



# Marine Debris Program NOAA OR&R

## Responding to Marine Debris from Natural Disasters

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CRRT Meeting | January 28-30, 2020



# What is Marine Debris?

Marine debris is defined by the Marine Debris Act, 2006, as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes.





# Why should we care?

## Impacts

**Economic loss**

**Habitat Damage**

**Wildlife Entanglement and  
Ghostfishing**

**Ingestion**

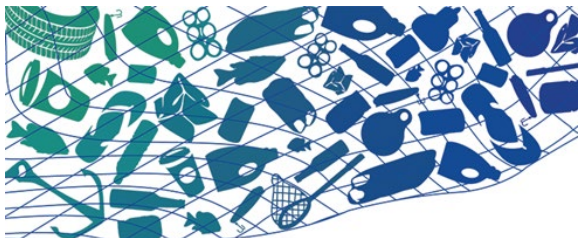
**Vessel Damage and Navigation  
Hazards**

**Alien Species Transport**



Vessels can become marine debris through natural disasters and abandonment, and can be the most costly type of marine debris to remove

Pictures: NOAA MDP




# NOAA MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM

<https://MarineDebris.noaa.gov>

# Marine Debris Program

- Mandated by the Marine Debris Act - 2006, amended 2012
- Program staff are positioned across the country:
  - support marine debris projects
  - partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, NGOs academia and industry.

PUBLIC LAW 109-449—DEC. 22, 2006 120 STAT. 3333

Public Law 109-449  
109th Congress

An Act

To establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United States Coast Guard to help identify, determine sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety, in coordination with non-Federal entities, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**  
This Act may be cited as the "Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act".

**SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**  
The purposes of this Act are—  
(1) to help identify, determine sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety;  
(2) to reactivate the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee; and  
(3) to develop a Federal marine debris information clearinghouse.

**SEC. 3. NOAA MARINE DEBRIS PREVENTION AND REMOVAL PROGRAM.**  
(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—There is established, within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a Marine Debris Prevention and Removal Program to reduce and prevent the occurrence and adverse impacts of marine debris on the marine environment and navigation safety.  
(b) **PROGRAM COMPONENTS.**—The Administrator, acting through the Program and subject to the availability of appropriations, shall carry out the following activities:  
(1) **MAPPING, IDENTIFICATION, IMPACT ASSESSMENT, REMOVAL, AND PREVENTION.**—The Administrator shall, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, undertake marine debris mapping, identification, impact assessment, prevention, and removal efforts, with a focus on marine debris posing a threat to living marine resources and navigation safety, including—  
(A) the establishment of a process, building on existing information sources maintained by Federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard, for cataloguing and maintaining an inventory of marine debris and its impacts found in the navigable waters of the United States and the United States exclusive economic zone, including location, material, size, age, and

Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act.  
33 USC 1501 note.  
33 USC 1501.

33 USC 1502.

**Marine Debris Program** OFFICE OF RESPONSE AND RESTORATION

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Home > Resources > Posters and Fact Sheets > NOAA Marine Debris Program Fact Sheet

Activities Posters | Curricula Fact Sheets | Regional Action Plans | Technical Memos

Fact Sheets

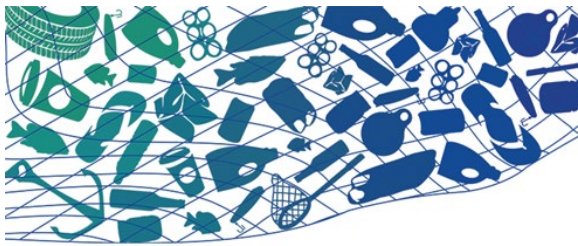
**NOAA Marine Debris Program Fact Sheet**

ALASKA  
CALIFORNIA  
FLORIDA & THE CARIBBEAN  
GREAT LAKES  
GULF OF MEXICO  
MID-ATLANTIC  
NORTHEAST  
PACIFIC ISLANDS  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST  
SOUTHEAST

On Our Radar  
Marine Debris Tracker  
Monitoring Debris  
Tourism Economic Study

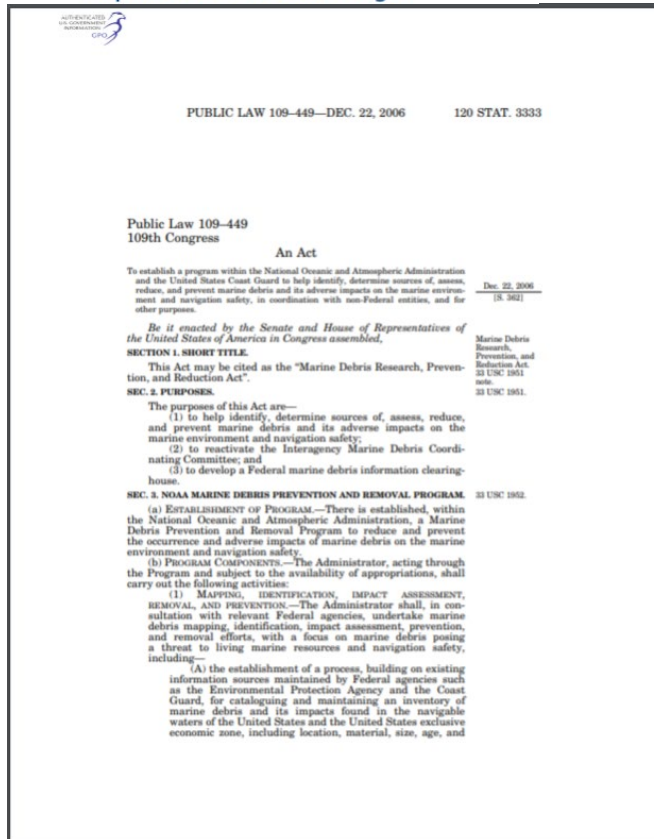
NOAA Marine Debris Program  
Marine debris is a global problem. It is not only a pervasive threat to our ocean, Great Lakes, and waterways, but can affect navigation safety, the economy, and even  
What is marine debris? Any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of

noaa.gov/your-region




# NOAA MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM

<https://MarineDebris.noaa.gov>

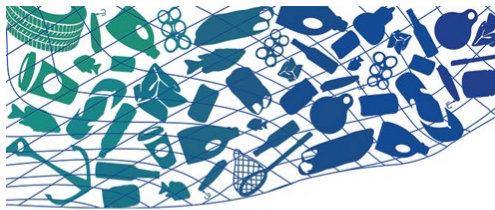


# Marine Debris Program

Leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris.

The program:

- addresses the affects the marine debris has on the coastal environment, navigation, human health, safety and economy.
- spearheads national research efforts
- works to minimize the impacts of marine debris events
- Uses outreach and education initiatives to reduce the amount of marine debris that is generated.

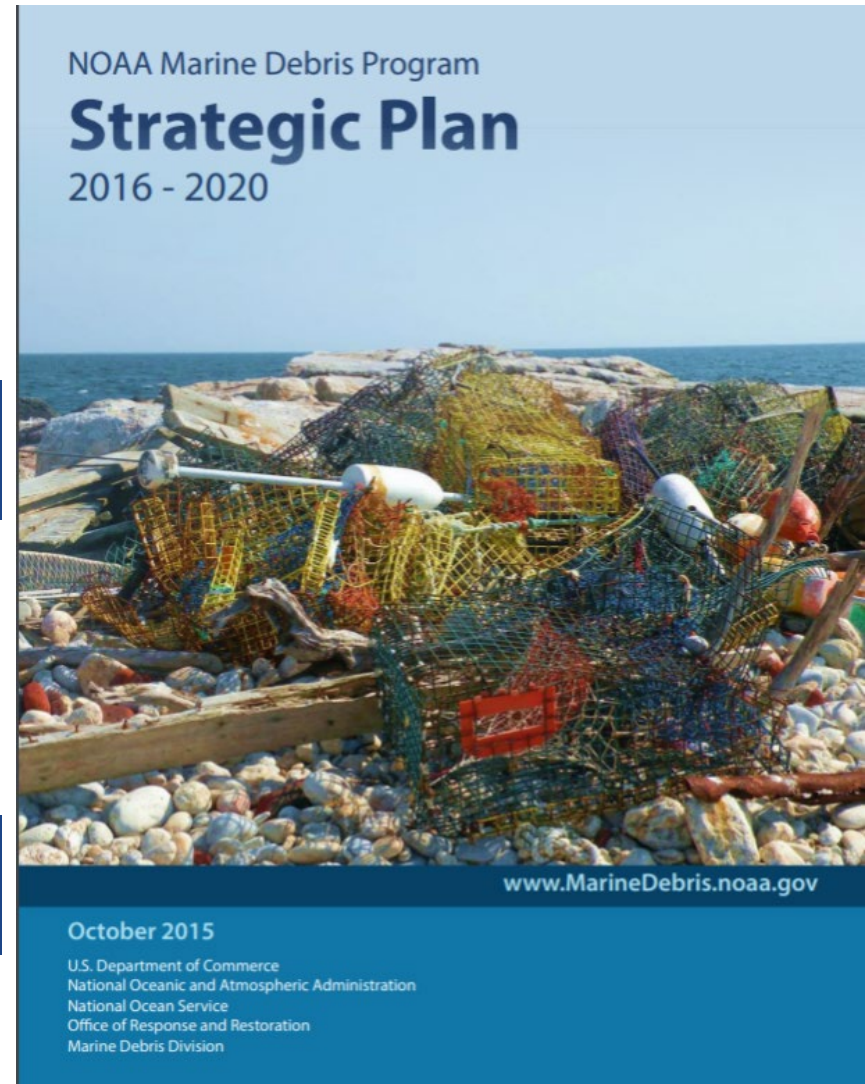


## Vision

- The NOAA Marine Debris Program envisions the global ocean and its coasts free from the impacts of marine debris.

## Mission

- The mission of the NOAA Marine Debris Programs is to investigate and prevent the adverse impacts of marine debris.



