

Mariana Islands Area Contingency Plan - Introduction**Section: 1000 INTRODUCTION****1100 AUTHORITY**

Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) to address the development of a National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, Area Committees are to be established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are to be comprised of qualified personnel from Federal, and local agencies. Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) which, when implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area. Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with local officials to pre-plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The Area Committee is also required to work with local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

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

1200 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFB - Andersen Air Force Base
ACP - Area Contingency Plan
AOC - Area Operations Coordinator
ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BOA - Basic Ordering Agreement
CAMEO - Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAC - Crisis Action Center
CCGF - Commander Coast Guard Forces
CDC - Centers for Disease Control
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act
CGHQ - Coast Guard Headquarters
CHC - Commonwealth Health Center
CO - Commanding Officer
COE - Corps of Engineers
COMMCEN - Communications Center
COMNAVMARIANAS - Commander, Naval Forces Marianas
COOP - Guam Response Services, LTD.
COS - Chief of Staff
COTP - Coast Guard Captain of the Port
CNMI - Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CMC - Chief, Marine Compliance Department (USCG MSO)
CMR - Chief, Marine Response Department (USCG MSO)
CPA - CNMI Commonwealth Ports Authority
CRM - CNMI Coastal Resources Management Office
CUC - Commonwealth Utility Corporation
CWA - Clean Water Act
DAWR - Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources
DEQ - CNMI Division of Environmental Quality
DFW - CNMI Division of Fish and Wildlife
DOC - U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD - U.S. Department of Defense
DOE - U.S. Department of Energy
DOH - CNMI Division of Housing
DOI - U.S. Department of Interior
DOJ - U.S. Department of Justice
DOL - U.S. Department of Labor
DOS - U.S. Department of State
DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation
DPS - CNMI Department of Public Safety
DRAT - Coast Guard District Response Advisory Team
DRG - Coast Guard District Response Group

EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zone
EMO - CNMI Emergency Management Office
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERT - U.S. EPA Emergency Response Team
FAA - Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FINCEN - Coast Guard Finance Center
FOSC - Federal On-Scene Coordinator
GEPA - Guam Environmental Protection Agency
GFD - Guam Fire Department
G-L - Coast Guard's Office of Chief Counsel
G-M - Coast Guard's Office of Marine Safety,
Security and Environmental Protection
G-N - Coast Guard's Office of Navigation Safety and
Waterway Services
GOSHA - Guam Occupational Safety and Health
Administration
GPD - Guam Police Department
GRSL - Guam Response Services Limited
HHS - Health and Human Services
HAZMAT - Hazardous Materials (Chemical, Biological)
IC - Incident Commander
IRT - Initial Response Team
JIB - Joint Information Bureau
JIC - Joint Information Center
JOC - Joint Operations Center
JTC - Joint Transportation Center
MARSEC - Coast Guard Marianas Section
MLC - Maintenance and Logistics Command
MSC - Military Sealift Command
MSD - U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Detachment
Saipan
MSO - U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Guam
MTR - Marine Transportation-related Facilities
NCP - National Contingency Plan
NIC - National Incident Commander
NICa - Alternate National Incident Commander
NITF - National Incident Task Force
NMFS - U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA - U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric
Administration
NOCC - Naval Oceanographic Command Center
NPFC - National Pollution Funds Center
NRC - National Response Center
NRDA - Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRS - National Response System

NRT - National Response Team
NSF - National Strike Force
NSFCC - National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWS - U.S. National Weather Service
OPA-90 - Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC - On-Scene Coordinator
OPCEN - Operations Center
OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health
Administration
OSLTF - Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
P&S - CNMI Procurement and Supply Office
PAG - Port Authority of Guam
PAO - Public Affairs Officer
PIAT - USCG Public Affairs Assist Team
PREP - National Preparedness For Response Exercise
Program
PST - USCG Pacific Strike Team
PWC - USN Public Works Center
RHC - Rota Health Center
RHIB - Rigid-Hull Inflatable Boat
RP - Responsible Party
RRI - Response Resource Inventory
RRT - Regional Response Team
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
of 1986
SONS - Spill of National Significance
SOSC - State (Territory) On Scene Coordinator
SSC - NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator
SRF - USN Ship Repair Facility
SUPSALV - U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage
THC - Tinian Health Center
UOG - University of Guam
USAF - U.S. Air Force
USCG - U.S. Coast Guard
USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture
USN - U.S. Navy
WEST - World Environmental Services & Training

1300 AREA COMMITTEE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The Area Committee is a spill preparedness and planning body made up of Federal and local agency representatives. The Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) will coordinate the activities of the Area Committee and assist in the development of a comprehensive Area Contingency Plan that is consistent with the NCP. This Area Contingency Plan describes the strategy for a coordinated Federal and local response to a discharge or

substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel, offshore facility, onshore facility, or inland entity operating within the boundaries of Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota. This plan addresses response to a most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst case discharge including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these three scenarios covers the expected range of spills likely to occur in this area.

For purposes of this plan, the most probable discharge is the size of the average spill in the area based on the historical data available. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur taking into account such factors as the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories and operating records of facilities and vessels in the area, etc. The worst case discharge for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The worst case discharge from an offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.

This plan 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 and facility response plans required by OPA 90, to ensure consistency. The review for consistency should address, as a minimum, the economically and environmentally sensitive areas within the area, the response equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (this includes Federal and local government and industry owned equipment), response personnel available, equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, and protection strategies.

1400 GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

1410 COTP ZONE

The total area of responsibility for this Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone is Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. There are Area Committees for each of those entities.

1411 GUAM AREA

This plan is effective for all hazardous material release incidents inland, for all coastal waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in and around Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota.

. These waters include, but aren't limited to, all navigable waters, all waters of the United States, all tributaries thereof and all adjacent shorelines. It also applies to all releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil, or threats of either.

Guam is an island located at 13 degrees 27 minutes North, 144 degrees 45 minutes East. It is about 30 miles long, north to south, and 4 to 8.5 miles wide for a total of 207 square miles.

The northern half is a raised limestone plateau reaching up to 850 feet above sea level. The shoreline is typically steep cliffs up to 250 feet high with occasional strands of beach at the foot. There are no streams or rivers in the northern half.

