U.S. Department of Transportation
United States Coast Guard

Commander
First Coast Guard District

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16471
February 13, 1998

Dear Customer:

Enclosed are changes one through three to the Area Contingency Plan for Maine and New Hampshire. Since delays were encountered in getting them one to NTIS for distribution, all three are packaged together under this cover letter. To conserve paper and to facilitate incorporation of all changes, the following pages are not included in change one because they are superseded by change three:

ii	through	vi
B-II-1	through	B-II-30
G-I-B-1	through	G-I-B-4

Holders of ACPs should enter changes as usual except as noted above. If you have any questions, please call me at the above number.

Sincerely,

R. E. HEMP
Lieutenant (j.g.), U.S. Coast Guard
Planning and Response Branch
By direction of the District Commander

Encl: (1) Change 1 to Area Contingency Plan For Maine and New Hampshire
(2) Change 2 to Area Contingency Plan For Maine and New Hampshire
(3) Change 3 to Area Contingency Plan For Maine and New Hampshire

ATTENTION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED

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MAKING AVAILABLE AS MUCH

INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

This document is complete as paginated by source

Change 1 to the Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

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MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN DISTRIBUTION

1. GENERAL. This plan will be distributed to designated agencies, organizations, and persons that have a primary interest in this plan and oil spill response, or that have participated in the development of the Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan. At a minimum the plan will be distributed to the following entities:

CCGDONE (m) (2)
COMCOGARDGRU Portland (1)
COMCOGARDGRU Southwest Harbor (1)
NSFCC (1)
CG MSO Boston (1)
CG MSO Providence (1)
Canadian Coast Guard (1)
EPA Region I, Lexington, MA (1)
U.S. Department of Commerce
    NMFS Region I (1)
    NOAA Region I Scientific Support Coordinator (1)
    NOAA Region I CRC (1)
U.S. Department of the Interior
    Fish & Wildlife Service, Northeast Region (1)
    U.S. Geological Service, Eastern Region (1)
    Regional Environmental Affairs Officer (1)
FEMA (1)
USF&WS/ Regional Oil Spill Coordinator (1)
Maine DEP Augusta (1)
Maine Department of Marine Resources (1)
Maine Inland Fish & Wildlife (1)
Maine Emergency Management Agency (1)
Maine Coastal Program (1)
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (1)
New Hampshire Fish and Game (1)
New Hampshire Emergency Management (1)
Portsmouth Fire Department (1)
Newington Fire Department (1)
Portland Fire Department (1)
South Portland Fire Department (1)
Bangor Fire Department (1)
Eastport Fire Department (1)
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (1)
Brunswick Naval Air Station, Commanding Officer (1)
Naval Regional Environmental Coordinator (1)
NAVCOMTELSTA Cutler (1)
Navy Defense Fuel, Searsport (1)
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge (1)
Acadia National Park (1)
Passamoquoddy Tribal Officer (1)
U. S. Dept of Labor/ OSHA (1)
Maine and National Audobon Society (1)

National Park Service (1)
Maine Maritime Academy (1)
Friends of Casco Bay (1)
Great Bay Research Reserve (1)

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	PAGES CHANGED	INITIALS OF PERSON MAKING CHANGE

ANNEX A, APPENDIX V, RESPONSE SYSTEM AND POLICIES

ANNEX A, APPENDIX V, TAB A, NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEMS (NRS)

1. GENERAL. The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate 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 Federal OSC in coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during a response. The NRS organizational concepts for response and planning are dipicted in Figure A-V-A-1 and Figure A-V-A-2, respectively.

2. OSC SUPPORT. The NRS supports the responsibilities of the OSC, under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The OSC 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

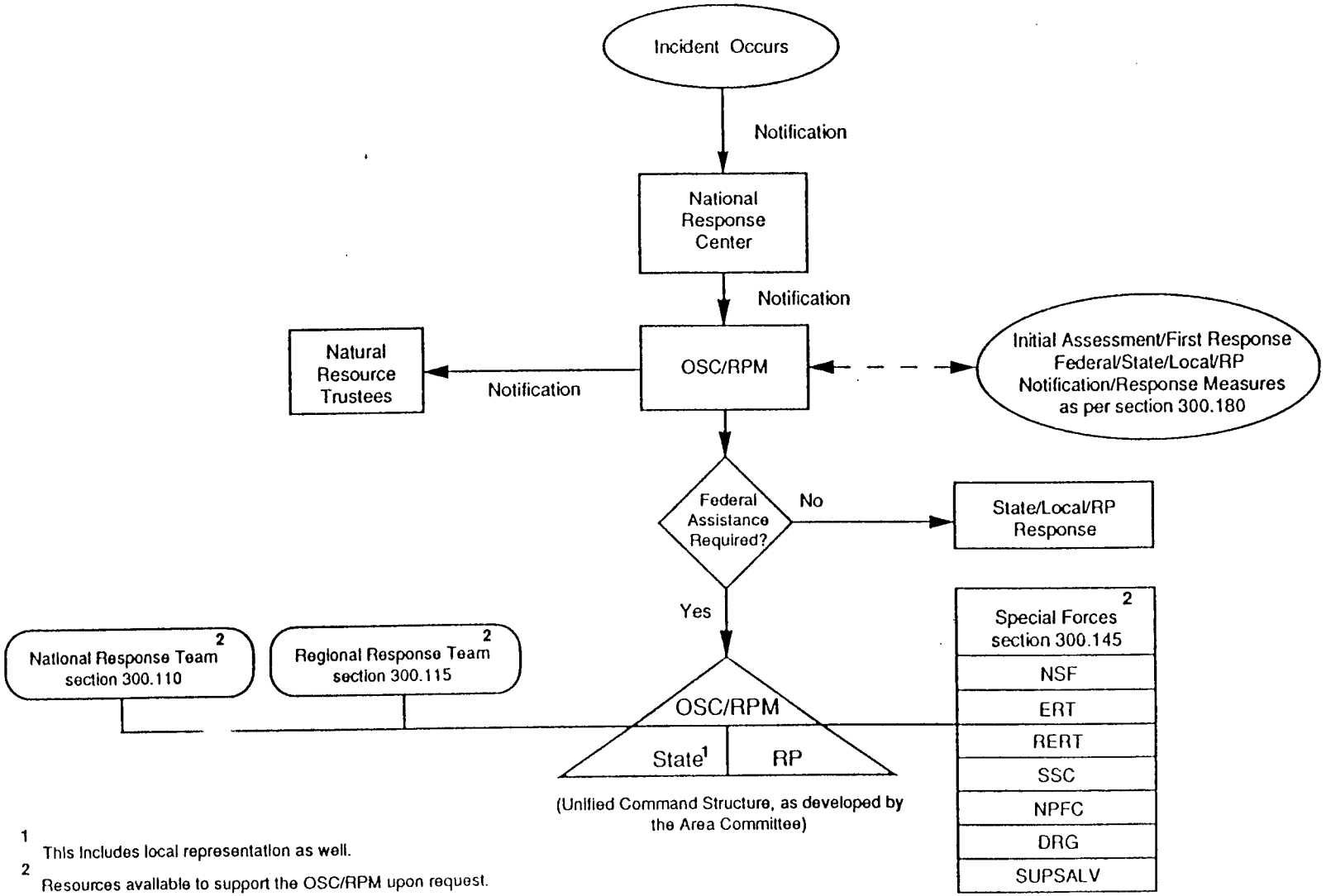
3. UNIFIED COMMAND SYSTEM. The NRS is designed to support the OSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). The basic framework for the response management structure is a system that brings together the functions of the Federal Government, the State government, and the responsible party to achieve an effective and efficient response, where the OSC maintains authority. The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort which takes into account the Federal, State, 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 OSC 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 State representative. When a unified command is used, a

Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Bureau shall be established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (Federal, State, local and private) should be incorporated into the OSC's response organization at the appropriate level.

SPILLS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). A Spill Of National Significance (SONS) is that rare, catastrophic spill event which captures the nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact. A SONS is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment is so complex, it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local and private resources to contain and clean up. Only the Commandant of the Coast Guard or the Administrator of the EPA can declare a SONS.

The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the OSC's response organization with the SONS response organization.

National Response System Concepts: Response



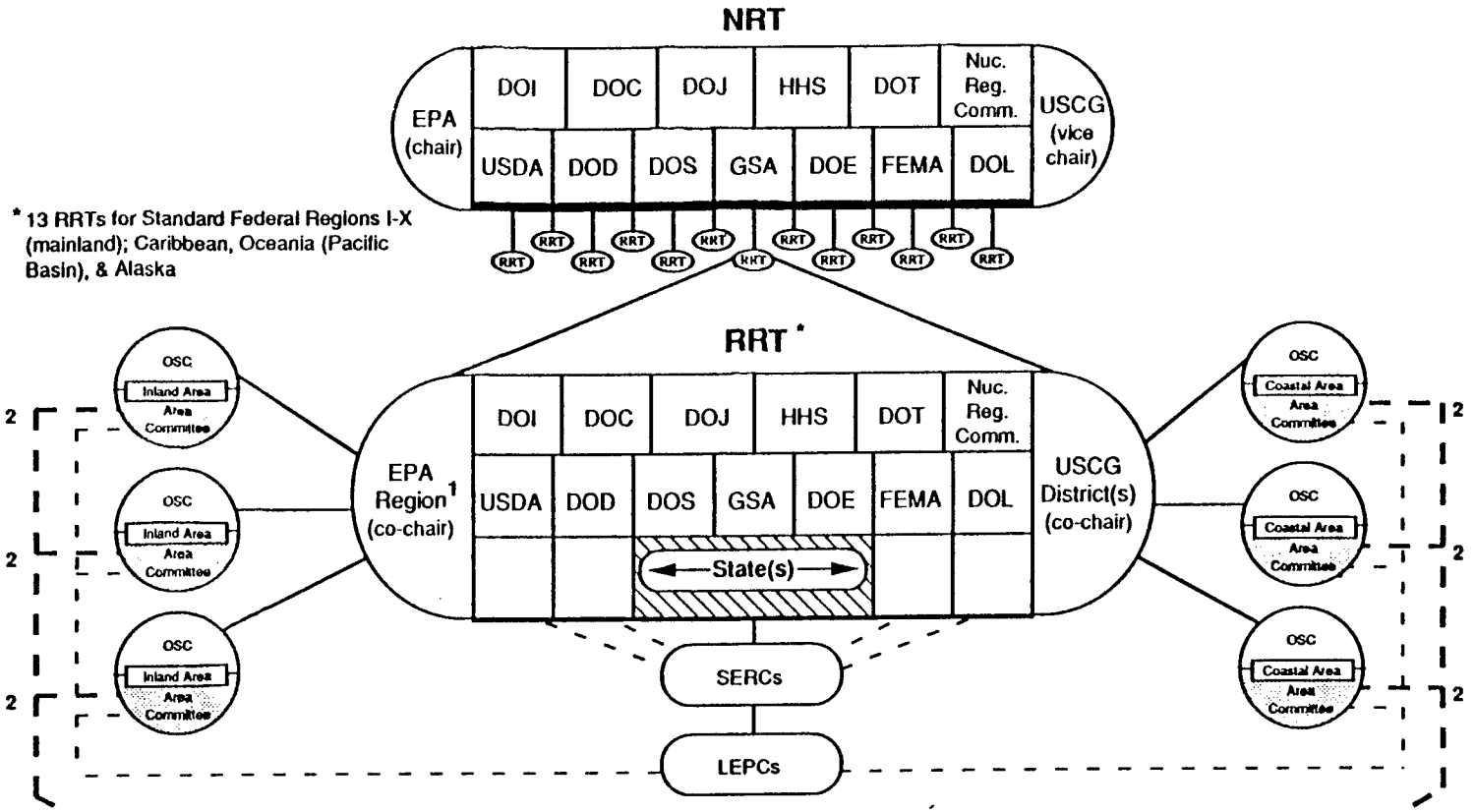
1 This Includes local representation as well.

2 Resources available to support the OSC/RPM upon request.

FIG. A-V-A-1

CH-1

National Response System Concepts: Planning



Sources of Input and Guidance to Area Committees	
Government (sec. 300.145)	**Non-Government** (57 FR 15198)
Strike Teams	Facility and vessel owners/operators [2]
NPFC	Shipping company representatives
ERT	Cleanup contractors
RERT	Emergency planning and response officials
DRG	Marine pilot associations
DRAT	Members of academia
SSC	Environmental advocacy groups
PIAT	Response organizations/officers.
SUPSALV	Citizens

[1] RRT serves as the Area Committee for inland areas not covered by a separate Area Committee, unless a separate Area Committee is designated by the Regional Administrator (57 FR 15198).

[2] Federal laws (e.g., CWA Sec. 311(j)(5), Clean Air Act Sec. 112(r), OSHA (Process safety regulations) require facility owner/operators to prepare a response plan. Additional description is found in Section 300.211.

4. CHEMICAL RELEASE LIABILITY. 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).

ANNEX A, APPENDIX V, TAB H - ROLE OF ON-SCENE COORDINATOR

I. FOR STANDARD RESPONSE STRUCTURE

a. OSC DESIGNATION. The On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) is the predesignated Federal official responsible for ensuring immediate and effective response to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The U.S. Coast Guard designates OSCs for the U.S. coastal zones, while the U.S. EPA designates OSCs for the U.S. inland zones.

b. FIRST FEDERAL OFFICIAL ON SCENE. The first federal official affiliated with an NRT member agency to arrive at the scene of a discharge should coordinate activities under the NCP and is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions normally carried out by the OSC until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. This official may initiate federal Fund-financed actions only as authorized by the OSC.

c. UNIFIED COMMAND. Where appropriate, the OSC shall establish a unified command consisting of the OSC, the State Incident Commander, and the Responsible Party Incident Manager. The OSC is responsible for assigning individuals from within the response community (Federal, State, local or private), as necessary, to fill the designated positions in the NRS incident level response organization. It should be noted, however, that one individual may fill several of the designated positions. These assignments will be predicated on the nature of the spill and the need for extensive manning. These positions and their responsibilities are described in Annex B, Appendix II.

OSC RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. INITIAL RESPONSE. The OSC shall, to the extent practicable, and as soon as possible after the incident occurs, collect pertinent facts about the discharge, such as its source and cause; the identification of responsible parties; the nature, amount, and location of discharged materials; the trajectory of discharged materials; whether the discharge is a worst case discharge; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health, welfare, safety and the environment; whether the discharge poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare; the potential impact on natural resources and property which may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate resource documentation.

b. COORDINATION. The OSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies. An OSC may designate capable individuals from Federal, State, or local agencies to act as her/his on scene representatives. State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subpart D of the NCP that involve expenditures of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

c. RRT UTILIZATION. The OSC should consult with the RRT, when necessary, in carrying out the requirements of the NCP and keep the RRT informed of activities under the NCP. The OSC is responsible for addressing worker health and safety concerns at a response scene.

d. HEALTH EMERGENCIES. In those instances where a possible public health emergency exists, the OSC should notify the Health and Human Services (HHS) representative to the RRT. Throughout response actions, the OSC may call upon the HHS representative for assistance in determining public health threats and call upon the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and HHS for advice on worker health and safety problems.

e. NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES. The OSC shall ensure that the trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges. The OSC shall coordinate all response activities with the affected natural resource trustees and shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken. Where the OSC becomes aware that a discharge may affect any endangered or threatened species, or their habitat, the OSC shall consult with the appropriate Natural Resource Trustee.

f. POLLUTION REPORTS. The OSC shall submit pollution reports to the RRT and other appropriate agencies as significant developments occur during response actions, through communications networks or procedures agreed to by the RRT and covered in the RCP.

g. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. OSCs should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response, to the extent practicable.

II. SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (SONS) RESPONSE STRUCTURE

A SONS is defined as a rare, catastrophic spill which greatly exceeds the response capabilities at the local and regional levels. Due to it's severity, size, location and actual or potential for adverse impact on the public health and welfare and on the environment, a SONS is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local and private resources to contain and clean up.

a. ORGANIZATION: A National Incident Task Force (NITF) will be established to provide necessary strategic management and support to execute an effective response to a SONS in the coastal zone. The NITF will integrate federal, state, local and private officials at the most senior levels of the response organization. The NITF will be commanded by a National Incident Commander (NIC), who will assume the role of On-Scene Coordinator for response operations. This integrated organization will give the NIC access to all available support and response resources, and is consistent with the unified command approach outlined in the National Contingency Plan. Predesignation of key positions is essential to a successful SONS response; all agencies/individuals must be aware of their roles and responsibilities before an incident occurs. The role definition of each is as follows: (See Figure A-V-H-2).

b. SONS DECLARATION AND NITF ACTIVATION: The Commandant of the Coast Guard alone is empowered to declare a SONS in the coastal zone, taking into account environmental risks, weather conditions, response capabilities and the amount, or potential amount, of product spilled. A Coast Guard Area or District Commander may recommend to the Commandant that a SONS be declared. Factors to be considered in declaring a SONS might include:

* multiple OSC zones/districts/international borders are affected;

* signifigant impact on or threat to the public health and welfare, wildlife, population, economy and/or property over a broad geographic area;

* protracted period of discharge and/or expected cleanup;

* signifigant public concern and demand for action by parties associated with the event; and

* the existence of or the potential for a high level of political and media interest.

The Commandant will be notified of a possible SONS incident by the National Response Center. If the Commandant declares a SONS, the following actions will occur.

* The NIC will be designated.

* The NIC will deploy the NITF Initial Response Team.

* Other Departments/Agencies will be notified.

* All predesignated NITF personnel will be placed on immediate alert.

1. NITF Initial Response Team Operation: The "time phased implementation" of the NITF will be an integral component of an effective response. The key to effectively implementing the NITF organization is the NITF Initial Response Team (IRT). All Initial Response Team personnel will be issued open orders, pagers, and government travel cards to facilitate their rapid deployment to the scene.

During a catastrophic spill response, an emergent organization will evolve, based on the dynamics of the situation and the personalities involved. The Initial Response Team's role is to ensure a continued and effective response by controlling the emergent organization's growth. Additionally, the Initial Response Team will provide essential continuity between the local OSC and the incoming NITF organization during the transition.

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC) FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

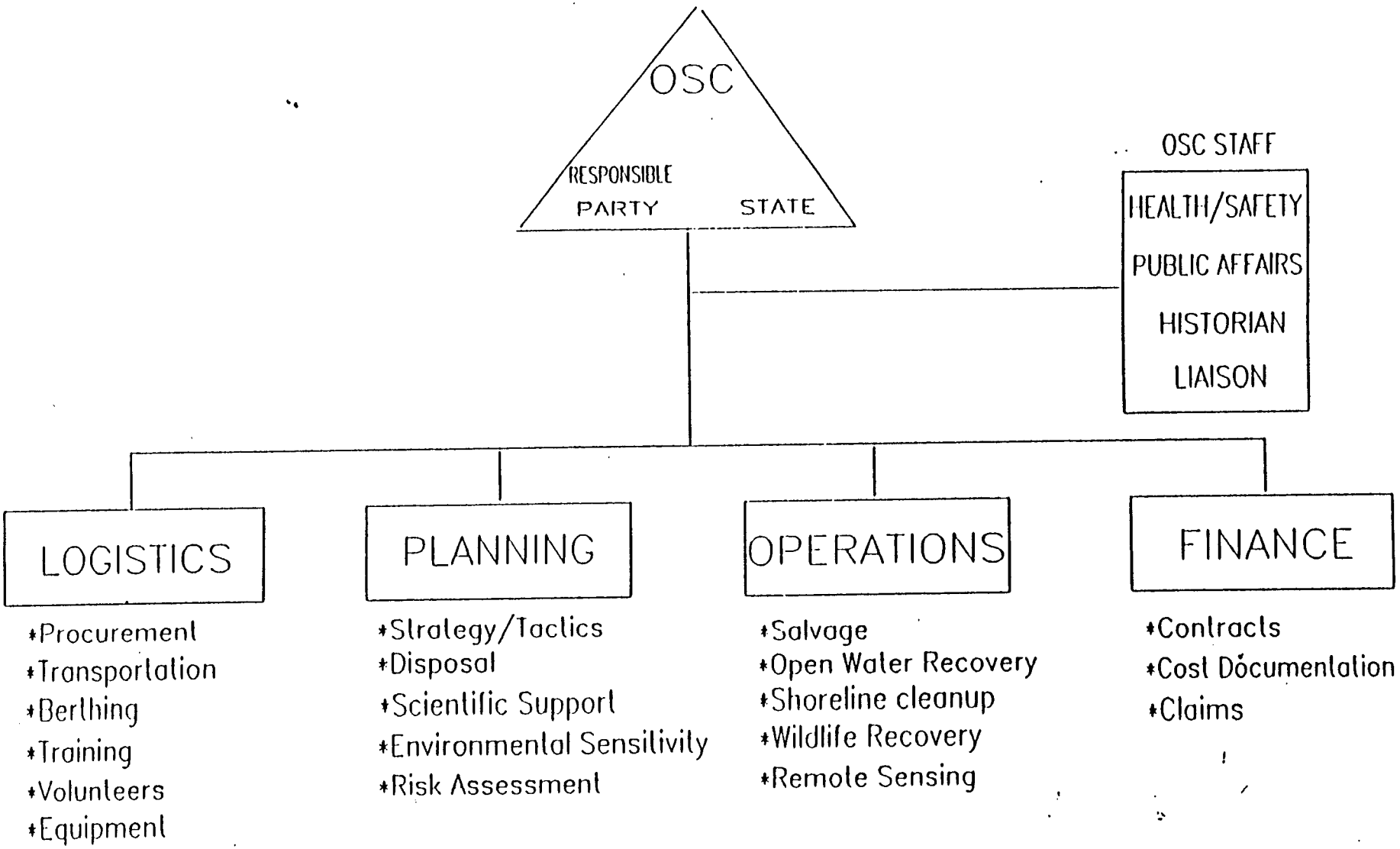


Fig. A-V-H-1

ANNEX B, APPENDIX I, TAB C AREA COMMITTEES

1. GENERAL. The primary role of the Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body. Area Committees are made up of experienced environmental/response representatives from federal, state and local government agencies with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out roles and responsibilities as described in this plan. The predesignated Federal On-scene Coordinator for the area will serve as chairman of the Committee. He/she will designate the vice-chairman, select the Committee members, and provide general direction and guidance for the Committee. The OSC should solicit the advice of the RRT to determine appropriate representatives from federal and state agencies. The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. Subcommittee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representative, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilots associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations and concerned citizens. The OSC will appoint the subcommittee members. The OSC directs the Area Committee's development and maintenance of the Area Contingency Plan.

ANNEX B, APPENDIX II RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

1. NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS). The NRS is designed to be used for all spill responses, including a Spill of National Significance. The versatility of the NRS enables the OSC to fill the positions identified in the organizational structure as needed. Not all positions will necessarily be filled, as one individual may perform several functions.

a. AREA RESPONSE STRUCTURE. This paragraph prescribes general functional requirements for the area response structure. The organizational structure is as follows:

(1) On Scene Coordinator
- Unified Command, when appropriate
- OSC
- State Incident Commander
- Responsible Party Incident Manager

(2) Command Staff
- Public Affairs Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Health/Safety Officer
- Historian

(3) Operations Chief
- Salvage Supervisor
- Open Water Recovery Supervisor
- Shoreline Cleanup Supervisor
- Wildlife Recovery Supervisor
- Remote Sensing Supervisor

(4) Planning Chief
- Strategy/Tactics Supervisor
- Disposal Supervisor
- Scientific Support Supervisor
- Environmental Sensitivity Supervisor
- Risk Assessment Supervisor

(5) Logistics Chief
- Procurement Supervisor
- Transportation Supervisor
- Berthing Supervisor
- Training Supervisor
- Volunteers Supervisor
- Equipment Supervisor

(6) Finance Chief
- Contracts Supervisor
- Cost Documentation Supervisor
- Claims Supervisor

ANNEX B, APPENDIX III RESPONSE COMMUNICATIONS:

1. GENERAL. For an effective response, a continuous and effective communications plan must be in use.

The primary method of communication at the Unified Command Post (if possible) is telephone, cellular telephone, VHF-FM radio, facsimile, and computer telecommunications.

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

U.S. Coast Guard:

MSO Portland's communications resources include:

06 MX 300 programmable hand-held VHF-FM radios.

01 Upper Side band radio base station.

01 Portable Facsimile machine

12 Cellular telephones.

01 VHF-FM radio base station

10' communications trailer, fitted with VHF-FM radio, and UHF-FM radio. The trailer is also equipped with a generator, lighting, and extra power outlets for cellular phones, computers, etc.

The U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Strike team has a self-contained command post trailer equipped with VHF-FM radios, UHF-FM radios, cellular phones, and computers with telecommunication capabilities. Once requested by the FOSC, it can be in Portland, Maine in approximately 03 hours.

MSO Portland can request communications assistance from both USCG Group Portland and Group Southwest Harbor, ME. Both Group's communications assets include; VHF-FM radio, UHF-FM radio, cellular phone, fascimile, and computer telecommunications.

The First Coast Guard District /dtm/ can assist the FOSC with installing phones, phone systems, arranging national and/or international access at the command post.

Resources available to the FOSC from other sources:

The Federal Emergency Managagement Agencys (FEMA) Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) equipment can be called in from Maynard, MA (3 hours from Portland). A state of emergency does not need to be declared to use the MERS. There are only six MERS in the Country. Should the need for MERS occur, the FOSC can contact the following personnel to receive this support:

FEMA Region One (Boston): Mr. Louis Elisa (Regional Director)

Phone: (617) 223-9540
Fax: (617) 223-9638

Maynard, MA Field Office:
Mr. Pat McCann (Emergency Response Division)

Phone: (508) 461-5501

State On-Scene Coordinators:

MAINE:

As the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the State of Maine, the Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP) has response vehicles equipped with VHF-FM radios, local State responder/law enforcement frequencies, cellular phones. Responders are also equipped with handheld radios with VHF-FM, and local frequencies.

In the event of a marine spill, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection will coordinate all land-based State activities. The Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will provide logistical support to ME DEP. MEMA's communications resources include portable communications equipment, cellular phones, radios, a listing of all local response frequencies, State command center communications capabilites, and ham radio network. MEMA can also activate local county command centers that have available communications equipment and meeting spaces.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

As the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the State of New Hampshire, The Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) has response vehicles equipped with VHF-FM radios, local State responder/law enforcement frequencies, cellular phones. Responders are equipped with handheld radios with VHF-FM, and local frequencies.

In the event of a marine spill, the New Hampshire Office of Emergency Services (NH OES) will provide assistance to NH DES, and will coordinate all land-based State activities. NH OES's communications resources include portable communications equipment, cellular phones, radios, a listing of all local response frequencies, State command center communications capabilities, NH OES can also activate local county command centers that have available communications equipment and meeting spaces.

Responsible Party: Has communications gear available through their own response plan, OSRO, Co-operatives, and local industry.

2. COMMAND POST COMMUNICATIONS CONFIGURATION:

To avoid confusion in the Unified Command System, a basic communications plan should be in place from the beginning.

To maintain continuity and keep inter-department communications effective, placement of sections is important. If possible, the Planning and Operations sections should be situated near each other, while the Logistics and Finance Sections should be also closely set up. This would allow these sections to also share fascimile machines, copiers, and other equipment that may in short supply at the onset of a response.

Each department/section should have one unpublished phone line, (and at least one unpublished fascimile number for the entire Unified Command Post) in addition to published phone line(s). This will allow personnel in the department/section to maintain outgoing phone communications during periods of heavy phone use.

3. RESPONSE COMMUNICATIONS:

The primary method of communications between on-scene responders, and vessel operator will be via VHF-FM radio. A frequency use plan should be established to prevent overloading of popular channels. Operations channels for responders are:

MSO Portland (FOSC), Maine DEP/New Hampshire DES (State OSC):

Channel	Frequency	Use
16	156.800 MHZ	Hailing & Distress
21A	157.050 MHZ	MSO Portland working
22A	157.100 MHZ	U.S. Coast Guard Operations
23	157.150 MHZ	Group Portland working
81	157.075 MHZ	Pollution Response/joint working
83	157.175 MHZ	Group Southwest Harbor working

Responsible Party/Contractor/Co-operatives/Industry: Industy, contractors, and Co-operatives generally use an internal communications plan during day to day operations, and during a response. This internal operation plan should be included into the plan designed by the Unified Command Post.

ANNEX E AREA ASSESSMENTS

References:
(a) 33 U.S. Code 1321, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended
(b) 40 C.F.R. Part 300, National Contingency Plan
(c) State of New Hampshire Coastal Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plan
(d) State of Maine Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan
(e) Federal Region I Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Emergency Contingency Plan
(f) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 5 Response Plan for Discharges of Oil and Hazardous Substances

1. GENERAL. The Maine and New Hampshire Area covers over 3,500 miles of coastline including many environmentally sensitive areas. The Area encompasses four distinct port regions, each of which handle major oceangoing shipping traffic and related marine commerce. The four port regions are: 1) Portsmouth; 2) Portland; 3) Penobscot Bay; and 4) Eastport.

2. MARINE COMMERCE. For the most part, Maine and New Hampshire are importers of oil and hazardous substances. The only exception is the trans-shipment of petroleum products from large tankers to the shore terminals and then to small coastal tankers for delivery to Portsmouth, Portland, and Penobscot Bay.

Most imports are refined petroleum products delivered to terminals in Portsmouth, N.H., Portland, Maine, and Searsport, Maine, for eventual distribution and sale to the consumer. Crude is brought into the Portland Pipe Line for trans-shipment to refineries in Montreal, Canada. Mobil Oil Corporation in South Portland sends product via pipeline to a terminal in Bangor. Jet fuel received from tankers in Searsport is product for Brunswick NAS.

The crude oil received in Portland comes from the North Sea, Venezuela and Mexico, although some Nigerian oil has been imported. Refined products come from Caribbean or U.S. refineries on moderate size tankers to allow for Portland's 35-foot-deep channels.

The general cargo vessels loading or discharging in the ports are carrying woodpulp, potatoes, frozen chickens or heavy machinery. The only hazardous substances transported by vessel are LPG, imported at Sea-3, Inc., Newington, N.H.; and caustic soda at Searsport, Me., and C.H. Sprague, Newington, N.H. Hazardous substances transported by rail and truck are numerous and diversified.

3. FACILITIES RECEIVING, STORING AND UTILIZING PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

This section describes the bulk storage facilities and lists various companies involved in transporting and storage of petroleum products.

(a) Bulk Storage Facilities:

1. Portsmouth Port Region -

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (bbl)
Northeast Petroleum Corp. Preble Way Portsmouth, NH 03801 (603) 436-5147	Kerosene Diesel Fuel Oil #2	549,660
Mobil Oil Corp. Gosling Road Portsmouth, NH 03802 (603) 436-7887	Gasoline Fuel Oil Kerosene Diesel	509,246
C. H. Sprague and Company 290 Gosling Road Portsmouth, NH 03802 (603)436-4120 PSNH Newington Station PSNH Schiller Station	#6 Fuel Oil #4 Fuel Oil #2 Fuel Oil	342,000 556,000 207,380
Fuel Storage Corp. Patterson Lane Newington, NH 03801 (603)431-6000	Diesel Asphalt Fuel Oil Kerosene JP-4 Gasoline Methyl- Methacrylate	700,000 15,000
Defense Fuel Support Point Patterson Lane Newington, NH 03801 (603)431-6885		CARETAKER STATUS
Sea-3, Inc. PO Box 1410 Newington, NH 03801 (603)431-5990/2/3	LPG	400,000
C. H. Sprague and Company PO Box 1288 216 River Road Newington, NH 03801 (603)431-5131	Asphalt Gasoline #2 Fuel Oil Kerosene Diesel Tallow Caustic Soda	1,046,500 54,000 22,500

4. FACILITIES RECEIVING, STORING AND UTILIZING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

This section describes the facilities within the coastal counties of Maine and New Hampshire involved in the storage and use of hazardous substances.