# 2016-2020

NOAA Marine Debris Program  
**Strategic Plan**  
2016 - 2020



[www.MarineDebris.noaa.gov](http://www.MarineDebris.noaa.gov)

October 2015

U.S. Department of Commerce  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Ocean Service  
Office of Response and Restoration  
Marine Debris Division

## MDP Goals

- Coordination
- Emergency Response & Preparedness
- Removal
- Prevention
- Research & Assessment



Photo: NOAA CREP



## NOAA Marine Debris Program

### Marine debris is a global problem.

It is not only a pervasive threat to our ocean, Great Lakes, and waterways, but can affect navigation safety, the economy, and even human health.

In 2006, Congress authorized the NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) as the U.S. Federal government's lead for addressing marine debris.

The MDP achieves its mission through five main pillars: Removal, Prevention, Research, Regional Coordination, and Emergency Response. MDP staff is positioned across the country in order to support projects and partnerships with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry.

### What is marine debris?

Any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or Great Lakes.

### Vision:

The global ocean and its coasts free from the impacts of marine debris

### Mission:

Investigate and prevent the adverse impacts of marine debris

Marine Debris Program | Office of Response and Restoration | National Ocean Service

# For more information:

<https://marinedebris.noaa.gov>

## NOAA Marine Debris Program Pillars

### Prevention

Prevention is the ultimate solution to marine debris. The MDP supports projects that prevent marine debris from ever entering our ocean and waterways through outreach and education efforts that raise awareness and change behavior. These types of initiatives, along with individual decisions to reduce, reuse, and recycle, will help minimize the impacts of marine debris.

### Removal

The MDP supports community-based marine debris removal projects across the United States. From local shoreline cleanups to vessel removals, these projects benefit coastal habitats, waterways, and wildlife. Since 2006, NOAA has supported over 100 marine debris removal projects and removed more than 5,500 metric tons of marine debris from our coasts and ocean.

### Research

Marine debris is a relatively new field of research, and there are many opportunities to advance our understanding of how it impacts the environment. The MDP monitors the amount and types of debris on shorelines and supports projects to help understand debris baselines, chemicals in plastics, debris detection, plastic ingestion by wildlife, economic implications, and how to minimize the impacts of derelict fishing gear.

### Regional Coordination

The MDP supports local marine debris initiatives through coordination in ten regions across the United States, including the Pacific Islands and the Caribbean. Regional coordinators guide action planning and provide expertise to ensure that stakeholders have the best information available.

### Emergency Response

Storms and natural disasters that impact U.S. coasts can be an overwhelming source of marine debris. High winds, storm surges, and heavy rains drag household products, and even entire homes, into the surrounding waters. The MDP prepares for severe weather events by supporting regionally-focused emergency response planning efforts and coordinating with partners during an event.



@NOAAMarineDebris



@NOAAdebris



@NOAAdebris



<https://blog.marinedebris.noaa.gov/>



# Funding: Removal and Prevention Grants

- USVI

- **2014 removal grant:** Coral Bay Community Council Removes Derelict Vessels in USVI
- **2016 prevention grant:** Pride in Our Seas, Pride in Ourselves: Preventing Land-Based Sources of Marine Debris in the U.S. Virgin Islands



Coral Bay Community Council

- 2019 - Active removal project:

## Removing Hurricane-Deposited Marine Debris from Mangrove Shorelines & Developing a U.S. Virgin Islands Marine Debris Action Plan



This project will remove hurricane-deposited marine debris from vulnerable mangrove shorelines, through a series of cleanups called "Great Mangrove Cleanups", in marine protected areas and NOAA Coral Reef Program Priority Areas on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

# Funding: Removal and Prevention Grants

## ● Puerto Rico

- **2011 removal grant:** Coral Reef Protection in Puerto Rico; Surfrider Foundation, Rincón
- **2014 prevention grant:** Protectores de Cuencas "Think Before you Drop it"
- **2015 removal grant:** Community Engagement in Marine Debris Removal, Coastal Conservation, and Recycling in Loíza, Puerto Rico
- **2016 removal grant:** Shipwreck and Debris Removal from Las Croabas, Icacos, and Palominos, Puerto Rico



Cleanup under FY14 prevention grant: "Think before you drop it."

- 2019 - Active removal project:

Removing and Managing Derelict Fishing Traps in Puerto Rico



The Ocean Foundation is collaborating with fishing groups, the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, and local non-governmental organizations to address undocumented and derelict fishing traps in Puerto Rico.

# Response & Preparedness





# NOAA MDP: Response History



## Case-by-case

- Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (2005)
- American Samoa Tsunami (2009)
- Japan Tsunami (2011)
- Super Storm Sandy (2012)

## Now

- Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria (2017)
- Hurricanes Florence, Michael, Typhoon Yutu (2018)

## Funding and support for:

- Mapping and surveying
- Risk assessments
- Model trajectories
- Remove debris



# NOAA MDP: Response History

A background image showing a white boat with a blue stripe on the water. The boat is surrounded by various pieces of debris, including what appears to be a large white plastic bag or container. The scene is set against a backdrop of green trees and a clear blue sky. The image is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be overlaid on it.

## **2012: Amendments to the Marine Debris Act**

*Includes specific language on response mandate*

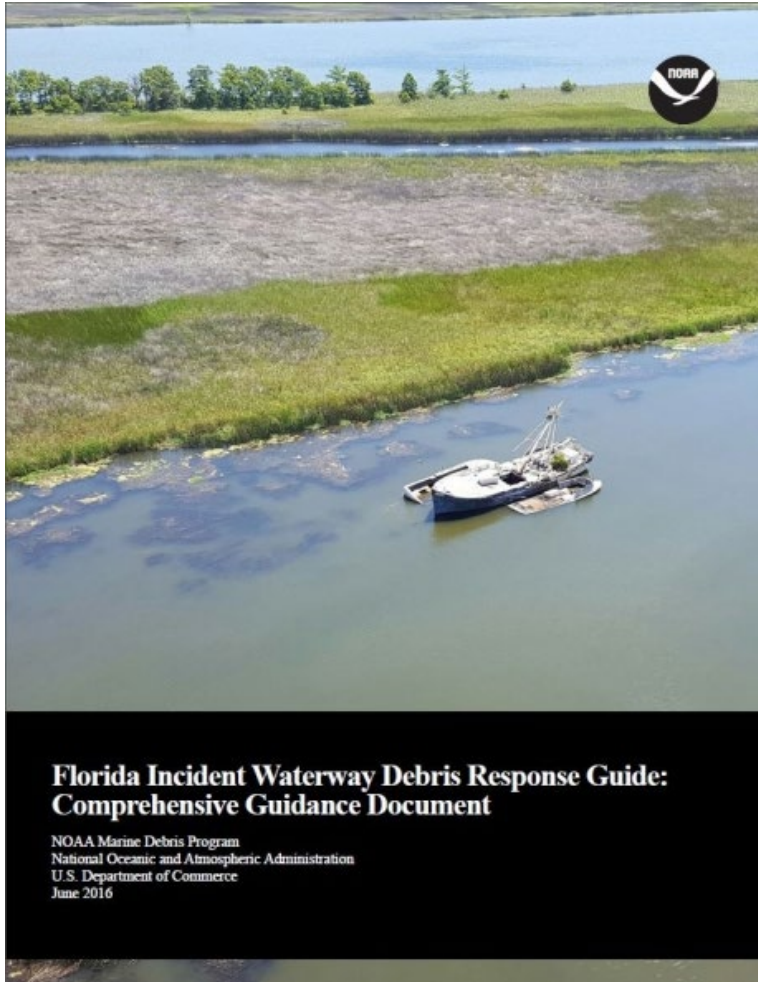
## **2014: Regional Response Planning Project**

*Began working with states/territories to create **Regional Response Guides***



# Emergency Response & Preparedness

- Supplemental Funding
- Emergency Response Guides



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## Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria



# FY18 Hurricane Supplemental Funding for Debris Removal

## Hurricanes Harvey, Irma & Maria

Picture: NOAA MDP



While FEMA and other agencies removed a great deal of marine debris during immediate emergency response operations, there are still large amounts of debris remaining.

# Emergency Response

- \$17.3M for **Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and María**
- \$10M for **Hurricanes Michael, Florence, Yutu**
  - Funding to assess, remove, and dispose of hurricane related marine debris
- Assist with **Emergency Support Functions 3 and 10**
  - Deploy to JFO, ICP, EOC
  - Debris BMPs
  - Vessel assessment and removal recommendations





# FY18 Hurricane Supplemental Funding for Debris Removal

## USVI

Budget: \$4.2M

DPNR intends to remove and properly dispose debris at many locations around the islands of Saint Thomas, Saint John and Saint Croix.



## Puerto Rico

Budget: \$3.7M

The DNER intends to remove and properly dispose debris at 39 locations around the main island of Puerto Rico including Vieques and Culebra Islands.



Metal frame in the mangroves at  
Jobos Bay NERR, Puerto Rico

Picture courtesy of the DNER

# FY18 Hurricane Supplemental Funding for Debris Removal

## Targets for USVI & PR

- sunken or displaced vessels
- remains of houseboats
- large debris aggregations caused by hurricane surge over ecologically sensitive environments
- damaged docks and piers, as well as decks
- appliances
- parts of cars
- pieces of roofs
- walls of residences or concrete slabs from piers or boat ramps affected by the hurricanes' wind and wave-forcing.