The southern half is primarily volcanic and mountainous (up to 1,300 feet above sea level) with many permanent and intermittent streams and several reservoirs. The shoreline includes cliffs as well as areas of flat beaches and broad fringing reefs. Only 36 miles (31%) of the total shoreline consists of beaches. The rest includes rocks or cliffs, mangroves and man-made or altered shoreline.

1411.1 GUAM SHORELINE

Guam's shoreline consists of four physiographic types: rocky shoreline, beaches, low-lying shoreline supporting mangrove vegetation and man-made or altered shoreline. Beaches are often covered with unconsolidated sand or gravel. Beach material may include boulders, organic rubble, gravel, coral, shells, foraminifera, sand, silt or clay. Seagrass stands cover about 9% of the fringing and barrier reefs.

Beaches on Guam have three possible means of access: horizontal access along the shoreline, perpendicular access from primary and secondary roads, and access from the sea. The seaward side of most beaches offers only a few points of access because of the fringing reef which surrounds most of the island. At a few sites there are natural channels on the reef through which small boats may pass. Pago Bay, Cetti Bay, Inarajan Bay, Umatac Bay, Cocos lagoon and Ylig Bay all have direct access. These points are used mostly as passage for small fishing boats or recreational boats. Nimitz Beach at Agat has a channel through the reef which is also used as a passage. Sella Bay has a direct access to the beach from open water.

1411.2 GUAM CLIMATE

Guam's climate is warm and humid throughout the year. Afternoon temperatures are usually in the middle to high eighties and night temperatures usually fall to the low to middle seventies. Relative humidity ranges from 65-75% in the afternoon to 85-100% at night.

Guam experiences two primary seasons and two transitional seasons. The primary seasons are the dry season which normally extends from January to April and the rainy season from mid-July to mid-November. Rainfall varies greatly in the transitional seasons. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 95 inches on the east side of the higher mountains to 80 inches along the coast of the western side of the southern half of the island. About 15% of the annual rainfall occurs during the dry season and 55% occurs during the rainy season.

The dominant winds are the trade winds which blow from the east or northeast. The trades are strongest and most constant during the dry season when wind speeds average between 15 to 25 miles per hour. During the rainy season the trades often break down and bring weather dominated by westward moving storm systems that bring heavy showers and rainfall. The following table shows the average winds on Guam:

Month	Mean Speed (mph)	Prevailing Direction
January	8.2	east
February	10.2	northeast
March	9.0	east
April	8.9	east
May	8.3	east
June	6.4	east
July	5.1	east
August	4.8	east
September	4.7	east
October	6.2	east
November	7.8	east
December	9.1	east

Guam lies near a known breeding ground for tropical depressions, tropical storms and typhoons. On the average, between two and three of these storms pass within 200 miles of Guam each year. Also, a typhoon moves directly across Guam an average of once every eight years. Since 1908, typhoons have passed sufficiently close to Guam to produce high winds and heavy rains in every month but February. They most frequently occur from July

to November. Typhoons often bring torrential rains, destructive winds and storm surges in low lying coast areas.

During the rainy season seas will generally be less than 5 feet from the east-northeast (unless the area is under the influence of a tropical cyclone). During the dry season seas will generally be from northeast averaging 6 to 10 feet with occasional heights in excess of 12 feet. Sea-surface temperatures vary from 81 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit through the year with a mean of 83 degrees. Temperatures in the reef flats tend to be about 4 degrees higher than the near shore surface water. The highest water temperatures occur between June and October.

1411.3 GUAM SEISMIC ACTIVITY

The Guam region is seismically active. The U. S. Geologic Survey classes Guam as a high-risk area. Sensors have recorded 83 earthquakes of Richter magnitudes 6 and greater between 1902 and 1975. The most recent such earthquake occurred on 08 August 1993 lasting 60 seconds with a magnitude of 8.1. It caused a major disruption to power and water utilities. Because a majority of the structures are built to withstand typhoons, however, structural damage was minimized, with less than a dozen buildings condemned because of the quake. The quake caused one significant oil discharge, the result of an expansion joint leak on a diesel storage tank.

1412 COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS AREA

The Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) is comprised of a chain of sixteen islands that stretch directly north of Guam. Guam is a separate political entity even though it is a part of the Mariana Islands chain. Encompassing a distance of an estimated 543 kilometers, the seventeen islands (including Guam) are the weathered tips of a mountain range that rises from the Marianas Trench. All of the islands are composed of either limestone formations or volcanic rock. The twelve northern islands, Farallon de Pajaros, Maug (a group of three islands), Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, and Farallon de Medinilla are volcanic and exhibit periodic activity. The five southern islands, Saipan, Tinian, Aguijan, Rota and Guam are limestone with level terraces and fringing coral reefs. The total land area of the chain is 475 square kilometers.

As of 2001, only four of the CNMI islands (Saipan, Tinian, Rota, and Agrihan) are inhabited. In 1981, the population of Pagan relocated to Saipan following the eruption of Mount Pagan.

Residents of Alamagan, Anatahan, and Agrihan were evacuated to Saipan following evidence of volcanic activity in 1990, but some residents returned to their islands in 1992. In 1994, Anatahan residents were again relocated to Saipan because the island was hit by a typhoon. While the interest in returning is strong, it is unclear when the inhabitants of the northern islands will return to their original homes.

According to the 1990 census, the major population centers of the CNMI are Saipan (116.5 square kilometers, population 38,896), Tinian (101 square kilometers, population 2,118) and Rota (83 square kilometers, population 2,295).

1412.1 CNMI SHORELINE

Shorelines of the CNMI consist of four physiographic types: rocky shoreline, beaches, low-lying shoreline supporting mangrove vegetation, and human altered shoreline. Beaches are often covered with unconsolidated sand or gravel. Beach material may include boulders, organic rubble, gravel, coral, shells, foraminifera, sand, silt, or clay.

1412.2 CNMI CLIMATE

The CNMI's climate is warm and humid throughout the year. Average annual temperature is 81.5 degrees F. There is very little fluctuation in temperature, normally ranging between 78 and 85 degrees F. The extreme minimum temperature of 68 degrees F was recorded at Garapan. The extreme maximum temperature of 99 degrees F was also recorded at the same location. The hottest period is usually between the months of June and October, and the cooler period is between the months of January and April.

The primary seasons are the dry season from January to April and the rainy season from July to October. The mean annual rainfall in the CNMI is 83 inches. Approximately 55% of the annual rainfall occurs during the rainy season and 15% occurs during the dry season.