(a) Maine Facilities

1. York County

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Maine Energy Recovery Co. 1-3 Lincoln Street P. O. Box 401 Biddeford, ME 04005 (207) 282-4127	Sulfuric Acid	4,500
Shaw's Supermarkets, Wells RR 3, BOX 616 Spencer Industrial Park Wells, ME 04090 (207) 646-9616	Chlorodifluoromethane	28,000
York Water District Chase Pond Road 273 Pond Road York, ME 03909 (207) 363-6101	Chlorine Ammonia	4,000 1,200
Westpoint Stevens York Street P. O. Box 587 Biddeford, ME 04005 (207) 286-8200	Ammonia Formaldehyde	3,850 5,500,000
Sermatech Technical Services 24 Landry Street Biddeford, ME 04005 (207) 282-3787	Nitric Acid	3,300
Biddeford & Saco Water Co. 466 South Street P. O. Box 304 Biddeford, ME 04005 (207) 282-9141	Ammonia Chlorine	1,300 10,600
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Code 122.10, Building 79 Kittery, ME 03904 (207) 438-1000	Ammonia Sulfuric Acid	6,500 27,000

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Kennebunk, Kennebunkport Water Rt. 1, Box 88 Kennebunk, ME 04043 (207) 985-3385	Chlorine	6,000
Kittery Water District New Boston Road Route 1, Kittery, ME 03904 (207) 439-0775	Chlorine	5,000

2. Cumberland County

PWD Westbrook Treatment Plt. Park Road P. O. Box 3553 Portland, ME 04104 (207) 774-5961	Chlorine Sulfur Dioxide	2,000 2,000
Falmouth Water Pollution Clearwater Drive 271 Falmouth Road Falmouth, ME 04105 (207) 781-4462	Chlorine	900
Americold Corp. 165 Read Street Portland, ME 04103 (207) 773-7258	Ammonia	14,800
Arrow Hart Division of Cooper Industries 1 Cressey Road Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 729-6734	Sulfuric Acid	3,680
Associated Textile 31 Diamond Street Portland, ME 04101 (207) 773-1701	Sulfuric Acid	920
AT & T, Portland 45 Forest Ave Portland, ME 04101 (207) 879-5020	Sulfuric Acid	3,470

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Bath Iron Works, Commercial Portland 700 Washington Street Bath, ME 04530 (207) 443-3311	Sulfuric Acid	1,409
Bath Iron Works, Rt 1 Brunswick 700 Washington Street Bath, ME 04530 (207) 443-3311	Sulfuric Acid	2,610
Bath Iron Works Mallet Drive 700 Washington Street Bath, ME 04530 (207) 443-3311	Sulfuric Acid	3,474
Maine Battery Dist., Inc 261 Black Pt Road P. O. Box 175 Scarborough, ME 04070 (207) 883-2828	Sulfuric Acid	2,485
CMP W. F. Wyman Station Yarmouth Edison Drive Augusta, ME 04336 (207) 623-3521	Hydrazine Sulfuric Acid Ammonia	1,296 70,285 1,357
Coca Cola Bottling Co. 316 Western Ave South Portland, ME 04336 (207) 773-5361	Ammonia	1,050
Precisemetals, Inc 80 Eisenhower Drive Westbrook, ME 04092 (207) 856-0073	Nitric Acid Sulfuric Acid	510 920
PWD West Falmouth Pump Sta. Winn Road P. O. Box 3553 Portland, ME 04104 (207) 774-5961	Chlorine	150
PWD Cape Elizabeth Treatment Spurwink Ave. P. O. Box 3553 Portland, ME 04101 (207) 774-5961	Chlorine	1500

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
PWD Pride's Corner Westbrook Elmwood Ave. P. O. Box 3553 Portland, ME 04101 (207) 774-5961	Chlorine	600
PWD Portland Treatment PLNT Marginal Way P. O. Box 3553 Portland, ME 04101 (207) 774-5961	Chlorine Sulfur Dioxide	38,000 12,000
Frozen Desserts 135 Walton Street Portland, ME 04103 (207) 772-2827	Ammonia	14,200
Silvex, Inc. 45 Thomas Drive Westbrook, ME 04092 (207) 761-0392	Sulfuric Acid Nitric Acid Potassium Silver Cyanide Potassium Cyanide Sodium Cyanide	9,967 7,313 1,036 4,595 954
Brunswick Water Dist, Taylor River Road P. O. Box 580 Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 729-9956	Chlorine	2,100
W. H. Shurtleff One Runway Road P. O. Box 2800 South Portland, ME 04116 (207) 883-6731	Ammonia Chlorine Formaldehyde Sulfuric Acid Sulfur Dioxide Hydrogen Peroxide	27,750 173,650 2,520 208,815 15,25 100,200
Brunswick Water District River Road P. O. Box 580 Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 729-9956	Chlorine	300
Maine Water Co. Freeport Webster Road Well P. O. Box 689 Rockland, ME 04841 (207) 594-8428	Chlorine	450

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Napa Westbrook 180 Larrabee Road P. O. Box 3200 Westbrook, ME 04092 (207) 854-1141	Sulfuric Acid	1,136
National Semiconductor 333 Western Ave South Portland, ME 04106 (207) 775-8100	Nitric Acid Sulfuric Acid Hydrogen Fluoride	9,111 23,480 12,815
Nichols Portland Division 2400 Congress Street Portland, ME 04102 (207) 774-6121	Ammonia	10,000
Oakhurst Dairy 364 Forest Ave Portland, ME 04106 (207) 772-7468	Ammonia	7,000
Clean Harbors of Maine, Inc 37 Rumery Road 17 Main Street S. Portland, ME 04106 (207) 772-2201	Sulfuric Acid	1,908
S. D. Warren, Westbrook 89 Cumberland Street P. O. Box 5000 Westbrook, ME 04098 (207) 856-4000	Chlorine Sulfuric Acid	720,000 289,860
Scarborough Sanitary Dist. 415 Black Point Road Scarborough, ME 04074 (207) 883-4663	Chlorine	4,000
Bowdoin Ice Arena Sills Drive 14 Cleveland Street Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 725-3311	Ammonia	1,200
South Portland W.W.T.P. 111 Waterman Drive P. O. Box 9422 S. Portland, ME 04116 (207) 767-7676	Chlorine	6,000

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Brunswick Sewer District 10 Pine Tree Road Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 725-2708	Chlorine	6,000

3. Sagadahoc County

Bath Iron Works 700 Washington Street Bath, ME 04530 (207) 443-3311	Sulfuric Acid Anhydrous Ammonia Sulfuric Acid	1,898 640 6,621
Brunswick Water Dist Topsham, ME P. O. Box 580 Brunswick, ME 04011 (207) 729-9956	Chlorine	8,000
Bath Water District Nequasset Lake 1 Lombard Street Bath, ME 04530 (207) 443-4441	Chlorine	2,700
Stinson Seafood, Bath 66 Bowery Street HCR 60, Box 17 Prospect Harbor, ME 04669 (207) 442-7731	Ammonia	5,000

4. Lincoln County

Boothbay Harbor Sewer Dist. 18 Sea Street P. O. Box 531 Boothbay Harbor, ME 04538 (207) 633-4663	Chlorine	900
CMP Mason Station Mason Station Wiscasset, ME 04578 (207) 623-3521	Sulfuric Acid	1,404

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
CMP Maine Yankee S/S Wiscasset, ME Edison Drive Augusta, ME 04336 (207) 623-3521	Sulfuric Acid	3826
Great Salt Bay Sanitary District P. O. Box 23 Damariscotta, ME 04543 (207) 563-5105	Chlorine	300
GTE Products, Waldaboro Route 220 405 Friendship Street Waldaboro, ME 04572 (207) 832-5313	Nitric Acid Ammonia Sulfuric Acid	236,734 41,218 56,592
Maine Yankee Atomic Power Wiscasset Edison Drive Augusta, ME 04336 (207) 882-6321	Hydrazine Sulfuric Acid	12,853 63,376
Twin Rivers/Rynel Route 27 P. O. Box 298 Boothbay Harbor, ME 04537 (207) 633-2975	Toluene Diisocynate	5,500

5. Knox County

Camden Public Owned TMT WKS Lions Lane P. O. Box 1207 Camden, ME 04843 (207) 236-6755	Chlorine	2,000
DP Dragon Products Thomaston U. S. Route 1 Thomaston, ME 04861 (207) 594-5555	Sulfuric Acid	60,000

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
FMC Corp., Food Ingredients Crocketts Point P. O. Box 308 Rockland, ME 04841 (207) 594-3200	Ethylene Oxide Nitric Acid Sulfuric Acid Nitric Acid	360 1,360 16,200 15,440
Thomaston W.W.T.F. Public Landing P. O. Box 299 Thomaston, ME 04861 (207) 354-2131	Chlorine	1,900
Camden Tanning Corporation 116 Washington Street Box C Camden, ME 04843	Formaldehyde Sulfuric Acid	656 1,038

6. Waldo County

Belfast Wastewater Treatment Front Street 71 Church Street Belfast, ME 04915 (207) 338-1744	Chlorine	300
Delta Chemicals Kidders Road P. O. Box 436 Searsport, ME 04974 (207) 548-2525	Ammonia Dimethyamine Formaldehyde Sulfuric Acid	265,000 6,500 6,000 1,400,000
Searsport Water, Prospect Hatch Road P. O. Box 289 Prospect, ME 04974 (207) 548-2910	Chlorine	450
Searsport Wastewater Div. Navy Street P. O. Box 685 Searsport, ME 04974 (207) 548-6320	Chlorine	1,800

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Penobscot Frozen Foods, Inc 1 Pierce Street P. O. Box 229 Belfast, ME 04915 (207) 338-4360	Ammonia	3,000
Searsport Water, Searsport P. O. Box 289 Prospect Street Searsport, ME 04974 (207) 548-2910	Chlorine	600
Stinson Seafood, Belfast Water Street HCR 60, Box 17 Prospect Harbor, ME 04669 (207) 338-3440	Chlorine Ammonia	550 400

7. Hancock County

Allen's Blueberry Freezer 248 Main Street P. O. Box 536 Ellsworth, ME 04605 (207) 667-5561	Ammonia	6,757
Bangor Water District, Otis 14 State Street P. O. Box 804 Bangor, ME 04401 (207) 947-4516	Chlorine	4,000
Bucksport Wastewater Route 1 P. O. Box Drawer X Bucksport, ME 04416 (207) 469-6288	Chlorine	900
Champion International Bucksport Main Street P. O. Box 1200 Bucksport, ME 04416 (207) 469-1700	Ammonia Chlorine Sulfuric Acid	42,150 12,900 80,000

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
G. M. Allen & Son, Inc RTE 15, Orland P. O. Box 454 Blue Hill, ME 04614 (207) 469-7060	Annhydrous Ammonia	4,700
Kench Meadow Farm Toddy Pond Road RFD #3 Surry, ME 04684 (207) 667-8182	Imidan	15
Hancock County Cold Storage 238 Main Street P. O. Box 366 Ellsworth, ME 04605 (207) 667-2346	Ammonia	2,600
Hancock Foods, Inc Washington JCT Rd P. O. Box 536 Ellsworth, ME 04605 (207) 667-8363	Ammonia	17,250
Stonington Water Company Burntland Pond P. O. Box 8 Stonington, Maine 04681 (207) 367-2351	Chlorine	750
Southwest Harbor W.W.T.P. Apple Lane Southwest Harbor, ME 04679 (207) 244-7919	Chlorine	1,500
Southwest Harbor Water Long Pond P. O. Box 745 Southwest Harbor, ME 04679 (207) 244-3948	Chlorine	300
Stinson Seafood Prospect Harbor Route 186 HCR 60, Box 17 Prospect Harbor, ME 04669	Ammonia Chlorine	1,450 800

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Merrill's Blueberry Farm Thorsen Road, Hancock P. O. Box 149 Ellsworth, ME 04605 (207) 667-9750	Endosulfan Phosmet Azinphos Methyl Ammonia	45 360 320 4,000
Bar Harbor W.W.T.P. Ledgelawn and Cromwell P. O. Box 337 Bar Harbor, ME 04609 (207) 288-3555	Chlorine	2,500
Bar Harbor WWTP, Hulls Cove Beaver Dam Road 93 Cottage Street Bar Harbor, ME 04609 (207) 288-3555	Chlorine	300

8. Washington County

Babcock-Ultrapower, Jonesboro, Route 1A P. O. Box 41 Jonesboro, ME 04648 (207) 434-6500	Sulfuric Acid	3,536
Georgia Pacific-OSB Plant 1 Junction Road P. O. Box 849 Woodland, ME 04694 (207) 427-3362	Phenol	2,400
Calais Wastewater Treatment Elm Street P. O. Box 413 Calais, ME 04619 (207) 454-2759	Chlorine	2,250
Gardner Lake Hatchery Chases Mill Road East Machias, ME 04630 (207) 259-3900	Formaldehyde	2,640

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Fiber Extrusion, Inc. Route 190 P. O. Box 155 Eastport, ME 04631 (207) 853-6161	Sulfuric Acid	3,000
Maine Wild Blueberry Co. Elm Street P. O. Box 278 Machias, ME 04654 (207) 255-8364	Ammonia	18,000
Georgia Pacific, Woodland Mill Street 60 Main Street Woodland, ME 04694 (207) 427-3311	Sulfuric Acid Ammonium Hydroxide Chlorine Nitric Acid Sulfuric Acid/35%	12,243 63,900 2,673,180 9,600 336,580
Machias W.W.T.F. Lower Main Street P. O. Box 418 Machias, ME 04654 (207) 255-3295	Chlorine	750
Jasper Wyman & Son RTE 193, Cherryfield P. O. Box 100 Millbridge, ME 04658 (207) 546-3381	Ammonia	119,900
Conners Aquaculture Estes Road P. O. Box 263 Eastport, ME 04631 (207) 853-6081	Anhydrous Ammonia Chlorine	1,005 400
Nordic Delight Foods 72 Water Street P. O. Box 189 Lubec, ME 04652 (207) 733-5556	Chlorine	300
Deblois Hatchery Deblois, ME P. O. Box 263 Eastport, ME 04631 (207) 638-2041	Formaldehyde Solution-Methanol	970

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored (lbs)
Lubec Packing Company Commercial Street P. O. Box 250 Lubec, ME 04652 (207) 733-5572	Chlorine	450
Cherryfield Foods, Inc Stillwater Road P. O. Box 128 Cherryfield, ME 04622 (207) 546-7573	Ammonia	17,000
Northeastern Blueberry Co. Route 1 P. O. Box 93 Columbia Falls, ME 04623 (207) 483-4501	Guthion	400

(b) New Hampshire Facilities

1. Rockingham County

Facility Name/Address	Product	Vol. Stored/(lbs)
Opherex Inc. 239 Walton Road Seabrook, NH 03874 (603) 474-9571	Dioctyl Phthalate	24,540
PSNH-New Hampshire Yankee P. O. Box 300 Seabrook, NH 03874 (603) 474-9574	Nitric Acid Hydrazine Sulfuric Acid	120 8,800 73,500
Essex Group Young Lane Newmarket, NH 03857 (603) 659-5555	Toluene Acetone	12,415 7,524
Simplex Technologies 2073 Woodbury Drive Newington, NH 03801 (603) 436-6100	Trichloroethane	35,000

2. Strafford County

University of New Hampshire Thompson Hall, Room 113 Durham, NH 03824 (603) 862-1997	Ammonia Chlorine	2,000 400

FACILITY MAPS

The following list and corresponding maps indicate the approximate location of each of the facilities containing hazardous materials within the states of Maine and New Hampshire. A detailed list of each facility giving the specific names and amounts of hazardous material at those sites can be found on pages E-11 thru 24 of this annex.

MAP 1- STATE OF MAINE, COUNTIES MAP

MAP 2- YORK COUNTY MAP

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4. Westpoint Stevens	104
5. Sermatech Technical Services	105
6. Biddeford & Saco Water Co.	106
7. Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	107
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10. Maine Battery District, Inc	119
11. CMP W. F. Wyman Station	120
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17. PWD Portland Treatment Plant	126
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19. Silvex, Inc.	128

MAP 3- CUMBERLAND COUNTY MAP (CONTINUED)

FACILITIES LISTED	MAP ID NUMBER
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21. W. H. Shurtleff	130
22. Brunswick Water District	131
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26. Nichols Portland Division	135
27. Oakhurst Dairy	136
28. Clean Harbors of Maine, Inc.	137
29. S. D. Warren, Westbrook	138
30. Scarborough Sanitary District	139
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32. South Portland W.W.T.P.	141
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MAP 6- KNOX COUNTY

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MAP 7- WALDO COUNTY (CONTINUED)

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9. Stonington Water Company	174
10. Southwest Harbor W.W.T.P.	175
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10. Conners Aquaculture	190
11. Nordic Delight Foods	191
12. Deblois Hatchery	192
13. Lubec Packing Company	193
14. Cherryfield Foods, Inc.	194
15. Northeastern Blueberry Company	195

MAP 10- STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, COUNTIES MAP

MAP 11- ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

FACILITIES LISTED	MAP ID NUMBER
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2. PSNH- New Hampshire Yankee	197
3. Essex Group	198
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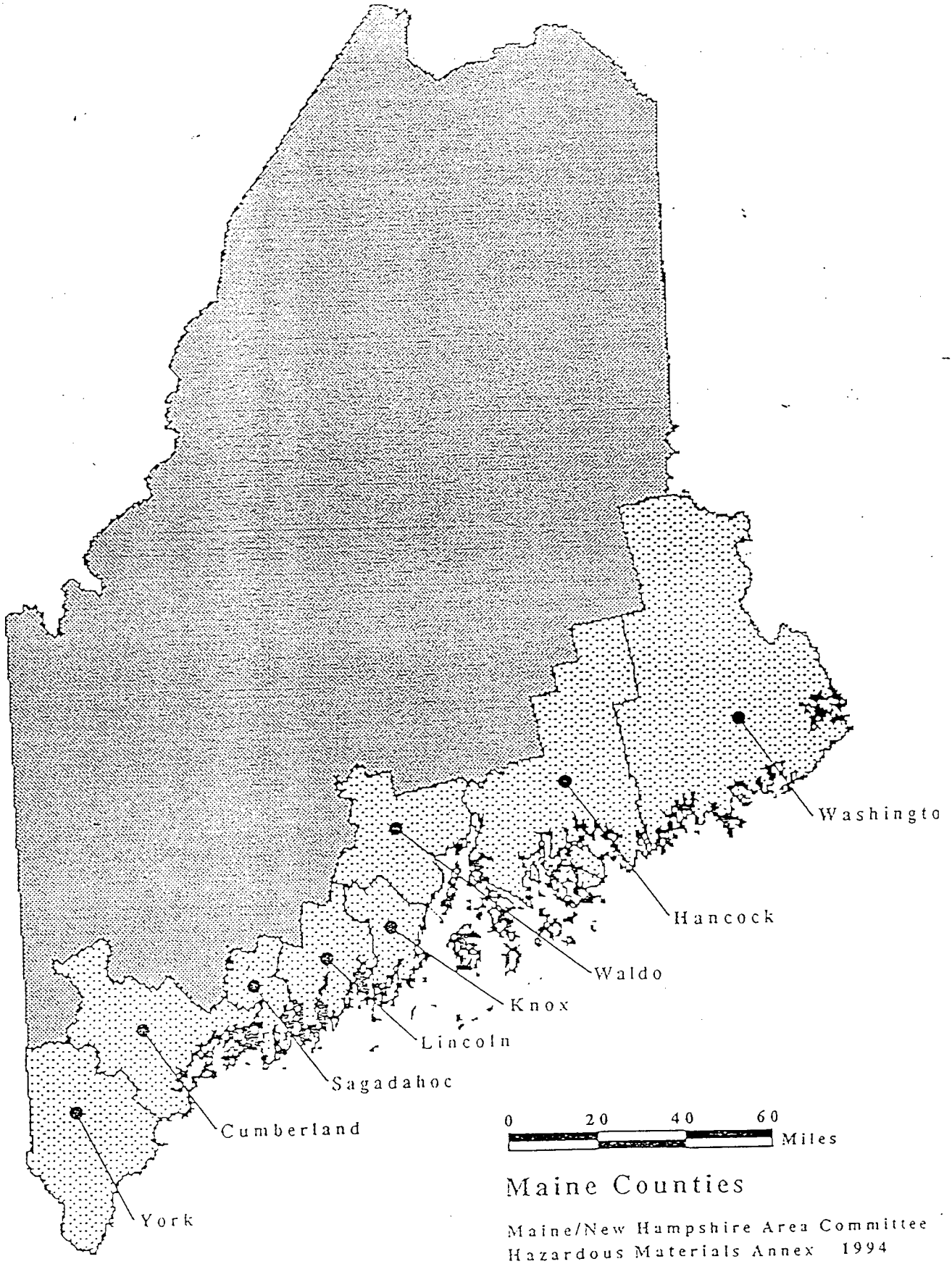
MAP 12- STRAFFORD COUNTY

1. University of New Hampshire	200

MAP 1



Maine Counties

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
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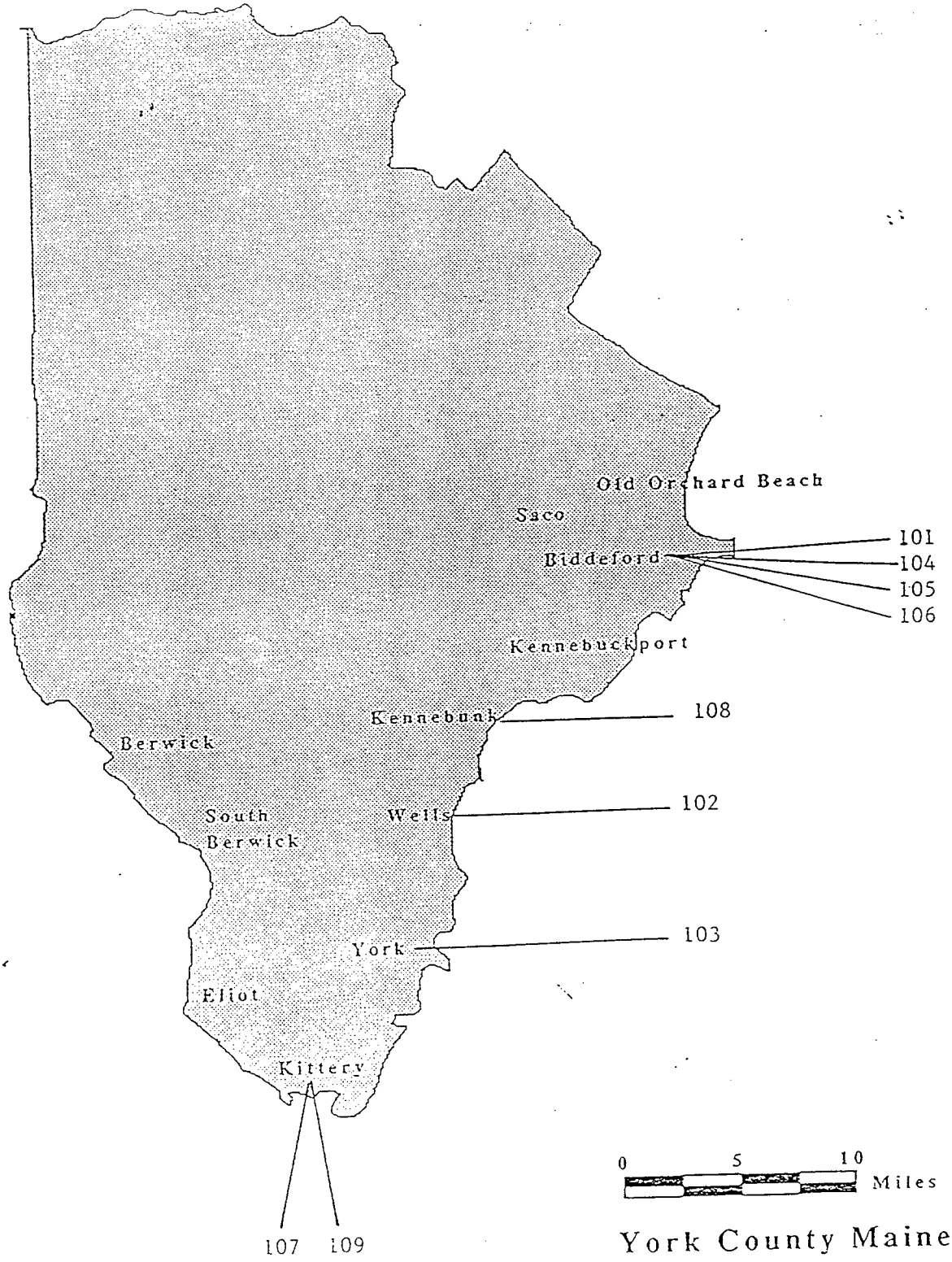
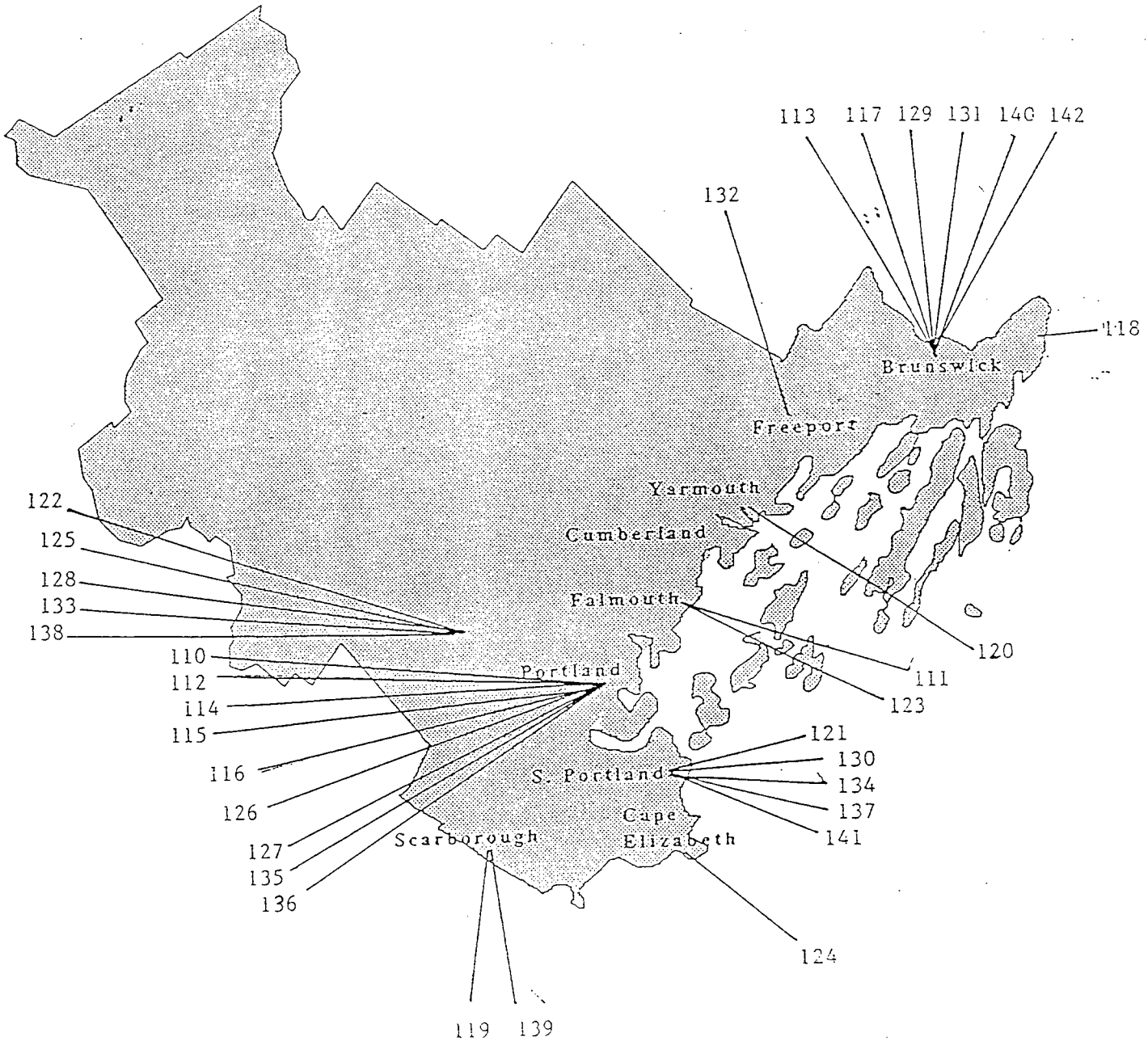


York County Maine

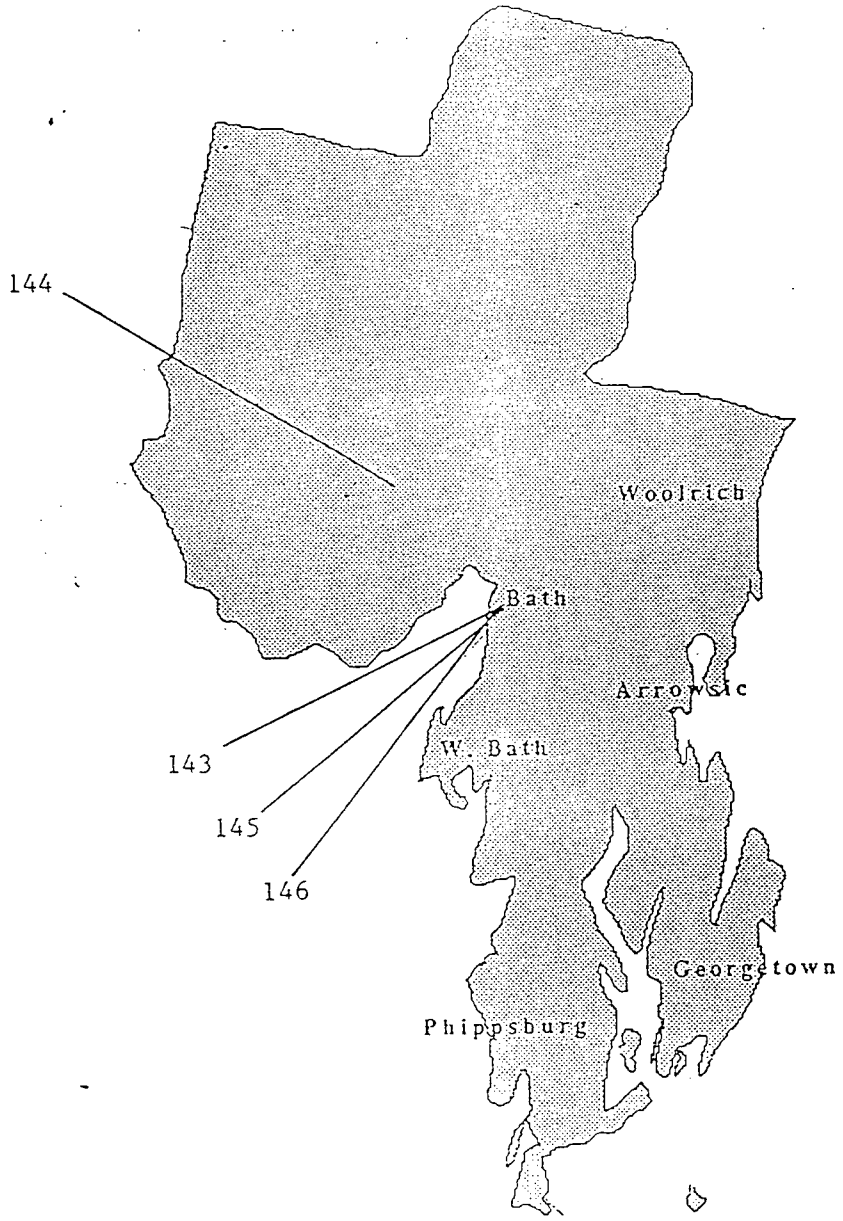
Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
Hazardous Materials Annex 1994

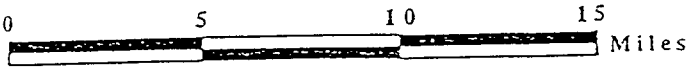


Cumberland County Maine

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
Hazardous Materials Annex 1994

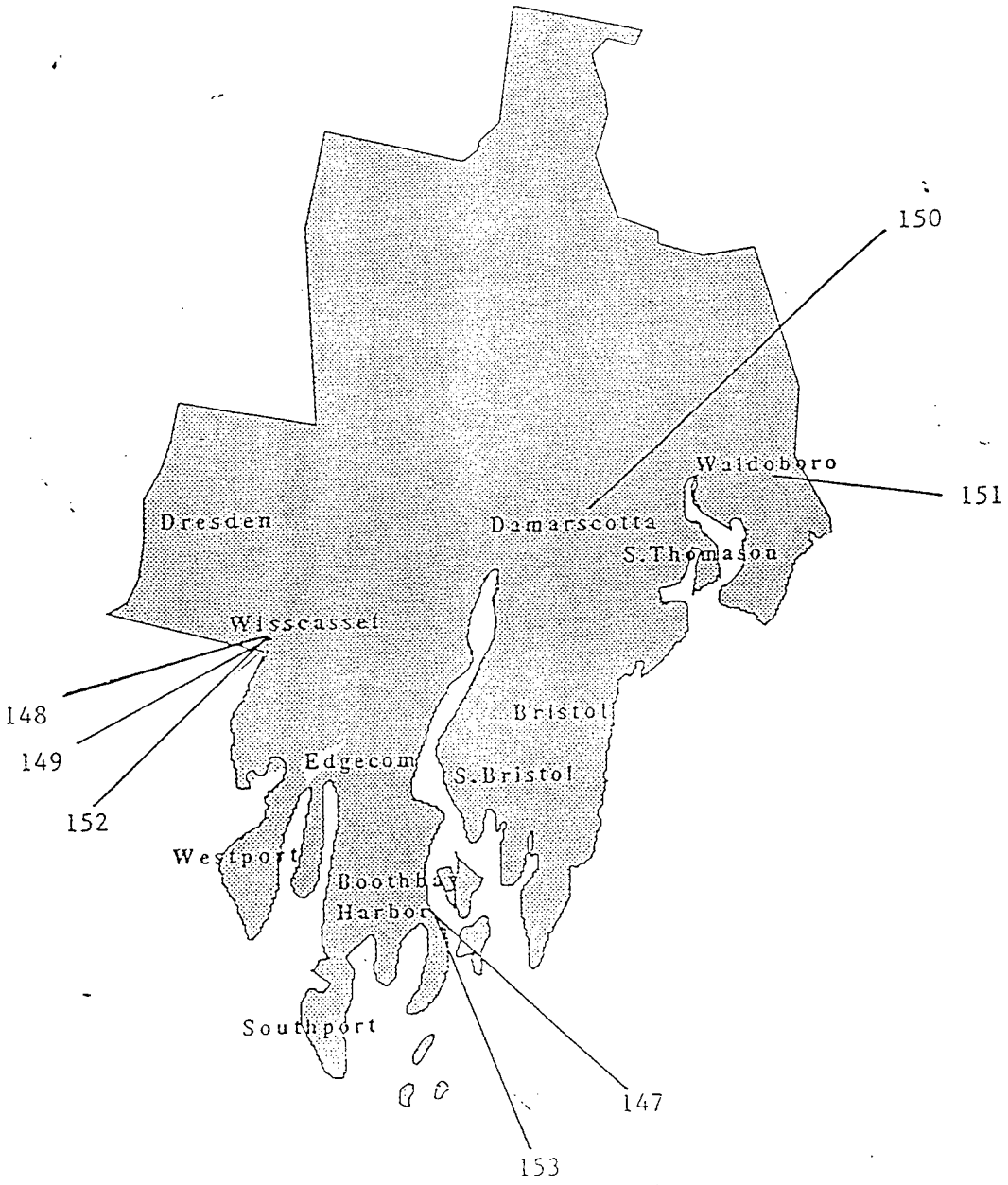
MAP A

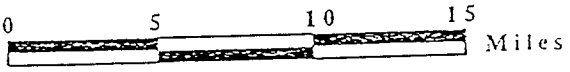




Sagadahoc County Maine

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
Hazardous Materials Annex 1994