# Response Guide Project Status



# Project Goal



Improve preparedness for response to  
and recovery from **acute marine debris**  
**incidents** in coastal states and territories

*What*

# Project Goal



Improve preparedness for response to and recovery from **acute marine debris incidents** in coastal states and territories

*What*

*how*

Outline **existing** response structures, procedures, and responsibilities at the local, state, and federal levels into **individual state guidance documents**

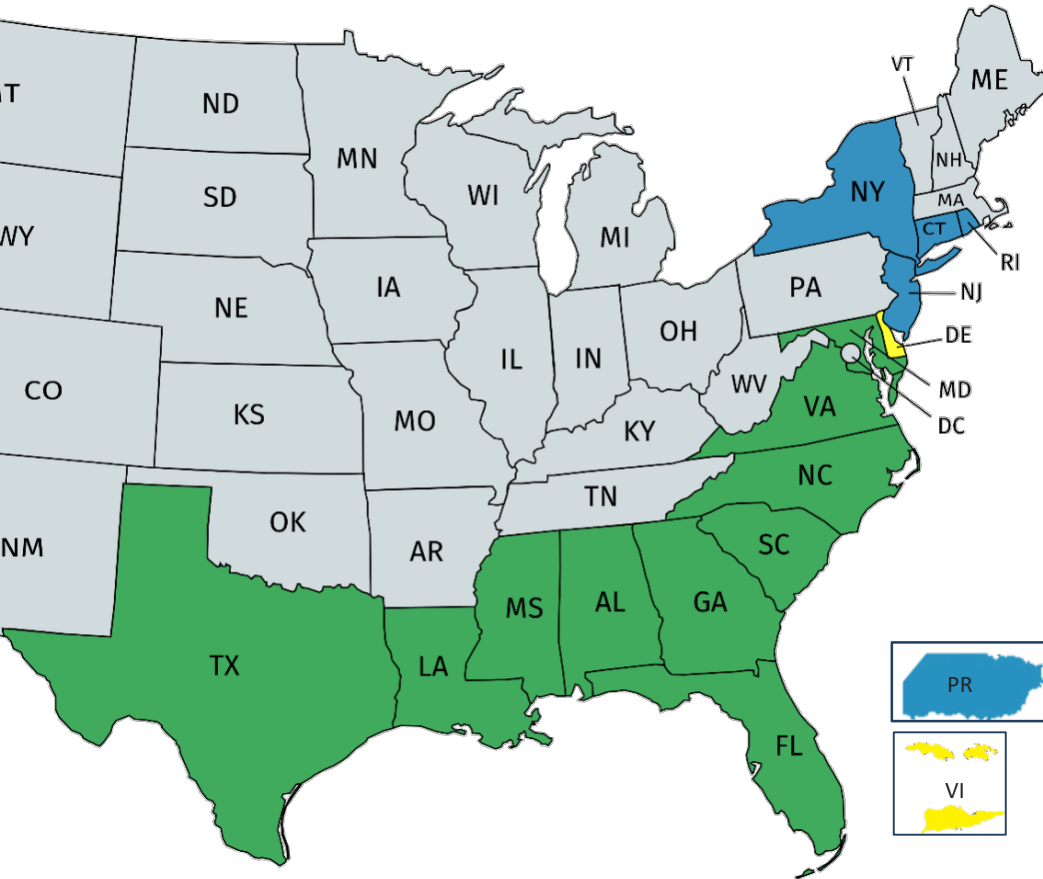
# Marine Debris Response Guides

- Focus on **waterway debris**
- Provides info in a single location  
**Local-state/territory-federal-private**
- Clarifies organization roles  
**Waterway jurisdiction/ownership**
- Identifies challenges  
**Not always a lead agency or funding**
- Targets all levels of government, responders



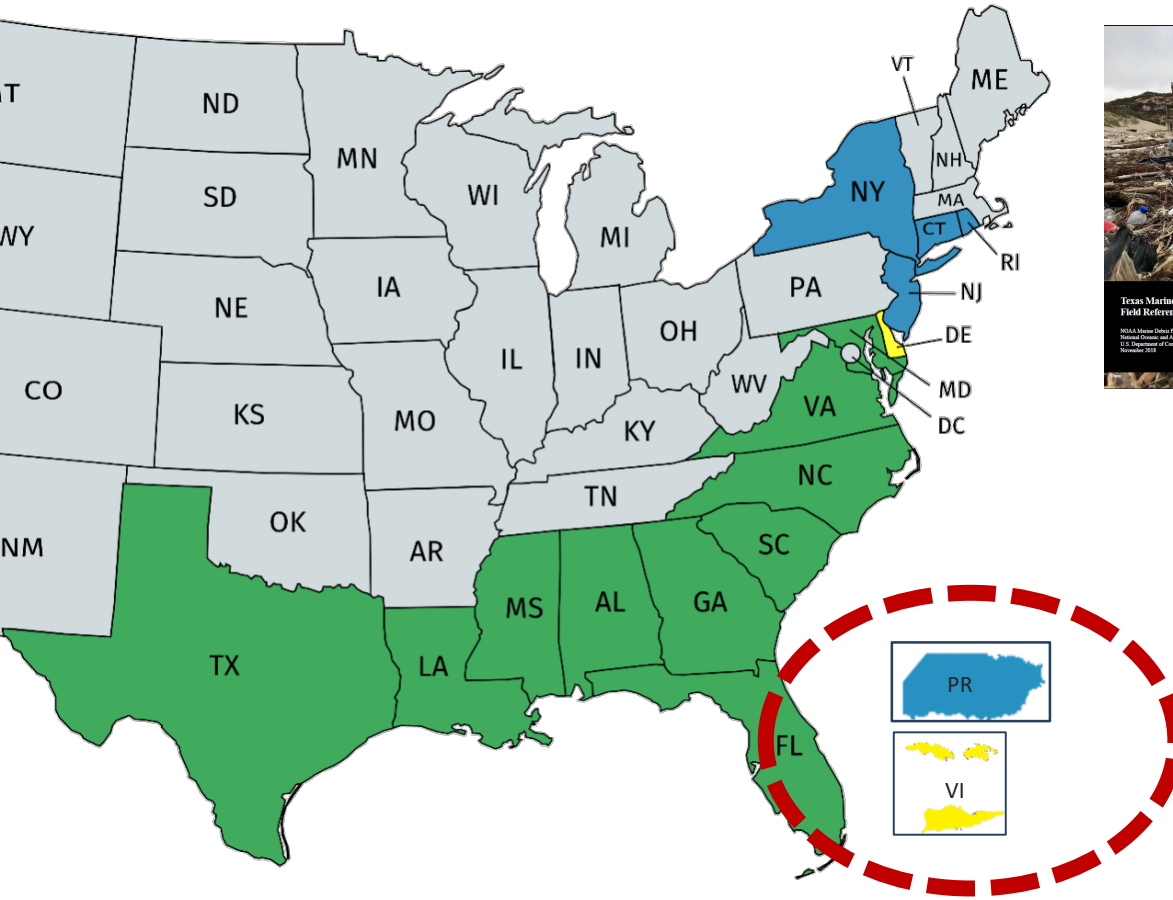
# National Project Status

- 10  Published & Complete
- 2  In Development
- 5  Passive Research Complete



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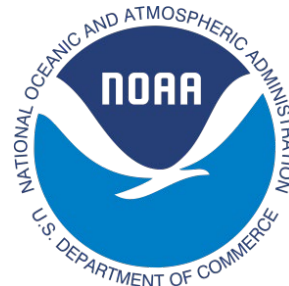
# USVI Coordination To Date



FEMA



US Army Corps of Engineers®



# Response Guide Development & Content



# Guide Development Process



- 1. Background research**
- 2. Engage stakeholders**
- 3. Capture roles, point of contacts, and jurisdictions**
- 4. Outline permitting and compliance structure**
5. Stakeholder workshop
6. Guide drafting
7. Stakeholder review
8. Publication
9. Ongoing maintenance and exercises



# Guide Development Process



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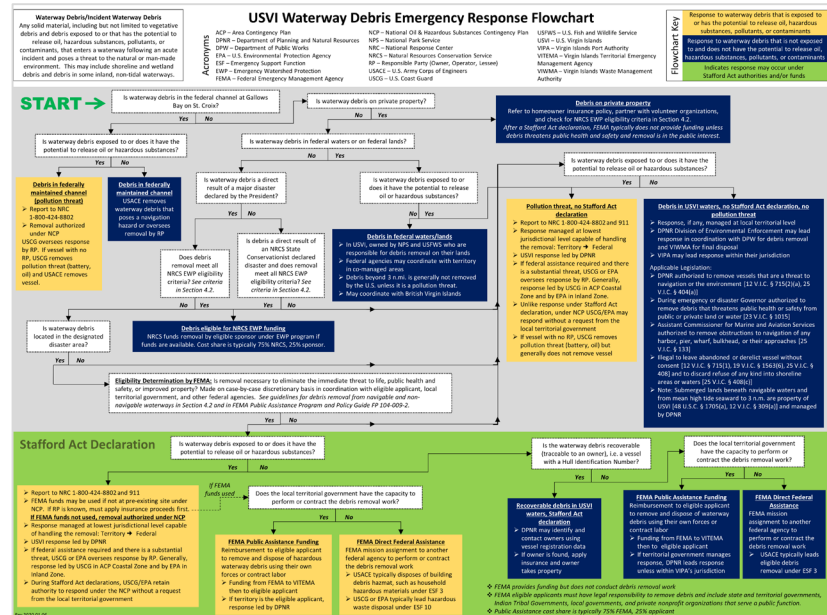
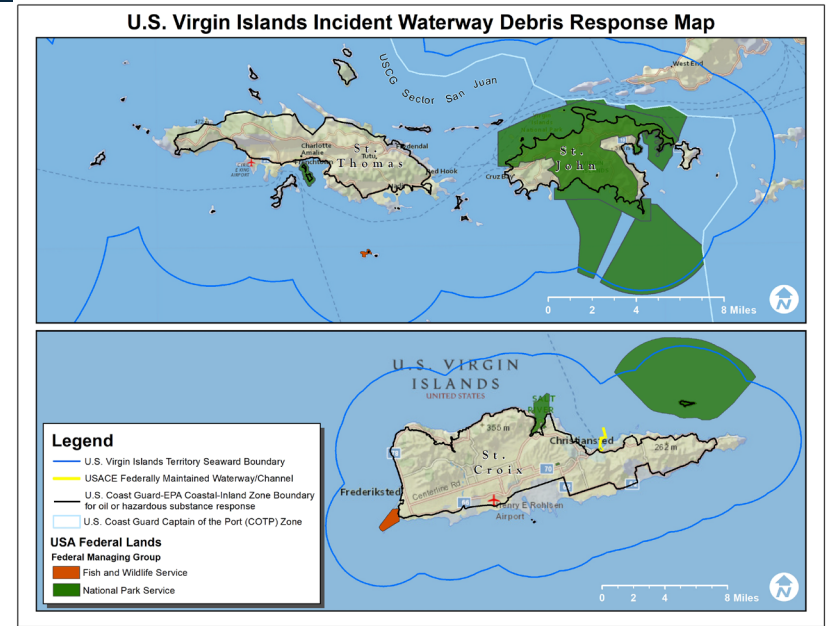
# Guide Content

