

United States Coast Guard

SEA PARTNERS CAMPAIGN



Training Guide

2012 Revision

Sea Partners Campaign Training Guide

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SEA PARTNERS PROGRAM

Introduction

Overview

The Sea Partners Campaign is the Coast Guard's environmental education and outreach program. Sea Partners is a pro-active, innovative aspect of the Coast Guards compliance mission under the Marine Safety and Environmental Protection program. Sea Partners is an effort to reach waterways users such as boater, fishermen, marina operators, marine industry and the general public with information on protecting the marine environment.

Lesson Objectives

COMMUNICATE the history of the Sea Partners Program.

IDENTIFY the Coast Guards Authority as it relates to the Sea Partners Program.

EXPLAIN the focus of the Sea Partners Program efforts.

IDENTIFY the goals of the Sea Partners Program.

DESCRIBE the Sea Partners Operations/Structure and the role of the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

History

Sea Partners, a marine environmental protection outreach and education program was established in 1994 and remains the only environmental public education program in the Coast Guard. During 1997, the Coast Guard expanded the program to the Coast Guard Auxiliary, with Auxiliarists earning a Marine Environmental Educator qualification to prepare them to conduct Sea Partners events. Sea Partners is also the only Coast Guard initiative to meet the Coast Guard's legacy obligations for public education under the;

- Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act,
- the Atlantic Protected Living Marine Resource Initiative,
- the Coral Reef Task Force,
- the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee, and

- the Whitewater to Bluewater Initiative.

The Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987 directed the Secretary of Transportation (as the department in which the Coast Guard was operating), together with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to jointly commence and conduct a public outreach program to educate the public (including recreational boaters, fishermen and other users of the marine environment) regarding;

- the harmful effects of plastic pollution,
- the need to reduce such pollution,
- the need to recycle plastic materials,
- the need to reduce the quantity of plastic debris in the marine environment, and
- the requirements under MPPRCA and the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships with respect to ships and ports and the authority of citizens to report violations of both Acts. The U.S. Coast Guard is the Agency responsible for enforcing environmental pollution prevention regulations on navigable waterways and coastal areas under these acts, as well as the Clean Water Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Over the last several decades a wide range of audiences have been targeted by the Sea Partners Program, including state, local and federal officials, merchant mariners, offshore industry personnel, ferry operators, recreational boaters, sport and commercial fishermen, seafood processors, local business owners, marina operators, students, scouts and teachers. From June 1994 through June 2007, Sea Partners teams, mostly consisting of reservists and Auxiliarists, have conducted approximately over 12,000 activities involving 70,000 contact hours with the public. These teams have reached over four million individuals in personal contacts and many thousands more through print media, radio and television coverage and have distributed over 12 million pieces of printed literature on various marine pollution topics.

Initially, the Sea Partners operations were funded primarily by DoD Innovative Readiness Training (IRT). However, based upon a

review of the IRT authorizing legislation, the DoD Office of General Counsel determined in May 2007 that the Coast Guard was ineligible to receive funding under the IRT program (even though the Coast Guard had been receiving it since 1994). Subsequently, in June 2007 all IRT funds were ordered returned to the DoD, effectively leaving Sea Partners without an operating budget. Currently, funding for the Sea Partners Program is taken from the prevention budget out of Headquarters.

Authority

The primary legislative authority for the Sea Partners Campaign comes from the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987, which requires the Coast Guard to conduct a public outreach program regarding:

- the harmful effects of plastic pollution,
- the need to reduce such pollution,
- the need to recycle plastic materials, and
- the need to reduce the quantity of plastic debris in the marine environment

Under this legislation, activities could include:

- workshops with interest groups,
 - public service announcements,
 - distribution of leaflets and posters, and
 - any other appropriate means.
-

Goals & Message

The goals of the Sea Partners Campaign are to:

- Increase compliance with marine environmental protection laws and regulations through education.
- Raise community awareness of marine pollution issues and motivate public conservation of the marine environment.
- Help prevent discharge of marine pollutants.

- Increase spill reporting of incidents which do occur.

The basic education messages discussed during Sea Partners presentations include:

- Effects of oil, hazardous chemicals, waste and debris on the marine environment.
 - How marine environmental protection regulations apply to various marine users.
 - Ways groups and individuals can take action to protect the marine environment.
-

Philosophy

Upon passage of this legislation, an education philosophy for the Protection of National Resources program was developed. The three methods of PNR compliance are:

- **ENFORCE** the regulations by traditional means for those users who are aware of them and are able to comply but do not do so.
 - **REWARD** those users who are aware of the regulations and comply in an exemplary fashion. From this concept, the Benkert Award for excellence in marine environmental protection was developed.
 - **EDUCATE** those users who do not comply with the regulations because they are unaware of them or do not understand them. This is where the Sea Partners fits in.
-

Operations/ the Structure

Sea Partners activities have traditionally been coordinated through

Sectors, although some smaller units have included Sea Partners material in activities such as boardings.

To properly run an outreach campaign, the staff at each participating unit should do an assessment of persistent pollution problems in its area of responsibility and an analysis of where education could be effective in abating those problems.

Offices are encouraged to have a team of trained outreach specialists who are capable of making presentations to a variety of audiences. These team members should receive formal or on-the-job training in:

- Marine pollution problems and solutions
- Marine environmental protection laws and regulations
- The Coast Guard's role in marine environmental protection
- Outreach strategy
- Preparation of presentations
- Tailoring presentations to various audiences
- Use of audio-visual and printed material
- Public affairs
- Recruiting
- Pollution incident and suspicious activity reporting procedures.

Sea Partners is ONE OF MANY TOOLS unit commanders have at their disposal to effect the compliance with MEP regulations and reach business plan goals

Sea Partners works best on populations where the factor preventing compliance is IGNORANCE OF THE LAW. e.g., recreational boaters, marina employees, uninspected vessels, general public, and children.

Auxiliary Support Since the Coast Guard Auxiliary has a long-established connection with the recreational boating community; it was a logical step to include Auxiliarists in the Sea Partners Campaign. Auxiliarists can support the goals of Sea Partners in three ways:

- Inclusion of environmental materials in boat show booths and other public affairs events
- Inclusion of environmental protection information in boating safety classes, vessel safety checks and marine dealers visits.
- Assistance to unit Sea Partners programs through public presentations at schools, yacht clubs, business groups, etc.

MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Introduction

Overview As a Sea Partner, it is important to know the Coast Guard's roll in the protection of natural resources. The Marine Environmental Protection program develops and enforces regulations to avert the introduction of invasive species into the maritime environment, stop unauthorized ocean dumping, and prevent oil and chemical spills. This program is complemented by the Marine Safety program's pollution prevention activities.

Lesson Objectives **IDENTIFY** the USCG's role in Marine Environmental Protection.

UNDERSTAND the three main functions of the Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) Program.

DETERMINE how the Sea Partners fits in with the objectives of the MEP Program.

Background The Coast Guard employs two broad strategies to accomplish the goal of protection of natural resources: prevention and mitigation. Coast Guard activities prevent harm to the environment through such actions as regulatory and policy development, boardings and inspection of vessels and facilities to ensure compliance, education, navigational positioning, and communications. When incidents do occur, the strategy shifts to one of mitigating the effects of the incident by minimizing the impact to the human and natural environment. Mitigation activities include development of contingency planning and exercise standards and regulations, information and coordination support, and incident response including federal oversight and coordination, specialized response capabilities of the National Strike Force and operational support platforms.

The Coast Guard has extensive regulatory and enforcement authority to prevent unlawful ocean dumping and oil and hazardous substance pollution. The Coast Guard ensures preparedness for pollution response on the national, regional and local level through the National Contingency Plan, area contingency plans, and vessel and facility response plans. Since the 1972 enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), the U.S. has maintained a national oil and hazardous substance response system. The FWPCA was significantly amended in 1977 and most

recently by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Coast Guard is the agency designated to respond to oil and hazardous substance spills or the threat thereof in the U.S. coastal zone.

Prevention

The goal of the prevention program is to reduce the amount of oil, chemicals, plastics and garbage going into the water from maritime sources. This goal is accomplished through enforcement of statutory and regulatory requirements:

- **Shipboard Waste:** enforcement of national and international laws regulating the discharge of shipboard-generated wastes to reduce marine debris and preventing the introduction of non-indigenous species into U.S. waters.
 - **Vessel & Facility Regulations:** regulation of tankers and other commercial vessels operating in U.S. waters, as well as shoreside and offshore handling facilities, ensuring compliance with international and national standards of pollution prevention and safety.
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Preparedness

The goal of the preparedness program is to mitigate the effects of spilled oil and hazardous substances through planning. The Coast Guard engages in a broad spectrum of preparedness activities:

- **Environmental Coordination:** coordinating responsibilities and pollution response capabilities from government, private industry, and other organizations.
- **Protection of Sensitive Areas:** targeting of environmentally sensitive areas for special protection.
- **Response Resources:** identifying necessary pollution response equipment and resource shortfalls.
- **Training & Exercises:** monitoring training and exercise schedules and requirements for government and marine industry personnel.

To reinforce the national policy that the polluters pays, the Coast Guard has requirements for government and marine industry personnel.

- **Vessel & Facility Response Plans:** requiring owners and operators to prepare and maintain pollution response plans

ensuring immediate availability of specialized equipment and qualified personnel to cleanup and mitigate the effects of a pollution incident.

- **Certificates of Financial Responsibility:** requiring owners and operators to certify their financial ability to pay for the impacts of oil and hazardous materials discharged or released into the marine environment.
 - **Preparedness Response Exercise Program (PREP):** owners and operators conduct and participate in response exercises to test and improve their preparedness.
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Response

When environmental harm threatens U.S. waters, the Coast Guard coordinates response efforts using resources of all levels of government and private industry, The Coast Guard requires that industry take primary responsibility to maintain or contract for pollution response equipment for cleanup operations. To assist, the Coast Guard uses the following resources:

- **National Contingency Plan (NCP):** establishes responsibility and general guidance for oil and hazardous substance response. Coast Guard On-Scene Coordinators are further guided by locally-developed Area Contingency Plans (ACP).
- **National Response Team (NRT):** implements the National Contingency Plan as well as providing regional support. For large-scale responses, the National Response Team or the Regional Response Teams could be called upon to assist the Coast Guard On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). These teams are made up of members of the federal government and state and local agencies.
- **National Response Center:** located at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, DC, the NRC provides a centralized reporting site for oil and substance spills. TOLL FREE PHONE: 800-424-88-02
- **On Scene Coordinator (OSC):** predesignated federal official, either Coast Guard (coastal) or EPA (inland), authorized to coordinate spill cleanup using federal funds when necessary (in most cases the OSC is the cognizant Captain of the Port). OSCs are responsible for ensuring an immediate and effective response to an oil discharge. If the responsible party is not taking effective action, the OSC can access federal funds and

hire commercial resources to remove the oil. OSCs usually establish a cooperative relationship with all of the agencies involved in the development of the Area Contingency Plans. An Area Committee is made up of members of the Regional Response Team agencies in addition to state and local governments, response organizations, environmental groups, universities and other public organizations. Although many other agencies are involved in the planning process and response, federal laws state that the Coast Guard has ultimate authority during a response

- Marine Safety Laboratory: support the On-Scene Coordinators through oil analysis, identification of spillers and related services for legal disposition (located at the USCG Research & Development Center, Groton, CT).
- National Strike Force: consists of the National Strike Force Coordination Center (Elizabeth City, NC) and three Strike Teams (Pacific – Novato, CA; Gulf – Mobile, AL; Atlantic – Fort Dix; NJ) capable of deploying quickly to the scene of a spill to augment the On-Scene Coordinator’s staff and equipment.
- Pre-Positioned Equipment: oil spill response equipment
- strategically located at sites throughout the U.S.
- Federal Funds:
 - Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund: Administered by the Coast Guard National Pollution Funds Center to ensure prompt and appropriate funding to effect aggressive response operations. The fund is authorized by section 9509 of the IRS code of 1986 and is available for oil spills into U.S. water and adjoining shorelines.
 - Superfund: EPA-administered fund authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Available for response operations pertaining to chemical releases into the environment.
 - In all instances which require use of federal funds, every attempt is made to recover costs of federal response from the polluter.

- Intervention on the High Seas Act: Authorizes the Coast Guard to take intervention action on the high seas when a vessel accident results in grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests of the US from oil or hazardous substance pollution.
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OUTREACH MATERIAL

Introduction

Overview The Sea Partners has used a variety of printed public outreach materials since its inception. Some of these are obtained from nonprofit environmental organizations such as the Ocean Conservancy, North American Marine Environmental Protection Association, some from other government agencies, and some are developed and printed in-house.

Lesson Objectives

DETERMINE where Sea Partner supplies come from.