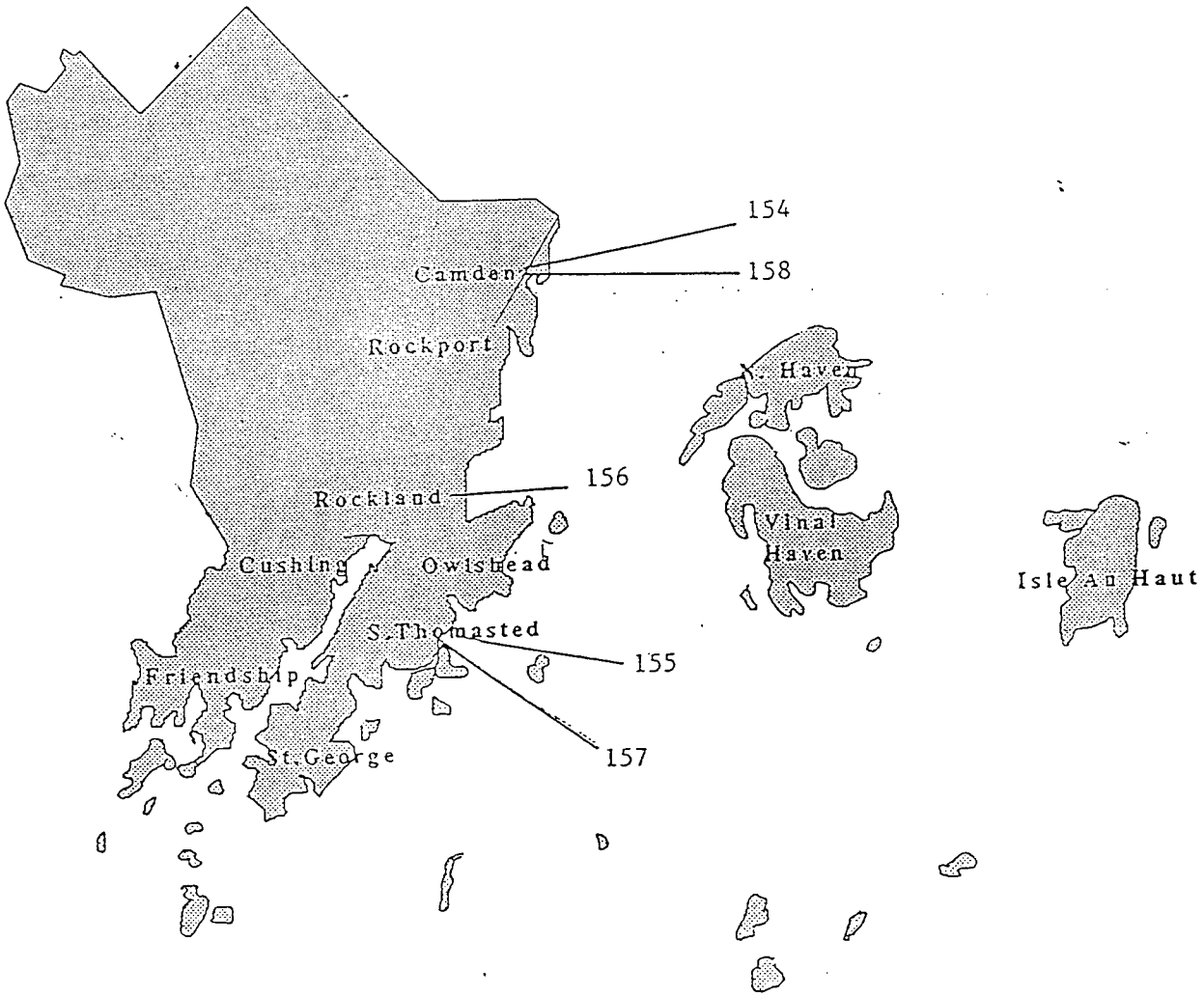




Lincoln County Maine

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
Hazardous Materials Annex 1994

MAP 6



Knox County Maine

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
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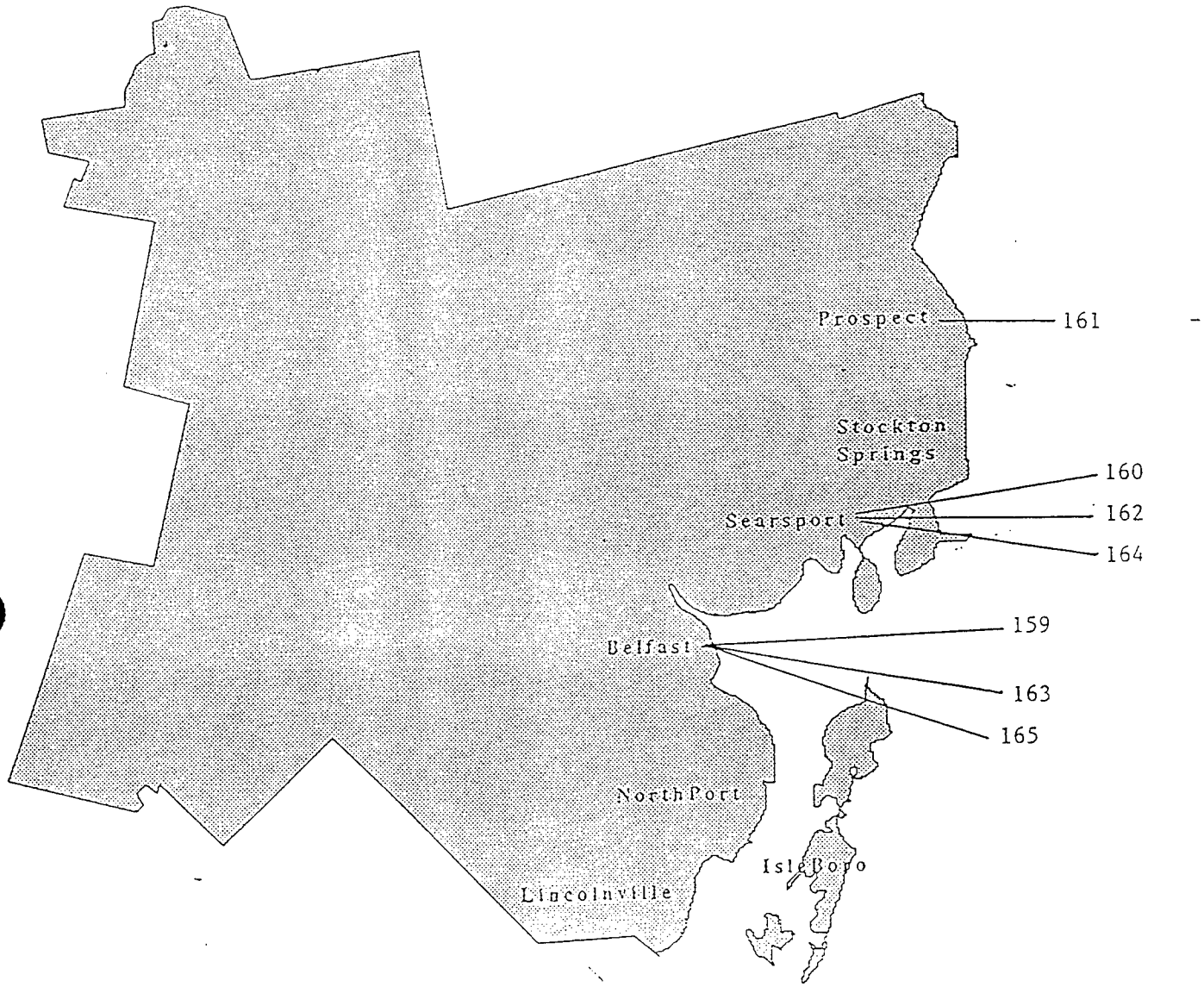

Waldo County Maine

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
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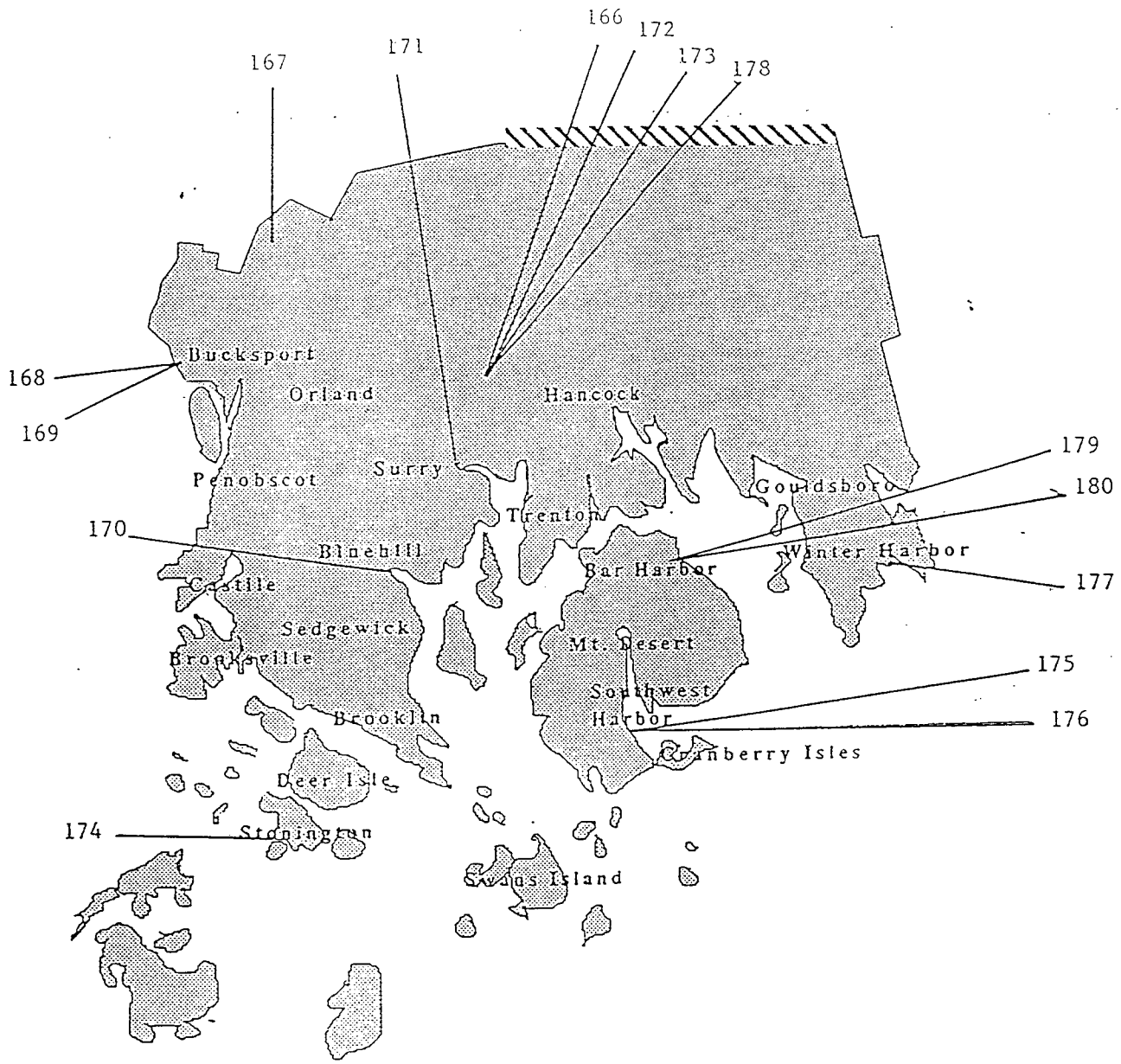
MAP 8



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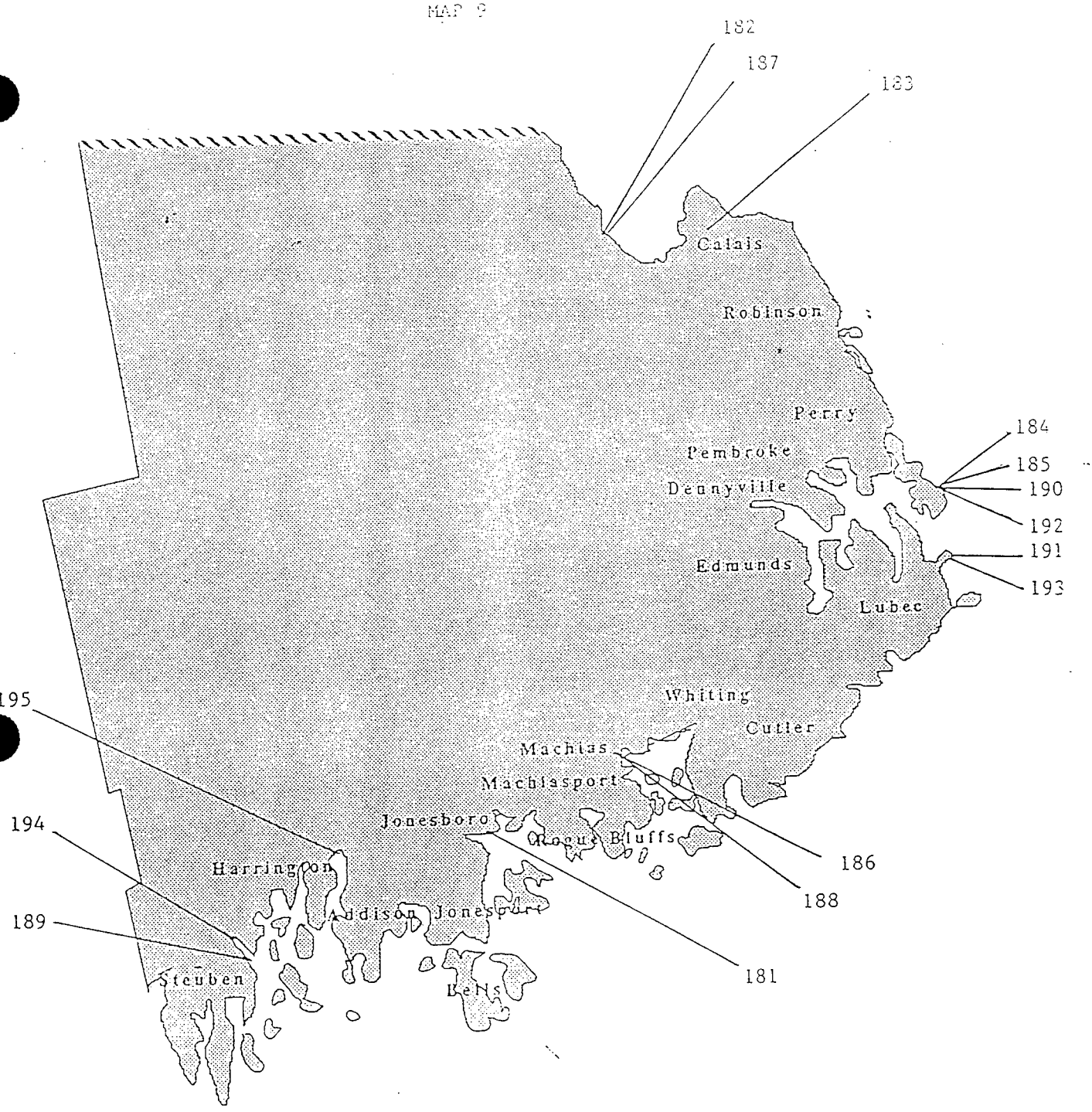
Hancock County Maine

(coastal)

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
Hazardous Materials Annex 1994



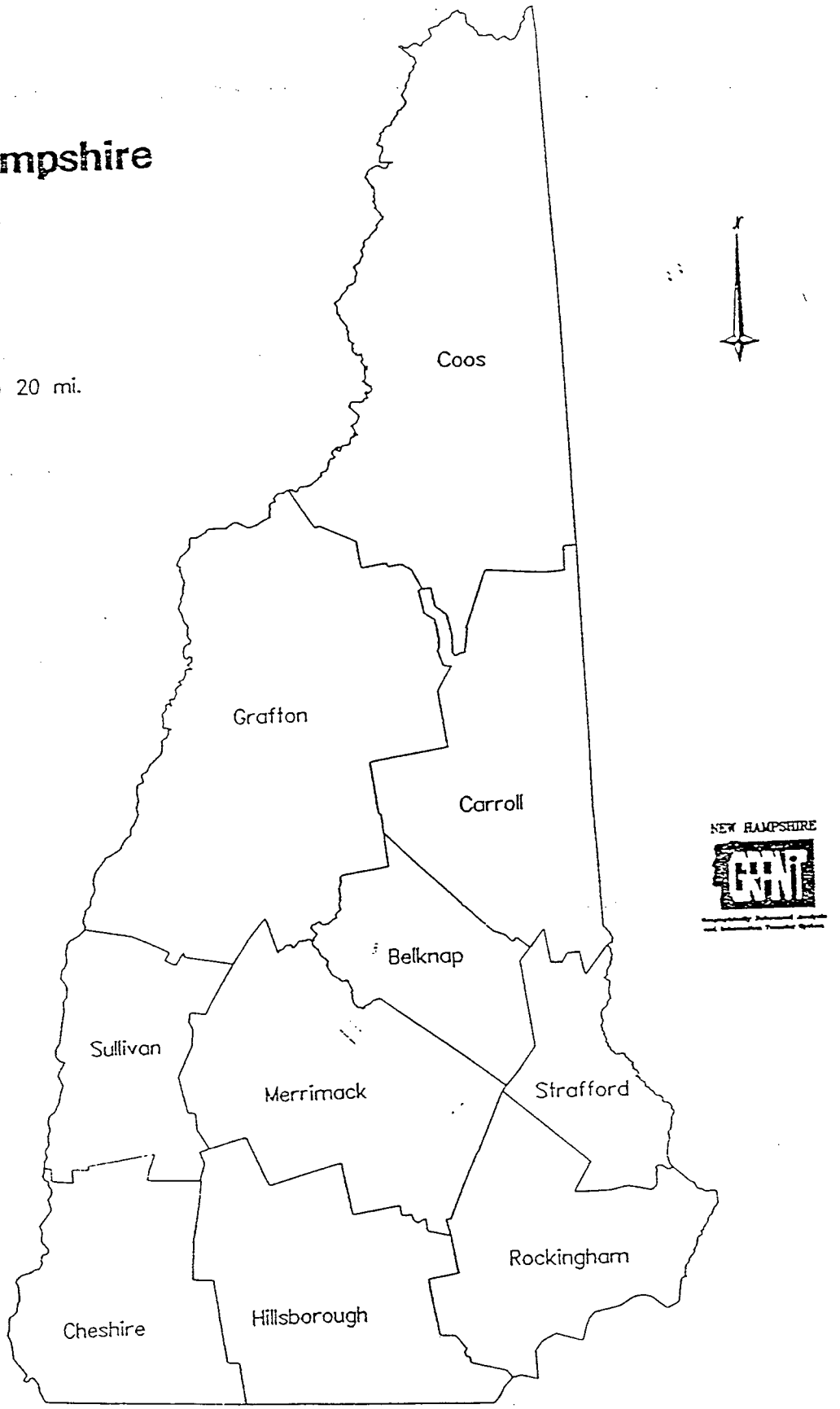
Washington County Maine

(coastal)

Maine/New Hampshire Area Committee
Hazardous Materials Annex 1994

New Hampshire Counties

SCALE: 1 in. to 20 mi.



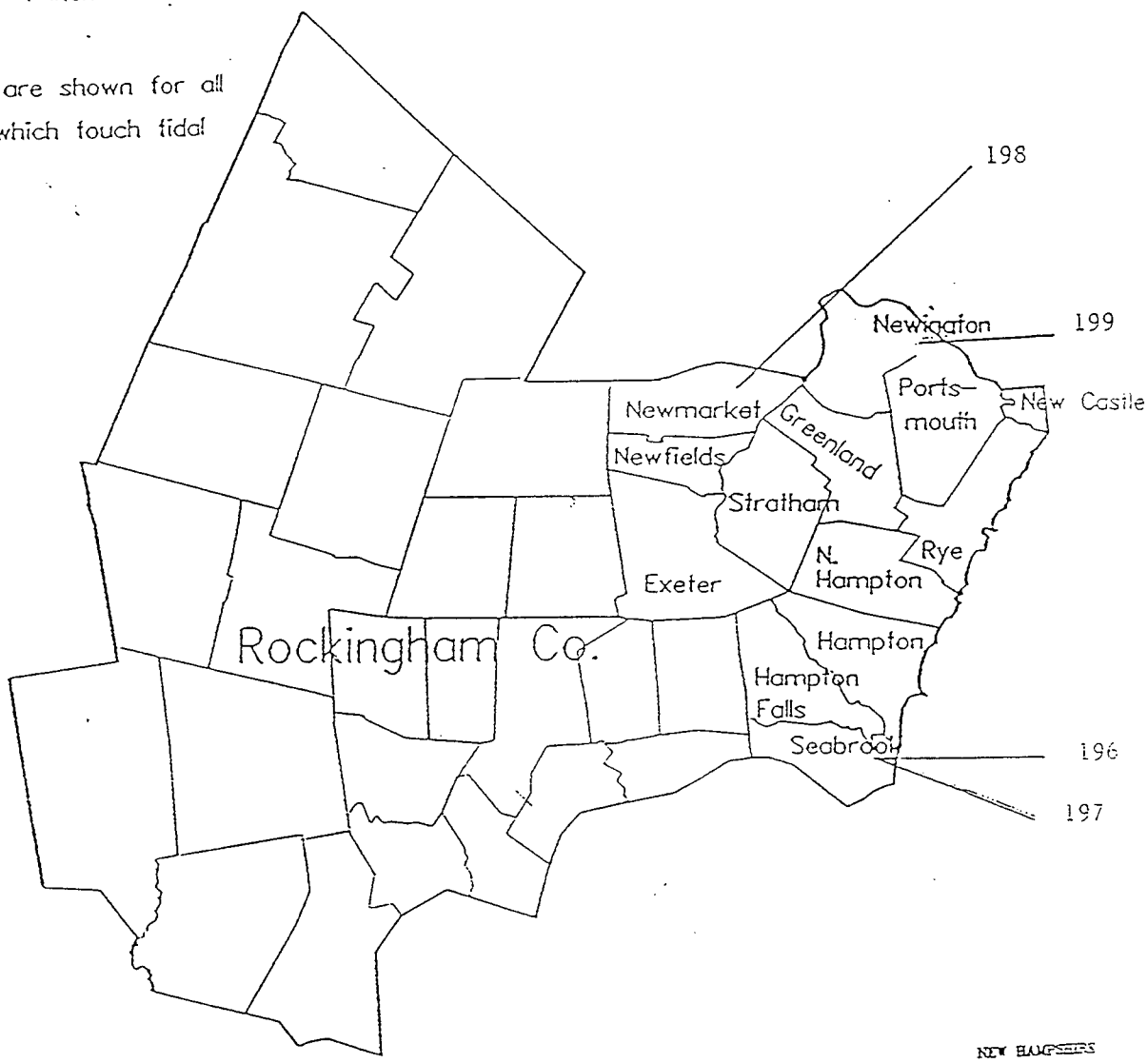
NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANITE

Map produced at NH Office of State Planning, Sept. 16, 1994.

New Hampshire Coastal Municipalities

SCALE: 1 inch to 6.5 miles

Names are shown for all towns which touch tidal waters.

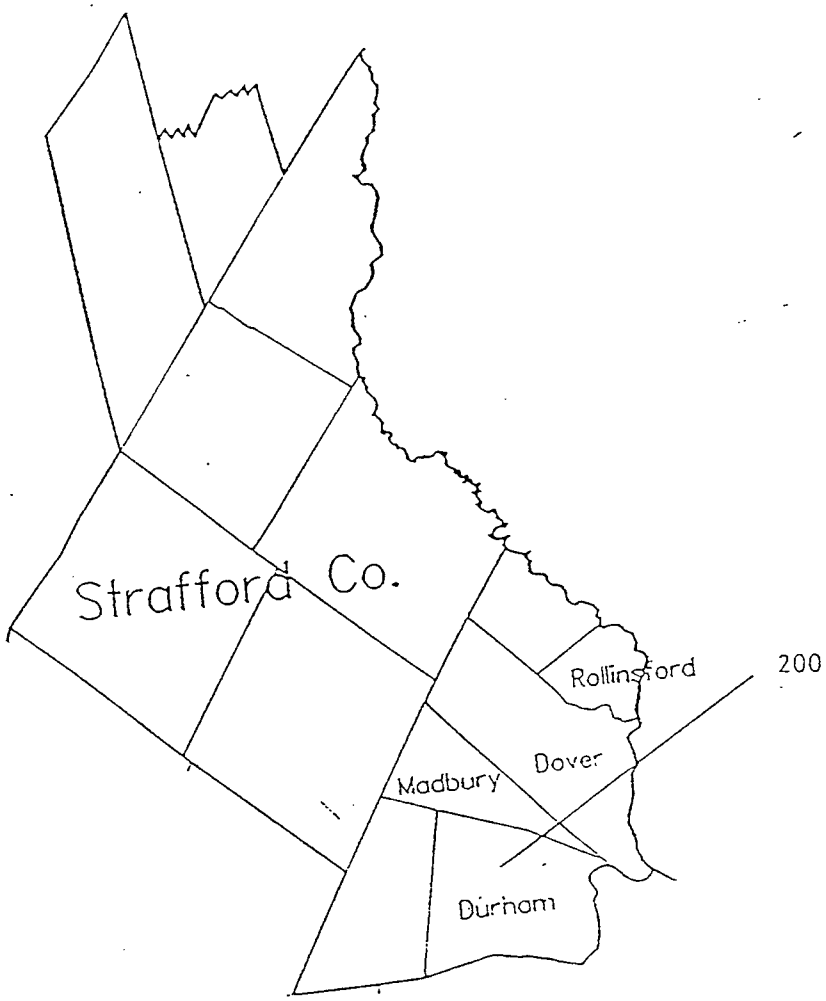


Map produced at NH Office of State Planning, Sept. 16, 1994.

New Hampshire Coastal Municipalities

SCALE: 1 inch to 6.5 miles

Names are shown for all towns which touch tidal waters.



Map produced at NH Office of State Planning, Sept. 16, 1994.

ANNEX F VESSELS OF OPPORTUNITY

ANNEX F, APPENDIX I, TAB X, INTRODUCTION

1. In the event of a major oil pollution response, the number of dedicated oil spill response vessels (OSRVs) may not meet operational demands. It may also be beneficial to augment the response effort with Vessels Of Opportunity to relieve the available OSRVs of transportation of personnel and equipment and other general duties.

The types of vessels which may be Vessels Of Opportunity include inspected passenger vessels, fishing vessels, tug boats, hotel barges, work/support barges, and miscellaneous uninspected vessels, to name a few. The activation of, and duties assigned to, any Vessels Of Opportunity will have to be closely monitored, giving consideration to potential vapor hazards, the crew's level of operational training, vessel safety, etc.

2. GULF AREA RESPONSE TEAM

The Vessel Of Opportunity program for the Maine and New Hampshire Area was developed by the Gulf Area Response Team (GART). GART was formed from industry and government representatives participating in the Maine-New Hampshire Port Safety Forum.

Central to the Vessel Of Opportunity program will be a master listing of eligible vessels compiled by the GART. The listing will include ownership, operational, and technical information on each vessel.

The Marine Spill Response Corporation is currently the administrator of the list.

3. VESSEL ELIGIBILITY

A vessel wishing to have its name included on the list will be required to fulfill certain prerequisites:

1. Fishing vessels must comply with the U.S. Coast Guard's Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety Program.

2. The vessel's crew must successfully complete 24-hour training in Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response Operations (HAZWOPER).

Prior to mobilization, the vessels will undergo a cursory examination by the Coast Guard to ensure no safety problems exist. This examination will include the general condition of the hull and compliance with the regulations applicable to that type of vessel.

ANNEX F, APPENDIX IV SPECIAL FORCES

References: (a) 40 C.F.R. Part 300, National Contingency Plan

1. GENERAL. During an incident the Federal OSC has access to several Federal resources which can assist in the mitigation of a significant spill. These special teams and other forces are in Section 300.145 of the National Contingency Plan. This appendix identifies the Federal agencies or groups with additional resources and information available to respond to or assist with a pollution incident.

a. USCG NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE (NSF). Created in 1973 as a Coast Guard-staffed "Special Force", this contingent assists On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills as directed by the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

The National Strike Force is composed of four units, including three 35-member Strike Teams. These teams are: The Atlantic Strike Team located in Fort Dix, NJ (609)724-0008; the Gulf Strike Team in Mobile, AL (205)639-6601; and the Pacific Strike Team in Novato, CA (415) 883-3311. The strike teams are managed by a fourth unit, the National Strike Force Coordination Center, located in Elizabeth City, NC (919)331-6000.

NSF Mission: The NSF is a unique, highly trained cadre of Coast Guard professionals who maintain and rapidly deploy with specialized equipment to support Federal On-Scene Coordinators in preparing for, and responding to, oil and chemical incidents in an effort to prevent adverse impact to the public, and reduce environmental damage.

NSF Capabilities Include:

* Responding with trained personnel and specialized equipment to prevent, contain and/or remove spills of oil and releases of hazardous materials;

* Providing spill-management expertise;

* Assisting with response planning and consultation;

* Conducting operational training in oil and chemical spill response techniques and equipment usage;

* Coordinating, conducting, and evaluating the national Preparedness for Response Exercise (PREP);

* Identifying, locating, and assisting in the transportation of specialized equipment necessary for spill response; and

* Providing Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) support to the OSC during a pollution response.

The NSF can provide OSCs with expertise in many areas, including:

* Operating spill response equipment;
* Supervising/monitoring response personnel on site;
* Outlining, establishing, and monitoring site safety requirements during hazardous material spill/release response operations;
* Providing resource and photographic documentation support;
* Providing command, control, and communications support;

The National Strike Force equipment inventory includes:

* Lightering and transfer systems, including pumping equipment capable of handling all oils, corrosives, and other chemical cargoes.
* Containment barriers and skimming systems; Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System (OWOCRS), and Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS).
* Offshore inflatable containmnet boom;
* Temporary storage devices for oil and hazardous materials;
* Mobile command posts and communications equipment;
* Generators, light towers, air compressors;
* Air monitoring equipment;
* Levels A, B, and C HazMat response entry capabilities;
* Trailerable and inflatable boats to support deployment of equipment, and provide logistics.
* Photographic and video documentation equipment.

Requests for Strike Team Assistance: As outlined in the NCP, "The OSC may request assistance directly from the Strike Teams. Requests for a team may be made to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate team, the USCG member of the RRT, or the Commandant of the USCG through the NRC." OSCs are encouraged to use the NSF whenever its expertise or equipment is needed, or to augment the OSC's staff when overburdened by a given incident response. The NSF should be used when:

* A medium or major discharge or potential discharge occurs;

* Control of the discharge requires the special knowledge or equipment of the NSF;

* Response will require in excess of two days to complete removal operations, and augmentation by NSF personnel is necessary to allow local forces to return to normal operations; or

* In the judgment of the OSC, NSF capabilities are necessary.

Upon receiving a request, personnel and equipment will be deployed to the scene in the most expeditious manner possible. This may involve over-the-road transport: all three strike teams have tractor-trailer rigs, allowing them rapid deployment capabilities. In the event air transport of equipment is required, aircraft support will be coordinated by the appropriate Area Commander.

By requesting assistance from any one strike team, an OSC immediately gains access to the entire National Strike Force personnel roster and equipment inventory. Each team maintains a state of readiness enabling them to dispatch two members immediately, four members within two hours, and up to twelve members within six hours, as the circumstances of the incident dictate. Equipment would be dispatched within four hours of a request for assistance.

NOTE: Since response support is time-critical, early notification of strike team assistance (or potential assistance) will allow the teams to begin logistics planning even before a formal request is made.

Logistics Considerations: Strike teams make every effort to be logistically independent, however, assistance may be required from the OSC in arranging the following support:

* Heavy lifting equipment, such as cranes and forklifts capable of handling a 16,000-lb containment barrier box;

* Fork extensions for forklifts;

* Small boats and vessels of opportunity;

* Tractor-trailer rigs;

* Electrical power, telephone and computer land-lines, potable water and fuel supplies for command posts.

Specific logistic needs will be clarified during the initial request for assistance; these needs vary, dependent upon the incident and location. Strike teams attempt to minimize the effort required by the OSC's staff to arrange support. However, the local knowledge of the OSC's staff may be relied upon by the strike teams to make reasonable decisions regarding logistics.

b. DISTRICT RESPONSE GROUP (DRG) AND DISTRICT RESPONSE ADVISORY TEAM (DRAT). The DRG is a framework within each Coast Guard district to organize district resources and assets to support USCG OSCs during response to a pollution incident. Coast Guard DRGs assist the OSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including the Coast Guard's prepositioned equipment. Each DRG consists of all Coast Guard personnel and equipment, including fire fighting equipment, in its district, additional prepositioned equipment, and a DRAT that is available to provide support to the OSC in the event that a spill exceeds local response capabilities.

c. U.S. NAVY (USN). The USN is the Federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage related and open sea pollution incidents.

i. NAVAL SUPERVISOR OF SALVAGE (SUPSALV). Where circumstances require, the OSC can call upon SUPSALV for assistance with marine salvage. SUPSALV can provide salvage expertise and maintains a warehouse on each coast stockpiled with salvage and response gear. (See NSFCC Spill Response Resource Inventory (SRRI) for a listing of SUPSALV equipment.)

ii. USN FACILITIES. Individual Navy facilities also locally stockpile some response equipment, which is also listed in the SRRI.

d. SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR (SSC). The NOAA SSC is the principal advisor to the USCG OSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from State and Federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC leads a scientific team and strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response but ensures that differing opinions within the community are communicated to the OSC. The SSC can also assist the OSC with information relating to spill movements and trajectories. The NOAA SSC serves as the OSC's liaison between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations. The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the OSC, coordinating with State representatives, appropriate trustees and other knowledgeable local representatives.

e. ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM (ERT). The EPA's ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide the OSC access to special equipment to deal with chemical releases, and can provide the OSC with advice concerning hazard evaluation, multimedia

sampling and analysis, risk assessment, on-site safety, cleanup techniques, water supply decontamination and protection, use of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and the disposal of contaminated materials. The ERT also offers various training courses to prepare response personnel.

f. AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY. The ATSDR is a federal public health agency with regional offices in Boston and Lexington, MA. It is part of the Public Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services. Created by Superfund legislation in 1980, ATSDR's mission is to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from exposure to hazardous substances in the environment.

To carry out its mission, ATSDR conducts activities in the following areas:

i) Evaluates data and information on the release of hazardous substances into the environment to assess past, current or future impact on public health; develops health advisories or other health recommendations, and identifies studies or actions needed to evaluate, mitigate or prevent human health effects. ATSDR conducts health asssessments for all waste sites on the NPL, and in response to petitions from citizens and organizations.

ii) Establishes and maintains a registry of persons exposed to hazardous substances, and a registry of serious diseases and illnesses in persons exposed to hazardous substances in the environment.

iii) Provides health related support to states, local health and environmental agencies, and other federal agencies, as well as to health care providers during public health emergencies involving esposure to hazardous substances, including training for first responders.

iv) Summarizes, and makes available to the public, data on health effects of hazardous substances, including identifying significant gaps in knowledge, and initiating research in toxicology and health effects where needed.

v) Develops and disseminates an inventory of hazardous substances, and maintains a list of sites closed or restricted to the public because of hazardous substance contamination.

