250,000 barrels

Historical spill considerations

General examples of vessel collisions in Tampa Bay have come from human factors and equipment/engine failures and include:

a. 1972 - The Greek tanker Nea Tihi collided with the freighter Insco Producer anchored in the fog off Egmont Key, partially in the channel.
b. 1980 - USCGC BLACKTHORN collided with the oil tanker S.S. CAPRICORN under the Sunshine Skyway Bridge.
c. 1980 - The Monrovia freighter SUMMIT VENTURE collided with the Sunshine Skyway Bridge during a severe storm.
d. 1990 - A tug and oil barge collided with the Sunshine Skyway Bridge when a hydraulic hose malfunctioned and steering was lost on the tug.
e. 1992 - The Anhydrous Ammonia tanker LUIGI LAGRANGE collided with the freighter BLED in the fog at the anchorage off Egmont Key.
f. 1993 - August 10th a three vessel collision between the freighter BALSA 37, tug and tank barge SEAFARER/OCEAN 255 and tug and tank barge CAPT FRED BOUCHARD/B-155 resulted in 330,000 gallons of #6 crude oil and 50,000 gallons of Jet A fuel being spilled in Tampa Bay.

Hazard Assessment

Utilize MSDS information regarding toxicity, etc. of #6 oil, close air space by FAA - non-essential aircraft, persistent in environment, low evaporation rate there is a remote fire hazard, other vessel traffic in the immediate area, bridge may need to be closed to vehicular traffic potential stability problems for salvage operations.

Vulnerability analysis

The greatest concentration of environmentally sensitive areas is in the southern portion of Tampa Bay. This area possesses mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fishery, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, turtles, benthic community and aquatic preserves.

Risk Assessment

A catastrophic spill at the junction of Cut "A" and Cut "B" would impact virtually all of Tampa Bay as well as the area between the Sunshine Skyway and Egmont Key. In the southern bay area, Port Manatee is considered to be the most probable spill site because of the large amount of vessel movement and bulk product storage. Port Manatee is located in one of the most environmentally sensitive areas of Tampa Bay, amid the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve to the north and Bishop's Harbor and Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve to the south. As the spill spreads out on the tide(s) all resources noted above (9420.15) would be at risk, as well as the Gulf beaches and inland waters (e.g. Boca Ciega Bay).

Seasonal considerations

Although fog poses a hazard in the winter months, the numerous and violent thunderstorms that occur during the summer are assumed to pose the greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize and the extreme conditions that exist during the storms.

The Event

a. Situation. One inbound foreign vessel carrying 250,000 barrels of #6 oil collided with another vessel splitting open two cargo tanks on the inbound vessel.

b. Location. The junction of Cut "A" and Cut "B", approximately2 nautical miles NE of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge.

c. Type and amount of spill. 250,000 barrels of #6 oil.

d. Can pollution source be secured? No

e. Sensitive areas at risk. See 9420.15 above

f. Time of the year. Summer

g. On-scene weather. During the day, a typical July/August pattern exists with morning winds from the SE at 10-15 knots, moving westerly at 10-15 knots about 1400. Late afternoon, approximately1700-1800, a storm forms over land and moves WNW with wind gusting 35-45 knots (potential exists for sudden gusts to top 60 knots). Potential exists for waterspouts and tornadoes storm passes and the winds go back to light and variable from the ESE overnight, air temperature drops 15-20 degrees in less than an hour when the storm hits.

Worst Case Scenario #2 (FACILITY)

The worst-case facility spill scenario is a catastrophic failure of a 250,000
Barrel tank of #6 oil at SeaPort Manatee.

Size of discharge - 250,000 Barrels

Historical spill considerations

None

Hazard Assessment

Utilize MSDS information regarding toxicity, etc. of #6 oil persistent in environment, low evaporation rate, remote fire hazard, personnel exposure hazard as product is heated.

Vulnerability analysis

Mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, personnel at facility.

Risk Assessment

A catastrophic spill at Port Manatee would impact virtually all of Tampa Bay, as the tide dispersed the oil all the resources noted in 9420.24 would be at risk, as well as the Gulf beaches. In the southern bay area, Port Manatee is considered to be the most probable spill site because of the large amount of vessel amount of vessel movement and bulk product storage. Port Manatee is located in one of the most environmentally sensitive areas of Tampa Bay, amid the Cockroach

Bay Aquatic Preserve to the north and Bishop's Harbor and Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve to the south.

Seasonal considerations

Tide/current effects are assumed to be worse in the spring (reference Coast Pilot Tampa Bay weather section). The worst time of year for a spill in this area is the winter because of low water levels, exceptionally strong currents, strong northeast winds and inaccurate tide projections. Although fog poses a hazard in the winter months, the numerous and violent thunderstorms that occur during the summer are assumed to pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize and the extreme conditions that exist during the storms.

The Event

a. Situation. A total structural failure of a storage tank, product breaches the berm and enters Tampa Bay via a mosquito ditch adjacent to the bermed area. The potential exists for the majority of the product to leave the bermed area.

b. Location. Port Manatee.

c. Type and amount of spill. 250,000 barrels of #6 oil, 50,000 barrels escape into Tampa Bay before mosquito control ditch is closed off.

d. Can pollution source be secured? No, however earthmoving equipment will be mobilized to dam up the mosquito control ditch to lessen the quantity of oil entering Tampa Bay.

e. Sensitive areas at risk. Bishop's Harbor, Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve, Pinellas and Manatee beaches, Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve, Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve, Tierra Verde/Ft. DeSoto, southeast St. Petersburg. Within the first ½ hour an exposure problem will exist because the product is heated (reference MSDS), the entire area will be shut down.

f. Time of the year. Summer

g. On-scene weather. During the day a typical July/August pattern exists with morning winds from the SE at 10-15 knots, moving westerly at 10-15 knots around 1400. In the late afternoon (approximately1700-1800) storms form over land and move WNW with winds gusting 35-45 knots. There is a strong potential for sudden gusts to top 60 knots in addition to waterspouts and tornadoes. Once the storm passes, the winds go back to light and variable from the ESE. The overnight air temperature drops 15-20 degrees in less than an hour when the storm hits. This creates adverse weather and greater potential for tornadoes.

Worst Case Scenario #3 (OFFSHORE PLATFORM) See Table 10

The worst-case offshore platform spill scenario is a catastrophic failure of the rig and an uncontrolled spill of product in the Gulf of Mexico. As of March 2013 the WCD for a drilling rig >10 miles seaward of the coastline is from the Mississippi Canyon 983, Well location A.

Size of discharge - Uncontrolled discharge of 475,731 barrels/day for at least 30 days

Historical spill considerations

Deepwater Horizon / MC 252

Hazard Assessment

Utilize Material Safety Data Sheet Information (MSDS) for "Mayan" crude oil will be used. During the initial days of the incident when the oil is burning, the hazards are greatly increased due to the inherent risks of working around burning oil and the possibility of respiratory problems developing. Air monitoring on-site and at various downwind locations must be conducted. This information should be used to assist in the development of the site safety plan.

Vulnerability analysis

Mangroves, sea grass, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, and aquatic preserves, personnel at facility.

Risk Assessment

A catastrophic spill offshore could impact virtually all of Sector St. Petersburg's area of operations, as the tide and current dispersed the oil all the resources noted in 9420.34 would be at risk, as well as the Gulf beaches.

Seasonal considerations

The most severe weather threat is experienced from June through November, the traditional hurricane season, but on average, the winds and seas are strongest during the late fall and winter months of October through March. Although fog poses a hazard in the winter months, the numerous and violent thunderstorms that occur during the summer are assumed to pose a greater hazard because of the suddenness with which they can materialize and the extreme conditions that exist during the storms.

The Event

a. Situation. A total failure of an offshore platform resulting in an uncontrolled release of product from the rig or well head. The surface oil potentially impacts coastal beaches and mangroves of the entire Sector St. Petersburg's area of operation.

b. Location. Gulf of Mexico.

c. Type and amount of spill. Mayan crude or similar crude oil, 475,731 barrels/day for at least 30 days.

d. Can pollution source be secured? No.

e. Sensitive areas at risk. Refer to Environmentally Sensitive Index maps for entire area of responsibility. Spill potentially impacts entire west coast of Florida.

f. Time of the year. Summer during hurricane season.

g. On-scene weather. Various weather patterns as the scenario is not specific enough to pinpoint a single location of the spill source.

Worst Most Probable Spill/Scenario # 4 (FACILITY)

After examining the spill history over the past 10 years the Area Committee determined the maximum most probable discharge to be approximately 6,000 gallons. This amount was expanded to 10,000 gallons in order to conform to the State of Florida's 10,000 gallon contingency guidelines.

Size of the discharge - 6-10,000 gallons

Historical spill considerations.

JUN 91 - 6,000 gal #6 oil spill, SeaPort Manatee.

Hazard Assessment

Utilize MSDS information regarding toxicity, etc. of #6 oil, persistent in environment, low evaporation rate, there is a remote fire hazard, other vessel traffic in the immediate area and the workers at facility.

Vulnerability analysis

Greatest concentration of environmentally sensitive areas is in the southern portion of Tampa Bay consisting of mangroves, sea grasses, recreational and commercial fisheries, bird rookeries, marine mammals, shellfish, benthic community, aquatic preserves within the environmentally sensitive area, and the Gulf beaches, and the crew of both the ships.

Risk Assessment

In the southern bay area, Port Manatee is considered to be the most probable spill site because of the large amount of vessel movement and bulk product storage. Port Manatee is located in one of the most environmentally sensitive areas of Tampa Bay, amid the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve to the north and Bishop's Harbor and Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve to the south.

Seasonal considerations

Worst time of year for a spill in this area is the winter because of low water levels, exceptionally strong currents, strong northeast winds and inaccurate tide projections (unless utilizing PORTS).

The Event

a. Situation. Pipeline leak in a location not easily detected or routinely inspected, leaking at 7-10 gpm, spill begins at 2300 hours on a holiday evening and continues for several hours before the source is detected and identified, cleanup operations, including protective booming are initiated while the spill source is being traced.

b. Location. Port Manatee.

c..Type and amount of spill. 10,000 Gallons of #6 oil.

d. Can pollution source be secured. Source can be secured, but must be detected first.

e. Sensitive areas at risk. Bishop's Harbor, Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve, Pinellas and Manatee beaches, Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve, Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve, Tierra Verde/Ft. DeSoto, southeast St. Petersburg.

f. Time of year. Winter.

g. On-scene weather. Winds N to NE at 20 knots, temperature 45 degrees Fahrenheit, 4 tides.

Most Probable Spill/Scenario #5

The most probable spill scenario is a 25-75 gallon spill of marine gas oil (MGO/#2 diesel) as waste oil/bilge residue, in daylight hours in the area where the commercial fleet docks. The USCG Sector St. Petersburg has a high incidence of reports for the Gulf of Mexico. For the purposes of preparedness in this area the location of the scenario is Tarpon Springs, when there is a large concentration of commercial fishing vessel fleets.

Size of the Discharge - 25-75 Gallons

Historical spill considerations

Tarpon Springs (Anclote River), bilge pumping.

Hazard assessment

Utilize MSDS regarding toxicity.

Vulnerability analysis

Adjacent Juncus and Spartina marshes, mangrove, feeding/roosting areas for wading and diving birds, oyster beds, marine mammals (West Indian manatees, dolphins).

Risk assessment

Spill spreading on the tide and/or driven by the wind would put the resources listed in c. above at risk very quickly.

Seasonal considerations

Summer months greatest potential.

The Event

a. Situation. A commercial vessel refueling, no shore power - operating on generator power, vessel/engine room is unattended while crew goes to purchase last minute food supplies, tanks are not self-leveling, return line is open, and tanks overflow into bilge, product pumped into the water when bilge pumps kick on (note. vessel is wood construction which additionally lends itself to a certain amount of seepage).

b. Location. Anclote River, City of Tarpon Springs, commercial docks.

c. Can pollution source be secured. Yes

d. Sensitive areas at risk. Minimal human risk, potential for environmental risk exists, adjacent Juncus and Spartina marshes, mangrove, feeding/roosting areas for wading and diving birds, oyster beds, marine mammals (West Indian manatees, dolphins).

e. Time of year. Summer (although could happen year round).

f. On-scene weather. Summer conditions - sunny, unlimited visibility, wind steady approximately 5-10 knots, potential summer squalls.

Train Derailment/Scenario #6

The Event

On July 17, 2004 at 2200 local time, a train derailment with multiple hazmat cars go over a bridge at Hwy 41 into the Alafia River. The CSX manifest shows that there are several chemical tanker cars involved in the derailment incident. The chemicals include chlorine, ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, malathion, hydrogen peroxide. There are many potential human and environmental impacts to consider during this incident.
On-scene Weather: July 17, 2004. Hot, humid.

Hazard assessment

Determination of the Hazardous Products
Products Involved: chlorine, ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, malathion, hydrogen peroxide.

AMMONIA, anhydrous
CAS number(s): 7664-41-1 UNNA number: 1005

General Description
Anhydrous ammonia is a colorless to milky white liquid when stored and shipped as a compressed liquefied gas. When released on land, the liquid will boil (rapidly vaporize) producing large amounts of a colorless gas that is lighter than air. When released in water, the ammonia cold liquid will float and boil when initially released. The majority of the spilled liquid ammonia will go into solution with the receiving water, but a portion will also be lost as a gas. When released from a tank under pressure, the cold ammonia gas will freeze water droplet in the air, causing what looks as a white puff. The cold dense gas will initially be heavier than air. The gas has a sharp irritating odor at low concentrations. In liquid form, it is infinitely soluble in water, but will float and boil when initially released.

Refrigerated ammonia at -26 deg F. Not at much pressure as relief valve is set at 3 psi.

Physical and Chemical Properties
Vapor Density= 0.771 g/L @ 0˚ C (lighter than air, but behaves as heavy gas when released as liquid ammonia)

Vapor Pressure= 8.5 atmospheres
Water Solubility= 34% (highly soluble)
Molecular Wt.= 17.0 amu
Boiling Point= -28˚ F
Freezing Point= -108˚ F

Flammability and Reactivity Properties
Auto ignition Temperature= 1204˚ F
Lower Explosive Limit= 15%
Upper Explosive limit= 28%
Strong oxidizer that reacts with the following compounds:
Acids
Halogens
Salts of silver, zinc, and mercury
Corrosive to copper and galvanized surfaces

Fire Hazard
Ammonia is a combustible gas, although it is difficult to ignite. It is often considered nonflammable and is labeled by DOT as a nonflammable gas. Mixtures of ammonia and air will explode under favorable conditions, such as in a fire where another fuel source is present and

burning. Ammonia has a narrow explosion and flammability range (LEL 16% and UEL 25%, LFL 15.5 and UFL 27%). Combustion by-products include nitrogen oxides.

Health and Safety:
Contact with liquid ammonia can cause frostbite; therefore, direct physical contact should be avoided. Ammonia is a strong irritant, which can cause severe damage to the respiratory tract, including death by edema. At concentrations near 5000 ppm, even short periods (a few minutes) of exposure to ammonia may be almost immediately fatal due to serious edema, strangulation, and asphyxiation. The table below1 provides a brief description of human health effect at different exposures to ammonia.

Range of Effects for Exposure to Ammonia

Air Concentrations	Durations	Effects
< 0.5 ppm		Minimal risk level. No noticeable effect
1 - 20 ppm		Noticeable odor, some irritation
50 ppm	< 24 hr.	Temporary eye and throat irritation, coughing.
300 ppm		IDLH, strong irritation even during short exposure durations
5000 ppm	< 30 minutes	Kills quickly

Exposure Limits
Occupational exposure limits
Threshold Limit Value (TLV)
Time Weighted Average (TWA) for 8 hours: 25 ppm
TLV Short term Exposure Limit (STEL) for 15 minutes: 35 ppm
ERPGs: ERPG-1: 25 ppm.ERPG-2: 150 ppm, ERPG-3: 750 ppm

Personal Protection
Respirator Recommendations (NIOSH)

Up to 250 ppm: (APF = 10) Any chemical cartridge respirator with cartridge(s) providing protection against the compound of concern. Any supplied-air respirator.

Up to 300 ppm: (APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode. Any powered, air-purifying respirator with cartridge(s) providing protection against the compound of concern. Any chemical cartridge respirator with a full-face piece and cartridge(s) providing protection against the compound of concern. Any air-purifying, full-face piece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted canister providing protection against the compound of concern. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece. Any supplied-air respirator with a full-face piece.

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions: Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. Any supplied-air respirator that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Escape: (APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-face piece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted canister providing protection against the compound of concern. Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus

Protective clothing (NIOSH)
For 8 hours: Butyl, Teflon, Viton, Responder, Trellchem, Tychem
For 4 hours: Nitrile

Sampling
Real-time air sampling for ammonia may be done by colorimetric tubes (Drager or similar) and by hand-held instruments utilizing electro-chemical sensors (e.g. GasTech Genesis, and others)

CHLORINE

CAS number(s): 7782-50-5 UNNA number(s): 1017

General description
Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas with a strong, pungent odor. Its boiling point is -29 ˚F (it is gas at room temperature) and it is 2.5 times heavier than air. Chlorine is slightly water soluble, 0.7% at 25 °C (77 °F) and is considered to be a non-flammable, non-combustible gas. Chlorine, however, is a strong oxidizer and will support combustion of other materials.

Special concern
Chlorine is heavier than air and in conditions of low air turbulence tend to settle at low places. This point should be remembered before entry into confined space and when sampling for chlorine. Chlorine containers may rupture violently due to over pressurization under heat, releasing massive amount of chlorine gas. Chlorine is not combustible but would support combustion (it is a potent oxidizer). Combustion of other materials with chlorine is likely to generate toxic gases.

Physical and Chemical properties

Vapor density=3.21 g/L (air=1.29)
Water solubility=0.64 g Cl2/100g water

Flammability and Reactivity Properties
Noncombustible, but supports combustion (strong oxidizer). Chlorine is very reactive. It will form explosive mixtures with hydrogen, acetylene, ammonia, fuel gas, and powdered metals. It will combine with water to form the potent and corrosive hydrochloric acid.

Health and Safety
Chlorine gas is a strong irritant, and may cause severe damage to the eyes and respiratory system. The main symptoms are burning and teary eyes, coughing, choking, dizziness and burning sensation of the respiratory tract. Onset of breathing difficulty may be immediate or delayed. Exposure may cause pneumonia, tracheobronchitis, and pulmonary edema. Note: Onset of pulmonary edema may be delayed, and may occur even after exposure to relatively low concentrations of chlorine. Medical attention must be given to any person exposed. High concentration of chlorine may cause skin burning, inflammation, blister formation and death.

Exposure Standards
TLV: 8 hr TWA-0.5 ppm, 15 min STEL-1.5 ppm
PEL: 8 hr TWA-0.5 ppm, STEL-1 ppm
IDLH: 30 ppm
ERPGs: ERPG-1: 1 ppm, ERPG-2: 3 ppm, ERPG-3: 20 ppm

Odor Threshold
0.02-3.5 ppm

Personal Protection
Respiratory recommendations:
Unknown concentration: Use SCBA, in continuous flow, pressure demand mode.
0.5-5 ppm: Minimum protection required: Full Face Air Purifying Respirator (APR) with appropriate chlorine cartridges. 5-12.5 ppm: Minimum protection: Powered, Positive Pressure Full Face APR, with chlorine cartridges 12.5 ppm and above: SCBA or line supplied air with emergency pack, in continuous flow/pressure demand mode.

Escape: Emergency air pack

Note: In a spill situation, it is practically impossible to determine if chlorine concentration is "5 ppm" or "12.5 ppm". Respiratory protection should be selected conservatively, with people's safety being the utmost concern. Selection of a higher step of protection is recommended if the concentration is not known, or conditions are such that it may exceed what is currently measured.

Clothing: Avoid skin contact. Use Butyl rubber, Neoprene, or PVC suits.

Eye protection: Avoid any possibility of contact with eyes. Chlorine is an eye irritant. Make sure that eye wash is available.

First Aid
The best treatment is prevention. If at all possible, avoid exposure to chlorine. Stay upwind from it, evacuate people in the path of the plume (if concentrations justify it) and if need to, abandon the vessel and maneuver upwind and away from the source.

If exposure occurred: Move to fresh air, support breathing, and flush eyes and skin with copious amount of water. Get medical attention ASAP.

Sampling
Two methods are commonly used to get quick, real-time air samples for chlorine
1. Colorimetric tubes. Colorimetric tubes (e.g. Drager, Sensidyne) can readily indicate the air concentration of chlorine, from a fraction of a ppm to hundreds of ppm. They are not very accurate (± 30%) but are simple, readily available and easy to use.

2. Electronic gas monitors. Have either a cell or chip that detect chlorine in the air. Most display the concentrations digitally, and sound an alarm if a predetermined level of concern is exceeded. These monitors are simple to use, portable and small (the size of a pocket book), and provide immediate readings.

Other Considerations
Because of chlorine's high toxicity, measures to protect the public should be considered and implemented if public exposure risk to chlorine exists.

Chlorine is heavier than air and tends to "hug the ground" as it disperses. Therefore its downwind concentration would not decrease as rapidly as a gas that is lighter than air.
Chlorine remaining in the vessel will tend to sink to lower areas. Entry into rooms or cargo holds should be done with caution. Sample for chlorine and anticipate higher concentrations of chlorine near the floor

The emergency valves on chlorine cylinders may be unseated and chlorine released when the cylinders are exposed to heat from fire. Such release occurred during the Yardarm Knot fire a few years ago.

Chlorine is very toxic, especially to the respiratory system. Onset of some symptoms, such as pulmonary edema, may be delayed. All people exposed to chlorine should receive medical attention.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H2S)
CAS number(s): 7783-06-4 UNNA number(s): 1053

General Description
Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) is an extremely hazardous gas, capable of causing respiratory arrest and death at concentration of only several hundred part per million (ppm). Entry into confined spaces containing hydrogen sulfide released from decaying organic material has been the cause of many fatalities, recorded as far back as the Paris sewage system workers during the French revolution.

Physical and Chemical Properties
Vapor density=1.189(air=1.0)
Vapor Pressure=18.75x105Pa
Freezing Point=-83.8C
Boiling Point=-60.2C
Water Solubility=slowly forms elemental sulfur

Flammability and Reactivity Properties
Auto ignition Temperature= 260
Lower Explosive Limit= 4.3%
Upper Explosive limit= 46%

HYDROGEN SULFIDE reacts as an acid and as a reducing agent explodes on contact with oxygen. Difluoride, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine trifluoride, dichlorine oxide, silver fulminate may ignite and explode when exposed to powdered copper in oxygen [Mertz, V. et al., Ber., 1880, 13, p. 722]. May react similarly with other powdered metals. Ignites on contact with metal oxides and peroxides (barium peroxide, chromium trioxide, copper oxide, lead dioxide, manganese dioxide, nickel oxide, silver oxide, silver dioxide, thallium trioxide, sodium peroxide, mercury oxide, calcium oxide) [Mellor, 1947, vol. 10, p. 129, 141]. Ignites with silver bromate, lead (II) hypochlorite, copper chromate, nitric acid, lead (IV) oxide and rust. May ignite if passed through rusty iron pipes [Mee, A. J., School Sci. Rev., 1940, 22(85), p. 95]. Reacts exothermically with bases. The heat of the reaction with soda lime, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, barium hydroxide may lead to ignition or explosion of the unreacted portion in the presence of air / oxygen [Mellor, 1947, vol. 10, p. 140].

Fire Hazard
Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic and highly flammable gas that forms explosive mixtures with air at a very wide concentration range.

Health and Safety
The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) reported that hydrogen sulfide was one of the primary occupational causes of unexpected death (NIOSH, 1977). Death from hydrogen sulfide usually occurred in relatively confined spaces, where the gas may accumulate to hazardous concentrations.

Hydrogen sulfide is a clear, foul smelling gas. Its odor resembles the smell of rotten eggs. Although the smell may be detected as low as 0.5 part per billion, it is not a good warning property because exposure to dangerous concentrations (100 ppm and above) may deaden the sense of smell, causing olfactory fatigue. Hydrogen sulfide is found in certain crude oils ("sour" crude), may be emitted from oil wells, and is generated by decaying organic materials, such as unrefrigerated fish cargo.

Hydrogen sulfide is toxic and irritating even at low concentrations, especially to people already suffering from asthma or other respiratory problems. At concentrations of several ppm, hydrogen sulfide may irritate the eyes and respiratory system. At higher concentrations it may cause pulmonary edema. Hydrogen sulfide is a chemical asphyxiant, causing respiratory arrest by

affecting the parts of the brain that regulate respiration. Other symptoms of exposure to hydrogen sulfide include headaches, dizziness, staggering gait, diarrhea, fatigue, and insomnia. Hydrogen sulfide is a central nervous system depressant.

In addition to its toxic effects, hydrogen sulfide is a flammable gas. When burning it oxidizes to sulfur dioxide, which is also quite toxic.

Exposure Limits
OSHA TWA (8 hours): 10 ppm
OSHA STEL (15 minutes): 15 ppm
IDLH: 100 ppm
ERPGs: ERPG-1: 0.1 ppm, ERPG-2: 30 ppm, ERPG-3: 100ppm

The odor detection range for hydrogen sulfide is 0.5 ppb to 0.1 ppm

Personal Protection

If possible, avoid areas above exposure limits. Monitor hydrogen sulfide concentrations using electronic air sampling instruments or colorimetric tubes (e.g., Drager, Sensidyne). When entry is needed into a confined space suspected of containing hydrogen sulfide, follow OSHA or US Coast Guard confined space requirements and procedures. For concentrations above exposure limits, a full face respirator with positive pressure supplied air or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. For very high concentrations in confined spaces, monitor for explosive atmospheres.

First aid for exposures includes water irrigation of eyes, and support respiration as needed. Any suspected overexposure to hydrogen sulfide should be given medical attention immediately.

Security issues: Perimeter control. Highway, water and air. Crime scene integrity.

Health & safety issues: Electrocution hazards on rail bridge, fall hazards, drowning, traffic, inhalation, heat stress.

Initial survey actions and observations: Level A recommended. Source sampling, count train personnel for SAR, survey cargo types and quantities, manifests, read rail cars. Setup perimeter. Stop rail and highway traffic and river traffic. Scene stabilization. Secure cars and sources. Reactivity worksheet.

Response needs: Cranes, barges, launch access, specialized diving teams and equipment. Wildlife protection/rescue. Command Post location. Chemical testing and analysis. Traffic and perimeter patrol. Stop train traffic. Determine need/sources for chemical neutralizers. Containment for cars. New air tanks. Qualified individuals. Notification to NRC, State Warning Point, DOT, trustees and desalination plant at De Soto beach. Air monitoring. Water sample testing. Source sampling. Seafood safety.

Further sampling needs: Level A resources/equipment. Expanded air monitoring. Water testing and monitoring. RAR analysis. Source sampling. Seafood safety

MALATHION (C10H19O6PS2)
CAS number(s): 121-75-5 UNNA number(s): 3018

General Description
Malathion is a yellow to dark brown liquid with a garlic like odor. Its molecular weight is 330 Malathion belongs to the large family or organophosphate insecticides. It is used to control insects in a wide range of crops, including cotton, apples, potatoes, rice and vegetables. Malathion has also been used to control the Mediterranean fruit fly.
Physical and Chemical Properties
Density =1.25, it sinks in water
Vapor Pressure=0.00004 mm Hg at room temperature, which makes it a low inhalation hazard in open air
Water Solubility=: 0.02%, but is miscible in ether, acetone, and ethanol, hydrolyzes at pH <5.0 and > 7.0.

Flammability and Reactivity Properties
Not readily flammable
Organo thiophosphate. MALATHION is a yellow to brown liquid that solidifies at 2.9° C, moderately toxic. Organic phosphate insecticide, acts as an inhibitor of cholinesterase. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of oxides of sulfur and phosphorus [Lewis, 3rd ed., 1993, p. 789]

Fire Hazard
During fire will produce toxic oxides of sulfur and phosphorus.

Health and Safety:
Malathion is not very toxic to human. The lethal dose in mammals is about 1 g/kg of body weight, and large exposures are required to cause symptoms. Nearly all reported fatalities from malathion have been through ingestion.

Inhalation
Inhalation of malathion may cause a number of symptoms, including tightness of the chest, wheezing, a bluish discoloration of the skin, small pupils, aching in and behind the eyes, blurring of the vision, tearing, runny nose, headache, and watering of the mouth.

Ingestion
Ingestion of malathion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea. High doses cause respiratory distress and possibly death.

Skin and eye irritation
After skin absorption, sweating and twitching in the area of absorption may occur, usually within 15 minutes to four hours. Malathion is an eye irritant.

Exposure Guidelines
TLV: 1 mg/m3

NIOSH: 10 mg/m3
TEELs: TEEL-1: 30 mg/m3, TEEL-2: 250 mg/m3, TEEL-3: 250 mg/m3
Are very similar to ERPGs except theoretically derived

Personal Protection
Malathion is absorbed readily through the skin. Skin and eye protection should be used when handling malathion.

When conducting cleanup and recovery operations of malathion spill (and for that matter, any chemical spill), the goal should be to protect the worker to the degree required and justified, without encumbering the workers with levels of protections they do not need. There is a hazard in donning level A or B such as increase risk for heat stress, trip and fall hazard, and injury due to reduced visibility by the workers.

The level of protection should be determine based on the nature of the hazardous substance, and the risk of inhalation, eye, and skin contact. On first entry there is justification to donning high level of protection if the environment is unfamiliar. OSHA requires that air samples be taken to justify respiratory selection (29.CFR.1910.134). After air samples were taken and the hazard ascertained, level of protection should be set according to the level of malathion in air.

According to NIOSH (**http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npgd0375.html**) workers may use a chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s) in combination with a dust, mist, and fume filter when the concentrations of malathion are less than 100 milligrams per meter cube of air. Considering the low vapor pressure of malathion, it is not likely that the concentrations of this chemical in the conditions described should exceed this level.

AMMONIUM NITRATE (NH4NO3)
CAS number(s): 6484-52-2 UNNA number(s): 1942

General Description
A colorless crystalline solid. Soluble in water. Does not readily burn but will do so if contaminated with combustible material. Accelerates the burning of combustible material. Produces toxic oxides of nitrogen during combustion. Used to make fertilizers and explosives, and as a nutrient in producing antibiotics and yeast.

Physical and Chemical Properties
Density=1.73 pH of 0.1M solution = 5.43

Flammability and Reactivity Properties
Nonflammable in pure form, however becomes explosive by the addition of less than 1% by weight of organic material. Fuel oil is used to combine to make commercial explosive.

The hazards of AMMONIUM NITRATE have been well studied because of several extremely severe explosions. Mixtures with alkyl esters may explode, owing to the formation of alkyl nitrates. Mixtures with phosphorus, tin (II) chloride or other reducing agents may react explosively. A mixture with aluminum powder (also zinc, cadmium, copper, magnesium, lead,

cobalt, nickel, bismuth, chromium, and antimony) can be used as an explosive. A number of explosions in which ammonium nitrate and aluminum were mixed with carbon or hydrocarbons, with or without oxidizing agents have occurred. A mixture with acetic acid ignites when warmed, especially if concentrated causes the decomposition of sodium hypochlorite within a few seconds.

Fire Hazard
Dangerous explosion hazard, extremely effective oxidizing agent.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H2O2)
CAS number(s): 7722-84-1 UNNA number(s): 2015

General Description
A colorless liquid. Vapors may irritate the eyes and mucous membranes. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers may violently rupture due to decomposition. Used to bleach textiles and wood pulp, in chemical manufacturing and food processing.

Flammability and Reactivity Hazard
Nonflammable, however, supports combustion of other materials.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED, WITH MORE THAN 60% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE is a powerful oxidizing agent. Will react or decompose violently and exothermically with readily oxidizable materials or alkaline substances. May decompose violently in contact with iron, copper, chromium, and most other metals or their salts, which act as catalysts for this reaction, and with ordinary dust (which frequently contain rust, also a catalyst for this reaction). Stabilization operates against such reactions, but does not eliminate their possibility. Contact with combustible materials may result in their spontaneous ignition. Solutions containing over 30% hydrogen peroxide can detonate when mixed with organic solvents (such as acetone, ethanol, glycerol); the violence of the explosion increases with increasing concentration of the hydrogen peroxide. Concentration of solutions of hydrogen peroxide under vacuum led to violent explosions when the concentration was sufficiently high (>90%). Mixtures of aqueous hydrogen peroxide with 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid. Hydrogen selenide and hydrogen peroxide undergo a very rapid reaction

Vulnerability analysis
Long term health effects. Water quality, wildlife, economic and industrial effects. Public reaction. Recreation use must be stopped.
Response and cleanup recommendations: Manatee corrals or diversion of animals away from area. Wildlife hazing. Dilution (propwash and water cannons), neutralization of chemicals with lime or other agent. Get permissions and permits to use neutralizers in environment. Removal of bulk chemicals. Booms and curtains (for window dressing).

End Points: Cars out of water, chemicals neutralized. Transportation routes opened.

Risk assessment
The primary concern is human health hazard and safety both at the derailment site and the surrounding population for potential air hazard. Because there are several chemicals involved, and

their nearness to water brings up questions of chemical reactivity. Will the chemicals mentioned react with one another to form hazardous products and do any of the chemicals involved have water reactivity issues? The answers to these questions may alter the way the response proceeds. Since the chemicals are entering the river there is always concerns for contamination of potable water. The pesticide, malathion, poses particular concerns for ecological resources at risk, as do other chemicals involved in the incident.

Of the six chemicals involved in this scenario, three (ammonia, chlorine, and hydrogen sulfide) will be air hazards and the other three malathion, ammonium nitrate, and hydrogen peroxide could be mixed together during the derailment incident. Malathion, the organothio phosphate is likely to be oxidized especially in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. Although toxic gases are likely to be produced as a result of this inadvertent mixing of the two chemicals, it is not likely to be of more concern than the release of the gases before mentioned. Sulfur dioxide is one likely product and has levels of concern similar to hydrogen sulfide. Quantities of gas produced would depend on the degree of material that was mixed and the energy of mixing. Most of the malathion spilled into water will hydrolyze and form water soluble products such as alcohols, organic acids, phosphoric acid, thiophosphoric acid and others. The rate of this hydrolysis process is pH dependent, in the presence of either acid or base accelerates the hydrolysis reaction. All products will have a murted pH effect due to buffering capacity of the salt water environment.

Biological Agent/Scenario #7

Event

A cruise ship has just come into Tampa Port after a week long Caribbean cruise. Two troubling things have happened. One, a package containing a white powder has been found next to a ventilation intake. Two, over the last several days approximately 100 people aboard have begun suffering from cold-like symptoms and fever. These symptoms instead of moderating are increasingly severe and in some cases becoming serious.

Hazard Assessment

Probably the most important response issue in the face of an unknown biological incident is to make all proper notifications starting with CDC Centers for Disease Control:
404 498-0120 emergency hotline

Other agencies include Florida Department of Health, etc.

Biological detection systems that specifically identify an agent are not available at this time, however, screening “white powders” is possible and does provide the response community valuable information. Greater than 80% of “white powder” incidents are inorganic salts and are therefore, of little concern. The screening system that has had a great deal of success is a system produced by 2020 Gene Systems, that identify the white powder as a biological agent or not. If determined to be a biological (a protein material) the substance could be any number of harmless materials such as yeast to harmful agents ranging from ricin to anthrax or various biological disease agents.

The findings of the initial screen when related to the CDC and medical community allows the medical community to prepare for a biological emergency before proper sampling and culture can identify the specific agent which may take many hours to complete.

The decisions to quarantine, administer anecdotes if available, and other decisions can begin to be made. Advice from the CDC and local health officials may be critical. In this scenario the extent of the possible contamination is limited to possibly all passengers aboard the cruise liner and therefore, somewhat more under control.

