

Northeast and Eastern Central Florida Area Contingency Plan

Annex 4000: Planning



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4000 Planning

Refer to the Incident Management Handbook (IMH) for the Incident Command System prepared by USCG, Office of Response (G-MOR-3) for specific information on all duties and positions. Refer to Appendix [9720.100 Incident Management Handbook](#) for the IMH and [9720.200 ICS Forms Database](#) for ICS forms. This section will only provide a brief overview and information specific to Northeast and Eastern Central Florida.

The Area Committee will be the primary oil spill planning body in Northeast and Eastern Central Florida. This committee and its associated subcommittees will meet periodically to ensure that this plan is accurate, current, and reflects the requirements of all concerned individuals and groups in the Plan's AOR.

Although the Area Committee is the primary local planning body, several other organizations at the regional or national level have significant input to local planning.

The Coast Guard (MSO Jacksonville) will assume the role of principal planner. Input and/or changes to the plan will be passed to the Coast Guard who will ensure that the plan is properly updated. Although there are stated intervals for plan updates, more frequent changes, if needed, are desirable.

Committee membership, including subcommittee representation is listed in

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4100 Planning Section

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. Includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists. The Planning Section Units are shown in Figure 0-1. Refer to Appendices [9100 Emergency Notification](#), [9200 Personnel and Services Directory](#), [9300 Draft IAP](#), [9400 Area Planning Documentation](#) and [9700 List of Response Resources](#) for information necessary to develop the Incident Action Plan.

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4110 Planning Section Chief

Responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to understand the current situation, predict probable course of incident events and prepare alternative strategies of the incident.

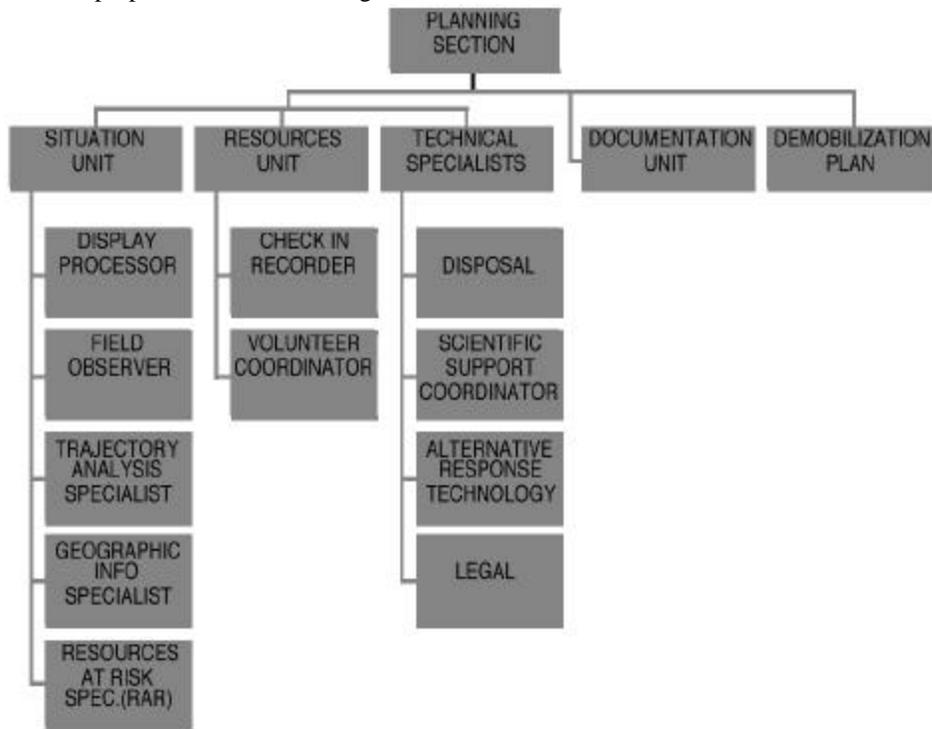
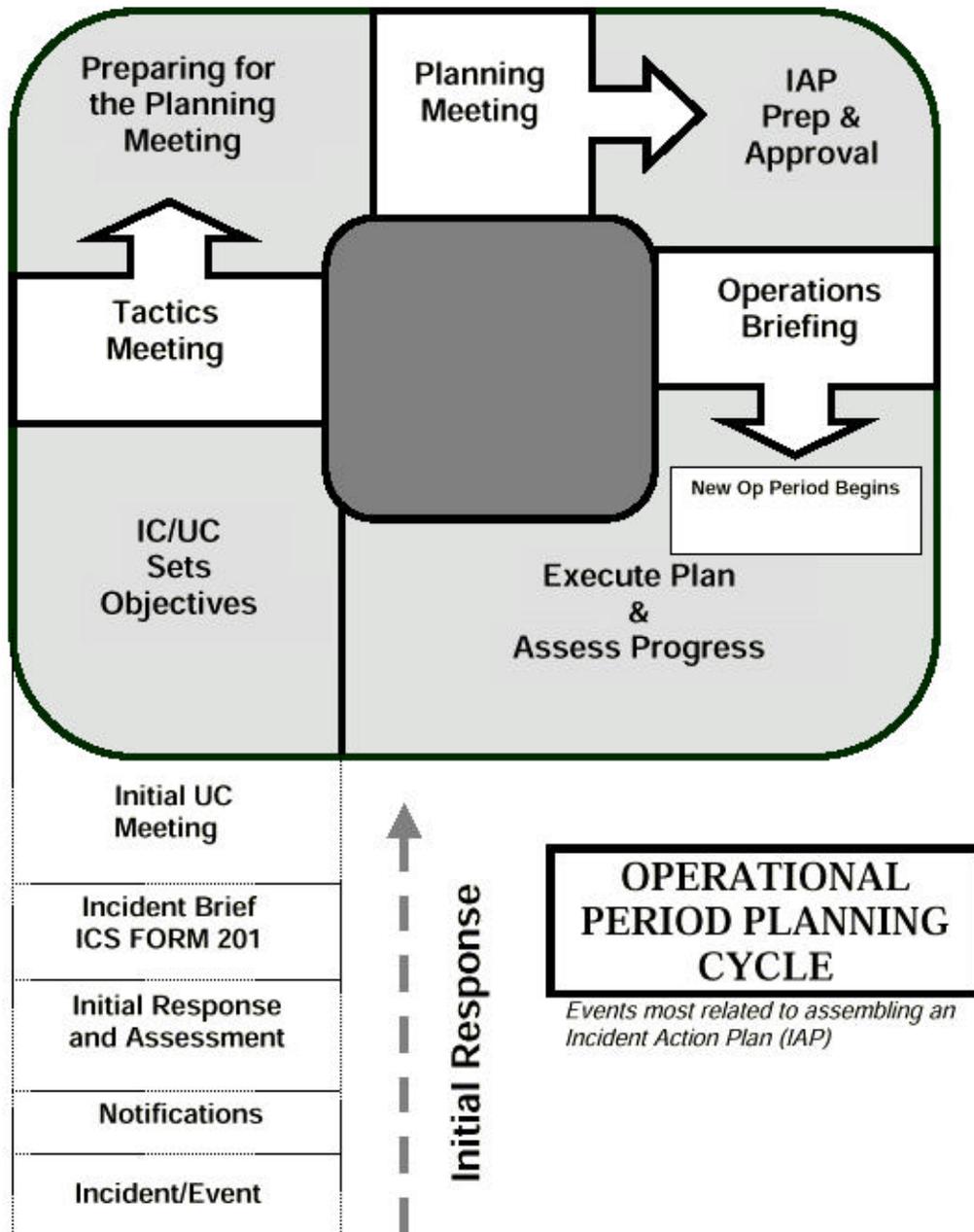


Figure 0-1 - Planning Section Diagram

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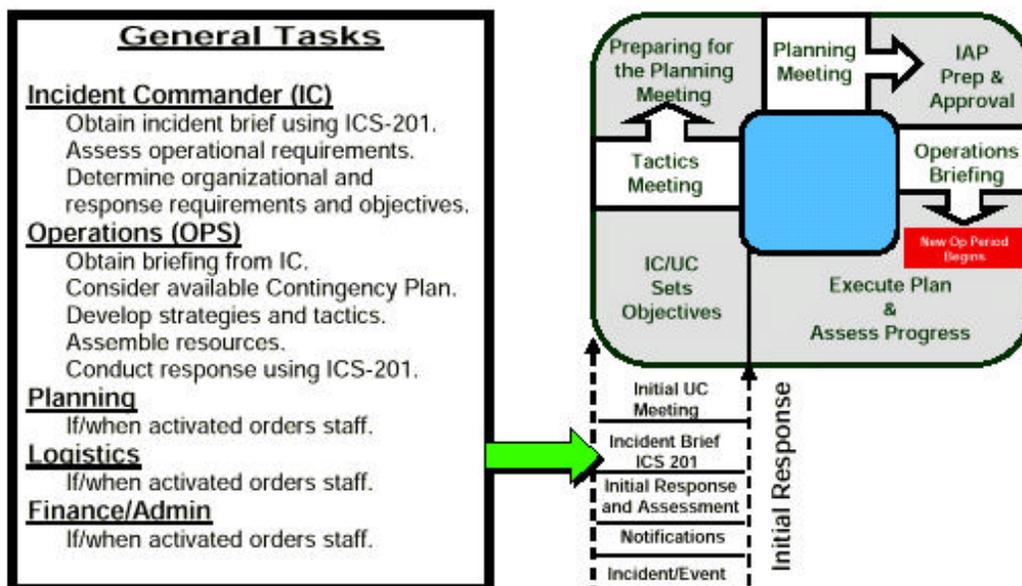
4120 Planning Cycle, Meetings, Briefings, And The Planning Chart



4121 Initial Response and Assessment

The period of Initial Response and Assessment occurs in all incidents. Short-term responses, which are small in scope and/or duration (e.g., a few resources working one operational period) can often be coordinated using only ICS Form 201 (Incident Briefing Form).