- I. Introduction
- II. Background Risk: Foreseeable Incidents and Debris Types
- III. Roles, Responsibilities, and Jurisdictions
- IV. Permitting and Compliance Requirements
- V. Challenges, Needs, and Recommended Actions
- VI. Response Capabilities
- VII. Contact Information



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# USVI Waterway Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

**Waterway Debris/Incident Waterway Debris**  
 Any solid material, including but not limited to vegetative debris and debris exposed to or that has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, that enters a waterway following an acute incident and poses a threat to the natural or man-made environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

## Acronyms

ACP – Area Contingency Plan  
 DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources  
 DPW – Department of Public Works  
 EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ESF – Emergency Support Function  
 EWP – Emergency Watershed Protection  
 FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

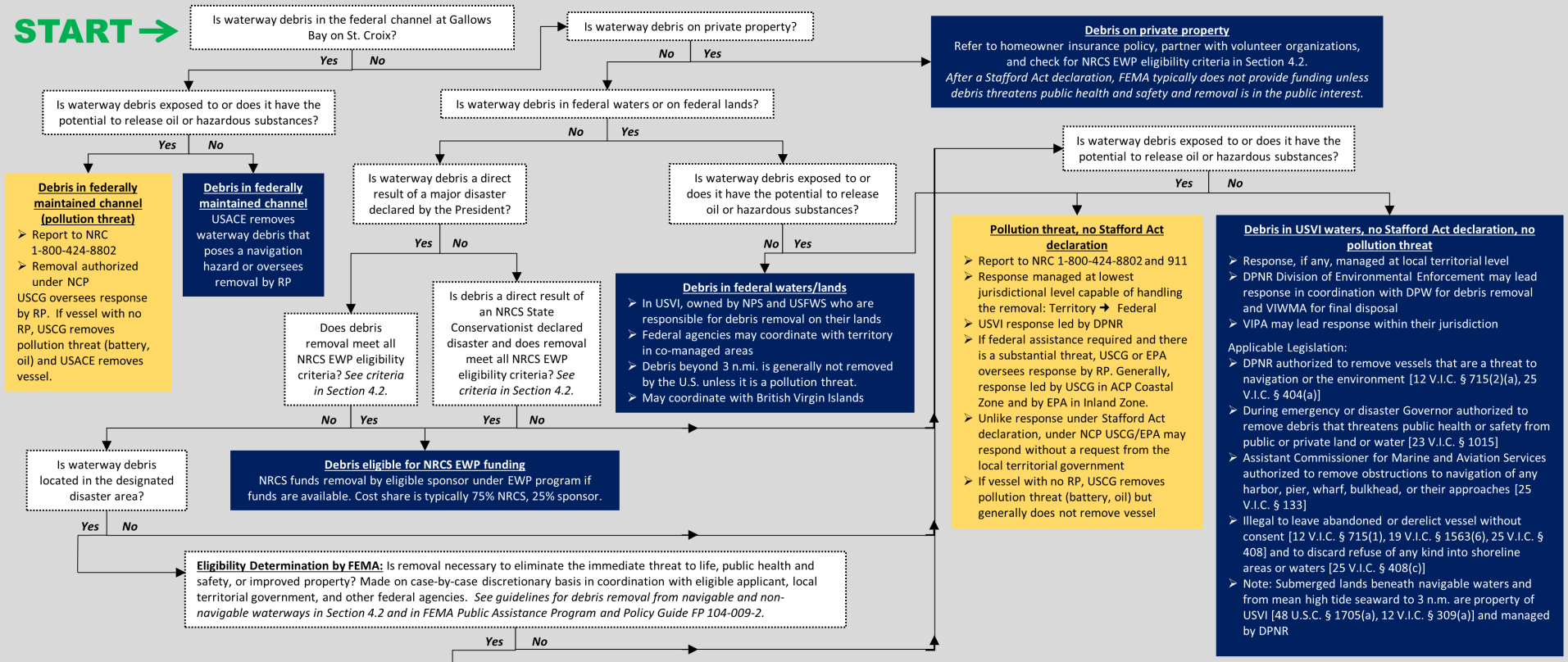
NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan  
 NPS – National Park Service  
 NRC – National Response Center  
 NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 RP – Responsible Party (Owner, Operator, Lessee)  
 USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
 USCG – U.S. Coast Guard

USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 USVI – U.S. Virgin Islands  
 VIPA – Virgin Islands Port Authority  
 VITEMA – Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency  
 VIWMA – Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

## Flowchart Key

Response to waterway debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants  
 Response to waterway debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants  
 Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds

**START** →



## Stafford Act Declaration

Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911  
 FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing site under NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance proceeds first.  
**If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**  
 Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territory → Federal  
 USVI response led by DPNR  
 If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Generally, response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.  
 During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**  
 Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of hazardous waterway debris using their own forces or contract labor  
 Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
 If territory is the eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
 FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
 USACE typically disposes of building debris hazmat, such as household hazardous materials under ESF 3  
 USCG or EPA typically lead hazardous waste disposal under ESF 10

**Recoverable debris in USVI waters, Stafford Act declaration**  
 DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data  
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❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
 ❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.  
 ❖ Public Assistance cost share is typically 75% FEMA, 25% applicant

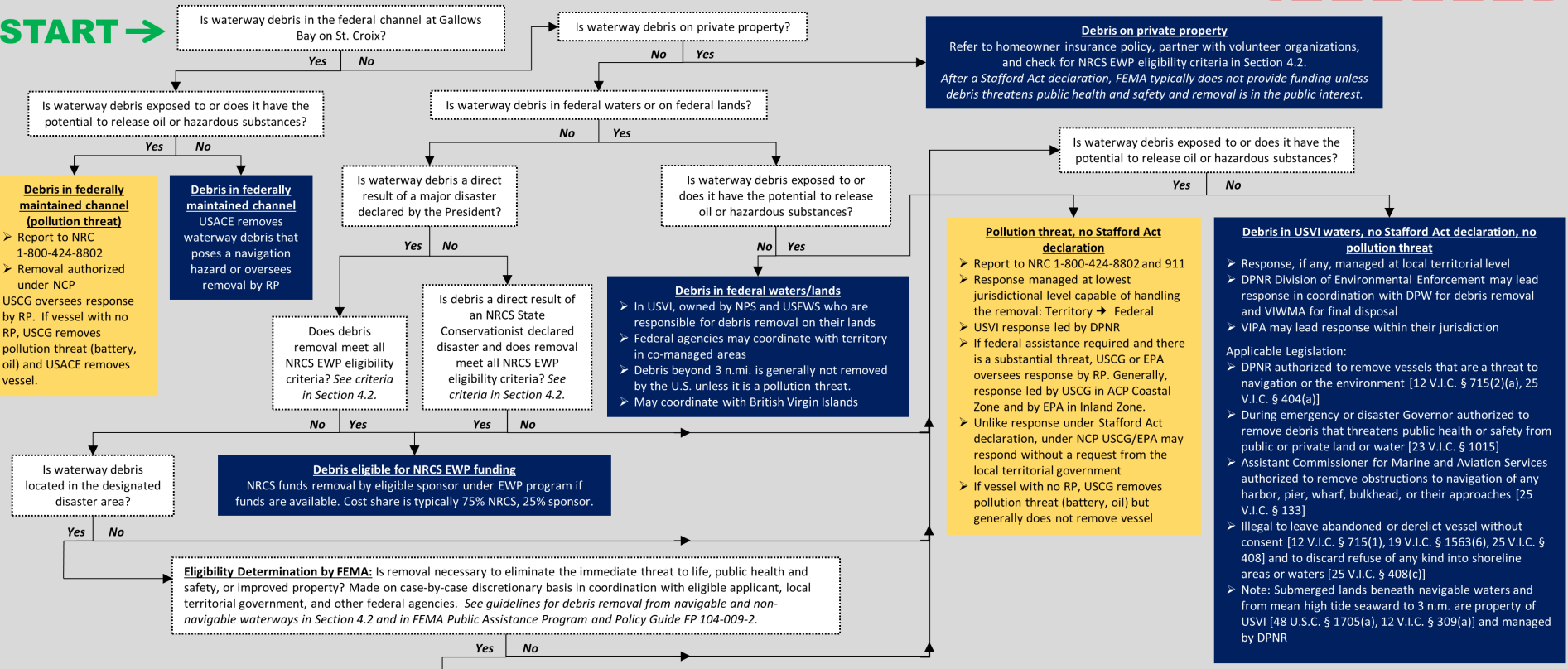
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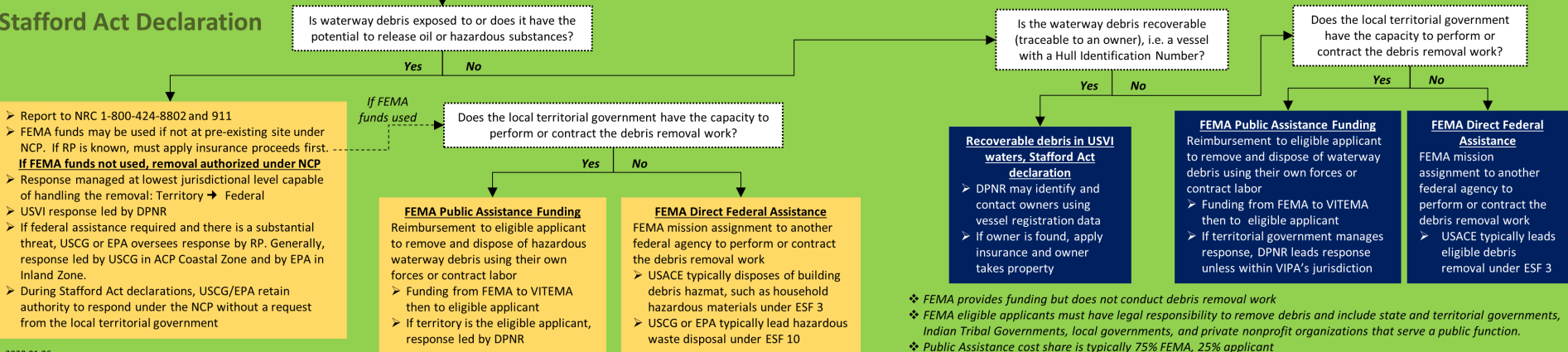
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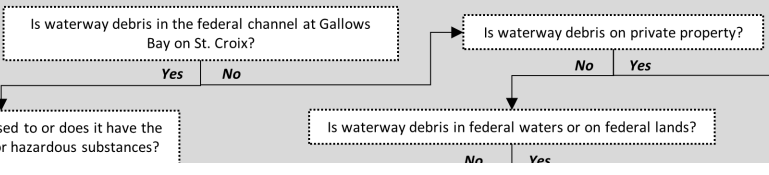
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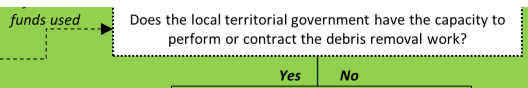