The dominant winds are the trade winds, blowing from the east approximately 55% of the time and from the northeast approximately 25% of the time. The trade winds are strongest and most constant during the dry season when wind speeds average from 15 to 25 miles per hour. During the rainy season, the trade winds often break down and bring weather dominated by westward moving storm systems that bring heavy showers and rainfall.

The CNMI lies near a known breeding ground for tropical depressions, tropical storms, and typhoons. On the average, between two and three of these storms pass within 200 miles of the CNMI each year. A typhoon moves directly across the CNMI on the average of once every eight years. "Typhoon season" lasts from July to November. During typhoon conditions, sustained winds of 74 knots or higher will be encountered. Typhoons often bring torrential rains, destructive winds, and storm surges in low lying coastal areas.

During the rainy season, seas are generally less than five feet, approaching from the east-northeast (unless the area is under the influence of a tropical storm). During the dry season, seas are generally from the northeast and average six to ten feet with occasional heights in excess of twelve feet.

Sea surface temperatures vary from 81 degrees F to 85 degrees F through the year, with a mean of 83 degrees F. Temperatures in the reef flats tend to be about four degrees higher than the near shore surface water. The highest water temperatures occur between June and October.

1413 SAIPAN

Saipan is the most populated and economically developed island in the CNMI. Over 90% of all the residents of the CNMI reside on Saipan. Also, the majority of the tourists who visit the CNMI visit Saipan.

Saipan is the only island with an extensive lagoon. The lagoon extends almost the entire length of the western side of the island, from Agingan Point (Puntan Agingan) in the south to Marpi Point (Puntan Marpi) in the north. The lagoon covers about 13.5 square miles and is about two miles wide off Tanapag Harbor; 0.5 miles off Garapan; and 0.4 miles off Chalan Kanoa. Most of the major hotels occupy the waterfront within the lagoon. Smiling Cove Marina (the only marina on Saipan), Sugar Dock (a recreational dock), and Charlie Dick (commercial port area) also occupy waterfront space in the lagoon. The Puerto Rico dump, a two-acre landfill, is located adjacent to the Shell facility on the lagoon shoreline.

Tanapag Harbor, located within the lagoon, is the primary commercial port for Saipan. This makes it the most likely location for an oil spill.

Two liquid bulk facilities, Shell Marianas and Mobil Oil Micronesia are located adjacent to Tanapag Harbor in the lagoon. Both are single parcels of land with above ground petroleum storage tanks. The terminals receive bulk liquid cargoes from tank vessels at the newly completed Baker Dock.

The storage tanks for both facilities are located immediately next to navigable waters. A spill from either the terminals or a vessel would have a disastrous effect on the economic activity of the harbor. Essential shipments into and out of the CNMI could be delayed. In addition, tourism could also suffer as a result of a spill because many recreational and tourist activities take place within the lagoon and on the beaches.

On the northern side of the oil terminals is located an industrial area and the primary port facilities of Saipan. The commercial dock is used by all marine vessels including inter-island ships, breakbulk, and containerized ocean freighters. Over 500 such vessels call on Saipan each year.

1414 TINIAN

Tinian Harbor is located on the southwestern side of the island. The harbor consists of a basin between the mainland and an offshore reef. A pre-WWII breakwater was constructed to provide additional protection. WWII-era military piers are located in the harbor and are still used by marine vessels calling on Tinian.

On the eastern side of the shoreline near the harbor entrance is a recreational beach called Taga Beach. A short shallow stretch of coastal reef fronts the beach. A longer stretch of coral reef is located on the western side of the harbor, just outside of the breakwater. On the western side of the harbor, the junction of the breakwater and the shoreline forms a marina cove used mainly by island fishermen and recreational boaters as a boat basin.

The harbor is the primary port used by marine vessels such as breakbulk ocean and inter-island ships calling on Tinian. The harbor is used extensively by commercial fishing boats for transshipment and temporary storage.

The one liquid bulk facilities on Tinian is Mobil Oil Micronesia. The Mobil terminal is adjacent to Tinian Harbor. The terminal consists of above ground petroleum storage tanks on a

single parcel of land. The tank vessels berth on the main dock to discharge product through buried pipelines to the storage tanks.

The storage tanks of the Mobil terminal are on a flat surface approximately 300 feet from the dock. Oil spilled from a storage tank is unlikely to reach the water.

1415 ROTA

Rota harbor is divided into two distinct areas, East Harbor and West Harbor. Tank vessels, small craft and recreational boats use East Harbor and all other vessels (i.e. breakbulk and inter-island ships) use West Harbor. The smaller vessels tie up to two concrete docks and tankers anchor in the harbor. The concrete docks are in poor condition, having been severely damaged over the years by several typhoons.

The Mobil Oil Bulk Plant is the only liquid bulk facility on Rota. The plant is adjacent to East Harbor on Sasanjaya Bay on the southwestern coast. The bulk plant consists of a single parcel of land with above ground petroleum storage tanks. The tank vessels anchor offshore, approximately 2,000 feet from the harbor to discharge products through floating hose to manifolds on the dock. An above ground pipeline connects the shore manifold to the storage tank. The plant has been constructed on a filled-in area of the shoreline cliff, about 30 feet high overlooking the harbor.

The bulk plant facilities have also sustained major damage from past typhoons and have been rebuilt several times. The bulk plant was originally built on one of the docks in the harbor, but was relocated on the present site after it was severely damaged by Typhoon Pamela in 1976.

All Jet A fuel for the airport and gasoline for general use is transported through East Harbor. Because of the large amount of oil products imported through this terminal, East Harbor is the most likely location for an oil spill. The storage tanks for the bulk plant are above and immediately next to the shoreline on a flat area with an earthen berm surrounding them. If oil is released from a storage tank, it could reach the water.

The shoreline immediately below the bulk plant has a narrow stretch of shallow reef approximately 250 feet wide. This reef does not provide much natural wave protection. The harbor is approximately 300 feet to the west of the bulk plant. The reef continues and borders the shoreline on the southwestern side of

the harbor. On both sides of the harbor, the reef has a substrate of irregular reef rock with some local patches of sand, gravel, coral algae, and rubble that are exposed during low tides. The West Harbor is the other port for Rota and is in much better condition than the East Harbor.