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS Form 201) - During the transfer-of-command process, an ICS Form 201-formatted briefing provides the incoming Incident Commander (IC)/Unified Commander (UC) with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allotted to the incident. Most importantly it functions as the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the initial response and remains in force and continues to develop until the response ends or the Planning Section generates the incident's first IAP. It is also suitable for briefing individuals newly assigned to the Command and General Staff as well as needed assessment briefings for the staff. ICS Form 201 facilitates documentation of response objectives, situational awareness, resource employment and deployment, and significant actions taken. This form is essential for future planning and the effective management of initial response activities. When: New IC/UC; staff briefing as required Facilitator: Current IC/UC Attendees: Prospective IC/UC; Command and General Staff, as required.



Agenda:

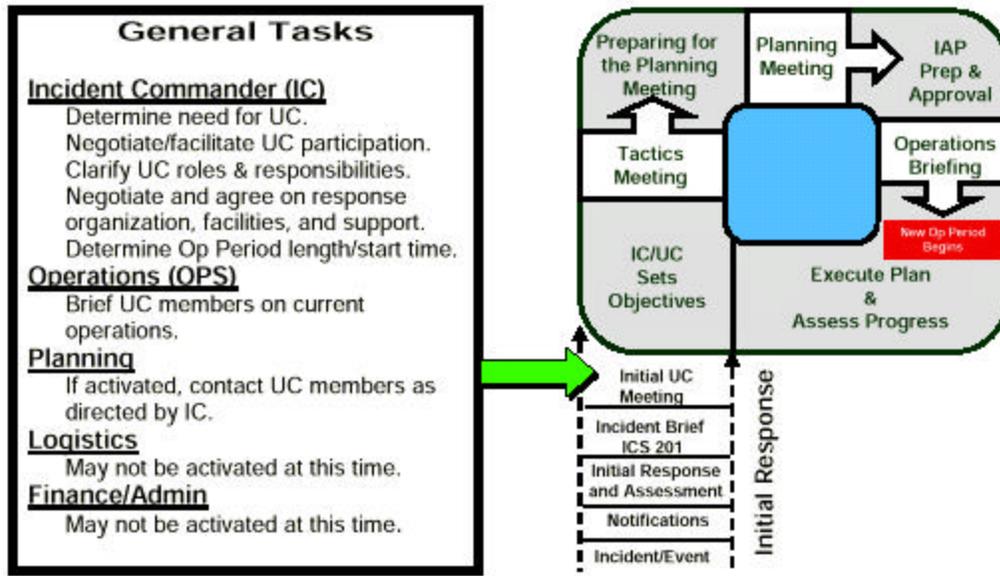
Using ICS Form 201 as an outline, include:

1. Situation (note territory, exposures, safety concerns, etc.; use map/charts).
2. Current priorities.
3. Strategy(s) and tactics.
4. Current organization.
5. Resource assignments.
6. Resources en-route and/or ordered.
7. Facilities established.

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4122 Initial Unified Command Meeting

This meeting provides UC officials with an opportunity to discuss and concur on important issues prior to joint incident action planning. The meeting should be brief and important points documented. Prior to the meeting, parties should have an opportunity to review and prepare to address the agenda items. Planning meeting participants will use the results of this meeting to guide the operational efforts prior to the first tactics meeting. When: The UC is formed prior to the first meeting
 Facilitator: UC member
 Attendees: Only ICs that will comprise the UC



Agenda:

1. Identify UC, based on Chapter 6 criteria.
2. Identify jurisdictional priorities and objectives.
3. Present jurisdictional limitations, concerns and restrictions.
4. Develop a collective set of incident objectives.
5. Establish and agree on acceptable priorities.
6. Agree on basic organization structure.
7. Designate the best-qualified and acceptable Operations Section Chief (OPS).
8. Agree on General Staff personnel designations and planning, logistical, and financial agreements and procedures.
9. Agree on resource ordering procedures to follow.
10. Agree on cost-sharing procedures.
11. Agree on informational matters.
12. Designate a Unified Command Information Officer.

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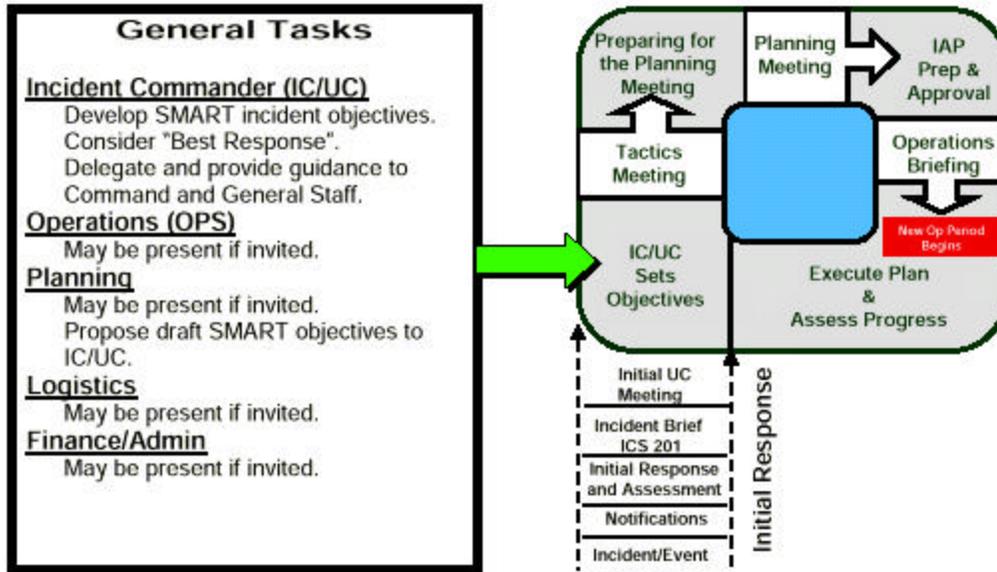
4123 Unified Command Objectives Meeting

At this meeting the IC/UC will identify/review and prioritize objectives for the next operational period on the ICS Form 202. Objectives from the previous operational period are reviewed and any new objectives are identified.

When: Prior to tactics meeting.

Facilitator: UC Member

Attendees: UC Members; Command and General Staff as appropriate



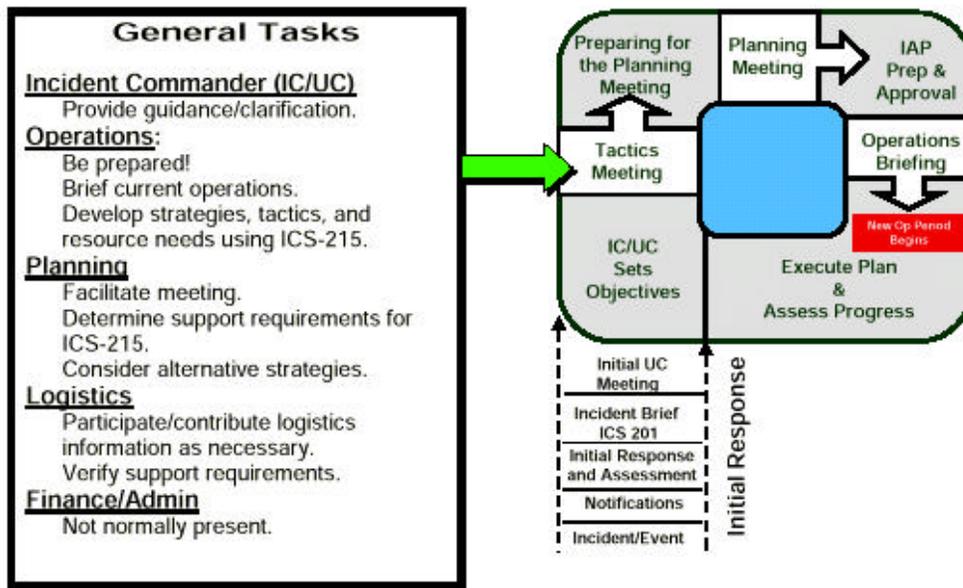
Agenda:

1. Review/identify objectives for the next operational period (Clearly stated and attainable with the resources available, yet flexible enough to allow members to choose tactics).
2. Review any open agenda items from initial/previous meetings.