ANNEX G CHEMICAL COUNTERMEASURES - DISPERSANTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, AND OTHER SPILL MITIGATING SUBSTANCES, DEVICES OR TECHNOLOGY

References: (a) 40 C.F.R. Part 300, National Contingency Plan
(b) Federal Region I Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Emergency Contingency Plan
(c) EPA National Contingency Plan Product Schedule

1. GENERAL. The Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee agree that the primary method of cleaning up oil shall be the mechanical removal of oil from the environment. The Committee recognizes that in certain circumstances timely effective mechanical containment, collection, and removal of the oil may not be possible, and the utilization of chemical countermeasures, alone or in conjunction with other removal methods, may be considered as a means to minimize a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or minimize serious environmental damages.

The Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee recommends that dispersants be considered as a potential first response option to oil spills, along with other response actions. Implementation of this recommendation must consider logistical requirements, contingency planning, equipment and dispersant training.

Sensitive inshore habitats such as salt marshes, reefs, sea grasses, and other sensitive areas, are best protected by preventing oil from reaching them. Dispersion of oil at sea, before a slick reaches a sensitive habitat, generally will reduce the overall, and particularly the chronic, impact of oil on many habitats.

Because the principal biological benefit of dispersant use is prevention of oil stranding on sensitive shorelines, and because dispersability of oil decreases rapidly with weathering, prompt response is essential. Therefore, regulations and contingency planning should make rapid response a priority. In view of the need for a rapid response involving dispersants the Area Committee has developed a preauthorization plan (Appendix I, Tab B) which describes the procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision for the use of dispersants in waters covered under this plan.

2. ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE METHODS. To be successful at responding to oil spills, particularly large oil spills, responders must be able to combat the spill with as many "tools" as possible. Dispersants, in-situ burning, and bioremediation agents are all tools that have demonstrated usefulness in past oil spills. Thoughtful consideration must be given to all oil spill response options in order to maximize the response effort.

ANNEX G, APPENDIX I DISPERSANTS

1. GENERAL. Dispersion may be defined as the act or state of being broken apart and scattered. Oil floating on water will ultimately disperse naturally in response to currents and waves. As the degree of surface energy increases, the rate of natural dispersion increases. Typically, however, this process is slow and may allow an oil slick to move considerable distances and threaten large areas. Additionally, natural dispersion commonly results in the formation of persistent and difficult to treat water-in-oil emulsions (tar balls, mousse).

With the proper use of chemical treating agents (or dispersants), the rates of dispersion can be greatly increased, reducing the potential damage associated with floating slicks. Once dispersed under appropriate conditions, the oil is diluted and degraded rapidly to concentrations not believed dangerous to the environment. Dispersants also restrict or prevent the formation of water-in-oil emulsions.

Dispersant formulations contain varying amounts of surface-active agents (or surfactants). Technically, surfactants act to modify (reduce) the oil's surface tension. Each surfactant molecule may be thought of as polar in nature, one end having an affinity for oil, and the other an affinity for water. When applied to floating oil, the surfactant diffuses through the oil and individual molecules orient themselves (water-attracting ends out) at the oil-water boundary. (It is critical that the dispersant be applied to the oil and not the surrounding water.) As the slick is broken apart by natural or man-made energy, treated particles of oil are repelled, preventing slick reformation. Eventually treated oil particles are broken into small enough drops that they remain suspended and dispersed in the water column. This suspension of oil droplets should not be confused with sinking. Dispersant treatment does not, in itself, result in the sinking of oil. Further, as only surface tension properties are modified, dispersants do not change the chemistry of the oil or render it more toxic.

2. HABITAT CONSIDERATIONS. The following are habitats in which:

(1) Dispersant usage is an option for oil spill cleanup if slick dispersion is desirable.

Open water (waters deeper than 5 fathoms)

(2) Dispersant usage is a viable option for oil spill cleanup, although other methods may be preferred.

Enclosed bays and harbors, providing the area is adequately flushed by tidal or current action and has adequate volume of dissolved oxygen.

(3) Dispersant usage is not advisable but may be considered under some circumstances, e.g., if long-term impact can be avoided. Should probably be authorized only if there is adequate flushing by tidal or current action.

ANNEX G, APPENDIX II IN-SITU BURNING

1. GENERAL. Given the right circumstances and the necessary equipment, in-situ burning could prove an effective means of mitigating an oil spill.

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

(A) The ignition and burning of oil spills seems to be a feasible countermeasure of certain open water spills.

(B) Combustion efficiency is primarily a function of spill volume; the larger the spill the higher the combustion efficiency.

(C) The sooner the slick is ignited, the higher the combustion efficiency.

(D) Ignition of the periphery of the slick results in combustion efficiencies almost as high as those for ignition of the entire surface area.

(E) Air, entrained by the combustion of this oil slick induces an inward surface current that inhibits and finally stops the oil's spread.

3. RECOMMENDATION. Like dispersants, in-situ burning may be used to reduce the amount of free-floating oil on water to make terrestrial contact. In addition, where shoreline or terrestrial habits are already impacted (marshes), in-situ burning may be more desirable than mechanical removal activities. In any event, in-situ burning must be considered as a viable oil spill response option.

F. INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE DISPERSANT AND DISPERSING EQUIPMENT

(1) Name on EPA & State Acceptance List:
(2) Type (Self-Mix, Concentrate, Solvent, Other):
(3) Proposed Application Method(s) & Rates:
(4) Efficiency (% Dispersed & Volume Dispersed):
(5) Schedule of Operation:
(6) Location of Area to be Treated:
(7) Surface Area of the Slick Which can be Treated: In the Scheduled Time Period:

G. CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP (COULD DISPERSION AID IN REDUCING IMPACT)

(1) Containment at source:
(2) Shoreline Protection Strategies:
(3) Shoreline Cleanup Strategies:
(4) Time Necessary To Execute Response:

H. HABITATS AND RESOURCES AT RISK

(1) Habitat:
(2) Resources:

I. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

(1) Cost of Dispersant Operation:
(2) Cost of Conventional Containment & Protection:

  (a) With dispersant use:
  (b) W/O dispersant use:

(3) Cost of Shoreline Cleanup (Cost Per Barrel X # of Barrels Reaching Shoreline):

  (a) With dispersant use:
  (b) W/O dispersant use:

U.S. Department of Transportation

United States Coast Guard

Commander
First Coast Guard District

408 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02210-3350
Staff Symbol: (mep)
Phone: 617/223-8586

16471
MAY 10 1996

From: Commander, First Coast Guard District
To: Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Portland

Subj: APPROVAL OF CHANGE 2 TO MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ref: (a) Establishment of Area Committees and Development of Area Contingency Plans, COMDTNOTE 16471 of 30 Sep 92

1. Subject plan, as modified by Change 2, has been reviewed by my staff and determined to be in substantial compliance with reference (a).

2. Continued improvement and revision of the Area Contingency Plans helps to ensure that we are always prepared to effectively respond to oil and hazardous substance spills in the coastal zone. I thank the Area Committee for the effort that went into Change 2, and I encourage the Area Committee to continue improving and refining the Area Contingency Plan over the next revision cycle.

3. The Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan, as modified by Change 2, is hereby approved.

F. [illegible]
Commander, First Coast Guard District

Change 2 to the Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

Section/Pages Affected	Remove	Insert
ANNEX F, APPENDIX III, TAB E	F-III-E-1/ F-III-E-2	F-III-E-1/ F-III-E-2 CH-2
ANNEX E, APPENDIX IV, POLLUTION RESPONSE ACTION	E-IV-B-1/ E-IV-B-2	E-IV-B-1/ E-IV-B-2 CH-2
ANNEX E, APPENDIX V, TAB M SENSITIVE AREA MAPS	MAPS/TEXT B01-B09	MAPS/TEXT B01/B09 CH-2
ANNEX F, APPENDIX III, TABS N&O	F-III-N-15/ F-III-O-1	F-III-N-15/ F-III-O-1 CH-2
ANNEX J, APPENDIX II, TAB H EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION	J-1/J-I-1	J-1/J-I-1 CH-2

1. OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES. The policy of U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Portland, Maine, is to respond to all reports of a discharge of oil within the Captain of the Port area of responsibility (coastal Maine and New Hampshire). The procedures outlined below summarize the steps to be taken following an oil spill incident:

a. NOTIFICATION. Any person in charge of a vessel or facility shall, as soon as they have knowledge of any discharge of oil or hazardous substance for which they are responsible, immediately give notice to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC will pass the pollution report to the pre-designated federal on-scene coordinator for investigation and response . NRC notifications are routinely followed by local notifications as appropriate. Whoever is initially notified within a responsible party organization must be prepared to receive reports and react accordingly. The more complete the initial information the better, but notice should not be withheld pending an investigation.

(1) FIRST COAST GUARD DISTRICT (CCGDONE). MSO Portland will provide notification of medium and major discharges, or potential for such, to CCGDONE as soon as possible. Reports will be made to CCGDONE (mep) during working hours, and to CCGDONE (cc) after working hours. Reports of minor spills need not be passed to CCGDONE unless the cleanup is federally funded, there is high press interest, or the event is in some other way noteworthy.

b. MSO PORTLAND INITIAL ACTION. (Phase I) Upon notification of a discharge, the field office watchstanders shall:

(1) Complete an Oil Pollution Incident Report Form (local).

(2) Make appropriate internal unit notifications.

(3) Notify the appropriate state agency as follows:

i. Maine Waters - Maine Department of Environmental Protection

ii. New Hampshire Waters - New Hampshire DES.

iii. Piscataqua River - both Maine DEP and NHDES should be notified.

iv. St. Croix River/Passamaquoddy Bay - Maine Department of Environmental Protection and Canadian Coast Guard.

(4) If the report has come in directly from the spiller, advise spiller that it is their responsibility to notify NRC at 1-800-424-8802 to meet the federal reporting requirement.

c. MSO PORTLAND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INITIATION OF ACTION. (Phase II) Upon receipt of notification of a discharge, the applicable Marine Safety Field Office (MSFO) Duty Officer will dispatch a pollution investigation team to the scene.

In addition, the initial report will be evaluated as to substance, location, and proximity of vulnerable areas, with an assessment presented to the MSFO Duty Officer and the MSO Portland Chief, of Response and Planning.

After an evaluation of the pollution potential has been made, the following actions may be taken:

(1) Notification of additional groups or agencies (See Trustee Notifications requirements (Annex J, Appendix II, TAB H).

(2) Call initial reporting party for additional information to plan response.

(3) Activation of Pollution Response Bill

(4) Dispatching of additional personnel to scene.

d. MSO PORTLAND SUBSEQUENT RESPONSE. (Phase III) If the pollution investigation team can adequately handle the investigation of the discharge and the monitoring of satisfactory cleanup actions, no further MSO action may be taken.

If the situation requires further response resources the FOSC shall take action as necessary to satisfactorily mitigate the incident.

e. TERMINATION OF REMOVAL EFFORTS. The FOSC, in determining the effectiveness of cleanup actions and the termination point for the removal effort, shall consult with Maine/New Hampshire state officials, and the appropriate natural resource trustees. However, the determination of "clean" for oil removal operations will ultimately be made by the FOSC.

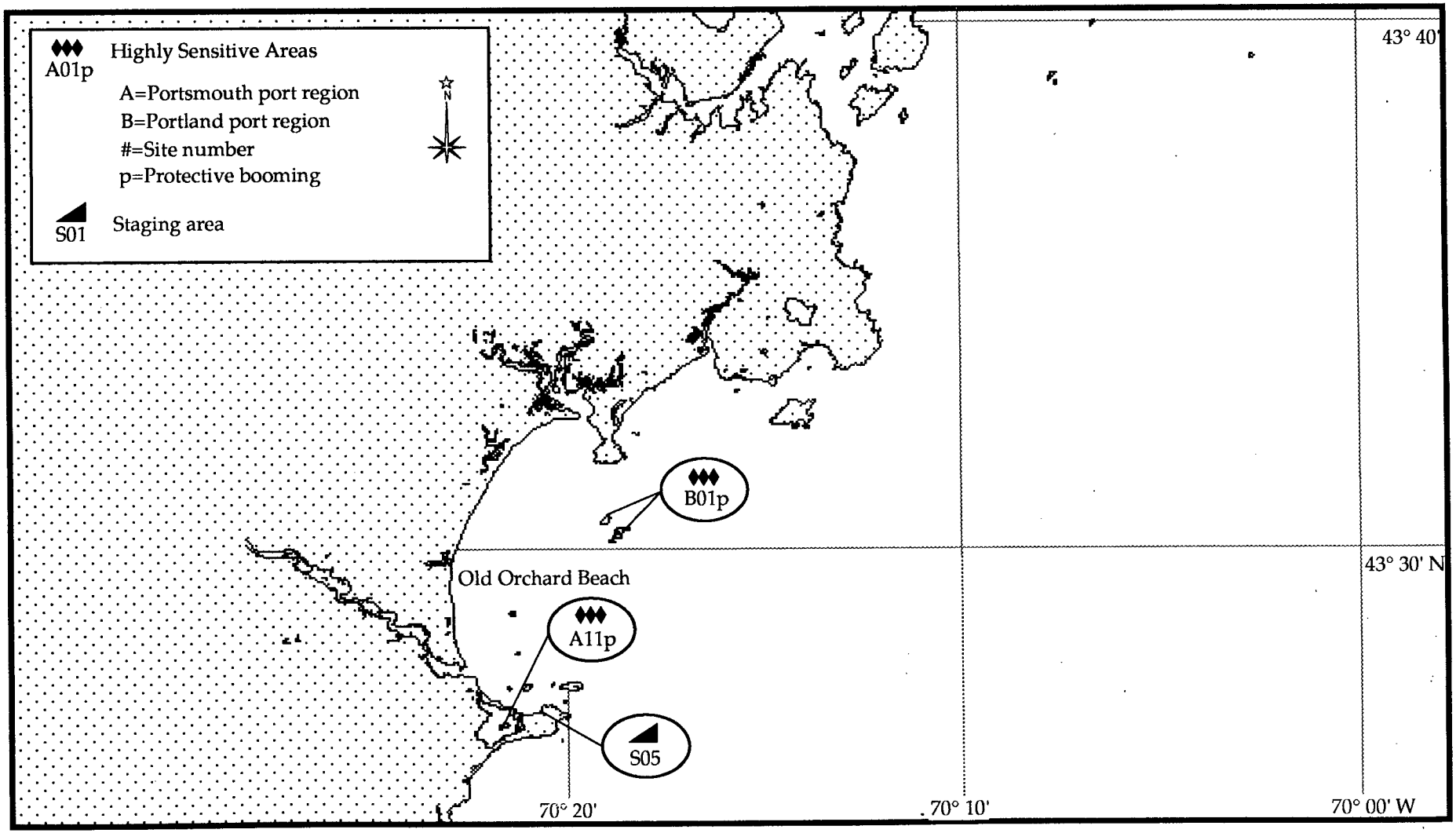
f. DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY (PHASE IV). This includes a variety of activities, depending upon of the circumstances surrounding a particular discharge. Recovery of costs for federal removal and damages to federal, state or local government property is included, as well as third party damages. The collection of scientific data relating to the effects of the discharge on the environment would be considered in this phase. The collection of samples and other types of evidence will have been performed throughout the response operation.

Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

NOAA Chart # 13287

prepared by NOAA and USCG D1 DRAT

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE



B01 - Stratton Island/Bluff Island Chart #13287

Latitude: 43° 30' 20"N Longitude 70° 19' 00"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Sand beaches

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Cormorant, eider, tern, egret, heron, ibis, nesting colony, harbor and gray seal haul-out.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS: Open water deflection booming. Open water collection booming.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: Variable depending on weather conditions and oil concentration.

MAXIMUM CURRENT RANGE: .2 - .4 knots.

COLLECTION POINTS: None Identified

ACCESS TO AREAS:

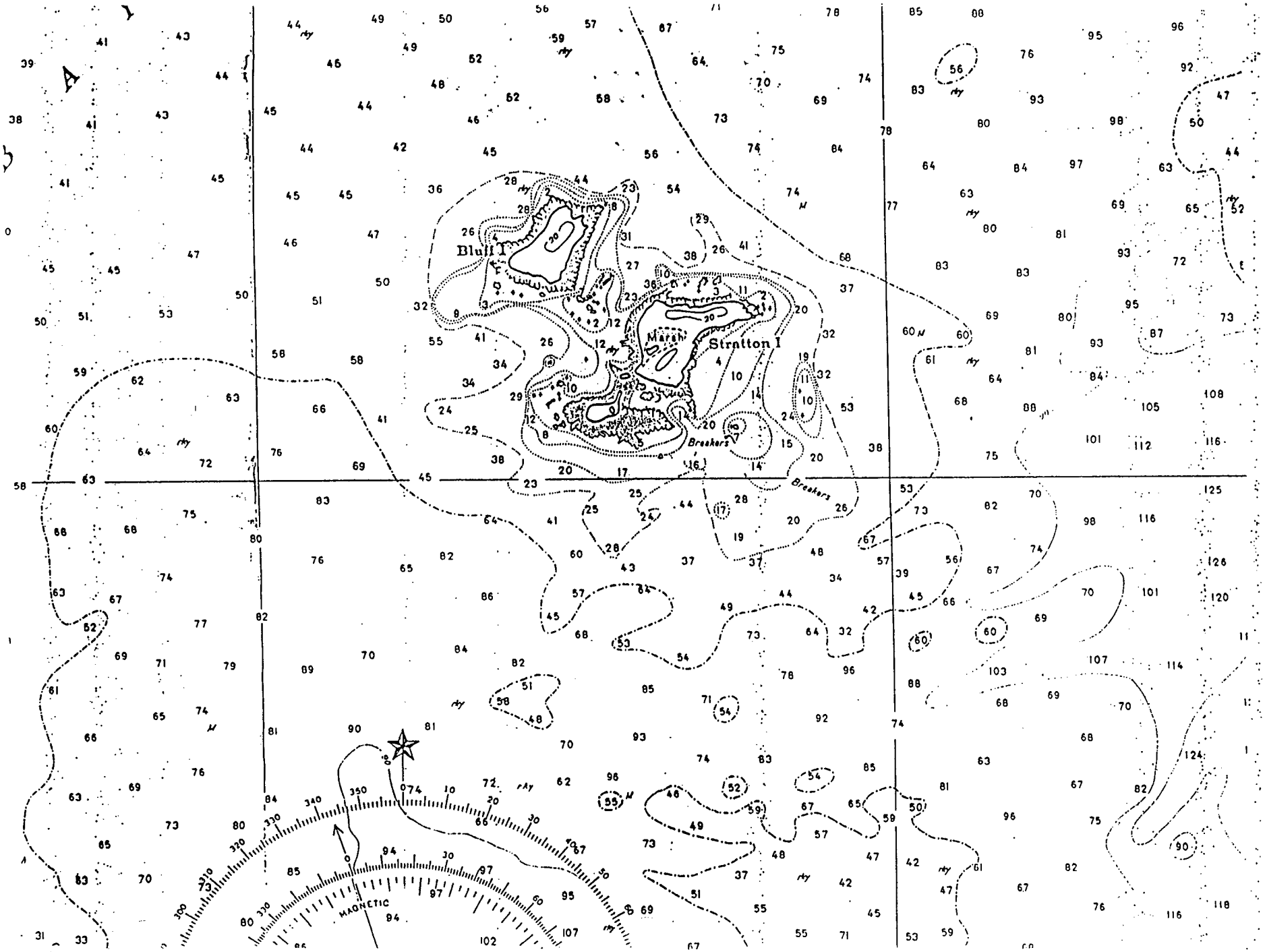
Vehicular: [ ] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]

ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Access by boat or helicopter.

STAGING AREAS: **S05** - Biddeford Pool Fisherman's Association, Biddeford, ME. Ferry Beach and Pine Point Town Landing

For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Page 7.

NOTES: Wildlife hazing to prevent oiling of bird population is suggested. Because of the low vegetation and unprotected exposure to wind, seas, and current, the islands may act as windrows and may not be a serious risk to spill landing.


Bluff I
Marsh
Stratton I
Breakers
Breakers
MAGNETIC

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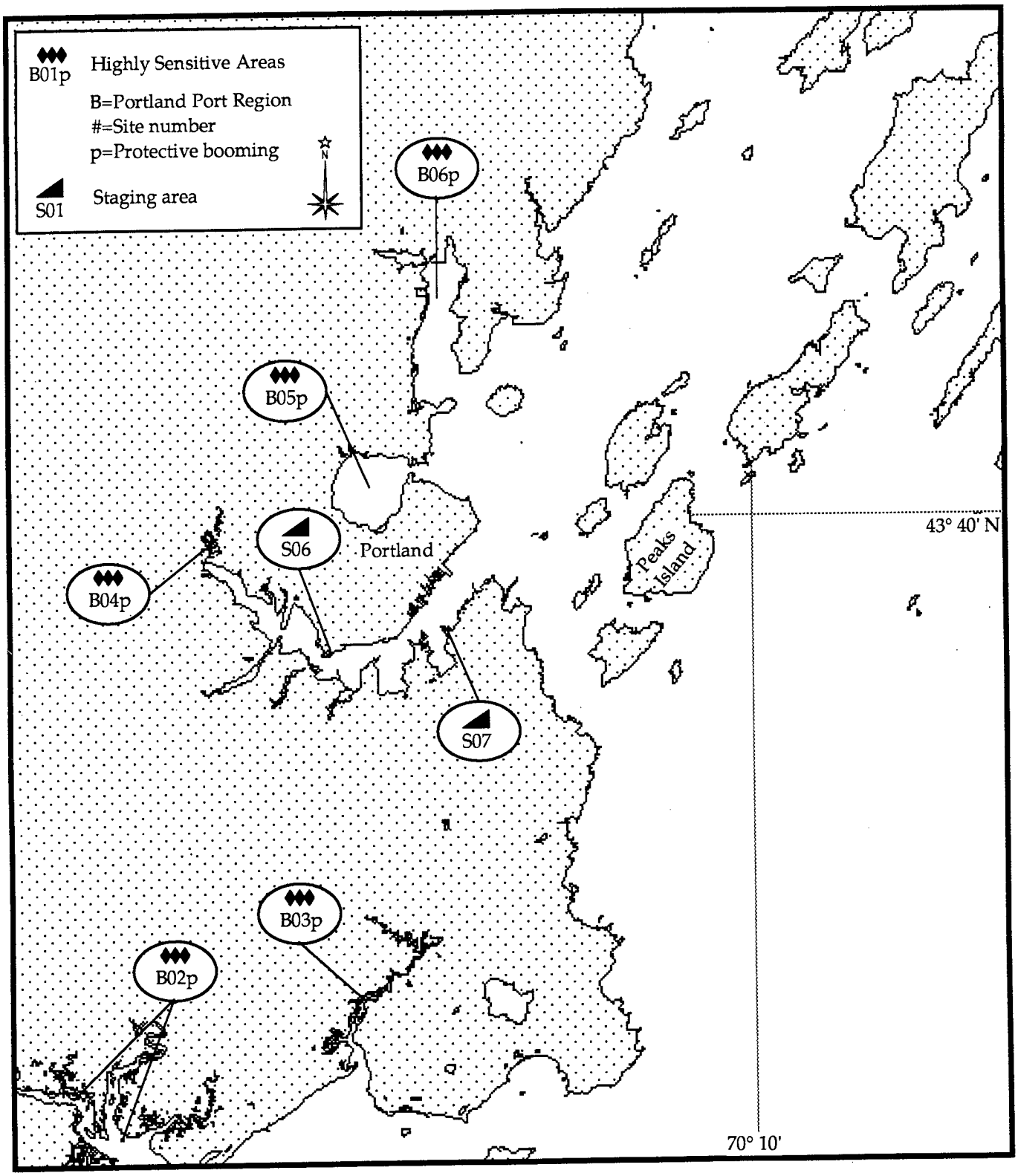
Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

NOAA Chart #13292

prepared by NOAA and USCG D1 DRAT

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE



B02 - Scarborough River/Marsh Chart #13292

Latitude: 43° 33' 00"N Longitude 70° 20' 00"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Marshes and tidal flats.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Alewife, smelt, shad, soft clams, and lobster, shore birds, and wading birds.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

SUGGESTED PROTECTION STRATEGIES: Approximately 1500 ft of intertidal boom to augment the breakwater deployed in a southerly direction. Approximately 1500 ft of harbor boom connected to the intertidal boom deployed in a southwesterly direction parallel to Pine Point Beach. Deploy three 750 ft sections of ocean boom from Checkly Point in a west northwesterly direction anchored overlapping & parallel to each other.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: 1,500 ft of intertidal boom, 1,500 feet of harbor boom, 2,250 feet of ocean boom.

COLLECTION POINTS: Pine Point side of breakwater.

ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [X] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]

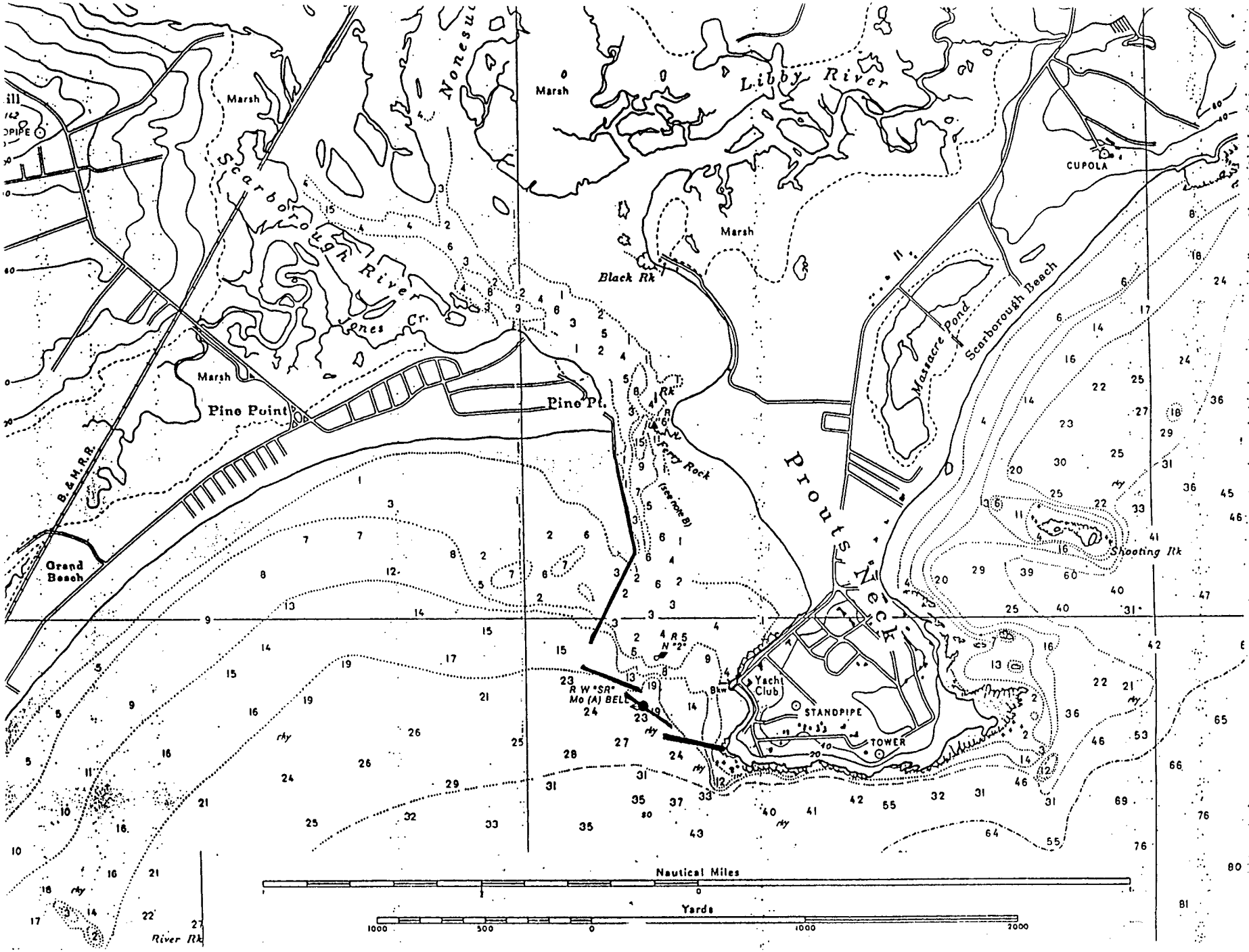
ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: From Exit 5 off I-95, to I-195, then Exit 2B to Rte 1 South; approx. 5 mi. to Rte 9 on R., or 8 mi. to Rte 207 on R.; Rtes 9 & 207, and local roads off these, provide access to the marsh and river.

STAGING AREAS: **S05** - Biddeford Pool Fisherman's Association, Biddeford, ME.

- Ferry Beach & Pine Point Town Landing.
For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Page 7.

Strategy field tested Spring of 1995.

NOTES: Water depth in river variable, subject to shoaling.


Marsh
Nonesuch
Marsh
Libby River
CUPOLA
Scarborough River
Jones Cr.
Black Rk
Marsh
Massacre Pond
Scarborough Beach
Marsh
Pine Point
Pine Pt.
Ferry Rk
(see note B)
B.&M.R.R.
Grand Beach
Prouts Neck
Shooting Rk
R W "SR"
Mo (A) BELL
Yacht Club
STANDPIPE
TOWER
Nautical Miles
Yards
River Rk

B03 - Spurwink River

Chart #13292

Latitude: 43° 40' 00"N

Longitude 70° 19' 00"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr. Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr. Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	Ms. Kimbrell-Anderson	(207) 646-9226

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Marshes and tidal flats.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Shellfish beds, soft clams, seabird concentration area.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

SUGGESTED PROTECTION STRATEGIES: Deploy approximately 1,000 ft of intertidal boom in a southwesterly direction along Cape Elizabeth side of the mouth of the Spurwink River. Deploy approximately 1,000 ft of intertidal boom in a south/south easterly direction along Higgins Beach side of the river mouth. Deploy approximately 1,000 ft of ocean boom north of Cod Rocks in a westerly direction.

MAXIMUM CURRENT RANGE: 1 - 2+ knots

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENT: 2,000 ft of intertidal boom, 1,000 ft of ocean boom.

COLLECTION POINTS: Higgins Beach

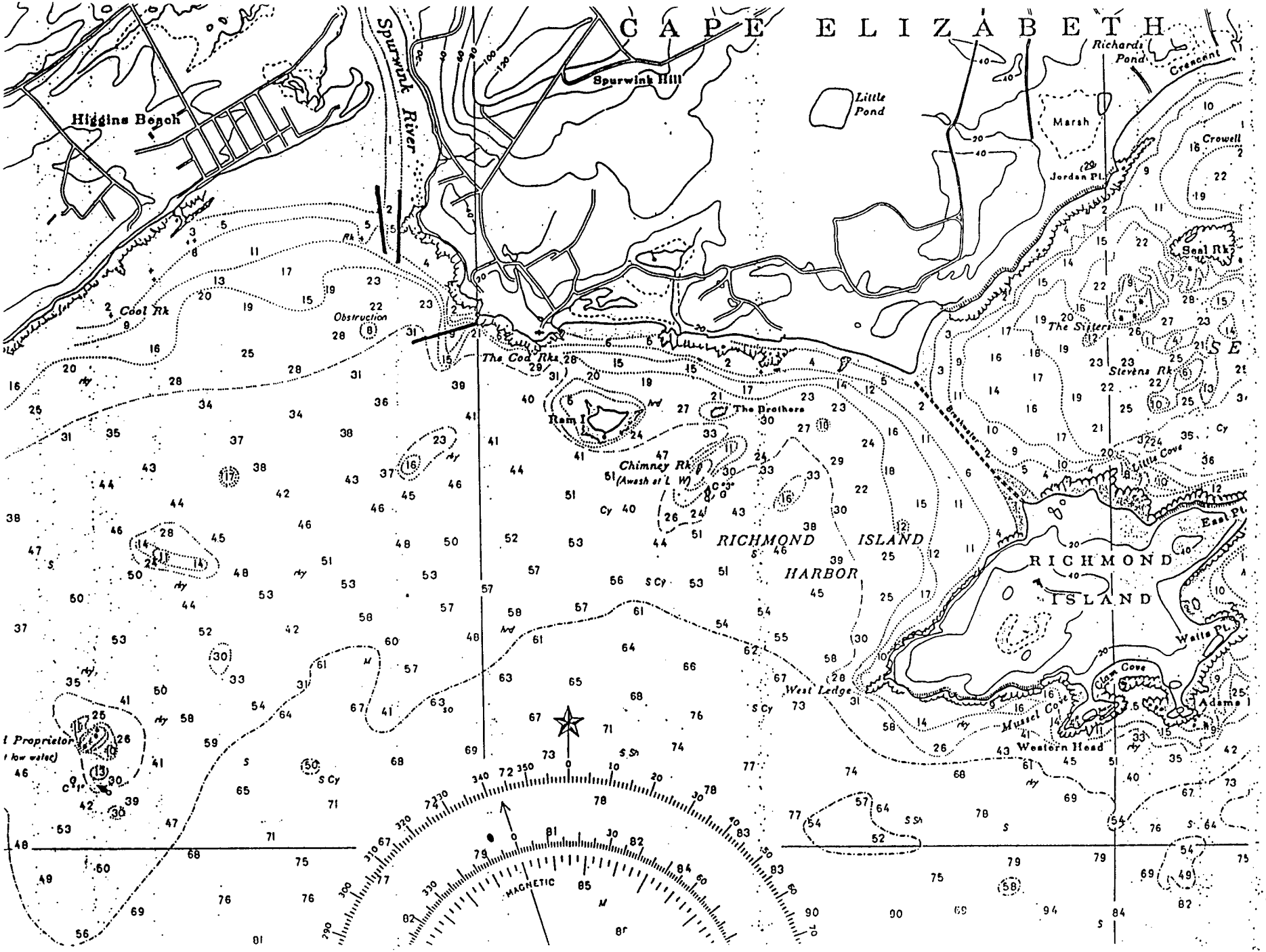
ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [X] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]

ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Take Exit 7 off I-95 to Rte 1 South; <1 Mi. to Pleasant Hill Rd. on L.; approx 3.5 mi. to Rte 77; take R. and follow signs to Higgins Beach, or L. about 2 mi. to Fowler Rd. on R.; both provide access to mouth of Spurwink River.

STAGING AREAS: Ram Island Farm and Higgins Beach.

NOTES: The Spurwink River can be entered by a small craft at half tide or higher in calm seas. Absorbent materials in the river will be a large part of the strategy. Boom should be at no more than 30 degrees angle to the current.