Risk Assessment

The primary concern is human health hazard associated with the possible intentional introduction of a chemical/biological agent in the ventilation system where hundreds of passengers may be exposed.

Radiological Agent/Scenario # 8
Event

While conducting a Positive Control boarding on a container vessel at the Fairway anchorage north of buoy #1 outside Egmont Key (12-14 miles offshore), radiation pagers go off at Level 9 (highest) at 10 feet from a group of containers on deck. A gamma radiation detector yields levels higher than background. The Captain of the container ship denied any knowledge of radioactive material onboard. Boarding crew notifies the command center. Other notifications include NRC, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Customs and Border Protection, Port Authorities, State of Florida, Dept. of Energy, FBI, vessel agent, flag nation.
Date, time: April 6, 2004,at 1300
Weather: SW winds at 10 knots. Seas 2-4 feet. Hazard Assessment

Reps from FL DOH (office of radiation control), 44th Civil Support Team (national guard from Camp Blanding) would do detailed onboard radiation survey using radio isotope identification detector (RIID) to determine what is on vessel. Potential to have NEST team from Patrick AFB included in survey team.

Response needs: Use matrix for nuclear hazards to determine which federal agency is in charge (DOE, DOD) BRAC (Bureau of Radiation Control). Security issues: Quarantine entire vessel and crew. Establish security zone to ensure safety of other vessels. Vessel entry into port restricted. Possibility of port closure. Health & safety issues: Establish 10-foot perimeter around container emitting gamma radiation. Initial survey actions and observations: Radiation detection pagers went off at Level 9 (highest) at 10 feet. Detected gamma radiation. Establish 10-foot perimeter around container. Response needs: Crew is compliant so move vessel out 50 miles with CG escort. Establish UC. Get copies of cargo manifest and stowage plan. Agencies combine knowledge, efforts and resources. Possibly use an explosive sniffing dog. The primary concern is human health exposure to an unknown radiation source. Possible hazard to general population, crew, and responders. Possible disruption of trade due to possible port closure.
Risk Assessment Range from none to nuclear explosion. Secure airspace, shipping lanes to ensure 50 mile perimeter. Response and cleanup recommendations: Radiation team boards vessel for analysis and continuous monitoring of radiological substance. Begin to plan for response

operations. Establish shielding for crew. Decontamination crew and ship and cargo. Repack cargo as necessary. Bilge water could be tested to determine if it is contaminated. Probably no evacuation, the situation would be kept covert. Neutralize any types of device. DOE and DOH determine repackaging/disposal requirements.

End Points: When DOE says it is safe. Use Federal Response Plan matrix to determine who is in charge. U238, U233, U238, Po239 are present in nuclear devices so detectors would be looking for this.

As per the CWA, a Worst Case Discharge (WCD) is defined as, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is leading an offshore Gulf of Mexico WCD project. During this multi-year project (2020-2022), Area Committees will select two WCD scenarios associated with oil exploration and production. These scenarios, modelling, and concept of operations will be developed and included in the RRT-4 Regional Contingency Plan and respective ACP.

Table 10: Worst Case Discharges for WCF ACP
(all transportation modes)

FOSC Sector Mobile				
Type	**Owner/Operator or Vessel/Facility Name**	**Location**	**Amount**	**Product**
MTR Facility	SeaPort Manatee	Manatee County, FL	250,000-BBLS/ 10,500,000 GLS	Oil Products
***OCS Facility**	Murphy Exploration & Production Company - USA	Desoto Canyon, Block 573, 86mi from shore	243,495 BBLS/ 10,226,790 GLS per day	Oil Products
Pipeline	Contact DOT PHMSA Hotline (888)719-9033	Pipelines throughout WCF AOR	14,375 BBLS/ 603,792 GLS	Crude Oil
Vessel	Long Range Oil Tanker	MTR Facilities in WCF AOR	808,278 BBLS/ 33,947,694 GLS	Oil Products
Rail	CSX Railroad	Railroads throughout WCF AOR	12,857 BBLS/ 540,000 GLS	Oil Products

*There are no OCS Facilities in the WCF AOR. However, due to Deepwater Horizon it was determined to leave this information in the WCF ACP.

3302 Area Planning and Risk Analysis

Additional risk analysis and area specific worst case scenario planning information for West Central Florida is located in Annex 1a.

3303 BSEE website

These documents are being developed specifically for incorporation by reference into the coastal zone ACPs and will be hosted on the BSEE Oil Spill Preparedness Division's (OSPD) website. In

addition to the above technical documents, an inventory of offshore spill response equipment and a set of offshore Environmental Sensitivity Indices (ESI) maps will be created and embedded in NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA). Collectively, these materials provide a foundation of risk assessment, resources at risk, and conceptual response information to inform coastal zone ACP planning and responses to a significant offshore facility oil spill incident.

4000 Government Agency Roles and Responsibilities

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

4100 Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Refer to the RRT-4 Regional Contingency Plan Volume 1 and the NRT website for a list of federal agencies and their roles and responsibilities related to ACP planning, preparedness and response.

4200 Florida State Agency Roles and Responsibilities

4201 Florida

In the State of Florida, oil spills in the coastal zone are the responsibility of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the State Scientific Support Coordinator (SOSC) who works for the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC). It is the policy of the State to assist the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in response to pollutant spills in Florida. No State funds shall be expended for the removal of a coastal pollutant until federal funds have been used to the maximum extent possible or until federal authorities have declined to expend federal funds in a cleanup effort. It is the policy of the State to respond immediately to all oil spills, control the source of any oil spill, and to contain any discharge to the maximum extent possible.

Mechanical and other physical control methods shall be the preferred method for removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal. The option of taking no mitigating actions should be considered when such actions would cause greater environmental damage than the spilled oil alone. The use of oil spill cleanup agents shall be subject to the Secretary of FDEP's best judgment and coordinated with the federal OSC and EPA representative to the RRT.

Whenever it is determined the responsible party for the discharge is taking adequate action to remove and mitigate its effects, the principle thrust of the State is to observe, monitor, and provide advice and counsel, as necessary. The FOSC or FDEP will take steps to access the applicable State or federal fund to ensure adequate cleanup whenever they determine the responsible party for the discharge was unknown, did not act promptly, take proper and appropriate actions to contain, clean up and dispose of the oil or oily debris, or the total cleanup costs are beyond those expected to be borne by the responsible party. In addition, the responsible party must also protect the environment and adhere to safety practices.

The State Watch Office is the State of Florida's emergency notification center. The State Watch Office can contact the appropriate FDEP office and other emergency responders in the event of an emergency.

Within the area of responsibility of this Plan, it is the policy of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, as well as National policy, that all reports of discharges of oil or hazardous materials be investigated. In the Sector St. Petersburg AOR, spill reports will normally be investigated by Sector St. Petersburg personnel. However, in more remote areas the FDEP or Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will often conduct the initial investigation.

Several factors will be considered to determine how an oil discharge will be cleaned up. These factors include, but are not limited to:

1. Type of material (oil), including toxicity and persistence;
2. Amount of material;
3. Location of discharge in relation to environmentally sensitive areas;
4. Hazards to response personnel;
5. Technical Probability of Success;
6. Response time of clean-up contractor.

The OSC shall not relinquish any responsibility, no matter who is executing the actual response, and shall monitor the response as necessary to ensure its adequacy. If a response is not adequate, the OSC shall, to the extent that resources are available, provide advice to responders or assume control of the response. The OSC does not need to extensively investigate an incident to determine the need for a response. If the release poses an obvious threat to public health or welfare, or the environment, the OSC should take appropriate actions as rapidly as circumstances dictate.

It is the policy of the State, to assist the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in response to pollutant spills in Florida. No State funds shall be expended for the removal of a coastal pollutant until federal funds have been used to the maximum extent possible, or until federal authorities have declined to expend federal funds in a cleanup effort. It is the policy of the State to respond immediately to all oil spills, control the source of any oil spill to contain any discharge to the maximum extent possible. Mechanical and other physical control methods shall be the preferred method for removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal. The option of taking no mitigating actions should be considered when such actions would cause greater environmental damage than the spilled oil alone. The use of oil spill cleanup agents shall be subject to the Administrator of FL DEP's best judgment and coordinated with the federal OSC and EPA representative to the RRT.

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The State Warning Point is the State of Florida's emergency notification center. The State Warning Point can contact the appropriate FDEP office and other emergency responders in the event of an emergency. The phone number is (850) 815-4001 or 1-800-320-0519.

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is responsible for implementing the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) provisions in Florida. The SERC, along with the LEPCs, work to mitigate the effects of a release or spill of hazardous materials by collecting data on the storage of hazardous chemicals above planning quantities. The Technological Hazards Section at the Florida Division of Emergency Management provides programmatic support for the SERC.

Coordination with this group can be accomplished through the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

4300 Local Roles and Responsibilities

4301 Local Response

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landowners who provide access to or are affected by a discharge or release have jurisdiction over their lands and warrant special consideration by the responding agency or unified command. In the event an incident poses, or has the potential to pose, an imminent threat to human health or the environment, it is in the best interest of the landowner to provide access to an OSC.

4302 Local Emergency Planning Councils (LEPCs)

LEPCs are responsible for the development and maintenance of local emergency response plans in accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), Sections 301 to 303. LEPC membership includes various representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry.

The emergency plans developed by these groups must include the identity and location of hazardous materials, procedures for immediate response to a chemical accident, ways to notify members of the public of actions they must take in the event of a discharge or release, names of coordinators at plants, and schedules for testing the plan.

The local emergency response plan must be reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The RRTs may review the plans and provide assistance if the SERC or LEPC makes such a request. Federal contingency plans provide for coordination with local governments.

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

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

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

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

Landowners who provide access to or are affected by a discharge or release have jurisdiction over their lands and warrant special consideration by the responding agency or Unified Command. In the event an incident poses, or has the potential to pose, an imminent threat to human health or the environment, it is in the best interest of the landowner to provide access to an on-scene coordinator.

5000 Support Available to the FOSC

In addition to the support provided by the RRT, various sources of technical and scientific support are available to the FOSC either through telephone contact or actual dispatch of teams to the field. Support agencies and groups available to the FOSC include the following.

5100 Special Teams

5101 The USCG National Strike Force (NSF)
The NSF's mission is to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to the Coast Guard and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's area of responsibility (AOR) covers all Coast Guard Districts and Federal Regions.

5102 The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)
The NSFCC manages the NSF which is authorized as the National Response Unit required under OPA, with responsibility for administering the USCG Strike Teams, maintaining response equipment inventories and logistical networks, and conducting national exercise programs including pollution response exercises. The NSFCC offers the technical assistance and equipment for spill response, assistance in coordinating resources during oil discharge response, ACP or RCP review, coordination of spill response resources information, and inspection of Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) response equipment. The Strike Teams provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the FOSC in training for spill response, stabilizing and containing the spill, and monitoring or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors.

5103 USCG Strike Teams (Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific)
The three USCG Strike Teams are available 24 hours a day. If the Strike Team contacted is already committed, another Strike Team will be deployed. Each Strike Team maintains trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist with training in responding to spills, stabilizing and containing spills, and monitoring and/or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors. The Gulf Strike Team, based in Mobile, Alabama provides response coverage to Florida.

5104 Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)
PIAT is an element of the NSFCC staff available to assist the FOSC to meet the demands for public information during a response or exercise. Its use is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for PIAT assistance may be made through the NSFCC or National Response Center (NRC). See the Spill of National Significance (SONS) Public Affairs Reference for more information.

5105 USCG Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)
The IMAT was developed by the USCG to supply a ready-made team of Incident Command System highly trained individuals to assist the local IC in dealing with a major incident. The IMAT is located in Norfolk, VA. The team is trained for initial quick response to a regionally or nationally significant event. The team consists of ICS process experts that can quickly set-up and assist in transitioning from the initial emergency phase to a more sustained planning process. The IMAT deploys with a limited amount of equipment to ensure ICS functionality within an Incident Command Post (ICP).

5106 USCG National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)
NPFC is responsible for implementing those portions of OPA Title I delegated to the Secretary of the Department in which the USCG is operating. NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from actual and potential discharges of oil. Responsibilities of the NPFC include: (1) issuing Certificates of Financial Responsibility (COFRs) to owners and operators of vessels to pay for costs and damages incurred by their vessels as a result of oil discharges, (2) providing funding to various response organizations for timely abatement and removal actions related to oil discharges, (3) providing equitable compensation to claimants who sustain costs and damages from oil discharges when the RP fails to do so, (4) recovering monies from persons liable for costs and damages resulting from oil discharges to the full extent of liability under the law, and (5) providing funds to initiate Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities.

5107 USCG District Response Group (DRG)
DRGs assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment. Each DRG consists of the combined USCG personnel and equipment, including marine firefighting equipment, of each port in the district and a district response advisory team. Specifically, the USCG's Seventh District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) and the Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor (IMPA) provide pollution planning, preparedness, and response policy guidance and assistance to an FOSC and staff on a regular basis.

5108 EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)
In the event of a continuing release or discharge, the FOSC has access to EPA's ERT, stationed in Edison, New Jersey; Cincinnati, Ohio; Erlanger, Kentucky; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The ERT provides Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) with expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT also has access to special decontamination equipment and can provide advice on a wide range of issues such as a multimedia sampling and analysis program, on-site safety (including development and implementation plans), cleanup techniques and priorities, water supply decontamination and protection, application of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and disposal of contaminated material. The FOSC may designate an SSC as principal advisor on scientific issues who also communicates with the scientific community and assists in requests to state and federal agencies.

5109 EPA Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Consequence Management Advisory Division (CMAD)
The CBRN CMAT, present at five geographic locations, provides 24/7 scientific and technical expertise to the FOSC or response customer for all phases of consequence management. With a focus on operational preparedness, CBRN CMAT facilitates the transition of the latest science and technology to the field response community in order to provide tactical options for screening, sampling, monitoring, decontamination, clearance, waste management, and toxicological/exposure assessment during decontamination of buildings or other structures following an incident involving releases of radiological, biological, or chemical contaminants. CBRN CMAT maintains critical partnerships with: (1) EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center and the EPA's special teams; (2) other federal partners including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Bureau of Investigation, DOD, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); and (3) international partners.

5110 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)
RERTs have been established by EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support during incidents or at sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analysis of samples as well as fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Request for support may be made 24 hours a day via the NRC or directly to the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the ORP.

5111 United States Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)
SUPSALV has an extensive salvage/search and recovery equipment inventory, and the requisite knowledge and expertise to support these operations including specialized salvage, firefighting, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading capability even in open sea response incidents. SUPSALV can also provide equipment for training exercises in support of national and regional contingency planning objectives. The FOSC may request assistance directly from SUPSALV. Formal requests are routed through the Chief of Naval Operations.

5200 Scientific Support

5201 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
NOAA provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances. ***Many of these tools can be accessed in Volume 2 by sorting by NOAA in the "Source" column of the spreadsheet.*** In addition, NOAA provides expertise on living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals, and National Marine Sanctuaries.

5201.1 Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)
NOAA can provide information regarding various scientific and technical subject matters. As does the ERT primarily for the EPA, NOAA's SSCs offer a wide variety of expertise, primarily to the USCG FOSCs. NOAA has mathematicians and physicists who can provide computer modeling and simulation studies, research and planning groups that can determine resources at risk and recommend techniques for cleanup, an environmental science group that can provide technical assistance regarding chemical identification and degradation of oil, a biological assessment group that can perform long-term studies and planning, and an information management group that can produce computerized maps.

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

5201.2 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)
The NOAA SSC can also provide training and technical expertise with SCAT. The Shoreline Assessment Manual, updated August 2013 by NOAA/HAZMAT, outlines methods for conducting shoreline assessment after an oil spill. The results of the assessment can be used to guide shoreline cleanup activities and determine, "How clean is clean?".

5201.3 National Weather Service (NWS)
NWS is a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an IC/UC operating in the WCF area throughout the Ruskin, FL office, which covers Levy County to Collier County Florida. The IC will be provided with a direct unlisted number to the lead forecaster's desk, through which continuous information on wind speeds, temperatures, and other atmospheric data can be obtained.

5202 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
HHS through the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. The ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effects on public health of ***hazardous substances*** in the environment. These functions include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency release of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances.

5203 The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
NIOSH provides national and world leadership to prevent work-related illness, injury, disability, and death by gathering information, conducting scientific research, and translating the knowledge

gained into products and services, including scientific information products, training videos, and recommendations for improving safety and health in the workplace.

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

See the NIOSH Pocket Guide for more information.

5204 U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
DOI has jurisdiction over the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuges, fish hatcheries, and public lands. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) manages the department's response programs for oil and hazardous substance spills and oversees the department's responsibilities as a trustee for natural resources. Trustee responsibilities include devising and carrying out a plan for restoration, rehabilitation, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources and carrying out damage assessments. The DOI may become involved in spill response once contacted through the REO who is a designated member of RRT-4. The REO for RRT-4 is located in Atlanta, Georgia.

5204.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by DOI Bureaus, including USFWS and Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). USFWS, an office within DOI, is responsible for the management of migratory birds, federally listed endangered and threatened species, and interjurisdictional fishes within Florida. National Wildlife Refuge lands established in/near the ACP planning area include:

- Florida:
    - Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge
    - Egmont Key National Wildlife Refuge
    - St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge
    - Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge
    - Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge
    - Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge
    - Caloosahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
    - Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge
    - JN "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge
    - Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge
    - Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge

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

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil or hazardous substances cannot be prevented, an immediate decision will be made regarding rescue and rehabilitation of "oiled" birds and other wildlife. USFWS has statutory responsibilities for protecting migratory birds and federally listed threatened and endangered species. In such cases, the USFWS would serve as the lead administrative trustee, coordinating with other trustees and providing oversight of a qualified wildlife responder. If an incident does not involve migratory birds or federally listed threatened or endangered species, a State Natural Resource Trustee may serve as the lead agency.

Decisions to rescue and rehabilitate "oiled" wildlife must be made in conjunction with other federal and state natural resource agencies. Wildlife rehabilitators will need federal and state permits to collect, possess, and band migratory birds and threatened/endangered species.

5204.2 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

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

5204.3 Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) works to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve resources offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE's Offshore Regulatory Program develops standards and regulations to enhance operational safety and environmental protection for the exploration and development of offshore oil and natural gas on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). BSEE's regional office within the Gulf of Mexico is located in New Orleans, LA.

5205 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

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

5206 Department of Defense (DoD) / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
The Secretary of the DoD has trusteeship over the natural resources on all lands owned by DoD or the Army (including lands and facilities managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE]), Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency. These lands include military bases and training facilities, research and development facilities, and munitions plants. USACE has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. USACE land-holdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices. Additionally, the USACE provide information on river levels within this ACP planning area. See RiverGages.com for real-time information.

5207 Department of Energy (DOE)
The Secretary of Energy has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. DOE's land-holdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices.

The DOE Office of Petroleum Reserves (OPR) oversees the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), the world's largest supply of emergency crude oil, which was established primarily to reduce the impact of disruptions in supplies of petroleum products and to carry out obligations of the United States under the international energy program.

5208 U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
DOT provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous materials by all modes of transportation. Through the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT-PHMSA offers expertise in the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.

5300 Scientists and Academia

5301 Science and Technology Advisors (S&T Advisors)
S&T Advisors consist primarily of academia and represent specialized capabilities to provide knowledge, based on science and other technical experience, to supplement and strengthen that of the incident management team (IMT).

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

Appendix 41 of the RCP provides guidance to Area Committees and FOSCs on ways to engage academia and other technical specialists during oil spill and/or hazardous substance release preparedness and response and on how to align with related activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) or the designated State technical representative.

5302 Seafood Liaison Specialist (SLS)
During a response, the seafood/fishing industry is directly impacted by agency decisions that result in fishery closures and subsequent seafood safety testing. Having the capability to engage with all

stakeholder groups helps cultivate a broad capability to understand, monitor, characterize, and model hazards that can inform all levels of preparedness and response decisions.

The SLS is a technical advisor that provides a way to collaborate and share information between the incident management team (IMT), the seafood harvesting community, e.g., fishers, seafood restaurants, the agencies responsible for managing fishery closures and seafood safety, and others in the seafood industry. Guidance for the SLS position is located in Appendix 42 of the RRT-4 RCP.

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

5400 Regional Response Team (RRT-4)

5401 Regional Response Team (RRT-4)

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

5402 Natural Resource Trustees

CERCLA and OPA authorize the United States, individual States, and Indian Tribes to act on behalf of the public as Trustees for natural resources (Natural Resource Trustees or Trustees) under their respective trusteeships (CERCLA §107(f)(1); OPA §1006(c)). OPA also authorizes foreign governments to act as Trustees (OPA §1006 [b][5]).

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as locations of sensitive species and habitats, that can assist in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources. This assists Trustees in making early decisions about whether restoration is needed in light of the response actions, and should generally result in more efficient settlement negotiations and an opportunity to address all liabilities at the site concurrently (see Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [OSWER] Directive 9200-4.22A; CERCLA Coordination with Natural Resource Trustees, 1997).

5403 Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

Following a hazardous substance release or oil discharge, Natural Resource Trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. NRDA is the process by which

trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the restoration required to compensate for the injured natural resources and lost use of resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the responsible party. NRDAs are typically initiated concurrent with response activities.

Initiation of a NRDA usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill to document: (1) oil or hazardous substances in water, sediments, soil, and organisms; (2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat; (3) exposure pathways; and (4) measures taken to prevent or reduce immediate migration of oil or hazardous substances onto or into a trust resource. To avoid duplication of response activities specified in a NRDA with other response activities, all sampling and field work by Natural Resource Trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency. If natural resources are injured by a discharge or release of a mixture of oil and hazardous substances, DOI regulations apply. NOAA regulations apply only in assessing damages that may result from discharges of oil.

The State of Florida has its own NRDA statute (FS 376.121, Liability for Damage to Natural Resources). Damage assessment under this statute includes a formula that can be applied to any size pollutant spill. The formula is based on the volume of pollutant, type of pollutant, location of spill, impacted habitat, and mortality of any threatened or endangered species. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection Office of Emergency Response will conduct the damage assessment in cooperation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. When federal agencies are conducting a cooperative damage assessment, the state formula shall not be applied (no double recovery).

5500 Other Technical Experts

5501 Certified Marine Chemist (CMC)

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

In complying with both the U.S. Coast Guard and OSHA regulations, the Marine Chemist applies the requirements contained in National Fire Protection Association Standard 306. NFPA 306, Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels, describes conditions that must exist aboard a marine vessel. A survey by the Marine Chemist ensures that these conditions are satisfied. In addition, a Marine Chemist is able to perform similar evaluations on other than marine vessels where an unsafe environment exists for workers, or hot work is contemplated on a system that might contain residues of a flammable or combustible product or material. See National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Certified Marine Chemists for a list of certified Marine Chemists.

5502 Sampling Specialists

The Sampling Technical Specialist is responsible for providing a sampling plan for the coordinated collection, documentation, storage, transportation, and submittal to appropriate laboratories for analysis or storage.

5503 Water Sampling Technical Specialist
The water sampling technical specialist is an advisor responsible for helping to create the water sampling and analysis plans, including the Initial Incident Characterization Sampling and Analysis Plan, and any needed updates throughout the response based on the sampling results. The Water Sampling Technical Specialist is responsible for monitoring the progress of sample analysis at the designated laboratory and making arrangements for receipt of data. A detailed plan for Water Sampling during an oil spill or hazardous substance release can be found in Appendix 18 of Volume 2.

5504 Community Air Monitoring (CAM) Coordinator
The CAM Coordinator leads CAM efforts during emergencies in order to measure, identify, and quantify airborne contaminants. The CAM uses these results as a baseline to facilitate fact-based decisions made by officials, ultimately safeguarding human health and the environment.

5505 National Guard Civil Support Teams (CSTs)
CST were created in 1999 to respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD, as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man-made. There are 57 CSTs located throughout the United States, with at least one in each state and territory.

The mission of a CST is to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives) incident site with responsibilities such as identification and assessment of hazards, advising civil authorities, and facilitating the arrival of follow-on military forces during emergencies and incidents.

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

Florida 48th CST:
Pinellas County
Clearwater, Florida

Florida 44th CST
Camp Blanding
Bradford County Florida

5403 Volunteers
In times of crisis or trouble, many citizens feel compelled to help or lend their assistance and expertise to the response effort. This help can be welcome if the demands of an incident exceed the available resources or if a particular set of skills are in short supply. Volunteers can support response efforts in any number of ways such as conducting beach surveillance, providing logistical support, or assisting in the treatment of impacted wildlife. The decision to employ volunteers will take into account the benefits that might be gained weighed against safety and liability realities. The UC, in the early stages of the event, will make the decision whether volunteers will be

employed and in which capacities they can serve. For more details about the use of volunteers, please refer to Annex 6a in Section 11000 of this plan, and the National Response Team's Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills and the Volunteer Plan, Annex 33 of the RRT-4 RCP. From the old version For more details about the use of volunteers, please refer to the National Response Team's Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills and the Volunteer Plan, Appendix 27 of Volume 2.

5500 Federal Agency Legal and Investigative Support

5501 U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

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

5502 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

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

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

The EPA CID investigates allegations of criminal wrongdoing prohibited by various environmental statutes. Such investigations involve, but are not limited to, the illegal disposal of hazardous waste; the export of hazardous waste without the permission of the receiving country; the illegal discharge of pollutants to a water of the United States; the removal and disposal of regulated asbestos containing materials in a manner inconsistent with the law and regulations; the illegal importation of certain restricted or regulated chemicals into the United States; tampering with a drinking water supply; mail fraud, wire fraud, conspiracy and money laundering relating to environmental criminal activities. CID Special Agents are sworn federal law enforcement officers with statutory authority to conduct investigations, to make arrests for any federal crime, and to execute and serve any warrant.

5504 U.S. Coast Guard Legal

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

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

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

enforcement agencies and frequently become aware of violations of environmental laws and ongoing criminal investigations through these sources.

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

5506 National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)

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

6000 Response Protocols

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

- Safety of human life
- Stabilizing the situation
- Use of all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner

Note: These national priorities do not preclude the consideration of other priorities that may arise on an incident-specific basis. Although removal actions will primarily consist of mechanical means, e.g., boom, skimmers, etc., Subpart J of the NCP (Use of dispersants and other chemicals) provides additional techniques for consideration to mitigate oil discharges. Please see Section 8000 of this ACP for information on specific techniques and processes preauthorized within this ACP planning area.

6100 Initial Reporting, Notifications, and Preliminary Assessment

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

responsible party from federal requirements to notify the NRC or vice versa. Refer to the Initial Reporting Form, Annex 3 and the Contact List, Annex 2.

6101 Preliminary Assessment

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

6102 Cleanup Assessment Protocol

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

Annex 1, Shoreline Cleanup Methods, provides guidance on the applicability of various clean methods for typical shoreline habitats found in the northern Gulf of Mexico. Additional tools to assist responders in establishing cleanup methodologies, include:

- Characteristics of Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives for oil spills.
- Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments,
- American Petroleum Institute (API) report on Tidal Inlet Protection Strategies (TIPS) (Note: File is too large to load on USCG network)

Note: These can also be found in Section 12000, Planning and Response Tools.

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

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

6200 General Hierarchy of Response Priorities

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

- Protection of human health and safety,
- Protection of environmental resources, and
- Protection of economic resources.

Response protocols are also set in place to ensure the established priorities are met during an incident.

6201 Safety

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

6202 Priority Identification and Protection Strategies

Environmental resources at risk are identified in Section 9000, Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas, and in Section 10000, the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan (FWSEP), Annex 28 of the RRT-4 RCP. Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps are also a good resource for determining environmental priorities and can be downloaded from this NOAA website in various formats.

6203 Risk Assessment for Sensitive Area Prioritization

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

- Stopping the Source,
- Containment,
- Cleanup,
- Recovery, and
- Protection of Sensitive Areas.

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

For the purpose of prioritization, “risk” is defined as “the probability of discharged oil reaching the vicinity of a sensitive site of concern.” This means that the urgency to protect key resources

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

6204 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

During a response, all of the appropriate environmentally sensitive areas will be referenced and a determination will be made as to which areas will be directly affected, which areas could potentially be affected, and which areas have no threat of being affected. The previously referenced GRSs/GRPs will be used for guidance, taking into account any special response considerations that will need to be addressed. Additionally, when threatened and endangered species, designated critical habitats, or historical/cultural properties may be affected by response actions, consultations with the appropriate agencies must be initiated. Specific guidelines and requirements for environmentally and economically sensitive resources, to include wildlife rescue and recovery, can be found in Section 10000 of this plan.

6205 Wildlife Rescue & Recovery

The protection, rescue, and recovery of impacted wildlife during a response requires close coordination with those individuals and entities which have the expertise, authority, and equipment to safely and successfully execute it. This complex and high visibility operation is conducted by the Wildlife Branch within a Unified Command structure. The Wildlife Response Plan was developed to outline the policy and procedures for Wildlife Branch operations. Additionally, it lays out the activation criteria and factors to consider when developing wildlife response and recovery actions as well as the organizational infrastructure needed for these operations. For more details about wildlife rescue and recovery operations, please refer to the Wildlife Response Plan, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.

6206 Aligning Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) with Response

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

As described by the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (2014) (IMH), NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command System (ICS). However, given that NRDA activities usually overlap with those of the response, a plan for coordination and cooperation between the two efforts is necessary. For details about the necessary communication and coordination methods to be implemented when NRDA and response activities are simultaneously taking place during a spill incident, please refer to RRT-4 Coordinating Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) with Response.

As described by the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (2014) (IMH), NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command System (ICS). However, given that NRDA activities usually overlap with those of the response, a plan for coordination and cooperation between the two efforts is necessary. For details about the necessary communication and coordination methods to be implemented when NRDA and response activities are simultaneously taking place during a spill incident, please refer to the Coordinating Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) with Response, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.

6300 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The WCF AC will manage spill incidents in accordance with the NIMS version of the Incident Command System (ICS). The Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is designed to assist Coast Guard personnel in the use of the NIMS ICS during response operations and planned events. This handbook outlines specific details related to NIMS ICS, including position job aids, forms, and other information to guide responders during an event. Brief discussion of a few NIMS ICS concepts are included below, and a link to the handbook may be found in Section 11000, Planning and Response Tools.

6301 Unified Command (UC)

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

6301.1 FOSC Decision Authority

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

6301.2 Responsible Party

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

When an oil is spilled or hazardous substance is released, the RP is required to notify the NRC at (800) 424-8802. Specific responsibilities and requirements for the RP during a pollution incident can be found in the NCP, 33 C.F.R. 154 Subpart F, and 33 C.F.R. 155 Subpart D.

6301.3 Common Operating Picture (COP)

The COP provides visual up-to-date response information so the UC can make informed decisions on the effectiveness of response strategies and future operations. The Coast Guard has adopted NOAA's Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) as the platform to display a COP during a response. ERMA is a viewer that pulls real-time and static data to display a single interactive map. Generally speaking, RPs will provide their own COP, but ERMA can be used in conjunction with other platforms to make it easy for users to visualize an active environmental situation or long-term case assessment. **Note**: Internet Explorer is not compatible with ERMA; please use Google Chrome or Microsoft Edge.

6302 Incident Command Post

When a UC is established – beyond a "virtual UC" -- to manage a multi-day response, an Incident Command Post (ICP) shall be established as near as practicable to the spill site. All responders (federal, state, tribal, local, and private) should be incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate level. A list of potential pre-identified ICPs can be found in the Contact Spreadsheet, Annex 2.

6303 Public Information

Considering the high level of environmental awareness in many communities, any pollution incident is likely to generate interest from the public and the media. The public's perception of a response's success or failure is often determined early on in the response; this makes the need to provide the public with timely, accurate information critical. For smaller responses these efforts can be managed by a Public Information Officer or appropriate Branch Chief; however, large, more complex events will require the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC) to manage information access and flow. For more information, please refer to the National Response Team's (NRT) Joint Information Center guidelines.

6400 Oil Spill Containment, Recovery and Cleanup

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

6401 Containment

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

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

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

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

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

6402 Shoreline Protection Options

The WCF ACP planning area is home to a large expanse of mud flat and marsh systems. These areas are particularly difficult to protectively boom, and every effort should be made to contain and recover the oil before it approaches any of these areas. If the on-water recovery operations are not entirely effective and oil still threatens the marsh areas, intertidal barrier boom may be used to protect the mud flats.

A recommended deployment strategy is as follows: Place intertidal boom along the entire front of the mud flat, with the boom being anchored just offshore of the low –low tide line. In areas where wave entrainment of the boom at high tide is considered to be a problem, place a line of boom across the upper mud flat near enough to the marsh to be away from the threat of wave entrainment. The boom positioned on the mud flat would rest on the flat at low tide and be of the type of construction that would prohibit oil from passing under it on the rising tide. The boom would eventually lift up off the tidal flat surface as the tide continues to rise.

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

- Water body type,
- Water current velocity,
- Water depth,
- Wave height, and
- Shore type.

Generally, sediment berms, dikes and dams will most often be used to protect small coastal inlets or perhaps tidal channels serving wetlands and marshes when these channels are accessible. The object of berms, dikes and dams is to keep oil outside an inlet because there are often abundant natural resources and economically significant areas that use the sheltered waters within.
Occasionally, dikes and dams have been used across a channel to contain the oil within a portion of marsh in order to prevent widespread contamination of other resources. Dikes and dams are not practical when currents are great, waters are deep, and waves are large. Also, beaches with abundant sand are generally the most suitable for building dikes and dams. Berms can be built above the active beach face to prevent oil contamination of high beach during spring tides.

Alternative strategies should be prepared and the necessary supplies and equipment in place should a berm, dike, or dam fail.

6403 On-Water Recovery

6403.1 Open Water

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

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

6403.2 Near-shore/Shallow Water

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

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

6403.3 High Current Environments

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

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

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

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

Oil will spread more quickly in the direction of the current flow; skimmers should operate in an up and down stream orientation. The oil slick will be elongated in the direction of the currents. Skimmers will encounter the most oil as they proceed up and down stream within the slick. Operating back and forth across stream and across the slick will result in sub-optimal recovery efficiency.

6404 Non-floating Oil Recovery and Protection

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

The recovery of sunken oil has proven to be very difficult and expensive because the oil is usually widely dispersed. Several of the most widely used recovery methods are manual removal, pump and vacuum systems, nets and trawls, dredging, and onshore recovery. Additional information is available in the Unconventional Oil Response Plan, Annex 11.

6405 Shore-side Recovery and Natural Collection Points

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

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

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

6406 Shoreline Cleanup

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

Following an oil spill's impact to a shoreline, an FOSC will need to identify those areas requiring treatment, establish cleanup priorities, and monitor the effectiveness and impact as a cleanup progresses. NOAA has developed the Shoreline Countermeasures Manual to assist the FOSC in making the determination of whether or not a shoreline requires cleanup and, if it does, to help the FOSC select the most appropriate cleanup method(s) based on the kind of oil spilled and the type of shoreline habitat impacted. In addition, the manual includes Best Management Practices from

previous shoreline cleanup efforts which address specific resource issues resolved by the scientific community. While evaluating cleanup options, an FOSC may determine that the use of a burning agent chemical countermeasure in support of the In-Situ Burn (ISB) technique provides the greatest net environmental benefit. For more information on the policy, procedures and checklists for burning agent use in support of the ISB technique within the Region 4 coastal zone (out to 3 miles offshore) please refer to RRT-4 In Situ Burn Policy – Jan 2020.