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4124 Tactics Meeting

This 30-minute meeting creates the blueprint for tactical deployment during the next operational period. In preparation for the Tactics Meeting, the Planning Section Chief (PSC), and OPS review the first stage of response operations or the current IAP situation status information as provided by the Situation Unit to assess work progress against IAP objectives. The OPS/PSC will jointly develop primary and alternate strategies to meet objectives for consideration at the next Planning Meeting. When: Prior to Planning Meeting. Facilitator: PSC Attendees: PSC, OPS, Logistics Section Chief (LSC) , and Resources Unit Leader (RUL)



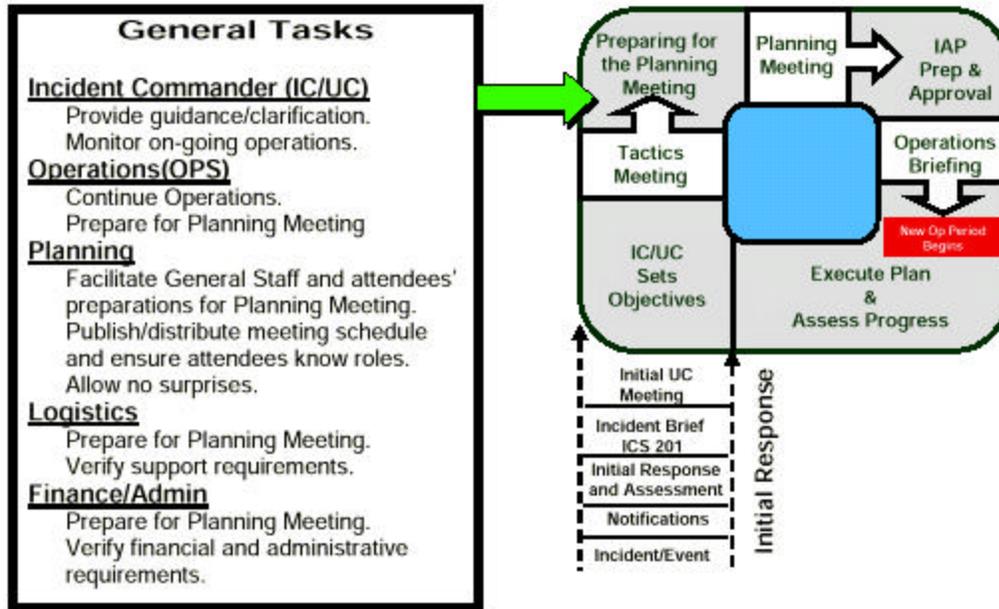
AGENDA:

1. Review the objectives for the next operational period and develop strategies (primary and alternatives).
2. Prepare a draft of ICS Form 215 (used in planning meeting) to identify resources that should be ordered through Logistics.

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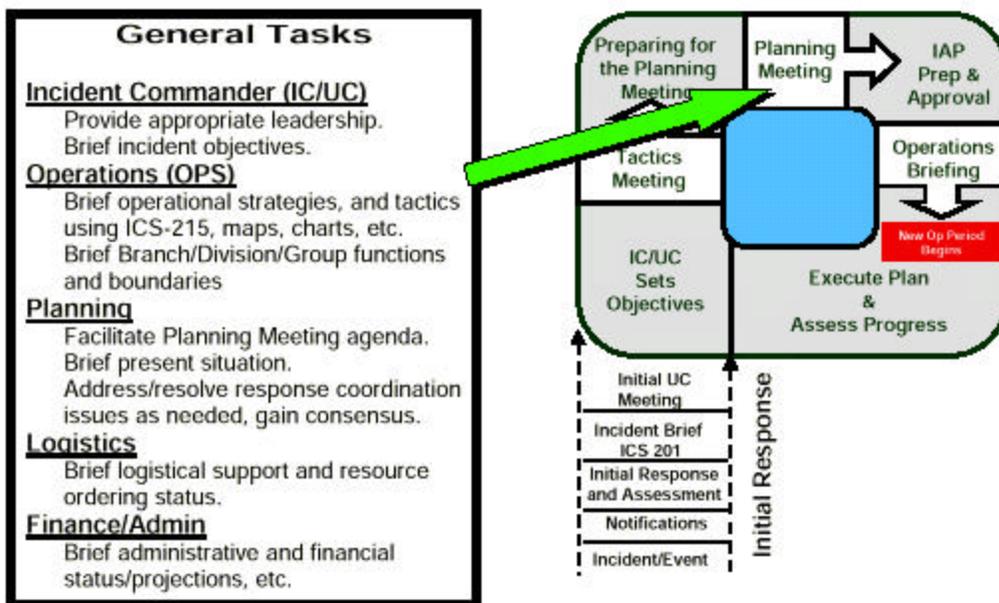
4125 Preparing for the Planning Meeting

During this phase of the Planning Cycle, the Section Chiefs and their associated staff members begin the work of preparing for the upcoming Planning Meeting. Each Section Chief is responsible for ensuring that his/her planning Meeting responsibilities are met. The PSC should facilitate this to the greatest extent possible to ensure that the material, information, resources, etc., to be used or discussed in the Planning Meeting is organized and prepared. There are to be no surprises in the Planning Meeting. When: After the Tactics Meetings Facilitator: PSC



4126 Planning Meeting

This meeting defines incident objectives, strategies, and tactics and identifies resource needs for the next operational period. Depending on incident complexity, this meeting should last no longer than 45 minutes. This meeting fine tunes objectives and priorities, identifies and solves problems, and defines work assignments and responsibilities on a completed ICS Form 215 (Operations Planning Worksheet). Displays in the meeting room should include Objectives ICS Form 202 for the next period, large sketch maps or charts clearly dated and timed, a poster-sized ICS Form 215, a current resource inventory prepared by the Resource Unit, and current situation status displays prepared by the Situation Unit. After the meeting, ICS Form 215 is used by the LSC to prepare the off-incident tactical and logistical resource orders, and used by the PSC to develop IAP assignment lists. When: After the UC and Tactics Meetings Facilitator: PSC Attendees: Determined by IC/UC, generally IC/UC, Command Staff, General Staff, Air Operations Branch Director (Air Ops), the RUL, Safety Officer (SO), and Technical Specialists, as required.

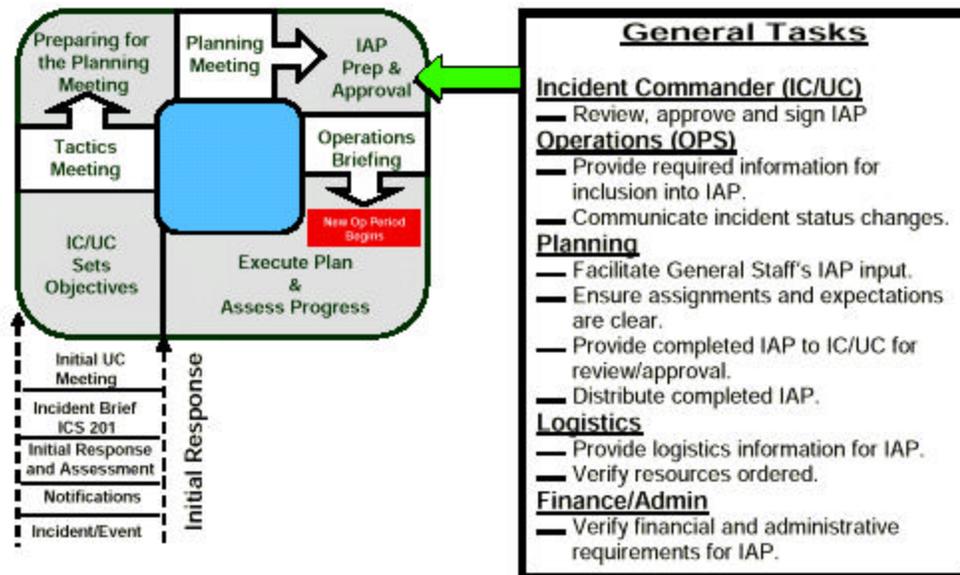


AGENDA:	Primary Responsibility
1. State incident objectives and Policy issues.	IC/UC
2. Briefing of situation, critical and sensitive areas, weather/sea forecast, and resource status/availability.	SUL
3. State primary and alternative strategies to meet objectives.	OPS
4. Designate Branch, Division, and Group boundaries and functions as appropriate, use maps and ICS form 215.	OPS
5. Specify tactics for each Division, note limitations.	OPS
6 Specify resources needed by Divisions/Groups.	OPS
7. Specify operations facilities and reporting locations and plot on map.	OPS/LSC
8. Develop resources, support, and overhead order (orders).	LSC
9. Consider support: communications, traffic, safety, medical, etc.	LSC
10. Contributing organization/agency considerations regarding work plan.	LO
11 Safety considerations regarding work plan.	SO
12 Media considerations regarding work plan.	IO

13. Report on expenditures and claims.	F/ASC
14. Finalize and approve work plan for the next operational period.	IC/UC

4127 Incident Action Plan (IAP) Preparation

Attendees immediately prepare their assignments for the IAP to meet the PSC deadline for assembling the IAP components. The deadline will be early enough to permit timely IC/UC approval and duplication of sufficient copies for the Operations Briefing and for overhead. When: Immediately following the Planning Meeting, the PSC assigns the deadline Facilitator: PSC



Common Components	Primary Responsibility
1. Incident Objectives (ICS form 202).	Resources Unit
2. Organization List/Chart (ICS FORMS 203/207).	Resources Unit
3. Assignment List (ICS form 204).	Resources Unit
4. Communication Plan (ICS form 205).	Communications Unit
5. Medical Plan (ICS form 206).	Medical Unit
6. Incident Map.	Situation Unit
7. Safety Plan.	Safety Officer
8. Decontamination Plan.	Technical Specialist
9. Waste Management or Disposal Plan.	Technical Specialist

Optional Components (use as pertinent):

1. Air Operations Summary (ICS form 220).	Air Operations
2. Traffic Plan.	Branch Director
3. Demobilization Plan.	Ground Support Unit