The Commonwealth Utility Corporation (CUC) Rota Power Plant Terminal is the only liquid bulk facility located at the commercial port in West Harbor. The CUC power plant has a pipeline easement to the receiving manifold at the commercial port on a single parcel of land. Unlike discharge operations in the East Harbor, tank vessels are able to discharge their cargo from the pier.

1500 NATIONAL, AREA AND LOCAL RESPONSE STRUCTURE

1510 NATIONAL RESPONSE STRUCTURE

1510.1 NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)

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

The NRS supports the responsibilities of the Unified Command, under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The Unified Command plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), Area Committees, and responsible parties as necessary, to supply the needed trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge. The NRS is designed to support the Unified Command and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism (unified command) consisting of the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the State's On Scene Coordinator (SOSC), and the Responsible Party's Incident Coordinator (RPIC). The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort which takes into account the Federal, local and responsible party concerns and interests when

implementing the response strategy. A unified command establishes a forum for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by the parties with primary responsibility for oil and hazardous substance discharge removal. A unified command helps to ensure a coordinated, effective response is carried out and that the particular needs of all parties involved are taken into consideration.

The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will exert this authority only if the other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus within a reasonable time frame. During hazardous substance release responses in which local agencies usually assume a leading role, the local agency may assume one of the unified commander roles when a unified command is used. During responses to oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved as part of a unified command, but provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer or the local representative. In this regard, both The Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands are considered "State" entities and shall act as delineated in your respective state authority. When a unified command is used, a Joint Operations Center (JIC) shall be established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (Federal, local and private) should be incorporated into a single unified command response organization at the appropriate level.

1510.2 NATIONAL RESPONSE POLICY

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection (c) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), requires the Federal OSC to "in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance in the following areas:

1. into or on the navigable waters;
2. on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters;
3. into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone;
4. that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States."

In carrying out these functions, the OSC may:

1. remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time'
2. direct or monitor all Federal, and private actions to remove a discharge'
3. recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed."

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

1510.3 NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

The NRT's membership consists of 15 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The EPA serves as chairman and the Coast Guard serves as vice-chairman of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by an OSC via an RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment, or coordination with other RRT's.

1511 REGIONAL RESPONSE STRUCTURE

1511.1 REGIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

There are 13 RRT's, one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has Federal and Area representation. The EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRT's. Like the NRT, RRT's are planning, policy and coordinating bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents. The RRT's develop Regional Contingency Plans for their regions.

These plans address region specific issues and provide guidance to the OSCs for developing their area plans. The RRT's also provide one level of review for the Area Contingency Plans. The Pre-designated FOSC and the Administrator of Guam EPA will function as Incident Commanders for oil spills occurring in Guam's waters. CNMI's Director of EMO will serve as an Incident Commander alongside the FOSC for oil spills and releases of hazardous materials occurring in waters of the CNMI. On Guam, Guam Fire Department (GFD) is the IC for response to hazardous material releases. For large oil spills on Guam, GEPA will normally use the Guam Civil Defense Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as the command post. EMO's EOC on Saipan will be used for large oil spills in the CNMI. Responding agencies within the area will use the basic organization for most major discharges as described in Enclosure 1 Organization for Handling Most Major Discharges.

The FOSC will direct and coordinate the response activities of all Federal Agencies. The following agencies will function as OSC in the circumstances described:

1. Commanding Officer, USCG MSO Guam - Pre-designated FOSC for all discharges of oil in the coastal and offshore areas. Pre-designated FOSC for releases of hazardous substances in the coastal, offshore and inland areas including incidents that occur on federal facilities.
2. Commander, Naval Forces Marianas - Responsible Party for discharges of oil and the Federal OSC for releases of hazardous substances at Naval facilities or from Naval vessels. (USCG MSO Guam will direct and coordinate the activities of all non-Naval Federal Agencies during responses to discharges from Naval facilities or vessels.)
3. Guam EPA - The US EPA is the Pre-designated OSC for discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances in the inland area (except on DOD facilities). This includes releases, or threats of releases, at hazardous waste management facilities in both the coastal and inland areas. Guam EPA acts on behalf of the US EPA in the absence of US EPA representation on Guam.

1511.2 REGIONAL RESPONSE POLICY

1511.3 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

The RRT's may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the OSC. If the assistance requested by an OSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened. The cognizant RRT's will also be consulted by the OSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of chemical countermeasures when that decision has not been pre-approved.

1512 GUAM (LOCAL) RESPONSE STRUCTURE

The Director of Guam's EPA (GEPA) is the pre-designated State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for all oil and hazardous substance spills in the waters of the Territory of Guam.

1512.1 GUAM RESPONSE SYSTEM

The responding agencies for the Territory will use a Unified Command Post operating under a Unified Command System. The pre-designated FOSC, the Director of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) and the Responsible Party (RP) will function as the Incident Commanders. The Unified Command Post will decide upon Top-O-The-Mar (Club/Restaurant) or the Civil Defense Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for use as the Command Post Facility. Responding agencies within the area will use the basic organization for most major discharges as described in Enclosure 1 Organization for Handling Most Major Discharges.

The FOSC will direct and coordinate the response activities of all Federal agencies. The following agencies will function as OSCs in the circumstances described:

Commanding Officer, USCG MSO Guam: Pre-designated FOSC for all discharges of oil in the coastal and offshore areas. Will also serve as FOSC for releases of hazardous materials in the coastal and offshore areas except those incidents that occur on federal facilities.

Guam EPA - The U.S EPA is the Pre-designated OSC for discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances in the inland area (except on DOD facilities). This includes releases, or threats of releases, at hazardous waste management facilities in both the coastal and inland areas. Guam EPA acts on behalf of the US EPA in the absence of US EPA representation on Guam.. For large oil spills on Guam, GEPA will normally use the Guam Civil Defense Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as the command post.

Guam Fire Department (GFD): GFD is the Pre-designated OSC for response to hazardous material releases

Commander, Naval Forces Marianas: COMNAVMAR is the Pre-designated Navy OSC for discharges of oil and FOSC for releases of hazardous materials from U.S. Navy vessels which frequently moor alongside the commercial port in Tinian Harbor during military exercises.

1512.2 GUAM OIL (SPILL/HAZMAT) RESPONSE POLICY

A vessel incident can occur at any point on Guam's coastline. A casualty in Apra Harbor would have the highest potential for a devastating impact. Virtually all maritime shipping traffic transits the western side of the island with all large vessels calling in Apra Harbor. The predominant winds and currents in the Marianas Islands would carry oil spilled on the western side of the island in a southwesterly direction away from the island.