CAPE ELIZABETH
Higgins Beach
Spurwink River
Spurwink Hill
Little Pond
Marsh
Richards Pond
Crescent
Crowell
Jordan Pt.
Seal Rk
Cod Rk
Obstruction
The Cod Rks
The Sisters
Stevens Rk
SE
Ram I.
The Brothers
Chimney Rk
(Awash at L.W.)
Breakwater
Little Cove
East Pt.
RICHMOND ISLAND
HARBOR
RICHMOND ISLAND
Wells Pt.
Clam Cove
West Ledge
Mussel Cove
Western Head
Adams I.
Proprietor
(low water)
MAGNETIC

B04 - Upper Fore River/Stroudwater Bird Sanctuary Chart #13292

Latitude: 43° 38' 30"N Longitude 70° 15' 30"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Man made structures, marshes, and tidal flats.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Wildlife preserve, bird sanctuary, cod, alewife, bass, and eelgrass.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS: Approximately 800 ft of harbor boom deployed from the north side of the I-295 bridge southeast to the center of the channel. Approximately 800 ft of harbor boom, one end being attached beneath the up river/south side of the 295 bridge, deployed in a southerly direction to form an overlapping apex in the middle of the channel with the first boom. Approximately 800 ft of harbor boom extending from the west side of the Veterans Memorial Bridge toward the center of the channel. Approximately 800 ft of harbor boom extending from Merrill's Marine Termal's boat ramp area south/southeast to the middle of the channel to form an overlapping apex configuration with the other boom section.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: 3,200 ft of harbor boom.

MAXIMUM CURRENT RANGE: .6 knots

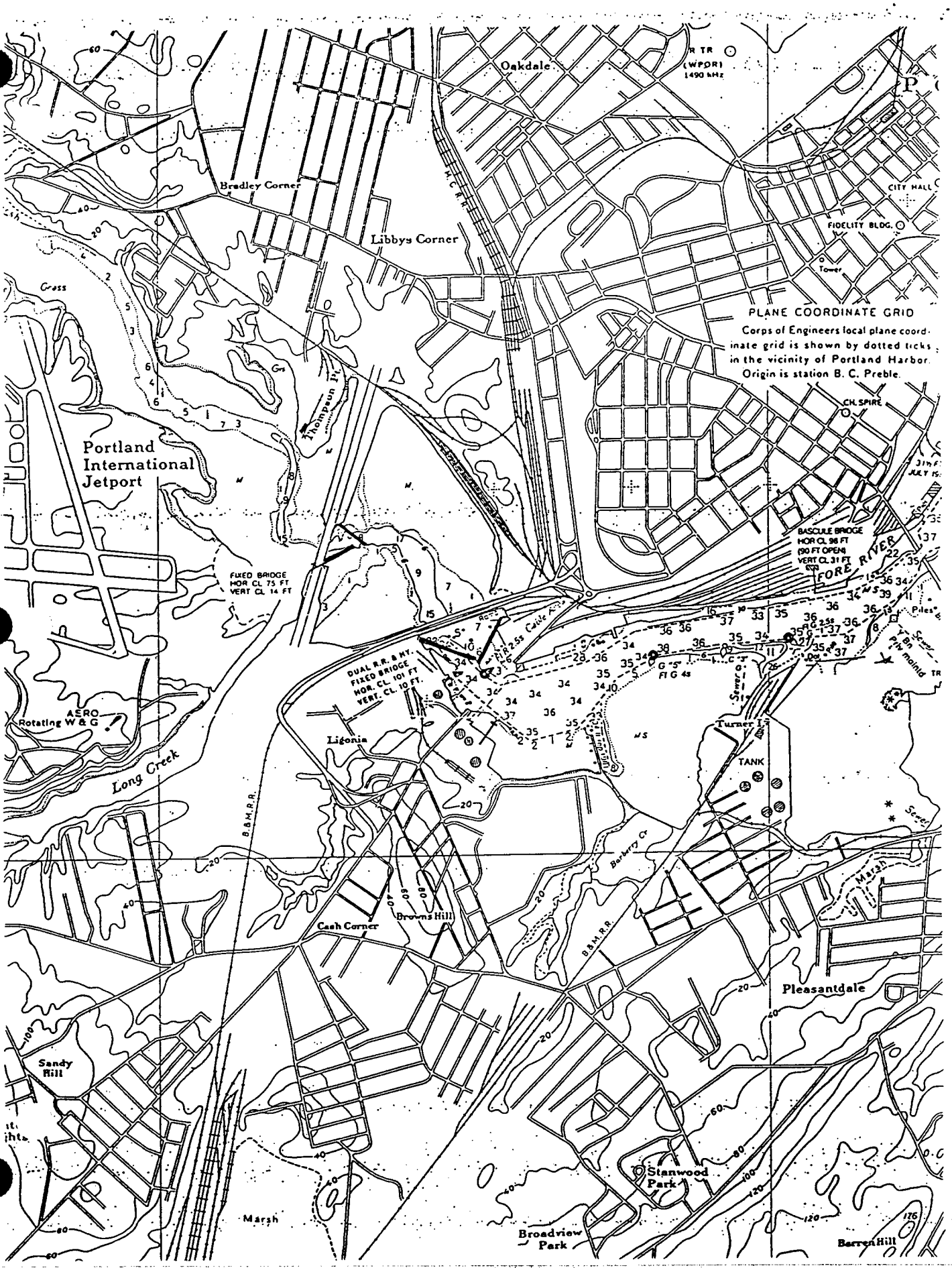
COLLECTION POINTS: None Identified

ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [X] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]

ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Take Exit 1 off I-295 in S. Portland to Maine Mall Rd.; turn R. (north) and follow signs toward airport; after Rtes 9 & 22 merge, go about 1/2 mi. to Westbrook St. (R. or L.); Stroudwater area/upper Fore River accessible from Westbrook St.
STAGING AREAS: **S06** - Merrill's Marine Terminal, Portland, ME.
S07 - USCG Group/Station, South Portland, ME.
Rolling Mills dock, Clean Harbors dock and yard.
For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Pages 8 and 9.

NOTES: Small channel and a lot of exposed flats at low tide.
Low bridge clearance at the Veterans Memorial Bridge.
Protection strategy field tested September 1995


Oakdale
(WPDR)
1490 kHz
Bradley Corner
Libbys Corner
CITY HALL
FIDELITY BLDG.
Tower
PLANE COORDINATE GRID
Corps of Engineers local plane coordinate grid is shown by dotted ticks in the vicinity of Portland Harbor. Origin is station B. C. Preble.
CH. SPIRE
Portland International Jetport
Thompson Pt.
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 75 FT VERT CL 14 FT
BASCULE BRIDGE HOR CL 96 FT (50 FT OPEN) VERT CL 31 FT
FORE RIVER
DUAL R.R. & HY. FIXED BRIDGE HOR. CL. 101 FT. VERT. CL. 10 FT.
AERO Rotating W & G
Ligonia
Long Creek
B.&M.R.R.
Turner I.
TANK
Cash Corner
Browns Hill
Pleasantdale
Marsh
Sandy Hill
Stanwood Park
Broadview Park
Barren Hill

B05 - Back Cove Chart #13292

Latitude: 43° 40' 03"N Longitude 70° 15' 00"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Sheltered tidal flats of importance to wildlife.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Shorebird feeding & roosting area; seabird concentration area. This area was also selected as a highly sensitive area due to public health concerns associated with high population density and residential nature of Back Cove.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS: Approximately 800 ft of harbor boom deployed in an east/southeasterly direction from a point of the railroad bridge 600 ft north of the railroad bridge opening. Approximately 900 ft of harbor boom deployed northeasterly from a point on the railroad bridge 600 ft from the railroad bridge opening. The ends of the boom should form an apex near Red Nun #8.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: 1,700 ft of harbor boom.

MAXIMUM CURRENT RANGE: >.5 knots

COLLECTION POINTS: Whole cove.

ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [X] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]

ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Exits 6 and 9 off I-295 in Portland provide access to Back Cove area.

STAGING AREAS: **S07** - USCG Group/Station, South Portland, ME.
S08 - East End Beach Boat Ramp, Portland, ME.
Sewage treatment plant, B&M parking lot and Pier.
For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Pages 9 and 10.

NOTES: Current can be variable and has been observed at greater than published values.
Protection strategy field tested Fall of 1994.


FIXED BRIDGES
HOR. CL. 60 FT.
VERT. CL. 9 FT.
OVHD PWR CAB
AUTH CL 42 FT.
Middle Road
Marsh
Marsh
Bartlett Pt
CH. TOWER
State Hy. No. 88
Waite Ldg.
Blue Star Memorial Hy.
U.S. Hy. No. 1
PRESUMPSCOT R.
The Brothers
Mackworth Pt
Dolphins
Cable Area
Piles
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 75 FT
VERT CL 12 FT FOR
CENTER 50 FT
Ldg Lts
STACK
Sewer
Mackworth I.
Presumpscot St.
C.N.Ry Yards
Ocean Ave.
East Deering
Halfway Rk
(4)
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR. CL. 100 FT.
VERT. CL. 30 FT.
Dolphins
7R
N°6"
13 FT 1965
11 FT APR 1945
Pipeline Area
FIXED BRIDGE
VERT CL 5 FT
C.N.Ry
Cable Area
Pomroy's
Rk (2)
Sewer
Cable and Pipeline Areas
Wreck
N°2"

B06 - Presumpscot River Chart #13292

Latitude: 43° 42' 00"N Longitude 70° 15' 00"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Marshes and tidal flats of importance to wildlife.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Eelgrass, seabird concentration area.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

SUGGESTED PROTECTION STRATEGIES: Deflective booming at mouth of river. Skimmers outside of entrance to river.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: 6,000 feet of harbor boom.

MAXIMUM CURRENT RANGE: NONE LISTED

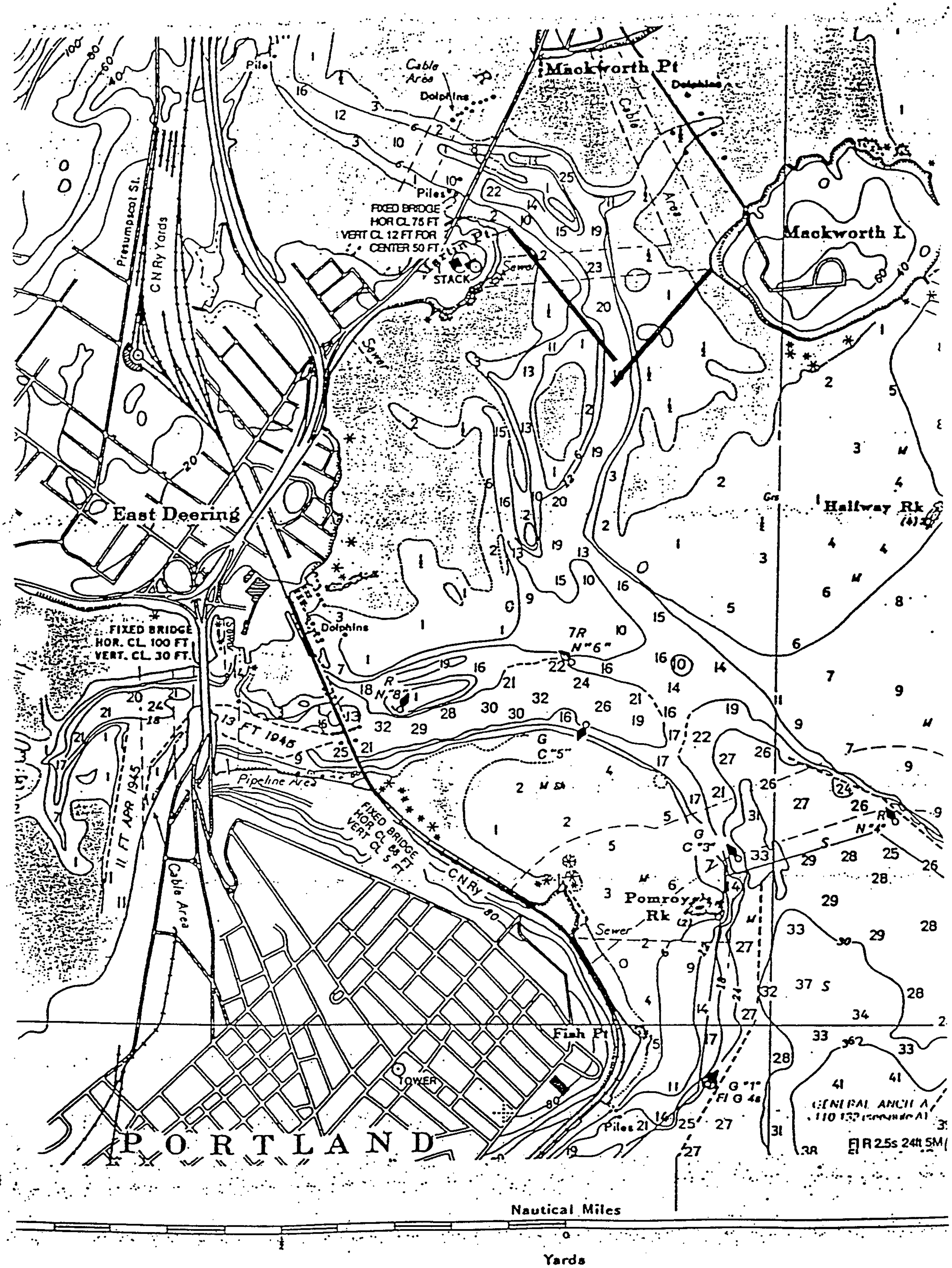
COLLECTION POINTS: None Identified

ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [X] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]
ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Exit 9 North off I-295 feeds onto Rte 1; Martin Pt. Bridge crosses the mouth of the Presumpscot River.

STAGING AREAS: **S08** - East End Beach Boat Ramp, Portland, ME. For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Page 10.

NOTES: Protection strategy tested June of 1995

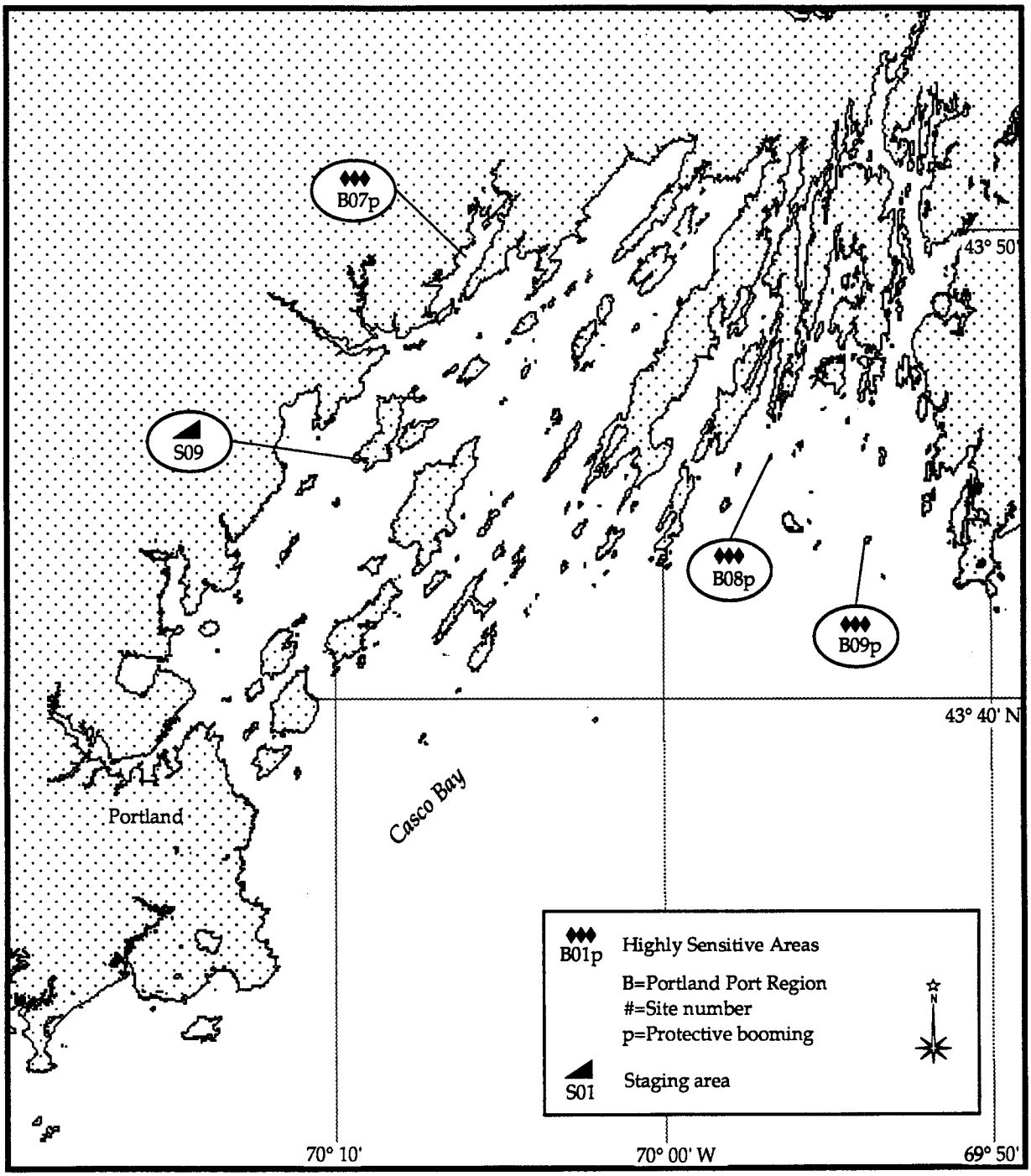

Mackworth Pt
Mackworth I.
Halfway Rk
East Deering
Presumpscot St.
CN Ry Yards
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 75 FT
VERT CL 12 FT FOR
CENTER 50 FT
STACK
Cable Area
Dolphins
Piles
Sewer
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR. CL. 100 FT
VERT. CL. 30 FT.
13 FT 1945
11 FT APR 1945
Pipeline Area
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 88 FT
VERT CL 5 FT
CN Ry
Pomroy's Rk
Fish Pt
TOWER
PORTLAND
Fl G 4s
Fl R 2.5s 24ft 5M
Nautical Miles
Yards

Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

NOAA Chart #13290

prepared by NOAA and USCG D1 DRAT

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE



B07 - Harraseeket River

Chart #13290

Latitude: 43° 49' 00"N

Longitude 70° 05' 01"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Marshes and tidal flats.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Bass, shellfish beds, soft clams, mussels, and eelgrass.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS: 1st section: Approximately 750 ft of harbor boom deployed with the onshore end secured to the cribstone dock support at the tip of Stockbridge Point and the offshore end secured to Can "1A" Buoy off Bowman Island. 2nd section: Approximately 750 ft of harbor boom deployed with the nearshore end anchored overlapping and parallel to the 1st section with the offshore end secured to Red Lighted "2" Buoy. 3rd section: Approximately 750 ft of harbor boom deployed with the nearshore end secured to the cribstone dock at the tip of Moore Point and the offshore end anchored in a southwesterly direction. 4th section: Approximately 750 ft of harbor boom deployed with the nearshore end anchored overlapping and parallel to the 3rd section of boom. 5th section: Approximately 750 ft of harbor boom deployed with the nearshore end anchored overlapping and parallel to the 4th section with the offshore end extending past Red Lighted "2" Buoy. The 5 sections of boom should form a "chevron" in order to form an apex south of Red Lighted "2" Buoy.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: 3750 ft harbor boom.

MAXIMUM CURRENT RANGE: 1 - 4 knots

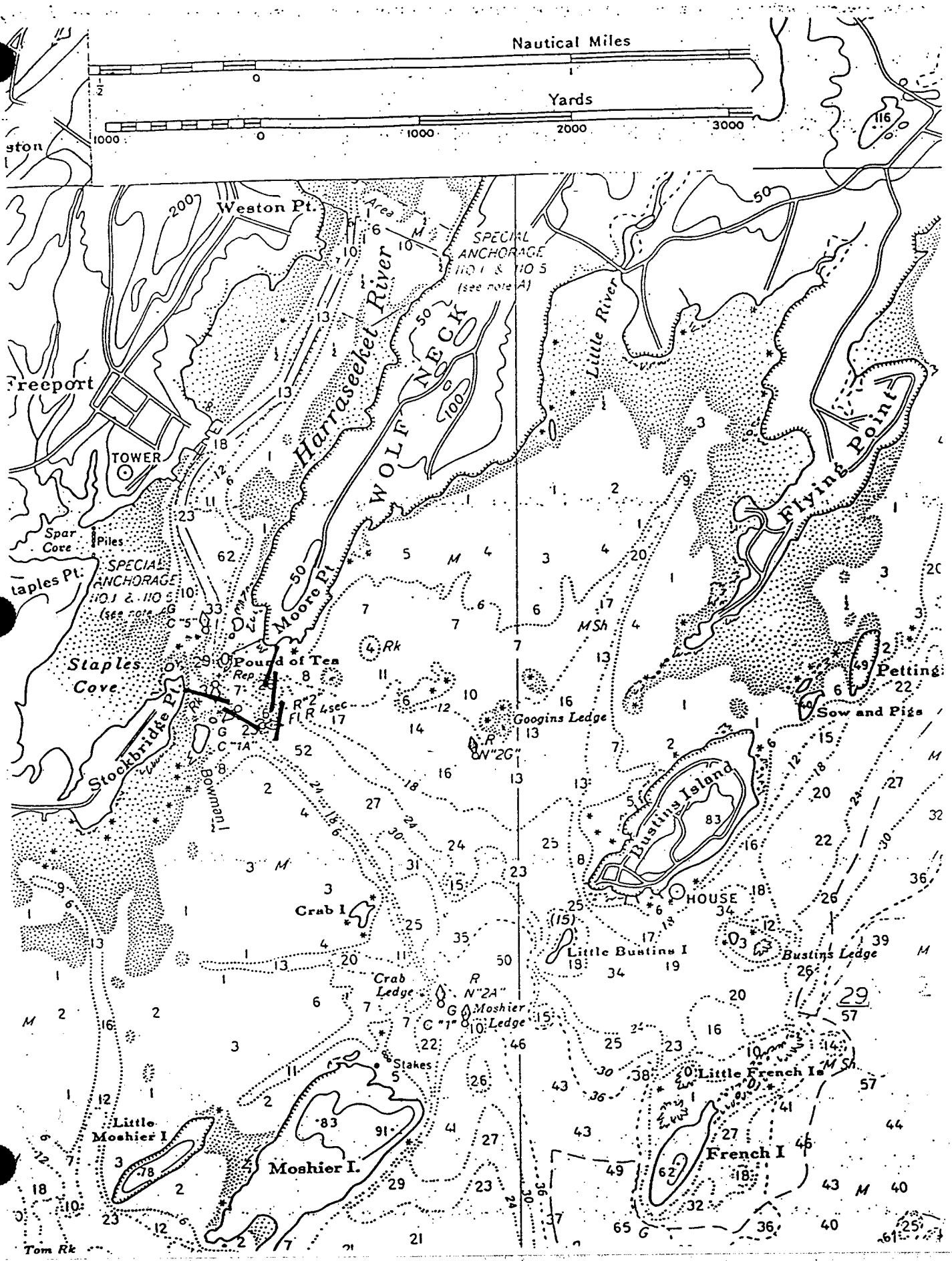
COLLECTION POINTS: Spar and Staples Coves.

ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [X] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]
ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Take Exit 17 off I-95 to Rte 1 North into Freeport; R. onto Mast Rd. (first R. after L.L. Bean); follow to Flying Pt. Rd., then R. onto Wolf Neck Rd. Or, from Rte 1, turn R. onto Bartol Rd., R. onto South St., then Freeport Rd.

STAGING AREAS: **S09** - Central Maine Power, Yarmouth
***(The following not listed in ACP)
Freeport Town Landing, Cousins Island, Royal River Marinas.
For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Page 8.

NOTES:


Nautical Miles
0
1
Yards
1000
0
1000
2000
3000
Weston Pt.
Area M
SPECIAL ANCHORAGE
(see note A)
Harraseeket River
WOLF NECK
Little River
Freeport
TOWER
Spar
Core
Piles
Staples Pt.
SPECIAL ANCHORAGE
(see note AG
Moore Pt.
Staples Cove
Pound of Tea
Rep
Rk
R"2"
Fl R 4sec
G
C "1A"
Stockbridge Pt.
Bowman I
Crab I
Crab Ledge
R
N"2A"
G
C "1"
Moshier Ledge
Stakes
Little Moshier I
Moshier I.
Tom Rk
Googins Ledge
R
N"2G"
MSh
Flying Point
Petting
Sow and Pigs
Bustins Island
HOUSE
Little Bustins I
Bustins Ledge
Little French Is
French I
29

B08 - Jenny Island Chart #13290

Latitude: 43° 46' 00"N Longitude 69° 54' 30"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Rocky ledges.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Eider, seabird nesting island.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Roseate tern.

PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS: Open water deflection booming. Open water collection booming.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: As needed

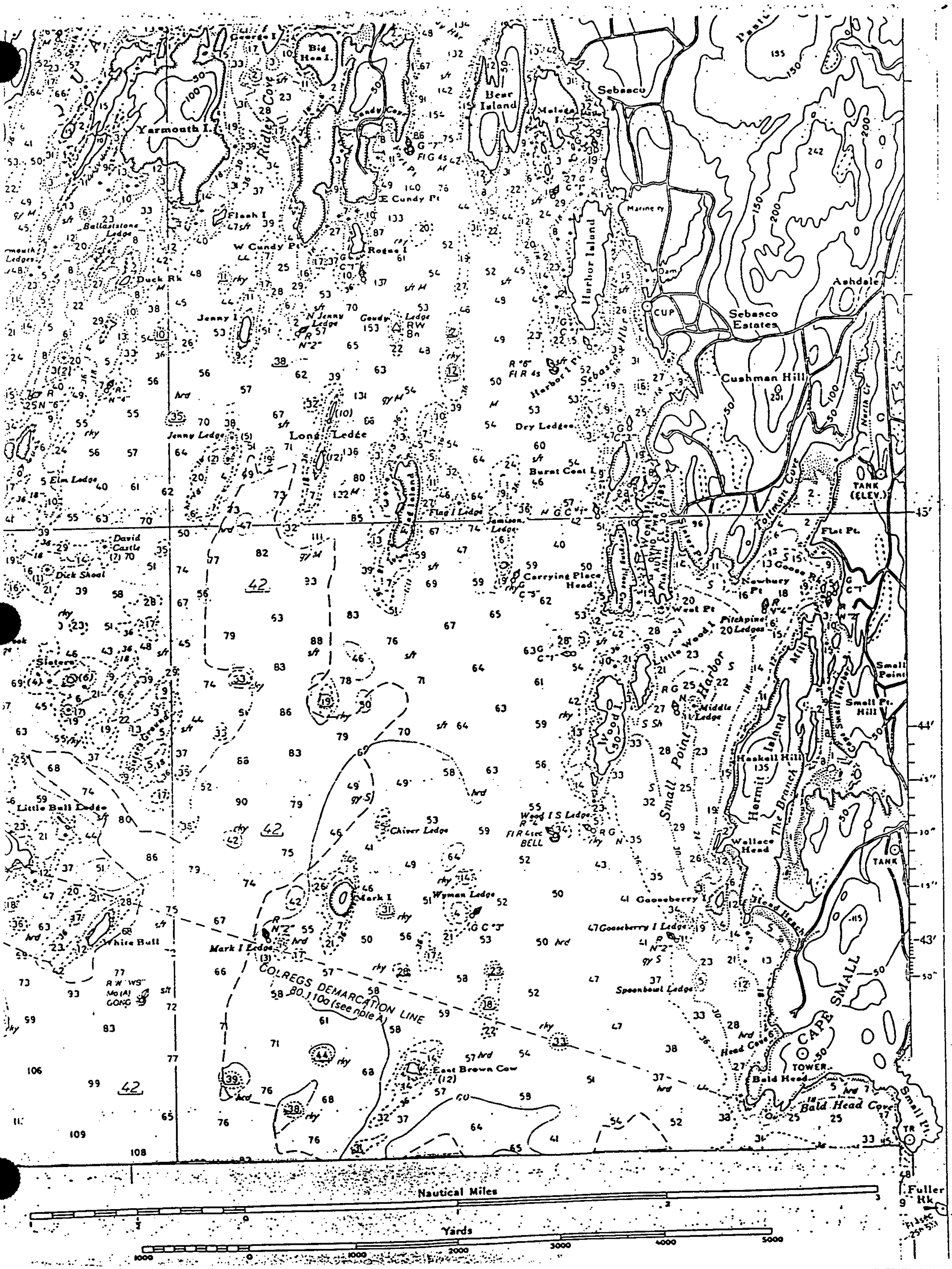
COLLECTION POINTS: None Identified

ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [ ] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]
ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Access by boat or helicopter.

STAGING AREAS: **S09** - Central Maine Power, Yarmouth, ME; also, Cundy's Harbor, Harpswell, ME; Cundy's Harbor Fisherman's Co-op, Harpswell, ME; Dolphin Marina, Harpswell, ME; Mackerel Cove, Bailey Island, Harpswell, ME; Casco Bay Oil Terminal, Harpswell, ME. For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Pages 8-12.

NOTES: Wildlife hazing to prevent oiling of bird population is suggested. Night operations limited by local shoals.



Yarmouth I.
Ridley Cove
Big Hen I.
Bear Island
Sebasco
Sandy Cove
Flash I.
Ballaststone Ledge
W Cundy Pt
E Cundy Pt
Rogue I
Duck Rk
Jenny I
N Jenny Ledge
Goudy Ledge
Harbor Island
Marine Ry
Dam
CUP
Sebasco Estates
Ashdale
Cushman Hill
Jenny Ledge
Long Ledge
Dry Ledges
Burnt Coat I
Elm Ledge
Flag I Ledge
Jamison Ledge
Tollman Cove
TANK (ELEV.)
Flat Pt.
David Castle
Dick Shoal
Carrying Place Head
West Pt
Newbury Pt
Goose Rk
Pitchpine Ledges
Little Wood I
Sisters
Small Point Harbor
Middle Ledge
Small Point
Small Pt. Hill
Wood I
Haskell Hill
Hermit Island
The Branch
Little Bull Ledge
Chiver Ledge
Wood I S Ledge
BELL
Wallace Head
TANK
Gooseberry I
Gooseberry I Ledge
Mark I
Wyman Ledge
White Bull
Mark I Ledge
Head Beach
Spoonbowl Ledge
GONG
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
80.110a (see note A)
CAPE SMALL
East Brown Cow
Head Cove
TOWER
Bald Head
Bald Head Cove
Small Pt
Fuller Rk
Nautical Miles
Yards
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000

B09 - Mark Island

Chart #13290

Latitude: 43° 44' 15"N

Longitude 69° 54' 00"W

Trustee Agency/Manager:	Contact:	Phone No:
Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	Dr Richard Dressler	(207) 941-4467
Maine Dept. of Marine Resources	Mr Penn Estabrook	(207) 624-6550

SHORELINE HABITAT TO BE PROTECTED: Rocky ledges.

WILDLIFE/RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED: Egret, heron, and eider, seabird nesting area.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: None Identified

PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND CONSIDERATIONS: Open water booming. Open water collection booming.

ESTIMATED BOOM REQUIREMENTS: As needed.

COLLECTION POINTS: None Identified

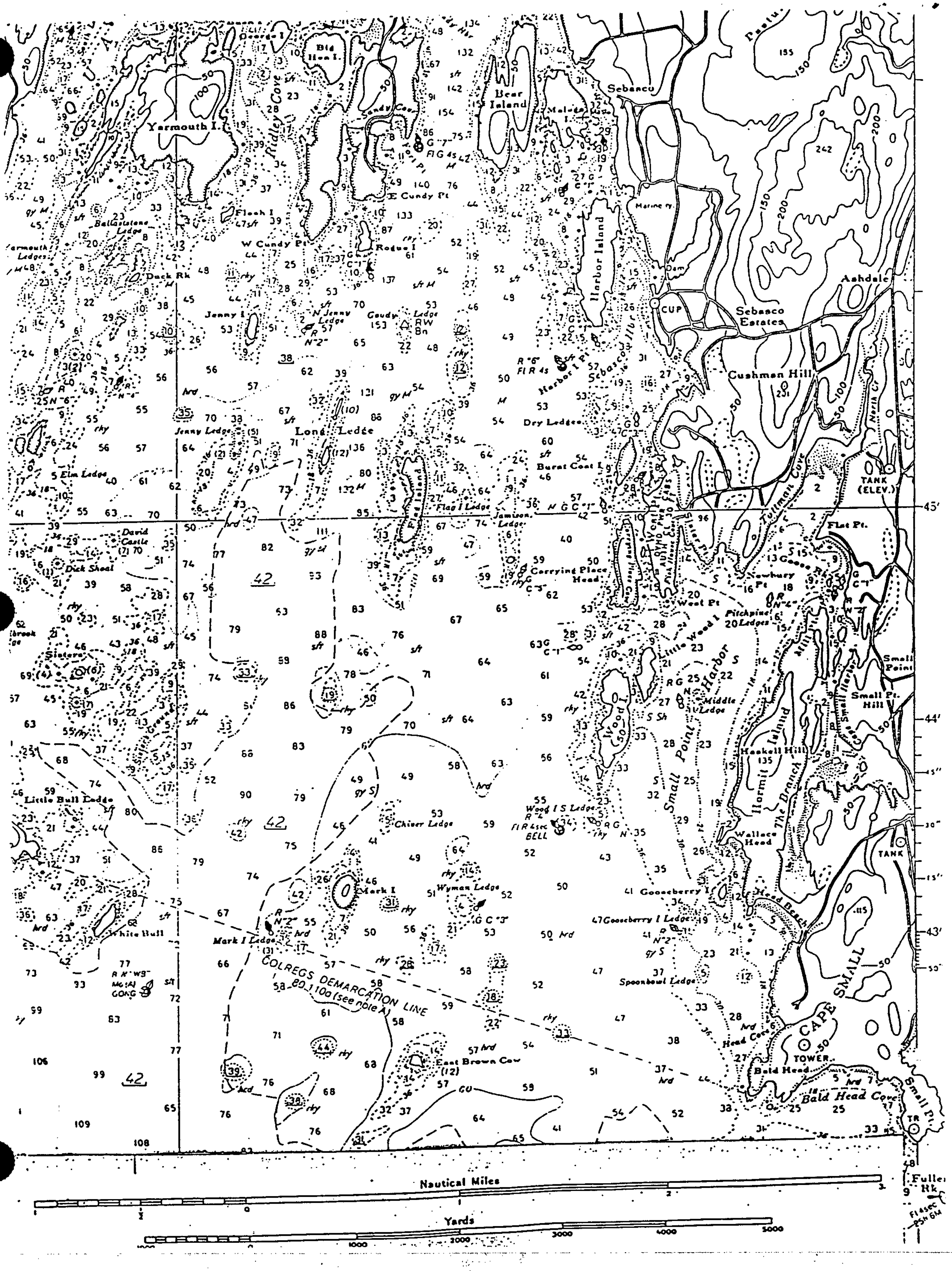
ACCESS TO AREAS:

Vehicular: [ ] Helicopter: [X] Boat: [X] Aircraft [ ]

ACCESS/DIRECTIONS: Access by boat or helicopter.