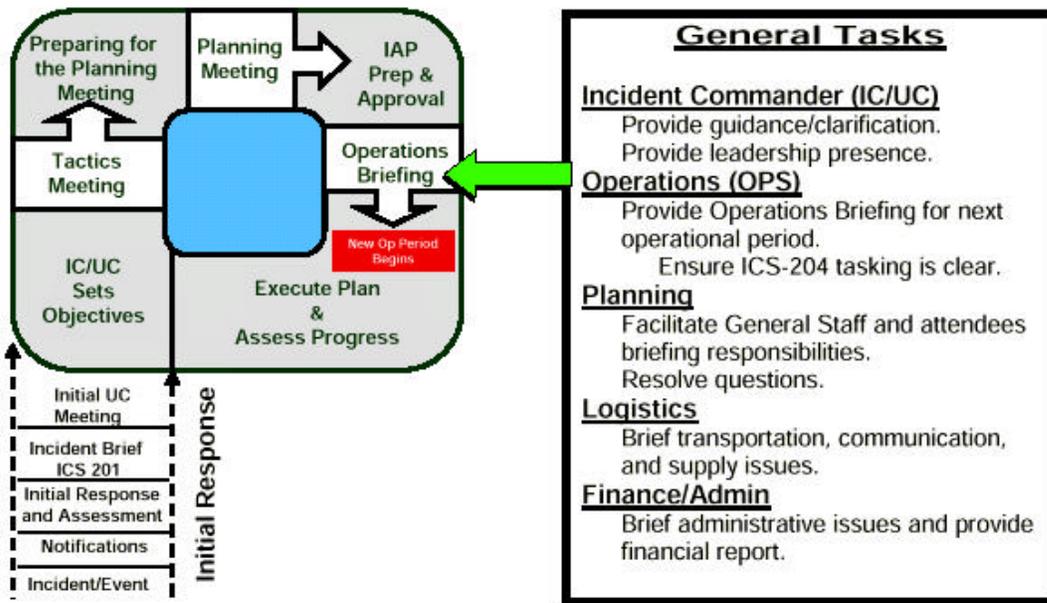
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4128 Operations Briefing

This 30-minute, or less, meeting presents the IAP to the oncoming shift of the response organization. After this meeting, off-going supervisors should be interviewed by their relief and by OPS in order to further confirm or adjust the course of the oncoming shift's IAP. Shifts in tactics may be made by the Division/Group supervisor in whose purview they are. Similarly, a supervisor may reallocate resources within that division to adapt to changing conditions. When: About an hour prior to each shift change

Facilitator: PSC

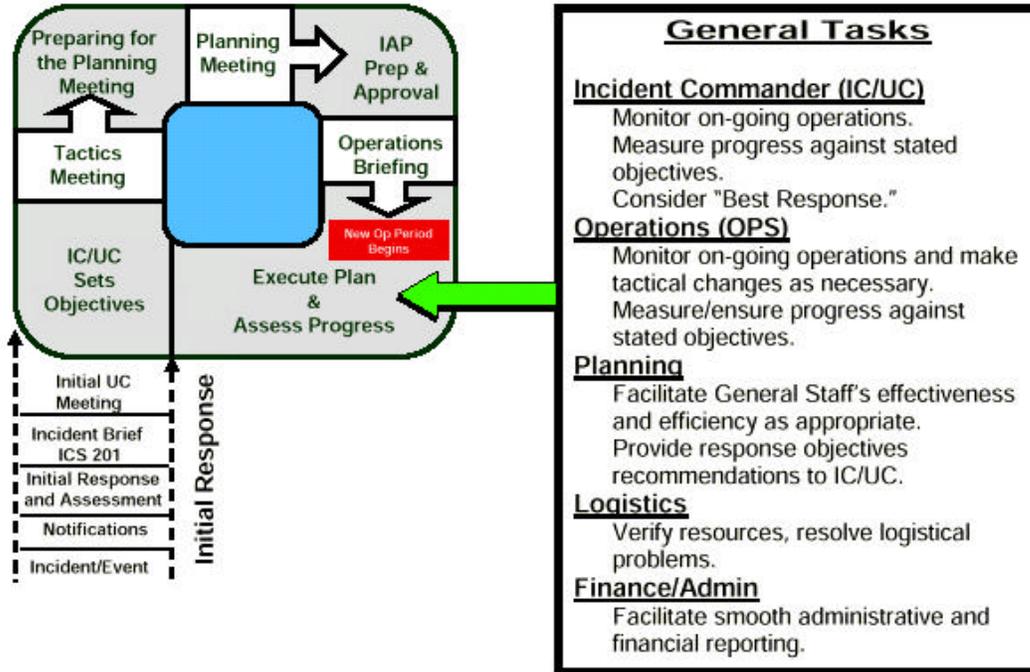
Attendees: IC/UC, Command Staff, General Staff, Branch Directors, Division/Group Supervisors, Task Force/Strike Team Leaders (if possible), Unit Leaders, others as appropriate.



Agenda	Primary Responsible
1. Review IC/UC objectives and changes to IAP.	PSC
2. Discuss current response actions and last shift's accomplishments.	OPS
3. Review weather and sea conditions forecast.	SUL
4. Division/Group and Air Operations assignment.	OPS
5. Trajectory analysis.	SUL
6. Transport, communications, and supply updates.	LSC
7. Safety message.	SO
8. Incident Action Plan (IAP) approval and motivational remarks.	IC/UC

4129 Assessing Progress and Debriefing

Following the operation brief, all Section Chiefs will review the incident response progress and make recommendations to the IC/UC in preparation for the next UC Objective Meeting for the next operational period. This feedback/information is gathered from various sources, including Field Observers, responder debriefs, stakeholders, etc.



4130 Special Purpose Meetings

The Special Purpose meetings are most applicable to larger incidents requiring an Operational Period Planning Cycle, but may be useful during Initial Response and Assessment.

4131 Command Staff Meeting

This Coordinate Command Staff functions, responsibilities, and objectives. It is held before the Tactical Meeting. Command Staff (IC/UC, SO, LO, IO) attend.

4132 Command and General Staff (Business) Meeting

An opportunity for the Command & General staffs to gather under informal conditions (breakfast/dinner) to discuss developing issues.

4140 Planning Section Objectives

4141 First Operational Period (0-4 Hours)

- Evaluate extent of the incident.
- Initiate incident logs.

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- ❑ Begin Section stand-up.

4142 Second Operational Period (4-24 Hours)

- ❑ Identify and prioritize effected or potentially affected environmentally, archaeologically, and economically sensitive areas. Communicate this information to the Operations Section and Unified Command (UC) to ensure initial efforts minimize or avoid impact to such areas.
- ❑ Designate personnel to implement an incident tracking system.
- ❑ Continue evaluating the extent of the incident.
- ❑ Forecast probable spill impacts.
- ❑ Develop strategic plans for response activities during the 24-48 hour operational period and beyond.

4143 Third Operational Period (24-48 Hours)

- ❑ Continue to identify and prioritize sensitive areas.
- ❑ Continue tracking incident progress in cooperation with the Operations Section.
- ❑ Forecast probable spill impacts.
- ❑ Develop strategic plans for response activities for the next few days of the operational period.

4200 Situation Unit

Responsible for the collection and evaluation of information about current and possible future status of oil spill and spill response operations. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled, the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location and anticipated trajectory, and the impacts on natural resources. Refer to Appendices [9710 Sensitive Area and Response Strategies](#) and [9720.400 Inlet Tidal Strategies](#) for information necessary for this Unit.

4210 Situation Display

Various methods may be established for displaying current situation information to the UC. The method of choice will depend on availability of resources, the kind of system used (i.e. GIS / MISLE - see section 4260 below), and the physical command post layout.

4220 Weather/Tides/Currents

Seasonal weather patterns may affect the planning and operational aspects of a response. Detailed weather information and forecasts can be obtained from a variety of sources, including the National Weather Service. <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/er/lwx>

For tides and currents, Internet sites will not give accurate enough information; only Thomas Point Light's station is listed. The Activities Baltimore's Operations Center can provide excellent data with many more substations for calculations. The Operations Center can be reached 24 hrs per day at (410)-576-2525.

4230 Required Interagency Situation Reports

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee development]

4240 Situation Management Information Technology

This section outlines the various information technology / computerized systems that are most commonly employed by the situation unit during the course of a response.

4261 Geographic Information System (GIS)

Responsible for gathering and compiling updated spill information and providing various map products to the incident. Refer to Appendix [9710 for the Response Strategies](#).

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4262 Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) System

Commandant (G-MOR), in conjunction with the Coast Guard Research and Development Center and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has developed an integrated crisis management system designed to provide real time (or near-time) response and planning information to a UC. Although still in a prototype stage of development, the system includes electronic forms using a Microsoft Access relational database, a Geographic Information System (GIS) situation display, and a web-based intranet system for disseminating information. See <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/mor/Articles/OSC2.htm> for additional information about the OSC2 prototype

4263 Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee development]

4250 Display Processors

Responsible for the display of incident status information obtained from Field Observers, resource status reports, aerial and ortho photographs and infrared data. Refer to Appendix [9710 Sensitive Area and Response Strategies](#) for information necessary for this Unit.

4260 Field Observers

Responsible to collect situation information from personal observations at the incident.

4270 Trajectory Analysis Specialists

Responsible for providing projections and estimates of the movement and behavior of the spill. The specialist will combine visual observations, remote sensing information, computer modeling as well as observed and predicted tidal, current and weather data to form these analysis.

4280 Resources at Risk (RAR) Specialists

Responsible for the identification of resources thought to be at risk from exposure to spilled oil through the analysis of known and anticipated oil movement and the location of natural, cultural and economic resources. Refer to Appendices [9710 Response Strategies](#) and [9720.400 Inlet Tidal Strategies](#) for information necessary for this Unit.

4300 Resources Unit

The Resources Unit is responsible for the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved through the development and maintenance of a master list of all resources used during the event. Refer to Appendix [9200 Personnel and Services Directory](#) for information on resources.

4310 Resource Management

This section outlines the procedures and responsibilities of members of the resources unit in managing response resources for the Planning Section.

4311 Resource Check-In Recorder

Responsible for ensuring all assigned resources are accounted for at an incident.