For hard surface man-made areas impacted by a spill (sea walls, pier faces, rip rap, vessel hulls, etc.), evaluation of the options for removing the oil require the same care and consideration as naturally occurring areas of the environment. The challenges posed by the cleanup of these areas can be compounded by economic pressures as well as environmental, making the issue of a timely cleanup all the more urgent. In addition to having some of the same techniques available for the cleanup of a shoreline (manual removal, low/high pressure washing, passive use of sorbents, etc.), an FOSC may determine that use of a Surface Washing Agent (SWA) chemical countermeasure may be appropriate. For more information on the policy, procedures and checklists for SWA please refer to the RRT-4 Surface washing Agents (SWAs) policy.

6407 Decontamination

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

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

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

For more information about recommended decontamination procedures and practices please refer to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Decontamination Site.

6408 Disposal

During the course of any response involving the collection and removal of oil, it becomes necessary to address the proper disposal of those materials which were contaminated by oil. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), also known as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, addresses this issue. RCRA directs that the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or

eliminated as expeditiously as possible and that when it is generated, it be treated, stored, or disposed of to minimize the threat to human health and to the environment. In order to ensure the proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all regulations (local, state, federal), please refer to the Disposal Plan, Annex 6b.

6409 Terminating Cleanup Operations

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

- Recoverable quantities of oil remain on water or shores
- Contamination of shore by fresh oil continues
- Oil remaining on shore is mobile and may be refloated to contaminate adjacent areas and near shore waters

Cleanup may normally be terminated when the following conditions exist:

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

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

6500 Hazardous Substance Response

6501 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

More information on area specific Hazardous Substance response can be found in Annex 8.

6502 Environmental Support to the FOSC

In the event of a Spill of National Significance or pollution incident which poses a threat to public health, local, state, and national health public officials shall be notified. For more information about environmental support available to the FOSC please refer to Annex 5.

6503 Florida State Policy

To address statutory mandates, the Florida Wildlife Contingency Plan for Oil Spill Response has been developed by a group of federal and state agencies and other interested parties. This Plan is a joint document of the U.S. Coast Guard, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and is part of the Regional Contingency Plan for Federal Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and six tribes), although it is also designed to function as a stand-alone document.

This plan is intended to address wildlife concerns that will arise in any oil spill event, large or small. In smaller spills it is understood that coordination is usually among a small group of individuals directly involved with the response, but understanding statutory authorities and which agencies and contacts need to be notified or activated in response to a spill in a given area is required regardless of the size of the spill and so are outlined in this plan. For large spills, which require the creation of a Unified Command/Incident Command Structure (UC/IC), the Wildlife Branch is in the Operations Section of the Incident Command Structure for oil spill response. For these circumstances, this plan details the Wildlife Branch's purposes, goals, objectives, responsibilities, and structures. The Wildlife Branch structure required in Florida and detailed in this plan is expanded beyond that described in the NCP (and USCG IMH) at the Group level. As always, the structure may be expanded or reduced to fit the need, but the mission remains unchanged; effective wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is the State's lead agency for environmental management and stewardship, protecting our air, water and land. Within the FDEP, the Office of Emergency Response (OER) responds to environmental pollution threats in every form. Responding to incidents involving petroleum spills caused by vehicle accidents to chemical plant explosions to coastal oil spills, OER provides technical and on-site assistance to ensure threats to the environment and human safety are quickly and effectively addressed.

In addition, the office works with local public safety officials and emergency response contractors to minimize threats to the environment. OER offices are located throughout the State, with headquarters in Tallahassee.

Within the area of responsibility of this Plan, it is the policy of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, as well as National policy, that all reports of discharges of oil or hazardous materials be investigated. In the Sector St. Petersburg AOR, spill reports will normally be investigated by Sector St. Petersburg personnel. However, in more remote areas the FDEP or Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will often conduct the initial investigation.

Several factors will be considered to determine how an oil discharge will be cleaned up. These factors include, but are not limited to:

1. Type of material (oil), including toxicity and persistence;
2. Amount of material;
3. Location of discharge in relation to environmentally sensitive areas;
4. Hazards to response personnel;
5. Technical Probability of Success;
6. Response time of clean-up contractor.

The OSC shall not relinquish any responsibility, no matter who is executing the actual response, and shall monitor the response as necessary to ensure its adequacy. If a response is not adequate, the OSC shall, to the extent that resources are available, provide advice to responders or assume control of the response. The OSC does not need to extensively investigate an incident to determine the need for a response. If the release poses an obvious threat to public health or welfare, or the environment, the OSC should take appropriate actions as rapidly as circumstances dictate.
It is the policy of the State, to assist the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in response to pollutant spills in Florida. No State funds shall be expended for the removal of a coastal pollutant until federal funds have been used to the maximum extent possible, or until federal authorities have declined to expend federal funds in a cleanup effort. It is the policy of the State to respond immediately to all oil spills, control the source of any oil spill to contain any discharge to the maximum extent possible. Mechanical and other physical control methods shall be the preferred method for removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal. The option of taking no mitigating actions should be considered when such actions would cause greater environmental damage than the spilled oil alone. The use of oil spill cleanup agents shall be subject to the Administrator of FDEP's best judgment and coordinated with the federal OSC and EPA representative to the RRT.

Whenever it is determined the responsible party for the discharge is taking adequate action to remove and mitigate its effects, the principle thrust of the State is to observe, monitor and provide advice and counsel, as maybe necessary. The FOSC or FDEP will take steps to access the applicable state or federal fund to ensure adequate cleanup whenever they determine the responsible party for the discharge was unknown, did not act promptly, take proper and appropriate actions to contain, cleanup and dispose of the oil or oily debris, or the total clean up costs are beyond those expected to be borne by the responsible party. In addition the responsible party must also protect the environment and adhere to safety practices.

The State Warning Point is the State of Florida's emergency notification center. The State Warning Point can contact the appropriate FDEP office and other emergency responders in the event of an emergency. The phone number is (850) 413-9911 or 1-800-320-0519.

6600 Funding

6601 Oil Spill Response Funding

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

6602 HAZMAT Pollution Response Funding

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

6603 FOSC Access to Federal Funds

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

6604 Funding Authorizations for Other Agencies

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

6605 State Access to the OSLTF for Immediate Removal or Prevention Costs

OPA allows state Governors to request payment of up to $250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge of oil, or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC who will determine eligibility. If a state anticipates the need to access the OSLTF, they must submit a request which shall include the person's name, title, address, telephone number, and the capacity in which they are employed. FOSCs will provide initial coordination of the request and subsequent coordination and oversight. For more information about a state's access to the OSLTF please refer to Technical Operating Procedures for State Access to the OSLTF.

6606 Trustee Access to the OSLTF

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

6607 Local and Tribal Government Access to the Superfund

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

The EPA will make all decisions regarding recovery of expenditures from the Superfund. All agencies expending Superfund money must submit an itemized account of all funds expended in accordance with provisions of contracts, Interagency Agreements (IAA), or Cooperative Agreements with EPA. These agreements must be in place prior to the expenditure of funds. For more information on the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program please refer to EPA Local Government Reimbursement Program.

6608 Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

When an FOSC makes the determination that a DoD asset or DoD resources are necessary to conduct a response (i.e., SUPSALV), a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), vice a PRFA, must be established. For more information about establishing a MIFR please refer to NPFC Technical Operating Procedures - Chap 5 (MIPR).

6700 Documentation and Cost Recovery

6701 National Contingency Plan Documentation Requirements

Maintaining a thorough and complete record of response actions and expenditures is a critical element to any successful response. Keeping a thorough record aids in the recovery of costs and can be used to generate best management practices and lessons learned as well as support the restoration of natural resource injuries. The National Contingency Plan outlines broad documentation and cost recovery requirements and can be found in 40 C.F.R. 300.315. During significant and protracted pollution responses, the FOSC is encouraged to mobilize one of the USCG's Type 1 Documentation Unit Leaders to oversee all facets of incident-related documentation. An ICS Form 207 with Type 1 Documentation Unit Leaders is provided in Annex 2a.

6702 Cost Documentation Procedures

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

6703 NPFC User Reference Guide

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

6800 Oil Spill Claims

6801 Claims against the OSLTF

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

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

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

The categories of uncompensated losses covered by the OSLTF are:

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

Generally, claims for all costs and damages resulting from an oil pollution incident must be presented first to the Responsible Party or its guarantor. The guarantor is typically the Responsible Party's insurer. For more information about the claims process, please refer to the NPFC Claimant Guide.

6801.1 NOAA Damage Assessment Procedures

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

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

- Pre-assessment: The trustees evaluate injury and determine whether they have the authority to pursue restoration and if it is appropriate to do so;

- Restoration Planning: The trustees evaluate and quantify potential injuries and use that information to determine the appropriate type and scale of restoration actions; and
- Restoration Implementation: The trustees and/or responsible parties implement restoration, including monitoring and corrective actions.

This process is designed to rapidly restore injured natural resources and services to the condition that would have existed had the spill not occurred and to compensate the public for the losses experienced from the date of the spill until the affected natural resources and services have been recovered. For more information about this process please refer to NOAA NRDA Process.

7000 Response Resources

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) to require the preparation and submission of response plans by the owners or operators of certain oil-handling facilities and for certain oil-carrying tank and non-tank vessels (referred to here as plan holders). These plan holders are required to submit response plans which identify and ensure either by contract or other approved means (i.e., Letter of Intent), the availability of response resources (i.e., personnel and equipment) necessary to remove a worst case discharge (WCD), including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge. Additional response resources for marine firefighting and salvage are identified in Annex 9.

7100 Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) and Equipment

7101 OSRO Classification Program

The U.S. Coast Guard created the voluntary OSRO classification program so that plan holders could simply list OSROs in their response plans rather than providing an extensive, detailed list of response resources. If an OSRO is ***classified*** by the U.S. Coast Guard, it means their capacity has been determined to be equal to, or greater than, the response capability necessary to ensure plan holder compliance with the statutory requirements. A more in-depth discussion of the classification program can be found here: USCG OSRO Guidelines.

7102 Response Resource Inventory (RRI) database

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

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

7103 Classified OSRO listings for the WCF COTP Zone

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

7104 Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs)

The U.S. Coast Guard's Director of Operations Logistics (DOL), Office of Procurement and Contracting (DOL-9) Contingency and Emergency Support Division (DOL-92) maintains a list of pre-established emergency response contracts known as BOAs. These contracts are established with OSROs around the country and are available for use at any time by a USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). DOL-92 negotiates the terms and rates of these contracts ahead of time, enabling an OSRO to be quickly hired to provide pollution response services when the FOSC needs to conduct oil removal or hazardous substance response operations under the National Contingency Plan. While an FOSC always has the option to exercise a BOA contract, this does not preclude the hiring or contracting of a non-BOA pollution response service provider should the FOSC deem it necessary. DOL-92 contracting officers are available 24/7 to support the FOSC.

7105 Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums

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

- Clean Gulf Associates
- HWCG LLC
- Marine Well Containment Company

- Oil Spill Response Limited
- Wild Well Control

8000 Alternative Response Technologies

8100 Chemical Countermeasures

While mechanical recovery will typically be the most widely-used response option, there are several other tools available to mitigate oil spills. The NCP directs that RRT and Area Committees address, as part of their planning activities, the desirability of using certain alternative response technologies when removing or controlling oil discharges. RRT-4 has developed several policy documents to address the approval and use of these chemical countermeasures. Links to these policy documents, which are all located on the RRT-4 homepage.

8101 Dispersants

Dispersants are chemical agents (similar to soaps and detergents) that help break up an oil slick into very small droplets, sending them from the surface down into the water column. These agents are typically sprayed onto discharged oil by specially outfitted boats or aircraft. While dispersants don't remove the spilled material, they do allow the smaller dispersed particles of oil to be more easily biodegraded by the water's naturally occurring microbes. The application of this chemical countermeasure can be a critical element in preventing significant oiling of sensitive habitats during an oil spill response. Before a dispersant can be used, it must first be listed on the NCP Product Schedule (see section 8104 of this document). Within RRT-4, the use of dispersants within the offshore environment has been preauthorized. Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT

In some instances, oil discharges do not originate from sources on the surface, but rather from oil exploration, production, and/or transmission facilities located hundreds, and often thousands, of feet below them. These discharges can result from any number of casualties including loss of well control or loss of a pipeline's integrity. In cases such as these, dispersants can be injected directly into the flow at the oil discharge's source using the technique known as subsea dispersant injection (SSDI). By reducing oil droplet size at the source, SSDI reduces the amount of oil reaching the sea surface. This in turn, lowers the potential for oil to impact wildlife on the surface or to impact environmentally sensitive areas on the shore.

Note: Preauthorization extends only to the aerial and surface spray application of dispersants; SSDI is not preauthorized.

For the most up-to-date policy, procedures, and checklists when conducting a surface dispersant application operation in the offshore environment of the RRT-4 coastal zone (seaward starting from the ten-meter isobath or three nautical miles offshore, whichever is farthest) please refer to RRT-4 Dispersant Pre-Approval Guidelines and Checklist. For the most up-to-date policy, procedures, and checklists when conducting an operation in the nearshore environment of the RRT-4 coastal zone (seaward starting at the shoreline, but shoreward of the ten-meter isobath or three nautical miles offshore, whichever is farthest from shore – i.e., shoreward from the area of preauthorization) please refer to RRT-4 Nearshore Dispersant Guidelines and Checklists.

8102 Burning Agents (In-Situ Burn)

The word "in-situ" is the Latin term for "in-place." An In-Situ Burn (ISB) refers to the initiation of a controlled burn of discharged oil as a means to mitigate the oil's harmful impacts. The fuels to feed an ISB are provided by the vapors from the spilled oil and, for those spills with impacts inshore or on land, any other organic materials with which the oil may have come into contact. Often the source of ignition is insufficient to light the oil and start the burn; in these instances FOSCs may decide to use burning agents to help start the burn. Burning agents are defined by the NCP as "*…those additives that, through chemical or physical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied."* Burning agents are not required to be included on the NCP Product Schedule. In RRT-4, burning agent use has been preauthorized within the offshore environment; the terms and conditions of this preauthorization may be found by using the link to Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT (RRT-4 In-Situ Burn Policy for the Offshore Environment – May 2020) listed below. Burning agent use has not preauthorized within the inshore/nearshore environment.

For the most up-to-date policy, procedures and checklists when conducting an in-situ burn operation in the Offshore Environment of the RRT-4 coastal zone (seaward starting three nautical miles offshore) please refer to RRT-4 In-Situ Burn Policy for the Offshore Environment, Annex 13 of the RRT-4 RCP. For the most up-to-date policy, procedures and checklists when conducting an operation in the Inshore/Nearshore portion of the RRT-4 coastal zone (out to three nautical miles offshore) please refer to RRT-4 In-Situ Burn Policy, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.

8103 Surface Washing Agents (SWAs)

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

SWAs cannot be used unless they are listed on the NCP Product Schedule (see section 8104 of this document). SWA use is preauthorized by RRT-4 for "*lift and float*" products ***only*** for locations pre-identified within the Area Contingency Plan. For the most up-to-date policy, procedures and checklists when using SWAs within the RRT-4 coastal zone please refer to RRT-4 Surface Washing Agents (SWAs) Policy, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.

8104 NCP Product Schedule

Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prepare a schedule of spill mitigating devices and substances that may be used to remove or control oil discharges; this is known as the NCP Product Schedule. The NCP Product Schedule lists the following types of products authorized for use on

oil discharges: Dispersants, Surface Washing Agents, Surface Collecting Agents, Bioremediation Agents, and Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agents.

Note: Before any chemical countermeasure may be used, the FOSC must first seek RRT-4 approval through the consultation and concurrence process or have its use preauthorized. The only exception to this is when the FOSC uses the provision listed in 40 C.F.R. § 300.910(d).
Per 40 C.F.R § 300.920(e), the listing of a product on the Product Schedule does not mean that EPA approves, recommends, licenses, certifies, or authorizes the use of the product on an oil discharge. The listing means only that data have been submitted to EPA as required by 40 C.F.R § 300.915. For the most current listing of approved substances for use, please refer to the NCP Product Schedule.

8200 Monitoring and Evaluation of Alternative Response Technologies

8201 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

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

8202 Dispersant Monitoring

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

- **Tier I** consists of visual observation by an observer to provide a general, qualitative assessment of a dispersant's effectiveness. Visual monitoring may also be enhanced by advanced sensing instruments such as infrared thermal imaging or other like devices. However, sometimes a dispersant's effectiveness is difficult to determine by visual observations alone.
- **Tier II** protocols employ a monitoring team to confirm the visual observations by taking water samples and running them through a fluorometric instrument while on-scene.
- **Tier III** follows Tier II procedures, but also collects information on the transport and dispersion of the oil in the water column. This level of monitoring can help to verify that the dispersed oil is diluting toward background levels. Tier III is simply an expanded monitoring role and may include monitoring at multiple depths, the use of a portable water laboratory, and/or additional water sampling. It also can be moved to a sensitive resource (such as near a coral reef system) as either a protection strategy or to monitor for evidence of exposure.

8203 In-Situ Burn (ISB) Monitoring

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

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

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

To review the complete set of SMART protocols for ISB and Dispersant operations, please refer to Special Monitoring of Alternative Response Technologies (SMART).

8204 Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)

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

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

team can rapidly evaluate it and provide feedback to the FOSC with a documented recommendation regarding its use.

Under the ARTES framework, when it has been determined that it would be appropriate for a product to be evaluated, a vendor or supplier will complete and submit the Proposal Worksheet (PWS); this form is designed to capture data about the product and once filled in, is provided to a review team for analysis and evaluation.
Once the vendor has filled out and submitted the PWS, it will then be reviewed by either one of two review teams depending upon whether the request for evaluation was being made during an actual spill response, or during a period of pre-spill planning. The Response Tool Subcommittee (RTS) will conduct the review during a pre-spill planning effort, and the Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT) does so during an actual incident. To document their review and evaluation of the product and the PWS, the review team will complete a Data Evaluation Worksheet (DEW).

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

It should be noted that that the FOSC need not wait for the ARTES recommendation when deciding whether or not to use a response tool. The ARTES is designed to help assist in the decision-making process but does not limit or prevent an FOSC from using a product they deem necessary.

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

9000 Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas

9100 Priority Protection Areas

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

9200 Geographic Response Strategies (GRSs)/Plans (GRPs)

Once priority protection areas are identified and adopted, ACs have the flexibility to provide information that may be useful to ensure appropriate strategies are implemented during any oil removal operation. One methodology is often referred to as geographic response strategies (GRSs) or geographic response plans (GRPs).

Although GRSs/GRPs are developed and available for use during the planning and response phases, the IC/UC and OSROs must remain flexible and utilize on-scene initiative and their experience and competence in determining actual pollution mitigation "tactics" for a particular

incident. GRSs/GRPs are developed using neutral weather conditions and mean-average tidal data and assume an incident response location. The scenarios for a pollution incident are nearly limitless; every spill is different and there are no absolutes. As a result, GRS/GRP locations should be reviewed and considered, but with the understanding that incident-specific mitigation tactics will likely be developed and executed on-scene. Factors such as current and projected winds, water currents/flows, tidal cycles, equipment limitations, bottom conditions, seasonal implications, exact incident location, potential hazards, and the type of oil can have a significant effect on any proposed strategy and should be carefully considered. **If applicable, modifications to any preplanned strategies should be expected**.

To access existing GRSs/GRPs, please use the link below:

Geographic Response Strategy (GRS) Maps | FWC (myfwc.com)

STPACP - Homepage (floridamarine.org)

10000 Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan (FWSEP)

10100 Purpose

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) directs that Area Committees (ACs) incorporate an annex into their Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) which contains a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan (FWSEP). The contents of this plan are designed to facilitate the coordinated and effective protection of fish and wildlife resources, their habitats, and other environmentally sensitive areas found within an AC's planning area.

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps have been developed for most of the U.S. by geographic location and provide a concise summary of coastal resources that are at risk. 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). ESI available at: https://myfwc.com/research/gis/oil-spill/

10200 Scope

In order to meet the provisions and requirements outlined by the NCP, this Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan will:

- Enable the identification and prioritization of resources at risk within the WCF planning area and outline the notification and consultation procedures with those resources' trustees and managers;
- Provide a mechanism during a spill which allows responders to establish protection priorities of resources at risk, evaluate and prioritize removal actions and/or countermeasure use, determine any environmental effects those removal actions and/or countermeasures may cause and identify ways to minimize them;
- Provide monitoring plans to evaluate response effectiveness in protecting the environment;
- Identify the guidance, capabilities, resources, and agency representatives needed to coordinate the protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife;

- Identify the guidance, capabilities, resources, and agency representatives needed to protect historic sites and sensitive environments; and
- Evaluate its interface with Non-Federal Response Plans on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitat, and sensitive environments.

For more information, please refer to the FWSEP, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.

10300 Environmental Consultation Requirements

There are three environmental consultation categories:

- Pre-spill consultation: This is required for an Action Agency (USCG within the coastal zone) to engage the Services (USFWS and NMFS) on the potential affects for ***all*** potential response actions that may be implemented during the emergency response.

  Biological Opinion for the Preauthorized Use of Dispersant & In-Situ Burn Operations
  Solidifiers USFWS from 2006, Annex J: Oil Spill Countermeasures (p.396)
  Solidifiers MNFS from 2006, Annex J: Oil Spill Countermeasures (p.402)

- Emergency consultation: Whenever an FOSC makes a determination that federal response actions may affect ESA-listed (threatened or endangered) species and/or designated Critical Habitat or may adversely affect EFH, the action agency (USCG within the coastal zone) shall initiate emergency consultation protocols as appropriate. The FOSC initiates this emergency consultation as soon as practicable, via email to the Services, after the response is initiated.
- Post-response consultation: For actions not covered by a pre-spill consultation that are used, or are considered for use during an emergency response, the FOSC must follow ESA and/or EFH emergency response procedures and complete ESA and/or EFH consultations in collaboration with the Services once the emergency phase of the response has ended.

Additionally, the following annexes are also applicable to Endangered Species Act (ESA), Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates:

- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Notification, Coordination and Consultation (Federal/State of Florida Guidance), Annex 7.
- The Wildlife Response Plan, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.
- The all-inclusive FWSEP/WRP Contact Spreadsheet, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.
- Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Form (for emergency consultations, pre-spill consultations and post-response procedures), Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.
- All-inclusive Listed Species Spreadsheet, Site Profile - RRT IV Plans, Policies and Guidance - NRT of the RRT-4 RCP.

11000 WCF ACP Annexes

11100 Introduction

The WCF ACP Annexes contain Quick Response Cards (QRCs), checklists, and other necessary job aids and documents to assist emergency management preparedness specialists and response personnel; all items are “grab and go” for ease of use. In addition to this brief overview, the accompanying table provides a centralized list for the annexes to support personnel in planning for or responding to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release within the WCF ACP planning area. To maximize efficiency, all annexes are hyperlinked and incorporated by reference into this ACP.

11200 Purpose

Incidents involving oil and hazardous substances require planning and response personnel to mobilize resources and develop objectives, strategies, and tactics to mitigate the impact to the community and environment.

To be successful in the mitigation of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases a thorough risk analysis of the AOR must take place well in advance of an incident. Additionally, site safety, public health and safety concerns, certain response protocols, and specific guidance for specialized responses should be identified and tailored to the area in which incidents will occur.

11300 Scope

In the accompanying table, you will find annexes developed and maintained by the WCF AC. This list can expand or contract as necessary to meet the needs of local planners and responders.

Each annex in the table is hyperlinked to Sector St. Petersburg's Homeport site where they are housed. If you encounter trouble using the links provided, it is recommended that you right click on the link, edit hyperlink and copy and paste the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) into your browser to access the website.

The following table contains the List of Annexes for the WCF ACP:

Table 11: List of Annexes

Annex	Title
Annex 1	Risk Analysis: Shoreline Cleanup Methods
Annex 1a	Risk Analysis: Area Planning Scenarios
Annex 1b	Risk Analysis: Places of Refuge Policy
Annex 2	Contact Spreadsheet
Annex 2a	Contacts: USCG Documentation POCs (DOCL ICS Form 207)
Annex 3	Initial Reporting Form
Annex 4	Site Safety Plan
Annex 5	Public Health and Safety: Environmental Health Support Guidance
Annex 5a	Public Health and Safety: Community Air Monitoring Protocols
Annex 5b	Public Health and Safety: Water Sampling Protocols
Annex 6	Response Protocols: 96 Hour Checklist
Annex 6a	Response Protocols: Volunteers
Annex 6b	Response Protocols: Disposal
Annex 7	Consultations: Florida SHPO
Annex 8	Hazardous Substance Response
Annex 9	Marine Fire Fighting and Salvage
Annex 10	Natural Disaster Response Plan
Annex 11	Unconventional Oil Response

12000 Planning and Response Tools

12100 Introduction

Planning and Response Tools contains Quick Response Cards (QRCs), checklists, and other necessary job aids and documents to assist emergency management preparedness specialists and response personnel; all items are "grab and go" for ease of use. In addition to this brief overview, the accompanying spreadsheet provides a central repository for numerous tools to support personnel in planning for or responding to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release within the WCF ACP planning area. To maximize efficiency, all tools are hyperlinked and incorporated by reference into this ACP.

12200 Purpose

Incidents involving oil and hazardous substances require planning and response personnel to mobilize resources and develop objectives, strategies, and tactics to mitigate the impact to the community and environment. Planning and response operations involve many tools, which will inform decision makers on the next course of action. The magnitude of the incident, environmental conditions, and discharge/release status are just a few of the factors one must consider before selecting the appropriate combination of tools to use.

Additionally, to be successful in the mitigation of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases, emergency preparedness and planning activities must take place well in advance of an incident. There are many tools for responders including training opportunities, lessons learned from previous incidents and exercises, and education on relevant policy and procedures.

12300 Scope

In the accompanying spreadsheet, you will find some of the tools and other resources available to assist emergency planners and responders in their development of preparedness initiatives, response objectives, strategies, and tactics. This list, while extensive, is not all inclusive.

Beside the name of each tool (***hyperlinked as appropriate***) on the spreadsheet, you will find a brief description, purpose, and requirements for use of the tool. Some tools [***denoted with an asterisk (*)***] will require a username, password, and periodic log-in for continuous use. If you encounter trouble using the links provided, it is recommended that you right click on the link, edit hyperlink and copy and paste the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) into your browser to access the website. The following is a link to the Annex 2.

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Risk Analysis: Shoreline Cleanup Methods

Annex 1

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Removed references to Louisiana, Mississippi River, and "Northern" when referring to Northern Gulf of Mexico	All	January 2022	Steve Lang
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

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1000 Introduction

The best cleanup method for a particular shoreline segment will be determined during the shoreline assessment process. Teams will usually visit each contaminated shoreline segment and inventory the geological and ecological resources in order to select the most appropriate cleanup method(s). This annex provides shoreline cleanup matrices for use in the selection process of a particular cleanup method(s).

2000 Major Shoreline Types

A total of 12 types of shorelines were identified for the purposes of oil spill cleanup recommendations. Table 1 lists the 12 types of shoreline and their physical and biological characteristics. Each shoreline type describes the nature of the land/water interface and intertidal zone. Each shoreline type is not intended to represent a coastal landform, although in some cases a shoreline type may be a landform. From the perspective of developing a relevant oil spill shoreline classification, all coastal landforms have shorelines. A knowledge of the coastal landform shoreline is important for trafficability, access, habitat sensitivity, oil behavior, and cleanup method selection. In all cases, spilled oil that reaches the shoreline impacts the intertidal zone, in some cases storms can disperse the oil onto subaerial surfaces. This is the reasoning used in developing the shoreline classification specifically for oil spill cleanup assessment and operations focused on the intertidal zone. The following sections describe each of the 12 shoreline types, providing information on physical characteristics, distribution, sediment texture, and landform associations. There may be some cases where different shoreline types overlap. This overlapping structure occurs when a coastal landform has multiple shoreline types. An example of this is a prograding river delta where freshwater marsh and forested swamps are fronted by muddy tidal flats. Overlap may also be a function of seasonal variability, a summer fine sand beach versus a winter fine sand perched beach. Similar shoreline types are faced with similar response strategies and cleanup methods. On a shoreline cleanup operation, the knowledge of the types and amounts of shoreline oiled will allow you to accurately forecast manpower and logistical needs rapidly and accurately. Table 2 lists the sensitivity, oil behavior, and cleanup concerns for the 12 shoreline types.

2100 Shoreline Type Definitions

2101 Coastal Structures

The coastal structure classification describes the variety of man-made hard structures that can be found on the shoreline. This classification includes seawalls, jetties, breakwaters, groins, piers, port facilities, pipelines, and oil and gas facilities. The typical construction material and texture include rock, steel, wood, and concrete.

- Seawalls are coastal protection structures built parallel to shore and constructed of rock or concrete rip rap, concrete textiles, wood or concrete wall, or just debris and junk such as old cars.
- Jetties are shore-normal navigation structures typically built of rock rip rap.
- Breakwaters are shore-parallel, segmented seawalls that are placed in the surf to retard coastal erosion. Breakwaters are built of rock rip rap and wood.

- Groins are short, shore-normal coastal structures that extend from the shoreline into the surf zone in order to trap sediment and slow coastal erosion. The typical construction material is wood.
- Piers describe shore-normal and shore-parallel structures that provide a working platform extending from the shore. The typical construction technique is wood or concrete pilings supporting a deck.
- Port facility is used to describe major developed waterfronts built of seawalls, piers, and other coastal structure types. The primary construction materials include steel, rock, wood, and concrete.
- Numerous pipelines make landfall and associated with them are typically a small timber or rock seawall protecting the dredging access area.
- Oil and gas facilities occur throughout the area and consist of platforms, tank farms, production plants and more. Primary construction materials are steel, concrete wood, and rock.

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

2102 Bluffs

The bluff classification is used to describe a shoreline backed by an eroding bluff and fronted by a narrow sand beach. The bluff erodes by slope failure and wave undercutting. Narrow beaches are a mixture of fine and coarse sand as well as organic debris. In many cases, the slope failure process deposits trees, shrubs, scrubs, and man-made features such as roads and homes onto the shoreline. The fringing beaches tend to be moderately sloping with a distinct storm berm and multiple nearshore bars on a shallow platform.

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

2103 Fine Sand Beaches

The find sand beach classification describes beaches with low slopes and a grain size of 0.0625 to 0.200 mm. These beaches can be natural or man-made. Generally, there is always a low percentage of shells and shell hash. Typical beach widths are 20 – 100 m.

Fine sand beaches have a low sensitivity to oil spill impacts and cleanup methods. Oil typically stains and cover the beach sands. The penetration is low to moderate depending on the water table and the position of the oiling on the shoreline. A major environmental concern during beach cleanup is the protection of the dune habitat from the cleanup operations. Fine sand beaches typically have poor access, but good trafficability. Fine sand beaches are relatively easier to clean

in contrast to marshes. Large volumes of stained sand and debris can be generated by beach cleanup.

2104 Coarse Sand Beaches

The coarse sand beach classification describes beaches with moderate slopes and grain of 0.2 – 0.4 mm. These beaches can be natural or man-made. Generally, there is always a low percentage of shells and shell hash. Typical beach widths are 10 – 50 m. The coarse sand shoreline type is included here, for completeness because the 12 shoreline types apply to the Gulf of Mexico.

The environmental sensitivity of coarse sand beaches is low due to the limited animal and vegetation population. Spilled oil typically stains and coats coarse grain beach sands. Sediment penetration on coarse grain beaches is moderate/high depending on the water table and the location of oil deposition. A major environmental concern is the protection of the dune habitat from cleanup operations. The trafficability of this shoreline type is less than fine sand beaches because the bearing strength is lower and this type of sand builds steep beach faces. Access is typically poor.

2105 Shell Beaches

The shell beach classification is used to describe shoreline types comprised almost entirely of shell. The shell material may be in the form of shell hash or whole shells. The sources for the shells include the nearshore zone or back barrier areas. Shell beaches form where coastal erosion is reworking former back barrier environments containing rangia and oyster reefs. Shell beaches form extremely steep beach faces because of the coarse shell fragments and whole shells making up the shoreline.

The environmental sensitivity of shell beaches is moderate due to the use of this shoreline by estuarine organisms and extensive wash over terrace development. Oil typically stains and coats the shell hash and whole shells comprising the beach. The oil penetration is high due to the porous beach character created by the shell material. This beach type quickly turns into an asphalt payment under heavy oiling conditions. Shell beaches have poor trafficability due to the low bearing strength and steep beach face. Shell beaches usually have poor access in Louisiana.

2106 Perched Sand Beaches

The perched sand beach classification is used to describe a shoreline type where a thin sand beach (fine or coarse) overlies a fresh marsh or salt marsh with an eroded marsh platform outcropping in the surf zone. Perched sand beaches can occur as a continuous straight shoreline or as a series of contiguous pocket beaches. Organic and shell debris is common to this shoreline type. Where the marsh platform outcrops on the shoreline, it can become revegetated by marsh grass. Perched sand beaches are erosional. It is the erosion of a marsh shoreline that produces a thin low prism of sand that overlies the eroded marsh outcrop.

The environmental sensitivity of perched sand beaches is moderate due to the presence of wetland habitat. Oil typically coats and covers sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low/moderate depending on the water table level and sediment thickness. A major environmental concern in the cleanup of wetland habitat associated with perched sand beaches. This shoreline type is characterized by poor trafficability and access.

2107 Perched Shell Beaches

The perched shell beach classification is used to describe a shoreline type where a thin shell beach overlies a fresh or salt marsh with an eroded marsh platform outcropping in the surf zone. Perched shell beaches can occur as a continuous straight shoreline or as a series of contiguous pocket beaches. Organic debris is common to this shoreline type. Where the marsh platform outcrops on the shoreline, it can become revegetated by marsh grass. Shell beaches are erosional. It is the erosion of a marsh shoreline that produces a thin prism of shell material that overlies the eroded marsh outcrop.

The environmental sensitivity of perched shell beaches is moderate due to the presence of wetland habitat. Oil typically coats and covers sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is moderate/high depending on the water table level and sediment thickness. A major environmental concern is the cleanup of wetland habitat associated with perched shell beaches. This shoreline type is characterized by poor trafficability and access.

2108 Sandy Tidal Flats

The sandy tidal flat classification is used to describe shoreline types comprised of broad intertidal areas consisting of fine and coarse grain sand and minor amounts of shell hash. The mean grain-size ranges between 0.0625 mm and 0.4 mm. Sandy tidal flats are typically found in association with barrier island and tidal inlet systems. Sandy tidal flats are submerged during each tidal cycle. At low-tide, a typical sandy tidal flat may be 100 – 200 m wide. The most common sandy tidal flat occurrences are associated with flood-tidal deltas, recurved spits, and backbarrier areas. Salt marsh vegetation often develops along the upper intertidal areas of sand flats. Due to the low tidal flat gradient, slight changes in water levels can produce significant shoreline changes. Low water levels can expose extensive tidal flat areas to oiling.

The environmental sensitivity of sandy tidal flats is moderate due to the presence of wetland habitat. Oil typically stains and covers sediment and vegetation. The oil penetration potential is low/moderate depending on the water level and the location of oil deposition. The trafficability of sandy tidal flats is moderate/good depending on substrate character. Major environmental concerns related to cleanup include the protection and cleanup of wetland habitat and further subsurface contamination due to trampling and equipment movement. Tidal flat access in Louisiana is typically poor.

2109 Muddy Tidal Flats

The muddy tidal flat classification is used to describe shoreline types comprised of broad intertidal areas consisting of mud and minor amounts of shell hash. The grain size is finer than 0.0625 mm. Muddy tidal flats are typically found in association with prograding river mouths. Muddy tidal flats are soft, dynamic shorelines rich in newly developing habitat. Mudflats located at prograding river mouths are vegetated by willow tree and sugar cane swamps. Prograding mudflats on the coast are vegetated by lush growths of salt marsh.