IDENTIFY what resources are available on behalf of the Sea Partners Program and America's Waterways Watch.

IDENTIFY how to order supplies from Headquarters and the Auxiliary National Supply Center.

ANSC Currently, most of the materials are stocked at the Auxiliary National Supply Center (ANSC) in Granite City, Illinois. Unit Sea Partners coordinators and Auxiliary materials officers can order by faxing or scanning material order forms to the ANSC (see current order forms later in lesson). Please allow at least three weeks advance time for ground shipping.

Contact information for the ANSC:

USCG AUXILIARY NATIONAL SUPPLY CENTER
1301 W 1ST STREET SUITE E
GRANITE CITY, IL 62040-1802
FAX#: (618) 452-4249

POC: Randy Ernst
Randy.J.Ernst@uscg.mil

Resources Keeping a sufficient supply of materials in stock has been a challenge for the Sea Partners Campaign from the beginning due to funding constraints. Sea Partners teams should be conservative in distributing materials so that the supply lasts a long time. Large events, such as a display booth at a boat show, eat up large quantities of materials. Most team members will agree that it is more effective to draw a passer-by into a conversation about a

particular marine environmental issue than to just pass out thousands of pamphlets to people who may not even look at them. If funds are not available to purchase adequate materials, some of the items may be discontinued.

In selecting materials, first consider the audience you are trying to reach. Below is a chart of suggested items for each type of audience. Also in this lesson you will find a listing and description of the items.

LIST OF RESOURCES WITH DESCRIPTION BY STOCK NUMBER

- 4010** **“INKY THE WHALE” COLORING BOOK** - True story of a whale made ill by ingestion of plastic debris. Pictures to color and activity pages. **(MAX 50)**
- 4012** **“OFFICER SNOOK” FUTURE BOATERS & ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDE** - Coloring/activity book with both safety and environmental protection messages for young people who are learning about recreational boating. Appropriate for upper elementary or middle school. **(MAX 50)**
- 4014** **“OFFICER SNOOK” COLORING BOOK and ACTIVITY BOOK** - To teach children the importance of keeping our waterways pollution free. **(MAX 50)**
- 4014d** **“OFFICER SNOOK” EVASIVE INVASIVES** - This book provides an introduction to invasive and aquatic nuisance species (ANS); including an overview of introduction sources, impacts and prevention ideas. There are activities for students throughout the book. **(MAX 50)**
- 4015** **SAMMY THE SEA OTTER COLORING and ACTIVITY BOOK** - To teach children the importance of keeping our waters clean. **(MAX 50)**
- 4017** **POSTER, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR LITTER IS?** - Be a “Save our Seas” partner by reminding people to put their litter in the proper receptacles. **(MAX 5)**
- 4018** **PAMPHLET, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR LITTER IS? (Trifold)** - Be a “Save our Seas” partner by reminding people to put their litter in the proper receptacles. **(MAX 50)**

- 4019** **RECYCLED BAG, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR LITTER IS?** - Be a "Save our Seas" partner by reminding people to put their litter in the proper receptacles (14" X 16"). **(MAX 25)**
- 4035** **GUIDE, "ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL BOATING"** - Training on marine environmental protection issues for Auxiliarist involved in public education. Discusses marine pollution problems, regulations and solutions. **(MAX 1) (REV. 07/97)**
- 4038** **PAMPHLET, HELP US PROTECT THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT** - Contains very basic information on marine pollution as well as a citizen report form for reporting pollution incidents to the National Response Center. **(MAX 100) Also available in: Spanish and French (Please specify)**
- 4041** **PAMPHLET, NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE** - Information on this highly endangered species and advice to mariners on protection. For East Coast populations **(MAX 25)**
- 4043** **PAMPHLET, NMFS SOUTHEAST REGION MARINE MAMMAL AND SEA TURTLE** - Viewing Code of Conduct to inform the public about protection of marine wildlife. Intended for distribution from Texas to North Carolina (8CR, 7, 5S) **(MAX 25)**
- 4044** **PAMPHLET, "HOW'S THE WATER?"** - Contains a chart of restrictions on what can be dumped in the water and a citizen report form for pollution incidents. **(MAX 100) Available in: Spanish (Please specify)**
- 4045** **PAMPHLET, CLEANER BOATING ENVIRONMENT** - Many tips for boaters on good pollution prevention practices. **(MAX 100) (REV. 10/01) Also available in: Spanish (Please specify)**
- 4055** **POSTER, 5 WAYS BOATERS PROTECT OUR OCEANS (11" X 17")** **(MAX 3)**
- 4055a** **POSTER, OFFICER SNOOK - HOW LONG WILL YOUR GARBAGE LAST IN THE ENVIRONMENT** - "18" x 22" Poster showing the rate of biodegradation of commonly used items such as newspaper, tin cans, plastic bottles, diapers and monofilament. **(11" X 17") (MAX 3)**
- 4056** **POSTER SIGN (ORANGE) VINYL** - When Fueling Remember Your ABC's (8½" x 11") **(MAX 3)**

- 4056A** **POSTER SIGN (BLUE) VINYL** - Stash Your Trash (8½" x 11")
(MAX 3)
- 4056B** **POSTER SIGN (YELLOW) VINYL** - Warning Soaps/Oil (8½" x 11")
(MAX 3)
- 4056C** **POSTER SIGN (TAN) VINYL** - Prevent Water Pollution by keeping
your bilges clean (8½" x 11") **(MAX 3)**
- 4056D** **POSTER SIGN (WHITE) VINYL** - "No Discharge Zone" (8½" x 11")
(In designated waters only) **(MAX 3)**
- 4059** **BOOKMARK, "HOW BOATERS CAN HELP PROTECT CORAL
REEFS"** - This bookmark describes the importance of coral reefs
and how recreators and boaters can help protect them. **(MAX 100)**
- 4060** **COLOR-ONS- "KEEP OUR WATER CLEAN"** - A printed t-shirt
iron-on pattern for kids that they can color. Shows "Keep Our Water
Clean" message. **(MAX 40)**
- 4060A** **COLOR-ONS-SAMMY THE SEA OTTER - KEEP OUR WATER
CLEAN** - A printed t-shirt iron-on pattern for kids that they can
color. Shows "Keep Our Water Clean" message. **(MAX 40)**
- 4061** **CARD, "ZEBRA MUSSEL" (3½"x 4½")** - Explaining the threat the
ZEBRA MUSSELS have on North America's commercial and
recreational waterways. It tells how to identify them and what to do
if you find
them. **(MAX 50)**
- 4062** **OFFICER SNOOK MULTI PULL-OFF STICKERS** - A sheet of
stickers for kids featuring marine animals plus pollution prevention
messages. **(MAX 50)**
- 4063** **STICKER, "REPORT MARINE POLLUTION" (3" x 6")** - A (800)
number to call to report marine pollution incidents on Oil Spills,
Chemical Spills or Illegal Dumping. **(MAX 50)**
- 4064** **STICKER, DISCHARGE OF OIL PROHIBITED FWPCA (5" x 8")** -
Information on discharge of oil or oily waste into or upon the
navigable waters of the United States. **(MAX 50) Also available in:
Spanish (Please specify)**
- 4067** **STICKER, MARPOL "GARBAGE DUMPING RESTRICTIONS" -
OFFSHORE** - Information on the restriction of illegal dumping or
discharge of garbage mixed with plastic into any waters. **(MAX**