4312 Check-in Procedures

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

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4320 Volunteers

4321 Assistance Options

Volunteers can come from a wide variety of backgrounds and work experiences and can be used in many different manners. They may be fully integrated into the command structure.

4322 Assignment

Volunteers will be assigned based on expertise and interest.

4323 Volunteer Coordinators

Volunteer Coordinators are responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including recruitment, induction and deployment.

Utilization of volunteers is subject to the guidance in National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.57. State and local emergency management agencies within the Area Committee zone are excellent resources from which expertise in volunteer coordination can be drawn. Coordination of volunteers for bird cleaning is the responsibility of the DOI, and FDNR (see NCP 40 CFR 300.57).

After a major pollution incident, especially one which receives extensive press coverage, it can be expected that concerned individuals and groups will contact the OSC to volunteer their services. Generally, volunteers will not be used during federal funded responses without the permission of the OSC. A volunteer's unknown background, a potentially confusing chain of command and liability issues preclude the use of volunteers in most situations. Should the OSC decide to use volunteers, obtain Coast Guard legal advice. State and local agencies might utilize volunteers in accordance with their own policies.

4324 Training

Those volunteers, who will be involved in the post-emergency response phases of an oil spill, will need hazardous materials awareness training. OSHA regulations and 29CFR1900.120 dictate that post-emergency response workers have 40 hours of HAZWOPER training. These 40 hours of training would be difficult and expensive to set up for volunteers. Instead, volunteers can fall under a "De Minimis" exception. Under OSHA Directive CPL 2-2.51 and OSHA Standards Interpretation and Compliance Letters (dated 02/13/1992), "a minimum of four hours [of training] would be appropriate in most situations." The criteria for De Minimis is:

- a) The job site is in an area where a qualified person has decided that the exposure potential is expected to remain under Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL),
- b) Health risks from skin absorption are minimal,
- c) Workers have been trained on procedures in the event of an emergency and hazards associated with the hazardous substances in their workplace,
- d) Workers have completed training including topics such as decontamination procedures, heat stress, hypothermia, water safety, and operating procedures, and
- e) Supervisors have received a minimum of 24 hours of training.

4324.1 Potential Sources of HAZWOPER Training for Volunteers

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee development].

4400 Documentation Unit

This unit ensures each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. The Documentation Unit is essential to properly collecting, organizing, and maintaining custody of materials during and following the incident

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response. Guidance for properly performing these tasks may be found in the ICS Documentation Unit Leader Job Aid at the Online Documents page of the National Strike Force Coordination Center.

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/index.html>

4410 Services Provided

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

4420 Administrative File Organization

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

4500 Demobilization Unit

Responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan, and assisting sections and units in ensuring that an orderly, safe and cost effective demobilization of personnel and equipment is accomplished from the incident. Refer to [9200 Personnel and Services Directory](#) and [9320 Demobilization](#) for information and a plan template.

4600 Environmental Unit

4610 Human Health

This section outlines human health resources and sensitivity issues in the shoreline and coastal areas of Northeast and Eastern Central Florida. The human health section is organized as follows:

- 4611 Shoreline / Coastal Residential Population Densities
- 4612 Drinking Water Intakes
- 4613 Areas of Particular Human Health Sensitivity

4611 Shoreline/Coastal Residential Population Densities

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development].

Does FMRI have population density layers integrated into the Ortho Quads?

4612 Drinking Water Intakes

Included in this section are the locations of selected "significant" water intakes. Those selected are important to either public health and safety or major industry.

This section is extremely weak: does FMRI have water-intake (drinking, not cooling/industrial) identified as a layer in the ortho-quads?

Intake Description

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Northside Generating Station
Jacksonville, FL

Jacksonville Electric Authority
Southside Generating Station
Jacksonville, FL

Jacksonville Electric Authority

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Kennedy Generating Station
Jacksonville, FL

Florida Power And Light
Putnam Plant
East Palatka, FL

Florida Power And Light
Cape Canaveral Plant
Cocoa, FL

Orlando Utilities Commission
Indian River Power Plant
Titusville, FL

4613 Areas of Particular Human Health Sensitivity

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee development].

Does FMRI have a data layer of hospitals, retirement homes, etc., where residents would be expected to be particularly sensitive to plumes and other environmental contaminants?

4620 Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Template Booming Strategies

The Northeast and Eastern Central Florida area has been divided into XXX geographical quadrants to facilitate identification and prioritization of sensitive environmental and economic resources targeted for protection following a spill event. Borders used by the Florida Marine Research Institutes Geographic Information System (GIS) divide the area into the sectors; See Figure 4-X. Identification of resources and strategies for protecting sensitive resources are described by each sector in Appendix 9710 to this plan. The FOOSC must also take historic properties into account when responding to spills. Historic properties include any prehistoric district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Section 4630 of this Annex contains more information on historic properties. Section 4650 Local Contacts provide contacts, resources, and references related

[Insert Image of Northeast and Eastern Central Florida showing the Ortho-Quads – preferably linked so that when one is touched, the specific PDF map of that Ortho-quad in appendix 9710].

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to the protection of sensitive environmental and economic resources and historic properties.

The primary reference used to identify sensitive environmental and economic resources is the Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife to Oil - State of Florida Atlas (Florida Marine Research Institute). These Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps were produced as an atlas for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to aid in sensitive resource identification during oil spills. The categories of resources listed in the atlas are divided into high, medium, and low priorities for protection based on their sensitivity to oiling, ability to be cleaned, length of time, and cost of recovery. Short descriptions of resource characteristics (e.g., shoreline types, wildlife habitats, area characteristics) are included. A general discussion of prioritization is provided for each sector. During an actual spill this information can, and often should, be supplemented with information in the desktop resources and through the local and regional contacts.

The XXX geographic quadrants delineated for this portion of the plan are:

- (1) XXXX
- (2) XXXX
- (3) XXXX
- (4) XXXX
- (5) XXXX
- (6) XXXX
- (7) XXXX
- (8) XXXX

For the electronic versions of this ACP, the following hyperlinks will take you to the detailed ESI maps themselves shown in Figure 4-X.

See Appendix 9710 for [Sensitive Areas](#)

4621 Class A Shoreline Types - HIGH PRIORITY

This section outlines critical operations information about Class A Shoreline Types in Northeast and Eastern Central Florida. Class A Shorelines include:

- 4621.1 Vegetated River Banks
- 4621.2 Salt Marsh and Mangrove Swamp
- 4621.3 Seagrass Beds
- 4621.4 Freshwater Marshes and Swamps
- 4621.5 Shellfish Harvesting Areas
- 4621.6 Eroding Bluffs

4621.1 Vegetated River Banks

Description:

These sites occur as grassy herbaceous vegetation or trees that grow along the river banks to the waters edge. They may occur in fresh or brackish water systems, and may be subject to flooding, depending on the slope of the bank. A variety of plant species may be found along the river banks and will be determined by a number of parameters such as the salinity of the river, steepness of the bank, degree of flooding, and exposure to current. Many of these locations contain archaeological sites. Due to the occurrence of large numbers and diversity of native plant and animal species, the possibility of archaeological sites, the difficulty of cleaning these areas, and the possibility of freshwater contamination, this habitat type was given a class A priority.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Small quantities of oil will cover the outer edges of the area, however large quantities of oil may penetrate the sediment and coat the vegetation.
- Biological impacts may be great if oiling is heavy. Freshwater could be affected.
- The area / extent of surface oiling will also be affected by boat wakes and tides.
- Oil may persist for several months or years if not cleaned.

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Recommendations for Cleaning:

- A State of Florida archaeologist should be consulted prior to any cleaning for determination of archaeological significance.
- High-energy areas may be cleaned naturally, particularly if oiling is light.
- Low pressure spraying may be effective.

4621.2 Saltmarsh and Mangrove Swamp

Description:

These highly productive marshes typically occur near inlets and along the rivers behind barrier islands. In the northern end of the Jacksonville zone, these marshes are primarily associated with the St. Johns River, St. Marys River, Nassau Sound, Matanzas River, Tolomato River, and the Halifax River. The predominant plants are cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) Numerous species of wading birds, waterfowl, fishes, and invertebrates inhabit these marshes. Shellfish harvesting areas are often located in saltmarsh. These areas also provide protection for many commercially important juvenile fish. Alligators and Atlantic salt marsh snakes inhabit these marshes.

Saltmarshes in the southern end of the zone are predominantly associated with the Mosquito Lagoon, Banana River, and the Indian River. These estuarine systems are characterized by mangroves and extensive seagrass beds, in addition to cordgrass and rushes. These marshes support the greatest number of nesting birds on the Florida coast including wading birds, shorebirds, hawks, eagles, and songbirds. Over 600 species of fish have been cataloged in this region. Notable reptiles that can be found in these marshes include the Atlantic saltmarsh snake, alligator, and 4 species of threatened and endangered sea turtles.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Vegetation would become coated by oil, heavy oil may cause smothering of vegetation.
- Persistence may be long term because of difficulty in cleaning
- Water-soluble toxic fractions of oil may penetrate sediments.
- High degree of biologic stress to mangroves, contamination of food chain

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Generally cleaning is not recommended, and may cause additional physical damage to the marsh

4621.3 Seagrass Beds

Description:

Seagrass meadows are one of the most important biological communities in Florida. Seagrasses are highly productive, and are a major basis for coastal water food chains. Their physical structure provides living space and protection from predation for a diversity of organisms. Seagrass beds are essential nursery and feeding grounds for many marine organisms, especially commercially and recreationally important species and endangered manatee and sea turtles. Seagrasses stabilize sediments and play a key role in nutrient cycling.