The environmental sensitivity of muddy tidal flats is high due to presence of developing wetland habitat. Oil usually coats and covers sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low due to the high water table and water content in the sediment. The major environmental concern associated with muddy tidal flats is the damage done by the cleanup of wetland habitats

as well as their protection from cleanup operations. Both access and trafficability of muddy tidal flats is poor. The potential exists for further contamination of subsurface sediments due to trampling and equipment movement.

2110 Swamps

The swamp classification describes shoreline types that are comprised of scrubs, shrubs, evergreen trees, and hardwood forested wetlands. This shoreline type is essentially a flooded forest. This shoreline type is common in the river valleys of the chenier plain, and the interior areas of the delta plain. The sediments within the interior swamps tend to be silty clay and contain a large amount of organic debris.

The environmental sensitivity is high for swamps because of the presence of wetland habitat. Oil usually coats and covers the sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low due to the high water table and the water content of the sediments. A major environmental concern is that the cleanup may be more damaging than the oil itself. The access and trafficability of swamps are poor due to the soft sediment and the presence of dense tree growth.

2111 Fresh Marshes

The fresh marsh classification is used to describe shoreline types found in the coastal interior. Freshwater marshes include floating aquatic mats, vascular submerged vegetation, needle and broad leaved deciduous scrubs and shrubs, and broad leaved evergreen scrubs and shrubs. The sediments are highly organic and muddy. Fresh marshes are characterized by high biodiversity and rich wetland habitat. This shoreline type is found within the river valleys that dissect the chenier plain as well as between the individual ridges. On the delta plain, freshwater marshes occur in the upper reaches of individual delta complexes as well as along distributary courses.

The environmental sensitivity of fresh marshes is high because of the presence of wetland habitat. Oil usually coats and covers the sediment and vegetation. The sediment penetration potential is low due to the high water table and water content of the sediments. A major environmental concern about fresh marsh is that the cleanup can be more damaging than the oil itself, left alone. Access to fresh marshes is typically poor due to the soft sediment. Trafficability of fresh marsh is poor due to the soft sediment.

2112 Salt Marshes

The saltwater marsh classification describes shoreline types that are wet grasslands vegetated by salt-tolerant species. This shoreline type includes saline, brackish, and intermediate marsh types. Saltwater marshes are extensive throughout the outer fringe of the chenier and delta.

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

2200 Shoreline Types

Table 1: Shoreline Types

Shoreline Types				
	Type	**Description**	**Texture**	**Vegetation**
1	Coastal Structures	Man-made structures for coastal transportation and protection; includes sea walls, jetties, groins, bulkheads, pipelines, breakwaters	Concrete, Rock, Wood, Steel	None
2	Bluffs	Unconsolidation bluffs experiencing erosion by slope failure and wave undercutting; relief ranges 2m – 50m; narrow fringe beach	Fine sand, Coarse sand	None
3	Fine Sand Beach	Fine sand beach with low sloping beach face	Fine sand, Shell hash	None
4	Coarse Sand Beach	Coarse sand beach with moderate sloping beach face	Coarse sand, Shell hash	None
5	Shell Beach	Shell beach with steeply sloping beach face	Broken shells, Shell hash, Fine sand, Coarse sand	None
6	Perched Sand Beach	Narrow and thin beach resting on outcropping marsh deposits; moderately sloping beach face with an erosional scarp	Broken shells, Shell hash, Fine sand, Coarse sand	Salt marsh, Fresh marsh
7	Perched Shell Beach	Narrow and thin beach resting on outcropping marsh deposits; moderately sloping beach face with an erosional scarp	Broken shells, Shell hash, Fine sand, Coarse sand	Salt marsh, Fresh marsh
8	Sandy Tidal Flat	Sandy tidal flats associated with tidal inlet systems; low gradient surface	Shell hash, Fine sand, Coarse sand	Salt marsh, Fresh marsh
9	Muddy Tidal Flat	Muddy tidal flats associated with tidal inlet systems; low gradient surface	Clay, Silt, Shell hash	Salt marsh, Fresh marsh, Forested swamp
10	Swamp	Forested freshwater wetland of evergreen and hardwood trees	Wood, Clay, Silt	Tree, Shrub, Scrub
11	Fresh Marsh	Grass wetlands associated with river deltas and interior coastal areas	Clay, Silt, Organic	Floating aquatic mats; Submerged vegetation; Deciduous scrubs and shrubs; Evergreen scrubs and shrubs
12	Salt Marsh	Grass wetlands vegetated by salt-tolerant species; includes saline, brackish, and intermediate marsh	Clay, Silt, Fine sand, Organic	Deciduous grasses, Scrubs, and Shrubs; Submerged vegetation

2300 Shoreline Sensitivities and Cleanup Concerns

Table 2: Shoreline Sensitivities, Oil Behavior and Cleanup Concerns

Sensitivity, Oil Behavior, and Cleanup Concerns				
	Type	**Sensitivity**	**Oil Behavior**	**Cleanup Concerns**
1	Coastal Structures	Low	Coats structure Little penetration	Low biodiversity and biomass Logistically difficult Recovery of treated oil
2	Bluffs	Low	Coats sediment Low permeability	Low biodiversity and biomass Poor trafficability Poor access
3	Fine Sand Beach	Low	Coats sediment Low permeability	Low biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Good trafficability Poor access Existing dune habitat
4	Coarse Sand Beach	Low	Coats sediment Moderate/high sediment permeability	Low biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Moderate trafficability Poor access Existing dune habitat
5	Shell Beach	Medium	Coats sediment High sediment penetration	Moderate biodiversity and biomass Stained sediments Poor trafficability Poor access
6	Perched Sand Beach	Moderate	Coats sediment Coats marsh outcrop Low/moderate sediment penetration	Moderate biodiversity and biomass Stained sediments Poor trafficability Poor access Existing wetland habitat
7	Perched Shell Beach	Moderate	Coats sediment Coats marsh outcrop High sediment penetration	Moderate biodiversity and biomass Stained sediments Poor trafficability Poor access Existing wetland habitat
8	Sandy Tidal Flat	Moderate	Coats sediment Coats vegetation Low/moderate sediment penetration	High biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Stained vegetation Moderate/good traffic ability Poor access Existing wetland habitat
9	Muddy Tidal Flat	High	Coats sediment Coats vegetation Low sediment penetration	High biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Stained vegetation Poor trafficability Poor access Existing wetland habitat
10	Swamp	High	Coats sediment Coats vegetation Low sediment penetration	High biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Stained vegetation Poor trafficability

Sensitivity, Oil Behavior, and Cleanup Concerns				
	Type	**Sensitivity**	**Oil Behavior**	**Cleanup Concerns**
				Poor access Existing wetland habitat
11	Fresh Marsh	High	Coats sediment Coats vegetation Low sediment penetration	High biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Stained vegetation Poor trafficability Poor access
12	Salt Marsh	High	Coats sediment Coats vegetation Low/moderate sediment penetration	High biodiversity and biomass Stained sediment Stained vegetation Poor trafficability Poor access

3000 Cleanup Method Decision-Making Guidance

The matrices contained in this section show which shoreline cleanup methods have been considered for the 12 shoreline types described in Section 2100 of this annex. Four matrices have been constructed for the major categories of oil (very light, light, medium, and heavy) and are shown in Tables 5-8 in Section 3400 of this annex. The shoreline cleanup methods are described in Section 3200 of this annex. Each matrix in Section 3400 can be used as a cleanup advisory tool.

The matrices are only a general guide for cleanup method selection and should be used in conjunction with field observation and scientific advice, and practical experience. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques. The FOSC has the responsibility and authority to determine which cleanup methods are appropriate for the various situations encountered.

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

3100 Cleanup Factors

Selection of the proper cleanup method for a particular shoreline type is controlled by the major variables listed below.

3101 Type of substrate

The type of substrate making up the oiled shoreline controls penetration and persistence. Oil cannot penetrate rock surfaces except where cracks and crevices exist. Typically, fine-grained, poorly sorted sediments resist oil penetration and coarse-grained, well-sorted sediments experience deeper oil penetration.

3102 Amount of oil contamination

The amount of oil contamination affects the level of manpower needed for cleanup and the selection of the cleanup methods. Small spills tend to rely on manual methods and large spills tend to rely on mechanical methods or, occasionally, chemical agents.

3103 Type of oil

The type of oil controls persistence, penetration and cleanup difficulty. Table 4 lists the physical, chemical and toxicological properties of different types of oil. Table 5 lists the pertinent cleanup attributes of the four major oil types.

3104 Depth of oil contamination in the sediments

The depth of oil contamination controls the selection of cleanup methods. Surface contamination is easier to remove and will typically require only manual or washing methods. Deeper substrate penetration usually requires mechanical or biochemical methods.

3105 Type of oil contamination

The type of oil contamination affects the level of effort and method. The range of primary oil morphology or contamination includes film, coating, tar balls, mousse and asphalt.

3106 Shoreline exposure

The degree of exposure of the contaminated shoreline to waves and currents controls the oil persistence and the decision to cleanup. High energy shorelines tend to clean naturally and low energy shorelines tend to require cleanup activities.

3107 Trafficability of equipment on shoreline

Shoreline trafficability controls the selection between manual, mechanical, and biochemical methods. Areas of low-bearing capacity and poor access typically rely on manual and biochemical methods. Areas of high-bearing capacity and good access also allow for mechanical methods. However, areas with good-bearing and poor access can also be candidates for mechanical cleanup.

3108 Environmental sensitivity of contaminated shoreline

The sensitivity of the contaminated shoreline is the most important factor in the development of cleanup recommendations. Shorelines of low productivity and biomass can withstand the more intrusive cleanup methods such as pressure washing. Shorelines of high productivity and biomass are very sensitive to intrusive cleanup methods; in many cases the cleanup is more damaging than the natural recovery.

3200 Cleanup Methods

Table 3 below provides cleanup recommendations within the framework of the distribution of habitat types found in the Gulf of Mexico. For each cleanup method, the technique is described, shoreline applications are discussed, and the environmental concerns identified.

Table 3: Shoreline Cleanup Descriptions

Shoreline Cleanup Descriptions			
Technique	**Technique Description**	**Primary Use**	**Potential Environmental Effects**
I. Natural Recovery			
No Action	Allow natural processes to degrade and disperse stranded oil.	Used on heavily exposed and/or light to moderately oiled beaches to avoid additional impacts created by cleanup.	Potential toxic and physical effects of remaining oil. Persistent oil can inhibit recolonization.
II. Manual Recovery			
Removal	Oil and oiled sediments or debris are removed by hand using shovels, rakes, trowels, sorbents, putty knives, etc.	Used on shorelines with light or sporadic oil conditions or where access is limited.	Foot traffic may crush organisms and some organisms may be removed from the substrate/sediments.
Passive Collection	Lengths of snare or sorbent boom are anchored along the shoreline just downslope of the oiled area to collect the oil as it is flushed by tidal wave action.	Used to remove a small amount of mobile oil that are continually released from oiled shorelines.	No significant effects.
Vegetation Cutting	Oiled vegetation is cut by hand, collected, and placed into plastic bags or containers for disposal	Used on heavily vegetated shorelines or marsh/estuarine environments to remove heavily oiled vegetation.	Heavy foot traffic can crush organisms and cause root damage in marshes.
III. Mechanical Recovery			
Heavy Equipment	Heavy equipment (backhoe, loader, motor grader, elevating scraper, dump truck, etc.) is used for excavating and offsite transfer of oiled sediments.	Used on finer sediment beaches to remove heavily oiled surface and near-surface sediments.	Removes shallow burrowing organisms and reduces beach stability, creating erosion potential.
IV. Washing			
Flooding	A perforated header pipe or hose is placed at the top of the beach through which large quantities of sea water are pumped, flushing the oil	Used on medium to coarse sediment beaches to remove oil from the interstices and pore spaces.	Potential for impacting previously clean lower intertidal or adjacent areas. Unrecovered oil can remain toxic to organisms.

Shoreline Cleanup Descriptions			
Technique	**Technique Description**	**Primary Use**	**Potential Environmental Effects**
	out into the water for containment and recovery.		
Lower Pressure	Ambient or heated seawater is pumped through hoses at low to medium pressure to agitate sediments and flush oil back into water for containment and recovery. Typically used in conjunction with Flooding.	Used on medium to coarse sediment beaches to remove oil from the interstices and pore spaces.	Can remove some organisms from the substrate or cause adverse thermal effects.
High Pressure	High pressure ambient or heated water streams remove oil from substrate or hard surfaces where it is channeled to recovery areas.	Used to remove oil coatings from boulders, rock, man-made structures, and other solid surfaces.	Removes most organisms from the substrate. Potential for impacting previously clean lower intertidal or adjacent areas.
Steam	Steam is applied to oiled surfaces to loosen and remove oil where it is channeled to a recovery area.	Used to remove sticky, viscous, and weathered oil coatings from solid surfaces (boulders, rock, man-made structures).	Removes some organisms and thermal effects can cause substantial mortality.
Sand Blasting	Sand in a high-velocity air stream is applied to oiled surfaces to remove the oil. The oiled sand is typically recovered manually.	Used to remove thin residues of weathered oil from man-made structures, rocks, or other soiled surfaces.	Removes all organisms from surface. Unrecovered oil can be toxic to downslope organisms.
V. Vacuum			
Suction	Vacuum truck or suction pump is positioned near pooled oil and oil is recovered via suction hose. Portable skimmers are positioned within containment booms or in areas of oil concentrations to recover the oil	Used to pick up oil on shorelines where pools have formed in natural or manmade depressions, or from water surfaces in backwater or contained areas	Vacuuming can remove some organisms. No significant effects from skimmer use
VI. Sediment Reworking			
Washing	Oiled sediments are evacuated and put through a bath or continuous feed washing unit with the	Used on moderate to heavily oiled, medium sediment, sheltered beaches to remove oil	Loss of organisms in removed sediments, some loss of finer- grained

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

3300 Physical Properties of Different Types of Spilled Oil

Table 4 below describes the physical and toxicological characteristics of different types of spilled oil.

Table 4: Physical Properties of Various Oil Types

Oil Type	Physical/Chemical Properties	Toxicological Properties
Light Oils - Jet fuels - Gasoline - Diesel - No. 2 fuel oils - Light crudes	- Spread rapidly - High evaporation and solubility rates - Tend to form unstable emulsions - Very toxic to biota when fresh - May penetrate substrate - Can be removed by low pressure flushing	- Acute toxicity is related to the content and concentration of the aromatic fractions. - Aromatic fractions are very toxic due to the pressure primarily of naphthalene compounds and, to a lesser extent, benzene compounds. - Heavy molecular weight compounds are immediately less toxic, but may be chronically toxic since many are either known or potential carcinogens. - Acute toxicity of individual aromatic fractions will vary among species due to differences in the rate of uptake and rate of release of these compounds. - Mangroves and marsh plants may be chronically affected due to penetration and persistence of aromatic compounds in sediments.
Medium Oils - Most crudes	- Moderate to high viscosity - Toxicity variable depending on light fraction - In tropical climates, rapid evaporation and solution form less toxic weathered residue with toxicity due to more smothering - Tend to form stable emulsions under high physical energy conditions - Variable penetration, a function of substrate grain size - High potential for sinking after weathering and uptake of sediment - Generally removable from water surface when fresh - Weather to tar balls and tarry residue	- Acute and chronic toxicity in marine organisms is likely to result from: 1. Mechanical or physical coverage – oil completely smothering organism causing death. 2. Chemical toxicity – results from the exposure of very toxic aromatic fractions of the oil to marine organisms. 3. A combination of mechanical or physical coverage and chemical toxicity. - Mechanical or physical smothering causing acute toxicity in many marine organisms and chronic toxicity in many marine plants (especially mangroves).
Heavy Oils - Heavy crude oil - No. 6 fuel - Bunker crude - Asphalt - Waste fuel	- Form tarry lumps at ambient temperatures - Non-spreading - Relatively non-toxic due to substrate - May soften and flow when exposed to the sun - Cannot be recovered from water surface with most cleanup equipment - Easily removed manually from beaches	- Acute and chronic toxicity occurs more from smothering effects than from chemical toxicity, due to the small proportion of toxic aromatic reactions found in heavy, residual oils - Toxicity is more common in marine plants (especially mangroves) and sedentary organisms than in mobile organisms - Acute and chronic toxicity also results from the thermal stress, due to the elevation of temperature in oiled habitats.

3400 Shoreline Cleanup Matrices for Various Oils/Shorelines

3401 Shoreline Cleanup – Very Light Oil

Table 5: Shoreline Cleanup Matrix – Very Light Oil

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX Very Light Oil	SHORELINE TYPES											
	Coastal Structures	Bluffs	Fine Sand Beach	Coarse Sand Beach	Shell Beach	Perched Sand Beach	Perched Shell Beach	Sandy Tidal Flat	Muddy Tidal Flat	Forested Swamp	Fresh Marsh	Salt Marsh
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
No Action	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Manual Debris Removal	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Sediment Removal	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Manual Scraping	X	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Elevating Scraper	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Backhoe	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Beach Cleaner	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	A	A	A
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Steam Cleaning	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sand Blasting	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vacuum	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Trenching/Vacuum	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

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

3402 Shoreline Cleanup – Light Oil

Table 6: Shoreline Cleanup Matrix – Light Oil

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX Light Oil	SHORELINE TYPES											
	Coastal Structures	Bluffs	Fine Sand Beach	Coarse Sand Beach	Shell Beach	Perched Sand Beach	Perched Shell Beach	Sandy Tidal Flat	Muddy Tidal Flat	Forested Swamp	Fresh Marsh	Salt Marsh
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
No Action	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Debris Removal	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Sediment Removal	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
Manual Scraping	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Elevating Scraper	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Backhoe	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Beach Cleaner	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	A	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	P
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Steam Cleaning	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sand Blasting	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vacuum	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Trenching/Vacuum	X	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

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

3403 Shoreline Cleanup – Medium Oil

Table 7: Shoreline Cleanup Matrix – Medium Oil

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX Medium Oil	SHORELINE TYPES											
	Coastal Structures	Bluffs	Fine Sand Beach	Coarse Sand Beach	Shell Beach	Perched Sand Beach	Perched Shell Beach	Sandy Tidal Flat	Muddy Tidal Flat	Forested Swamp	Fresh Marsh	Salt Marsh
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
No Action	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Debris Removal	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Sediment Removal	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A
Manual Scraping	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Elevating Scraper	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Backhoe	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Beach Cleaner	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Steam Cleaning	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sand Blasting	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vacuum	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Trenching/Vacuum	X	P	P	A	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

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

3404 Shoreline Cleanup – Heavy Oil

Table 8: Shoreline Cleanup Matrix – Heavy Oil

SHORELINE CLEANUP MATRIX Heavy Oil	SHORELINE TYPES											
	Coastal Structures	Bluffs	Fine Sand Beach	Coarse Sand Beach	Shell Beach	Perched Sand Beach	Perched Shell Beach	Sandy Tidal Flat	Muddy Tidal Flat	Forested Swamp	Fresh Marsh	Salt Marsh
CLEANUP METHOD	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
No Action	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Debris Removal	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manual Sediment Removal	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Manual Sorbent Application	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A
Manual Scraping	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X
Manual Vegetation Cutting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P
Motor Grader/Elevating Scraper	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Elevating Scraper	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Motor Grader/Front-End Loader	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Front-End Loader: Rubber Tired or Tracked	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Bulldozer: Rubber-Tired Front End Loader	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Backhoe	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Beach Cleaner	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Dragline/Clamshell	X	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Cold Water Deluge Flooding	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	A
Low Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P
High Pressure Cold Water Washing	A	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Low Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
High Pressure Hot Water Washing	A	X	X	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Steam Cleaning	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sand Blasting	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vacuum	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Trenching/Vacuum	X	P	P	A	P	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Sediment Removal, Cleaning, and Replacement	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Push Contaminated Substrate into Surf	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pavement Breakup	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disc into Substrates	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burning †	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
Chemical Oil Stabilization †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Chemical Protection of Beaches †	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P
Chemical Cleaning of Beaches †	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P
Nutrient Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bacterial Enrichment †	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

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

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Risk Analysis: Area Planning Scenarios

Annex 1a

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Replaced West Central Florida with West Central Florida	Header	January 2022	Steve Lang
2	Replaced SELACP with WCF ACP	Footer	January 2022	Steve Lang
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Introduction

This annex has been developed by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), in consultation with the West Central Florida Area Committee, and is based on an assessment of all potential sources of discharges in this area meeting the provisions of 40 CFR Part 300.210(c) of the National Contingency Plan. At a minimum, this will address the following area planning elements:

- Oil spill discharge and hazardous substance release history;
- A risk assessment of potential sources of discharges within the area;
- A realistic assessment of the nature and size of possible threats and resources at risk;
- Planning scenarios that provide for a Worst Case Discharge (WCD), a Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD), and an Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD) from a vessel, offshore facility (outer continental shelf activity and near shore production fields), or onshore facility (fixed and mobile) in the area, as applicable.

2000 Scenario Development

As required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, a most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst case discharge are presented in this annex of the West Central Florida Area Contingency Plan. In addition, The Coast Guard requires an offshore WCD scenario be included in area contingency plans where offshore continental shelf activity is present. The below definitions can be found in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155, and 40 CFR Part 300.5, as appropriate.

2100 Average Most Probable Discharge

The Coast Guard has determined Average Most Probable Discharge as the lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of a Worst Case Discharge for an offshore or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal, or the lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of cargo from a Tank Vessel during cargo transfer operations. This value was adopted for consistency with Federal Vessel and Facility Contingency Plans.

2200 Maximum Most Probable Discharge

The Coast Guard has defined Maximum Most Probable Discharge as the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10% of the volume of a Worst Case Discharge for an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal; 2,500 barrels of oil for a vessel with an oil cargo capacity equal to or greater than 25,000 barrels; or 10% of the vessel's oil cargo capacity for vessels with a capacity less than 25,000 barrels for Tank Vessels. These values were adopted for consistency with Federal Vessel and Facility Contingency Plans.

2300 Worst Case Discharge

As defined by section 311(a) (24) of the Clean Water Act, the definition of a Worst Case Discharge in the case of a vessel is a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine facility, the

largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. This definition has been adopted for consistency with Federal Vessel and Facility Contingency Plans.

3000 Discharge and Release History

The table on the next page provides an account of WCDs that occurred in the area, including substantial oil spills or hazardous substance releases which caused elements of this plan to be implemented.

3100 Record of Worst Case Discharges

General examples of vessel collisions in Tampa Bay have come from human factors and equipment/engine failures and include:

a. 1972 - The Greek tanker Nea Tihi collided with the freighter Insco Producer anchored in the fog off Egmont Key, partially in the channel.
b. 1980 - USCGC BLACKTHORN collided with the oil tanker S.S. CAPRICORN under the Sunshine Skyway Bridge.
c. 1980 - The Monrovia freighter SUMMIT VENTURE collided with the Sunshine Skyway Bridge during a severe storm.
d. 1990 - A tug and oil barge collided with the Sunshine Skyway Bridge when a hydraulic hose malfunctioned and steering was lost on the tug.
e. 1992 - The Anhydrous Ammonia tanker LUIGI LAGRANGE collided with the freighter BLED in the fog at the anchorage off Egmont Key.
f. 1993 - August 10th a three vessel collision between the freighter BALSA 37, tug and tank barge SEAFARER/OCEAN 255 and tug and tank barge CAPT FRED BOUCHARD/B-155 resulted in 330,000 gallons of #6 crude oil and 50,000 gallons of Jet A fuel being spilled in Tampa Bay.

4000 Risk Assessment

The possibility exists for a WCD to occur anywhere in the Tampa Bay Area given the high volume of deep-draft vessels (tank and non-tank vessels), the prevalence of oil and chemical terminals, and tug/tank barge composites. In addition, the unpredictable and sudden severe weather during transitional seasons, river fog in the winter and afternoon thunderstorms during the summer increase the risk.

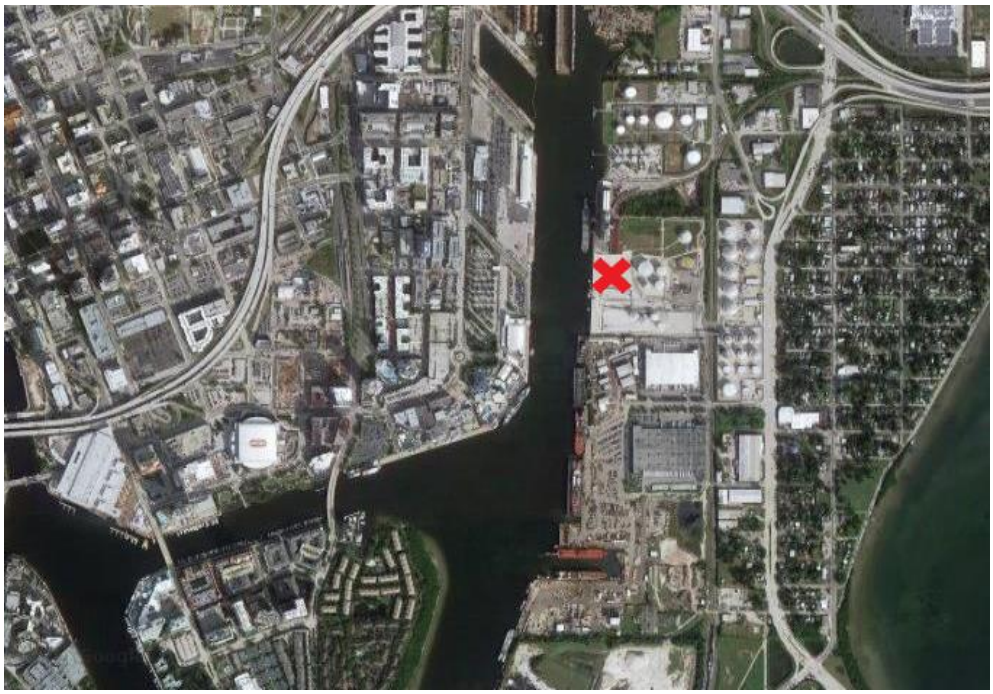
4100 Possible Sources of WCD

A catastrophic spill at the junction of Cut “A” and Cut “B” would impact virtually all of Tampa Bay as well as the area between the Sunshine Skyway and Egmont Key. In the southern bay area, Port Manatee is considered to be the most probable spill site because of the large amount of vessel movement and bulk product storage. Port Manatee is located in one of the most environmentally sensitive areas of Tampa Bay, amid the Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve to the north and Bishop’s Harbor and Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve to the south. As the spill spreads out on the tide(s) all resources noted above (9420.15) would be at risk, as well as the Gulf beaches and inland waters (e.g. Boca Ciega Bay).

4102 Onshore Facilities/Pipelines/Marine Terminals

The Worst Case Discharge (WCD) from an onshore facility, pipeline, or marine terminal will be contingent on the specific location, type of product, weather conditions and scenario in which the discharge would occur. West Central Florida and Tampa Bay area is home to numerous onshore petrochemical facilities. These facilities also utilize pipelines to receive feed stocks and transport products to other facilities and terminals.

The Marathon Petroleum Terminal in Tampa, FL has been identified as the Worst Case Discharge (WCD) from an onshore facility. The facility has a WCD of 2,272 barrels of petroleum product. The terminal has a total of 96,689 barrels of tank storage capacity, comprised of 26 tanks. The Marathon Petroleum Terminal can receive and redeliver gasoline, diesel and asphalt products.



4103 Vessel Traffic

A significant number of towing vessels transit the area annually. All vessel movements are carefully monitored and coordinated through the Port Tampa Bay Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service, but risk of collision and subsequent discharge is still present.

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 the Tampa Bay area. The largest foreseeable vessel discharge could result from a collision between two vessels.

4200 Spill Activity

The USCG MISLE database and Sector St. Petersburg's unit records were analyzed for the Sector St. Petersburg's FOSC Zone. Below is a record of the Worst Case Discharges and releases.

Date	Location	Source V = vessel OSF = offshore facility ONF = onshore facility OP = Pipeline	Product	Amount (bbls)	Responsible Party
10 Aug 1993	Tampa Bay Entrance	V x3	Jet fuel Diesel Gasoline Crude	8,619	Bouchard, Dowa Line Amer, Maritrans Operating
12 Feb 2009	Tampa Bay	V	Diesel	36	F/V Maranatha
09 Jun 2011	Tampa Bay	V	Diesel	116	Kinder Morgan
22 May 2013	Tarpon Springs	V	Diesel	120	F/V Skye Marie

4300 Vulnerability Analysis

The following infrastructure and natural resources could be vulnerable from the effects of a major oil spill in the area:

- Water intakes (drinking, cooling, or other)
- Businesses
- Residential areas
- Wetlands and other sensitive environments
- Fish and Wildlife
- Endangered flora and fauna
- Recreational areas
- Marine transportation system

- Utilities
- Unique habitats or historical sites
- The Geographic Response Strategies detail tactics used to protect, recover, and mitigate the effects of a WCD.

4400 Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions are made for the WCD planning scenarios:

- The ability to respond to a WCD will be beyond the ability of the West Central Florida Area Committee, the Local Community, and local spill response resources.
- A Unified Command will be established as soon as possible.
- Responders will be adequately trained in oil/hazardous substance response and will operate within the level of their training, expertise, and capabilities as described in 29 CFR Part 1910.120.
- The applicable Facility/Vessel/Pipeline/Offshore response plan will be implemented.
- A WCD scenario will draw major media and governmental interest.

4500 Meteorological Conditions

The Gulf of Mexico is influenced by a maritime subtropical climate controlled primarily by the clockwise circulation around the semi-permanent area of high barometric pressure commonly known as the Bermuda High. The Gulf of Mexico is located to the southwest of this center of circulation. This proximity to the high pressure system results in predominantly east to southeasterly flow in the region.

Two important classes of cyclonic storms are occasionally superimposed on this circulation pattern. During the winter months, December through March, cold fronts associated with cold continental air masses influence mainly the northern coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico. Behind the fronts, strong north winds bring drier air into the region. Tropical cyclones may develop or migrate into the Gulf of Mexico during the warmer months. These storms may affect any area of the Gulf of Mexico and substantially alter the local wind circulation around them. In coastal areas, the sea breeze effect may become the primary circulation feature during the summer months of May and October. In general, however, the subtropical maritime climate is the dominant feature in driving all aspects of weather in this region; as a result the climate shows very little diurnal or seasonal variation.

Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and tropical storms) are severe but infrequent, with the season extending from June 1 through November 30. Extra-tropical cyclones (low-pressure systems) occur frequently during winter and spring and are likely to produce occasional rough conditions in the area during this time. Extreme weather conditions during an actual spill may inhibit aerial surveillance of a slick and oil recovery operations.

4600 Planning Scenarios

Given the applicable conditions described above, the WCD, MMPD, and AMPD volumes from all potential sources is 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 is calculated as:

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

- 2500 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.

5000 Offshore Facility WCD Scenario

There are no offshore facilities operating within the Sector St. Petersburg's AOR. However, it would be prudent to list the information for the numerous offshore facilities operating within the New Orleans FOSC Zone as a spill from one of these wells could impact Sector St. Petersburg's AOR.

The Shell drilling operations at Mississippi Canyon Block 807 was selected as the Offshore WCD even though the facility operates in the Houma FOSC Zone. MC807 is located about 75 miles south of Venice, Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico. The following information regarding a WCD from MC 807 has been taken from the Shell Gulf of Mexico Regional Oil Spill Response Plan.

MC 807 Drilling Operations	**Calculations (BBLS)**
First 24 Hours =	~ 465,000 bbls
30 Day Average (per day) = **(estimated blowout rate from the exploratory well calculated with Prosper computer model)**	~365,000 bbls

*There is often a very significant change in rate as time proceeds which is illustrated by the differences between 24-hour, 30-day average and volume calculated until a well is secured in a potential blow out. Especially at the very high rates that can be calculated in the Deepwater Gulf of Mexico, several reservoir phenomena combine to create this behavior. At very short times, e.g. during the first 24 hours, the pressure profile in the reservoir changes from the moment a well firsts starts flowing to a less abrupt pressure profile with time. As a result, the rate declines. At somewhat longer time scales, effects such as reservoir voidage and the impact of geological boundaries can cause the rate to drop continuously. These phenomena are often not as apparent at these same time scales in production wells since those rates are much lower and other mechanical factors, such as choke setting, can serve to reduce or even eliminate these effects. Simulation and material balance models can include these effects and form the basis of the BOEMRE Notice to Lessees No.2010-N06 estimated for 24-hour and 30-day rates as well as maximum duration volumes.

Applied Science Associates (ASA) conducted a deepwater blowout simulation for The Response Group to better determine subsurface and surface evaporation and dispersion rates. Below is a table outlining the applicable evaporation and dispersion quantities.

Mississippi Canyon Block 807		**Calculations (BBLS)**
i.	30 Day Average WCD =	~365,000 bbls
ii.	Subsurface dispersion- 25% (Water Depth + ~3,000)	- 91,000 bbls
iii.	**REMAINING WCD AFTER SUBSURFACE DISPERSION**	274,000 bbls
iv.	Surface dispersion and evaporation – 25%	- 68,000 bbls
TOTAL REMAINING		~ 206,000 bbls

The WCD volume of an estimated 365,000 bbls a day of crude oil poses a significant risk to New Orleans FOSC Zone and the entire Gulf Region. Plaquemines Parish has been identified as the most probable/greatest threat of impact within the Gulf of Mexico in the event of a WCD from MC 807. Plaquemines Parish has a total area of 2,429 square miles, of which 845 square miles is land and 1,584 square miles is water. Plaquemines Parish includes two National Wildlife Refuges: Breton National Wildlife Refuge and Delta National Wildlife Refuge. This area is also a nesting ground for the brown pelican, an endangered species.

There are maps and status boards that outline equipment, personnel, materials, and support vessels as well as temporary storage equipment to be considered in order to cope with an initial spill of approximately 365,000 bbl a day. The list estimates individual times needed for procurement, load out, travel time to the site, and deployment.

The status boards outline the equipment that would be mobilized for a response with de-rated recovery capacity and response times. These resources would be used wherever adequate slick concentration is located, and weather permitting. Under adverse weather conditions, the primary MSRC and CGA equipment (major response vessels and skimmers) is still effective and safe in sea states of 6-8 ft. If sea conditions prohibit safe mechanical recovery efforts, then natural dispersion and airborne chemical dispersant application (visibility and wind conditions permitting) may be the only viable response option.

Shell has contracted with Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC), Clean Gulf Associates (CGA), and American Pollution Control Corporation (AMPOL) as primary OSROs.

Upon notification of the spill, Shell would request a partial or full mobilization of resources, including, but not limited to, dispersant aircraft and skimming vessels. The Qualified Individual, Person in Charge, Incident Commander, or designee may contact other service companies if the Unified Command deems such services necessary to the response effort.

Tables below outline equipment as well as temporary storage equipment to be considered in order to cope with an initial spill of approximately 365,000 bbls/day. The list estimates individual times needed for procurement, load out, and travel time to the site and deployment.

Upon notification of a release and mobilization of the response, either a fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter would be dispatched as promptly as possible (considering available daylight hours, weather conditions and other safety factors) to conduct visual surveillance at the spill source. If necessary and safe, the surveillance could be supplemented through use of vessels as well. The effectiveness of many response technologies (such as in-situ burning, dispersant application, and mechanical recovery) should be enhanced through collaboration with air-based spotters, who can guide these systems to the oil concentrations and coordinate simultaneous operations (SIMOPS). Air-based spotters should be equipped with air to marine/ground communication equipment to facilitate communications with marine- and land-based response assets. Vessel locations should also be monitored in real-time using vessel-tracking technologies (such as Automated Identification System (AIS), GPS-based tracking, cell phone data, etc.), which can facilitate vessels being deployed for optimal recovery.