The steep cliffs and high energy shoreline of the eastern side of the island would make cleanup either not necessary or impossible.

The Guam Area Committee has determined that no offshore response would be attempted in the Guam zone, but that tremendous efforts would be made to contain and recover any products spilled within Apra Harbor or impacting the shoreline elsewhere on the island.

1513 CNMI RESPONSE STRUCTURE

The Director of the Emergency Management Office (EMO) is the pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for all oil and hazardous substance spills in CNMI waters. The CNMI SOSC will coordinate all pollution response operations of the CNMI agencies. In this role, EMO effectively represents all Commonwealth agencies and the interests of the Commonwealth and its citizens.

The SOSC will have direct liaison or Unified Command with the FOSC and is the CNMI representative to the Regional Response Team.

1513.1 CNMI RESPONSE SYSTEM

The responding local & federal agencies will use a Unified Command Post operating under a Unified Command System. The Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) will serve as FOSC and

the Director of the CNMI EMO will function as the SOSOC. The Unified Command Post will normally be located at the EMO Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The FOSC will direct and coordinate the response activities of all Federal agencies. The following agencies will function as OSCs in the circumstances described:

Commanding Officer, USCG MSO Guam: pre-designated FOSC for all discharges of oil in the coastal and offshore areas. Will also serve as FOSC for releases of hazardous materials in the coastal and offshore areas except those incidents that occur on federal facilities.

Commander, Naval Forces Marianas: Responsible Party for discharges of oil and FOSC for releases of hazardous materials from U.S. Navy vessels.

1513.2 CNMI RESPONSE POLICY

A vessel incident can occur at any point along coastline of islands of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI). A casualty in Tanapag Harbor would have the highest potential for a devastating impact.

Island of Saipan: Spills within the reef area will move toward the beaches in a southerly direction. All beach park areas and hotel beachfront recreational areas will be areas of concern to protect against any oil contamination. The main waterfront recreational attraction, Managaha Island, would be the primary concern in protecting against any oil contamination due to the severe economic impact of the loss of tourists to the CNMI.

Island of Tinian: Spills within the harbor will move north toward the beaches. Any oil not absorbed by the sand, rocks, or coral along the beaches will move to the north end of the harbor and collect in a series of World War II vessel slips.

Island of Rota: An oil spill in the West Harbor will move toward the beaches and piers in a southerly and counter-clockwise direction, being driven by the wind and currents. As the oil circles around the harbor, some oil can be expected to collect on the reef line adjacent to the harbor entrance. An oil spill in the East Harbor will be much more difficult to contain. The wind and currents will move the oil primarily toward the beaches and continue to accumulate until proper clean-up equipment arrives on-scene.

1514 RESPONSIBLE PARTY RESPONSE STRUCTURE

The Responsible Party (RP) is one of the Incident Commanders within the Incident Command System (ICS) Structure. He works closely with the Federal and the State On-Scene Coordinator to ensure the response is completed as quickly and efficiently as possible. He makes recommendations as to assignment of Section Chiefs and other positions in the ICS Structure.

1514.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTY RESPONSE SYSTEM

Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 states that these response plans shall:

1. Be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans;
2. Identify the Qualified Individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause;
3. Be approved by the President, ensure the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
4. Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and mitigate or prevent the discharge, or the substantial threat of a discharge;
5. Be updated periodically;
6. Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

1514.2 RESPONSIBLE PARTY RESPONSE POLICY

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), the Responsible Party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. The response shall be conducted in accordance with their applicable response plan. Section 4201(a) of OPA 90 states that an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility

participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the applicable response plan required. Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA 90 to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements, are located in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155.

As defined in OPA 90, each Responsible Party, for a vessel or facility, from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA 90. Any removal activity undertaken by a Responsible Party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the Area Contingency Plan, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. If directed by the FOSC at any time during removal activities, the Responsible Party must act accordingly.

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

1515 SONS DECLARATION AND NITF ACTIVATION

The Initial Response Team will arrive on scene within 24 hours after the declaration of a SONS, and will have the resources to function for up to 72 hours without additional NITF personnel. Upon arrival, the Initial Response Team members will assess the situation and determine the details of NITF assembly: Where, How, and to what magnitude the National Incident Task Force (NITF) will be staffed. The Initial Response Team will then coordinate preparations to receive the NITF organization. The majority of the NITF staff should arrive within one week of declaration.

A primary task of the IRT will be to establish the NITF command post. The NITF command post should be in the general proximity of the spill and should be large enough to handle the expected growth of the command staff. A response to a SONS will likely last several months, so the NITF will require a dedicated command post separate from existing command centers that are fully employed with coordinating other operations.

Once the incident specific NITF staffing plan is developed and additional NITF personnel arrive on scene, the Initial Response Team will facilitate the transition to the full NITF organization. A significant portion of the Initial Response Team will remain on scene, acting as part of NITF's assigned staff.

1515.1 THE NATIONAL INCIDENT TASK FORCE

The role of the NITF is to develop and effect the national response strategy to a SONS. Enclosure 2 National Incident Task Force (NITF) illustrates the functional areas of the NITF. The functional components of the NITF are as follows:

1. National Incident Commander (NIC) - The NIC will be appointed by the Commandant of the Coast guard, and will be a Coast Guard Vice Admiral. The NIC will exercise operational and administrative control over the NITF organization, and assumes the role of On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The OSC has the authority to direct all federal, Area, local and private actions related to containing and cleaning up a discharge, or the substantial threat of a discharge, that poses a substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the United States.

The NIC shall detach completely from responsibilities and shall report directly to the Commandant regarding spill response operations. Since a SONS response may last several months or even years, the duration of the NIC's stay on scene will vary according to the situation. It is conceivable that once the NITF is in place, has clear strategic direction, and is successfully responding to the spill, the NIC may no longer be required to remain on scene at all times. This determination will be made by the Commandant. Specific responsibilities of the NIC include:

- a. Develop the response strategy to integrate federal, area and local agencies, the responsible party and special interest groups into a coordinated and effective spill response team in accordance with the NCP.
- b. Effectively coordinate personnel and equipment resources to meet emergent or contingent strategic situations.
- c. Coordinate external affairs during the response operation.