Most of the seagrass beds in the Jacksonville MSO AOR are in Mosquito, Indian River and Banana River Lagoons. Large areas of shallow (<1 m) seagrass meadows occur in these waterbodies. The most abundant species is shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*). Other seagrass species occurring in the plan area are manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*), widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*), star grass (*Halophila engelmanni*), and paddle grass (*Halophila decipiens*).

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oiling of seagrass blades would result in blade defoliation. Loss of seagrass and algal production, habitat and food for marine organisms. Could take 6 to 12 months to recover. Greatest impact to grasses exposed at low tide and those with blades extending to or near water surface.
- Heavy or weathered oil could sink and smother grass beds. Same effects on grass blades and shoots as above.

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Oil could have toxic impacts (lethal and sublethal) on invertebrates and fishes inhabiting grass beds. Juvenile forms would be most vulnerable. Greatest effects in shallow (<1 m) grass beds.

- Oiling of sediments would impact seagrass rhizomes and roots (below ground plant tissues) and infauna. Likely to occur if oil sinks. Potential effects: below ground seagrass mortality; infauna mortality; productivity loss; sediment destabilization; habitat destruction. Effects greatest in shallow grass beds. Recovery time at least 1 to 2 years, likely more.

Recommended Response Activities:

- Prevent oil from entering grass beds.
- Care should be taken to not prop scar grass beds by boats involved in response activities.
- Extreme care should be taken to not disturb sediments during cleanup activities; otherwise could result in complete loss of grass bed.
- Clean up efforts onshore (e.g., water washing/flushing) should not result in deposition of oiled sediments into grass beds.
- Before and during cleaning, must evaluate if cleaning activities will be (is) more detrimental to grass bed than oil, and effectiveness of cleaning process.
- Oiled Intertidal or Exposed Grass Beds: Do not clean oiled grass blades; blades will slough off naturally. If oil is on sediment surface, remove by vacuum or hand. Minimize disturbance and removal of sediment and below ground seagrass.
- **Sunken Oil in Submerged Grass Beds**: Remove from grass bed by hand (prefer) or vacuum. Minimize disturbance and removal of sediment and below ground seagrass. Do not worry about incidental removal of above ground grass (blades, shoots) during cleanup; these will slough off naturally.

4621.4 Freshwater Marshes and Swamps

Description:

Freshwater marshes within the Jacksonville Captain of the Port Zone occur in the floodplains of the St. Johns River and associated tributaries. These marshes are characterized by emergent herbaceous plants, fluctuating water levels, and recurring fires. Typical plant species include pickerelweed, maidencane, sawgrass, cordgrass and rushes. These marshes are also important breeding grounds for all classes of vertebrates, particularly reptiles and amphibians dependent on these wetland resources. Freshwater marshes perform other functions such as providing flood control by acting as sinks, as freshwater storage areas, fisheries production, and recreation.

Freshwater Swamps are distinguished from marshes by the abundance of trees, and are basically wooded wetlands. They occur along the St. Johns River throughout the Jacksonville Zone. Cypress trees are the dominant wetland tree in this zone, however other water tolerant species include pond pine, cabbage pond, black gum, willow, and laurel oak. These river swamps are thought to be the most biologically diverse type of swamp, providing food, cover, and nesting areas for a number of animals. Benthic invertebrates such as crayfish, clams, snails, and insect larvae inhabit swamps, as do numerous fish, some rare and endangered. A variety of birds and mammals utilize swamps at least some part of the year, notably river otters which feed on the crayfish, black bear, Florida panthers, and mink, all considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered, and swallow tail kites and Mississippi kites which nest in swamps.

Predicted Oil Impacts

- Oil would be persistent because of the low flushing of freshwater marshes and swamps.
- Oil may cling to the vegetation further reducing natural cleaning; high mortality for resident animals
- Vegetation may be seasonally sensitive, with dormant vegetation being less sensitive than blooming and seeding plants
- Freshwater supplies may be contaminated by small amounts of oil.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Consider burning in freshwater marsh, which is fire-adapted community.

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- Manual cleaning from boat
- Avoid any activity which mixes oil into sediment
- Natural recovery recommended for light oiling.

4621.5 Shellfish Harvesting Areas

Description:

In addition to the economic value of oysters and other shellfish, these mollusks provide habitat and food for a variety of other estuarine organisms. Most shellfish areas are found along inshore coastal habitats, including the ICW, St. Johns estuaries, Banana River, Tolomato River, and the Indian River Lagoon. Oysters spawn from late spring to early fall in these estuarine areas. The larvae of oysters require a solid substrate, and generally utilize existing colonies for attachment. Mollusks are filter feeders and rely on algae and suspended and dissolved organic matter for sustenance.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Most oyster reefs are intertidal and would be coated with oil during ebbing tides.
- Oysters are in danger of smothering from silting of sediments suspended in the water column.
- Large economic losses predicted if oiling occurs in shellfish harvesting areas.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Do not use clean-up methods which stir up bottom sediments or mechanically damage oyster reefs.
- Natural cleaning is probably the best approach, however may consider low pressure cold wash.

4621.6 Eroding Bluffs

Description:

Eroding Bluffs or riverbanks are located along high energy river systems. Roughly 85% of eroding bluffs in Northeast Florida contain archaeological sites. Many of these archaeological sites are shell middens, which were used as refuse areas by early man. They may contain pottery shards, human and animal bones, ceramic wares, and arrowheads and other Indian hunting points. Biological diversity may be low, typically, however these sites are given a high sensitivity classification because of their archaeological significance.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil will disperse to the high tide line
- Oil may penetrate the sediments, particularly if they are sandy

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- An archaeologist from the Division of State must be consulted prior to any cleaning activity.
- Cleanup may be natural, depending on waves and currents as well as sediment type.
- Oil may be hand scraped off the substrate, if approved by archaeologist.

4622 Class B Shoreline Types – MODERATE PRIORITY

This section outlines critical operations information about Class B Shoreline Types in Northeast and Eastern Central Florida. Class B Shorelines include:

4622.1 Fine Sand Beaches

4622.2 Coarse/Mixed Sand Beaches, Gravel Beaches, Spoil Sites, Rip Rap, and Fill Sites

4622.3 Tidal Flats

4622.1 Fine Sand Beaches

Description:

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This shoreline type is very common on the barrier islands of Northeast Florida. These beaches may be backed by dunes in the rural areas or seawalls in the more urban areas. These beaches are typically hard packed and exposed to varying degrees of wave and current energy, depending on their location (inland or coastal). Oil penetration into the sediments would be shallow. These properties of fine sand beaches render them among the easiest of all shoreline types to clean. Often, they are fronted by tidal flats, particularly along the sheltered areas. They may be important recreational and/or economic resources. Biological diversity and density may be low, however seasonal use by seabirds and marine turtles may be high.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- oily bands along upper intertidal zones, varying in intensity with amount of product accumulated.
- shallow penetration of oil into sediment
- danger of oiling of seabirds or other organisms in intertidal zone

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Care should be taken to prevent mechanical mixing of oil deeper into sediments
- Minimize amount of sand removed from beach
- Caution should be exercised in dune areas, particularly where concentrations of the endangered beach mouse exist.

4622.2 Coarse/Mixed Sand Beaches, Gravel Beaches, Spoil Sites, Rip Rap, and Fill Sites

Description:

These shoreline types are plentiful along the coast as well as inland along riverbanks. Biological diversity and/or density may range from low along the coarse sand beaches to high among gravel beaches and rip rap. These shoreline types were classified as Class B sensitivity in spite of the fact that they are generally cleanable, because of the species richness of gravel beaches and rip rap, and because of the threatened and endangered species which utilize sand beaches and fill and spoil sites.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil may penetrate deeply into sediments on coarse sand beach, with toxic effects primarily on epifaunal amphipods
- Little penetration of oil into fill.
- Oil will penetrate between boulders of rip rap, causing lethal effects on resident flora and fauna.
- Any toxic effects on invertebrates in any of these shoreline types will have effects on grazing shorebirds.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- On coarse or mixed grain beach, minimize sand removal; manual cleanup most effective
- Avoid excessive removal of sediment from fill, manual cleanup or low pressure spray
- Remove oiled debris from rip rap, consider spraying, and or replacement of heavily oiled rip rap to prevent chronic leaching.

4622.3 Tidal Flats

Description:

Exposed tidal flats are primarily composed of sand and mud in shallow areas where currents and waves are sufficient to mobilize sand. The sediments are water-saturated and only the higher elevations dry out during low tide. Large numbers of polychaetes, copepods, amphipods, fiddler crabs, and snails render tidal flats exceptional foraging grounds for birds. Vegetation may be present at the higher elevations.

Sheltered tidal flats are generally located along lagoon beaches, waterward of saltmarshes, and other-calm water locations. Sediments are extremely soft, consisting primarily of silt and clay. Although rooted vegetation is sparse,

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microscopic algae form the basis of the food chain. A multitude of birds are attracted to these tidal flats to feed on mollusks, crabs, shrimp, flounder, mullet, and a variety of infaunal invertebrates. Many of the birds which loaf or forage on sheltered tidal flats from extensive nesting colonies in nearby upland areas.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil would not be expected to penetrate water saturated sediments, but may coat the surface layer on an ebbing tide.
- Biological damage severe; impacts from smothering
- Persistence may be long term in sheltered flats

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Deployment of sorbents from shallow-draft boats
- Careful removal of oiled wrack
- Mechanical damage from walking on flats can be severe.