STAGING AREAS: **S09** - Central Maine Power, Yarmouth, ME; also, Cundy's Harbor, Harpswell, ME; Cundy's Harbor Fisherman's Co-op, Harpswell, ME; Dolphin Marina, Harpswell, ME; Mackerel Cove, Bailey Island, Harpswell, ME; Casco Bay Oil Terminal, Harpswell, ME. For directions refer to Annex F, Appendix II, Tab I, Pages 8-12.

NOTES: Wildlife hazing to prevent oiling of bird population is suggested. Because of the open exposure to the wind, sea, current conditions, and the topography if the island's shore, oil may be less likely to ground along Mark Island.



George I
Big Hen I.
Yarmouth I.
Ridley Cove
Sandy Cove
Bear Island
Malaga I.
Sebasco
Marine Ry.
Dam
Harbor Island
CUP
Sebasco Estates
Ashdale
Cushman Hill
E Cundy Pt
W Cundy Pt
Rogue I
Flesh I
Ballaststone Ledge
Duck Rk
Jenny I
N Jenny Ledge
Goudy Ledge
Jenny Ledge
Long Ledge
Dry Ledge
Burnt Coat I
Elm Ledge
Flag Island
Flag I Ledge
Jamison Ledge
Carrying Place Head
David Castle
Dick Shoal
Sisters
West Pt
Pitchpine Ledges
Newbury Pt
Flat Pt.
TANK (ELEV.)
Tottman Cove
Little Wood I
Small Point Harbor
Middle Ledge
Wood I
Hermit Island
The Branch
Haskell Hill
Small Point
Small Pt. Hill
Little Bull Ledge
Chiver Ledge
Wood I S Ledge
BELL
Wallace Head
TANK
Mark I
Wyman Ledge
Gooseberry I
Head Beach
White Bull
Mark I Ledge
Gooseberry I Ledge
Spoonbowl Ledge
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
Head Cove
CAPE SMALL
TOWER
East Brown Cow
Bald Head
Bald Head Cove
Small Pt.
Fuller Rk
Nautical Miles
Yards

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1. Portsmouth Region

Biddeford Pool	207-282-0803	George Day
Kennebunkport	207-967-4430	Mike Hutchings
Kittery	207-439-0912	Bob Pamella
Portsmouth Area	603-436-8500	Port Director: Ernest Connor Harbormaster: Thomas Orfe
Rye Harbor	603-431-1779	Eric Anderson
Wells Beach	207-646-3236(w)	William Abbott
York Harbor	207-846-4151	Richard Andrews
Ogunquit	207-646-3184	Roy Perkins

2. Portland Region

Bath	207-443-5563	Police Chief Lawrence Dawson
Boothbay Harbor	207-633-4431	Ross Maddocksh
Cape Elizabeth	207-799-5396(h) 207-874-8418(w)	Steve Jordan
Damariscotta	207-536-3268	George Hutchings
Falmouth	207-781-2300	James Seward
Freeport	207-865-4800	Freeport Police
Friendship	207-832-4998	Nelson Nash
Georgetown	207-371-2269	(recording)
Harpswell	207-833-2834	Lawrence Baihn
Perkin's Cove	207-646-9361	Roy Perkins
Pine Point	207-883-5337	Buddy Sampson
Portland	207-772-8121(w) 207-773-2881(h)	Alfred Trefry
Saco	207-284-6288	Donald Abbott
South Bristol	207-644-8342	Frank MacFarlane
South Freeport	207-846-1108	Capt. Jay Pinkham
Southport/W. Southport	207-633-2496	Gerald Gamage
Wiscasset	207-882-7230	William Sutter
Yarmouth	207-363-8536	Bill Reinsborough
Town Office	207-363-2660	(routing)

3. **Penobscot Bay Region**

Bangor	207-942-7477	John Frawley
Bar Harbor	207-288-3391	Lyle Dever
Blue Hill	No phone, call town hall	Danny Gordan
Camden	207-236-4150	Ken Miller
Castine	207-326-8579	Ken Eaton
Goose Rock	Call Local Police	
Lincolnville	207-763-4017	Kenneth Goulding
Matinicus Island	None	
North Haven	207-867-4621(w)	Foy Brown
Owls Head	207-594-4748	Peter Reed
Prospect Harbor	207-963-7600	Dana Rice
Rockland	207-594-7534(h) 207-594-0312(w)	Ken Ridge
Rockport	207-236-2814(h) 207-236-4163(w)	David Eaton
Seal Harbor	207-276-3748	Cecil Carter (summer only)
Southwest Harbor	207-244-3477	Ed Reed
Stonington	207-367-2328	Billings Diesel
(no designated harbormaster)		Marine
Swan's Island (Burnt Coat Harbor)	207-526-4326	Mr. Lunt
Thomaston	207-354-6272	Town Office
Vinalhaven	207-863-2216 207-646-2020(h)	Harold Chilles
Winter Harbor	207-963-2253	Town Office

4. **Eastport Region**

Bucks Harbor	None	
Cutler	207-259-7761	Neil Corbett
Eastport	Call COGARD SARDET	
Lubec	207-733-2867	Sonny Townsend
Machias	207-255-3591	Elton Joy

WMTW-TV [CH-8] <ABC>
99 Danville Corner Road
PO Box 8
Auburn, ME 04210
207-774-2100
FAX 207-782-2165

WMUR-TV [CH-9] <ABC>
50 Phillip Cote St.
Manchester, NH 03101
603-669-9999

WNDS-TV [CH-50]
TV-50 Place
Derry, NH 03038
603-434-8850

WNEV-TV [CH-7] <CBS>
7 Bulfinch Place
Boston, MA 02114
617-725-0777
FAX 617-227-4782

WOZI-TV [FM-101.7]
4 Second St.
Presque Isle, ME 04769
207-762-5211
FAX 207-764-3927

WPXT-TV [CH-51] <FOX>
2320 Congress Street
Portland, ME 04102
207-774-0051
FAX 207-774-6849

WSBK-TV [CH-38] <IND>
83 Birmingham Parkway
Boston, MA 02135
617-783-3838
FAX 617-783-1875

WVII-TV [CH-7] <ABC>
371 Target Industrial Circle
Bangor, ME 04401
207-945-6457
FAX 207-942-0511

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Hadley, MA 01035
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284 State St.
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Fax 207-287-6395

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Maine Dept. of Conservation
State House Station 22
Augusta, ME
207-287-2211
Fax 207-287-2400

ANNEX J OPERATIONS

References: (a) 40 C.F.R. Part 300, National Contingency Plan
(b) 33 U.S. Code 1321, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended

1. GENERAL. The U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP), Portland, ME, as the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the Maine and New Hampshire Area, is responsible for ensuring that adequate response actions are taken for the discharge of oil, and to mitigate or prevent the threat of discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility within the COTP Portland zone. Specific responsibilities of the Federal OSC are listed in reference (a).

2. CHECK LISTS. This Annex contains check lists for receiving the initial notification, mounting a response, containment, cleanup, and securing from an oil spill. These items are suggested for inclusion on response checkoff lists and are intended to serve as guides during response operations; they would primarily be of value to the OSC, but may also be of value to other components of the Unified Command. The information they contain may also be useful to industry as templates for creation of their own check lists.

ANNEX J, APPENDIX I EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Reference: (a) 40 C.F.R. Part 300, National Contingency Plan

1. GENERAL. Any person in charge of a vessel or facility must immediately give notice of any discharge of oil as soon as they have knowledge of such discharge. The notification must be made telephonically directly to the National Response Center (NRC) in accordance with reference (a). In the event telephonic notification is impossible, notification may be given to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard unit.

The NRC passes all reports of oil spills to the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator for investigation and response. COTP Portland, ME is the OSC for coastal zone spills in Maine and New Hampshire. The OSC's staff must be prepared to receive reports and react accordingly. The more complete the initial information the better, but further notifications should not be upheld pending investigation.

2. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST (ENL). The ENL identifies agencies and individuals that may be required to be notified of a reported discharge depending on the facts of the case. The ENL is a spill cascade notification system which utilizes central phone numbers for both Maine and New Hampshire. It also identifies the appropriate numbers for activating/notifying Federal, State, and local government regulatory organizations and the Natural Resource Trustees.

A. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

1. Federal

(a) National Response Center	800-424-8802
(b) EPA Region I	617-223-7265
(c) Dept. of Interior (Trustee)	617-223-8565
Alternate DOI (U.S. F&WS)	413-253-8646
(d) CG First District (cc)	617-223-8555
(e) CG First District (mep)	617-223-8441
(f) NOAA (Trustee)	617-223-5537
(G) U.S. Navy	203-449-3976

2A. TRUSTEE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. IAW the National Contingency Plan, the Natural Resource Trustees should be notified of discharges meeting mutually agreed upon notification thresholds. These thresholds are as follows:

AGENCY:	**ACCEPTED THRESHOLD:**
Dept. of the Interior(DOI)	1,000 gal. or greater
NOAA	10,000 gal. or greater, or, potential major spill, or, potentially great ecological impact
States	Maine DEP and New Hampshire DES will be notified of any spill in the COTP Portland area of responsibility.
Tribes	Notification will be determined based on location of spill.

U.S. Department of Transportation

United States Coast Guard

Commander
First Coast Guard District

408 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02210-3350
Staff Symbol:
Phone:
(mor)
617/223-8125

16471
FEB 12 1997

From: Commander, First Coast Guard District
To: Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Boston

Subj: APPROVAL OF CHANGE 3 TO MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ref: (a) Establishment of Area Committees and Development of Area Contingency Plans, COMDTNOTE 16471 of 30 Sep 92

1. Subject plan, as modified by Change 3, has been reviewed by my staff and determined to be in substantial compliance with reference (a).

2. Continued improvement and revision of the Area Contingency Plans help to ensure that we are always prepared to effectively respond to oil and hazardous substance spills in the coastal zone. I thank the Area Committee for the effort that went into Change 3, and I encourage the Area Committee to continue improving and refining the Area Contingency Plan over the next revision cycle.

3. The Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan, as modified by Change 3, is hereby approved.

J. L. LINNON

U.S. Department of Transportation

United States Coast Guard

Commanding Officer
U.S. Coast Guard
Marine Safety Office

P.O. Box 108
Portland, ME 04112-0108
Staff Symbol:
Phone: 207-780-3251

16450
31 JAN 1997

From: Commanding Officer, USCG Marine Safety Office Portland, ME
To: Commander, First Coast Guard District (m)

Subj: CHANGE 3 OF THE MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. Enclosed is Change 3 of the Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan (ME & NH ACP) for your information. The change has been approved by the Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee and will be distributed to the list located in the ME & NH ACP.

2. Change 3 primarily revises three sections of the ME & NH ACP. Those sections are: Annex B, Appendix I, Incident Command System; Annex L, Appendix II, Joint Information Center and Annex G, Appendix I, Tab B, Dispersants.

3. If you have any questions or comments regarding this enclosure, please contact me at (207) 780-3251.

BURTON S. RUSSELL

Encl: (1) Change 3 to the ME & NH ACP

Change 3 to the Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

Section/Pages Affected	Remove	Insert
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ANNEX B, APPEDIX II, TAB A	---	B-II-A-1 thru B-II-A-7 CH-3
ANNEX G, APPENDIX I, TAB B DISPERSANT	G-I-A-3 G-I-B-5	G-I-B-1 thru G-I-B-5 CH-3
ANNEX G, APPENDIX I, TAB C FIRST COAST GUARD DISTRICT DISPERSANT RESOURCES	G-II-1	G-I-C-1 thru G-II-1
ANNEX L, PUBLIC/EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	L-I-A-1 thru L-III-B-1	L-1 thru L-IV-D-1 CH-3

U.S. Department of Transportation
United States Coast Guard

Commanding Officer
U. S. Coast Guard
Marine Safety Office

P. O. Box 108
Portland, ME 04112
(207) 780-3251

16471
29 June 1993

Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan

Letter of Promulgation

1. Purpose. The Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan is intended to expand on local preparedness and response planning to ensure coordination of response plans at all levels within the National Response System. The Plan reflects amendments to federal removal authorities for the OSC to direct all response efforts in the event of a discharge, or threat of discharge, of oil or hazardous substances which poses a substantial threat to the public's health or welfare or the environment. In addition, the Plan ensures preplanning of all stages of joint response efforts for the effective removal of a discharge and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge.

2. Cancellation. This plan replaces the Subregional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan dated August 1991.

3. Discussion. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish Area Committees within the National Response System for the purpose of preparing Area Contingency Plans. The Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan has been developed by the members of the Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee working together in cooperation with industry representatives, educators, marine pilots, environmental organizations, as well as many other concerned groups.

4. Amendments. This Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually until 1997 by the Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee. Written comments and suggestions are welcome and should be addressed to the Port Contingency Planning Officer at the above address. After 1997, the Plan will be updated every 5 years.

R. B. PASCOE
Commander, U. S. Coast Guard
Captain of the Port
Chairman, Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee

Mr. Rich Berry
Vice-chair, Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee,
Chief, Emergency Response, Oil Compliance Section, Groundwater Protection Bureau,
New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services

Mr. David Sait
Vice-chair, Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee,
Director, Division of Response Services, Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection

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MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

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III. MULTI-REGIONAL SPILL (LESSER EVENT THAN SONS) - INTEROPERABILITY

1. GENERAL. Some major spill incidents, not significant enough to meet the SONS criteria, may still be sizeable enough to affect more than one area or more than one region. If a discharge or release moves, or there is a substantial threat of its moving, from the area covered by one ACP or RCP into second area or region covered by another, the response will be carried out in accordance with the NCP, 40 CFR 300.140. That is, only one FOSC will have authority to direct the response. In determining which OSC will direct the response, prime consideration shall be given to the area vulnerable to the greatest threat. Under ordinary conditions, the two involved OSC's will confer with First District (m)/RRT Co-chair, and one another, and resolve the issue amicably, with First District (m)/RRT Co-chair "designating" the one FOSC for the incident. If there is doubt and the need arises to involve affected trustees and stakeholders, the matter will be referred and resolved by the RRT at large; or, if two regions are involved, by the NRT.

2. In order to ensure that the FOSC designated to respond to the incident takes into account the planning and response needs of the lesser impacted area/region, the following guidance applies:

a. The occurrence of a significant discharge/release in the contiguous waters of interest between two OSC's will be promptly responded to and initially assessed by the OSC in whose jurisdiction the spill occurs. The responding OSC, in assessing the potential impact of the incident, will determine, to the extent practical, the area vulnerable to the greatest threat and the potential for the trans-zone migration of pollutants.

b. For those incidents where trans-zone impacts are probable, the responding OSC will promptly notify First District (m)/RRT Co-chair, who will designate a single FOSC, as indicated above. First District (m)/RRT Co-chair will also ensure appropriate notifications are made, especially to representatives from those states whose waters may be adversely impacted by that discharge/release, so as to activate all affected area and regional plans for locations threatened to be adversely affected by the spill. First District (m)/RRT Co-chair will make appropriate notifications to the RRT.

c. Coast Guard COTP's in adjoining areas will be directed to assist the designated FOSC by making initial notifications to states, trustees, and other stakeholders in their zones whose waters/resources have the potential of being adversely impacted by the discharge/release.

d. After initial notifications, the designated FOSC will more thoroughly assess the actual threat from the discharge/release and, in the meantime, will also respond or intervene, to the extent practical, to prevent the spread of the pollutant into

the contiguous waters of adjoining COTP's zones. After determining the degree of impact likely, the designated FOSC will convey to adjoining COTP's and states, the level of response expected from them based on the criteria described in paragraph (e) below.

e. The designated FOSC, to ensure adjoining COTP's and threatened states are afforded every opportunity to efficiently and effectively communicate their planning and response priorities in mounting a proper response to the incident, will invite representatives from affected parties outside his/her zone to join his/her staff at the unfied command post according to the following tiered structure:

(1) If "potentially affected," adjoining COTP's and threatened states will send liaison officers who will report directly to the designated FOSC's Liaison Officer.

(2) If "imminent threat" exists (projected impact to occur within 24 hours, based either on scientific data/trajectory or actual observation), adjoining COTP's and threatened states will send a full complement of staff members who will be assumed directly into all germane ICS functional cells, both at the command and general staff level. States will also send a State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) rep who will become part of the Unified Command.

f. To facilitate information flow and sufficient communication to adjoining COTP's, states and trustees with interest in spills due to potential adverse impacts that may result from the incident, the First District (m)/RRT Co-chair will convey the designated FOSC's daily information reports about the discharge/release to them, as well as to RRT members, using fax, NOAA e-mail, or any other means available and acceptable to the parties involved, including telephonic conference calls.

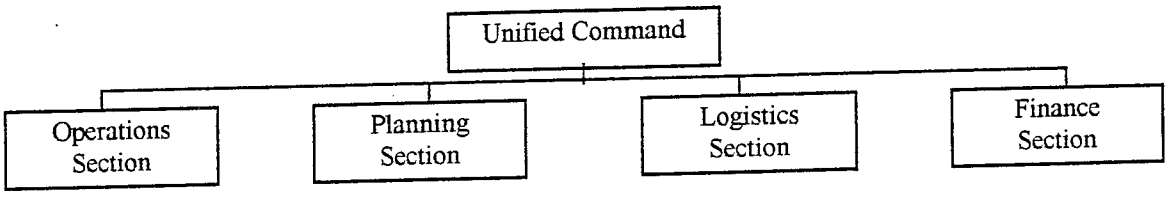
g. As a failsafe method for adjoining COTP's, threatened states or trustees who believe the communication from the spill site is less than adequate, fallback is for each party to refer its complaint directly to the First District (m)/RRT co-chair for resolution.

ANNEX B, APPENDIX II RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

1. GENERAL. It has been mandated that an adaptation of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) be incorporated as the response organization system in the ME & NH Area Contingency Plan (ACP). This system, which is the predominant public domain response management system in use nationwide is consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP). This system provides for maximum flexibility in varied situations, but specific training is required for effective implementation. The D11 Field Operations Guide (FOG), June 1996 edition, is to be used in conjunction with ICS. The FOG is intended to be a tool to supplement that training rather than a stand alone document.

The Unified Command Structure(UCS)/Incident Command System(ICS) is used to manage an emergency incident or a non-emergency event. One of the greatest advantages of UCS/ICS is that it allows for several agencies to operate under one unified command, allowing for coordinated decision making and making the most of the resources available. UCS/ICS is a flexible response organization built around five major management activities: Command, Finance, Logistics, Operations and Planning (CFLOP). These five management activities are the foundation upon which the UCS/ICS organization develops. Additionally, Incident Command has the discretion of creating a separate Communications Section within the General Staff if needed. The UCS/ICS organization should be used in response to all incidents.

Another advantage to ICS is it's adaptability to large and small incidents. For small incidents (and for initial response to large incidents), the Initial Responder/Pollution Investigator is the Incident Commander - meaning that person is responsible for all five management activities of ICS. As the incident increases in size, more personnel are incorporated into the system. Large incidents usually require that the five major management activities of UCS/ICS be set up as separate Sections within the organization as shown in *Figure 1* below.



UCS/ICS Structure (Figure 1)

Each of the primary UCS/ICS Sections may be sub-divided as needed. The UCS/ICS organization expands or contracts to meet the needs of the incident.

2. UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)/INCIDENT COMMAND (IC) STRUCTURE. The UCS/ICS organizational structure is as follows:

(A) Unified Command/Incident Command
- The predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC);
- The predesignated State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC); and
- The Qualified Individual or Incident Commander representing the Responsible Party.

(B) Command Staff
- Deputy Incident Commander
- Information Officer / Joint Information Center
- Safety Officer
- Liaison Officer
- ICS Facilitator
- Legal Officer
- Investigation Specialist
- Scientific Support Coordinator

(C) General Staff
- Planning Chief
- Operations Chief
- Logistics Chief
- Finance Chief

(D) Planning Section
- Situation Unit
- Resource Unit
- Environmental Unit
- Documentation Unit
- Demobilization Unit

(E) Operations Section
- Air Operations Branch
- Wildlife Branch
- Emergency Branch
- Recovery and Protection Branch

(F) Logistics Section
- Communications Unit
- Medical Unit
- Food Unit

- Supply Unit
- Personnel Unit
- Transportation Unit

(G) Finance Section
- Time Unit
- Procurement Unit
- Claims Unit
- Cost Unit

3. UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)/INCIDENT COMMAND (IC) STAFF

A. UC/IC responsibilities:

The Unified Command is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The Unified Command directs incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions and approves the ordering and releasing of resources.

1. Mobilize, implement and manage the UCS/ICS needed to anticipate and proactively accomplish response requirements.
2. Assess incident priorities.
3. Determine strategic goals and tactical objectives.
4. Develop or approve the Incident Action Plan and ensure each agency implements and accomplishes those actions for which they are responsible.
5. Anticipate response needs and authorize the ordering, deploying, and demobilization of response resources.
6. Serve as the ultimate safety authority, approve the Site Safety Plan, and ensure the maximum achievable level of worker health and safety for all responders.
7. Authorize information releases to the media and participate in scheduled press conferences.

B. UC/IC Staff positions:

1. Incident Commander
2. Deputy Incident Commander
3. Information Officer / Joint Information Center
4. Safety Officer
5. Liaison Officer
6. ICS Facilitator
7. Investigation Specialist
8. Legal Officer
9. Scientific Support Coordinator

C. UC/IC Staff responsibilities:

1. Incident Commander:

Incident Commander/s for oil discharges will, whenever possible and practical, be organized under the Unified Command Structure which includes, but is not limited to:

- The predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC);
- The predesignated State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC); and
- The Qualified Individual or Incident Commander representing the Responsible Party.

Responsible for the overall management of all incident activities including the development of strategy and for approving the ordering and use of resources. The Incident Commander is the general manager of the response, and managing time well is critical. The Incident Commander should look for opportunities to delegate duties to the Deputy or to one of the Section Chiefs.

2. Deputy Incident Commander:

a. Monitor and direct the Section Chiefs to accomplish the strategic goals and tactical strategies defined in the Incident Action Plan.
b. Serve as the IC, in the absence of the actual IC.
c. Identify and establish priorities related to the internal management and organizational structure of the ICS.

3. Information Officer / Joint Information Center (JIC):

Responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

a. Serve as the central clearing point for the dissemination of official information representing the ICS to the media.
b. Schedule, organize and conduct ICS media briefings, interviews and tours.

c. Develop presentation documentation such as charts, maps and graphics to support both response operations and media briefings.
d. Resolve conflicting information and identify media concerns to Incident Command.
e. Insure proactive accomplishment of Public Affairs tasking.

4. Safety Officer:

Responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer maintains awareness of active and developing situations, ensures the preparation and implementation of the Site Safety Plan, and includes safety messages in each Incident Action Plan.

a. Identify and evaluate safety and health hazards that may impact both response workers and the public, designate exclusion zone boundaries, and determine levels of personal protective equipment required.
b. Develop the Site Safety Plan in accordance with Annex H of this plan.
c. Continuously monitor and evaluate safety and health conditions and to prevent unsafe conditions.
d. Ensure that all responders have adequate skills to safely perform assigned tasks and that required levels of training are documented.
e. Provide or coordinate health and safety training and regular safety briefings required to perform response activities.
f. Coordinate with public, government, and industry health and safety officials regarding public concerns, including evacuations, limiting access to public areas, beach closures, marina closures and fisheries restrictions.

5. Liaison Officer:

Incidents that are multi-jurisdiction, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff.

a. Serve as the initial point of contact for participating response agencies and groups, and identify assignments to appropriate ICS sections.

b. Receive and coordinate all calls from public and private entities offering assistance or requesting information.
c. Resolve, and identify to Incident Command, public and private concerns related to the status and effectiveness of the response.

6. ICS Facilitator:

Although not a position under the NIIMS system, the ICS Facilitator is an important position intended to act as an organizational consultant to monitor the efficient implementation of ICS and keep the Unified Command appraised regarding the need for changes to the response organizational structure.

a. Observe the response organization and provide recommendations as necessary to Section Chiefs and the Unified Command on corrections or improvements, such as the flow of information within the organization, staffing or addressing issues at the appropriated level within the organization.
b. Facilitate transitions between different Spill Management Teams.

7. Investigation Specialist:

The Investigation Specialist is responsible for the coordinated management of all matters relating to the multiple investigations surrounding the event: CG, NTSB, Criminal, etc.

a. Assess situation from law enforcement perspective.
b. Establish investigative priorities.
c. Develop plan for collection and preservation of evidence.
d. Ensure investigations do not interfere with or adversely affect cleanups.
e. Keep OSC informed on progress of investigation.

8. Provisional members of the command staff include:

The Scientific Support Coordinator Specialist and the Legal Specialist, who, while assigned primarily to the Planning Section as members of the general staff, will have direct access to the OSC, depending on need.

4. GENERAL STAFF

A. Planning Section

Planning is responsible for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of 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, Environmental, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists. Incident Command has the discretion to forming a separate Communications Unit if it is deemed necessary given the scope of the incident.

1. Planning Section Chief responsibilities:

The Planning Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to 1) understand the current situation, 2) predict probable course of incident events, and 3) prepare alternative strategies for the incident. As a part of this overall responsibility the Planning Section Chief performs the following functions:

a. Collects information regarding the incident with respect to quantity and type of oil, loss rate, projected total loss before spill is secured, weather conditions, current and projected trajectory of oil over time.
b. Current and projected response resources and schedule of delivery.
c. Natural, cultural and economic resources actually impacted and projected impacts based upon trajectory, and their sensitivity.
d. Recommends oil spill response activity priorities.
e. Potential oil spill countermeasures (skimming, booming, application of dispersants, etc.) to be recommended to the Incident Command.
f. Develops an effective incident action plan based upon projected needs.
g. Modifies the incident action plan to meet changing needs.
h. Anticipates changing resource needs.
i. Prepares alternative strategies and tactical operations based on incident potential and

effectiveness of current operations (following consultation with operations chief).
j. Develop units within the section to meet the needs of the spill.

2. *Situation Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for analysis of the situation as it progresses, through the recording and evaluation of information about the current status of the incident.

a. Display incident status information obtained from field observers, resource status reports, aerial and ortho photographs and infrared data.
b. Collect situation information from personnel observations at the incident.
c. Provide projections and estimates of the movement and behavior of the spill.
d. Information addressed by this unit should include:

- Quantity and type of oil lost
- Loss rate, if continuing
- Projected total loss of oil before spill is secured
- Quantity of oil recovered
- Current oil location and projected trajectory over time
- Impacts on natural resources
- Weather and sea conditions

*The Scientific Support Coordinator will work as or under the Situation Unit Leader and will direct and confer with field observers, the Trajectory Analysis Specialist, the Geographic Info Specialist, the Resources at Risk Specialist, the Alternate Response Technology (ART) Specialist, as well as federal and state trustees. The SSC and those members listed above will together constitute the Scientific Support Team (or Scientific and Environmental Services Branch). Responsibilities include:

a. Predicting potential impacts on natural resources and recommending response strategies for protecting those natural resources, including priorities for protection.
b. Identify and recommend clean up techniques and possible use of dispersants, other chemical countermeasures, or in situ burning as a preventative measure.

c. Identify potential type and number of wildlife and fishery resources that will require recovery and rehabilitation based upon:

- Species
- Sensitivity to oil
- Mobility

d. Identify capture and care protocols based upon:

- Species
- Location
- Available care facilities
- Trustee relationships

e. Identification of logistics support needs based upon b and c above.

f. The SST will provide the following services:

- Weather / Tides & Currents
- Trajectory / Overflight Maps
- Resources at Risk
- Biological Assessment
- Shoreline Assessment
- Chemical Analysis
- Long-term Monitoring
- Seafood Tainting
- Science Outreach (Universities, etc.)
- Human Health Risk Assessment
- ART Evaluation
- Science Reference Library

3. Resource Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for recording the status of resources (primary and secondary) and volunteers committed to the incident. Major responsibilities of this Unit are recording and evaluation of:

a. Current and projected response resources and schedule of delivery. This includes personnel, equipment, materials and supplies required to meet the response strategies.

b. Impact that additional responding resources will have in meeting the spill response objectives and/or implementation of strategies.

c. Evaluate response resource ability to meet response priorities established by Incident Command.

d. Works closely with Operations to address needs and ongoing effectiveness of resources as well as with logistics to assure resource availability.
e. All applicable federal and state volunteer plans must be complied with.

4. Documentation Unit responsibilities:

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

a. Gather and maintain all relevant and necessary documentation associated with the oil spill.
b. Legal Section may need to be consulted.
c. Ensure each section maintains and provides appropriate documents.
d. Provides duplication and copying services.
e. Examples of incident documentation include:

- Incident Action Plan;
- Incident reports;
- Communication logs;
- Injury Claims; and
- Situation Status Reports.

5. Demobilization Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for the development of a plan for the demobilization of the resources committed to an incident and assisting in the implementation of that plan. In incidents requiring a major resource commitment, an effective, safe, and cost-effective demobilization and return of resources to service is dependent on adequate planning.

B. Operations Section

Responsible for all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. Directs the preparation of unit operational plans, requests or releases resources, makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary and report such to the Incident Commander. Includes the Recovery and Protection Branch, Emergency Response Branch, Air Operations Branch and Wildlife Branch.

1. Operations Section Chief responsibilities:

Responsible for the direction and coordination of all tactical operations. As a part of this overall responsibility, Operations implements policies, objectives and plans that the Command and Planning Sections have devised. Operations also:

a. Implement and manage the Operations Section branches and units needed to proactively accomplish Operations Section actions.
b. Assist the Planning Section in defining strategic response goals and tactical operational objectives detailed in the Incident Action Plan.
c. Develop detailed mission assignments, sortie schedules, duty lists, and operational assignments to accomplish the strategic response goals and tactical operational objectives.
d. Identify additional response resources required or recommend the release of resources to Incident Command.
e. Evaluate and report on response countermeasure efficiency.

2. Air Operations Branch responsibilities:

Responsible for coordinating and providing air support services to response personnel. The principal needs for air support services which in a large spill, may warrant designation as separate branches includes:

- Oil spill trajectory mapping.
- Skimmer encounter surveillance.
- Natural resources damage assessment.
- Deployment and retrieval of personnel to otherwise inaccessible areas.

The Air Operations Branch is responsible for the following:

a. Identifies air assets and needs of the response plan.
b. Coordinates with FAA as necessary.
c. Coordinates flight departures and arrivals.
d. Maintains a status board of flight assets and status.
e. Schedules flights in compliance with Incident Command priorities.
f. Maintains flight safety.

3. Wildlife Branch responsibilities:

Responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of wildlife impacted by the spill, and may include functions such as:

- Marine Mammals Recovery
- Marine Mammals Rehabilitation
- Bird Recovery
- Bird Rehabilitation

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for the following:

a. Directs wildlife recovery operations.
b. Provide training and briefing on actions and notifications required when response workers or members of the public encounter distressed wildlife.
c. Maintains a central clearing point for all recovered wildlife.
d. Maintains an evidence, tagging and storage procedure for all wildlife recovered.
e. Establish wildlife rehabilitation centers and conduct rehabilitation operations.
f. Maintain documentation on wildlife delivered for rehabilitation.
g. Store, document and coordinate laboratory analysis and necropsies, and properly handle deceased wildlife.
h. Identifies all support needs to logistics.

4. Emergency Response Branch responsibilities:

Responsible for overseeing and implementing emergency measures to protect life, mitigate further damage to the environment and stabilize the situation. Responsibilities include:

a. Prioritize and coordinate all Search and Rescue (SAR) missions and mission assignments with the Operations Section Chief.
b. Manage dedicated SAR resources and coordinate SAR mission resource requirements with platforms of opportunity.
c. Conduct SAR mission planning.
d. Direct and coordinate SAR missions.
e. Determine salvage resource needs.
f. Coordinate development of Salvage Plan..
g. Manage dedicated salvage, firefighting, EMS and law enforcement resources.

h. Prioritize responses to fires related to the incident.
I Coordinate and direct all emergency medical service (EMS) firefighting, salvage and law enforcement activities related to the incident.
j. Prioritize EMS responses related to the incident.

5. Recovery and Protection Branch responsibilities:

Responsible for overseeing and implementing the protection, containment and cleanup activities established in the Incident Action Plan. Responsibilities include:

a. Review recommendations and initiate release of resources.
b. Manage on-water and shoreside recovery operations.
c. Deployment of containment, diversion and absorbing boom in designated locations.
d. Coordinate the on site activities of personnel engaged in collecting, storing, transporting and disposing of waste materials.
e. Decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes.

C. Logistics Section

Responsible for all of the services and support needs of an incident, including obtaining and maintaining essential personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies.

1. Logistics Section Chief responsibilities:

Responsible for providing facilities, services and material in support of the incident.

a. Implement and manage the Logistics Section branches and units needed to proactively accomplish Logistics Section actions.
b. Ensure the prompt delivery of resources to support response operations. Early emphasis on the delivery of heavy equipment and personnel, providing communications resources, and the continuous need for support services are the highest priorities of the Logistics Section.
c. Manage, document, support and anticipate the need for response resources, equipment, personnel and services.

d. Develop logistics alternatives to support Planning and Operations Sections missions.
e. Report on Logistics Section operations.

2. *Communications Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for developing the incident communications plan, distributing communications equipment, supervising the communications network, and maintaining/repairing communications equipment.

*Incident Command has the discretion of creating a separate Communications Section within the General Staff. If the stand up of a separate Communications Section is deemed necessary the Communications Unit within the Logistics Section will be moved and built up into a separate section as appropriate.

a. Develop, implement and coordinate the Incident Communications Plan.
b. Deliver, issue, track, maintain, support and recover communications.
c. resources, telephones, radios, base stations, repeaters and other communications facilities.
d. Identify additional communications resources or logistics needs.
e. Report on the status of communications capabilities and operations.

3. Medical Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for developing a Medical Emergency Plan and renders medical aid for injured and ill personnel assigned to the incident.

a. Provide and coordinate emergency and routine medical services to response personnel.
b. Manage dedicated medical unit resources and coordinate additional medical services.
c. Identify resources and logistics support needs.
d. Report the status of medical unit sections.