**Debris on private property**  
 Refer to homeowner insurance policy, partner with volunteer organizations, and check for NRCS EWP eligibility criteria in Section 4.2.  
*After a Stafford Act declaration, FEMA typically does not provide funding unless debris threatens public health and safety and removal is in the public interest.*

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# USVI Waterway Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

**Waterway Debris/Incident Waterway Debris**  
 Any solid material, including but not limited to vegetative debris and debris exposed to or that has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, that enters a waterway following an acute incident and poses a threat to the natural or man-made environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

## Acronyms

ACP – Area Contingency Plan  
 DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources  
 DPW – Department of Public Works  
 EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ESF – Emergency Support Function  
 EWP – Emergency Watershed Protection  
 FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

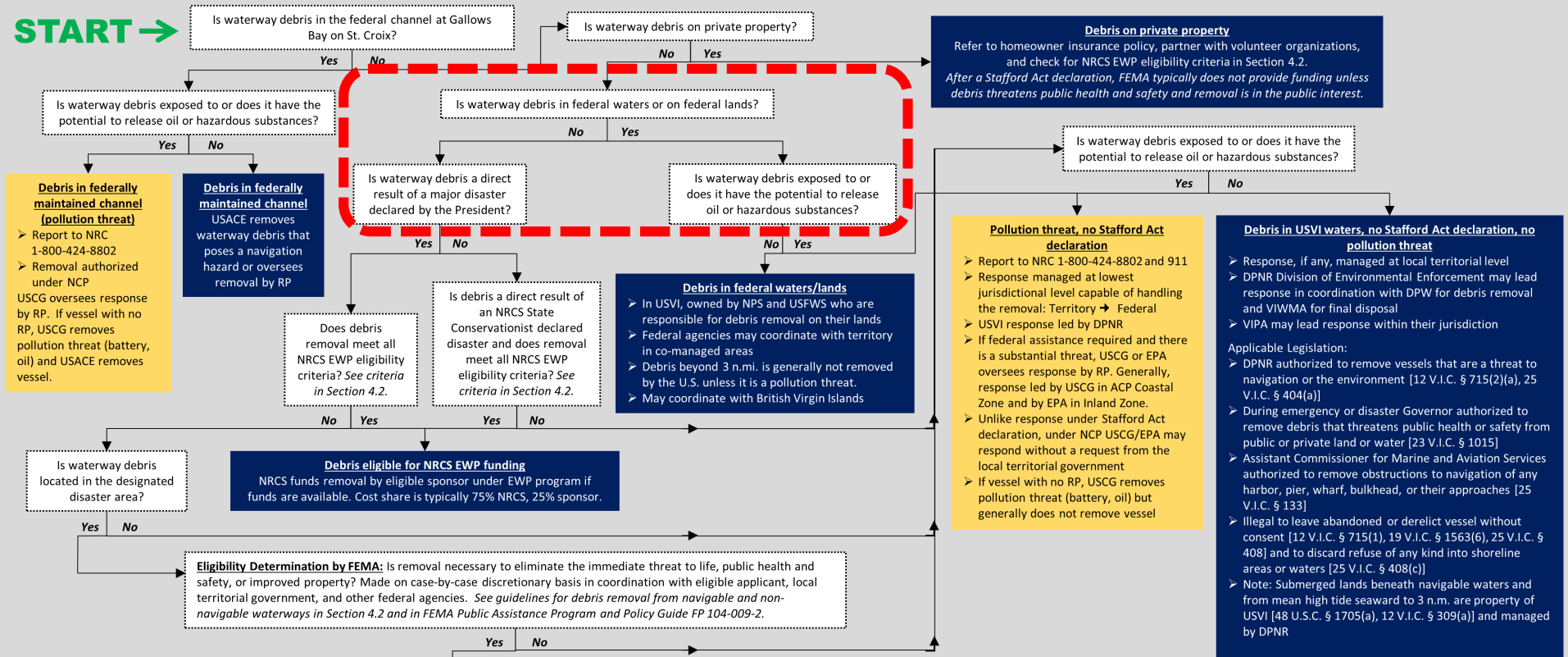
NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan  
 NPS – National Park Service  
 NRC – National Response Center  
 NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 RP – Responsible Party (Owner, Operator, Lessee)  
 USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
 USCG – U.S. Coast Guard

USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
 USVI – U.S. Virgin Islands  
 VIPA – Virgin Islands Port Authority  
 VITEMA – Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency  
 VIWMA – Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

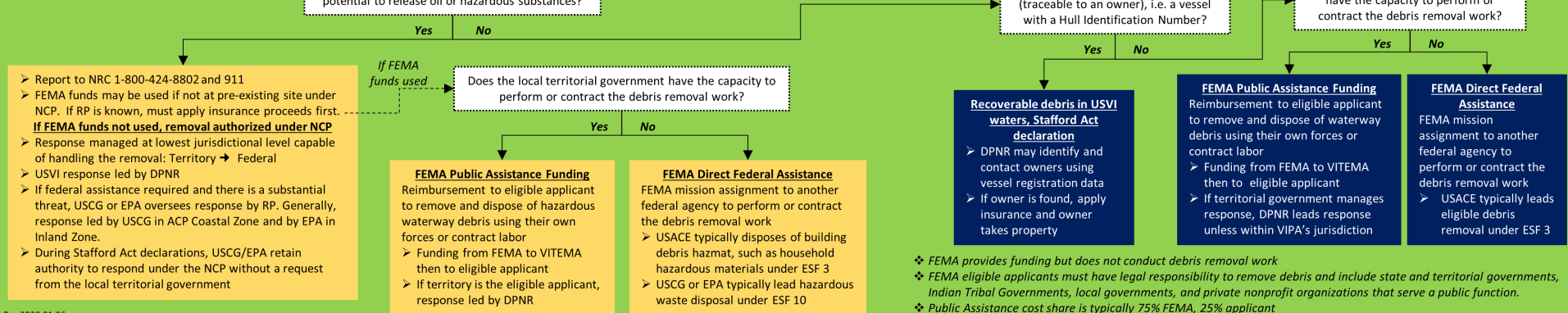
## Flowchart Key

Response to waterway debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants  
 Response to waterway debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants  
 Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds

**START** →



## Stafford Act Declaration



❖ FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
 ❖ FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.  
 ❖ Public Assistance cost share is typically 75% FEMA, 25% applicant

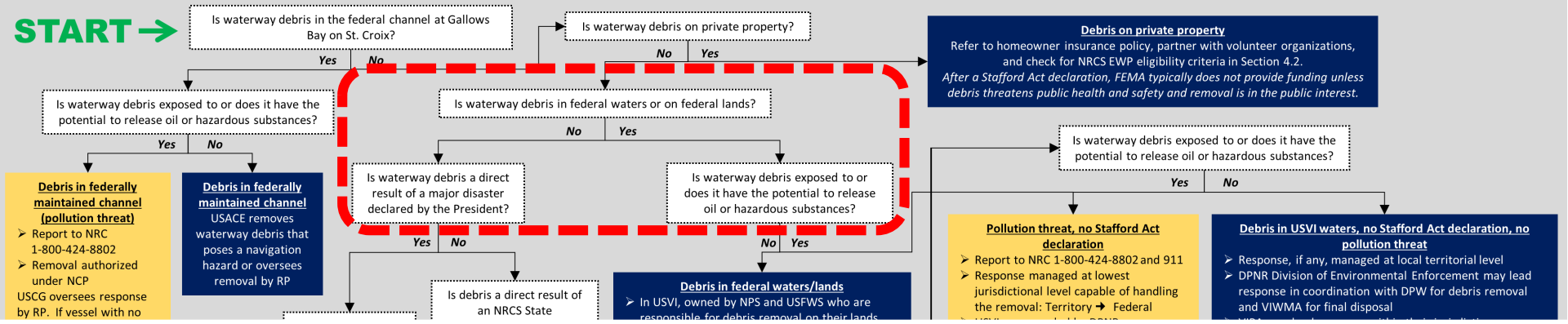
**Waterway Debris/Incident Waterway Debris**  
 Any solid material, including but not limited to vegetative debris and debris exposed to or that has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, that enters a waterway following an acute incident and poses a threat to the natural or man-made environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

# USVI Waterway Debris Emergency Response Flowchart

- Acronyms**
- ACP – Area Contingency Plan
  - DPNR – Department of Planning and Natural Resources
  - DPW – Department of Public Works
  - EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - ESF – Emergency Support Function
  - EWP – Emergency Watershed Protection
  - FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
  - NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan
  - NPS – National Park Service
  - NRC – National Response Center
  - NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
  - RP – Responsible Party (Owner, Operator, Lessee)
  - USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - USCG – U.S. Coast Guard
  - USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - USVI – U.S. Virgin Islands
  - VIPA – Virgin Islands Port Authority
  - VITEMA – Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency
  - VIWMA – Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority

**Flowchart Key**

- Response to waterway debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Response to waterway debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- Indicates response may occur under Stafford Act authorities and/or funds



Is waterway debris in federal waters or on federal lands?