4623 Class C Shoreline Types - LOW PRIORITY

This section outlines critical operations information about Class C Shoreline Types in Northeast and Eastern Central Florida. Class C Shorelines include:

- 4623.1 Sea Walls and Piers
- 4623.2 Rocky Platforms

4623.1 Sea Walls and Piers

Description:

These shoreline types are common in urban areas for protection of residential and industrial properties. They are typically constructed of concrete, stone, wood, or metal and are often inhabited by barnacles, shellfish, and algae. These shoreline types were given a low priority ranking because of their ease in cleaning, short time period for recruitment and re-establishment of biota.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oil may percolate between joints of wooden or stone structures
- Some biota would be damaged, other species would exhibit greater tolerance.
- Persistence would be dependent upon exposure to high energy waves and currents

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- High pressure washing to prevent chronic leaching.

4623.2 Rocky Platforms

Description:

This shoreline type is rare in Northeast Florida and is typically associated with some other shoreline type. In general, these rocky areas can be found on shorelines facing the open ocean where they are exposed to high energy waves and currents. This shoreline type was classified as low sensitivity because of this high energy exposure as well as ease in cleaning. The biotic assemblage of this shoreline type consists primarily of infaunal polychaetes and amphipods which display low sensitivity to oiling.

Predicted Oil Impacts:

- Oiled wrack and/or heavy oils may accumulate in depressions along rocks, slowing natural cleaning

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-Amphipods and isopods relatively tolerant of toxic effects of oil, however thermal absorbance capacity or rock surface may be increased.

Recommendations for Cleaning:

- Removal of oiled wreck
- High-pressure spray may be effective where plants and animals are not attached
- Natural cleaning in high energy areas

4630 Historic Properties

The National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of response actions on historic properties when responding to spills. As the Federal official designated to coordinate and direct response actions, the Federal OSC is responsible for ensuring historic properties are appropriately considered while planning and during a spill response. Historic properties include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60).

The listing of these sites is not currently included in this plan, however detailed maps identifying historic sites are available from the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Geographic Information Systems Division. There are approximately XXX sites in Florida listed on the National Register of Historic Places with approximately XXX other sites with significant historical value.

Most historic sites are located on land and are not likely to be impacted by spills of oil or hazardous substances. However, many sites are located near the water, which can be adversely impacted by containment and recovery operations. Heavy equipment is particularly harmful to archeological sites and the OSC should use other methods of containment and recovery in these areas. Some historic sites are located underwater and may be damaged by an oil or hazardous substance spill. However, even underwater, the sites are more likely to be adversely impacted by containment and recovery operations than the spill itself.

Before conducting containment or recovery operations on a historic site, the FOSC should contact the Florida DNR to determine the sensitivity of the site. The Florida DNR may also be able to assist in identifying which containment and recovery techniques are least likely to impact the historic site.

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/about.htm>

[Does FMRI have historic properties data layers? Are they being integrated as themes on the GIS Ortho-quads?]

4640 Economically Sensitive Areas

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

4641 Power Plant and Industrial Cooling Water Intakes

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

[Does FMRI have power plant/industrial cooling water intake data layers? Are they being integrated as themes on the GIS Ortho-quads?]

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4642 Fisheries, Fish Havens, and Fish Hatching

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development].

[Does FMRI have fisheries data layers? Are they being integrated as themes on the GIS Ortho-quads?]

4650 Local Environmental Unit Contacts

The following local contacts can be used to obtain additional information on sensitive areas in each of the counties in Northeast and Eastern Central Florida:

4651 Federal and State Agency/Entity Contacts

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development].

4652 County Agency / Entity Contacts

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development].

4700 Technical Support

Technical specialists are advisors within the Planning Section with special skills needed to support an incident. Technical specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS structure, however, and often advise the FOSC/SOSC/RPIC directly on certain issues.

4710 Marine Chemists, Hygienists, and Engineers

4711 The Marine Chemist Association

The Marine Chemist Association is an independent professional organization composed of chemists certified by the National Fire Protection Association in accordance with published rules. The Association originated in May 1938, as the Marine Chemists' Subsection of the NFPA, Marine Section. Upon termination of the Marine Section in 1948, the present Association was organized for the following purposes:

1. To promote the science of, and improve the method of evaluation and eliminating health, fire, and explosion hazards in marine and associated industries.
2. To obtain and circulate information relative to these hazards and other information regarding the professional and ethical activities of its members.
3. To enhance the general welfare of its members by promoting a closer relationship with all concerned industry and regulatory bodies.

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. The appropriate U.S. Coast Guard Regulations are contained in 46 CFR [35.01-1\(c\)\(1\)](#), [71.60-1\(c\)\(1\)](#), [91.50-1\(c\)\(1\)](#), [167.30-10\(c\)\(1\)](#), and [189.50-1\(c\)\(1\)](#). The appropriate OSHA regulations are contained in [29 CFR 1915.14](#).

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 materials.

Web Site: <http://marinechemist.org/>

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4712 Certified Industrial Hygienist

An Industrial Hygienist (IH) is a professional who is dedicated to the health and well being of the worker. Typically, this would have an IH evaluating the health effects of chemicals or noise in a work place.. The IH professional traditionally has gained knowledge through a combination of education, training, and experience. Ideally, this knowledge is used to anticipate when a hazardous condition could occur to cause an adverse health effect on workers or the environment. Failing that, the IH must be able to recognize conditions that could lead to adverse health effects to workers or a community population.

4712.1 American Board of Industrial Hygiene

The American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH®), a not-for-profit corporation, was organized to improve the practice and educational standards of the profession of Industrial Hygiene.

The activities that carry out this purpose include:

1. To receive and process applications for examinations, and to evaluate the education and experience qualifications of the applicants for such examinations.
2. To grant and issue to qualified persons, who pass the Board's certification examination, certificates acknowledging their competence in Industrial Hygiene or aspects thereof, and to revoke for cause certificates so granted or issued.
3. To provide for maintenance of certification by requiring submission of evidence of continued professional qualifications by the holders of certificates in the Comprehensive Practice or Chemical Practice of Industrial Hygiene.
4. To maintain a record of certificates granted by the Board.
5. To furnish to the public, and to interested persons or organizations, a roster of those persons in good standing, having special training, knowledge and competence in Industrial Hygiene as evidenced by certification granted by the corporation.

Web Site: <http://www.abih.org/>

4713 Chemist or Chemical Engineer

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee development].

4720 Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

The SSC a NOAA employee, provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas. The SSC assists in:

- Assessing the hazards that may be involved.
- Predicts of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling.
- Provides information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances and associated cleanup and mitigation methods.
- Provides expertise on living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals and National Marine Sanctuary ecosystems.
- Provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters, and tide and circulation data for coastal and territorial waters.

In certain situations, the SSC could act as the Environmental Unit Leader. SSC support for Northeast and Eastern Central Florida is provided by the U.S. Coast Guard 7th District in Miami, FL. See Appendix [9100 Emergency Notification List](#) for contact information.

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4730 Legal

Act in an advisory capacity during an oil spill response.

4731 U.S. Department of Justice

The U.S. Department of Justice provides the highest level of legal advice within the Federal Government. The Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) is responsible for litigation ranging from: protection of endangered species, to global climate change, to cleaning up the nation's hazardous waste sites. Nearly one-half of the Division's lawyers enforce the nation's civil and criminal environmental laws and the health and environment of all Americans. The Division also defends environmental challenges to government programs and activities. It represents the United States in all matters concerning the protection, use, and development of the nation's natural resources and public lands, wildlife protection, Native American rights and claims, and the acquisition of federal property.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/>

<http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/index.html>

4732 U.S. Coast Guard- MLC Atlantic Area Legal Division

The Maintenance and Logistics Command (MLC) offers legal support within the U.S. Coast Guard. The Chief of the Legal Division is the principle legal advisor and Staff Judge Advocate to Commander, Atlantic Area/Fifth District/Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic, Commander Maintenance and Logistics Command Atlantic, their respective staffs, and subordinate units.

<http://www.uscg.mil/mlclant/ldiv/ldiv.htm>

4733 Florida Office of the Attorney General

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development].

4740 Sampling

Responsible for providing sampling plan for the coordinated collection, documentation, storage, transportation and submittal to appropriate laboratories for analysis or storage.

4750 Disposal (Waste Management) Specialists

Responsible for providing a disposal plan that details the collection, sampling, monitoring, temporary storage, transportation, recycling and disposal of all anticipated response wastes. Refer to Appendix [9330 Disposal](#) for a plan template.

In dealing with oil spills, one of the main problems encountered is what to do with the waste materials, once the cleanup has begun. When dealing with the method of disposal, there are three main areas of concern; ecology, logistics, and finance. What further effects or risks are going to occur due to relocation of the waste material? Ideally, the goal is to dispose of the material without any further hazard generated or further impacts to the environment, including air, surface water, ground water, and soils. How can waste be safely moved from the site to the disposal and /or treatment area? What is the availability of the machinery needed for removal? What is the capacity of the disposal and/or treatment facility? How much is it going to cost to dispose of the waste? What are the possibilities of recycling the wastes into a useful product to help offset the disposal cost?

Waste material generally fall into one of the following categories:

- Recovered liquids (oil/water mixtures)
- Contaminated absorbents and debris
- Contaminated soil/sand

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Liquid waste is probably the easiest form of waste to deal with because it is easily handled, moved, or sometimes can be processed into a useful product. Absorbents are the most widely used products for oil spill cleanup. Organic absorbents, mainly made of straw, are biodegradable. Many new absorbents are synthetic and their biodegradability is greatly reduced. The best absorbent would be one that could be reused, much like a sponge, leaving only liquid waste, which is easily disposed of, thereby reducing cleanup costs and the amount of solid waste generated

4751 Potential Disposal Methods

4751.1 Recovered Liquid Waste

1. Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-23 for RCRA wastes.
2. Recycling (recovery in settling tanks, used oil recyclers).
3. High temperature incineration.
4. Evaporation of light ends.
5. Oxidation.
6. Biodegradation.
7. Open burning where permitted.
8. Use as fuel.