50) Also available in: Spanish, Japanese, Portuguese, Creole and Italian (Please specify)

- 4068** **STICKER, “GARBAGE DUMPING RESTRICTIONS” - GREAT LAKES** - Information on the restriction of illegal dumping or discharge of garbage mixed with plastic into Great Lakes waters. **(MAX 50)**
- 4072** **MARPOL WHEEL - ENGLISH** - Cardboard wheel explaining regulations restricting dumping of garbage, oil, sewage and hazardous substances. **Available in: Spanish (Please specify) (MAX 25) (REV. 09/92)**
- 4078** **STICKER - “WE CARE - PLEASE DO NOT LITTER OVERBOARD”** - Designed to be posted on boat gunwales to advise passengers not to trash the water. Ideal for cruise ships, ferries, charter boats, any passenger vessel. **(MAX 50)**
- 4079** **STICKER - “SEA PARTNERS LOGO”** - A small square sticker that displays the Sea Partners Campaign logo. This is ideal to hand out to classes." **(MAX 100)**
- 4079A** **STICKER - “SAMMY THE SEA OTTER”** - Help Sammy The Sea Otter Keep Our Water Clean. This is ideal to hand out to classes. **(MAX 50)**
- 4080** **DVD-SAVING INKY** - Film features rescue of whale who nearly died due to ingestion of plastic debris; DVD has both English and Spanish-dubbed versions. Also contains "Malama Ana I Ke Kai (Protecting the Sea)", a film for kids on keeping trash out of the water and off the beaches; filmed in Hawaii. **(MAX 1)**
- 3026** **PAMPHLET, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - A quick overview of America’s Waterway Watch. Provides examples of suspicious activities. Also includes a sample form for reporting suspicious activities, along with important phone numbers. **(MAX 100) (REV. 2004) Also available in Spanish**
- 3026a** **DECAL, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - 2 Sided with AWW info on one side. For placement on window or windshield of your vessel or place of business. **(4” x 5 ¾”) (MAX 100) (REV. 2008)**
- 3026b** **WALLET CARD, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - Handy informative card that slips easily into your wallet or shirt pocket. List of suspicious activities. **(2” x 3½”) (MAX 100) (REV. 2004)**

- 3026c** **POSTER, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - Attractive, colorful poster introducing America's Waterway Watch. Provides National Response Center's Terrorist Hotline number. **(22" x 34") (MAX 5)(REV. 2004)**
- 3026c1** **POSTER, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - Report Suspicious Activity on the Waterfront Call 911 or 800-424-8802 or 877-24WATCH www.AmericasWaterwayWatch.org Laminated for outdoor use **(11" x 14")**
- Marina**
 - New York - Statue Of Liberty**
 - Seattle - Skyline looking Toward Water**
 - Hawaii-Inner Harbor and Bell Tower**
 - Boston - Sky Line and Nathaniel Hall**
 - Pittsburg - 3 Rivers and Yellow Bridges**
 - Container Ship Yard**
 - San Francisco - San Fran Belle and Schooner**
 - Cruise Ships**
 - Nashville - MV General Jackson and Sky line**
 - Baltimore Harbor (MAX 5) (REV. 2007)**
- 3026d** **BANNER, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - Help Keep America's Waterways Safe and Secure. **(80" x 30") (MAX 1) (REV. 2009)**
- 3026e** **DVD, AMERICA'S WATERWAY WATCH (AWW) PROGRAM** - Informative and entertaining video that introduces America's Waterway Watch. Gives examples of suspicious activities and tells the public and maritime industry how to respond when they see them. (TRT: 6:18) **(MAX 1) Also available in Spanish**
- 3026e2** **DVD, AMERICA'S WATERWAY WATCH (AWW) TRAIN-THE-TRAINER** - Information on marine pollution issues, laws and regulations, outreach strategy and giving presentations for the SPC (TRT: 15:25) **(MAX 1)**
- 3027** **POSTER, WATERWAY WATCH (AWW)** - Poster Plasticized; corner punched for ease in posting. A very attractive new item; red, white and blue, with a black border. This includes not only contact information for the National Response Center but adds an all important reminder to contact 911 to report suspected immediate danger. Also includes the AWW website. This is a must be distributed item. **(11¾" x 17¾") (MAX 5) (REV. 2011)**
- 9025** **PLASTIC BAG, (BR/AWW)** - A 12" x 18" white plastic bag with patch handle and bottom gusset. The bag displays "BOAT RESPONSIBLY" - Always wear your Life Jacket - Never boat under

the influence - Take a boating safety course - Get a free Vessel Safety Check - America's Waterway Watch - Report Suspicious Activity. Ideal for use at boat shows, conferences and other venues to facilitate the distribution of boating safety and other promotional materials. **(MAX 25) (REV. 2010)**

Copyrights:

Many of the materials used in the Sea Partners Campaign have been developed in-house or under government contracts, making them public documents that anyone can copy. A few items, however, such as the Officer Snook and Good Mate materials, are copyrighted and cannot be photocopied or otherwise reproduced without permission of the owner. Any questions on copyrights should be addressed to G-MOR-1.