5100 Offshore Response

In the event of a WCD from Shell's MC 807 facility, offshore response strategies will include attempting to skim free floating oil utilizing available OSRO Oil Spill Response Vessels (OSRVs), Oil Spill Response Barges (OSRBs), Vessels of Opportunity (VOO), and Quick Strike OSRVs, which have a combined de-rated recovery rate of approximately 478,000 bbls/day. Temporary storage associated with the identified skimming and temporary storage equipment equals approximately 480,000 bbls. As with any spill, additional cascading response equipment would be mobilized to the site from various OSRO bases. An offshore response would consist of simultaneous operations of approved dispersant application, containment booming, mechanical recovery, and in-situ burning. In the event that an offshore response is necessary, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Mobilize capability to regain control of, and plug the well (e.g., http://www.marinewellcontainment.com/);
- Commence drilling relief well as a contingency;
- Mobilize mechanical recovery resources, including vessels (both OSRVs and VOOs), barges, ocean booming, skimming equipment, and spotter/surveillance aircraft. Begin deploying mechanical recovery resources as close to the source as possible to contain and collect concentrated oil in a timely and effective manner. Radio communication will be established between spotter aircraft and other surveillance systems (including AIS) with skimming vessels and barges to direct vessels to locations of concentrated oil to ensure maximum effectiveness and efficiency of mechanical recovery equipment;
- Mobilize dispersant resources to approved locations for both aerial and boat application, in areas where oil cannot be mechanically recovered. Subsea dispersant application equipment may be mobilized at the discretion of the RRT, and requires approval from the RRT. Large quantities of dispersants will likely be applied on the surface; therefore, RRT approval should be sought early in the response for ongoing use of dispersants;
- Mobilize in-situ burn resources outside the vicinity of the source to collect and burn oil in heavily concentrated locations. Fire boom will be deployed in a U-configuration;
- Mobilize offshore vessels equipped with remote sensing technologies (radar, infrared camera) to aid in night time operations and slick tracking. Remote sensing technologies assist skimming vessels in identifying thick areas of oil to enhance encounter rate;

- Maintain an effective and well-coordinated response effort to control the source of the discharge, which may involve drilling a relief well, up to the point when the Federal On-Scene Coordinator determines the response effort complete.

5200 Mechanical Cleanup Methods

Mechanical oil spill response uses physical barriers (boom) and mechanical devices (skimmers) to redirect and remove oil from the surface of the water. Offshore response strategies will include attempting to skim utilizing the LOUISIANA RESPONDER, MISSISSIPPI RESPONDER, CGA 200 HOSS Barge, and GULF COAST RESPONDER OSRVs, two AMPOL Response Vessels, and multiple skimming packages with a total de-rated skimming capacity of approximately 478,000 bbls. Temporary storage associated with the identified skimming and temporary storage equipment equals approximately 480,000 bbls. **SAFETY IS FIRST PRIORITY. AIR MONITORING WILL BE PUT IN PLACE AND OPERATIONS DECLARED SAFE PRIOR TO ANY CONTAINMENT/ SKIMMING ATTEMPTS.**

- Skimming systems will deploy boom in a variety of different configurations. Generally, boom will be deployed in a J-configuration in a single skimming unit, which requires only one assist vessel to attend the boom. These single skimming units will locate heavily concentrated oil, with assistance from spotters and remote sensing technologies, to enhance encounter rate and effective recover the oil. Boom will be deployed in a U-configuration when skimming vessels or barges have access to two assist vessels. This configuration maximizes the swath width and containment capacity. Boom may be deployed in a U-configuration with an open apex to funnel oil to awaiting skimming vessels.
- VOOs equipped with skimming systems will be deployed to locations with recoverable oil. For locations with light oil that cannot be recovered mechanically, VOOs will be equipped with sorbent materials to recover light oil.
- In order to increase encounter rate, slick containment systems will be directed to locations of heavily concentrated oil by spotter aircraft and vessels with remote sensing technology. Once the oil has been contained within the booms, the oil should be directed into the path of a skimming vessel. Boom may also be configured into a U-configuration with an open apex to funnel oil to awaiting skimming vessels.
- Oil that escapes the above assets and moves shoreward will be collected by VOOs that deploy sorbent boom, collection nets, or other types of equipment that absorb surface oil. These assets will be deployed as task forces that can rapidly respond to light oil.

Operational Limitations of Response Equipment	
MSRC OSRV	8 foot seas
VOSS System	4 foot seas
Expandi Boom	6 foot seas, 20 knot winds
Dispersants	Winds more than 25 knots Visibility less than 3 NM, or Ceiling less than 1,000 ft.

5300 Dispersant Application

Depending on proximity to shore and water depth, dispersants may be a viable response option. **Use of dispersant in non-preapproved areas will require approval by RRT-4 prior to application.** Surface application of large quantities of dispersants is likely; RRT-4 approval for ongoing dispersant application should be sought in pre-approved areas as well. However, RRT 4 consultation should not delay initial surface dispersant use in pre-approved areas if appropriate. If appropriate, and approved, 4 to 5 sorties from three DC-3s will be made within the first 12-hour operating day of the response. Assuming a 1:20 application rate, 90% effectiveness, and 4 to 5 sorties per day; these aerial systems could disperse approximately 7,700 to 9,600 barrels of oil per day based on the NOAA Dispersant Planner. Additionally, there could be 3 to 4 sorties (318 gallons per sortie) from a BE90 King Air and 3 to 4 sorties (3,250 gallons per sortie) from a Hercules C-130A within the first 12-hour operating day of the response. Using a 1:20 application rate, 90% effectiveness, and assuming 3-4 sorties per day, the systems could disperse approximately 4,600 to 6,100 barrels of oil per day based on the NOAA Dispersant Planner. For continuing dispersant operations the CCA's Aerial Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS) would be mobilized. The ADDS has a dispersant spray capability of 5,000 gallons per sortie.

Vessel dispersant application may be another available response option. If appropriate, vessel spray systems can be installed on offshore vessels of opportunity using inductor nozzles (installed on fire-water monitors), skid mounted systems, or purpose-built boom arm spray systems. Vessels can apply dispersant within the first 12-24 hours of the response and continually as directed. This is particularly effective in reducing VOCs in and around well containment operations on the surface.

Shell has contracted with Marine Well Containment Company for a subsea dispersant package. Subsea dispersant application has been found to be highly effective at reducing the amount of oil reaching the surface; however, approval is required from the RRT prior to use. Additional data collection, laboratory tests and field tests will help in facilitating the optimal application rate and effectiveness rating. For planning purposes, Shell assumes a 1:100 application rate, at 90%

effectiveness (based on accepted industry dispersant effectiveness standards), and a system flow rate of 8-11 gallons per minute (approximately 11,500 to 16,000 gallons of dispersant per day). Using these assumptions, the system has the potential to disperse approximately 24,500 to 34,000 barrels of oil per day.

5400 In-Situ Burning

Open-water in-situ burning (ISB) may be used as a response strategy, depending on the circumstances of the release. ISB services may be provided by the primary OSRO. ISB operations will not be conducted without the RRT approval. If appropriate conditions exist and approvals are granted, one or multiple ISB task forces could be deployed offshore. Task forces typically consist of two to four fire teams; each with two vessels capable of towing fire boom, guide boom or tow line with either a handheld or aerially-deployed oil ignition system. At least one support/safety boat would be present during active burning operations to provide logistics, safety and monitoring support. Depending upon a number of factors, up to 4 burns per 12-hour day could be completed per ISB fire team. Most fire boom systems can be used for approximately 8-12 burns before being replaced. Fire intensity and weather will be the main determining factors for actual burns per system. Although the actual amount of oil removed per burn is dependent on many factors, recent data suggests that a typical burn might eliminate approximately 750 barrels. Based on the above assumptions, a single task force of four fire teams with the appropriate weather and safety conditions could complete four burns per day and remove up to ~12,000 bbls/day. In-situ burning nearshore and along shorelines may be a possible option based on several conditions and with appropriate approvals. In-situ burning along certain types of shorelines may be used to minimize physical damage where access is limited or if it is determined that mechanical/manual removal may cause a substantial negative impact on the environment. All safety considerations will be evaluated. In addition, Shell will assess the situation and can make notification within 48 hours of the initial spill, to begin ramping up fire boom production through contracted OSRO(s). Potential limitations should be assessed prior to ISB operations. Some limitations include atmospheric and sea conditions; oil weathering; air quality impacts; safety of response workers; and risk of secondary fires.

5500 Source Control/Subsea Containment

The first source control response in a subsurface well blowout would be to activate the blowout preventers and close the well. Wild Well Control and Marine Well Containment Company (MWCC) would be notified in the event of a blowout. The first step is to determine if the blowout well can be capped and secured by bull-heading or circulating down existing tubulars. A pre-emptive relief well planning team would immediately be formed. The relief well team would locate and secure the appropriate rig(s) to conduct relief well operations, if needed. If the well cannot be capped, the relief well(s) operations would start as soon as possible. If the well can be capped but not secured, then using a snubbing or coil tubing unit for a circulating kill, drilling a relief well, or starting both operations simultaneously may be the next response options. Subsea containment resources would be mobilized in the event of an uncontrolled well blowout. Subsea containment incorporates simultaneous operations to cap or contain the flow of oil within the well, contain the oil outside of the well and collect at surface facilities or vessels and chemically disperse the oil at the well head. Refer to the Control and Containment status board for resources and response times.

5600 Nearshore and Shoreline Protection

If the spill went unabated, shoreline impact would depend upon existing environmental conditions. Nearshore response may include the deployment of shoreline boom on beach areas, or protection and sorbent boom on vegetated areas. Strategies would be based upon surveillance and real time trajectories provided by Shell contractors that depict areas of potential impact given actual sea and weather conditions. Strategies from the SELACP, The Response Group and UC would be consulted to ensure that environmental and special resources would be correctly identified and prioritized to ensure optimal protection. The Response Group shoreline response guides depict the protection response modes applicable for oil spill clean-up operations. Each response mode is schematically represented to show optimum deployment and operation of the equipment in areas of environmental concern. Supervisory personnel have the option to modify the deployment and operation of equipment allowing a more effective response to site-specific circumstances.

5601 Mechanical Cleanup Methods

Near shore mechanical recovery resources will be deployed to contain and collect oil prior to reaching the shoreline, minimizing the amount of oil that may impact the shoreline. In areas of shallow water, it may be possible to collect or corral the oil with ocean boom and take it to deeper water or low-current areas that have better skimmer access and higher recovery rates. Sorbent boom and snare boom may be utilized to recovery light sheens and more viscous oils.

Sorbent boom is designed primarily to absorb oil, although it can act as a protective measure against thin oil sheens under very quiet water conditions. Snare boom (pom-poms tied onto a line) is effective as a sorbent of more viscous oils under higher wave and current conditions. When used with conventional booms, sorbents can be placed outside of the boom to pick up escaping oil, or inside the boom to absorb contained oil.

5602 Shoreline Protection

The Response Group shoreline response guides depict the protection response modes applicable for oil spill clean-up operations. Each response mode is schematically represented to show optimum deployment and operation of the equipment in areas of environmental concern. Supervisory personnel have the option to modify the deployment and operation of equipment allowing a more effective response to site-specific circumstances. Booming strategies will be implemented to exclude oil from impacting priority resources, and may be diverted to collection areas for recovery. The following are various types of boom that may be deployed to protect the shoreline:

- **Near Shore Boom***:* When oil threatens impact shoreline or marshes, this medium size boom (~18”) can be deployed to deflect or contain oil, or prevent impact to sensitive areas.
- **Bottom-seal Boom***:* This boom is designed for deployment in very shallow water here traditional boom may foul on the bottom during low water levels. This boom’s special features allow it to conform to the substrate, so that it can continue to act as a barrier to oil during changing tides or lower water levels. Bottom seal boom uses ballast tubes that are filled with water and actually lay on the bottom to provide a seal against oil passage.

Shallow water boom is effective in higher-current areas because the shallow skirt minimizes the drag in the current.

- **Inland Boom***:* Inland boom is the smallest conventional boom and is designed for deployment in very shallow water; as the draft is only 6-12 inches. It is normally deployed in more protected waters where there is little to no wave action.

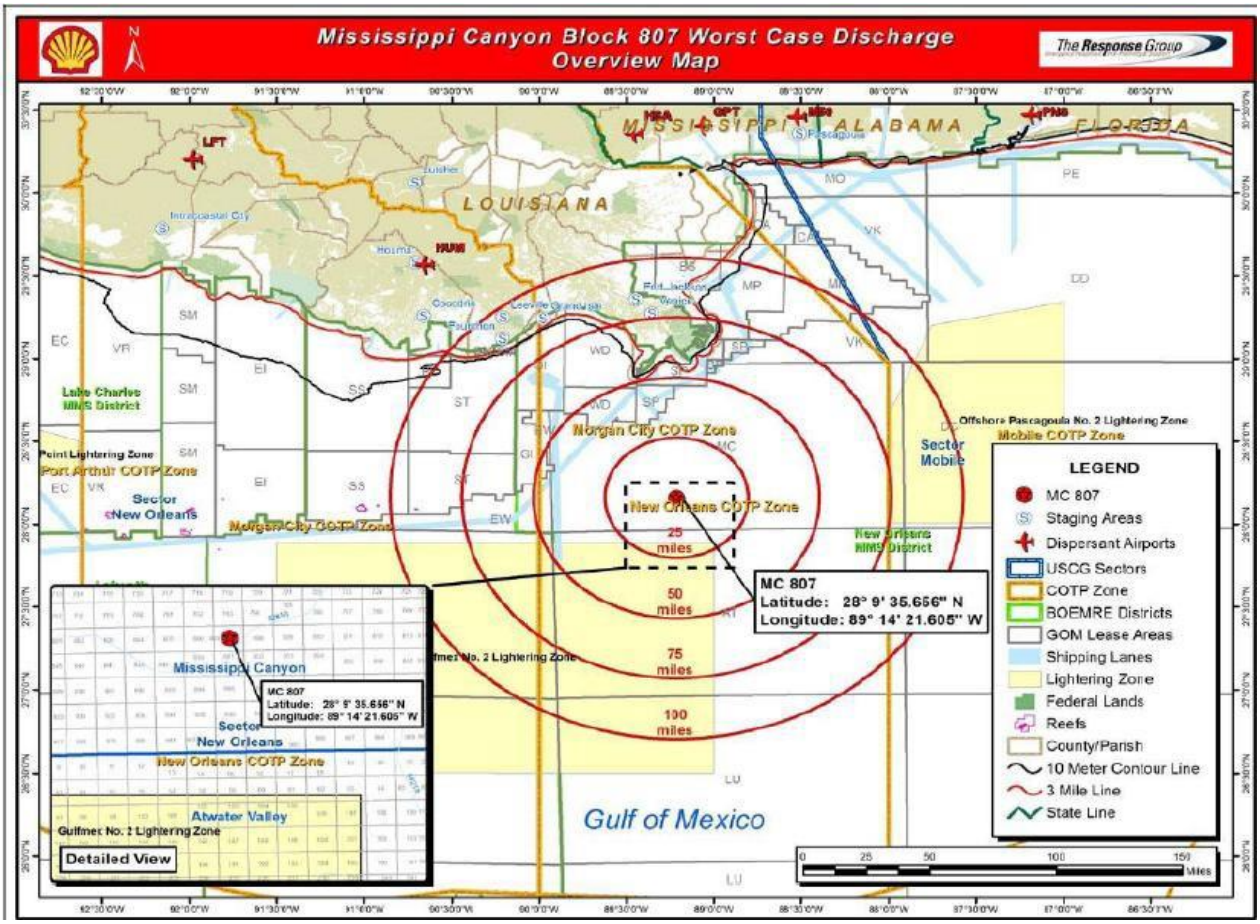
5603 Wildlife Support

If wildlife is threatened due to a spill, MSRC and CGA have resources available for Shell, which can be utilized to protect and/or rehabilitate wildlife. Wildlife support resources are identified in the Shoreline Protection & Wildlife Support status board.

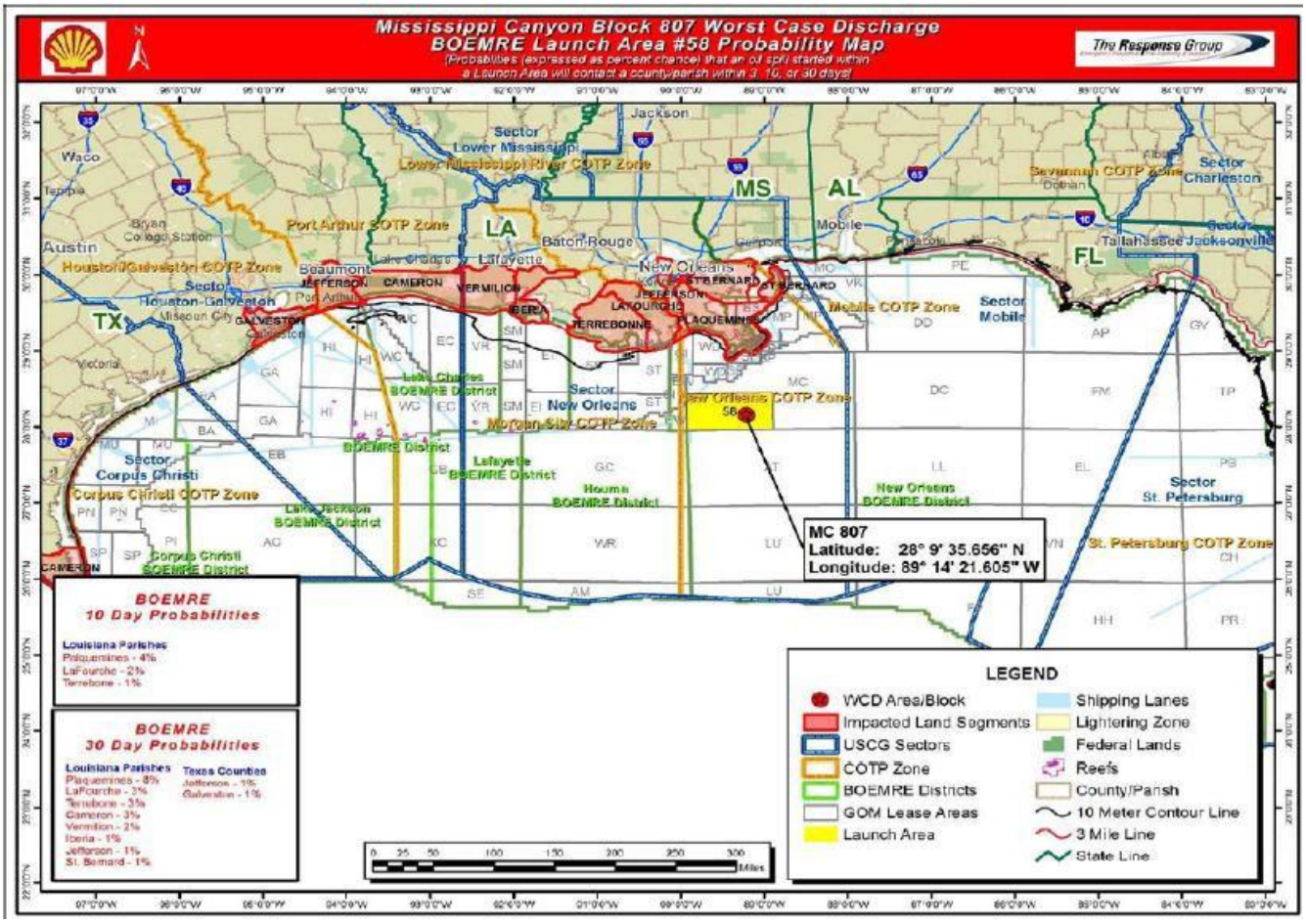
5700 Additional Support for a blowout lasting 120 days:

- Ocean Barge to transport recovered oil from offshore skimming systems and temporary storage barges to onshore disposal sites (identified in Area Contingency Plans and approved by the State)
- Additional OSRO personnel to relieve equipment operators
- Vessels for supporting offshore operations
- Field safety personnel
- Continued surveillance and monitoring of oil movement
- Helicopter, video cameras
- Infrared (night time spill tracking) capabilities
- Logistics needed to support equipment:
    - Parts, trailers, and mechanics to maintain skimmers and boom
    - Staging areas
    - Fueling facilities
    - Decontamination stations
    - Dispersant stockpile transported from Houston to Houma
    - Communications equipment and technicians
- Logistics needed to support responder personnel:
    - Food
    - Berthing
    - Additional clothing/PPE/safety supplies
    - Decontamination stations
    - Medical aid stations
    - Safety personnel

5800 WCD Overview Map



5900 WCD BOEMRE Launch Area – Probability Map



West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Risk Analysis: Places of Refuge Policy

Annex 1b

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Replaced Louisiana with Florida	1300	January 2022	Steve Lang
2	Replaced SELACP with WCF ACP	1300	January 2022	Steve Lang
3	Replaced SELAC with WCF AC	3000 and 4000	January 2022	Steve Lang
4				
5				
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9				
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Table of Contents

1000 Introduction

A ship in need of assistance may require a temporary place of refuge with adequate water depth for lightering or repairs in order to protect the marine environment. Ships may need to be brought into a harbor, anchored, or moored in protected waters, or temporarily beached in order the safely make repairs and stop the loss of oil or other hazardous substances. Disabled ships need to be repaired in order to resume safe navigation and prevent a shipwreck resulting in the loss of fuel and/or cargo. If leaking ships are not repaired, spilled oil and hazardous substances may affect the public health, environmental resources, and shorelines.

There is no single place of refuge for all ships and all situations. Decisions relating to Places of Refuge encompass a wide range of security, environmental, social, economic, and operational issues that vary according to each situation, including the environmental sensitivity and protected status of the areas within or adjacent to a potential place of refuge. The initial decision to permit a ship to seek a place of refuge, as well as the decisions and actions implementing that decision, are based upon an assessment of the risk factors involved and the exercise of sound judgment and discretion.

Places of Refuge are sites that could be used for a disabled or damaged ship needing shelter for repairs. While information on potential sites may be pre-inventoried, this does not imply that any of these sites will be the location of choice in a future event. Selection of a place of refuge by the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port in consultation with other Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and Local governments, and other stakeholders will always be made on a case-by-case basis. If time allows the Captain of the Port will activate a Unified Command under the Incident Command System (ICS) to address a request for a place of refuge.

When a Place of Refuge incident occurs that is likely to involve more than one Area Contingency Plan, existing cross-jurisdictional protocols will be activate.

This section incorporates a decision-making process for Masters to use when requesting a place of refuge. The guidelines in this section incorporate the Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in need of Assistance adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and assume use of ICS to manage the incident.

When safety of life is involved, existing search and rescue conventions and protocols should be used. When a ship is in need of assistance but safety of life is not involved, these guidelines should be followed to evaluate whether a ship should remain in the same position, continue on its voyage, be brought into a place of refuge, taken out to sea, or intentionally scuttled in deep water.

1100 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide a decision-making process for response to requests for Places of Refuge; and to apply existing procedures for coordinated trans-boundary and trans-jurisdictional decision-making when necessary in responding to a request for the same.

1200 Definitions

Ship in need of assistance means a ship in a situation, apart from one requiring rescue of persons on board, which could lead to loss of the vessel or an environmental or navigational hazard.

A *ship* is defined as any vessel (self-propelled or non self-propelled) that can be used for the commercial carriage of cargo or passengers, as well as non-commercial applications, including but not limited to freight ships, tank ships, deck barges, tank barges, and large yachts.

Place of refuge means a place where a ship in need of assistance can take action to stabilize its condition, reduce the hazards to navigation, and to protect human life and the environment. Places of Refuge can be man-made harbors, port, natural embayments, or offshore waters.

MAS means a Maritime Assistance Service, as defined in the International Maritime Organization's resolution. PLEASE NOTE: In the US and Canada, the United States Coast Guard and the Canadian Coast Guard respectively are the agencies responsible for receiving reports and serving as the point of contact for the shipmaster while notifying reports and serving as the point of contact for the shipmaster while notifying other agencies in the event of an incident.

Guidelines mean each of the decision-making guidelines and matter set forth above and below. Notwithstanding any such word as "may," "should," "will," "must," or "shall:" these guidelines are intended solely as factors that may be considered during the execution and implementation of any such decisions.

Force Majeure is a doctrine of international law, which confers limited legal immunity upon vessels which are forces to seek refuge or repairs within the jurisdiction of another nation due to uncontrollable external forces or conditions. This limited immunity prohibits coastal state enforcement of its laws, which were breached due to the vessel's entry under force majeure.

1300 Jurisdiction

Under 33 CFR Part 6.04, the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) has authority to order ships into and out of ports, harbors, and embayment in order to protect the public, the environment and maritime commerce. The COTP is the designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the U.S. coastal zone as per the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR part 300. There may be some maritime homeland security situation where the COTP, acting as the Federal Maritime Security Coordinator (FMSC), may have access to Sensitive Security Information (SSI) and/or classified information (not readily shareable with other stakeholders) that may impact the final disposition of a vessel requesting "Force Majeure" or permitting a vessel to seek a place of refuge or approval of a salvage plan. These circumstances are dealt with on a case-by-case basis and information shared with other agencies is on a "need to know" basis.

The State of Florida has the authority to represent and protect State interests for incidents within State waters. The State has jurisdiction over state-owned shoreline and in near-shore waters out to three miles.

Local governments or port authorities may have authority over near-shore waters including ports and harbors. If so, a local government or port representative may serve as a Local On-Scene Coordinator per the WCF ACP.

Natural Resource agencies have authority to manage their lands, marine areas, wildlife, habitat, and natural resources as mandated in their laws and regulations. Natural Resource agencies fill position in ICS and provide resource information to the UC. In addition, Natural Resource agencies are member of the Region VI Regional Response Team (RRT).

Tribal governments may own land and have fishing rights in marine areas that could be impacted by a ship seeking a place of refuge. If so, a tribal government representative(s) may fill position in ICS or may serve as a Local On-Scene Coordinator per the WCF ACP.

The Master of the ship has control of the ship and is responsible for requesting a place of refuge from the COTP. The Master provides details on the status of the ship and justification for needing a place of refuge in accordance with the IMO Guidelines on Places of Refuge.

1400 Management Structure to Address Places of Refuge

If time allows, the COTP should consult with appropriate federal, state, and local stakeholders via the RRT or other appropriate mechanism to address a request for a place of refuge. A Unified Command (UC) may be activated as required. The UC should provide an opportunity for consultation with resource agencies, tribal governments, local authorities, and other stakeholders as appropriate. Technical specialists, such as marine engineers, maritime pilots, vessel inspectors/surveyors, or salvors may be activated to assist in managing the incident. The UC should utilize the checklists provided in this manual, based on pre-identified information whenever available, to determine the risk associated with the request. Once identified, an analysis should be performed balancing the public and environmental risks with the risks to the ship and the ship/cargo owner in order to decide is and where to move a ship in need of assistance.

If there is not time to activate a UC or the RRT, the COTP should make the decision whether to grant or deny the request for a place of refuge. To the extent possible, the COTP should use the checklists provided in this annex, and reference pre-identified potential Places of Refuge to select an appropriate site. Following the decision, the COTP should immediately notify appropriate stakeholders.

This annex provides a template for pre-identified information to support the decision making checklists below, consistent with section 3.5-3.6 of the IMO Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of Assistance.

2000 Decision Making Process

The COTP, in consultation with the UC and if available the RRT, should perform an objective analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of allowing or not allowing a ship in need of assistance to proceed to a place of refuge. This analysis should identify the potential environmental, social, economic, and security impacts at the site. The COTP will consider these multiple factors to determine the appropriate course of action to prevent and mitigate the short- and long-term impacts to public health and the environment, local commerce, the ship and the ship/cargo owners.

The COTP should evaluate consequences to the vessel and the environment:

- If the ship remains in the same position;
- If the ship continues on its voyage;
- If the ship reached a place of refuge;
- If the ship is taken out to sea; or
- If the ship is intentionally scuttled in deep water.

The decision-making process should evaluate each of these options using the following steps to determine if a ship in need of assistance should be granted a place of refuge. These steps are not in prioritized order, but should be addressed as part of a total assessment for each of the five options above.

2100 Step 1

The Master of the vessel, or his/her representative (the operating company and/or salvor), should request a place of refuge from the appropriate COTP. The Master should provide as much information as possible, including:

- The status of the ship. Crew, passengers, and weather;
- Medical issues, deaths, or needs of assistance and the specific assistance required;
- Intended actions and potential consequences if the request for a Place of Refuge is denied;
- If the ship is flooding, whether the pumping system is operable and is keeping up with the flooding rate;
- Status of vessel steering, propulsion, and firefighting capability;
- The steps already taken to mitigate the problem, and results;
- What needs or requirements will the ship have once in a place of refuge; and
- Status of notifications completed by Master: i.e. owners/operators/agents/Qualified Individuals/Class Society, etc.

2200 Step 2

When time allows, the COTP should consult with appropriate agencies via the RRT to address the issue, and activate a UC when the situation dictates. If there is not time to consult with partner agencies, the COTP should grant or deny the request for a place of refuge, and inform the State, other concerned agencies, and appropriate stakeholders at the earliest time to determine if any protective measures are required.

2300 Step 3

In either case, the COTP or UC should:

- Require the vessel Master, owner/operator, or agent; Qualified Individual etc. to contract with a salvor and oil spill response organization (OSRO), or other specialized contractor if this has not already been done;
- As the situation dictates, establish a command post and prepare to initiate a response;
- If the vessel is drifting, determine its trajectory to shore and potential impact sites;
- Notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Intelligence Coordination Center or the DHS Homeland Security Operations Center if there are any security concerns;
- When appropriate and if time allows, dispatch an inspection team with expertise appropriate to the situation to board the ship and evaluate conditions, depending on risk, sea conditions, security risk, nature of distress etc;
- Confer with the USCG MSC Ship Salvage Group, the vessel owners or naval architects;

In addition, the following factors will be evaluated to determine if the ship in need of assistance should remain in the same position, continue on its voyage, be taken out to sea, intentionally scuttled, or be directed to a place of refuge.

Human Health & Safety

[ ] Safety and Health condition of those on board as well as risk to public safety

Environment

[ ] The environmental consequences of staying put, continuing on its voyage, being taken out to sea, being intentionally scuttled in deep water, or going to a place of refuge (reference Step 5 below)

Ship Status & Risk Factors

[ ] The type and size of the ship
[ ] The status/seaworthiness of the ship, in particular buoyancy, stability, structural integrity, availability of propulsion and power generation, docking ability, progressive deterioration, etc.
[ ] Types, quantities, hazards, and condition of petroleum products, hazardous substances, and/or other cargo onboard
[ ] The impending threat to the ship or need for a pilot
[ ] Weather conditions and forecasts
[ ] The Master's ability to navigate the ship or need for a pilot
[ ] Distance and estimated time to reach a place of refuge
[ ] Vessel traffic in the area where the ship is currently located
[ ] Mitigation measures already taken
[ ] Determine crew status, health, staffing levels, etc.

Response & Salvage Resources

[ ] Availability or rescue tugs/tow vessels of sufficient size and power to aid the ship in distress
[ ] Salvage and spill response resources on-scene with the ship and available during transit

[ ] Vessel traffic in the potential destination area
[ ] Access to a pier or dock with repair facilities
[ ] Whether salvage and lightering can safely be performed at each alternative location

Other Command Management Factors

[ ] Provisions of financial security and insurance by the ship owner/operator
[ ] Agreement by the Master and owner/operator of the ship to the proposals of the COTP/UC
[ ] Public expectations and media outreach
[ ] Capability of Master to detain crew on board until cleared by Customs and Border Protection and the USCG

2400 Step 4

If the COTP/UC determines that the risks are generally acceptable to direct a ship into a place of refuge, the following factors should be further evaluated to determine a specific place.

Human Health & Safety

[ ] Assessment of human factors, including crew fatigue and overall health
[ ] Safety of persons at or near the place of refuge with regard to risks of explosion, fire, and pollution
[ ] Security concerns associated with a port or harbor area
[ ] Available emergency response capabilities and evacuation routes and facilities
[ ] Available fire-fighting and police capabilities

Environment

[ ] Potential environmental and cultural impacts of pollution (reference Step 5 below) or the response to a pollution incident
[ ] Existing resource protection strategies and availability or response resources to implement the strategies
[ ] Status of potential Place of Refuge (protection status, commercial area, near population centers)

Port or Anchorage Area Criteria

[ ] The type and size of the ship in relation to the size of the place of refuge
[ ] Adequate water depth to accommodate the ship
[ ] Navigational approach, including vessel traffic and associated risks
[ ] Pilotage requirements
[ ] Tides and currents
[ ] Seasonal conditions
[ ] Anchoring ground or suitable docking facilities
[ ] Availability of repair facilities such as dry docks, workshops, and cranes
[ ] Military operations in vicinity
[ ] Availability of cargo transfer and storage facilities
[ ] Land/Air access
[ ] Weather and sea state including prevailing winds
[ ] Requirements from port authorities, area landowners/managers

[ ] Are the proposed activities specifically prohibited and/or are there permitting or notification requirements that need to be followed

Beaching Site Criteria

[ ] Depth of water, not covering vessel deck
[ ] The type of shore bottom
[ ] Navigational approach and pilotage requirements
[ ] Seasonal conditions
[ ] The openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
[ ] Land and/or air access
[ ] Prevailing wind patterns and forecasts
[ ] Tidal range
[ ] Vessel stability and structure for beaching

Economic Factors

[ ] Potential economic impacts of pollution
[ ] Potential disruptions to other port operations or marine commerce
[ ] Potential impacts on local fisheries, commercial fisheries, and/or natural resources exposed on the transit route
[ ] Economic impact of the decision on the ship owner/operator and the cargo owner
[ ] Economic impact related to loss of natural resources, area quality and recreational use

Response, Salvage, Firefighting, and Repair Resources

[ ] Available salvage and spill response resources
[ ] Available firefighting resources
[ ] Availability or appropriate and compatible lightering equipment and receiving vessels
[ ] Availability of product storage (e.g., tank barge, shore-side storage tank, other ships)
[ ] Availability of skilled labor and trained personnel
[ ] Access to repair equipment and facilities
[ ] Salvage and response vessel access to the Place of Refuge

Other Command Management Factors

[ ] Liability, insurance, and compensation issues and limits
[ ] Requirements of jurisdictional authorities for financial responsibility and bonding
[ ] Required notifications such as maritime pilots, Immigration, Customs, and security
[ ] Transitional or trans-jurisdictional coordination agreements/plans, if applicable
[ ] Public expectations and media outreach

2500 Step 5

To protect environmental, historic, and cultural resources, the COTP/UC should determine the presence of and proximity to the following for any Place of Refuge location:

[ ] Resources at risk such as threatened or endangered species, seasonal breeding locations, or designated critical habitat
[ ] Essential fish habitat
[ ] Maricultural/aquaculture facilities
[ ] Other priority sensitive areas, including cultural and historic properties
[ ] Other resources, lands and/or waters with special designations
[ ] Offshore fisheries
[ ] Near shore fisheries
[ ] Subsistence use patterns and treaties
[ ] Recreation/tourism information
[ ] Spill trajectories

2600 Step 6

After the final analysis has been completed and a decision made, the COTP or UC through a formal document (such as a Decision Memo), should ensure that other authorities and stakeholders are appropriately informed.

3000 Area List of Potential Stakeholders

The WCF AC should ensure that current contact information is available through the committee members for the categories listed below:

- Federal On-Scene Coordinator
- State On-Scene Coordinator
- Federal Natural Resource Trustees
- State Natural Resource Trustees
- Federally-Recognized Tribes or First Nations
- Land Owners/Land Managers in addition to trustees identified above
    - Local (e.g., parish/municipal) governments
    - Potentially impacted facility owners
    - Port Authorities
- Other Stakeholders or Agencies
    - Regional Citizen Advisory Councils or other appropriate public interest groups
    - Harbor Safety Committees
    - Selected commercial operator (e.g., fish hatcheries, agriculture sires)
    - Immigration, Customs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency
    - Maritime pilot groups serving the area
    - Center of Disease Control/State and Local Health Departments

4000 Template for Responding to Requests for Places of Refuge

Ideally, the WCF AC should gather information on all potential Places of Refuge within the boundaries of the committee.