2. Alternate National Incident Commander (NICa) - The NICa will normally be the District Commander in whose area of responsibility the spill occurs. The NICa will provide the NIC with valuable local knowledge and insight into regional response issues. After the initial "ramp up" of the SONS organization, the NICa will resume normal duties as District Commander, except when called upon to relieve the NIC for short periods of time.

3. Chief of Staff (COS) - This position will be filled by the Commanding Officer of the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC). The COS, utilizing cleanup management expertise, familiarity with response organizations, and Relationships with other Agencies and Response Organizations, will act as the principle advisor to the NIC on spill response strategy.

The COS reports directly to the NIC and shall provide oversight of all NITF Departments. An advisory staff will report to the COS regarding scientific, legal and health and safety issues.

a. The scientific advisor will be the designated NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC). The SSC and their scientific support team have expertise in environmental chemistry, oil slick tracking, pollutant transport modeling, natural resources at risk, environmental impacts of spill countermeasures and data management. The SSC will provide scientific support for operational decisions and coordinate scientific activity at the scene of the spill.

Consistent with their traditional role outlined in the NCP, the SSC will assist the NIC in evaluating the hazards and potential effects or releases and in developing response strategies. At the request of the NIC, the SSC may facilitate work with the lead administrative trustee for the affected natural resources to ensure coordination between damage assessment and response operations. Working with the Environmental Coordination Department, the SSC will ensure that environmental issues of concern to the NIC are effectively addressed and integrated with other response activities in a timely manner.

b. The legal advisors will be drawn from federal, area and local agencies. The lead Coast Guard representative

will be from the Office of the Chief Counsel (G-L). The advisors will assist the NIC regarding interpretation of applicable laws and regulations, as well as enforcement issues directly responsible for supervising the acquisition of environmental and other types of permits such as those required under the Endangered Species Act or the Historic Preservation Act.

c. The health and safety advisors will address risks to response personnel during response operations. Advisory should include representatives from OSHA, the Coast Guard (Industrial Hygienists), area and local health and safety agencies. They will ensure safety measures are adequately addressed in NITF operational action plans. In addition, they will issue public health and safety notices/advisories.

4. Environmental Coordination Department - the Environmental Coordination department will assess the spill and the extent of environmental impact, provide technical and scientific coordination and support, and develop strategic plans for the NITF. Once the strategies and priorities have been established, they will be promulgated as action plans by the Operations Department. The Area Operations Coordinators (AOCs) will be responsible for the tactical implementation of these plans. The Environmental Coordination Department will evaluate strategies and tactical operations alternatives throughout the response effort, and recommend changes in the scope of the NITF effort if necessary. The organization of the Environmental Coordination Department is illustrated in Enclosure 3 Environmental Coordination Department.

The lead Coast Guard representative in the Environmental Coordination Department will be the District (m) Officer from an unaffected district, normally from the Second or Ninth Coast Guard District. The Department will report directly to the NIC via the COS and coordinate as necessary with the other Departments as well as with the AOCs. The Department will have three primary functions: environmental assessment, technical/science coordination and strategic planning.

a. The environmental assessment function will monitor the impact of the spill on the environment based on information gathered from the response zone. Personnel assigned to environmental assessment should have ready access to response information such as aerial surveys, modeling and tracking estimates, weather forecasts, etc.

A primary function of environmental assessment will be to coordinate with the natural resource trustees' activities in their assessment of natural resource damages. Although natural resource damage assessment is a separate process from spill response, coordination is necessary to avoid duplicative or conflicting activities in the response zone. An integral part of the early damage assessment activities (i.e., the initiation phase) is the collection of ephemeral data that are necessary to determine total injury resulting from the spill. In addition, data and samples are required to clearly show environmental and economic injury resulting from the spill itself. Because of the many similar or related data and sample needs of response operations and damage assessment activities, coordination is very important in order to make the most effective use of limited resources and time.

b. The technical/science coordination function will provide technical information, including scientific analysis, in support of strategic planning and operations. The function will evaluate the use of spill countermeasures including mechanical recovery, dispersants, bioremediation, in-situ burning and other response technologies during the response, and work closely with the Scientific Support Coordinator, the Natural Resource Trustees, states and the EPA. The function will also maintain computer spill modeling and tracking equipment in order to forecast the extent and impact of the spill. Modeling and tracking information will be used by the NITF to set protection and rehabilitation priorities and to develop action plans for the NITF. Personnel assigned to technical/science coordination will also review and implement as appropriate, technical proposals forwarded from an off-site screening group if determined to be technically credible, feasible, supportive of response goals, and tractable within operational constraints.

c. Based on information received from the environmental assessment and technical/science coordination functions, the strategic planning function will assist in developing strategic plans for the NITF. Based on the status of the response, this function will identify and update strategic goals throughout response operations. During the development of operational action plans, the function should ensure that resource protection

priorities, organizational responsibilities, and equipment resources are accurately accounted for in these plans. A major task of strategic planning will be to develop activation and deactivation plans for the NITF organization. Initial activation of the NITF will be carried out by the Initial Response Team. Strategic planning will take over activation responsibilities after the first 72 hours of the SONS response. Once containment and cleanup activities have the spill "under control", the section will make recommendations designed to gradually deactivate the NITF organization and return strategic responsibilities to the local OSC. Deactivation should be gradual to ensure that national level concerns have been adequately addressed and that members of the local Area's response organization are well informed and ready to take over. Finally, strategic planning will coordinate the implementation by the AOCs of disposal plans outlined in applicable ACP's. These plans deal with the collection, temporary storage, transportation, recycling and disposal of all response wastes. The function will estimate the volume of collected wastes to ensure that adequate resources and facilities are available. The waste capacities of selected waste sites should be confirmed, and wastes should be classified and certified as hazardous or non-hazardous.

5. Operations Department - The Operations Department serves as the primary conduit for information to and from the field through a joint operation center. Enclosure 4 NITF Operations Department is a diagram of the operational structure.

The Department will allocate and dispatch resources, and develop mission assignments, duty lists and other operational assignments to meet strategic goals and support tactical operations conducted by the Area Operations Coordinators (AOCs). It will maintain the Communications Center (COMMCEN) and will be responsible for manning the Center with watch sections 24 hours a day.