Scheduled Outreach Event: _____ Date of Event: _____

**PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY USING DARK INK WHEN ORDERING
SEA PARTNERS - ENVIRONMENTAL OUTREACH MATERIALS ORDER FORM**

NAME: _____ (MSO-POC) USCG AUXILIARY NATIONAL SUPPLY CENTER
 _____ (DCDR) 1301 W 1st ST STE E
 _____ (SO/MA) GRANITE CITY IL 62040-1802
 _____ (FC) FAX#: (618) 452-4249
 ADDRESS: _____ (FSO-MA)

(CITY) _____ (STATE) _____ (ZIP CODE) _____ () () () () DATE: ____ / ____ / ____
 DIST DIV FLO ID NUMBER (MM) (DD) (YR)
 MSO DIST: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ TITLE: _____

(ANSC USE ONLY: _____ PKG PACKED BY: _____) PK1 _____ #: PK2 _____ #: PK3 _____ #:

NOTE: WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REDUCE QUANTITY DUE TO EXCESSIVENESS OR STOCK AVAILABILITY.

| STOCK NO. | DESCRIPTION | MAX ORD | QTY ORDERED | QTY SHIPPED |
|--|---|---------|-------------|-------------|
| 4010 | "INKY THE WHALE" COLORING BOOK | 50 | | |
| 4012 | "OFFICER SNOOK" FUTURE BOATERS & ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDE | 50 | | |
| 4014 | "OFFICER SNOOK" EDUCATIONAL COLORING and ACTIVITY BOOK | 50 | | |
| 4014d | "OFFICER SNOOK" EVASIVE INVASIVES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY BOOK | 50 | | |
| 4015 | "SAMMY THE SEA OTTER" COLORING and ACTIVITY BOOK | 50 | | |
| 4017 | POSTER, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR LITTER IS? - "Save our Seas" (8½" x 11") | 5 | | |
| 4018 | PAMPHLET, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR LITTER IS? - Be a "Save our Seas" | 50 | | |
| 4019 | RECYCLED BAG, DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR LITTER IS? (Size: 14" x 18") | 25 | | |
| 4020 | GUIDE, MARINE POLLUTION(MARPOL) - Introduction: Oil Pollution- Noxious Liquid | 25 | | |
| 4021 | CD-ROM, MARINE POLLUTION(MARPOL) TRAINING PRESENTATIONS | 1 | | |
| 4022a | GUIDE, MANAGING OILY WASTE & GARBAGE FROM SHIPS | 1 | | |
| 4035 | MANUAL, "ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF RECREATIONAL BOATS" | 1 | | |
| 4038 | PAMPHLET, HELP US PROTECT THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Sp <input type="checkbox"/> Fr | 100 | | |
| 4041 | PAMPHLET, NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE | 25 | | |
| 4042a | PAMPHLET, DOLPHINS FRIENDLY FISHING AND VIEWING TIPS | 25 | | |
| 4043 | PAMPHLET, SOUTH REGION MARINE MAMMALAND SEA TURTLE | 25 | | |
| 4044 | PAMPHLET, "HOW'S THE WATER?" <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | 100 | | |
| 4045 | PAMPHLET, CLEANER BOATING ENVIRONMENT <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | 100 | | |
| 4055a | POSTER 5 WAY BOATERS PROTECT OUR OCEANS - (11" x 17") | 3 | | |
| 4055b | POSTER SNOOK GARBAGE / ENVIRONMENT (Size: 18" x 22") | 3 | | |
| 4056 | POSTER SIGN (ORANGE) VINYL - When Fueling Remember Your ABC's (8½" x 11") | 3 | | |
| 4056a | POSTER SIGN (BLUE) VINYL - Stash Your Trash (8½" x 11") | 3 | | |
| 4056b | POSTER SIGN (YELLOW) VINYL - Warning Soaps/Oil (8½" x 11") | 3 | | |
| 4056c | POSTER SIGN (TAN) VINYL - Boaters Prevent Water Pollution (8½" x 11") | 3 | | |
| 4056d | SIGN (WHITE) VINYL - "No Discharge Zone" - In Designated Waters Only (8½" x 11") | 3 | | |
| 4059 | BOOKMARK, "HOW BOATERS CAN HELP PROTECT CORAL REEFS" | 100 | | |
| 4060 | COLOR-ONS - "KEEP OUR WATER CLEAN" | 40 | | |
| 4060a | COLOR-ONS - SAMMY THE SEA OTTER | 40 | | |
| 4061 | CARD, "ZEBRA MUSSEL" - A 3½" x 4½" explaining the threat the ZEBRA MUSSELS | 50 | | |
| 4062 | OFFICER SNOOK MULTI PULL-OFF STICKERS | 50 | | |
| 4063 | STICKER, "REPORT MARINE POLLUTION" (3" x 6") | 50 | | |
| 4067 | STICKER, MARPOL "GARBAGE DUMPING RESTRICTIONS"- ENGLISH Also available in: <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese <input type="checkbox"/> Creole <input type="checkbox"/> Italian (Please specify) | 50 | | |
| 4068 | STICKER, "GARBAGE DUMPING RESTRICTIONS" - GREAT LAKES | 50 | | |
| 4072 | MARINE POLLUTION WHEEL- Explains regulations/restrictions <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish | 25 | | |
| 4077* | MARINE POLLUTION (Stewardship Of The Waterways) - <input type="checkbox"/> CD-ROM - <input type="checkbox"/> VCR | 1 | | |
| 4078 | STICKER, "WE CARE - PLEASE DO NOT LITTER OVERBOARD" | 50 | | |
| 4079 | STICKER, "SEA PARTNERS LOGO" | 100 | | |
| 4079a | STICKER, HELP SAMMY THE SEA OTTER KEEP OUR WATERS CLEAN | 50 | | |
| 4080 | DVD - SAVING INKY | 1 | | |
| "JUSTIFICATION" (WHERE QUANTITY EXCEEDS MAX PER FIGURE) | | | | |
| *** SHIP TO: (If other than listed above) | | | | |
| | | | | |

(REV. 1/2013)

Introduction

Overview

Coast Guard members working on Sea Partners teams operate from each of the 35 Sectors located in port communities around the nation, including Puerto Rico and Guam. The primary objective of the Sea Partners Campaign is to educate communities at large in developing awareness of marine pollution issues and improving compliance with marine environmental protection laws and regulations. Covering such a large and diverse set of regions makes it imperative to have a program that covers the many adversities that arise across the nation and in the world's aquatic environments.

Lesson Objectives

IDENTIFY the key topics of concern for the Sea Partners Program

DETERMINE different ways to bring topics of concern to the appropriate audience

GAIN an understanding of why certain topics play a vital role into the Sea Partners program

Marine Debris

Marine debris is trash or any other discarded man-made object that enters ocean or coastal waters. Not only is marine debris an eyesore, but it also negatively impacts marine ecosystems, wildlife, human health and safety, and the economy. The Coast Guard coordinates with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Park Service, and the Ocean Conservancy in monitoring and measuring amounts of marine debris. This activity is authorized in the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, 33 U.S.C. 1905 and 1915, as well as MARPOL Annex V.