This annex provides a template for the collection of general information on the planning as well as specific information on sites such as docks and piers, anchorages and moorings, and possible beaching sites. The checklists in this template support the decision-making checklist in the Places of Refuge Manual by providing for the advance collection of information and are therefore crucial to expediting decision-making.

While information on possible sites may be pre-inventoried, this does not imply that any of these sites will be the location of choice in a future event. Selection of a place of refuge by the COTP in consultation with other agencies and stakeholders will always be made on a case-by-case basis.

A workgroup may be established to pre-identify information on coastal port or places that will give the COTP valuable information on a decision to choose a Place of Refuge in an emergency situation. The workgroup may include representatives from the USCG, the State, Local and Natural Resource Agencies, and marine pilots associations. In addition, native tribes and other interested and knowledgeable stakeholders should be invited to participate.

4100 General Information

[ ] Casualty risk associated with the routine vessel traffic routes in the planning area
[ ] Availability of rescue tugs/tow vessels of sufficient size and power to aid in the vessel in distress and predicted arrival times
[ ] Salvage, lightering, firefighting, and spill response resources available to this jurisdiction, including delivery times
[ ] Transnational or trans-jurisdictional coordination agreements/plans, if applicable
[ ] Shorelines likely to be impacted either during transits to a place of refuge or if refuge is denied:
[ ] Shoreline names and locations as appropriate
[ ] Shoreline types and generally acceptable cleaning methods
[ ] Description of sensitive resources/areas along the coastlines likely to be impacted, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
[ ] Existing resource protection strategies
[ ] General wind/wave/current information and source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
[ ] Seasonal conditions
[ ] Potential risks to populations along the coasts with regard to explosion, fire and pollution; availability of evacuation routes
[ ] General information on coastal vessel traffic patterns
[ ] Other pertinent information

4200 Choosing a Place of Refuge

4201 Docks and Piers

For each site determine:

[ ] Site number (to correspond to map/chart showing location)
[ ] Site name
[ ] Site location
[ ] Water depth at mean low tide
[ ] Beach/shoreline types and generally
[ ] Bottom types
[ ] General wind/wave/current information
[ ] Openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
[ ] Source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
[ ] Seasonal conditions
[ ] Standard navigational approach, including vessel traffic patterns and associate risks
[ ] Pilotage requirements
[ ] Nearby port operations and potential impacts
[ ] Brief description of port facilities
[ ] Brief description of repair facilities/capabilities/skilled labor
[ ] Availability or cargo transfer and storage facilities
[ ] Land and/or air access
[ ] Risk to persons at or near the location with regard to explosion, fire, and pollution; availability or evacuation routes
[ ] Description of sensitive resources/areas at the site and along potential access routes to that site, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
[ ] Existing resource protection strategies
[ ] Availability of salvage, spill response, and emergency response resource including police and firefighting
[ ] Security measures in place
[ ] Requirements for permission from area landowners/managers
[ ] Financial assurance requirements of port authorities
[ ] Liability and compensation issues and limits
[ ] Required notification such as Immigration or Customs
[ ] Identification of Stakeholders including 24/7 contact information
[ ] Other pertinent information

4202 Anchorage and Moorings

For each site determine:

[ ] Site number (to correspond to map/chart showing location)
[ ] Site name
[ ] Site location (descriptive and lat/long coordinates)
[ ] Water depths at mean low tide
[ ] Beach/shoreline types and generally accepted cleaning methods
[ ] Bottom types

[ ] General wind/wave/current information
[ ] Openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
[ ] Source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
[ ] Seasonal conditions
[ ] Standard navigational approach, including vessel traffic and associated risks
[ ] Pilotage requirements
[ ] Nearby port operations, if any, and potential impacts
[ ] Brief description of the facilities (if any)
[ ] Availability of cargo transfer and storage vessels
[ ] Land and/or air access
[ ] Risks to persons at or near the location with regard to explosion, fire, and pollution; availability of evacuation routes
[ ] Description of sensitive resources/area at the site and along potential access routes to that site, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
[ ] Existing resource protection strategies
[ ] Availability of salvage, spill response, and emergency response resource, including police and firefighting, and their potential access to the site
[ ] Security measures in place
[ ] Requirements for permission from area landowners/managers, is applicable
[ ] Financial accordance requirements of local port authorities, is applicable
[ ] Liability and compensation issues and limits
[ ] Required notifications such as Immigration or Customs
[ ] Identification of stakeholders including 24/7 contact information
[ ] Other pertinent information

4203 Beaching Sites

For each site determine:
[ ] Site number (to correspond to map/chart showing location)
[ ] Site name
[ ] Site location (descriptive and lat/long coordinates)
[ ] Water depths at mean low tide
[ ] Beach/shoreline types and generally accepted cleaning methods
[ ] Bottom types
[ ] General wind/wave/current information
[ ] Openness of the site to ocean waves/currents
[ ] Source for real-time tide/wind/wave/current information
[ ] Seasonal conditions
[ ] Standard navigational approach, including vessel traffic and associated risks
[ ] Pilotage requirements
[ ] Nearby port operations, if any, and potential impacts
[ ] Brief description of the facilities (if any)
[ ] Availability of cargo transfer and storage vessels
[ ] Land and/or air access
[ ] Risks to persons at or near the location with regard to explosion, fire, and pollution; availability of evacuation routes

[ ] Description of sensitive resources/area at the site and along potential access routes to that site, including fisheries, aquaculture sites, cultural and historic sites, Threatened and Endangered species, subsistence use, recreation/tourism, or specially designated lands or waters
[ ] Existing resource protection strategies
[ ] Availability of salvage, spill response, and emergency response resource, including police and firefighting, and their potential access to the site
[ ] Security measures in place
[ ] Requirements for permission from area landowners/managers, is applicable
[ ] Financial accordance requirements of local port authorities, is applicable
[ ] Liability and compensation issues and limits
[ ] Required notifications such as Immigration or Customs
[ ] Identification of stakeholders including 24/7 contact information
[ ] Other pertinent information

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
1	Homeport	Sector ACP	Link	The West Central Florida Area Contingency Plan (WCF ACP) describes the strategy for a coordinated federal, state, tribal, and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil, or a release or substantial threat of release of hazardous substance(s) within the boundaries of the West Central Florida coastal zone.
2	Homeport	Annex 1 - Risk Analysis Shoreline Cleanup Methods	Link	The best cleanup method for a particular shoreline segment will be determined during the shoreline assessment process. Teams will usually visit each contaminated shoreline segment and inventory the geological and ecological resources in order to select the most appropriate cleanup method(s). This annex provides shoreline cleanup matrices for use in the selection process of a particular cleanup method(s).
3	Homeport	Annex 1a - Risk Analysis Area Planning Scenarios	Link	This annex has been developed by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), in consultation with the West Central Florida Area Committee, and is based on an assessment of all potential sources of discharges in this area meeting the provisions of 40 CFR Part 300.210(c) of the National Contingency Plan. At a minimum, this will address the following area planning elements: • Oil spill discharge and hazardous substance release history;• A risk assessment of potential sources of discharges within the area; • A realistic assessment of the nature and size of possible threats and resources at risk; • Planning scenarios that provide for a Worst Case Discharge (WCD), a Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD), and an Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD) from a vessel, offshore facility (outer continental shelf activity and near shore production fields), or onshore facility (fixed and mobile) in the area, as applicable
4	Homeport	Annex 1b - Risk Analysis Places of Refuge Policy	Link	The purpose of this annex is to provide a decision-making process for response to requests for Places of Refuge; and to apply existing procedures for coordinated trans-boundary and trans-jurisdictional decision-making when necessary in responding to a request for the same.
5	Homeport	Annex 2 - Contact Spreadsheet	Link	The Contact Spreadsheet serves as a comprehensive collection of links for those federal, state, and local agencies, as well as tribal authorities, which may have jurisdiction or regulatory authority over a pollution event, or that which can provide support/expertise to a response effort. In addition, contact information for Non-Government Organizations, firefighting experts, salvage equipment providers, oil pollution response cooperatives, oil pollution response equipment providers, and members of academia who focus on issues relevant to pollution response have been included.
6	Homeport	Annex 2a - USCG Documentation Unit Organization Chart	Link	This Annex provides a flowchart of the Response Documentation Specialist Organization Chart (ICS-207)
7	Homeport	Annex 3 - Initial Reporting Form	Link	This Annex provides a template Initial Reporting Form
8	Homeport	Annex 4 - Site Safety Plan	Link	The purpose of health and safety efforts conducted during an environmental emergency are to ensure the protection of the responders, clean-up crews and the public from the possible hazards. The guidance contained in this policy document is intended to assist Safety Officers to establish, manage, and operate a safe spill response to the reported incident.
9	Homeport	Annex 5 - Public Health and Safety: Environmental Health Support Guidance	Link	Provides links to Federal, State, and local health authorities.
10	Homeport	Annex 5a - Public Health and Safety: Community Air Monitoring Guidance	Link	This document is intended to be used as a tool to assist emergency responders in establishing a Community Air Monitoring (CAM) program during an emergency response. Additionally, this document standardizes the process for air monitoring data collection, analysis, and dissemination

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
11	Homeport	Annex 5b - Public Health and Safety: Water Sampling Protocols	Link	This document contains guidance and plan templates to standardize the process to collect, analyze, and disseminate sampling results that can support decision-making during a response. Sampling guidance throughout the plan only covers surface water.
12	Homeport	Annex 6 - Response Protocols - 96 Hour Plan	Link	Provides a link to the 96 Hour Checklist. The Response Protocols: 96 Hour Checklist is a spreadsheet designed to serve as a prompt for responders to execute important actions by outlining key incident response milestones and actions in a logical, chronological way.
13	Homeport	Annex 6 - Response Protocols Excel Spreadsheet	Link	Checklist in an Excel spreadsheet.
14	Homeport	Annex 6a - Response Protocols - Volunteers	Link	This annex provides access to the National Response Team (NRT) Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills which outlines in detail how the FOSC may use the services of volunteers during a response. The use of volunteers must be in accordance with statutory authorities and other applicable laws.
15	Homeport	Annex 6b - Response Protocols - Disposal	Link	The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for making a waste determination for proper disposal of materials (i.e. sorbents, solidifiers, etc.) and debris (i.e., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), rags, soil, etc.) contaminated by hydrocarbons. This guidance describes the chronology of activities necessary for decision making for coordinating proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations
16	Homeport	Annex 7 - Consultations - Florida SHPO	Link	This Annex outlines the relationship between the Florida Division of Historic Resources and the U. S. Coast Guard as it relates to notification, coordination, and consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106.
17	Homeport	Annex 8 - Hazardous Substance Response	Link	The purpose of this annex is to provide WCF ACP users with information specific to responses to hazardous substance releases, including WMD incidents.
18	Homeport	Annex 9 - Marine Firefighting and Salvage	Link	This plan provides a planning and coordination framework for salvage and firefighting response activities needed to facilitate the recovery of the United States (U.S.) Marine Transportation System (MTS) following a Transportation Security Incident or Marine Casualty. The plan further supports the clearing of the port navigation system in waterways to enable the resumption of maritime commerce.
19	Homeport	Annex 10 - Natural Disaster Response Plan	Link	Pollution response, under the umbrella of the National Response Framework (NRF), will be successful because of the plans, capabilities, and partnerships forged in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), combined with the effective use of the Incident Command System (ICS).
20	Homeport	Annex 11 - Unconventional Oil Response	Link	Recent events have brought this new threat to the attention of only portions of the response community. Many areas still lack the awareness or experience related to responding to incidents involving unconventional oils. Furthermore, responders may be unfamiliar with the parties potentially involved in an incident and their associated responsibilities, capabilities and resources

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21	DoD	All Partners Access Network (APAN) *	Link	Similar to Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) in capabilities, the All Partners Access Network (APAN) is the Unclassified Information Sharing Service (UISS) for the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). It offers a variety of collaboration tools that can be used alone or in conjunction with other tools to plan an event, execute an exercise, or respond to a disaster. For instance, APAN is an excellent resource to facilitate meetings through Adobe Connect through a community space (the group owner must set up the Adobe Connect meeting space and can grant access to non-APAN account holders). **User Accounts & Security:** APAN is unclassified and can be accessed by anyone to view publicly-accessible data. To access restricted, non-public data, users can apply for an APAN account which can be easily be set-up in less than 5 minutes. Every 90 days, your password will expire. When you login, you will be prompted with a message notifying you to reset your password. • If you have not logged into APAN for 6 months, your account will expire. Before this happens, you will receive an automated notification email which will prompt you to log in and change your password. • If you have not logged into APAN longer than 6 months and your account is expired, you will need to contact APAN support on the website. Your account will be reviewed and reactivated based on information provided.
22	USCG	NPFC Claims Forms & Documents	Link	NPFC's guidance documents and forms related to submitting claims for damages and uncompensated removal costs under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.
23	NIOSH/CDC	Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards/The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	Link	The NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (NPG) informs workers, employers, and occupational health professionals about workplace chemicals and their hazards. The NPG gives general industrial hygiene information for hundreds of chemicals/classes. The NPG clearly presents key data forchemicals or substance groupings (such as cyanides, fluorides, manganese compounds) that are found in workplaces. The guide offers key facts, but does not give all relevant data. The NPG helps users recognize and control workplace chemical hazards.
24	E-CFR	29 C.F.R. 1910.120	Link	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations for Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) requirements.
25	E-CFR	30 C.F.R. 254	Link	Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil Spill Response Plans (OSRPs) Requirements OPA
26	E-CFR	33 C.F.R. 154	Link	Marine Transfer Regulated (MTR) Facility Response Plan (FRP) Requirements OPA
27	E-CFR	33 C.F.R. 155	Link	Vessel Response Plan Requirements OPA
28	E-CFR	33 C.F.R. 156	Link	Oil and Hazardous Material Transfer Operations
29	E-CFR	33 C.F.R. 3.40-28	Link	Captain of the Port Zone definition: Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur
30	E-CFR	33 C.F.R. 67.30.5	Link	Obstruction lighting requirements for sunken vessels or other navigation hazards.
31		33 U.S.C § 1251 *et seq* .	Link	Clean Water Act (CWA)
32		33 U.S.C § 2701 *et seq* .	Link	Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)
33	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 112	Link	Facility Response Plan requirements for the Inland Zone
34	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 300	Link	The National Contingency Plan (NCP) for Oil Spills and Hazardous Substance Releases
35	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 300 Subpart J	Link	NCP - Subpart J (Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals)
36	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 300.210(c)(3)(i)	Link	NCP Areas of Special Economic or Environmental Importance protection requirement
37	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 300.315	Link	National Contingency Plan documentation and cost recovery requirements
38	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 300.324	Link	NCP Worst Case Discharge requirements
39	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 300.910(d)	Link	Emergency Chemical Countermeasure Provision
40	E-CFR	40 C.F.R. 302 Table 117.3	Link	Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances
41	E-CFR	40 C.F.R.320(a)(5)(b)	Link	Terminating Cleanup Operations - Removal Completion Determination
42		42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq* .	Link	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
43	E-CFR	49 C.F.R. 194	Link	Pipeline Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP) Requirements-DOT PHMSA

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No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
44	HHS	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Link	HHS through the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR), serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. These include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency release of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances.
45	FFWCC	Oil Spill Planning and Emergency Response	Link	State of Florida oil spill response information.
46	NOAA	Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)	Link	To aid in evaluating non-conventional alternative countermeasures in particular, the Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES) was developed. ARTES can also be used to evaluate proposed conventional countermeasures. It is designed to evaluate potential response tools on their technical merits, rather than on economic factors. ARTES is designed to work in concert with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule and the Selection Guide for Oil Spill Response Countermeasures. Under ARTES, an Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT) rapidly evaluates a proposed response tool and provides feedback to the OSC in the form of a recommendation. The OSC then can make an informed decision on the use of the proposed tool. A set of forms for use in the process can be accessed on the website.
47	NOAA	AOR and MOA Boundary Maps	Link	Use ERMA to view-no password needed to view this basic information.
48	Tampa Bay LEPC	Applicable LEPC Plans	Links	Local emergency plans
49	Tampa Bay LEPC	Applicable State Plans (SERC)	Link	Stae emergency plans
50	NOAA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA)	Link	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA) is a hazard model that estimates how a chemical cloud travels in the air after a spill and identifies areas where a threat to people may exist. It also models some types of fires and explosions. Note the link takes you to an ALOHA Fact Sheet. There is a link on the second page that takes you to a page that allows you to actually download the software. May not work on CG workstations.
51	NOAA	Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills (ADIOS®)	Link	ADIOS® is NOAA's oil weathering model. It's an oil spill response tool that models how different types of oil weather (undergo physical and chemical changes) in the marine environment. This program is available for download on the CG Enterprise system.
52	USFWS	Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response	Link	National “best practices” using established protocols for keeping unoiled birds away from an oil spill and for dealing with oiled birds. Establishes a standardized approach to help protect wildlife resources, enables On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) to focus on other aspects of spill response, and helps instill public confidence in overall response activities.
53	DOI	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)	Link	The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) works to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve resources offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE’s Offshore Regulatory Program develops standards and regulations to enhance operational safety and environmental protection for the exploration and development of offshore oil and natural gas on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).
54	BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) Data Center	Link	The BSEE and BOEM Data Center allows users to access public information and data pertaining to Outer Continental Shelf Leasing, Platform, Production, Pipeline, and Exploration and Development Plan information. Data are available via online queries, as well as downloadable PDF reports, ASCII files, and scanned documents available in PDF format. Some files are available for purchase on CD/DVD/Blu-Ray media. The "Quick Data Online Query" link on the main page provides small result sets for data keys entered in for each particular subject in the Data Center. This function is intended to show new users what is available and help refine their search.
55	HHS	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	Link	Public Health Technical Specialists from the HHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and ATSDR can assist with environmental health support. Environmental Health Support Guidance for Texas and Louisiana is located in Appendix 8 of Volume 2.

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56	NFPA	Certified Marine Chemist (CMC)	Link	The United States Coast Guard and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration require that a certificate issued by a Marine Chemist must be obtained before hot work or fire producing operations can be carried out in certain spaces aboard a marine vessel. In complying with both the U.S. Coast Guard and OSHA regulations, a Marine Chemist applies the requirements contained in National Fire Protection Association Standard 306.
57	NOAA	Characteristics of Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives for oil spills	Link	When choosing effective response options, including natural recovery, you must consider trade-offs affecting the option's potential environmental impact, its appropriateness for the habitat, and timing of its application. Environmental Considerations for Marine Oil Spill Response discusses these considerations in detail. Remember that the benefits and impacts of response options depend upon incident-specific conditions and affect the suitability of the option for use in a habitat during any spill. For example, dove-tailing multiple methods simultaneously throughout an incident might produce a more effective response and fewer adverse environmental impacts.
58	NOAA	Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments	Link	Oil is a complex and variable natural substance. When released into the sea it can be transported long distances, undergo various physical and chemical changes, and adversely affect marine ecosystems. Oil's fate and effects depend on the type and quantity of oil spilled, properties of the oil as modified over time by physical and chemical processes, the organisms and habitats exposed, and the nature of the exposure. All of these factors should be considered when evaluating response methods. Interactions among these variables result in a large range of spill situations. Accordingly, spill responders must determine the combination of response methods that best suits the spill situation.
59	CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS) Manual	Link	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 prevent accidents. CHRIS consists of a handbook or manual, a hazard assessment computer system (HACS), and technical support personnel located at Coast Guard headquarters. These components and their relations to one another are described in Section 2 of this manual. This manual is available in pdf format on the Homeland Security Digital Library.
60	USCG	Classified OSRO listings	Link	The NSFCC maintains a portion of the RRI database that allows all interested parties (no administrative access required) open access to reports about a company's Mechanical, Dispersant, Marine Fighting and Salvage and Non-Floating Oil classifications. This site also provides a point of contact report (listed by name/company number) for all the OSRO's in the United States. The mechanical classification reports can be viewed by company name, by USCG District, or by COTP zone and outline which operating environments the classification has been granted (Rivers/Canals, Nearshore, Open Ocean, Inland, etc.) and for which volume of discharge.
61	USCG	Common Access Reporting Tool (CART) *	Link	The Common Access Reporting Tool (CART) was designed to focus U.S. Coast Guard efforts during a Marine Transportation System (MTS) interruption incident. CART is intended to positon CG units to be prepared to respond to the need for near real-time status information for efficient MTS Recovery. An event is created when significant impacts to the MTS are anticipated. CART is maintained by the Maritime Transportation Safety & Recovery Unit (MTSRU) which logs information relative to port status, MTS impacts, and essential elements of information (EEI). Creating a CART account requires registration and approval. Upon registration, your request is forwarded to the administrator who will email you a log in username and temporary password. At the main screen, the top menu will allow you to create or view active events. There will be drop down boxes on each event to select the area you wish to view. It is recommended to type your CART event in MS Word first, save, then paste into the appropriate cell. Also, save your work as you enter it. The system does not recognize someone typing, and it will log you out. The system logs you out without notice, and your information could be lost. You will be required to log in monthly to maintain your account access
62	NOAA	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO®) Chemicals	Link	CAMEO Chemicals is a program with response recommendations and physical properties for thousands of hazardous substances and it also includes a tool for predicting possible hazards that could occur if chemicals mix. The program is available is several formats, including a CAMEO Chemicals app for iOS and Android.

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63	NOAA	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO®) software suite	Link	The CAMEO® (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations) software products have been valuable hazardous substance response and planning tools since the first products were introduced in 1986. The CAMEO software suite consists of four core programs: CAMEOfm, CAMEO Chemicals, ALOHA®, and MARPLOT®. These applications can be used together or separately, but when they are used together, the programs interact seamlessly and information can be linked easily between them. In addition to these core programs, there are several other programs that can be used with the CAMEO software suite.
64	RRT-4	Coordinating Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) with the Response	Link	Click on Link and search for NRDA. Following a hazardous release or discharge, natural resource trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. NRDA is the process by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the restoration required to compensate for the injured natural resources and lost use of resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the RP. NRDAs are typically initiated concurrent with response activities.
65	PHMSA	DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) AskRail® User Guide & AskRail® App for Smart Device *	Link	AskRail® is a free mobile application, available through the Apple App Store and Google Play, that provides immediate access to accurate, near real-time information about railcars carrying hazardous materials on a train. It serves emergency responders who arrive first to the scene of a rail incident and helps them make informed decisions about how to respond. Note: A Windows version of AskRail® is also available for Internet Ready Devices through the AskRail® website (www.askrail.us). Because certain information available through AskRail® is sensitive, only qualified users and users who have completed industry-sponsored training for emergency responders, have registered their mobile device, and have validated their email address with Railinc can gain full access to the railcar lookup functionality and "Top 125" feature. Note that the railcar lookup functionality should only be used for actual emergency situations and/or training purposes.
66	PHMSA	DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	Link	PHMSA's 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook provides first responders with a go-to manual to help deal with hazmat transportation accidents during the critical first 30 minutes. The 2016 version is the most recent version available on-line or in Mobile App version. The ERG is updated every 4 years, the next version will be in 2020 but has not been updated on the web at this time.
67	PHMSA	DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) National Pipeline Mapping System *	Link	The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a dataset containing locations of and information about gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plants which are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). The NPMS also contains voluntarily submitted breakout tank data. The data is used by PHMSA for emergency response, pipeline inspections, regulatory management and compliance, and analysis purposes. It is used by government officials, pipeline operators, and the general public for a variety of tasks including emergency response, smart growth planning, critical infrastructure protection, and environmental protection. This website contains: •The NPMS Public Map Viewer, which allows the public to view pipeline maps in a user-selected county; •PIMMA, which allows government officials and pipeline operators to view pipeline maps with additional scope and detail; and •Find Who's Operating Pipelines in Your Area, which searches for pipeline operator contact information in a user-selected county, state, or ZIP code.

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No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
68	NOAA	Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) *	Link	The Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is a web-based geographic information system (GIS) tool that helps emergency responders and environmental resource managers deal with incidents that may adversely impact the environment. ERMA combines real-time and static data to display a single interactive map that makes it easy for users to visualize an active environmental situation or long-term case assessment. Because ERMA is web-based, users do not have to download any proprietary software onto their computers. It also offers the following advantages: • It facilitates the integration and synthesis of various types of information. • It provides a common operational picture to all individuals involved in a response. • It improves communication and coordination among responders and stakeholders. ERMA gives resource managers the information they need to make informed decisions when dealing with an incident. The maps it generates are worth the proverbial "thousand words" when communicating the status of response activities. **User Accounts & Security:** ERMA can be accessed by anyone to view publicly-accessible data. To access restricted, non-public data, ERMA users who are active in the environmental response, planning, restoration, and assessment community can apply for an ERMA account. Each account request requires a NOAA Sponsor and is reviewed by an ERMA Account Admin before being approved. Every 90 days, your password will expire. When you login, you will be prompted with a message notifying you to reset your password. You may change or reset your password before then by clicking the "Change Password" function at the top right of the page. • If you have not logged into ERMA for 6 months, your account will expire. Before this happens, you will receive an automated email 2 weeks in advance notifying you of this occurrence and to log in again. You will also be required to create a new password. • If you have not logged into ERMA longer than 6 months and your account is expired, when you try to log in, a notice will appear to contact the orr.ermaaccounts@noaa.gov email. Your account will be reviewed and reactivated based on information provided. Microsoft Internet Explorer does not work with ERMA.

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69	NOAA	Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) *	Link	The Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is a web-based geographic information system (GIS) tool that helps emergency responders and environmental resource managers deal with incidents that may adversely impact the environment. ERMA combines real-time and static data to display a single interactive map that makes it easy for users to visualize an active environmental situation or long-term case assessment. Because ERMA is web-based, users do not have to download any proprietary software onto their computers. It also offers the following advantages: • It facilitates the integration and synthesis of various types of information. • It provides a common operational picture to all individuals involved in a response. • It improves communication and coordination among responders and stakeholders. ERMA gives resource managers the information they need to make informed decisions when dealing with an incident. The maps it generates are worth the proverbial "thousand words" when communicating the status of response activities. **User Accounts & Security:** ERMA can be accessed by anyone to view publicly-accessible data. To access restricted, non-public data, ERMA users who are active in the environmental response, planning, restoration, and assessment community can apply for an ERMA account. Each account request requires a NOAA Sponsor and is reviewed by an ERMA Account Admin before being approved. Every 90 days, your password will expire. When you login, you will be prompted with a message notifying you to reset your password. You may change or reset your password before then by clicking the "Change Password" function at the top right of the page. • If you have not logged into ERMA for 6 months, your account will expire. Before this happens, you will receive an automated email 2 weeks in advance notifying you of this occurrence and to log in again. You will also be required to create a new password. • If you have not logged into ERMA longer than 6 months and your account is expired, when you try to log in, a notice will appear to contact the orr.ermaaccounts@noaa.gov email. Your account will be reviewed and reactivated based on information provided. Microsoft Internet Explorer does not work with ERMA.
70	EPA	EPA Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Consequence Management Advisory Division (CMAD)	Link	Following a hazardous release or discharge, natural resource trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. NRDA is the process by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the restoration required to compensate for the injured natural resources and lost use of resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the RP. NRDAs are typically initiated concurrent with response activities.
71	EPA	EPA CompTox Chemical Dashboard	Link	The EPA CompTox Chemical Dashboard is a one-stop-shop for chemistry, toxicity and exposure information for over 875,000 chemicals. Data and models within the Dashboard also help with efforts to identify chemicals of most need of further testing and reducing the use of animals in chemical testing.
72	EPA	EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)	Link	The ERT provides Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) with expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT also has access to special decontamination equipment and can provide advice on a wide range of issues such as a multimedia sampling and analysis program, on-site safety (including development and implementation plans), cleanup techniques and priorities, water supply decontamination and protection, application of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and disposal of contaminated material.
73	EPA	EPA Incident Waste Decision Support Tool (I-WASTE) *	Link	EPA's Incident Waste Decision Support Tool (I-WASTE) is a web-based decision support tool that organizes information related to managing waste resulting from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or animal health emergencies. I-WASTE can be used by emergency response authorities, waste industry stakeholders, and tribal and local agencies responsible for making waste management decisions. The tool provides guidance to work through important waste management issues to ensure public and worker safety during the removal, transport, treatment, and disposal of contaminated waste, as well as tools to estimate waste quantities and locate potential treatment and disposal facilities. *A UserID and password are required to access the I-WASTE tool.

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74	EPA	EPA Local Government Reimbursement Program	Link	Local and federally recognized tribal governments may request reimbursement against the Superfund for their costs accrued carrying out temporary measures to protect human health and the environment without a contract or cooperative agreement. This document describes how and under what circumstances these entities may seek reimbursement.
75	EPA	EPA Radiological Emergency Response (RERT) Team	Link	The RERT provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analysis of samples, as well as fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Request for support may be made 24 hours a day via the NRC or directly to the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the Office of Radiation Programs (ORP).
76	EPA	EPA Response Manager *	Link	Response Manager is the EP's database used to collect, process, and disseminate operational information during response to man made or natural disasters. *Access will be granted by the EPA through its contractor as needed.
77	USCG	NPFC	Link	National Pollution Funds Center User Reference Guide
78	BSEE	Estimated Burning System Potential Calculator (EBSP)	Link	The EBSP Calculator is intended as a planning tool for estimating the potential In-situ Burn (ISB) use on discharged oil relative to other response strategies. This planning tool is NOT intended to be used as a model for calculating system performance during an actual oil spill, which is affected by many factors such as the distribution of oil on the water surface, oil weathering, and other ambient onscene conditions which are not included in these calculators.
79	BSEE	Estimated Dispersant System Potential Calculator (EDSP)	Link	The EDSP Calculator is intended as a planning tool for estimating the potential dispersant use on discharged oil relative to other response strategies. This planning tool is NOT intended to be used as a model for calculating system performance during an actual oil spill, which is affected by many factors such as the distribution of oil on the water surface, oil weathering, and other ambient onscene conditions which are not included in this calculator.
80	BSEE	Estimated Recovery System Potential Calculator (ERSP)	Link	The ERSP Calculator is intended as a planning tool for estimating the potential of mechanical recovery response systems to mitigate recovery of discharged oil relative to other methods. This planning tool is NOT intended to be used as a model for calculating system performance during an actual oil spill, which is affected by many factors such as the distribution of oil on the water surface, oil weathering, and other ambient onscene conditions which are not included in this calculator.
81	DOJ	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Security Branch	Link	The FBI, under the DOJ, is the lead federal agency for responding to threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Bureau investigates and collects intelligence on WMD-related threats and incidents to prevent attacks and respond to them when they occur. WMD Directorate (WMDD) is part of the FBI's National Security Branch. The WMDD leads the FBI's efforts to mitigate threats from chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive weapons.
82	FEMA	FEMA Emergency Management Institute Link (Reference for ICS Training)	Link	The National Preparedness online Course Catalog provides searchable, integrated information on courses provided or managed by FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), and National Training and Education Division (NTED) in order to train and educate the emergency response community.
83	NOAA	FOSC's Guide to NOAA Scientific Support	Link	This guidebook was written for oil and chemical spill responders and Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) and provides a quick reference to the range of scientific support services available from the NOAA Office of Research & Restoration (OR&R) through its Emergency Response Division (ERD). The guidebook is available in PDF with links to relevant files, websites and email addresses as well as a printable "booklet" version.
84	NOAA	General NOAA Operational Modeling Environment (GNOME) suite & related programs	Link	GNOME (General NOAA Operational Modeling Environment) is the modeling tool the Office of Response and Restoration's (OR&R) Emergency Response Division uses to predict the possible route, or trajectory, a pollutant might follow in or on a body of water, such as in an oil spill.

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
85	DHS	Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) *	Link	The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is the Department of Homeland Security's official system for trusted sharing of Sensitive but Unclassified information between federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, international, and Non-Government Organization (NGO) partners. Mission operators use HSIN to access Homeland Security data, send requests securely between agencies, manage operations, coordinate planned event safety and security, respond to incidents, and share the information they need to fulfill their missions and help keep their communities safe. Some of the features of HSIN are: • Event and Incident Management • Operations Support • Web Conferencing (HSIN Connect) • Geospatial Services • Comprehensive Training • Learning Management System (HSIN Learn) • Alerts and Notifications • Secure Messaging (HSIN Box) • Instant Messaging (HSIN Chat) **User Account & Security**: To obtain access to HSIN, you must be nominated into a community. Provide Mr. Carl Hatfield/Mr. Steven Woodard (District 8/SECNOLA community administrator) with your full name, email address, and EMPLID. The administrator will nominate you for access. Once approved, you will receive a follow-up email requiring additional personal information to open your account. No need to log in on a regular basis. If you forget your password, there are challenge questions you create to reset it.
86	USCG	Incident Reporting Information System (IRIS)	Link	The National Response Center (NRC) uses IRIS to collect and disseminate information on pollution, oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and other unknown discharges into the environment, as well as related non-intelligence suspicious activity and security breach incidents to federal, state, and local on-scene coordinators. The USCG is updating this Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to include IMSS.
87	DOI	Information Planning and Consultation (IPaC) *	Link	IPaC is a project planning tool which streamlines the USFWS environmental review process and provides updated species lists. Use this tool to see if any listed species, critical habitat, migratory birds, or other natural resources may be impacted by your project. Follow IPaC's Endangered Species Review process—a streamlined, step-by-step consultation process available in select areas Louisiana (other states to follow in the near future) for certain project types, agencies, and species. Also, receive conservation measures recommended by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to listed species. Full use of the tool's screening capabilities require creation of a free account to gain access to the Project Review and use of the Species Determination Keys. Chrome Browser works best with this application.
88	NOAA	Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT)	Link	Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT) is a GIS-based mapping program that can be used with ALOHA.
89	EPA	National Disaster Operational Workgroup (NDOW) Response Manager Application *	Link	The National Disaster Operational Workgroup (NDOW) is a multi-agency group who has established a framework of standard operating procedures (SOPs), common data quality objectives and a shared database system for conducting assessments and recovery operations for man made and natural disasters for ESF-3 and ESF-10 operations. SOPs, standardized database, training and exercise materials, as well as the most current version of the EPA Response Link application can be accessed on the NDOW website.
90	National Guard	National Guard Civil Support Teams (CST)	Link	CSTs were created in 1999 to respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD, as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man-made. There are 57 CSTs located throughout the United States, with at least one in each state and territory.