4. Food Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for determining and providing feeding requirements at all incident locations and facilities; provides drinking water and contractor oversight.

a. Provide and coordinate meals and subsistence support to response personnel.
b. Plan, document , and account for the number and type of meals required.
c. Establish kitchens, galleys, canteens and other food services support locations.
d. Establish and manage sources of supply to support meal and subsistence requirements.
e. Provide potable drinking water, coolers, and other beverages required to support response operations.
f. Identify additional resources and logistics support services.
g. Report on the status of food and subsistence services.

5. Supply Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for ordering personnel, equipment and supplies; receiving and storing supplies; maintaining inventories and distributing of supplies as requested.

a. Deliver and coordinate the delivery of response equipment, material and supplies.
b. Maintain stocks of expendable supplies ready to be issued.
c. Plan, document and account for response supplies and materials.
d. Issue personal protective equipment, ready gear bags and expendable personal supplies to response personnel.
e. Coordinate the ordering and delivery of spare parts, supplies, materials and other resources to meet response needs.
f. Report on response equipment delivery time tables, inventories of available supplies, and the status of supply unit services.

6. Personnel Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for coordinating and documenting the assignment of response personnel (responders and volunteers) to meet response organization needs.

a. Coordinate and document the assignment of Incident Command System personnel to meet response organization needs.
b. Coordinate requests for additional response personnel.

c. Manage and coordinate the processing of private individuals and public groups volunteering to perform response operations.
d. Coordinate the processing of arriving response and volunteer personnel.
e. Plan, document and account for response assignments made to individuals, agencies, groups and commercial personnel.
f. Manage the personnel locator system to track the assignment and location of individual responders and volunteers.
g. Manage the training, qualification and certification process needed to convert private volunteers into qualified emergency response workers.
h. Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to support response personnel and volunteer processing and tracking.

7. Transportation Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for fueling , maintenance or repair of vehicles, and vessels, transportation of personnel and supplies, and preparation of an incident traffic plan if necessary to facilitate the flow of vehicles, vessels, and equipment within the incident area.

D. Finance Section

Responsible for documentation of all incident costs, and providing guidance to the Incident Command on financial issues that may have an impact on incident operations.

1. Finance Section Chief responsibilities:

Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident.

a. Implement and manage the Finance Section Units needed to proactively accomplish Finance Section actions.
b. Provide, manage, coordinate, document, and account for access to response funding sources, including the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), Natural Resource Damage Assessment fund (NRDA), state of Maine and New Hampshire funding sources, and other sources or response funding.
c. Coordinate and ensure the proper completion of response cost accounting documentation.

d. Coordinate and manage response ceiling, budgets and cost estimates.
e. Provide financial support for contracting services, purchases and payments.
f. Serve as the primary contact to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) and the NPFC case officer to coordinate response cost recovery actions.
g. Identify additional financial services resources or logistics support needed.

2. Time Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for providing for time reporting of labor, materials and supplies used during the incident.

a. Plan, coordinate, document and account for response costs based on the time personnel, equipment and other resources are accountable to the response.

3. Procurement Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for administering and establishing, as necessary, vendor contracts for operational support-related supplies, services and technical consultants.

a. Manage, coordinate, document and account for all procurement orders needed to support response operations.
b. Manage, coordinate, document and account for all payments made to support response operations.
c. Negotiate, coordinate, document and manage all contracts needed to support response operations.
d. Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to accomplish contracting and procurement services.

4. Claims Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for initiating investigations and documentation on all claims other than personal injury and arranges for damage surveyors and adjusters.

a. Receive, coordinate, document and process claims against the OSLTF, NRDA or state funding sources.
b. Coordinate evaluation of personal property damage claims.

c. Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to process claims.

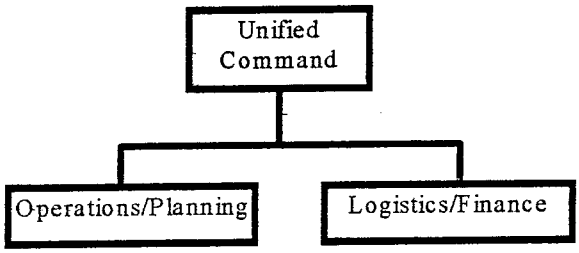
5. Cost Unit responsibilities:

Responsible for providing for cost reporting of labor, materials, and supplies used during the incident.

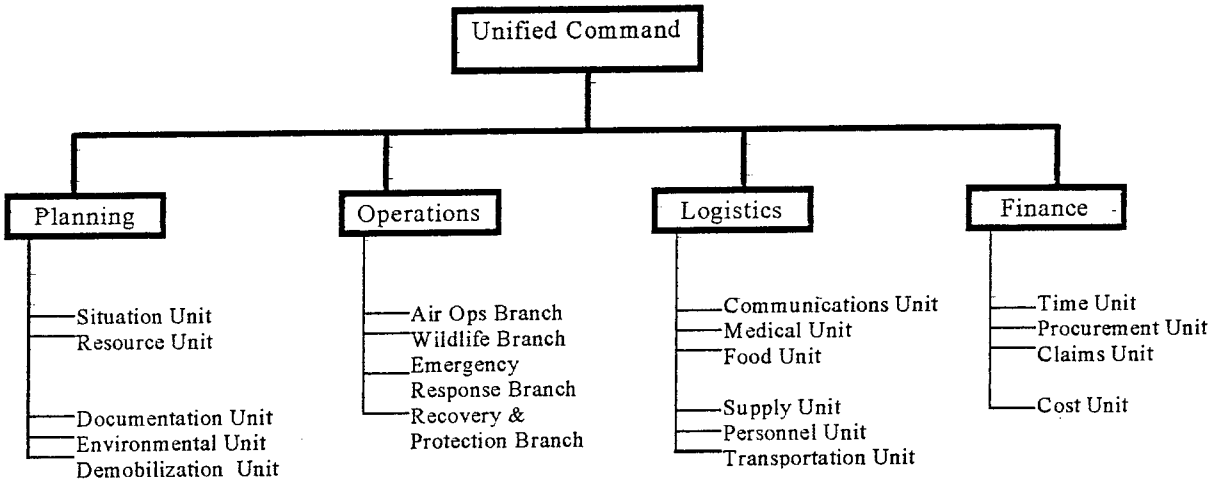
a. Manage, coordinate and perform cost documentation in accordance with OSLTF and state requirements to account for response costs.
b. Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to perform cost documentation and time keeping services.

ICS STRUCTURE

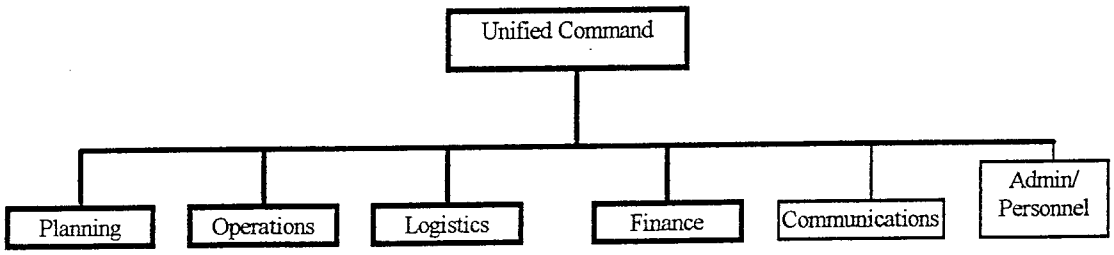
TIER I: INITIAL / MINOR INCIDENT



TIER II: MAJOR INCIDENT



TIER III: OPTIONAL ICS STRUCTURE (IC's discretion)



ANNEX B, APPENDIX II, TAB A MSO PORTLAND WATCH QUARTER AND STATION BILL

Tab A is a Watch Quarter and Station Bill for MSO Portland, Maine. This organizational structure will be further developed and augmented subsequent to the refinement of the Maine & New Hampshire Local Spill Management Teams.

MSO PORTLAND WATCH QUARTER AND STATION BILL

UNIFIED COMMAND SYSTEM

ORGANIZATION ELEMENT	JOB TITLE	STATION	SOURCE TITLE	NAME
UNIFIED COMMAND	FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR		Commanding Officer	Commander Russell
	STATE ON-SCENE COORDINATOR		ME DEP	Mr. Dave Sait
	STATE ON-SCENE COORDINATOR		NH DES	Mr. Rick Berry
	AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES			TBD
	AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES			TBD
	RESPONSIBLE PARTY		TBD	
	RESPONSIBLE PARTY		TBD	
COMMAND STAFF	INFORMATION OFFICER		D1 (dpa)	TBD
	INFORMATION OFFICER		D1 PIAT	TBD
	SAFETY OFFICER		D1 MOHC	TBD
	SAFETY OFFICER		AST, Safety Officer	TBD
	LIAISON OFFICER		D1 Officer, O-4 / O-5	TBD
	LIAISON OFFICER		AST Officer, O-3	TBD
	LEGAL SPECIALIST		D1, Unit Legal Officer	LTJG Polizotto
	LEGAL SPECIALIST		D1, Lawyer	TDB
	INVESTIGATION SPECIALIST		MSO PRTLND, Chief E&A Dept	LT Srioudom
	NOAA (Direct access to OSC)	PLANING	PROVISIONAL	Steve Lehmann
	NRDA REPRESENTATIVE		ME DMR / ME IF&W	TBD
	NRDA REPRESENTATIVE		NH DF&G	TBD

ORGANIZATION ELEMENT	JOB TITLE	STATION	SOURCE TITLE	NAME
OPERATIONS SECTION	OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF		MSO PRTLND, Primary MSFO Supvr	Dependent on AOR
	OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF		MSO PRTLND, Asst Chief, Prev	LT Tucci
	STAGING AREA MANAGER		Officer	TBD
	STAGING AREA MANAGER		Officer	TBD
	AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH DIRECTOR		Cape Cod Air Ops Officer	TBD
	AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH DIRECTOR		Cape Cod Air Asst. Ops Officer	TBD
	AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR		Officer	TBD
	AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR		Officer	TBD
	HELICOPTER COORDINATOR		Officer	TBD
	HELICOPTER COORDINATOR		Officer	TBD
	FIXED WING COORDINATOR		Officer	TBD
	FIXED WING COORDINATOR		Officer	TBD
	AIR SUPPORT GROUP SUPERVISOR		Officer	TBD
	AIR SUPPORT GROUP SUPERVISOR		Officer	TBD
	HELIBASE MANAGER		Officer	TBD
	HELIBASE MANAGER		Officer	TBD
	RECOVERY & PROTECTION BRANCH DIR.		MSFO Petty Officer	MST1 McDonald
	RECOVERY & PROTECTION BRANCH DIR.		MSFO Petty Officer	MST1 Young
	PROTECTION GROUP SUPERVISOR		MSFO PO	TBD
	PROTECTION GROUP SUPERVISOR		MSFO PO	TBD
	ON WATER RECOVERY GROUP SUPERVISOR		MSFO PO	TBD
	ON WATER RECOVERY GROUP SUPERVISOR		MSFO PO	TBD
	SHORESIDE RECOVERY GRP SUPERVISOR		MSFO PO	TBD
	SHORESIDE RECOVERY GRP SUPERVISOR		MSFO PO	TBD

ORGANIZATION ELEMENT	JOB TITLE	STATION	SOURCE TITLE	NAME
	DISPOSAL GROUP SUPERVISOR		MSFO, PO (FOSCR, PI)	TBD
	DISPOSAL GROUP SUPERVISOR		AST, PO (FOSCR, PI)	TBD
	DECON GROUP SUPERVISOR		MSFO, PO (FOSCR, PI)	TBD
	DECON GROUP SUPERVISOR		AST, PO (FOSCR, PI)	TBD
	EMERGENCY RESPONSE BRANCH DIRECTOR		GRU PRTLND, Ops Chief	LT Davidson
	EMERGENCY RESPONSE BRANCH DIRECTOR		GRU PRTLND, Ops Officer	TBD
	SEARCH AND RESCUE GROUP SUPERVISOR		GRU PRTLND, (E-7/E-6 Ops/SAR)	TBD
	SEARCH AND RESCUE GROUP SUPERVISOR		GRU PRTLND, (E-7/E-6 Ops/SAR)	TBD
	SALVAGE GROUP SUPERVISOR		USN SUPSALV	TBD
	SALVAGE GROUP SUPERVISOR		USN SUPSALV	TBD
	FIRE SUPPRESSION GROUP SUPERVISOR		Secondary MSFO Supervisor	Dependant on AOR
	FIRE SUPPRESSION GROUP SUPERVISOR		Officer	TBD
	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL GRP SUPERVISOR		Atlantic Strike Team Officer	TBD
	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL GRP SUPERVISOR		Atlantic Strike Team Officer	TBD
	MEDICAL GROUP (EMS) SUPERVISOR			TBD
	MEDICAL GROUP (EMS) SUPERVISOR			TBD
	LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUP SUPERVISOR		GRU PRTLND, Officer	TBD
	LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUP SUPERVISOR		Officer	TBD
	WILDLIFE BRANCH DIRECTOR		ME IF&W / NH F&G	TBD
	WILDLIFE BRANCH DIRECTOR		NH IF&W / NH F&G	TBD
	WILDLIFE RECOVERY GRP SUPERVISOR		NH IF&W / NH F&G	TBD
	WILDLIFE RECOVERY GRP SUPERVISOR		NH IF&W / NH F&G	TBD
	WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTER		NH IF&W / NH F&G	TBD
	WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTER		NH IF&W / NH F&G	TBD

ORGANIZATION ELEMENT	JOB TITLE	STATION	SOURCE TITLE	NAME
PLANNING SECTION	PLANNING SECTION CHIEF		MSO PRTLND, Chief R&P	LT Gafkjen
	PLANNING SECTION CHIEF		MSO PRTLND, Officer, R&P Dept	LCDR McBride
	SITUATION UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, E-7, R&P Dept	MSTC Couture
	SITUATION UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, Officer, R&P Dept	LTJG Bangs
	DISPLAY PROCESSOR		PO	TBD
	DISPLAY PROCESSOR		PO	TBD
	FIELD OBSERVER	Onscene	PO	TBD
	FIELD OBSERVER	Onscene	PO	TBD
	RESOURCE UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, Officer, R&P Dept	LTJG Callies
	RESOURCE UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, PO, R&P Dept	TBD
	CHECK-IN RECORDER		E-7/E-5	TBD
	CHECK-IN RECORDER		E-7/E-5	TBD
	VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR		Officer/E-6	TBD
	VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR		Officer/E-6	TBD
	TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS			
	SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT TEAM		NOAA, SSC	Steve Lehmann
	SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT TEAM		NOAA, SSC	TBD
	GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYS SPECIALIST		NOAA	TBD
	GEOGRAPHIC INFO SYS SPECIALIST		NOAA	TBD
	TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS SPECIALIST		NOAA	TBD
	TRAJECTORY ANALYSIS SPECIALIST		NOAA	TBD
	RESOURCES AT RISK (RAR) TECH. SPCL		NOAA	TBD
	RESOURCES AT RISK (RAR) TECH. SPCL		NOAA	TBD

ORGANIZATION ELEMENT	JOB TITLE	STATION	SOURCE TITLE	NAME
	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECH. SPCL.		NOAA	TBD
	ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TECH. SPCL.		D1 DRAT	TBD
	DISPOSAL(WASTE MGMT) SPECIALIST			
	DISPOSAL(WASTE MGMT) SPECIALIST			
	DOCUMENTATION UNIT LEADER		GRU PRTLND (CWO/E-7)	CWO Layton
	DOCUMENTATION UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, PO, E&A Dept	YN1 Shaw
	DEMOBILIZATION UNIT LEADER		D1(rs) (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	DEMOBILIZATION UNIT LEADER		Officer/CPO	TBD
LOGISTICS SECTION	LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF		MSFO, Officer (O-2/O-1)	ENS Ullrich
	LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF		GRU PRTLND, Supply Officer	CWO4 Bartran
	SERVICE BRANCH DIRECTOR		Officer (O-3/CWO)	TBD
	SERVICE BRANCH DIRECTOR		Officer (O-3/CWO)	TBD
	COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER		D1(dtm) Officer (O-3/CWO)	TBD
	COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER		BASE PRTLND (ETC)	TBD
	MEDICAL UNIT LEADER		MLC LANT (PYA4)	TBD
	MEDICAL UNIT LEADER		GRU PRTLND, PO (HS)	HS1 Klages
	FOOD UNIT LEADER		BASE PRTLND, (SSC)	TBD
	FOOD UNIT LEADER		BASE PRTLND, (SS1)	TBD
	SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR		Officer/CPO	TBD
	SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR		Officer/CPO	TBD
	SUPPLY UNIT LEADER		PO (SK1)	TBD
	SUPPLY UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, PO	SK2 Gilmore

ORGANIZATION ELEMENT	JOB TITLE	STATION	SOURCE TITLE	TBD NAME
	ORDERING MANAGER		CPO/PO (E-8/E-6 SK)	TBD
	ORDERING MANAGER		MSFO PO (YN2)	YN2 VanPelt
	RECEIVING & DISTRIBUTION MGR		CPO/PO (E-8/E-6 SK)	TBD
	RECEIVING & DISTRIGUTION MGR		CPO/PO (E-8/E-6 SK)	TBD
	FACILITIES UNIT LEADER		Officer/CPO (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	FACILITIES UNIT LEADER		Officer/CPO (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	SECURITY MANAGER		Officer/CPO (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	SECURITY MANAGER		Officer/CPO (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	GROUND SUPPORT UNIT LEADER		Officer/CPO (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	GROUND SUPPORT UNIT LEADER		Officer/CPO (O-2/E-7)	TBD
	VESSEL SUPPORT UNIT LEADER		MSFO PO	TBD
	VESSEL SUPPORT UNIT LEADER		MSFO PO	TBD
FINANCE SECTION	FINANCE SECTION CHIEF		AST Officer (O-3/CWO)	TBD
	FINANCE SECTION CHIEF		NPFC Officer	TBD
	TIME UNIT LEADER		MSO PRTLND, PO, YN3	YN3 Ruthman
	TIME UNIT LEADER		CPO/PO	TBD
	PERSONNEL TIME RECORDER		CPO/PO	TBD
	PERSONNEL TIME RECORDER		CPO/PO	TBD
	PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER		GRU PRTLND, PO, SK	TBD
	PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER		MLC LANT, PO	TBD
	COMPENSATION/CLAIMS UNIT LEADER		NPFC, Case Manager	TBD
	COMPENSATION/CLAIMS UNIT LEADER		NPFC, Asst. Case Manager	TBD
	COST UNIT LEADER		CPO, SKCM	TBD
	COST UNIT LEADER		NPFC	TBD

F. INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE DISPERSANT AND DISPERSING EQUIPMENT

(1) Name on EPA & State Acceptance List:
(2) Type (Self-Mix, Concentrate, Solvent, Other):
(3) Proposed Application Method(s) & Rates:
(4) Efficiency (% Dispersed & Volume Dispersed):
(5) Schedule of Operation:
(6) Location of Area to be Treated:
(7) Surface Area of the Slick Which can be Treated: In the Scheduled Time Period:

G. CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP (COULD DISPERSION AID IN REDUCING IMPACT)

(1) Containment at source:
(2) Shoreline Protection Strategies:
(3) Shoreline Cleanup Strategies:
(4) Time Necessary To Execute Response:

H. HABITATS AND RESOURCES AT RISK

(1) Habitat:
(2) Resources:

I. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

(1) Cost of Dispersant Operation:
(2) Cost of Conventional Containment & Protection:

(a) With dispersant use:
(b) W/O dispersant use:

(3) Cost of Shoreline Cleanup (Cost Per Barrel X # of Barrels Reaching Shoreline):

(a) With dispersant use:
(b) W/O dispersant use:

ANNEX G, APPENDIX I, TAB B - PREAUTHORIZATION FOR DISPERSANT USE

1. PURPOSE

This Preauthorization Plan is designed to implement sections of Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and implement the requirements of Title 33 United States Code 1321(j)(4)(v) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (FWPCA) that the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) shall "describe the procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants." This Plan provides preauthorization for the use of dispersants by the Coast Guard On Scene Coordinator (FOSC). This preauthorization applies only in designated zones in the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Portland, Maine geographic area of responsibility.

This Plan also implements Subpart J (Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals) and Appendices 300.945 and 300.950 of the Region I New England Regional Contingency Plan (RCP).

2. AUTHORITY

Section 311(d)(2)(G) of the FWPCA requires the NCP include a schedule for identifying "dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances, if any, that may be used in carrying out" the NCP. These are referred to as "chemical countermeasures" and are listed on the NCP Product Schedule. The responsibility to maintain the NCP Product Schedule was delegated to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, by Executive Order 12777, and is carried out under Subpart J of the NCP.

Subpart J of the NCP authorizes the Regional Response Team (RRT) representatives from EPA and the States with jurisdiction over the waters of the area to which a preauthorization plan applies, and the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees, to approve in advance the use of certain products under specified circumstances as described in the preauthorization plan. The FOSC may authorize the use of the products without obtaining the specific concurrences described above under Subpart J of the NCP.

Subpart J further provides that for spill situations that are not addressed by the preauthorization plans described previously, the FOSC, with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT and the States with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the oil discharge, and in consultation with DOC and DOI natural resource trustees, may authorize the use of chemical and biological countermeasures on oil discharges; provided that such chemical and biological countermeasures are listed in the NCP Product Schedule.

Commandant, United States Coast Guard, has pre-designated the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Portland, Maine as the FOSC for oil discharges in COTP Portland Zone (as defined in 33 CFR Part 3, and subject to joint response boundary agreements with the EPA) and has delegated to the COTP the authority and responsibility for compliance with the FWPCA.

The Legislature of the State of Maine has authorized the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP) to designate an Oil Spill Coordinator, with the authority to approve the use of chemical countermeasures for the control of oil spills.

The Waste Management Division of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES), under the authority of state law RSA 146A:4, assumes primary jurisdiction for response to oil spills in the state. Accordingly, the authority and responsibility for providing approval for the use of chemical countermeasures for control of oil spills rests with the Division Director or his designee.

The US DOI and DOC/NOAA are designated Federal trustees of certain natural resources under Subpart G of the NCP and are to be consulted regarding the determination to apply dispersants to oil discharges in U.S. waters.

The Region I RRT representative from EPA and the DOC/NOAA and DOI natural resource trustees approve in advance the use of certain dispersants under specified circumstances as described in this Plan. As specified in this Plan, the FOSC, in consultation with MEDEP and NHDES, may authorize the use of these products without obtaining the specific concurrences from EPA, DOC/NOAA and DOI.

3. SCOPE

This preauthorization Plan is applicable to the marine waters of the COTP Portland Zone (defined in 33 CFR Part 3). These waters are divided into two zones for the purpose of this Plan. The geographic areas and conditions under which dispersant use is preauthorized are as follows:

<u>Zone 1 - Preauthorization Zone</u>

Geographic scope:
Zone 1 is defined as waters that lie 0.5 nm from the Territorial Sea Baseline (as defined in 33 CFR 2.05-10) along the coast of Maine and New Hampshire to the outermost extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Advance approval for Zone 1:
The FOSC, in consultation with MEDEP and NHDES, may authorize the use of dispersants in Zone 1 in accordance with the protocols listed in paragraph 4 of this Plan with the exception of Special Consideration Areas listed below.

Zone 2 - Concurrence Zone

Geographic scope:
Zone 2 is defined as waters that lie within 0.5nm of the Territorial Sea Baseline along the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, including all bays and coves.

Advance approval for Zone 2:
No preauthorization is given for Zone 2. The use of dispersants in this Zone will require concurrence and consultation with the specified agencies in accordance with Subpart J of the NCP and Subpart J of the Region I Regional Response Plan.

Special Consideration Areas

(1) Special Consideration Areas (SCA's) will be designated and described in writing by the natural resource trustee (or his/her designated representative) for the State of Maine, the State of New Hampshire, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Department of the Interior.

(2) Special Consideration Areas will consist of restrictions imposed on the use of dispersants for specific geographic areas to be described in this Plan. These restrictions may range from outright prohibition to a requirement for consultation prior to deployment of the chemicals. They may be spacial, seasonal or species-specific in nature. Each Special Consideration Area submitted by the above mentioned representatives shall describe the specific conditions to be applied on the use of chemical dispersants, including primary and alternate point-of-contact telephone numbers.

(3) Changes to any aspect of the Special Consideration Areas will be submitted, in writing, to the Chairperson of the Area Committee and will take effect thirty (30) days following receipt by the Chairperson. Upon receipt, the Chairperson will forward copies of these changes, as soon as practical, to the membership of that Area Committee and to the Co-Chairpersons of the Region One Regional Response Team.

Special Consideration Area 1

Geographic Scope:
SCA 1 is defined as the waters that lie from 0.5 nm from the Territorial Sea Baseline to 2.0 nm from the Territorial Sea Baseline.

Approval for SCA 1:
The use of dispersants in this SCA requires concurrence and consultation with the DOI. Once the appropriate contact person for the DOI is notified, the DOI will reach a decision within one (1) hour as to whether the use of a dispersant will be

detrimental to trust resources. The appropriate contact person for the DOI must be contacted directly. Voice mail messages do not constitute "contact." No response by the DOI would constitute approval of the use of dispersant in this SCA.

Special Consideration Area 2

Geographic Scope:
SCA 2 is defined as the waters that lie within 2.0 nm from the boundaries of any offshore islands owned or managed by the DOI that are beyond 0.5 nm from the Territorial Sea Baseline.

Approval for SCA 2:
The use of dispersants in this SCA is approved up to the 0.5 nm limit (with the further restriction of SCA 1 above within the 0.5 to 2.0 nm) except in the following windows of time:

a. From May 15 to August 15 dispersant use in this SCA requires concurrence and consultation with the DOI.

b. From January 1 to March 31 it is recommended that concurrence with the DOI be obtained prior to dispersant use.

4. PROTOCOLS

As attested by the approval of this Preauthorization Plan, the RRT I representatives from EPA, MEDEP, and NHDES, and the DOI and DOC/NOAA natural resource trustees, agree that the predesignated FOSC has the authority and may order the use of dispersants on oil discharges using the guides found in Subpart J of the NCP, Appendix 300.945 and 300.950 of the Region I RCP and this Annex of the Maine and New Hampshire ACP and subject to the following conditions:

a. The decision to use dispersants within these guidelines rests with the pre-designated FOSC, in consultation with MEDEP and NHDES.

b. The FOSC may authorize the use of dispersants on a release or discharge to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life without obtaining concurrences from EPA, affected States, DOI, and DOC/NOAA, without following protocols established in this Plan, and without following the guides in the RCP and ACP. If dispersants are used in this manner, notification to EPA, affected States, DOI, and DOC/NOAA shall be made as soon as practical. Once the risk to human life has subsided, these exceptions no longer apply.

c. The dispersants listed in the NCP Product Schedule and as further preapproved by Federal natural resource trustees may be authorized for use in Zone 1 by the FOSC, in consultation with MEDEP and NHDES, without further specific concurrence from EPA, DOI, and DOC/NOAA.

d. If a decision has been made by the FOSC, in consultation with MEDEP and NHDES, to use dispersants under the provisions of this Plan, the FOSC will immediately notify the EPA, DOI, and DOC/NOAA of that decision. This initial notification will include, but is not limited to, the following information to the extent available:

* Type and amount of oil discharged
* Areas affected
* The projected area of impact of the oil if not dispersed
* Reasons why chemical agent has been selected
* Type of chemical agent to be used
* Application rate and method of application
* On-scene weather

e. If dispersants are used as described in this Plan or for the protection of human life, a post incident debriefing will take place within 45 days to gather information concerning the effectiveness of the chemical agents used and whether any changes to this Plan are necessary. The results of the debrief will be included in the FOSC report.

f. Monitoring for dispersant application and effectiveness will be conducted in accordance with the Dispersant Monitoring Plan in Appendix I, Tab D. An inability to implement the Monitoring Plan in a timely manner will not revoke the FOSC's authorization to use dispersants under this Plan. However, the FOSC should make all attempts to implement the Monitoring Plan as soon as practical.

5. AMENDMENTS

This Preauthorization Plan shall be reviewed annually by the Maine and New Hampshire Area Committee at the first meeting of the full Area Committee in the calendar year.

ANNEX G, APPENDIX I, TAB C FIRST U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICT DISPERSANT RESOURCES

Tab C is a list of the First U.S. Coast Guard District's dispersant resources.

FIRST U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICT

DISPERSANT RESOURCES

Name of Supplier/ Location	Telephone	Product/Amount Equipment	Time O/S	Notes
Air Response, Inc. Mesa, AZ	602 844 0800 602 246 3336	1 DC-4 airplane equipped with 2,000-gal capacity in-line spray system	8-10 hrs	Must contract plane from Clean Bay, Clean Seas or Clean Sound; non-co-op mbrs may experience contractual delays.
Airborne Support, Inc Houma, LA 70363	504 851 6391	COREXIT 9527 24,000 gals in 2,000 gal DOT containers DC-4 plane w/2,000 gal capacity DC-3 plane w/1,200 gal capacity DC-3 plane w/1,000 gal capacity Twin engine spotter plane Assoc'd loading pumps	12 hrs	Available w/in time frame to mbrs/fed'l agencies; non-mbrs expect contractual delays; DOT containers not practicable for transp. to D1; would use loaded planes for initial pass then load w/dispersants from NE.
Biegert Aviation, Inc Chandler, AZ	520 796 2400	2 ADDS-PACK systems; ancillary pumping equipment	15 hrs	Company has no a/c to deliver systems; time o/s dependent on a/c availability.
Clean Bay Inc. Concord, CA	510 685 2800	COREXIT 9527 10,000 gals in 55-gal drums	20-24 hrs	Available to mbrs and other co-op mbrs thru mutual aid; non-co-op mbrs may experience contractual delays; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c.

Name of Supplier/ Location	Telephone	Product/Amount Equipment	Time O/S	Notes
Clean Caribbean Coop Port Everglades, FL	954 983 9880	COREXIT 9527 5,000 gals in bulk tank; 9570 gals in 55-gal drums COREXIT 9500 15,840 gals in 55-gal drums 1 ADDS-PACK unit 2 VOSS spray systems 2 helo spray buckets	14-16 hrs	Available to CCC mbrs and fed'l agencies; must provide transp. and deployment a/c; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c.
Clean Gulf Assoc's Houston, TX Grand Isle, LA Panama City, FL	504 593 6700	COREXIT 9527 12,265 gals in 55-gal drums;COREXIT 9500 17,160 gals in 55-gal drums COREXIT 9527 3,465 gals in 55-gal drums COREXIT 9527 2,200 gals in 55-gal drums	14-16 hrs 16-18 hrs 14-16 hrs	Available to mbrs and fed'l agencies at this time; plan in place to accommodate non-mbrs; buyer must transport; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c.
Clean Harbors Co-Op Edison, NJ	908 738 3002	COREXIT 9527 1,375 gals in 55-gal drums in trailer 1 workboat spray system 1 220-gal helo bucket	10 hrs	Available to members and non-members but must be replaced "in kind"; time o/s dependent on availa-bility of aircraft.
Clean Seas Carpenteria, CA	805 684 3838	COREXIT 9527 11,000 gals in 55-gal drums 2 90-gal helo buckets	20-24 hrs	Available to mbrs and other co-op mbrs thru mutual aid; non-co-op mbrs may experience contractual delays; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c.

Name of Supplier/ Location	Telephone	Product/Amount Equipment	Time O/S	Notes
Clean Sound Co-Op Edmonds, WA	206 744 0948	COREXIT 9527 6,250 gals in 330-gal containers; pumps, hoses, misc. gear	20-24 hrs	Available to mbrs and other co-op mbrs thru mutual aid; non-co-op mbrs may experience contractual delays; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c.
CISPRI Anchorage, AK	907 776 5129	COREXIT 9527 11,275 gals in 55-gal drums 2 helo buckets	24-30 hrs	Release of resources contingent upon state approval; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c.
Delaware Bay & River Co-Op Slaughter Beach, DE	302 645 7861	COREXIT 9527 1,650 gals in 55-gal drums 1 VOSS spray system 1 TC3 helo bucket	6 hrs	User must transport resources to deployment site; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c; spray system/helo bucket available for lease.
EADC Fort Pierce, FL Monroe, LA	603 778 1813	3 500-gal capacity a/c 1 600-gal capacity a/c 1 800-gal capacity a/c	8 hrs 8 hrs 10 hrs	Experienced dispersant crews aboard all a/c. Requires fast tanks, forklifts, 3" pump; can use small (1500') runways.
MSRC Lyndon, NJ	908 417 0500	COREXIT 9527 24,600 gals in 55-gal drums 4 Rototech 150-gal helo buckets	12 hrs	MSRC will transport drums to a/c loading site; require tank trucks, 3" pump, forklifts. Time o/s dependent on availability of aircraft.

Name of Supplier/ Location	Telephone	Product/Amount Equipment	~ Time O/S	Notes
Maine Dept. of Env'l Protection Westbrook, ME	207 822 6340 207 287 2651	COREXIT 7664 165 gals in 55-gal drums; COREXIT 9527 220 gals in 55-gal drums 1 VOSS spray system	1-6 hrs	Resources for use in Maine only; available thru Div. of Response Services; time o/s dependent on spill location.
NALCO/Exxon Energy Chemicals LP Sugarland, TX	281 263 7879	COREXIT 9527 200,000 gals in 55-gal drums; COREXIT 9500 (stockpile in flux) stored in 55-gal drums	12 hrs	Additional 200,000 gals available in 2 days; buyer transp from Houston Airport; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c. Also supplies COREXIT 9580 (shoreline cleaner) avialable 2-3 days after ordering.
NRC Miami, FL	516 369 8644	COREXIT 9527 5,000 gals in 55-gal drums	12 hrs	Time o/s depends on availability of a/c.
Oil Spill Response Limited Southampton, UK	44 1703 331 551	COREXIT 9500 100 drums 1 ADDS-PACK system 1 L100 airplane	10-14 hrs	Company currently owns Enersperse 1583 which is not on NCP product schedule, has plans to purchase COREXIT 9500.
SEAPRO, Inc. Sitka, AK	907 225 7002	COREXIT 9527 16,445 gals in 55-gal drums, 30 per 20' container	18-20 hrs	Transit arrangements are possible in amts of ~5,000 gals/plane; time o/s dependent on availability of a/c and prior logistical planning.