The lead Coast Guard representative in the Operations Department will be the District (o) Officer from an unaffected district. The Department will report directly to the NIC via the COS and coordinate with, as necessary, other Departments and the AOCs. It will have the following primary functions: cleanup and protection, staging, air operations,

wildlife recovery & rehabilitation and communications. The Department will also supervise the Joint Operations Center (JOC).

a. The cleanup and protection function will be responsible for providing the AOCs with equipment and other resources to carry out open water cleanup, shoreline cleanup, protective strategies, transportation and disposal of recovered wastes and decontamination operations. The Branch will coordinate with the Logistics Department to obtain adequate cleanup equipment to prosecute the response. Working with the Environmental Coordination Department, the function will evaluate the benefits of alternate cleanup techniques and provide the necessary resources for the AOCs to carry out these techniques. The function will formally request Natural Resource Trustee approval, via the Environmental Coordination Department, for shoreline cleanup activities when necessary. It will provide regular status reports on cleanup operations, including estimates on the amount of product recovered, the status of equipment deployed and the projected completion time for recovery operations. It will also modify planned strategies as necessary to compensate for actual field conditions, and will report these changes directly to the Environmental Coordination Department.

b. The air operations function will coordinate all flight operations involved in personnel transport, VIP flights and response/survey operations. Flight operations will play a key role in trajectory mapping, remote sensing (aireye), equipment deployment, and dispersant and bioremediation application. Aircraft support and ground services will also be coordinated by this function.

c. The staging function will coordinate the establishment of command posts, equipment bases, and safety and security zones throughout the response area. Critical staging components include: command posts, field support bases, equipment staging area, air bases and helispots. The function will coordinate the physical security for the response area, and develop a security plan that identifies resource needs and priorities. It will also address waterways management by coordinating vessel traffic control issues and

overseeing the enforcement of safety and security zones throughout the response area.

d. The wildlife recovery and rehabilitation function will direct and coordinate the capture, tagging, rehabilitation and boarding of oiled wildlife. The function will coordinate training for response personnel and the general public on handling injured wildlife, and will oversee the establishment of rehabilitation centers and the handling of deceased wildlife.

e. The communications function will establish and maintain the COMM-CEN and communications links. An integrated communications system will be developed and utilized. The function will develop an incident communications plan, and will oversee the delivery, tracking and maintenance of communications resources.

f. The Joint Operations Center (JOC) will monitor ground transportation, vessel and aircraft movements, personnel movements and tactical communications. The JOC will be manned 24 hours a day. Watch standers should be a combination of Coast Guard, other federal agency, area, local and responsible party personnel at all times.

The JOC will serve as the communications point for operational assets to request, from any agency, advice regarding cleanup priorities, policies and interpretations. The JOC will coordinate with the Logistics Department regarding requests for additional equipment from cleanup crews. A standardized tracking system will be maintained at the Center to account for response resources. Designations could include: "assigned", "available" or "out of service." The JOC should also have access to the Response Resource Inventory (RRI), a computerized database of national spill response resources maintained by the NSFCC.

6. Finance Department - The Finance Department shall be responsible for financial and cost analysis aspects of the response. See Enclosure 5 NITF Finance Department. The lead Coast Guard representative will be from the Coast Guard's Finance Center. The Department will be primarily responsible for coordinating access/use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), accounting for costs incurred to the Fund and assuring prompt payment of approved invoices from contractors. Federal and area access to the OSLTF will also

be handled by this Department. The Department will report directly to the NIC via the COS and coordinate with, as necessary, other Departments and the AOCs. It has three primary functions: cost documentation, claims and payment.

a. The cost documentation function will coordinate with other Departments and the AOCs staffs to ensure documentation of all costs incurred by the Federal Government, local government and the responsible party.

b. The claims function will oversee the coordination, documentation and processing of claims against the OSLTF, and will receive copies of any state fund payments to claimants in order to avoid duplicate payments by the OSLTF. It is expected that initial field reviews will be conducted by the Finance Department; final review and adjudication of claims may be conducted at the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC).

7. Logistics Department - The lead Coast Guard representative will be from the respective Maintenance and Logistics Command (MLC). The Department is responsible for ensuring the prompt delivery of resources and supplies in support of operations. Enclosure 6 NITF Logistics Department illustrates the logistics departmental structure. The staff will work with other NITF Department to manage and support requests for additional response resources. The Department has four primary functions: support, service, contracting, and personnel. It will also maintain the Joint Transportation Center (JTC). The Department will report directly to the NIC via the COS and coordinate with, as necessary, other Departments and the AOCs.

a. The support function will oversee the establishment and maintenance of NITF facilities, assist with the maintenance and acquisition of equipment and supplies, and coordinate and arrange for transportation (ground, vessel and aircraft) to and from the response area. The function should work with other Departments and supervise the establishment of work areas, communications facilities, command posts, medical facilities, warehouses, messing facilities, portable rest rooms and berthing facilities. It should also coordinate with the Operations Department to arrange for the acquisition of equipment, materials and supplies. A

ready stock of supplies including protective equipment and spare parts should be maintained at all times.

b. The service function will oversee medical, food and legal services. It will manage dedicated medical facilities, and will coordinate personal legal services for response personnel.

c. The personnel function will oversee the assignment of response personnel, the selection and training of volunteers and site-specific training for response personnel. The function should coordinate and document the assignment of response personnel, process the arrival of incoming personnel and account for response assignments given to individuals or agencies. If volunteers are used to assist with shoreline cleanup, the function should manage the training, qualification and certification for volunteers, and coordinate the establishment of processing sites throughout the response zone, designed to keep volunteers informed about response requirements, especially safety concerns.

d. The contracting function will arrange contracting services in accordance with Basic Ordering Agreements (BOA's) and with non-BOA contractors. The overall coordination and management of all contracts and procurement orders needed to support response operations, including accounting for all contractual payments made, will be handled by this function.

e. The JTC will serve as the focal point to request, from any involved agency or organization, transportation and logistics support in support of response operations.

8. External Affairs Department - The External Affairs Department will provide accurate, timely information to the public and will coordinate protocol issues for VIP's. See Enclosure 7 NITF External Affairs Department. The department will be responsible for public affairs releases, setting up itineraries, scheduling public meetings, developing video and slide presentations, speeches and short factual documents, and providing other general information about the spill. The Department will report directly to the NIC via the COS and coordinate with, as necessary, other departments, the lead administrative trustee for damage assessment and the AOC's.