TOP 10 MARINE DEBRIS ITEMS

- Cigarettes & cigarette filters
- Plastic beverage bottles
- Plastic bags
- Caps/lids
- Food wrappers & containers

- Cups, plates, forks, knives & spoons
- Glass beverage bottles
- Straws & stirrers
- Beverage cans
- Paper bags

Our role as the Sea Partners is to keep our oceans healthy and thriving. When trash is not properly recycled or thrown away, it can travel through streams and rivers to the ocean and become marine debris. In fact, according to the Ocean Conservancy, approximately 80 percent of all marine debris comes from land-based sources. To prevent marine debris, we must work together to stop trash from entering, traveling, and accumulating in our watershed. This is accomplished through personal practice, education, and community action.

Individuals play an important role in preventing marine debris. Anyone can help reduce the amount of trash in our oceans by understanding and changing the behaviors that lead to marine debris.

- Reduce, reuse, recycle. Minimize the amount of trash you create.
- Don't litter. Dispose of all trash in proper receptacles.
- Pick up trash. Be on the lookout for litter around you.
- Tell a friend. Encourage others to help keep our oceans and waterways clean.
- Volunteer for a cleanup. Participate in a local waterway or shoreline cleanup.

Although marine debris is often seen as a local problem, it has environmental, economic, and health impacts that are felt globally. The extent of the impacts is determined by the type of marine debris and where it settles in the ocean (i.e., submerged, floating, or within a sensitive habitat).

The impact of marine debris is often intensified because marine debris items are man-made and tend to persist in the environment

for years. Plastics, for example, can take hundreds of years to biodegrade in the ocean. Marine debris can release toxic compounds into the water, and medical and personal hygiene debris may transmit harmful bacteria and pathogens. In addition, beachgoers can be injured by stepping on broken glass, cans, or other hazardous items.

Many types of marine wildlife, including seals, sea turtles, birds, fish, and whales are threatened by marine debris. Entanglement can constrict an animal's movement, leaving it unable to swim or eat, and can lead to infection, suffocation, starvation, or drowning. Marine animals also commonly mistake plastic bags, cigarette butts, small pieces of plastic, and other debris for food. Ingested debris tends to collect in an animal's stomach, causing starvation or malnutrition.

Marine debris also has negative economic impacts. Communities are burdened with the cost of cleaning roads, catch basins, storm drains, and coastlines to stop trash from becoming marine debris. Tourism revenue can be lost due to unsightly debris on beaches and coastlines. In some cases, marine debris can even cause beach closures.

Invasive Species Every day, as a result of vessel ballasting operations, large quantities of ballast water that were taken onboard in one coastal area are discharged into a different coastal area. Along with this water are plants, animals, bacteria, and human pathogens. These organisms range in size from microscopic to large plants and free-swimming fish, and have the potential to become aquatic nuisance species (ANS), which:

- displace native species,
- degrade native habitats,
- spread disease, and
- disrupt human social and economic activities that depend on water resources.
- Any ship carrying ballast water is a potential invasion source.

In recent years there has been increased international concern for the threats to human health, aquaculture, and coastal environments from aquatic nuisance species and diseases. The U.S. Coast

Guard is responding to these concerns through a comprehensive National Ballast Water Management (BWM) Program, which:

- promotes BWM for operators of all vessels in waters of the U.S.
- provides BWM guidelines for all vessels entering U.S. waters from outside of the EEZ, and
- requires the reporting of BWM data by all vessels entering U.S. waters from outside of the EEZ.

In June 2002, the Secretary of Homeland Security submitted a report to Congress assessing compliance by vessels with the reporting requirement and ballast water management guidelines. The report concluded that the consistently low rate of vessel reporting made it impossible to accurately assess compliance with the voluntary BWM guidelines. This finding, coupled with broad support for a mandatory national BWM program and the statutory requirements of the National Invasive Species Act, leads the Coast Guard to issue regulations making the requirements of the voluntary program mandatory and provide for their enforcement. The necessary regulatory actions to put such a regime in place are underway.

The only real way to stop an invasive species from causing harm is to prevent it from entering the environment in the first place. This is because once established, invasive species are almost impossible to eradicate. Managing their impacts and controlling their spread then become the best options.

In General:

- Don't release exotic pets or plants into the environment.
- Buy and plant only native trees and plants.
- Learn to identify invasive species in your area and report sightings to the proper authorities.
- Inspect, clean and dry all equipment used in water-related activities after each use.
- Prevent and help clean up pollution on land and in the water.
- Obey all related laws and educate others about the negative impacts of invasive species.

Recreational water users play a key role in preventing the spread of aquatic nuisance species. Some tips to remember the next time you're out on the water include the following:

Scuba Divers and Snorkelers:

- Inspect your equipment and remove any plants, mud or animals before leaving the water.
- Drain water while at the dive site from buoyancy compensators, regulators, tank boots and any other equipment that may hold water.
- Wash your suit and all equipment in hot water (at least 104° F) and dry completely.

Fishermen:

- Know and observe all live bait collection laws in your area.
- Never release live bait into a different body of water.
- Thoroughly wash and dry all fishing tackle, buckets, nets, waders, etc. after each use.
- Report any alien species that you see or catch to the proper authorities.

Recreational Boaters:

- Spray your boat and trailer with high-pressure water and then rinse with hot water after each use.
- Drain and flush the motor, live well, bilge and transom wells with hot water.
- Remove all visible vegetation from your boat, propeller, anchor, trailer and any other equipment that was in the water.
- Dry your boat and equipment for at least 5 days before entering another body of water.

Marine

Human modification to the environment, overexploitation, habitat

Conservation

loss, exotic species and others factors are greatly threatening aquatic biodiversity. Ecosystems and species important in sustaining human life and the health of the environment are disappearing at an alarming rate. In order to preserve these threatened areas and species for future generations, immediate action in the form of aquatic biodiversity conservation strategies are necessary.