No Yes

Is waterway debris a direct result of a major disaster declared by the President?

Is waterway debris exposed to or does it have the potential to release oil or hazardous substances?

Report to NRC 1-800-424-8802 and 911  
 FEMA funds may be used if not at pre-existing site under NCP. If RP is known, must apply insurance proceeds first.  
**If FEMA funds not used, removal authorized under NCP**  
 Response managed at lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the removal: Territory → Federal  
 USVI response led by DPNR  
 If federal assistance required and there is a substantial threat, USCG or EPA oversees response by RP. Generally, response led by USCG in ACP Coastal Zone and by EPA in Inland Zone.  
 During Stafford Act declarations, USCG/EPA retain authority to respond under the NCP without a request from the local territorial government

If FEMA funds used → Does the local territorial government have the capacity to perform or contract the debris removal work?

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**  
 Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of hazardous waterway debris using their own forces or contract labor  
 Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
 If territory is the eligible applicant, response led by DPNR

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
 FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
 USACE typically disposes of building debris hazmat, such as household hazardous materials under ESF 3  
 USCG or EPA typically lead hazardous waste disposal under ESF 10

**Recoverable debris in USVI waters, Stafford Act declaration**  
 DPNR may identify and contact owners using vessel registration data  
 If owner is found, apply insurance and owner takes property

**FEMA Public Assistance Funding**  
 Reimbursement to eligible applicant to remove and dispose of waterway debris using their own forces or contract labor  
 Funding from FEMA to VITEMA then to eligible applicant  
 If territorial government manages response, DPNR leads response unless within VIPA's jurisdiction

**FEMA Direct Federal Assistance**  
 FEMA mission assignment to another federal agency to perform or contract the debris removal work  
 USACE typically leads eligible debris removal under ESF 3

FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work  
 FEMA eligible applicants must have legal responsibility to remove debris and include state and territorial governments, Indian Tribal Governments, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations that serve a public function.  
 Public Assistance cost share is typically 75% FEMA, 25% applicant

# Guide Content

- I. Introduction
- II. Background Risk: Foreseeable Incidents and Debris Types
- III. Roles, Responsibilities, and Jurisdictions
- IV. Permitting and Compliance Requirements**
- V. Challenges, Needs, and Recommended Actions
- VI. Response Capabilities
- VII. Contact Information



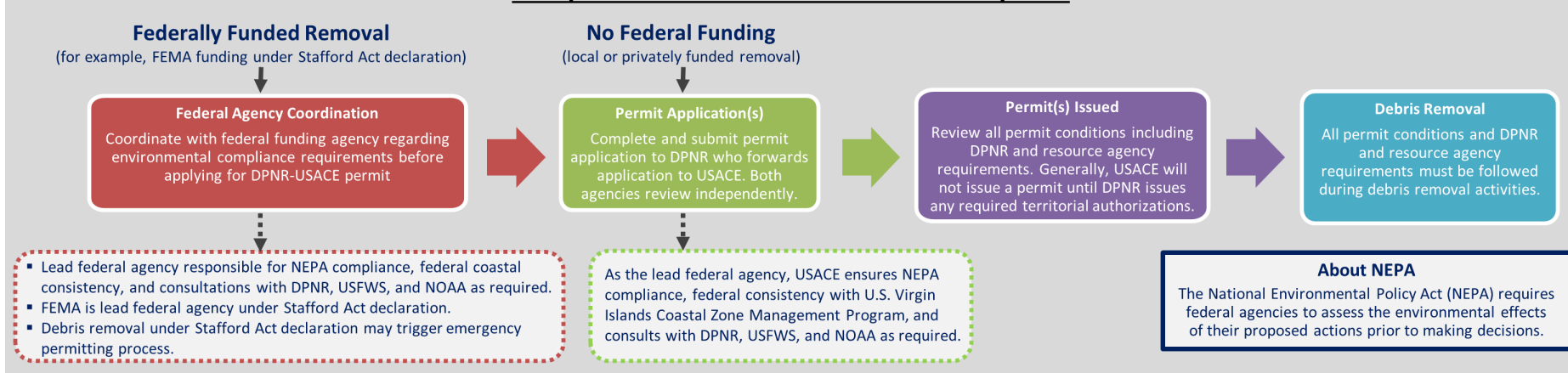
**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**



# Permitting and Compliance for Waterway Debris Removal in the U.S. Virgin Islands

- In U.S. Virgin Islands, a Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) minor water coastal zone permit and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit may be required if debris removal involves dredging, the discharge of dredge or fill material, or involves structures or work impacting the navigability of a waterway.
- The **organization or individual conducting the debris removal** is responsible for obtaining necessary permits, and DPNR and USACE have a joint permit application process.
- The **lead federal agency** is responsible for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), federal coastal consistency, and consulting with DPNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as required.

## Compliance Process When Permit is Required



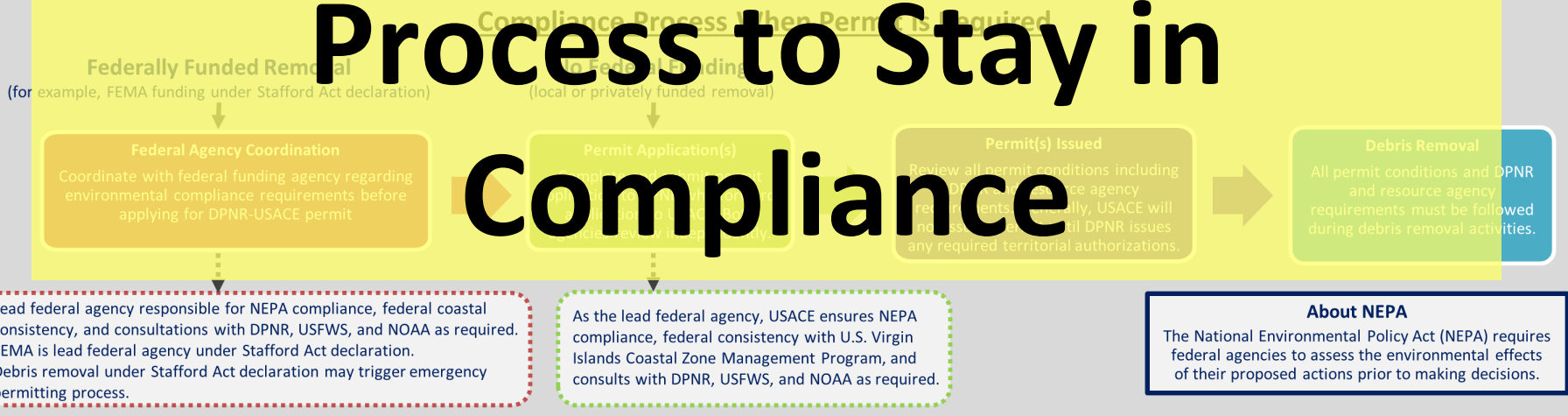
## Primary Agency Requirements and Contact Numbers

<p><b>Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR)</b></p> <p>St Thomas 340-774-3320 St. Croix 340-773-1082</p> <p><b>Coastal Zone Management Program</b> czm@dprn.vi.gov</p> <p><b>State Historic Preservation Office</b> 340-776-8605</p>	<p><b>Coastal Zone Management Program (VICZMP)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manages joint application process for debris removal in Tier 1</li> <li>Serves as the initial agency to submit a permit application. DPNR forwards a copy to USACE and both agencies independently process application.</li> <li>Reviews federal actions for consistency with enforceable policies</li> </ul> <p><b>Division of Environmental Protection</b> <i>Solid Waste Management Program</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides oversight and guidance for debris management and disposal</li> <li>Authorizes temporary debris management sites for declared disasters</li> </ul> <p><i>Water Quality Management Program</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviews federal permit applications for compliance with USVI water quality standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Division of Fish and Wildlife</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures compliance with the Endangered and Indigenous Species Act</li> </ul> <p><b>State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures compliance with National Historic Preservation Act and Virgin Islands Antiquities and Cultural Properties Act of 1998</li> <li>Consultation with SHPO required if waterway debris response involves a federal agency and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to evaluate whether activities affect historic or cultural sites included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)</b></p> <p>Jacksonville District Antilles Office Regulatory Section 787-729-6905</p> <p><b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b> NOAA Fisheries ESA: 727-824-5312 EFH: 305-213-3089</p> <p><b>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)</b></p> <p>Caribbean Ecological Services Field Office 787-851-7297</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USACE Antilles Office and DPNR have a joint permit application process</li> <li>In emergencies, USACE may waive permitting for waterway debris removal if there is no substrate disturbance. USACE recommends coordination to confirm.</li> <li>Permit(s) that may be required for debris removal in waterways and wetlands are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>NWP-3 Maintenance</b> for removal/maintenance of culverts, sediments or debris accumulated around outfalls, bridges, etc.</li> <li><b>NWP-18 Minor Discharges</b> of dredge or fill material</li> <li><b>NWP-19 Minor Dredging</b> of no more than 25 cubic yards</li> <li><b>NWP-22 Removal of Vessels</b> for removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels or other man-made obstructions to navigation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consultation required if waterway debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed endangered or threatened marine species or adversely modify designated critical habitat</li> <li>Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act to ensure actions do not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consultation required if waterway debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure actions do not adversely modify designated critical habitat or jeopardize the continued existence of any listed endangered or threatened land or freshwater species and certain marine species such as manatee</li> <li>Coastal Barrier Resources Act to ensure actions do not encourage development on coastal barriers of the U.S. Virgin Islands.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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# Permitting and Compliance for Waterway Debris Removal in the U.S. Virgin Islands

- In U.S. Virgin Islands, a Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) minor water coastal zone permit and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit may be required if debris removal involves dredging, the discharge of dredge or fill material, or involves structures or work impacting the navigability of a waterway.
- The **organization or individual conducting the debris removal** is responsible for obtaining necessary permits, and DPNR and USACE have a joint permit application process.
- The **lead federal agency** is responsible for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), federal coastal consistency, and consulting with DPNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as required.