Name of Supplier/ Location	Telephone	Product/Amount Equipment	Time O/S	Notes
Southern Air Transport Worldwide locations	800 327 6456	13 L100 freighter aircraft 6 of which can be equipped to carry 18 passengers in addition to 40,000 lbs cargo	6-24 hrs	Time o/s depends on location and availability of a/c. Crews are dispersant deployment trained. Requires ADDS-PACK units for dispersant deployment.
USAF Youngstown, OH	330 392 1111	C-130H aircraft	12 hrs	Planes require 5000' runway to land loaded. Require: 3" fitting, tank trailer, pump, jet fuel, spotter plane with crew.
X Products & Services, Inc. Colorado Springs, CO	719 576 8047	SX-100 4,840 gals in 55-gal drums	14 hrs	Time o/s depends on availability of a/c.

ANNEX G, APPENDIX II IN-SITU BURNING

1. GENERAL. Given the right circumstances and the necessary equipment, in-situ burning could prove an effective means of mitigating oil spill.

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

(A) The ignition and burning of oil spills seems to be a feasible countermeasure of certain open water spills.

(B) Combustion efficiency is primarily a function of spill volume; the larger the spill the higher the combustion efficiency.

(C) The sooner the slick is ignited, the higher the combustion efficiency.

(D) Ignition of the periphery of the slick results in combustion efficiencies almost as high as those for ignition of the entire surface area.

(E) Air, entrained by the combustion of this oil slick induces an inward surface current that inhibits and finally stops the oil's spread.

3. RECOMMENDATION. Like dispersants, in-situ burning may be used to reduce the amount of free-floating oil on water to make terrestrial contact. In addition, where shoreline or terrestrial habits are already impacted (marshes), in-situ burning may be more desirable than mechanical removal activities. In any event, in-situ burning must be considered as a viable oil spill response option.

ANNEX L, PUBLIC/EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ANNEX L, APPENDIX I GENERAL RULES FOR MEDIA INTERACTION

1. GENERAL. Interacting with the media and the public for spill response operations can be divided into three phases:

- Pre-Event Public Affairs
- Event Public Affairs
- Post-Event Public Affairs

2. PRE-EVENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Every effort should be made to educate the media and the public prior to a spill so that when an actual spill occurs the media and the public will have realistic expectations of spill response operations. Few people outside the spill response community realize the limitations, hazards and procedures associated with spill response. By educating the media/public in advance, the public will become more familiar with response operations and bring public expectations to a realistic level. Pre-Event Public Affairs may include:

- Inviting media to observe or participate in drills and exercises,
- Participation of media in Area Committee planning process and testing of sensitive area response strategies,
- Greater use of technical information in press releases,
- Oil Spill Fact Sheets accompanying all routine press releases for small spills.

Interacting with the media/public prior to an actual spill will also serve to enhance the communication network during spill response operations.

3. EVENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS. The majority of this annex is devoted to Public Affairs activity during a spill response. The general public's opinion of an oil spill effort is not always based upon what action has been taken, but upon what information they have received. Supplying information to the media is a critical component of pollution response and is a primary function of the On Scene Coordinators. Early and accurate news releases serve to minimize public apprehension and to enhance their faith in the response community's ability to deal with oil spills. To ensure an accurate flow of information, a Joint Information Center will be established for larger spills. The Joint Information Center acts as a single point of contact for media and community relations. The number of people needed to staff the Joint Information Center will vary depending on the size of the incident and the media interest involved.

4. POST-EVENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Post-Event Public Affairs continues the effort to educate the public on spill response through follow-up press releases, dissemination of changes as a result of

lessons learned, and dissemination of scientific findings of environmental impact. In many cases the long term effects of an oil spill are not as great as the public may believe.

a. JOINT INFORMATION CENTER SUPERVISORS. These positions are held by the senior public affairs representatives for the:

- U. S. Coast Guard/EPA
- Maine Department of Environmental Protection/New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
- Responsible Party (or Parties)

These agencies will be responsible for staffing the JIC.

(1) Responsibilities: JIC Supervisors report to the Unified Command and provide strategic public relations advice and guidance to onscene coordinators. They are responsible for establishing, staffing and overseeing the Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC Supervisors will:

- ensure that a JIC is established and fully functioning
- establish public information goals and objectives for the spill incident that ensures accurate and timely information to the news media, citizens, governmental officials, elected officials, tribal representatives and other interested parties
- respond regarding policy issues regarding their respective agencies or company
- provide direction on handling controversial and sensitive spill response issues, for example, use of dispersants, in-situ burning, drug testing, enforcement investigations, access for news media, etc.
- receive input on issues from the JIC Manager
- establish a schedule for news conferences, briefings and public informational meetings
- prepare On Scene Coordinators/Incident Commanders for news conferences and briefings
- may accompany VIP tours/visits
- resolve disputes that may arise regarding public affairs issues between agencies and responsible parties

b. JOINT INFORMATION MANAGER. This position will be held by an experienced public affairs information specialist with working knowledge of oil spill response issues and the Incident Command System. For example, the JIC Manager will be a lead public affairs information or public relations representative from a government agency, response organization or the Responsible Party.

(1) Responsibilities: The JIC Manager is responsible for managing the Joint Information Center under the direct guidance of the JIC Supervisors. The JIC Manager will:

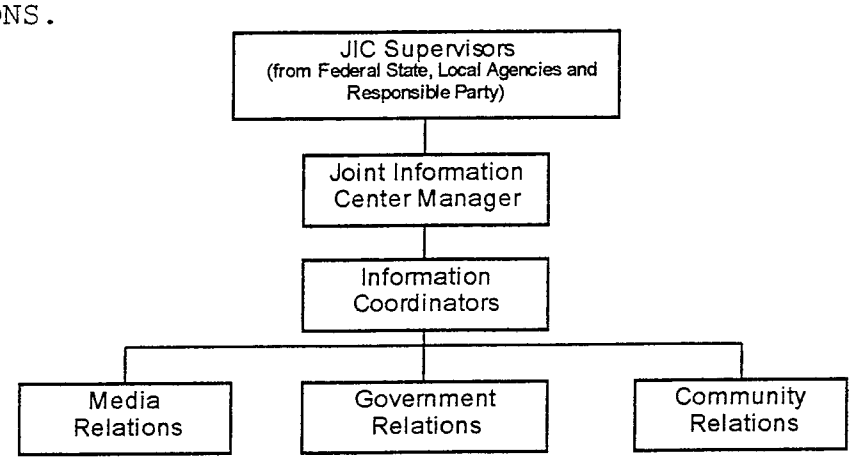
- ensure public information staff are assigned to appropriate positions within the JIC.

ANNEX L, APPENDIX II JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)

1. ROLE OF THE JOINT INFORMATION CENTER. During a major oil spill where media activity is expected to last several days, the On Scene Coordinator should establish a joint information center (JIC) to coordinate the Public Affairs activities of participating agencies and parties. The role of the JIC includes:

- Serving as a central location for media to receive up-to-date information about the response.
- Providing multiple phone lines for incoming calls, manned by knowledgeable individuals.
- Ensuring Responsible Party, state and federal government Public Affairs representatives are available to the media.
- Issuing news releases and other information and providing copies to response officials.
- Scheduling and coordinating news conferences and media briefings.
- Providing the responsible party (spiller) an opportunity to coordinate their media efforts with those of the federal and state OSCs.
- Coordinates information to government officials and arrangements for overflights and tours of the response site.
- Provides community relations support in keeping local civic, business and opinion leaders informed and providing outreach to the general public.
- Handles inquiries from all sources -- media, government officials and the general public.
- Provides information to all spill responders regarding the status of the response.

2. JOINT INFORMATION CENTER ORGANIZATION AND POSITION DESCRIPTIONS.



Joint Information Center Organization

- assess skills, capabilities and interests of available public information staff (with the assistance of the JIC Supervisors) and match staff with appropriate positions when possible
- review information supplied by information coordinators, ensure accuracy and consistency and determine appropriate method for dissemination (to production for updates, copying for JIC staff, etc.)
- elevate unresolved or sensitive issues to the JIC Supervisors
- ensure news media updates, news releases and fact sheets are distributed to JIC staff, command post staff, on-site news media, off-site news media, off-site agency officials and other interested parties
- provide orientation for newly arriving or assigned public information staff.

c. INFORMATION COORDINATORS. These positions are assigned by the JIC Manager and will be held by experienced public affairs information specialists with a technical knowledge of spill operations. Information coordinators should be assigned to:

- Operations (offshore activities)
- Operations (onshore activities)
- Planning/Logistics/Finance
- Environmental/Economic Impact

(1) General Responsibilities: Information coordinators report to the JIC Manager and are responsible for gathering specific information about the spill response effort directly from Operations, Planning, etc. Information coordinators will work closely with the appropriate section supervisor and/or the designated section public information contact. Information gathered is provided to the JIC Manager for dissemination.

d. MEDIA RELATIONS TEAM. Positions in this group are staffed by experienced public affairs information specialists that may have local knowledge of the area (for example, geographical features) and the news media.

(1) Responsibilities: The media relations team reports to the JIC Manager and is responsible for answering news media inquiries from onsite and off-site reporters. This team is also responsible for setting up facilities for news conferences and briefings. In addition, the Media Relations Team is responsible for processing information internally to inform our own people of the status of our activities. Informing the members of the response community of the status of the response is vital if consistent and accurate information is to be conveyed to all interested parties. At a minimum, all personnel assigned to response duties should be provided with access to the daily fact sheet. This will help ensure a consistent and accurate flow of

information. Following are the specific responsibilities of the Media Relations Team:

(a) Media Relations Supervisor: The media relations supervisor is responsible for ensuring that news media inquiries are responded to in a timely and accurate manner. Works with the JIC Manager to ensure requests for information are responded to in a timely manner. Ensures all media relations staff have the most current information on the spill response effort.

(b) Media Relations Staff will:

- answer inquiries from the news media
- direct reporter calls to appropriate media phone staff when an "agency" or "responsible party" response is warranted
- provide supervisor with questions and "rumors" that need to be researched or checked-out
- draft press releases, fact sheets, Internet page and any other information.
- ensure press releases/fact sheets are provided to members of the response organization.

(c) On-site Media Staff will monitor news coverage and:

- provide answers and written materials to reporters (including press releases)
- work with media relations supervisor to locate appropriate staff for interviews when warranted
- escort reporters and photographers as necessary
- set up facility for onsite news conferences and facilitate "pool" coverage when necessary
- provide direction to field locations as appropriate

e. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS TEAM. The government relations team reports to the JIC Manager and is comprised of legislative, government specialists or public affairs representatives that have local knowledge of the area and governmental affairs.

(1) Responsibilities: The Government Relations Team is responsible for responding to inquiries from state and Congressional representatives or staff, and coordinating VIP site tours. The Government Relations Team works with government agencies at the state level and higher. Local level interaction is handled by the Community Relations Team. Specific responsibilities of the Government Relations Team include:

(a) Government Relations Supervisor: Reports to the JIC Manager and is responsible for ensuring that an effective government relations team is established. Makes sure activities are coordinated among the various agencies and the responsible

party. The Supervisor also coordinates efforts with the Community Relations Supervisor due to the similar nature of work.

(b) Government Relations Staff will:

- initiate contact and provide information on the spill response effort to state and federal representatives or staff
- provide point-of-contact for governmental representatives including tribes that want to keep abreast of the spill response effort
- coordinate visits and tours by government officials/VIPs and determine appropriate level of escort.

(2) Notification of Stakeholders: During a response to a large spill, the Government Relations Team will be responsible for federal and state level of stakeholders which also need to be contacted.

The Government Relations Coordinator will determine the extent of notifications of the stakeholders list. For example, a worst case scenario would activate the entire stakeholders list. A maximum most probable scenario may also activate the entire stakeholders list, or may only activate some of the stakeholders. Care needs to be taken in determining the frequency of information sent to the stakeholders. Some stakeholders may need or desire more frequent updates, while others may only need or desire periodic updates. This must be decided by the Government Relations Coordinator on a case by case basis.

In Maine and New Hampshire many of the stakeholders have no staff or fax machines available. This will necessitate the Government Relations Group determining how best to contact many of the stakeholders. For example, telephone updates may necessary for some, while others may only desire periodic hard copy updates of press releases. Because of the lack of staff and fax machines, a hard copy press release or other hard copy information which is sent to the stakeholders must contain a listing of the contact person for further information.

Many island communities are organized as non profit village corporations. The initial stakeholder contact may be a caretaker/superintendent. The decision to include a caretaker/superintendent at the same protocol level as an elected public official will need to be determined on a case by case basis.

f. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TEAM. Providing information directly to members of the impacted community, free of the filtering and potentially distorting effect of the media is critical to public understanding of the incident response. Community relations may

include scheduling of public meetings, preparing speeches and coordinating public activities with public officials and protocol personnel. The community relations group reports to the JIC deputy supervisor and is staffed by experienced public outreach or public affairs/information specialists that may have local area knowledge.

(1) Responsibilities: The community relations group is responsible for responding to inquiries from citizens and organizations. Determines information needs of the local community and discusses methods to meet those needs with the JIC Manager and the JIC Supervisors.

(2) Community Relations Supervisor: Reports to the JIC Manager and is responsible for ensuring that an effective Community Relations Team is established. The community relations coordinator will:

- make sure activities are coordinated among the various agencies and the responsible party
- determine information needs of the local community (including "rumors") and discusses methods to meet those needs with the JIC Manager
- initiate contact and provide information as appropriate to the local community
- establish point-of-contact for local citizens to obtain spill information
- convey citizen issues and concerns to the JIC supervisor/lead PIOs
- assess need to establish community spill information repository or information centers
- assess possibility of utilizing community cable access
- coordinate efforts with the Government Relations Supervisor due to the similar nature of work

(3) Community Relations Staff will:

- respond to inquiries from/citizens and local organizations
- monitor the "pulse" of the local community
- provide "rumor" information to community relations coordinator for assessment
- discuss information needs and determines appropriate methods to meet those needs with the community relations coordinator.

ANNEX L, APPENDIX III MEDIA LOGISTICS

1. JIC LOGISTICAL NEEDS. The following is list of equipment and resources needed for Public Affairs activities:

Lodging:
16 Sleeping rooms

Media Room:
6 Telephone lines and equipment
6 Data lines and 6 electrical
8 Six-foot tables
12 Chairs

Communications Center:
6 Six-foot tables
10 Chairs
4 Telephone lines and equipment
4 Data lines and 4 electrical
2 Phone lines/electrical outlets for fax
2 Toll-free lines (one with recording capability)
1 Photocopy machine
2 Fax machines
1 Computer
1 printer
1 TV and VCR with cable hookup
2 Flip charts and markers
Electrical for all of the above
Extension cords
Masking tape

Briefing Room:
1 Tabletop podium
1 Microphone and speakers
2 Six-foot tables with 6 chairs
60 Chairs set classroom style
1 Flip chart and markers
1 Large easel and battery pointer
1 TV and VCR with cable hookup
1 Overhead projector/screen

Community Meeting Room:
2 Six-foot tables
1 Large easel
1 Flip chart
2 Wireless or standup microphones
1 Microphone on stand
1 Podium
200 Chairs
Video Camera and technician
Electrical outlets for media TV cameras

Joint Information Center:
4 Six-foot tables
10 Chairs
Telephones:
1 Toll-free line
6 Regular lines
6 Data lines
1 Fax line and electrical
1 Fax machine
4 Computers
4 Printers
1 Photocopy machine
1 TV and VCR
1 Flip chart and markers

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV PUBLIC AFFAIRS TOOLS

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV, TAB A NEWS CONFERENCE CHECKLIST

1. GENERAL. The Media Relations Team is responsible for coordinating the News Conference. The Media Relations Team will coordinate Spokespersons from the Coast Guard, State of Maine and/or State of New Hampshire, Local government and the Responsible Party to participate. Generally, the highest on scene representative from each of these agencies attend the conference. It may be useful to also include technical advisors such as the Scientific Support Coordinator. The Media Relations Team will provide a conference moderator.

The **Moderator** will:

- Discuss potential questions that the media may ask with the Spokespersons prior to the Conference
- Determine the length of the News Conference.
- Introduce each Spokesperson.
- Ask that all questions be held until presentation of the information has been completed. There should be time for questions and answers following the presentations.
- Explain the purpose of Unified Command and its components.
- Moderate the Question and Answer session.
- Adjust the length of the Conference as appropriate.
- At the end of the Conference, announce an approximate time for the next News Conference.

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV PUBLIC AFFAIRS TOOLS

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV, TAB B PRESS RELEASES

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

Who is taking responsibility for the spill?
What is the response? What kind of equipment is being deployed?
What is the relationship of response to the ACP?
What is the cause of the incident?
How toxic is the spill?
What is the impact?
What type of oil is it and what are its significant properties?
How much will the cleanup cost and how long will it take?
How many gallons were spilled?
Would a double hull have prevented or minimized the amount of oil spilled?
Is this the worst spill in the region : compare with history of other spills in the area?
Has the master and crew of the ship been tested for drugs and alcohol?
Is benzene present, is it a problem?
What should people do is they get oil on them?
Who should be contacted for claims?
Who should volunteers contact?

An updated press release should be prepared at regular intervals so that the media can be continually informed of progress. The press releases should be released in a timely manner to enable the media to meet their daily news deadline.

Sample Press Release

State of Maine

Department of Environmental Protection

U.S. Department of Transportation

United States Coast Guard

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date: Month-day-year

Contact: Joint Information Center
Phone:
Fax:

HEADLINE

PORTLAND, ME : Who, what, when, where and how

- END-

Note to Editors and News Directors: The Media Hotline telephone number at the Joint Information Center is xxx-xxx-xxxx. The Public Hotline number is xxx-xxx-xxxx.

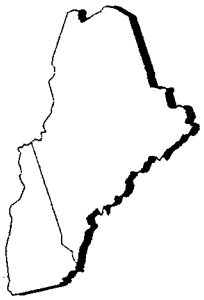
ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV PUBLIC AFFAIRS TOOLS

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV, TAB C MEDIA KITS

1. GENERAL. In addition to Press Releases, Media Kits should be available for distribution to the media. Media Kits should include:

- Press Release
- Outline of the Response Organization
- Basics of Spill Response
- Oil Fact Sheets
- Glossary of Common Terms

The following is a pre-prepared Media Kit. This package should be updated during the response to include issues critical to that specific incident.



Maine & New Hampshire Area Committee

U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Portland
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
New Hampshire Dept. of Environmental Services
Maine Inland Fish & Wildlife
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
EPA Region I
Maine Department of Natural Resources
National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Admin.

Dear Media Member,

At the time you are reading this, numerous agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Portland, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services may already be engaged in a response to a significant pollution incident. We want you to understand that we view the press as essential to our response operation. Dissemination of accurate and complete information is vital to our efforts to ensure public safety during pollution response operations. We are committed to providing you information in a timely manner. I would ask that you work with us and understand that, especially in the early stages of response, information will be limited. However, as information becomes available, we will distribute it in releases and scheduled press conferences.

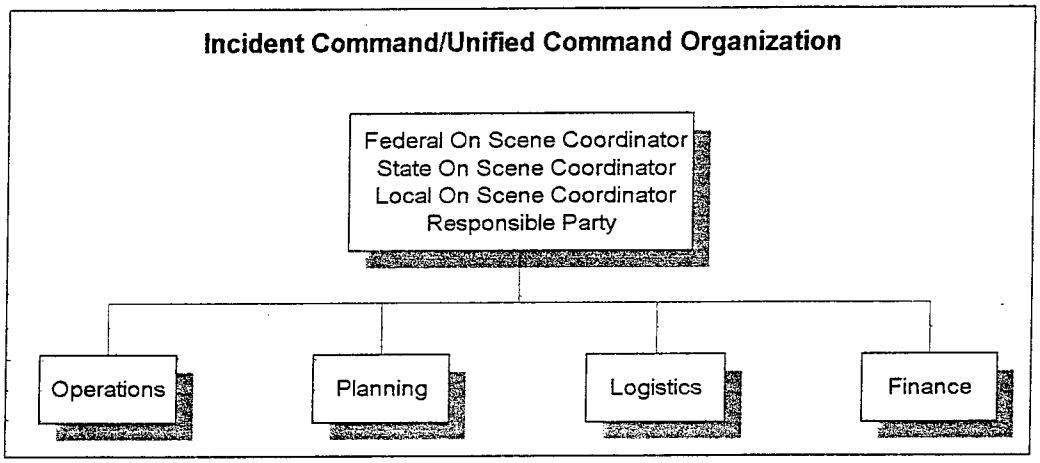
Enclosed is a press package that provides some basic information that may help you understand some of the facts and considerations involved in pollution response. This package includes:

- **Outline of the Response Organization**
- **Basics of Spill Response**
- **Glossary of Common Terms**
- **Summaries of Local Response Organizations**

This package will help provide you with basic information for use throughout the incident. Thank you for your cooperation.

Outline of the Response Organization

Under the Maine & New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan, the Incident Command/Unified Command System (UCS) is used to manage a spill response. Under the UCS, all government and commercial resources are combined into one organization to better coordinate the response and provide an effective use of resources. With Unified Command, local government agencies, such a Fire Departments, County Emergency Management, and tribal representatives, are involved to address local issues and provide local expertise. ICS/USC is a flexible response organization built around five major management elements: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance.



Response Plans

The Maine and New Hampshire Area Contingency Plan was put together to coordinate resources and responsibilities of all federal, state and local agencies involved with spill response. In addition, each vessel and facility which transfers oil is required to have response plans which identify:

- worst case and most probable spill scenarios and response equipment needed
- emergency response procedures
- location of response equipment

The response plans also identify sensitive areas which are abundant in natural wildlife. The plans provide information on cleanup methods, resources needed, staging areas, and resources to be protected. The sensitive areas were identified by environmental experts and the response strategies were put together by the combined effort of government agencies and commercial response specialists. Some areas are so sensitive, such as marshes, that in certain cases it may be better to leave the oil than attempt to recover it. The cleanup activity may cause more damage. Natural dispersion of the oil may be more effective than human efforts.

The Basics of Spill Response

The key to effective oil spill response is getting to the spill quickly with maximum resources to prevent unnecessary further damage to natural resources. The success of a response may be impacted by adverse weather and sea conditions, the location of the spill, and the type of oil spilled.

The basic principles of spill response are to limit the further release of oil into the environment, to limit the spread of spilled oil to sensitive environmental areas and other resources, and to collect and properly dispose of as much spilled oil as possible.

The basic collection techniques are booming and skimming, which may be supplemented by "in-situ burning" and chemical dispersion.

Characteristics of Oil on Water

It only takes 1 gallon of oil to cover over 400,000 square feet of water surface, so even a small spill may seem quite large. Many factors play a part in our ability to recover spilled oil, such as weathering, emulsification and evaporation. These factors decrease the ability to effectively recover the oil. Using mechanical recovery methods the expected recovery rate is typically only 15%.

Weathering Process: Oil and refined products spilled in water spread and evaporate at varying rates depending on their characteristics, the temperature of the water, and the sea and weather conditions. Once in the water, oil is subjected to several weathering processes:

Spreading: Oil spreads rapidly over water, although heavy (residual) oil in cold weather conditions may spread more slowly. Within an hour after a spill, most crude oils will spread thinly over a large area. In practice, oil will form wind-rows, which are elongated patches of oil separated by areas of clear water or water covered by a thin film of oil.

Evaporation: The fastest initial weathering process is evaporation. Spills of refined products such as gasoline or kerosene may evaporate quickly and completely. Crude oil volume is reduced by up to 40 percent within 24 hours. Evaporation is lower for heavy fuel oils.

Dispersion: The incorporation of small particles of oil into water is called dispersion. Under moderate sea conditions, this films of oil disperse rapidly into the top few feet of water.

Solution: A small amount of oil will mix with water in a homogeneous solution. Solution of oil in water is slight, and confined mainly to the very light components of the oil.

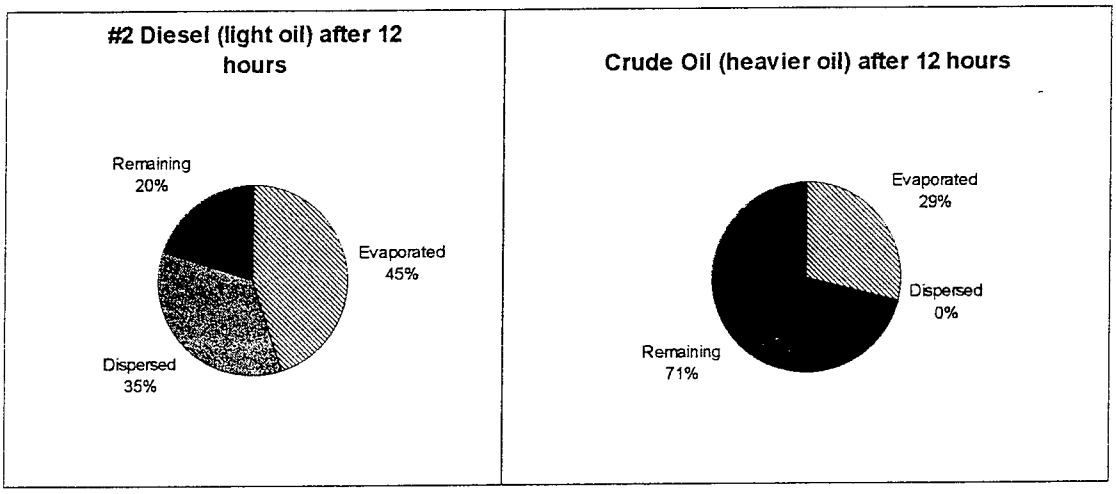
Biodegradation: Bacterial action is an important natural process that removes oil from the sea. Biodegradation can be extremely fast or slow (taking several weeks or months), or nonexistent. Anything that dilutes oil, such as spreading or dispersion, speeds up bacterial action.

Emulsification: Wind and wave action create a water-in-oil emulsion commonly called "chocolate mousse" because of its color and texture. Emulsified oil is extremely persistent and difficult to clean up, in part because emulsification increases the volume of material to be collected and disposed of, tends to clog recovery equipment, and slows biodegradation and other weathering processes.

Photo-oxidation: Sunlight breaks down some oil components and is responsible for the long-term elimination of significant quantities of oil from the environment.

Types of Oil

The evaporation and dispersion rates vary greatly with the type of oil. For example, a spill of 10,000 gallons after 12 hours:



This example shows the substantial effect the type of oil has on spill response. For diesel 80% may evaporate or disperse within 12 hours, whereas 71% of crude oil would still remain. Reports estimate that roughly 50% of the oil spilled from the EXXON VALDEZ was degraded naturally.

Safety Hazards

There are several safety hazards associated with oil spills which may delay the response to a spill. Chemical hazards, such as benzene and hydrogen sulfide, and explosive or flammability hazards may make the area immediately around the spill unsafe for response personnel. A site safety assessment is necessary before deploying personnel and equipment on scene.

Cleanup Methods

Booming: Booms are floating barriers that can be set around a spill source to confine leaking oil, or set to prevent oil from reaching environmentally sensitive areas. Booms may also be towed between vessels to collect and concentrate spilled oil for removal by a skimmer.

Special purpose booms are available for specific situations. Shoreline barriers block the flow of oil carried by waves across mud or sand at the tide line, while fire-retardant booms may be used for in-situ burning. Booms with small holes are sometimes towed behind conventional fishing vessels to recover heavy oils, weather emulsified crude, or tar balls.

Skimming: Skimmers are mechanical devices that separate oil and water and remove oil from the surface of the water. Their efficiency depends on the thickness of the slick, its viscosity, degree of emulsification, sea conditions, and storage capabilities.

No skimmer is 100 percent efficient, and all skimmers recover a mixture of oil and water. They are the most efficient in sheltered waters and least efficient when waves are higher than 6 feet.

Skimmers are often used in conjunction with concentrating booms, which are booms towed behind two vessels to form a "U" or a "J" shape. The oil collected by skimmers is pumped to a vessel, a temporary storage bladder, or a barge for further separartion, storage, and disposal. There are several types of skimmers, each operating on different mechanical principles, that are suitable for collecting oil under specific wind, wave, debris, and oil-type conditions.

In-Situ Burning: This is a method for removing oil from water by collecting the oil within a fireproof boom and burning the oil at sea. Oil can be burned efficiently if the slick is relatively thick and fresh. For these reasons, in situ burning must be done quickly after a spill. In situ burning produces smoke (mostly carbon), but little debris.

Environmental and safety concerns about in situ burning have led to strict limitations on its use. Permission for in situ burning must be obtained from federal and state on scene coordinators.

Chemical Dispersion: Chemical dispersants can be used to break oil slicks into fine droplets that disperse into the water column. This prevents oil from being driven by winds toward shore and promotes biodegradation at sea. Dispersants can be applied by boat, aircraft or land-based equipment, and are used in combination with other spill response techniques.

Dispersants must be used soon after a spill. They are ineffective on heavy oils that have been churned by wave action into a brown, sticky mess called "chocolate mousse" (emulsified oil).

Dispersants remove oil from the surface of the water, but not from the environment. The decision to use dispersants represents a tradeoff between the possible impact of dispersed oil in the water and the comparatively long-term impact of oil on shores and beaches.

Responsibility for Spills

The spiller is responsible for cleaning up spills and for the cost of all damages as a result of the spill (including damage to natural resources). It is the responsibility of government agencies to ensure the spiller is taking the necessary cleanup actions. If the spiller has not taken action, state and federal agencies may access the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to fund the cleanup. Managers of the OSLTF will seek reimbursement of the Fund from the spiller. Companies and private individuals with damages as a result of a spill should seek compensation directly from the spiller. If the spiller denies the claim, it should be sent to the National Pollution Fund Center for review and possible payment from the OSLTF.

Glossary of Common Terms

Area Contingency Plan: A plan, required by the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, for removing a discharge and mitigating the damage from a discharge from a vessel, offshore or onshore facility operating in or near a designated area

Asphalt: A black or brown hydrocarbon ranging in consistency from a heavy liquid to a solid. The most common source of asphalt is the residue left after the distillation of crude oils. Used primarily for surfacing roads.

Barrel: Liquid measure for petroleum products equal to 42 UPS gallons or approximately 159 liters. This measure is used extensively by the petroleum industry.

Bunker C: A very viscous oil (No. 6 fuel) used as a fuel for marine and industrial boilers.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, commonly known as the "Super fund Act".

Cleanup: An operation during which hazardous substances are removed, contained, neutralized, stabilized, incinerated, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

Crude (or Crude Oil): Petroleum in its natural form before it is refined.

Decontamination: The removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to prevent spreading and potential adverse health effects.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC): The overall coordinator of an oil spill response team. For marine spills, the FOSC will be from the USCG. For non-marine spills, the FOSC will come from the EPA. The FOSC is responsible for onsite strategic decisions and actions throughout each phase of a response operation.

Flash Point: The lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off enough vapors to ignite when a flame is present.

Fund or Trust Fund: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, various state funds, or the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund.

Hazardous Substance: Any material identified as hazardous by section 101(14) of CERCLA any substance listed under 49 CFR 172.101: or any substance "that may be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformations". The term does not include petroleum or natural gas.

Hydrocarbons: Organic chemical compounds composed only of the elements carbon and hydrogen. Hydrocarbons are the principal constituents of crude oils, natural gas and refined petroleum produces.

Incident Command System: The supervisory structure that provides a standard organizational model for emergency response. It creates clear lines of authority, and helps to coordinate many legal jurisdictions during larger spills. For marine spills, the top level of the ICS is called the Unified Command, and consists of the federal on scene coordinator (USCG), the state on scene coordinator, and a representative of the responsible party or parties.

Light Ends: The volatile hydrocarbons in crude oil and petroleum products. The light ends, including benzene, are the first to evaporate.

Manual Recovery: The recovery of oil from contaminated areas by the response work force with the use of buckets, shovels and similar equipment. Manual recovery is extremely labor intensive.

Oil-in-Water Emulsion: An emulsion of oil droplets dispersed in surrounding water, formed as a result of wave action or by use of a chemical dispersant. Oil-in-water emulsions are unstable and tend to reform as an oil slick when the water calms.

On Scene Coordinator: The official predesignated by federal, state, local or tribal governments to coordinate and direct spill response efforts.

OPA '90: UPS. Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

OSRV: Oil Spill Response Vessel.

Responsible Party: A person or company, usually but not always the owner or transporter of oil, legally responsible for the expense of responding to a spill.

Weathering: Alteration of the physical and chemical properties of spilled oil through a series of natural processes that begin when the spill occurs and continue as long as the oil remains in the environment.

Common Acronyms

API: American Petroleum Institute

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

COTP: Captain of the Port (USCG)

CWA: Clean Water Act (33 USC 1321)

DOSC: Deputy On Scene Coordinator

DOT: Department of Transportation

DWT: Dead weight ton

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FOSC: Federal On Scene Coordinator

HAZMAT: Hazardous materials

HAZWOPER: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (OSHA requirement)

IC: Incident Commander

JIC: Joint Information Center

MSO: Marine Safety Office

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OPA '90: Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OSC: On Scene Coordinator

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSLTF: Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

RP: Responsible Party

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV PUBLIC AFFAIRS TOOLS

ANNEX L, APPENDIX IV, TAB D GOVERNMENT CONTACT LIST

1. MAINE. Governor, Federal Senators and Representatives.

Name	Location	Telephone/fax
Angus King (I) Governor	Governor's Office	Tel: 207-287-3531 Fax: 207-287-1034
William Cohen (R) State Senator	Portland Office Washington Office	Tel: 207-780-3575 Tel: 202-224-2423 Fax: 202-224-2693
Olympia Snowe (R) State Senator	Augusta Office Washington Office	Tel: 207-945-0432 Tel: 202-224-5344 Fax: 202-224-1946
James Longley (R-1st) State Representative	Augusta Office Washington Office	Tel: 207-626-3601 Tel: 202-225-6116 Fax: 202-225-3353
John Baldacci (D-2nd) State Representative	Bangor Office Washington Office	Tel: 207-942-6935 Tel: 202-225-6306 Fax: 202-942-5907

2. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Governor, Federal Senators and Representatives.

Name	Location	Telephone/fax
Jeanne Shaheen Governor	Governor's Office	Tel: 603-271-4186
Judd Gregg (R) State Senator	Washington Office Concord Office	Tel: 202-224-3324 Tel: 603-225-7115
Bob Smith (R) State Senator	Washington Office Concord Office	Tel: 202-224-2841 Tel: 603-228-0453
John E. Sununu (R-1st) State Representative	Washington Office Manchester Office	Tel: 202-225-5456 Tel: 603-647-6600
Charles Bass (R-2nd) State Representative	Washington Office Concord Office	Tel: 202-225-5206 Tel: 603-226-0249