Aquatic conservation strategies support sustainable development by protecting biological resources in ways that will preserve habitats and ecosystems. In order for biodiversity conservation to be effective, management measures must be broad based. This can be achieved through many mechanisms including:

- **Marine Reserves:** A marine reserve is a defined space within the sea in which fishing is banned or other restrictions are placed in an effort to protect plants, animals, and habitats, ultimately conserving biodiversity. Marine reserves can also be used for educational purposes, recreation, and tourism as well as potentially increasing fisheries yields by enhancing the declining fish populations
- **Bioregional Management:** Bioregional management is a total ecosystem strategy, which regulates factors affecting aquatic biodiversity by balancing conservation, economic, and social needs within an area. In these bioresevation units, activities such as fishing, hunting, harvesting, and development activities are strictly limited.
- **Threatened or endangered species designations:** The World Resources Institute documents that the designation of a particular species as threatened or endangered has historically been the primary method of protecting freshwater biodiversity. Threatened species include organisms likely to become endangered if not properly protected. Endangered species are plants and animals that need protection in order to survive, as they are in immediate danger of becoming extinct. Once species are "listed," they become subject to national recovery programs and will be placed under international protection. Severe monetary penalties can occur if threatened and endangered species regulations are broken, and can even result in jail sentences.
- **Local watershed groups:** Rivers and streams, regardless of their condition, often go unprotected since they often pass through more than one political jurisdiction, making it difficult to enforce

conservation and management of resources. However, in recent years, the protection of lakes and small portions of watersheds organized by local watershed groups has helped this situation.

There are a number of different things that can be done to enhance marine conservation including:

- **Research:** Various organizations and conferences that research biodiversity and associated conservation strategies help to identify areas of future research and analyze current trends in aquatic biodiversity, even conduct specialized studies.
- **Increase Public Awareness:** Increasing public awareness is one of the most important ways to conserve aquatic biodiversity. This can be accomplished through educational programs, incentive programs, and volunteer monitoring programs.
- **Restoration/Mitigation Efforts:** Aquatic areas that have been damaged or suffered habitat loss or degradation can be restored. Even species populations that have suffered a decline can be targeted for restoration.
- **Local community actions:** State and federal governments, and many local governments and public agencies, are already at work. So, too, are numerous citizen volunteers. Any individual can take steps to make healthy water a welcome part of everyday life. Learn how you can make a difference! Take Action!

Oil & Chemicals

On April 20, 2010, an explosion occurred at the *Deepwater Horizon* drilling platform in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in 11 fatalities. The incident disabled the facility and led to a full evacuation before the platform sank into the Gulf two days later. A significant release of oil at the sea floor was soon discovered. According to the National Incident Command's Flow Rate Technical Group estimate of August 2, 2010, the well released approximately 206 million gallons of oil (4.9 million barrels) before it was contained on July 15, 2010. As the spill occurred in coastal waters, the Coast Guard played a key role in response activities.

Protecting the marine environment from accidental oil and chemical spills is a key mission of the Coast Guard. Along with representatives of 15 other federal departments and agencies, the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) comprise the National Response Team 5 and 13 Regional

Response Teams. EPA serves as the chair, and the Coast Guard is the vice-chair of these teams. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and hazardous substances on both water and land.

Coast Guard responsibilities can be divided into two categories: spill response and spill prevention/preparedness. As the primary response authority in coastal zone waters, the Coast Guard has the ultimate authority to ensure that a spill is effectively removed and that actions are taken to prevent further discharge from the source. During such response operations, a Coast Guard On-Scene Coordinator would coordinate the efforts of federal, state, and private parties. Preventing and preparing for spills is also a Coast Guard responsibility, and the Coast Guard's jurisdiction covers vessels; onshore, transportation-related facilities; and deepwater ports. The Coast Guard's prevention/preparedness duties are based on international agreements and federal standards and regulations.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and the international treaty MARPOL 73/78 require the owners and operators of vessels that carry oil and designated hazardous substances to submit to the Coast Guard "Vessel Response Plans" and/or "Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans." These vessel-specific plans address such matters as spill mitigation procedures, training requirements for the crew, and spill mitigation equipment required to be carried onboard. The Coast Guard must approve the plans for a ship to operate legally in U.S. waters. Under these authorities vessel operators also must submit to regular inspections, and the Coast Guard's inspection program is a key component of their oil spill prevention effort. The Coast Guard represents the United States at the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which, through treaties, sets international environmental and safety standards for vessels. Important treaties cover the following topics:

- Accidental and operational oil and chemical pollution;
- the right of a coastal state to take measures on the high seas to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate danger to its coastline from pollution by oil;
- a global, cooperative framework for combating major incidents or threats of marine pollution from oil and hazardous and noxious substances; and

- pollution from the dumping of wastes and other materials.

All petroleum products in the water can be toxic to aquatic organisms. They lower the oxygen levels in the water and generally degrade water quality. Both fuel and oil contain toxic hydrocarbons and heavy metals that can be deadly to aquatic life in very small quantities. Petroleum in the water also reduces the ability of light to penetrate the water, which is essential for the survival of aquatic plants and photosynthetic plankton.

Unlike fish, which can sometimes avoid an oil slick by swimming under it, mammals and sea turtles must surface to breathe. Thus, they are coated and recoated many times before moving out of the contaminated area. This direct physical contact with oil can cause blindness and can clog breathing passages. And while some marine mammals may be able to sense oil spills, there is little evidence that they avoid them. Many remain in their home ranges, even when those areas are contaminated.

Oil pollution at marinas is usually the result of accidents and/or carelessness. Emphasis should be put on developing criteria and procedures for preventing and, when necessary, cleaning up oil spills. Any operation involving the handling of oil or fuel should be accomplished in such a way that the possibility of accidental release is minimized.

One way is to incorporate best management practices (BMPs) into daily marina operations and boating activities. BMPs ensure environmentally responsible behavior. The following are some BMPs that boater and marinas can implement to reduce oil and fuel pollution.

Best Management Practices Include:

- Proper boat maintenance
- Storage and spill prevention equipment
- Recycling
- Spill control, in the event of a release

Sewage

Sewage is defined as human body wastes and the wastes from toilets or receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes. It is also known as black water. In contrast, gray water is galley, bath,

and shower water. Untreated sewage in a body of water can come from various sources including faulty residential, municipal, or marina septic treatment systems, or direct discharges from shoreside facilities and boats.