## Process to Stay in Compliance



### Primary Agency Requirements and Contact Numbers

# Agency Contact Information and Details

Department of Planning and Natural Resources  
 St Thomas 340-774-3320  
 St. Croix 340-773-1082  
 Coastal Zone Management Program [czm@dpnr.vi.gov](mailto:czm@dpnr.vi.gov)  
 State Historic Preservation Office 340-776-8605

**Coastal Zone Management Program (VICZMP)**

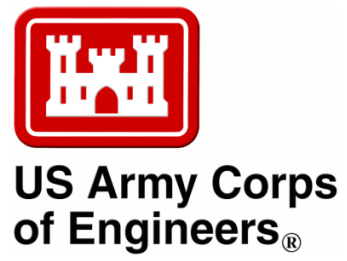
- Manages joint application process for debris removal in Tier 1 areas. Agency to submit permit application to DPNR and USACE, both agencies responsible for review and decision.
- Reviews federal actions for consistency with enforceable polices

**Division of Environmental Protection**

- Solid Waste Management Program**
  - Provides oversight and guidance for debris management and disposal
  - Authorizes temporary debris management for debris discharges
- Water Quality Management Program**
  - Reviews federal permit applications for compliance with USVI water quality standards

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)**  
 Jacksonville District  
 Antilles Office  
 Regulatory Section  
 787-729-6905

- USACE Antilles Office and DPNR have a joint permit application process
- In emergencies, USACE may waive permitting for waterway debris removal if there are no other options. USACE will coordinate with DPNR to ensure all necessary permits are obtained.
- Permits may be required for dredging, removal of vessels, structures or debris accumulated around outfalls, bridges, etc.
- NWP-18 Minor Discharges of dredge or fill material
- NWP-19 Minor Dredging of no more than 25 cubic yards
- NWP-22 Removal of Vessels for removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels or other man-made obstructions to navigation
- Consent is required if waterway debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:
  - Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure actions do not jeopardize the survival of listed species
  - Antiquities Act to ensure protection of historic sites
  - Marine Mammal Protection Act to ensure protection of marine mammals
  - Other federal permits which may adversely modify the existence of any listed species or certain marine resources





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	Territorial Agencies				Federal Agencies						
	DPNR	UW Center for Marine and Environmental Studies/USVI Marine Advisory Service	VIPA	EPA Region 2 <sup>a</sup>	FEMA <sup>2</sup> Region 2	NOAA	NPS	USACE	USCG <sup>3b</sup>	USFWS	
Yes (Y) - Verified In-house Capability											
Cont. (C) - Contracted capability											
Aerial photography and video	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Cont. <sup>3</sup>	Cont.	Yes		
Data management/sharing capabilities (common operating picture)	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Cont.	Yes		
Remote sensing (LIDAR)				Yes	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Cont. <sup>3</sup>	Cont.			
Sub-Surface Detection: Side scan, Single-beam, or Multi-beam sonar				Cont.			Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Cont.			
Boom				Cont.				Cont.	Cont.		
Emergency telecommunications equipment			Yes	Yes	Y <sup>1</sup>	C		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Heavy equipment: barge, cherry picker, crane, environmental clamshell dredge, excavator, etc.				Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Helicopters				Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	Yes	
Portable GPS units	Yes <sup>1a</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y <sup>1</sup>	C	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Yes	
Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)/Underwater drones		Yes		Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Trucks	Yes <sup>1a</sup>		Yes	Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>			Yes	Cont.	Cont.	
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Surveillance drones	Yes <sup>1a</sup>			Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Vessels	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Yes	
Waste reduction equipment: grinders, incinerator, shredder				Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Waste storage/transportation equipment: dumpsters, shipping containers				Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Dedicated waterway/marine debris staff (responders, response team, regional coordination, etc.)				Yes	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Yes	
Dive support	Yes <sup>1a</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Environmental, archaeological, or cultural resource expertise (location of sensitive areas, endangered species present, etc.)	Yes <sup>1a,2</sup>	Yes		Yes	Y	C <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>2b,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>2c</sup>
Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and plotting of imagery	Yes <sup>1a,1</sup>			Yes	Y	C <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes	Yes	
HAZWOPER trained staff	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Y	C <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Incident Command System (ICS) trained staff	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public affairs/outreach processes in place with trained staff	Yes <sup>1,2</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public health expertise (for poisonous vegetative debris)	Cont. <sup>1</sup>			Y	C <sup>1</sup>			Yes		Cont.	
Restoration expertise (wetlands, corals, submerged aquatic vegetation, etc.)	Y <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>	Yes		Cont. <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>2b</sup>	Yes			Cont.	
Staff with knowledge of FEMA (Stafford Act) process and documentation requirements	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Cont.		Yes	Y	C <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Technical expertise for removal operations (techniques, BMPs, etc.)	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Y	C <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



# Capability Matrix



		Territorial Agencies			Federal Agencies							
		DPNR	UVI Center for Marine and Environmental Studies: USVI Marine Advisory Service	VIPA	EPA Region 2 <sup>4</sup>	FEMA <sup>5</sup> Region 2		NOAA	NPS	USACE	USCG <sup>20</sup>	USFWS
Yes (Y) - Verified In-house Capability												
Cont. (C) - Contracted capability												
Technology	Aerial photography and video	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.	Yes	
	Data management/sharing capabilities (common operating picture)	Yes <sup>2</sup>			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes <sup>15</sup>		Yes	
	Remote sensing (LIDAR)				Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.		
	Sub-Surface Detection: Side scan, Single-beam, or Multi-beam sonar			Cont.		Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.		
Equipment	Boom			Cont.		Cont. <sup>6</sup>				Cont.	Cont.	
	Emergency telecommunications equipment			Yes	Yes	Y <sup>7</sup>	C		Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Heavy equipment: barge, cherry picker, crane, environmental clamshell dredge, excavator, etc.				Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
	Helicopters				Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>			Cont.		Yes	
	Portable GPS units	Yes <sup>1,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y <sup>7</sup>	C	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Yes	
	Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)/Underwater drones		Yes			Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes	Cont.	Cont.		
	Trucks	Yes <sup>2,3</sup>		Yes	Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>			Yes	Cont.	Cont.	
	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Surveillance drones	Yes <sup>1,3</sup>				Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont.	Cont.		
	Vessels	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes	Yes	Cont.	Yes	
	Waste reduction equipment: grinders, incinerator, shredder					Cont. <sup>6</sup>			Cont.	Cont.		
	Waste storage/transportation equipment: dumpsters, shipping containers					Cont.			Cont.		Cont.	
	Dedicated waterway/marine debris staff (responders, response team, regional coordination, etc.)				Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Yes	
	Dive support	Yes <sup>1,3</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>17</sup>		Yes	
Environmental, archaeological, or cultural resource expertise (location of sensitive areas, endangered species present, etc.)	Yes <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes		Yes	Y	C <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12,13</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>21</sup>	
Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and plotting of imagery	Yes <sup>1,2,3</sup>			Yes	Y	C <sup>8</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Yes			
HAZWOPER trained staff				Yes	Y	C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Incident Command System (ICS) trained staff	Yes <sup>2</sup>			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Public affairs/outreach processes in place with trained staff	Yes <sup>1,2</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes		
Public health expertise (for poisonous vegetative debris)	Cont. <sup>3</sup>				Y	C <sup>6</sup>		Yes		Cont.		
Restoration expertise (wetlands, corals, submerged aquatic vegetation, etc.)	Y <sup>1,3</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	Yes		Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes		Cont.		
Staff with knowledge of FEMA (Stafford Act) process and documentation requirements	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Cont.		Yes	Y	C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Technical expertise for removal operations (techniques, BMPs, etc.)	Yes <sup>4</sup>			Yes	Y	C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		