The lead Coast Guard representative will be a senior subject matter expert from G-M. The goal is to make all non-restricted information concerning the federal cleanup efforts available to the public quickly and accurately. The Department has two primary functions: protocol and public affairs.

a. The protocol function will act as a liaison on behalf of the NIC with elected officials, heads of government agencies, foreign government representatives and their staffs. The function will have congressional affairs specialists responsible for coordinating and scheduling VIP tours and presentations, meetings and requests for information.

b. The public affairs function will coordinate media relations, community relations and documentation support. In the media relations area, the function will gather newsworthy information, follow proper procedures to clear the material, and disseminate the information to the media in a timely fashion. The function will address media questions via phone, radio and television interviews, and will coordinate news conferences. For community relations, the function will answer phone calls from concerned citizens and arrange for and coordinate town meetings to address public issues. The function will be responsible for photo and video documentation and graphics, and will be called upon to develop slide shows and video presentations.

For their documentation role, the function will collect information for and maintain historical files during response operations. Applicable materials for the files include newspaper articles, photographs, POLREPS, official correspondence, statements and reports. The function will also ensure that accurate legal files are maintained.

c. The Joint Information Center (JIC) will be the center for coordinating media releases from all response entities - federal, local and spiller - regarding the cleanup. Joint coordination on this issue is critical so as to present to the public and the media a consistent account of response efforts. The JIC will also provide regular reports for internal organization and attached agency use. Internal information exchange

is important in ensuring that everyone involved in the response is well informed about response efforts.

9. Area Operations Coordinators (AOCs) - To effectively utilize the talents, relationships, and coordination skill developed by the OSCs through Area Committees, each pre-designated OSC, whose area of responsibility is affected by the spill, will assume the role of AOC. The AOCs will directly oversee tactical response operations, identifying response priorities that are consistent with the NITF strategy, and deploying and operating response resources. The NITF will provide strategic direction and support to the AOCs, and will coordinate the efforts of AOCs to ensure strategies are effectively and consistently carried out. During a SONS, the AOCs report directly to the NITF Chief of Staff. Normally, the AOC who is primarily affected by the spill will assume responsibility for strategic issues upon deactivation of the NITF organization.

1515.2 NITF BILLET STRUCTURE

Enclosure 8 NITF Billet Structure illustrates the billets/positions of the NITF Initial Response Team (IRT), and the core billets of the NITF. Billets with a star in the "IRT" column are part of both the Initial Response Team and the NITF staff. IRT members are indicated to demonstrate the basis for NITF Departments, and to ensure functions are accomplished and the transition to a fully staffed NITF is orderly. Membership in the IRT will be limited to approximately 35-40 personnel.

1515.3 CRISIS ACTION SYSTEM FOR SPILL RESPONSE

The NITF is a national organization, with representatives from federal, area and local government agencies and the private sector working together to respond to and cleanup the spill. Existing crisis action organizations will be available to provide support and information to the NITF as necessary. For example, Enclosure 9 Coast Guard/NITF Relationship illustrates the connection and relationship between the Coast Guard's internal crisis action system for spill response and the NITF. This enclosure shows how the two organizations "plug in" to one another.

1515.4 NITF DEACTIVATION

Deactivation of the NITF must be well planned for and clearly delineate who has the authority to deactivate a function and who will assume responsibility for a deactivated function. As is the case for activation, the Commandant alone can deactivate the NITF. Recommendations for deactivation will come from the NIC. The NITF should be deactivated when it is determined that all operations, tactical and strategic, can be turned over to the respective AOC, who will resume normal duties as OSC outlined in the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

The NITF will be responsible for developing a plan for an orderly deactivation of the NITF. Deactivation is expected to be gradual with the NITF staff decreasing incrementally as national level issues are resolved. The NIC shall thoroughly brief the Commandant and the relieving AOC prior to deactivation of the NITF. The specifics of deactivation will vary according to the details of each incident.

1515.5 TRAINING

To be developed.

1515.6 RESERVE SUPPORT

To be developed.

1515.7 EXERCISE AND EVALUATION

To be developed.

1600 DISTRIBUTION

Army Corps of Engineers
CNMI Emergency Management Office
CNMI Public Information and Protocol Office
CNMI Office of the Attorney General
CNMI Division of Environmental Quality
CNMI Coastal Resources Management Office
CNMI Department of Public Safety
CNMI Department of Public Works
CNMI Division of Fish and Wildlife
Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District (3)
Commander, Coast Guard Pacific Area
Commander, Coast Guard Maintenance and Logistics
Command Pacific
Commander, National Strike Force Coordination

Center
Commander, National Pollution Funds Center
Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Marine Safety
Office Honolulu
Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team
Commander, Naval Forces Marianas Guam
Commanding Officer, Military Sealift Command Office
Commanding Officer, Navy Public Works Center Guam
Commander, Andersen Air Force Base
Commonwealth Port Authority
Commonwealth Utilities Corporation
Department of the Interior, Office of Territorial
and Insular Affairs
Energy Recovery Corporation, Inc.
Exxon
Guam Civil Defense
Guam Environmental Protection Agency
Guam Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic
and Wildlife Resources
Guam Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and
Health Agency
Guam Department of Labor, Alien Labor Processing &
Certification
Guam Senate, Health, Ecology and Welfare Committee
Guam Senate, Economic-Agricultural Development and
Insurance Committee
Guam Bureau of Planning
Guam Fire Department
Guam Police Department (SEAS)
Guam Department of Parks and Recreation
Guam Department of Public Works
Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services,
Environmental Health Division
Guam Army National Guard (Plans)
Guam Department of Commerce, Customs and Quarantine
Guam Visitors Bureau
Guam Power Authority
Guam Congressional Representative
Marinex Inc.
Marianas Audubon Society
Marianas Tug and Barge
Mayor's Council of Guam
Mobil Oil Guam, Inc.
Mobil Oil Micronesia
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Parks Service
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator

Peterra, Inc.
Port Authority of Guam
Protehi I'Tasi Ta'
Safety First Systems, Inc.
Saipan Marine Co.
Saipan Stevedores Co.
Seabridge Corporation
Shell Guam
Shell Oil Marianas
UNITEK Environmental Services, Inc.
University of Guam, Marine Laboratory
Water and Energy Research Institute

1700 OPEN

1800 OPEN

1900 RESERVED

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