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
91	HHS	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	Link	In response to requests from workers (or their representatives), employers, and other government agencies, NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation scientists conduct workplace assessments to determine if workers are exposed to hazardous materials or harmful conditions and whether these exposures are affecting worker health. NIOSH evaluates the workplace environment and health of employees by reviewing records and conduction on-site environmental sampling, epidemiologic surveys, and medical testing. See item #61 of this document for access to the NIOSH Pocket Guide.
92	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Link	NOAA provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances.
93	NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Characteristics of Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives	Link	This is a job aid designed for anyone who needs to decide if, where, when, and how to remove oil from coastal habitats. It illustrates typical attributes of North American coastal habitats at risk from oil spills. The text describes each habitat and discusses how oil is likely to behave there and considerations for treating oil. The guide is especially useful for people participating in cleanup assessment as part of an Environmental Unit within the Incident Command System (ICS). Note: Use this job aid in conjunction with SCAT assessments.
94	USCG	National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) Users Guide (eURG)	Link	The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) Users Guide (eURG) is designed to be a reference tool during an oil or hazardous substance 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.
95	USCG	National Preparedness for Response Exercise (PREP) Guidelines	Link	The National Preparedness for Response Exercise (PREP) Guidelines 2016.1 describe the minimum expectations for ensuring adequate response preparedness.
96	FEMA	National Response Framework (NRF)	Link	The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide which provides foundational emergency management doctrine for how the Nation responds to all types of incidents. The NRF is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in this framework can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident.
97	NRF	National Response Framework's Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Annex – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Link	ESF #10 may be activated for a Stafford Act response, at the Secretary of Homeland Security's discretion, and/or in response to a request for Federal-to-Federal support. Federal response to oil or hazardous materials incidents may also be carried out under another key Federal response authority called the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which is a regulation with the force of law found at 40 CFR Part 300. The NCP serves as an operational supplement to the NRF and may be used in conjunction with, or independent from, the Stafford Act. This annex provides an overview of both ESF #10 and NCP responses.
98	NRT	National Response Team (NRT) Website	Link	The U.S. National Response Team (NRT) provides technical assistance, resources, and coordination on preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities for emergencies involving hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants, oil, and weapons of mass destruction in natural and technological disasters and other environmental incidents of national significance. They also provide an abundance of information, studies, guidelines, and best practices for Oil Spill and Hazardous Substance response. This site also provides links to all Regional Response Team (RRT) sites.
99	NRT	National Response Team's (NRT) Joint Information Center (JIC) Guidelines	Link	Considering the high level of environmental awareness in many communities, any pollution incident is likely to generate interest from the public and the media. The public's perception of a response's success or failure is often determined early on in the response; this makes the need to provide the public with timely, accurate information critical. For smaller responses these efforts can be managed by a Public Information Officer or appropriate Branch Chief; however, large, more complex events will require the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC) to manage information access and flow.

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
100	NRT	National Response Team's (NRT) Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills	Link	In times of crisis or trouble, many citizens feel compelled to help or lend their assistance and expertise to the response effort. This help can be welcome if the demands of an incident exceed the available resources or if a particular set of skills are in short supply. Volunteers can support response efforts in any number of ways such as by conducting beach surveillance, providing logistical support or assisting in the treatment of impacted wildlife. The decision to employ volunteers will take into account the benefits that might be gained weighed against safety and liability realities.
101	USCG	National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	Link	The NSFCC manages the NSF which is authorized as the National Response Unit required under OPA, with responsibility for administering the USCG Strike Teams, maintaining response equipment inventories and logistical networks, and conducting national exercise programs including pollution response exercises.
102	NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)	Link	The National Transportation Safety Board is an independent federal agency dedicated to promoting aviation, railroad, highway, marine, pipeline and hazardous materials safely. In accordance with the CG/NTSB MOU and 46 C.F.R. 4.40-15(b), the NTSB shall conduct the investigation of certain major marine and public/nonpublic vessel casualties. Except for the preliminary investigation, a separate Coast Guard casualty investigation will not be conducted, nor will parties in interest be designated by the Coast Guard. Although these investigations are conducted by the NTSB in accordance with their procedures, the Coast Guard will participate fully as a party.
103	NWS	National Weather Service (NWS)	Link	NWS is a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an IC/UC operating in the the Tampa Bay region through its Ruskin, FL office which covers all of Levy County south to all of Collier County.
104	NOAA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Process	Link	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) published a final rule to guide trustees in assessing damages to natural resources from discharges of oil. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is divided into three phases: pre-assessment, restoration planning and restoration implementation. This document outlines the steps trustees must follow during each phase of the assessment.
105	EPA	Natural Resource Trustees (CERCLA)	Link	CERCLA and OPA authorize the United States, states, and Indian Tribes to act on behalf of the public as Natural Resource Trustees for natural resources under their respective trusteeships. OPA also authorizes foreign governments to act as Trustees.
106	USCG	Natural Resource Trustees (OPA)	Link	CERCLA and OPA authorize the United States, states, and Indian Tribes to act on behalf of the public as Natural Resource Trustees for natural resources under their respective trusteeships. OPA also authorizes foreign governments to act as Trustees.
107	EPA	NCP Product Schedule	Link	This is the most current listing of approved substances for use on an oil discharge and can be found in 40 C.F.R § 300.920(e). The listing of a product on the Product Schedule does not mean that EPA approves, recommends, licenses, certifies, or authorizes the use of the product on an oil discharge. The listing means only that data have been submitted to EPA as required by 40 C.F.R § 300.915.
108	NOAA	NOAA Aerial Observer Checklist	Link	Aerial Oil Observation Checklist Job Aid to use in conjunction with NOAA Job Aid for Aerial Observation.
109	NOAA	NOAA Characteristics of Response Strategies: A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Environments	Link	This document summarizes the technical rational for selecting response methods. A companion guide to Environmental Considerations for Marine Oil Spill Response, Characteristics of Response Strategies can help you select appropriate response options to minimize adverse environmental impacts of a marine oil spill. The guide discusses developing incident-specific strategies and describes the characteristics of individual response methods. Response methods include natural recovery, mechanical, chemical, and biological treatments; and in-situ burning.
110	NOAA	NOAA Data Integration, Visualization, Exploration, and Reporting (DIVER) Explorer	Link	NOAA and its partner agencies often collect and maintain a large amount of data to document the location and extent of injuries to the environment. To determine impacts from an incident, samples may be taken from air, water, sediment, oil, and even tissue from wildlife. Field teams may also record environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature, salinity, and oxygen levels) and visual observations (e.g., vegetation density, wildlife counts, and indicators of wildlife heath). The Data Integration, Visualization, Exploration, and Reporting (DIVER) tool was developed by NOAA to support these Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) efforts.

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
111	NOAA	NOAA Debris Emergency Response Guides	Link	Debris Response Guides were developed via the NOAA Sea Grant Program with local, state, and federal agencies and are aimed at improving preparedness by facilitating a coordinated, well-managed, and immediate response to acute waterway debris incidents. Existing response structures at the local, state, and federal levels have been identified, capturing all relevant responsibilities and existing procedures into one guidance document for easy reference. This is an excellent resource for determining response capabilities of the various agencies.
112	NOAA	NOAA Dispersant Application Observer Job Aid	Link	This job aid was prepared as a companion guide for individuals who have completed training in dispersant application observation. It is designed to be a refresher on observing and identifying dispersed and undispersed oil, describing their characteristics, and reporting this information to decision-makers. We recommend that this book be used with the Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation to help describe both surface oil and dispersed oil.
113	NOAA	NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps and Data	Link	Downloadable in various formats from NOAA website: PDF, Geodatabase format with an ArcMap document (.mxd), and GIS format. Where available, you can view ESI data or PDF maps in ERMA.
114	NOAA	NOAA Fisheries Final Policies and Best Practices- Standards for Release	Link	The purposes of the NOAA Fisheries Final Policies and Best Practices-Standards for Release are as follows: 1. To provide guidance for determining release of rehabilitated marine mammals to the wild including marine mammal species under the jurisdiction of the NMFS (Department of Commerce) and those under the jurisdiction of the FWS (Department of the Interior); 2. To state the NMFS and FWS legal requirements and provide recommendations for medical, behavioral, and developmental assessment of rehabilitated marine mammals prior to release; 3. To identify the persons and agencies responsible for completing an assessment of a rehabilitated marine mammal for a release determination and to describe the communication requirements and process with NMFS or FWS; 4. To state the NMFS and FWS requirements and recommendations for identification of releasable rehabilitated marine mammal, selection of a release site, and post-release monitoring; and 5. This document does not include guidance for the following situations: a. Immediate release following health assessment and/or emergency triage typically associated with mass stranding events, out of habitat rescues, and disentanglement efforts. b. Release following relocation of healthy marine mammals.
115	NOAA	NOAA Managing Seafood Safety after an Oil Spill	Link	The NOAA Managing Seafood Safety after an Oil Spill guidance provides background information and publications describing how to monitor seafood for exposure and contamination after an oil spill.
116	NOAA	NOAA Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program	Link	The Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program coordinates emergency responses to sick, injured, distressed, or dead seals, sea lions, dolphins, porpoises, and whales. The 1992 Amendments to the Marine Mammal Protection Act formalized this program and designated NOAA Fisheries' Office of Protected Resources as the lead agency to coordinate related activities. The program focuses on four primary areas: •Stranding and entanglement networks. •Unusual mortality event response. •Biosurvelliance and baseline health research. •John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program.
117	NOAA	NOAA Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation	Link	An important step in oil spill response is assessing color/appearance and structure/distribution of oil spilled on the water. This information is used by the Incident Command to prioritize response efforts and direct cleanup resources. This aid was created to help you perform efficient assessments and communicate your findings effectively. It is intended that the terminology and codes presented in this Job Aid will promote consistency among observers nationwide.

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
118	NOAA	NOAA ResponseLink *	Link	ResponseLink is a government system for sharing information and documents with incident responders. Federal personnel can email orr.incidentnews@noaa.gov to request a ResponseLink account. All other ResponseLink account requests must be sponsored through the local NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC). The NOAA SSC populates spill or site specific information which allows information sharing amongst other NOAA personnel or registered users. It gives users access to response related information and documentation. Once you receive your password and login information there will be no need to continually log in.
119	NOAA	NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)	Link	The SSC, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, will provide the FOSC scientific advice with regard to the best course of action during a spill response. The SSC will help facilitate consensus from the Federal Natural Resource Trustee Agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the resources at risk, weather information, tidal and current information, etc.
120	NOAA	NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid	Link	NOAA published the Shoreline Assessment Manual (Report No. HAZMAT 97-4) which outlines methods for planning and conducting shoreline assessment and incorporating the results into the decision-making process for shoreline cleanup at oil spills. This job aid was developed to supplement the manual, providing a visual guide to many of the terms used during shoreline assessments.
121	NOAA	NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual	Link	NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual describes SCAT team members, Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) roles and responsibilities, the methods and processes for conducting shoreline assessment, and using the results to make cleanup decisions at oil spills.
122	NOAA	NOAA Shoreline Countermeasure Manuals	Link	Shoreline countermeasures are the treatments people apply to shorelines damaged by an oil spill in order to reduce the ultimate environmental impact and cost of a spill. The Shoreline Countermeasures Manuals are tools for people who must plan and implement shoreline countermeasures such as members of Regional Response Teams, Area Planning Committees, and state and local response agencies.
123	NOAA	NOAA Training Link for Spill Response Professionals.	Link	NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration offers educational resources for teachers and students, as well as various classes and references for spill response professionals in local, state, and federal government agencies and industry in order to promote more efficient planning and spill response. These classes, workshops, and resources help spill responders increase their understanding of oil spill and chemical release science when analyzing spills and making risk-based decisions.
124	NOAA	NOAA Trajectory Analysis Handbook	Link	The NOAA Trajectory Analysis Handbook provides an overview of the physical processes that affect oil movement and behavior in the marine environment. Trajectory analysis is most often done using computer models to keep track of complex, interacting processes. However, by using this guide, even without a computer-based model, you can estimate the time and length scale of an event. This guide helps responders and planners understand physical processes and potential uncertainties as they incorporate trajectory analysis into the response.
125	NOAA	NOAA Web Chemical Aquatic Fate and Effects (CAFÉ) & CAFÉ Database	Link	The Chemical Aquatic Fate and Effects (CAFE) Database is a software program you can use to estimate the fate and effects of thousands of chemicals, oils, and dispersants. CAFE serves as a tool to help responders in their assessment of environmental impacts from chemical or oil spills on aquatic environments. Using CAFE, you can choose between four different spill scenarios: chemical, oil only, dispersant only, and dispersants mixed with oil.
126	NOAA	NOAA's Remediation of Underwater Legacy Environmental Threats (RULET)	Link	The RULET project, identifies the location and nature of potential sources of oil pollution from sunken vessels. Knowing where these vessels are helps oil response planning efforts and may help in the investigation of reported mystery spills--sightings of oil where a source is not immediately known or suspected. The sunken vessels are a legacy of more than a century of U.S. commerce and warfare.
127	USCG	NPFC - Claimant Guide	Link	Claimants (individuals, corporations, and government entities) can submit claims for uncompensated removal costs or certain damages (natural resources, real/personal property, loss of profits, loss of subsistence use of natural resources, loss of government revenues, and increased cost of government services) caused by an oil spill to the NPFC if the Responsible Party for the discharge does not satisfy their claim. These guideline describe this claims process.
128	USCG	NPFC - Cost Documentation Procedures	Link	Costs generated against the fund during a response will be paid by the NPFC through the line of accounting established by the FPN or CPN. Upon completion of the response, the NPFC will seek to recover those costs from the Response Party. This document provides specific information on the FOSC's cost documentation requirements and on the cost recovery procedures.

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No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
129	USCG	NPFC - Federal Trustee Access to the OSLTF & Natural Resource Damage Claims	Link	OPA provides access to the OSLTF by Trustees for the purpose of conducting a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). This document describes that process and the means by which Trustees can make a Natural Resource Damage Claim
130	USCG	NPFC - Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR)	Link	When an FOSC makes the determination that a DoD asset or DoD resources are necessary to conduct a response (i.e., SUPSALV), a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), vice a PRFA, must be established. This section of the NPFC TOPs describes the process for requesting a MIPR.
131	USCG	NPFC - State Access to the OSLTF	Link	The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) allows state Governors to request payment of up to $250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge of oil, or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC who will determine eligibility.
132	NRT	NRT Abandoned Vessel Authorities and Best Practices Guidance	Link	This document offers an FOSC a wide array of solutions to handle abandoned vessels including abatement of pollution, removal of the abandoned vessels through a variety of alternative programs, and the application of navigable waterway solutions.
133	NRT	NRT Atypical Dispersant Guidance	Link	Following the Deepwater Horizon incident it was recognized that the amount, location, and general extent of dispersant use wasn't envisioned or incorporated into the existing Regional Response Team (RRT) dispersant use plans, nor was it addressed in the existing Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) monitoring program. As a result, the NRT developed the Environmental Monitoring for Atypical Dispersant Operations: Including Guidance for Subsea Application and Prolonged Surface Application document. This document provides FOSCs: • Subsea application environmental monitoring guidance for operations in the subsurface ocean environment, focusing particularly on operations in waters below 300 meters, and; • Prolonged surface application guidance which supplements and complements the existing protocols as outlined in the SMART monitoring program. These guidelines focus on dispersant use beyond 96 hours from the time of the first application.
134	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Decontamination Site	Link	Decontamination is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment during an oil spill response. Effective decontamination procedures protect responders from having unnecessary contact oil that contaminates and permeate the protective clothing, respiratory equipment, tools, vehicles, and other equipment used during the response. For more information about recommended decontamination procedures and practices please refer to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Decontamination Site.
135	CGA	Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums - Clean Gulf Associates	Link	Clean Gulf Associates website.
136	HWCG	Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums - HWCG LLC	Link	HWCG is a consortium of deepwater operators and non-operators committed to building the safest, most comprehensive and fastest possible response system through extensive industry collaboration and mutual aid.
137	MWCC	Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums - Marine Well Containment Company	Link	Marine Well Containment Company (MWCC) is an independent company founded in 2010 to address the need for a deepwater well containment response capability in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, MWCC employs a mix of experienced engineers and crisis response specialists well-versed in the technical world of offshore operations and incident response. MWCC is a not-for-profit operation consisting of 10 member companies. Our members are some of the world's largest offshore deepwater operators and make up roughly 70 percent of drilling activity in the deepwater U.S. Gulf of Mexico.
138	OSRO	Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums - Oil Spill Response Limited	Link	Oil Spill Response Limited website.

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
139	OSRO	Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums - Wild Well Control	Link	Wild Well Control website.
140	NOAA	Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines: Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines	Link	These Guidelines provide a foundation for coordination and communication between local, state and federal oil spill response agencies and the marine mammal conservation, research and welfare communities (including marine mammal stranding networks and research scientists). More specifically, these Guidelines provide key information to, and standardize activities of, marine mammal responders to build and maintain oiled wildlife readiness at a national level, including: •Outlining organizational and reporting structures/instructions so that wildlife professionals can effectively integrate and contribute to the oil spill response framework; •Establishing standardized data collection techniques to support effective response activities (as well as subsequent natural resource damage assessment); •Defining chain-of-custody protocols for animal collection, necropsy and sampling to help ensure integrity of samples and results, as well as their admissibility in any legal proceedings; •Instituting training requirements or the protection of human and animal health during oil spill response; and •Promoting the best achievable care for oiled marine mammals, including necessary readiness activities (e.g., training, equipment).
141	USCG	Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)	Link	PIAT is an element of the NSFCC staff available to assist the FOSC to meet the demands for public information during a response or exercise. Its use is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for PIAT assistance may be made through the NSFCC or NRC.
142	BSEE	Recovery System Evaluation Tool (ReSET)	Link	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) Recovery System Evaluation Tool (ReSET) The ReSET is intended to assist recovery system users in estimating the potential of oil recovery system configurations to best recover floating oil. This tool is NOT intended to be used as a model for calculating system performance during an actual oil spill, which is affected by many factors such as the distribution of oil on the water surface, oil weathering, and other ambient on-scene conditions which are not included in this tool.
143	RRT-4	Region 4 Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) / Area Contingency Plan (ACP) Tools	Link	The Region 4 Regional Response Team (RRT) is comprised of members from state, tribal and federal agencies committed to working efficiently to minimize the adverse effects of oil and chemical incidents that affect safety, human health and the environment.
144	RRT-4	Regional Response Team 4 (RRT-4)	Link	The functional role of RRTs in each federal region has two principal components. One component is the standing team whose duties involve communications systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters within each RRT's respective region. The second component of the RRT is an incident-specific team that may be assembled, as determined by the operational requirements of a response to a specific discharge or release.
145	USCG	Response Resource Inventory (RRI) database	Link	As part of maintaining their classification, OSROs must provide detailed lists of their response resources to the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) database. The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) administers this database, along with the OSRO classification program. The RRI database is the backbone of the classification program and requires administrative privileges to access. Please use the attached link to contact the NSFCC to request these privileges.
146	USCG	Response Resource Inventory System (RRI) User *	Link	The RRI is the backbone of the classification system and its capabilities are two-fold: an inventory element and a classification element. The inventory element provides Federal On- Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) and contingency planners the ability to query available spill response equipment and its proximity to Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) zones. The classification element, largely considered an incentive for OSROs to enter their inventories into the RRI, complements Facility Response Plan (FRP) and Vessel Response Plan (VRP) development and review processes by systematically classifying OSRO response capability up to the response capability caps.
147	RRT-4	RRT-4 State Emergency Operations Plans	Link	This site contains the Emergency Operations Plans for the states of Alabama, Florida Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee

Planning and Response Tools

No.	Source	Topic	Hyperlinks	Description Note: After sorting, select all (triangle at left top of screen) Home Tab>Cells>Format "AutoFit Row Height".
148	RRT-4	RRT-4 Web Resources	Link	Contains Web Resources including National Response Framework, Region 4 Emergency and Removal Sites, Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations, WebEOC Login, Forms and Boilerplate Documents, and The U. S. National Response Team. Also contains U.S. Coast Guard ACPs for North Carolina, Charleston, MSU Savannah, Jacksonville, Miami, Key West, St. Petersburg, and Mobile.
149	RRT-4	RRT-4 In-Situ Burn Policy	Link	This document represents the Regional Response Team 4 (RRT-4) in-situ burn policy and describes the process to request authorization to use burning agents in conjunction with the in-situ burn (ISB) technique. Also provided are protocols and best practices for conducting ISB operations. This policy document outlines the burning agent approval process for those areas of the Region 6 coastal zone extending out to 3 miles offshore.
150	RRT-4	RRT-4 Solidifier Use Plan	Link	This describes the Regional Response Team 4 (RRT-4) solidifier use plan, pre-authorization use for Tennessee and South Carolina. 2007 RRT - 4 Policy on Solidifier Use, and Ballast Water Treatment.
151	RRT-4	RRT-4 Shoreline Cleansers and Surface Washing Agents	Link	Shoreline Cleansers and Surface Washing Agents (SWAs) are chemicals that are used to enhance oil removal from beach substrates and hard surfaces. They generally reduce the interfacial tension between the liquid oil and the surface the oil has adhered to. This policy document outlines various components of the SWA approval process, including preauthorization, and details best practices and lessons learned from those SWA operations conducted within Region 6 since 2003.
152	NOAA	Special Monitoring of Applied Technologies (SMART)	Link	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a cooperatively (USCG, NOAA, EPA, CDC, & BSEE) designed monitoring program for in situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command (representatives of the responsible party and the state and federal governments who are in charge of the spill response) to address critical questions: •Are particulates' concentration trends at sensitive locations exceeding the level of concern? •Are dispersants effective in dispersing the oil? Having monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in situ burning operations.
153	NRT	Spill of National Significance (SONS) Public Affairs Reference (SPAR)	Link	Developed by the Spill of National Significance (SONS) Communications Coordination Workgroup, the SPAR provides Public Information Officers (PIOs) with a compilation of background materials, considerations, references, and agencies with the applicable subject matter experts on topics that are frequently asked about during oil spill responses. Topics include authorities, roles and responsibilities, source characteristics, response operations, human health impacts, environmental impacts, economic impacts, and remediation and restoration. The SPAR serves as a starting point for developing fact-based, robust responses to major media topics of interest and a resource to help educate new PIOs in answering questions regarding oil spill responses.

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Contact Spreadsheet

Annex 2

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Replaced Annex 2 link to reflect the West Central Florida ACP	11000	January 2022	Steve Lang
2				
3				
4				
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Table of Contents

1000 Contact Spreadsheet Introduction

The Contact Spreadsheet serves as a comprehensive collection of links for those federal, state, and local agencies, as well as tribal authorities, which may have jurisdiction or regulatory authority over a pollution event, or that which can provide support/expertise to a response effort. In addition, contact information for Non-Government Organizations, firefighting experts, salvage equipment providers, oil pollution response cooperatives, oil pollution response equipment providers, and members of academia who focus on issues relevant to pollution response have been included.

1100 Purpose

This list is not intended to be complete and will require routine maintenance and refreshing as personnel in certain positions transfer and as companies, agencies and organizations change.

The following is the link to Annex 2: Contact Spreadsheet.

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Contacts: USCG Documentation POCs
(DOCL ICS Form 207)

Annex 2a

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
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10				

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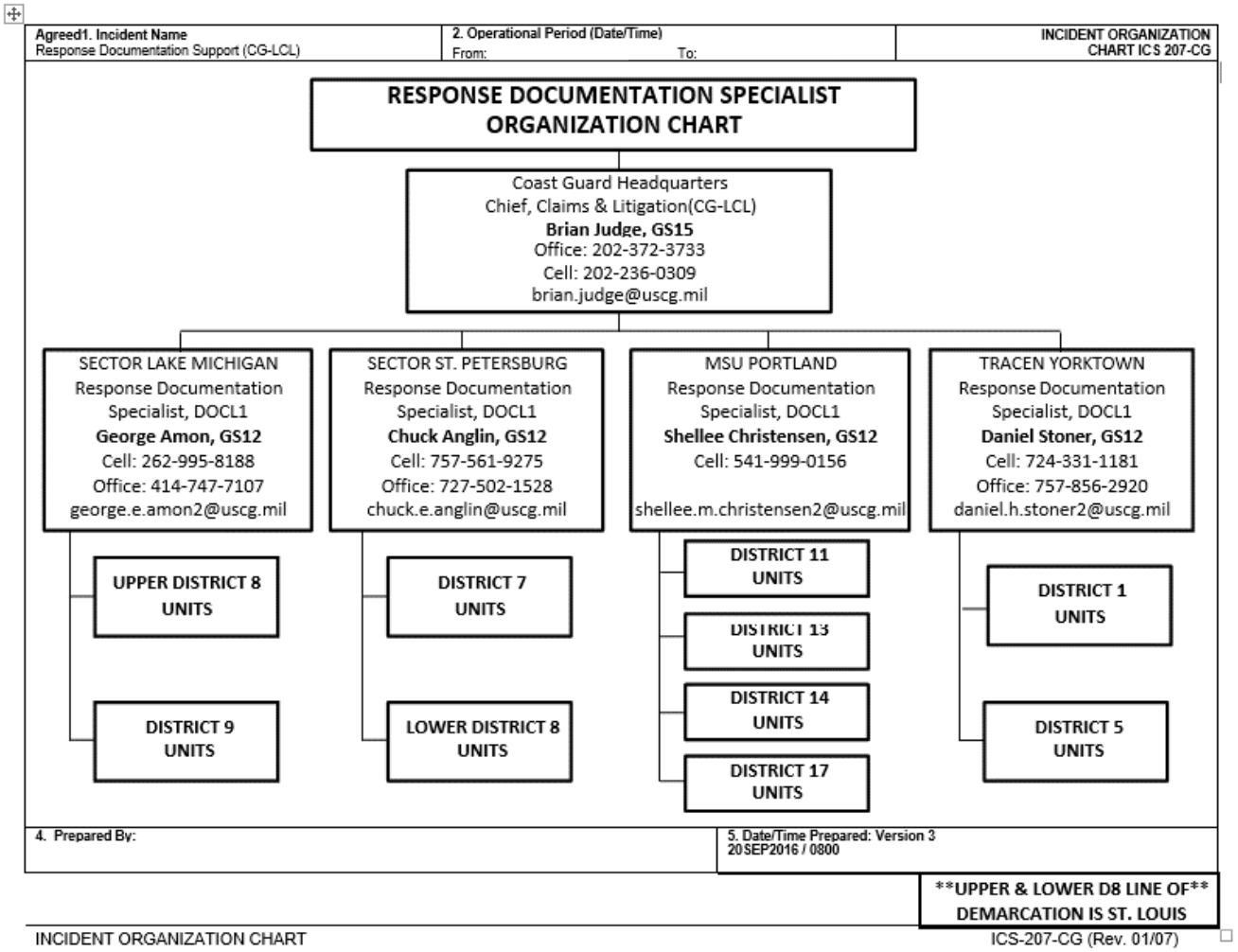
1000 Type 1 Documentation Unit Leader Support by District



West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Initial Reporting Form

Annex 3

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1				
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1000 Initial Reporting Form

Date/Time of Notification: _____ **PPE:** _____

Reporters Name: _____ **Address:** _____

Phone No: _____ **City:** _____

Company: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip Code:** _____

Title: _____ **River Mile:** _____

Latitude: _____ **Longitude:** _____

Incident Location: _____

_____

Incident Description: _____

_____

Source and/or Cause: _____

_____

Special Considerations: _____

_____

Vessel Name and Number: _____

Facility Name: _____

Date of Incident: _____ **Time of Incident:** _____

Material Discharged: _____ **Quantity:** _____

Is the material in the water? _____**(Y/N)** **Is the Source Secured:** _____**(Y/N)**

Incident Commander: _____

Incident Command Post Location: _____

Environmental Conditions: _____

Directions: _____

_____

Actions taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident: _____

_____

Number of Injuries: _____ **Number of Fatalities:** _____

Were there evacuations? _____ **(Y/N)** **Number of Evacuated:** _____

Areas Affected: _____

Responsible Party Intentions: _____

_____

West Central Florida Area Contingency Plan (WCF ACP)

Site Safety Plan

Annex 4

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Replaced Southeast Louisiana with West Central Florida	1000	January 2022	Steve Lang
2	Replaced Louisiana with Florida	Table of Contents and Section 2200	January 2022	Steve Lang
3				
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1000 Introduction

This annex was developed to provide Federal and State health and safety guidance for oil/hazardous substance incidents within the boundaries of the West Central Florida Area Committee (WCF AC)'s area of responsibility.

1100 Purpose

The purpose of health and safety efforts conducted during an environmental emergency are to ensure the protection of the responders, clean-up crews and the public from the possible hazards. The guidance contained in this policy document is intended to assist Safety Officers to establish, manage, and operate a safe spill response to the reported incident.

2000 Health and Safety

2100 Federal Health and Safety Guidance

Federal and state government employees, private industry employees, and other contract personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act was enacted December 29, 1970 and granted authority to the Secretary of Labor to promulgate, modify, and revoke safety and health standards. The primary federal regulations for hazardous waste operations and emergency response are found in 29 CFR Part 1910.120. This regulation specifies the safety and health requirements for employees involved in clean-up operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up under government mandate and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations apply to both emergency response and post-emergency response clean-up of hazardous substance spills. The definition of hazardous substance used in these regulations in much broader than CERCLA, encompassing all materials listed in 49 CFR Part 172. Thus, most oils and oil spill responses are covered by these regulations. Response policies shall be consistent with federal regulations.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) classifies an area impacted by oil as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site. The role of the site safety and health supervisor is to assess the site, determine the safety and health hazards present, and determine if Federal OSHA regulations apply. If an OSHA field compliance officer is on scene, he/she should be consulted to determine the applicability of OSHA regulations. Disputes should be referred to the Department of Labor representative of the RRT.

One key provision of the OSH Act provided 50/50 funding to those states that developed their own state program, which is at least as effective as the federal program in providing safe and healthful employment.

2200 Florida State Health and Safety Guidance

Federal regulations specify minimum training levels for responders to hazardous substance incidents. OSHA enforces the requirements for federal and private workers. State and local employees must follow the same regulations.

3000 Safety Officer Advance Planning

The incident Safety Officer (SOFR) will need personnel and equipment very quickly in the event of an incident. It would be beneficial to have preset lists of resources, equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), and personnel for a large incident that could be tailored for smaller incidents. This will allow the SOFR to get a request into the Logistics Section quickly while the SOFR beings to tackle the chaotic issues at the beginning of an incident. A go-kit with information resources preprinted (or on an accessible storage device) and safety and detection equipment would increase the response effectiveness of the SOFR. A good Site Safety and Health plan (see below) form that the SOFR is familiar with will be a good guide/checklist to cover the safety issues of an incident and quickly develop the site safety plan. Pre-planning is critical to allow the SOFR to respond quickly to the needs of the personnel responding to an incident.

3100 Site Safety and Health Plans

The following plans can be used as a general guide to facilitate rapid development of site safety and health plans during spill response. They are NON-MANDATORY guidelines intended to support appropriate site-specific planning. They were developed for response personnel involved in EMERGENCY and/or POST-EMERGENCY operations and may not provide sufficient detail for long-term remedial sites.

A generic site safety and health plan is provided for oil/hazardous substance responses along with a PROPOSED ASTM STANDARD Site Safety and Health Plan for oil spill response. Both documents provide a set of attachments that should be used as needed. The generic and proposed ASTM standard site safety plans are not intended to satisfy all requirements for written procedures. A site-specific site safety and health plan must be backed up by other documents that add more detailed information, which may not be needed in the field (i.e., a site safety and health program, a respiratory protection program, or a medical monitoring program).

3200 ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan

The Site Safety and Health Plan, ICS Form 208, is designed for use during ICS responses. It is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (29 CFR Part 1910.120). The plan avoids the duplication found between many other site safety plans and certain ICS forms. It is also in a format familiar to users of ICS. Although primary designed for oil and hazardous substance incidents, the plan can be used from all hazard situations. The most up-to-date ICS compatible Site Safety and Health Plan, ICS Form 208 can be found at the USCG Homeport internet site http://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/home.do, click on library, click on Incident Command System and click on Coast Guard ICS Forms (Individual).

3300 Development

The ICS compatible Site Safety and Health Plan was initiated at USCG Headquarters, Office of Response in 1998. Several Coast Guard personnel were involved in the development and review of the plan. The plan was then reviewed and refined by industry representatives.

4000 Emergency Safety and Response Plan (SSP-A)

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

4100 Preparation

The SOFR or his/her designated staff starts the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan. They initially address the hazards common to all operations involved in the response (initial site characterization). Outside support organizations must be contacted to ensure the plan is consistent with other plans (local, state, other federal plans). Form SSP-G need not be completed if this form is used. When the operation proceeds into the post-emergency phase (site stabilized and clean-up operations begun) forms SSP-B and SSP-G should be used. For large incidents, the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan complements the Incident Action Plan. For smaller incidents, the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan complements ICS Form 201.

4200 Distribution

The Emergency Safety and Response Plan is completed by the SOFR and forwarded to the Planning Section Chief. Copies are made and attached to the Assignment List(s), ICS Form 204. The Operations Section Chief, Directors, Supervisors, or Leaders get a copy of the plan. They must ensure it is available on site for all personnel to review. The SOFR is responsible for ensuring that the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan properly addresses the hazards of the operation. The SOFR accomplishes this through on-site enforcement and feedback to the operational units.

4300 SSP-A Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies.
4	Attachments	Enter attachments. Safety Data Sheets are mandatory under 1910.120. Safe Work Practices may also be attached.
5	Organization	List the personnel responsible for these positions. IC and SOFR are mandatory.
6	Physical Hazards & Protection	Check off the physical hazards at the site. Identify the major tasks involved in the response (skimming, lightering, overpacking, etc.). Check off the controls that would be used to safeguard workers from the physical hazards for each major task.
7	Chemicals	List the chemicals involved in the response. Chemicals may be listed numerically. Check off hazards, potential health effects, pathway of dispersion, and exposure route to the chemical. Numbers corresponding to the chemical may be entered into the check blocks to differentiate. Check off PPE to be used. Identify the type of PPE selected (i.e., gloves: butyl rubber).
8	Instruments	Indicate the instruments used for monitoring. List the action levels adjacent to the instruments used. Identify the chemicals being monitored. List the physical parameters of the chemicals. Use a separate form for additional chemicals monitored.
9	Decontamination	Check off the decontamination steps to be used. Numbers may be entered to indicate the preferred sequence. Identify any intervening steps necessary on the form or in a separate attachment.
10	Site Maps	Draw a rough site map. Ensure all the information listed is identified on the map.
11	Potential Emergencies	Identify any potential emergencies that may occur. If none, so state. Check off the appropriate alarms that may be used. Identify emergency prevention and evacuation procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet.
12	Communications	Indicate type of site communications (phone, radio). Indicate phone numbers for frequencies for the command, tactical, and entry functions.
13	Site Security	Identify the personnel assigned. Identify security procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet. Identify the equipment needed to support security operations.
14	Emergency Medical	Identify the personnel assigned. Identify emergency medical procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet. Identify equipment needed to support security operations.
15	Prepared by:	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet.
16	Date/time briefed	Enter the date/time document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

5000 Site Safety Plan (SSP-B)

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

5100 Preparation

The SOFR or his/her designated staff starts the Site Safety Plan. They initially address the hazards common to all operations involved in the response (initial site characterization). The plan is reproduced and, as a minimum, sent to ICS Group/Division Supervisors. They amend it according to unique job or on-scene hazards with support from the SOFR and/or his/her staff (detailed site characterization). The plan is continuously updated to address changing conditions. During the first hours of the response, where most response functions are in the emergency phase, the SOFR may choose to use the Emergency Safety and Response Plan (SSP-A) in place of the Site Safety Plan. For large incidents, the SSP-B compliments the Incident Action Plan. For smaller incidents, the SSP-B compliments ICS Form 201. The SOFR is encouraged to use the HAZWOPER Compliance Checklist (Form SSP-K) to ensure the Incident Action Plan and the 201 address the requirements and all other pertinent ICS forms (203, 205, 206, etc.) are completed.

5200 Distribution

The initial Site Safety Plan completed by the SOFR is forwarded to the Planning Section Chief. Copies are made and attached to the Assignments List(s), ICS Form 104. The Operations Section Chief, Directors, Supervisors, or Leaders get a copy and make on-site amendments specific to their operation. They ensure it is available on-site for all personnel to review. The SOFR provides personnel from his/her staff to assist in the detailed site characterization. The SOFR is responsible for ensuring the Site Safety Plan for each assignment properly addresses hazards of that assignment. The SOFR shall ensure completion of the Worker Acknowledgement Form (SSP-I).The SOFR accomplishes this through on site enforcement and feedback to operational units.