# Capability Matrix

	Territorial Agencies			Federal Agencies						
	DPNR	UVI Center for Marine and Environmental Studies: USVI Marine Advisory Service	VIPA	EPA Region 2 <sup>4</sup>	FEMA <sup>5</sup> Region 2	NOAA	NPS	USACE	USCG <sup>20</sup>	USFWS
Yes (Y) - Verified In-house Capability										
Cont. (C) - Contracted capability										
Aerial photography and video	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.	Yes	
Data management/sharing capabilities (common operating picture)	Yes <sup>2</sup>			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>15</sup>		Yes	
Remote sensing (LIDAR)				Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.		
Sub-Surface Detection: Side scan, Single-beam, or Multi-beam sonar			Cont.		Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.		
Boom			Cont.		Cont. <sup>6</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	
Emergency telecommunications equipment			Yes	Yes	Y <sup>7</sup> C		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Heavy equipment: barge, cherry picker, crane, environmental clamshell dredge, excavator, etc.				Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Helicopters				Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Cont.		Yes	
Portable GPS units	Yes <sup>1,3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y <sup>7</sup> C	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Yes	
Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)/Underwater drones		Yes			Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.		
Trucks	Yes <sup>2,3</sup>		Yes	Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Yes	Cont.	Cont.	
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Surveillance drones	Yes <sup>1,3</sup>				Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont.	Cont.		
Vessels	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes	Yes	Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Cont.	Yes	
Waste reduction equipment: grinders, incinerator, shredder					Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Cont.	Cont.		
Waste storage/transportation equipment: dumpsters, shipping containers				Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Cont.		Cont.	
Dedicated waterway/marine debris staff (responders, response team, regional coordination, etc.)				Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Yes	
Dive support	Yes <sup>1,3</sup>	Yes	Cont.	Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes <sup>17</sup>		Yes	
Environmental, archaeological, or cultural resource expertise (location of sensitive areas, endangered species present, etc.)	Yes <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Yes		Yes	Y C <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12,13</sup>	Yes	Yes		Yes <sup>21</sup>
Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and plotting of imagery	Yes <sup>1,2,3</sup>			Yes	Y C <sup>8</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>16</sup>	Yes		
HAZWOPER trained staff				Yes	Y C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Incident Command System (ICS) trained staff	Yes <sup>2</sup>			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public affairs/outreach processes in place with trained staff	Yes <sup>1,2</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Public health expertise (for poisonous vegetative debris)	Cont. <sup>3</sup>				Y C <sup>6</sup>		Yes		Cont.	
Restoration expertise (wetlands, corals, submerged aquatic vegetation, etc.)	Y <sup>1,3</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	Yes			Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes		Cont.	
Staff with knowledge of FEMA (Stafford Act) process and documentation requirements	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Cont.		Yes	Y C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Technical expertise for removal operations (techniques, BMPs, etc.)	Yes <sup>4</sup>			Yes	Y C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	



# Capability Matrix

	Territorial Agencies			Federal Agencies						
	DPNR	UVI Center for Marine and Environmental Studies: USVI Marine Advisory Service	VIPA	EPA Region 2 <sup>4</sup>	FEMA <sup>5</sup> Region 2	NOAA	NPS	USACE	USCG <sup>20</sup>	USFWS
Yes (Y) - Verified In-house Capability										
Cont. (C) - Contracted capability										
Aerial photography and video	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.	Yes	
Data management/sharing capabilities (common operating picture)	Yes <sup>2</sup>			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>15</sup>		Yes	
Remote sensing (LIDAR)				Yes	Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes <sup>12</sup>	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.		
Sub-Surface Detection: Side scan, Single-beam, or Multi-beam sonar			Cont.		Cont. <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Cont. <sup>15</sup>	Cont.		
Boom			Cont.		Cont. <sup>6</sup>			Cont.	Cont.	
Emergency telecommunications equipment			Yes	Yes	Y <sup>7</sup> C		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Heavy equipment: barge, cherry picker, crane, environmental clamshell dredge, excavator, etc.				Cont.	Cont. <sup>6</sup>		Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	

	Territorial Agencies		
	DPNR	UVI Center for Marine and Environmental Studies: USVI Marine Advisory Service	VIPA
Yes (Y) - Verified In-house Capability			
Cont. (C) - Contracted capability			
Aerial photography and video	Yes <sup>1</sup>		
Data management/sharing capabilities (common operating picture)	Yes <sup>2</sup>		
Remote sensing (LIDAR)			
Sub-Surface Detection: Side scan, Single-beam, or Multi-beam sonar			Cont.
Boom			Cont.
Emergency telecommunications equipment			Yes

Staff with knowledge of FEMA ( Stafford Act) process and documentation requirements	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Cont.		Yes	Y	C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Technical expertise for removal operations (techniques, BMPs, etc.)	Yes <sup>1</sup>			Yes	Y	C <sup>6</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	



# Guide Content

- I. Introduction
- II. Background Risk: Foreseeable Incidents and Debris Types
- III. Roles, Responsibilities, and Jurisdictions
- IV. Permitting and Compliance Requirements
- V. Challenges, Needs, and Recommended Actions
- VI. Response Capabilities
- VII. Contact Information

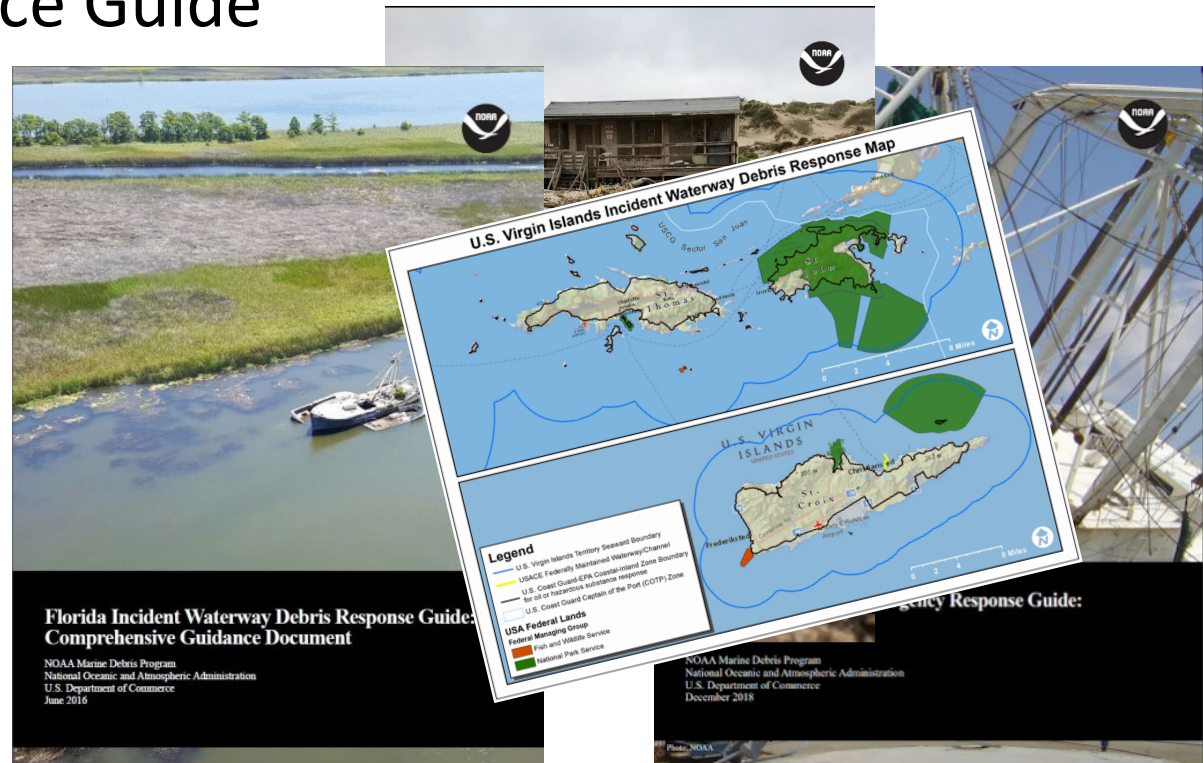
Territorial Agencies Continued					
Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email
Virgin Islands Port Authority (VIPA)	-	Planning and coordination	Damian Cartwright, Acting Executive Director	340-778-1012	dcartwright@viport.com
		Capability: Equipment, logistics	Matthew Berry, Marine Manager	-	mberry@viport.com
		Capability: Workforce/expertise	Monifa Marrero Brathwaite	340-774-1629	-
		Capability: Sub-surface detection	Playland Marine LLC	340-643-3913	-
Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA)	-	Planning and coordination	Daryl Jasschen, Director	-	daryl.jaschen@vitema.vi.gov
		Risk to public health and safety	Emergency Operations Center – St. Thomas/St. John	340-774-3320 x 5156	-
	VITEMA Headquarters	General questions	VITEMA Headquarters (St. Thomas)	340-773-2244	contact@vitema.vi.gov
	St. Croix Office	General questions	St. Croix Office	340-773-2244	contact@vitema.vi.gov
	St. John Office	General questions	St. John Office	340-776-2244	contact@vitema.vi.gov
Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority (VIVMA)	-	Planning and Coordination	Adrian Taylor, Interim Executive Director	340-423-7885	ataylor@vivma.org
			Ann Hanley, Acting Chief Operating Officer	340-514-9500	ahanley@vivma.org

Federal Agencies					
Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Region 2	Environmental and historic preservation (EHP)	John Dawson, Regional UFR Coordinator, Mitigation Division/EHP	202-286-1627	john.dawson@fema.dhs.gov
			Shenelle Dore, FEMA-EHP	212-680-3672 (O), 202-704-7160 (C)	shenelle.dore@fema.dhs.gov
		Interagency coordination	John McKee, Regional Environmental Officer	-	john.mckee@fema.dhs.gov
			Dan LoFaro	-	daniel.lofaro@fema.dhs.gov
		Public assistance	Herbert Grigg, PA Group Supervisor, Transportation	202-374-7818	herbert.grigg jr@fema.dhs.gov
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS or NOAA Fisheries)	Emergency ESA/EHP consultation	General contact	-	nmfs.ser.emergency.consult@noaa.gov
			Ashley Ruffo, Fishery Biologist	305-213-3089	ashley.ruffo@noaa.gov
		EHP information, capabilities	Face Wilbur	843-460-9936	face.wilbur@noaa.gov
		EHP information	General contact	727-824-5312	-
		ESA information	Jennifer Moore, Threatened Coral Recovery Coordinator	727-551-5797 (O), 727-647-2357 (C)	jennifer.moore@noaa.gov
Capability: LIDAR, sub-surface detection	Jose Rivera	-	jose.a.rivera@noaa.gov		



# Guide Products

- Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide
- Field Reference Guide
- GIS Layers



**All Final Guides Can be found online at:**

<https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/emergency-response/marine-debris-emergency-response-guides>

# Next Steps & Takeaways





# Next Steps & Takeaways



- **Maintain** published guides
- Support **incorporation of content** into existing plans
- Conduct **exercises and drills**  
Alabama marine debris tabletop exercise (April 2020)
- Talk **before a disaster**  
Identifying best practices  
Recognizing challenges and capability gaps





# Thank You

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**All Guides Can be found online at:**

**<https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/emergency-response/marine-debris-emergency-response-guides>**