4751.2 Contaminated Sorbents and Debris

1. Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-23 for RCRA wastes.
2. Incineration at waste-to-energy facilities.
3. Soil thermal treatment facilities (special conditions apply).
4. Class I permitted municipal waste landfill.

4751.3 Contaminated Soils

1. Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-26 for RCRA wastes.
2. Soil thermal treatment facilities.
3. Incineration at waste-to-energy facilities.

4752 Waste Disposal Site Selection

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

4752.1 Waste Characterization

The first step in determining which method(s) of disposal will be utilized is to characterize the waste and determine if it is subject to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 40 C.F.R. The RP's knowledge of the material and/or laboratory analysis, and the intended use of the recovered material, must be used to determine if the material meets the criteria for hazardous waste set forth in 40 C.F.R 261.

4752.2 RCRA Regulated Waste

If the material meets the criteria for RCRA regulated wastes, it can only be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste treatment/disposal facility. If the spill is not a hazardous waste listed in 40 C.F.R 261 Subpart D, but exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste per 40 C.F.R 261 Subpart C, it is possible to treat the waste on-site to render it non-hazardous prior to off-site disposal. The waste generator shall treat hazardous waste in tanks or containers only, provide a waste analysis plan to document treatment, and ensure compliance with 40 C.F.R 262.34 requirements while accumulating and treating the waste. This kind of treatment would include stabilization of soils with cement, neutralization, and other simple forms of non-thermal treatment. Evaporation of organics and dilution are not permissible.

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4752.3 Non-RCRA Regulated Wastes

Several options exist for disposal, treatment or recycling of wastes and recovered products that are not subject to RCRA requirements. Following is a brief summary of each option and recommended procedures.

4752.3.1 Used Oil Recyclers

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee development]

4752.3.2 Waste-to-Energy Incinerators

Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Incinerators produce energy from the incineration of municipal solid wastes. Depending on the nature of the material to be disposed of, WTE facilities may be a viable option for disposal of oil debris and/or soils.

4752.3.3 Soil Treatment Facilities (STFs)

Soil Treatment Facilities (STF's) remove petroleum contaminants from soil, resulting in clean soil for various uses. STF's are an option for petroleum contaminated soils, provided that the soils are not classified as a hazardous waste as defined in 40 C FR 261.

4752.3.4 Land Filling

Land filling of soil and debris, which is non-hazardous and non-saturated in a lined Class I landfill in an acceptable disposal option. Decisions regarding acceptance of wastes are at the discretion of the landfill operator. Laboratory analysis of waste may be required prior to acceptance. In some cases, treatment of petroleum-contaminated soil may include "land farming." This process involves spreading the soil in a thin layer over an impermeable liner or surface. The contaminant reduction is caused by a combination of volatilization, biodegradation, and photodegradation.

4752.3.5 Contact Water

Contact water is any water that has come in contact or is contaminated with oil. While the RP is expected to provide sufficient containment, collection, and storage resources, the disposal of excess contact water may become necessary if a lack of storage capacity is available in order to ensure an efficient response. The OSC/UC should consider the disposal of contact water as a last resort. The RRT has guidance and checklists to assist the OSC/UC in deciding upon procedures, standards, and monitoring protocols. RRT approval is not required for the disposal of contact water, but State approval may be required.

4760 Alternative Response Technologies

Responsible for evaluating the opportunities to use dispersants, other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning and bioremediation. This includes a consultation and planning required to deploy and articulate environmental trade offs. Refer to Appendices [9710 Response Strategies](#), [9200 Personnel and Services Directory](#), [9350 Water Intake](#), [9760 NCP Product List](#) and [9720.400 Inlet tidal Strategies](#).

4761 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment

NOAA has a Shoreline Assessment Job Aid, which can aid the response organization in determining the extent of damage along various types of shoreline.

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/shor_aid/shor_aid.html

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4762 Specialized Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

SMART is used to scientifically monitor the use of dispersants, other chemical countermeasures, or in-situ burns. These operations however, because of their time sensitivity shall not be delayed pending the arrival of SMART monitoring equipment or personnel.

SMART is used to collect scientific information for the Unified Command to provide a measurement of success in the operation and to improve the knowledge about non-mechanical recovery procedures.

Documents for SMART can be found at: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/NSF/onlinedoc2.html>

4763 Response Technologies (Dispersant, ISB, Bioremediation, Mechanical)

See Annex 1000 of this plan for detailed Alternative Response Technology policy and procedures.

4770 Salvage Technical Specialists

In addition to contractors, the Navy Supervisor of Salvage is an excellent source of expertise and equipment for salvage, search, and recovery operations. When a commercial contractor is hired, they would make an excellent supervisor during a federal led response to ensure proper actions are being taken. SUPSALV can be contacted directly or through the Chief of Naval Operations.

4780 Lightering Specialists

In addition to local, commercial lightering companies, the National Strike Force and Navy SUPSALV own oil-pumping equipment. They recently added equipment capable of pumping highly viscous oils.

4800 Required Correspondence, Permits, and Consultation

4810 Administrative Orders

Administrative/Directive Order. An administrative/directive order is a tool used by the FOSC to ensure appropriate actions are being taken by a Responsible Party in a potential threat or actual spill or FWPCA hazardous material release. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and provided more authority to FOSC's to direct the removal actions in response to discharges of oil or FWPCA hazardous substances. Under 33 USC 1321 (c) and (e), an FOSC may now issue orders to responsible parties to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or FWPCA hazardous substance. An FOSC may also issue administrative orders "that may be necessary to protect public health and welfare". FOSC's needing to issue an administrative order under the FWPCA can contact (G-MOR-3) for interim guidance and examples.

4820 Notice of Federal Interest

Reference COMDTINST M16000.11, Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, Chapter 7.B.3.a. The Notice of Federal Interest (NOFI) is used to designate and notify the owners, operators or persons in charge, in writing that an oil pollution incident occurred or threatens to occur and that specified personnel may be financially responsible for that incident. The responsible party is liable for among other things, removal costs and damages resulting from the incident. The NOFI notifies the responsible party that the failure or refusal to provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance requested by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) will eliminate any defense, or entitlement to limited liability. The NOFI notifies the responsible party that failure to properly carry out the removal of the discharge, or comply with any administrative order of the FOSC may result in civil penalties or

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up to three times the cost incurred by the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. For an example of an NOFI, reference the NPFC User Reference Guide. A copy of an NOFI can also be obtained on the world wide web at:
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/pubs/msm/v6/c7.pdf> .

4830 Notice of Federal Assumption

Reference COMDTINST M16000.11, Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, Chapter 7.B.3.d. The Notice of Federal Assumption (NOFA) is used to notify the responsible party of an oil pollution discharge and to advise he/she is financially responsible. The NOFA also advises that their actions to abate the threat or removal of oil from the waters, or adjacent shoreline have been evaluated as being unsatisfactory by the U.S. Coast Guard's Federal On-Scene Coordinator and that the U.S. Coast Guard will conduct oil response/removal activities under federal statutes. For an example of an NOFA, reference the National Pollution Funds Center User Reference Guide. A copy of an NOFA can also be obtained on the world wide web at:
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/pubs/msm/v6/c7.pdf> .

4840 Letter of Designation

Reference COMDTINST M16000.11, Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, Chapter 7. Notice of Designation of Source Policy. Designation of a source under section 1014 of OPA 90 is done to fulfill the requirements relating to the dissemination of information about an incident, through advertisements, so that potential claimants will be aware of the opportunity and procedures for submitting claims for uncompensated removal costs or damages. Exact specification and types of advertisement required are provided in the letter issued by the NPFC. OPA provides that designation of source is done where "possible and appropriate." "Technical Operating Procedures for Designation of Source" can be obtained at:
<http://wwwftp.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/source.pdf> .

MSO Jacksonville will not issue Notices of Designations. The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) will designate the source, notify the reporting party/guarantor, and set the advertising requirements. In the event that it appears there is a reasonable possibility for claims in a given incident, but the source is not known, the OSC immediately notifies the NPFC. The NPFC will then advertise as required under section 1014(c) of OPA.

4850 Fish and Wildlife Permits

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

4860 Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance (Migratory Bird Act, Marine Mammal Act, Endangered Species Act, etc)

4861 Endangered Species Act: Memorandum of Agreement

4862 Endangered Species Act Implementation Guidelines for Consultation Process (Draft)

4870 Disposal

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

4871 Ocean Dumping

If the OSC/UC decides that either a stricken vessel or its cargo would best be disposed of at sea, after other disposal methods have been ruled as unacceptable, the RRT can assist in obtaining the appropriate permits from the EPA. RRT III has guidance and checklists to assist the OSC/UC in requesting emergency ocean dumping. 40 CFR 220.3(c) also contains guidance on emergency dumping permits.

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4872 Use of Foreign-Flag Vessels

If the OSC/UC cannot find U.S.-flagged vessels or barges to support the collection and storage of oils or hazardous materials, serve as reception vessels for lightering, support salvage operations, or other needs, the OSC/OC may use foreign-flagged vessels, if a Limited Jones Act Waiver is obtained. The RRT has guidance and checklists to assist the OSC/UC in obtaining a waiver from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

4880 Dredging

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

4890 Decanting

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

4900 RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

[Reserved for future Area Planning Committee Development]

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