5300 SSP-B Instructions

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

6000 Site Map for Site Safety Plan (SSP-C)

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

6100 Preparation

The Site Map for the Site Safety Plan can be completed by the SOFR, his/her staff, or by ICS personnel (Group Supervisors, Task Force/Strike Team Leaders) working at a site with unique and specific hazards. One or several maps may be developed, depending on the size of the incident and the uniqueness of the hazards. The key is to ensure that the workers using the map(s) can clearly identify the work zones, locations, of hazards, evacuation routes and places of refuge.

6200 Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It therefore follows the same distribution route.

6300 SSP-C Instructions

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

7000 Emergency Response Plan (ICS Form 208D)

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

7100 Preparation

The SOFR, his/her staff member if the Site Supervisor/Leader prepares the Emergency Response Plan. A copy of the Medical Plan (ICS Form 206) shall always be attached to this form.

7200 Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It therefore follows the same distribution.

7300 ICS Form 208D Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies.
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact.
5	Supervisors/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here.
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area.
7	Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies.
8	Attachments	Enter attachments. ICS Form 206 must be included.
9	Emergency Alarm	Enter a description of the sound of the emergency alarm and its location.
10	Backup Alarm	Enter a description of the sound of the emergency alarm and its location.
11	Emergency Hand Signals	Enter the emergency hand signals to be used.
12	Emergency Personal Protective Equipment	Enter the emergency PPE that may be needed in the event of an emergency.
13	Emergency Notification Procedures	Enter the procedures for notifying the appropriate personnel and organizations in the event of an emergency.
14	Places of Refuge	Enter by name the place of refuge personnel can go to in the event of an emergency.
15	Emergency Decon & Evacuation Steps	Enter emergency decontamination steps and evacuation procedures.
16	Site Security Measures	Enter site security measures needed for emergencies.
17	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet.
18	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

8000 Daily Air Monitoring Log (SSP-E)

The Daily Air Monitoring Log provides documentation of air monitoring conducted during an incident. The log is supplement to the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It is only required when performing air monitoring operations. The information used from the log can help update the Site Safety Plan.

8100 Preparation

Persons conducting monitoring complete the Daily Air Monitoring Log. Normally these are air-monitoring units under the Site Safety Officer. If there is a decision not to monitor during a spill, the reasons must be available on site, readily available and briefed to all impacted ICS personnel.

8200 SSP-E Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared.
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies.
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact.
5	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area.
6	Hazards of concern	Enter the hazards being monitored.
7	Action Levels	Enter the hazards being monitored.
8	Weather	Enter weather information. Ensure units of measure are listed. Include wind direction and wind speed.
9	Air Monitoring Data	Enter the instruments type and number, persons monitoring, results with appropriate units, location of reading, date and time of reading, interferences and comments. Detection limits of the instruments used should be captured in 9.g, interferences and comments.
10	Safety Officer Review	The Safety Officer must review and sign the form.

9000 Personal Protective Equipment (SSP-F)

The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Form is a list of PPE to be used in operations. The listing of PPE is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

9100 Preparation

The PPE form is completed by the SOFR, or his/her staff. PPE common to all ICS Operations personnel is addressed first. Jobs with unique PPE requirements (i.e. fall protection) are addressed next. When the form is delivered on site, the ICS Director, Supervisor, or Leader may amend the list to ensure personnel are adequately protected from job hazards. It must be completed prior to the onset of any operation, unless addressed elsewhere by Standard Operating Procedures.

9200 Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It therefore follows the same distribution.

9300 SSP-F Instructions

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

10000 Decontamination Form (SSP-G)

The Decontamination Form provides information on how workers can avoid contamination and how to get decontaminated. It is a supplemental form to the Site Safety Plan.

10100 Preparation

The Decontamination Form can be completed by the SOFR, and member of his/her staff, or by the Group/Division Supervisor, Task Force/Strike Team Leader on the site.

10200 Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It therefore follows the same distribution.

10300 SSP-G Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the Safety Officer name and contact info
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	For emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
8	Hazard(s) Addressed	Enter the hazards that need to be safeguarded against
9	Equipment	List the equipment needed to address the hazards. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach form
10	References consulted	List the references used in selecting PPE
11	Contamination Avoidance Practices	Enter procedures for personnel to avoid contamination. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate there and attach to form
12	Decon Diagram	Draw a diagram for the decontamination operation. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form
13	Decon Steps	List the decontamination steps
14	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
15	Briefed on ____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

11000 Site Safety Enforcement Log (SSP-H)

The Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log is used to help enforce safety during an incident.

11100 Preparation

The SOFR and/or his/her staff complete the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log. The log is completed as Safety personnel are on scene reviewing the site. It should be completed at a minimum once per day, depending on the size of the incident. Enough should be completed to ensure that site safety is being adequately enforced.

11200 Distribution

The Site Safety Enforcement Log, when completed, is delivered to the SOFR. The SOFR can use the form to amend the Site Safety Plan (SSP-A or B).

11300 SSP-H Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter Safety Officer name and contact info
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Emergencies Contact	Enter name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
7	Attachment	List any attached supporting documentation
8	Job/Task Activity	Enter only those Job Task/activated for which a deficiency is noted
8a	Hazards	Enter the hazards not being sufficiently addressed
8b	Deficiency	Enter the deficiency
8c	Action Taken	Enter corrective action taken to address deficiency
8d	Safety Plan Amended?	Enter whether the onsite safety plan was amended
8e	Signature of Supervisor/Leader	Ensure the Supervisor/Leader signs the form to acknowledge the deficiency
9	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
10	Briefed on____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

12000 Worker Acknowledgement Form (SSP-I)

The Worker Acknowledgement form is used to document workers who have received safety briefings.

12100 Preparation

Those personnel responsible for conduction safety briefings complete this form initially. Once the briefings are completed, workers who were briefed print their name, sign, date, and indicate the time of the briefing.

12200 Distribution

This form is returned to the SOFR or designated representative at the end of each operational period.

12300 SSP-I Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Site Location	Indicate the location where the briefings are held
3	Attachment	Indicate any attachments used as part of the briefings
4	Type of briefing	Check the block next to the type of briefing
5	Presented by	Enter the name of the person conducting the briefing
6	Date	Enter the date of the briefing
7	Time	Enter the time of the briefing
8	Worker Name	Workers receiving the briefing print their name, sign, date, and enter the time they acknowledge the briefing

13000 Emergency Safety and Response Plan Compliance Checklist (SSP-J)

The purpose of the Emergency Safety and Response Plan 1910.120 Compliance Checklist is to ensure that incident response operations are in compliance with 29 CFR Part 1910.120, HAZWOPER. It also identifies how from SSP-J can be used to satisfy the HAZWOPER requirements. This checklist is an optional form.

13100 Preparation

The Emergency Safety and Response Compliance Checklist is completed by the SOFR or his/her staff as frequent as necessary whenever the SOFR wants to ensure regulatory compliance. It is best used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log (SSP-H). The Site Safety Plan Forms (A-G) best meet some of the requirements. The Incident Action Plan is suited to address other requirements, and the SOFR should ensure the IAP addresses them. Other requirements are performance based and are best evaluated on scene by the SOFR or his/her staff.

13200 Distribution

The SOFR should maintain the Emergency Safety and Response Plan 1910.120 Compliance Checklist.

13300 SSP-J Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
5	Location of site	Enter site location
6	Cites	These are the regulatory cites within 1910.120. The major headings are highlighted in bold. Informational cites or cites that are duplicative are not included
7	Requirements	This lists the requirements in a question format. Some require documentation or action
8	ICS Form	List this requirements covered in SSP-A
9	Check Block	Enter the check if the site satisfies the requirement
10	Comments	This provides additional information on the requirement. The user may also enter comments
11	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet

14000 HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist (SSP-K)

The purpose of the HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist is to ensure that incident response operations are in compliance with 29 CFR Part 1910.120, HAZWOPER. It also identified how other ICS forms can be used to satisfy the HAZWOPER requirements. This is an optional form.

14100 Preparation

The HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist is completed by the SOFR or his/her staff as frequently as necessary whenever the SOFR wants to ensure regulatory compliance. It is best used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log (SSP_H). The Site Safety Plan Forms (A-G) best meet some of the requirements. The Incident Action Plan is suited to address other requirements, and the SOFR should ensure the IAP addresses them. Other requirements are performance based and are best evaluated on scene by the SOFR or his/her staff.

14200 Distribution

The HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist should be maintained by the SOFR.

14300 SSP-K Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
5	Location of site	Enter site location
6	Cites	These are the regulatory cites within 1910.120. The major headings are highlighted in bold. Informational cites or cites that are duplicative are not included
7	Requirements	This lists the requirements in a question format. Some require documentation or some form of action.
8	ICS Form	List those ICS Forms that cover the requirement. **IAP designations mean it should be covered in the IAP, it does not guarantee it is covered. The SOFR must ensure this**
9	Check Block	Enter the check if the site satisfies the requirement
10	Comments	This provides additional information on the requirement. The user may also enter comments
11	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet

15000 HAZWOPER 1910.120 Drum Compliance Checklist (SSP-L)

The purpose of the HAZWOPER 1910.120 Drum Compliance Checklist is to ensure that incident response operations are in compliance with 29 CFR Part 1910.120, HAWOPER whenever drums are encountered during an incident. This is an optional form.

15100 Preparation

The HAZWOPER 1910.120 Drum Compliance Checklist is completed by the SOFR of his/her staff as frequently as necessary whenever the SOFR wants to ensure regulatory compliance. It is best used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log (SSP-H). This Site Safety Plan Forms (A-G) best meet some of the requirements. Other requirements are performance based and are best evaluated on scene by the SOFR or his/her staff.

15200 Distribution

The HAZWOPER 1910.120 Drum Compliance Checklist should be maintained by the SOFR.

15300 SSP-L Instructions

#	Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Name of the SOFR and contact info
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & Size of the site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	Emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
8	Note	Tanks and vaults should also be treated in the same manner as described in the checklist (1910.120(j)(9)
9	Cites	These are the regulatory cites within 1910.120. The major headings are highlighted in bold. Informational cites or cites that are duplicative are not included
10	Requirements	This lists the requirements in a question format. Some require documentation or some form of action
11	Check Block	Enter the check if the site satisfies the requirement
12	Comments	This provides additional information on the requirement. The user may also enter comments
13	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet

16000 Site Safety Plan Attachments (SSP-ATTACH #)

The Site Safety Plan attachments provide ready-made safe work practices for the SOFR and ICS Personnel. They are optional documents designed to assist the SOFR in communicating and enforcing control of safety hazards. They were derived from the U.S. Coast Guard's National Strike Force's Guide for Developing Oil Spill Site Safety Plans (NSFCCINST N16465.2).

16100 Preparation

The SSP-Attachments require little to no preparation. Some of them have blank sections (due to information changing) that are required to be filled in by the SOFR or his/her staff. The SOFR is encouraged to use the format presented by the attachments for developing his/her own additional safe work practices.

16200 Distribution

These forms must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-A/B); therefore, following the same distribution.

West Central Florida Area Contingency Plan (WCF ACP)

Public Health and Safety: Environmental Health Support Guidance

Annex 5

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Replaced RRT 6 with RRT 4	1000	January 2022	Steve Lang
2	Replaced Louisiana with Florida	1000, 2000, and 4000	January 2022	Steve Lang
3	Updated contact information of Louisiana with Florida health department information	1000, 2000, 4100	January 2022	Steve Lang
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1000 Introduction

When a disaster event occurs within the environment, to include a significant oil discharge, chemical/hazardous substance release, explosion or fire that impacts the health of the community or has the potential to impact the health of the community from contaminates, it is critical that Unified Command identify and incorporate the local health authority within the command structure.

In most States, the public health authority is the State Health Department or its designee. Unique to coastal Regional Response Team 4, Florida is identified as a "home rule" state, meaning, the local health authority is the lead during a response event. The local health authority has the ability to invite the State Health Authority and/or Federal Health Agencies for support. As such, it's important to identify the "local health authority" that's responsible for providing environmental health support to the impacted citizens in their tribal community, parish, county, or city. As previously mentioned, each State has a designated "State Health Authority" that can also play a vital role in environmental health support to its citizens. In order to involve the State Health Authority in an incident in a "home rule" state, the local health authority ***must*** request assistance from the State Health Authority. This invitation to include the State Health Authority may or may not occur depending on the size and scope of the incident.

During the initial emergency phase of a pollution incident, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or designated representative should contact the **Poison Control Center at 800-222-1222** to discuss/receive initial environmental health support. The FOSC should provide the Poison Control Center (PCC) with any information related to the event (hazard information, product spilled, quantity spilled, Safety Data Sheet, certificate of analysis, impacted media, location of event, occupational impacts, community impacts). When the PCC is actively engaged, they can produce a Situation Report on calls received and guidance to the community to include hospitals, the media, clinicians and health authorities. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognizes the Poison Control Centers as a public health authority. **Note:** 911 call centers transfer any environmental health calls directly to the Poison Control Center.

Please see below links to local and state health authorities for FL.

- **Link to local health authorities for Florida:** https://www.naccho.org/membership/lhd-directory?searchType=standard&lhd-state=FL#card-filter
- **State health authority for Florida: http://www.floridahealth.gov/**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) headquarters are in Atlanta, GA. The two Centers within the CDC that would be most closely involved in oil pollution events would be the National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH may also become involved in an incident at the request of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The ATSDR has Regional Offices located within each of the 10 EPA Regional Offices. Staffing consists of a Regional Director and several Regional Representatives. The ATSDR is the lead federal health agency for chemical spills. The ATSDR can provide consultation to the FOSC (EPA/U.S. Coast Guard) on-site, by phone or through email. Because the ATSDR has relationships with the State Health Departments, they can support inclusion within Unified Command. The ATSDR can provide technical review of data and coordination and collaboration with both the State health agencies and local health authority. The ATSDR can also directly collaborate with the Poison Control Centers.

Both CDC and ATSDR can coordinate with other federal health agencies mentioned in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.175) as necessary. Both agencies can provide environmental health support to the FOSC during an emergency response incident to include:

1) Technical assistance in the environmental health and toxicology areas of the response and recovery phase of the incident
2) Analysis/evaluation of the human health implications of environmental data
3) Public Health Messaging
4) Coordination with Poison Control Centers
5) Coordination with State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal (SLTT) public health authorities
6) Information for healthcare providers on the substances involved
7) Assistance with response worker health and safety issues
8) In person press conference support

2000 Notifications

- Primary / Initial: Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection: https://floridadep.gov/dleer/oer/content/emergency-contact-numbers
- Florida State Warning Point 1-800-320-0519 / 850-815-4001
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Emergency Response (Tampa) – 813-470-5700 / 5920

3000 Federal support under the NCP

The CDC Emergency Operations Center is staffed 24/7 and can be reached at:
770-488-7100 or Email: eocreport@cdc.gov

- Primary agency for oil (CDC/NCEH)
- Primary agency for hazardous substances (ATSDR)

Ask the CDC Watch Stander to connect you with the ATSDR or NCEH Duty Officer.

Although environmental health support can be provided remotely, the USCG FOSC has the option to request on site CDC and/or ATSDR presence. This request is formalized via a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This option was most recently executed during the Bayport Channel Collision incident in Sector Houston-Galveston in May 2019. The primary CDC team role included inviting the local health authority, State Health Authority, review of environmental data, public messaging, and collaboration with the Poison Control Center.

4000 State Specific Notes

4100 Florida

The Florida Department of Health Services (FDHS) has a central office in Tallahassee, FL. During the initial emergency phase of a pollution incident, the FOSC or designated representative should notify the State Warning Point at 1-800-320-0519 / 850-644-4636. The State Warning Point will then notify all appropriate health services.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP) is the states lead for air, water, and soil impacts. FL DEP Office of Emergency Response (FL DEP OER) would coordinate with various program sections within FL DEP. Florida Department of Health (FL DOH) has the state lead for indoor air quality monitoring and will look at the health standards as related to the response.

The Hazardous Assessment and Response Team (HART) is a FL DEP OER team typically deployed after a storm passes. HART looks at abandoned containers, sunken vessels, and conduct facility inspections. At times, members of the EPA and USCG inspection and assessment teams have been part of the HART. ESF 10 sends various missions to the HART. The Survey 123 app was used to collect information in the field.

Contact information: Contact the Florida State Warning Point 24/7 at 1-800-320-0519 / 850-815-4001

https://www.naccho.org/membership/lhd-directory?searchType=standard&lhd-state=FL#card-filter

Emergency Contact phone numbers for Florida Department of Environmental Protection:

https://floridadep.gov/dleer/oer/content/emergency-contact-numbers

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Public Health and Safety:
Community Air Monitoring Protocols

Annex 5a

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Added note to indicate the link can also be used in the WCF ACP	1000	January 2022	Steve Lang
2				
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1000 Community Air Monitoring Plan Introduction

This document is intended to be used as a tool to assist emergency responders in establishing a Community Air Monitoring (CAM) program during an emergency response. Additionally, this document standardizes the process for air monitoring data collection, analysis, and dissemination. It is designed to be applicable to incidents involving a pollutant, chemical, and/or oil that has or will likely release airborne contaminants that may affect the surrounding community. This may include scenarios where the contaminants are burning, not burning, and/or releasing combustion byproducts. This CAM document is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection.

***Note**: The formatting of the Section 9470 Emergency Response Community Air Monitoring Plan is styled after the previously published SETX and SWLA Area Contingency Plan. However, this link can also be used for West Central Florida's ACP as the information contained in universal.*

The following is a link to the Public Health and Safety: Community Air Monitoring Protocols Annex 5a.

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Public Health and Safety:
Water Sampling Protocols

Annex 5b

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Added note to indicate the link can also be used in the WCF ACP	1000	January 2022	Steve Lang
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1000 Public Health and Safety: Water Sampling Protocols Introduction

Through the collection and analysis of water samples, responders can uncover valuable data needed to inform decisions related to response tactic deployment, determining cleanup endpoints, waterway closures, recreational and consumption advisories, and fisheries management. During a response, water sampling may be necessary to answer a variety of questions. For example:

- What is the source of the spill?
- Is oil/hazardous substance detected in the surface water samples?
- Is the water body of acceptable quality for recreation, fish consumption, irrigation, or a designated beneficial use?
- Is oil/hazardous substance migrating?
- Is water quality improving or worsening?
- Is sediment and tissue sampling required?

This document contains guidance and plan templates to standardize the process to collect, analyze, and disseminate sampling results that can support decision-making during a response. Sampling guidance throughout the plan only covers surface water. All sampling fieldwork is to be conducted in accordance with the site safety plan developed for the response.

***Note**: The formatting of the Section 9480 Surface Water Sampling Protocols is styled after the previously published SETX and SWLA Area Contingency Plan. However, link can also be used for West Central Florida's ACP as the information contained in universal.*

The following is a link to the Public Health and Safety: Water Sampling Protocols, Annex 5b.

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Response Protocols: 96 Hour Checklist

Annex 6

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1				
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1000 Response Protocols: 96 Hour Checklist Introduction

During the early moments of any incident, making sure that critical actions are taken is necessary to ensure a successful response. The impact of a missed notification, or failure to share key information or to mobilize a particular resource can set back, or seriously delay the most well organized response effort; in the extreme, these omissions can result in a loss of the public's confidence, a serious injury or worse.

1100 Purpose

The Response Protocols: 96 Hour Checklist is a spreadsheet designed to serve as a prompt for responders to execute important actions by outlining key incident response milestones and actions in a logical, chronological way. This checklist-style document lists these milestones and actions by the hour they should be completed into the response, along with the Incident Command System (ICS) Section or position that are responsible for completing them. There is also a block provided to capture the time the action was completed/milestone met, allowing for an easy at-a-glance way to monitor the progress of the response. In addition, the 96 Hour Plan provides links to the National Response Center (NRC) report templates, which guide reporting sources through the critical information needed when reporting an oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

The following is a link to Response Protocols: 96 Hour Checklist, Annex 6.

Annex 6 Response Protocals

96-Hour Plan

ICS Position	Hours in the Response	Completed	Incident Response Milestones by ICS Section
RP Incident Command	1		Incident Notifications(See Incident Notifications Matrix Tab)
RP Incident Command	1		NRC Report Templates
Incident Command	2		Begin ICS form 201.
Incident Command	2		Consider the need to evacuation personnel or residents.
Incident Command	2		Establish initial incident objectives.
Incident Command	2		Establish safety/security zones. (may be done via Captain Of The Port Order in marine zones)
Incident Command	2		Identify Unified Command members. Establish time for an initial conference call, connect by e-mail or set up a meeting.
Incident Command	2		Type and classify the incident to assess the risk.
Incident Command	2		Begin federal/state/trustee/local stakeholder response partner notifications.(See Incident Notifications Matrix Tab)
On-Scene Coordinator	2		Determine initial resources for responding.
Public Information	2		Identify the PIO and connect to other PIOs (JIC Organization Chart). Establish an initial conference call, connect by e-mail or set up a meeting. (see media daily checklist)
Public Information	2		Issue initial joint (response agency) press release (between 30 minutes and 2 hours per area plan policy).
RP Incident Command	2		Begin resource tracking.
RP Incident Command	2		Mobilize initial assessment teams (land, water and aerial, as necessary).
Safety	2		Determine immediate responder and community risks including the need and resources for air monitoring.
Safety	2		Develop initial hazard assessment worksheet and start work on initial site specific safety plan.
EU Leader	3		Identify Geographic Response Plan priorities. Communicate on priorities with response contractors. Begin compiling ICS Form 232, Resources at Risk form.
EU Leader	3		Request Scientific Support Coordinator assistance and order trajectories.
Liaison	3		Continue making broader tribal, elected official and stakeholder notifications.
Liaison	3		Establish contact with local Emergency Operations Center/City/County Emergency Managers, begin to share information.
Logistics	3		Locate and secure joint Command Post, as needed.
On-Scene Coordinator	3		Determine port closure options/necessity.
RP Incident Command	3		Establish overflight assessment and observation feedback loop to response partners.
Safety	3		Obtain Safety Data Sheet(s) or other data from spiller to identify oil / hazardous material properties.
EU Leader	5		If appropriate to consider use of dispersants or in-situ burning, mobilize necessary resources.

Annex 6 Response Protocals

96-Hour Plan

EU Leader	5		If appropriate to consider use of dispersants or in-situ burning, notify trustees and tribes to allow time to work through the decision process.
EU Leader	5		Request Endangered Species Act emergency consultation, using information from the ICS Form 232 and the form provided in Section 9404. Receive response from trustee agencies.
Incident Command	5		For cross border incident (international or state boundaries), establish liaison between governments/Governors.
Liaison	5		Engage with tribal enforcement and local health departments to open communication concerning shelter in place, fisheries closures and water user impacts.
Liaison	5		Identify and notify commercial / private fish and shellfish owners. Identify and notify downstream drinking, agricultural, and industrial water users. Communicate with the Environmental Unit.
Logistics	5		Identify accommodations (hotels, motels, etc.) and food service companies to support responders.
Logistics	5		Transition to joint Command Post as necessary.
On-Scene Coordinator	5		Consider night operations, begin planning for staffing, support and shifts, as appropriate.
On-Scene Coordinator	5		Consider whether vessel of opportunity skimming systems, public equipment caches or U.S. Naval response resources (local or SUPSALV) are needed. Order as applicable.
On-Scene Coordinator	5		Coordinate to determine staging areas.
On-Scene Coordinator	5		Determine need and establish temporary flight restriction, as necessary.
RP Incident Command	5		Agree on common operating picture.
EU Leader	10		Identify expanded list of resources at risk and complete an ICS form 232.
EU Leader	10		If appropriate, order “hot shot” SCAT resources for assessing extent of oiling and potential passive techniques to prevent re-oiling. Plan for long term SCAT.
EU Leader	10		Obtain source sample. Plan for sampling needs for the response.
Finance	10		Develop process of managing claims.
Incident Command	10		Identify limitations and constraints, critical information requirements.
Incident Command	10		Unified Command to establish overall incident objectives.
Liaison	10		Establish briefing schedule for elected officials and agencies.
Liaison	10		Establish Liaison Plan
Logistics	10		Consider whether the Command Post is suitable for a long term response.
On-Scene Coordinator	10		Expand staging areas as needed.
Public Information	10		Conduct media briefings.
Public Information	10		Establish Communication Plan, including timing of media releases, social media and press conference protocols.
Public Information	10		Launch a unified, incident-specific web site.
RP Incident Command	10		Establish Situation Display and gather facts and data to support the response.

Annex 6 Response Protocals

96-Hour Plan

EU Leader	24		Consult with cultural / historical resource specialists as needed.
EU Leader	24		Evaluate the effectiveness of recovery tactics to maximize recovery.
EU Leader	24		Plan for disposal, waste issues.
Finance	24		Track all costs and communicate a burn rate to Unified Command.
Incident Command	24		Inform or otherwise convene the Regional Response Team (RRT) for assistance.
Liaison	24		Consider as a best practice, hosting or touring media on or near the scene.
Liaison	24		Establish a volunteer policy as necessary, and develop a volunteer management plan.
Logistics	24		Develop long term staffing and demobilization plans, establish fatigue guidelines.
On-Scene Coordinator	24		Assess wildlife impacts. Activate Wildlife Infrastructure as needed.
On-Scene Coordinator	24		Consider salvage and transfer needs (lightering, etc).
On-Scene Coordinator	24		Implement west coast mutual aid agreement and begin cascading of resources from out of region, if necessary.
Planning	24		Plan for decontamination of response / commercial / non-commercial vessels.
Public Information	24		Communicate the claims process to communities, municipalities and business owners.
Public Information	24		The Information Officer and Liaison Officer together determine the need / timing for community meetings.
RP Incident Command	24		Determine documentation management protocols.
RP Incident Command	24		Stand up Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit (MTSRU) and begin cargo prioritization, if appropriate.
Safety	24		Finalize, distribute, and brief safety plan.
Incident Command	48		Adjust daily cycle of activities accordingly.
Incident Command	48		Continue communication with the incident specific RRT.
Liaison	48		Activate Volunteer Management Plan, as needed.
On-Scene Coordinator	48		Refine vessel traffic plan.
RP Incident Command	48		Develop long term staffing and demobilization plans.
Incident Command	96		Adjust daily cycle accordingly.
Incident Command	96		Continue communication with RRT.

West Central Florida
Area Contingency Plan
(WCF ACP)

Response Protocols: Volunteers

Annex 6a

May 2022

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	Replaced Louisiana with Florida Volunteer information	2200	January 2022	Steve Lang
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1000 Introduction

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

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

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

1100 Use of Volunteers during a Pollution Incident

The following is a pre-established list of how volunteers may be utilized during an incident; the UC may however need to perform a risk-benefit analysis in order to determine if properly trained volunteers may be used for tasks not specified on this list. At a minimum, all volunteers are required to attend a 2-hour Workplace Health and Safety Training and Site Safety Training, prior to conducting any work. In addition to the various possible volunteer assignments listed are include requisite skill sets and training requirements associated with each of the positions.

1101 Accounts Specialist

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1102 Administrative Coordinator/Office Manager

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1103 Command Center Administrative Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Provides backup and supplemental skills for IC/UC Command Center staff.

Training Required:

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

1104 Communications Specialist

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1105 Computer Operator

Responsibilities:

- Enter personnel information into established computer database

Skills Required:

- Familiarity with computer use.

Training Required:

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

1106 Crowd Control/Site Security

Responsibilities:

- Work in cooperation with law enforcement officers to set up police barricades as long as the work does not involve physical contact with onlookers
- Oversee access points to ensure only authorized persons enter and habitat is protected

- Boat operators direct other vessels away from contaminated areas while allowing work vessels in. (Boat operators will not be allowed in the hot zone.)
- Boat operators transport assessment teams or cleanup crews in areas outside the hot zone
- Direct volunteers to appropriate information sites

Skills Required:

- Experience in oil and storm-spotting and law enforcement preferred. Experience in boat operations if applicable. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required:

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

1107 Data Entry Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Enters information into established computer databases(s)

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1108 Documentation Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1109 Driver

Responsibilities:

- Provides ground transportation services as needed; may transport people using a sedan or van
- May transport wildlife and wildlife food to various facilities or sites by truck

- Loads and unloads coolers used to transport animal food
- Picks up food from suppliers and delivers to facilities
- Keeps vehicle bed clean (if applicable)
- Required to have current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance

Training Required:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level

1110 Equipment Repair Technician

Responsibilities:

- Maintains and repairs vehicles and response equipment after decontamination

Skills Required:

- A background in mechanics as applicable. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

1111 File Clerk/Office Assistant

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1112 First Aid Responder

Responsibilities:

- Provides emergency first aid for volunteers and other responders

Skills Required:

- Current First Aid Certification.

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety (If the Volunteer will be acting as a First Aid Responder in the Warm or Hot Zone shall be trained 24-Hour HAZWOPER) Site Safety.

1113 Food Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1114 Housing/Lodging Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Facilities Unit of the Logistics Section to identify housing for volunteers; receives housing requests
- Procures and distributes housing materials (sleeping bags, blankets, tents), if necessary
- Makes housing assignments and maintains expense records related to housing.

Training Required:

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

1115 Information Management Assistant

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1116 Interpreter

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1117 Interviewer

Responsibilities:

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

Training Required:

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

1118 Liaison Chief

Responsibilities:

- Serves as a contact point between the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or Volunteer Unit Leader and agencies in need of volunteers
- Distributes Volunteer Request Forms to entities that may request volunteers
- Relays requests for volunteers to the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or Volunteer Unit Leader
- Works with the Interviewer to determine volunteer placement, the Orientation and Training Coordinator to ensure applicable training, and the Scheduler/Time Card Assistant to determine volunteer availability
- Provides copies of Volunteer Request Forms to the Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required:

- Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language.

Training Requirements:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS 700.

1119 Medical Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Safety Officer Assistant and the Medical Unit Leader in the Logistic Section
- Responsible for developing the Volunteer Medical Plan, procedures for managing medical emergencies, providing medical aid when necessary, and assisting Finance/Administration with processing injury-related claims

- Work as a First Aid Responder dispatcher
- Transports sick or injured personnel
- Provides copies of all signed volunteer injury-related documentation to the Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1120 Orientation and Training Coordinator

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Requirements:

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

1121 Personnel Support

Responsibilities:

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

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Site Safety.

1122 Photographer

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Equipment Required:

- Personal photographic equipment.

Training Required:

- 24-Hour HAZWOPER, Site Safety.

1123 Public Information Assistant

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1124 Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance

Responsibilities:

- Conducts pre-impact shoreline debris removal (removes non-oiled debris and trash prior to oiling)
- Patrols outside the known hot zone for potential strikes
- Reports stranded or free-floating oil to the Safety Officer Assistant and leave the area immediately. (Volunteers are not allowed in the hot zone)
- Works as a field observer, including beach conditions and weather surveillance
- Relays information concerning oiled wildlife and hazing effectiveness to wildlife services

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

1125 Receptionist

Responsibilities:

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

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Health and Safety, Site Safety

1126 Runner/Courier

Responsibilities:

- Shuttles messages and materials among incident locations, such as between the ICP to other spill response sites

Skills Required:

- Must possess a valid driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance.

Training Required:

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

1127 Safety Officer Assistant

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1128 Scheduler/Time Card Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Assures maintenance of sign-in and sign-out records for volunteers and responders
- Ensures that all volunteers and responders on site are properly cleared and trained (and are not exceeding scheduled hours, in accordance with the UC guidance)
- Develops and monitors scheduling to ensure that sufficient volunteers are on hand at all times, according to the needs of the sites, facilities and staff

Training Required:

- 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety

1129 Supply Assistant

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Required:

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

1130 Technical Support Specialist

This position is opened only upon request from the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) or Environmental Unit Leader.

Responsibilities:

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

Training Required:

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

1131 Traffic Monitor

Responsibilities:

- Oversees site access points to ensure only authorized persons enter, ensures habitat protection.

Training Required:

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

1132 Training Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Coordinates required trainings, arranges for class presentations by trainers, oversees audiovisual equipment and programming, schedules volunteer training sessions.

Skills Required:

- Excellent organizational and communications skills.

Training Required:

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

1133 Transportation Assistant

Responsibilities:

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

Training Required:

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

1134 Volunteer Supervisor

Responsibilities:

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

Training Required:

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

1135 Wildlife Notification

Responsibilities:

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

Skills Required:

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

Training Requirements:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

1136 Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation

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

1137 Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Maintenance Specialist

Responsibilities:

- May include carpentry, air conditioning, plumbing, welding, and electrical support to the wildlife rehabilitation facility as requested
- Involves pool/cage construction and maintenance. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification

Skills Required:

- Skills applicable to maintenance task. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required:

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

1138 Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Support Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Cleans animal pens and holding areas

- Moves and cleans equipment as needed
- Prepares food and feeds wildlife. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife.
- Washes vehicles, washes and folds towels used for drying animals, and cleans and disinfects carrying cages and other animal capture and transport equipment following decontamination.
- Follows established protocols

Skills Required:

- Experience with wildlife and background in the natural sciences preferred. Custodial experience preferred. Must be able to life 35 lbs.

Training Required:

- Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level

2000 Volunteer Management and Coordination Resources

The following tools and contacts are intended to help solicit, recruit, assign and manage a cadre of volunteers during a pollution response incident. Additional resources, tools and job aids can be found in the National Response Team (NRT) Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills.

2100 Volunteer Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

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

2200 State of Florida Volunteer Coordinators

To assist with the handling of affiliated volunteers the Florida volunteer coordinator can be found at:

http://www.nationalservice.org/about/contact/statecommission.asp.

Volunteer Florida
3800 Esplanade Way
Suite 180
Tallahassee, FL 32311

2300 Volunteer Solicitation Press Release

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

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

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

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

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

Please call the Volunteer Hotline number for frequent updates.

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

2400 Volunteer Request Form

Date/Time: _____
Requesting Organization/ Agency/Unit: _____
Name of Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

VOLUNTEER NEEDS
Total Number of Volunteers Needed: _____
Job Title/Description: _____

Duties	Experience/ Skills	Training Provided?

Equipment/Special Clothing Needs: _____
_____
Description of Training to be Provided: _____
_____
Job Location: _____
_____
Date/ Time Volunteers Needed: _____
Please Check if Available: Restrooms_____ Parking_____
Safety Equipment _____ Telephone
Transportation to Work Site _____
Volunteer(s) should report to the following person for additional training/instruction:
Name: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____
Location: _____
_____
For Office Use Only
Follow up date & time: _____
_____
Follow up action: _____
_____
Position(s) filled? _____
_____
_____
Volunteer Name(s): _____

2500 Volunteer Registration Form

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

Name: _____ Date: _____
Phone (day): _____ (eve.) _____ (fax):_____
E-mail: _____
Address: _____
Age (must be over 18): _____
Present employer: _____ Occupation: _____
Availability: _____
Do you have a current Driver's License? _____
Are you affiliated with any response organization/volunteer group? If so, which?
_____
Are you in good health and not pregnant? _____
Do you suffer from any heart or respiratory condition? _____
Are you able to lift 35 lbs? _____
Health Insurance Provider/Contact information: _____
Do you speak any language other than English? _____
Are you certified in any of the following? Certification Type/Agency* Exp. Date
Bird Rescue/Rehab.: _____
Hazmat/HAZWOPER: _____
First Aid/CPR: _____
Coast Guard licenses: _____
ICS Training: _____
Other training/experience: _____
Oil spill experience: _____
Placement Preference
Wildlife Rehabilitation Center: _____
Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance: _____
Administrative/Clerical _____ Basic Needs/Logistics _____
Technical _____ Mechanical _____ Public Relations _____
Other: _____
_____
Geographic area preference: _____
Emergency Contact Name:_____
Phone (day and eve.) _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____ Date: _____
Printed Name: _____

2600 Volunteer Timesheet

Volunteer Name: _____
Telephone Number: _____

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

Supervisor Signature: _____