Vessel sewage is a problem when it is discharged into the water without proper treatment. Discharge can include, but is not limited to spillage, leakage, or dumping. This form of pollution degrades water quality by introducing microbial pathogens into the environment and by increasing biological oxygen demand (BOD), an important water quality measure that refers to the amount of oxygen available in the water for organisms to use. The higher the BOD, the less oxygen there is in the water for animals to survive. The BOD increases particularly in areas with many boats and little water movement. Just like lawn fertilizers and manure, human waste contains nutrients that can stimulate algae growth and deplete the amount of oxygen in the water. Although it is also a repulsive visual pollutant, our primary concern about sewage in the water is its potential to introduce disease-causing pathogens to swimmers and shellfish.

A single overboard discharge of human waste can be detected in an area up to one square mile of shallow enclosed water. Releasing untreated sewage from a 20-gallon holding tank has the same impact as discharging several thousand gallons of treated sewage from an efficiently operated treatment plant. Although these single discharges have an impact on the environment, the cumulative effect of numerous single vessel discharges is even more harmful.

Sewage contamination can pose a human health hazard through direct exposure (swimming and other water-contact activities in contaminated waters) or through the consumption of shellfish from contaminated waters. Pathogenic contaminants – such as streptococci, fecal coliform, and other bacteria – may cause infectious hepatitis, diarrhea, bacillary dysentery, skin rashes, and even typhoid and cholera.

Sewage, as well as gray water, has a higher concentration of nutrients than is naturally found in the aquatic environment. Small amounts are necessary for the healthy development of a natural ecosystem, but when excessive nutrients are introduced into an ecosystem, they can disrupt the natural balance.

The public, as well as individual boaters and marinas must play a role in reducing sewage pollution. Some of the things that can be done include:

- Early recognition and reporting of broken or leaking sewage pipes
- Proper use of Marine Sanitation Devices by boaters
- Proper dumping of sewage
- Obeying “No Discharge Zones.”

In the United States, if you observe any boat not complying with water pollution regulations report it to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Sector.

MARINE POLLUTION LAWS/ REGULATIONS & CITIZEN REPORTING

Introduction

Overview

Although the seas and other waterways have historically been viewed as convenient dumping grounds of human-made waste, in the last 20 years concern about declining water quality has prompted some changes.

Lesson Objectives

IDENTIFY the different laws and regulations that are applicable to the Sea Partners primary concerns.

DETERMINE different reporting methods to report incidents of identified unlawful activity

IDENTIFY resources to gather more information on pertinent laws, regulations, and organizations.

MARPOL

In 1973, the **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships at Sea** (MARINE POLLUTION) was drafted and signed by a number of seafaring nations. In 1978, it was updated to include five annexes on ocean dumping. In 1997, an annex on air pollution by ships was added. The annexes cover the following:

- Annex I Oil
- Annex II Hazardous liquid carried in bulk
- Annex III Hazardous substances carried in packaged form
- Annex IV Sewage
- Annex V Garbage
- Annex VI Air Pollution

By ratifying MARPOL 73/78, a country automatically adopts annexes I and II; the remaining annexes are optional. The United States has ratified optional annexes III and V. For a summary of MARPOL, see <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/OCPD/marpol.html>

MPPRCA

Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act (1987) – MPPRCA implements the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, Annex V (MARPOL 73/78) and

restricts the overboard discharge of plastic and other garbage. For a summary, see <http://www.cmcocean.org/mdio/marpol.php3>

CWA **Clean Water Act** (1972) – focuses on the use, discharge, and disposal of sewage, oil, and hazardous substances including dispersants. For a summary of the CWA and a link to the full text of the Act, go to <http://www.epa.gov/region5/defs/html/cwa.htm>

OPA **Oil Pollution Act** (1990) – requires reporting and cleanup of all oil and hazardous substance spills. For a summary of the OPA and a link to the full text of the Act, see <http://www.epa.gov/region5/defs/html/opa.htm>

OAPCA **Organotin Antifouling Paint Control Act** (1988) – regulates the use and application of antifouling paints for some marine vessels. For the full text of the Act, see <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/33/2404.html>

CVA **Clean Vessel Act** (1992) – designed for the construction of pumpout facilities through financial incentives to local marinas. For a summary of the CVA, see http://fa.r9.fws.gov/cva/cva_info.html#CVA. For the details of the Act, see <http://www.fws.gov/laws/digest/reslaws/clenves.html>

FWPCA **Federal Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act** (1997) – establishes goals and policies for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of our nation's waters. A summary of the FWPCA can be viewed at: <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/33/ch26.html>. For FWPCA (section 1322) information on the use of marine sanitation devices: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/gm/mse/regs/FWCPA.html>

ESA **Endangered Species Act** (1973) – provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. For a summary of the ESA and a link to the full text of the Act, see <http://www.epa.gov/region5/defs/html/esa.htm>

MMPA **Marine Mammal Protection Act** – establishes a moratorium on taking and importing marine mammals, their parts, and products. The Act provides protection for polar bears, sea otters, walruses, dugongs, manatees, whales, porpoises, seals, and sea lions. For a summary of the MMPA, see <http://www.lab.fws.gov/lab/cargo/mmp.htm>

CZMA **Coastal Zone Management Act** – encourages states to preserve, protect, develop, and, where possible, restore or enhance valuable natural coastal resources such as wetlands, floodplains, estuaries, beaches, dunes, barrier islands, and coral reefs, as well as the fish and wildlife using those habitats. For a summary of the CZMA, see http://tis-nt.eh.doe.gov/oepa/law_sum/CZMA.HTM

CAA **Clean Air Act** – regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources. This law authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment. For a summary of the CAA, see <http://www.epa.gov/region5/defs/html/caa.htm>

RCRA **Resources Conservation and Recovery Act** – addresses the issue of how to safely manage and dispose of the huge volumes of municipal and industrial waste generated nationwide. For more information on the RCRA, see <http://www.epa.goepaoswer/hotline/rcra.htm>

PWSA **Port and Waterways Safety Act** – states that navigation and vessel safety and protection of the marine environment are matters of major national importance. Insures that the handling of dangerous articles and substances on the structures in, on, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters of the United States is conducted in accordance with established standards and requirements. For details, see <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/33/1221.html>

NMSA **National Marine Sanctuaries Act** – protects special marine resources, such as coral reefs, sunken historical vessels or unique habitats, while facilitating all “compatible” public and private uses of those resources. For a summary of the NMSA,

see <http://www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/natprogram/nplegislation/nplegislation.html>

Contact Info

To Report an Oil Spill or Hazardous Substance Release

Call the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. See Appendix A for details from their web site

For More Information on the National Response Team

Go to www.nrt.org, click link for NRT and choose your Region.

Oil, Fuel and Hazardous Waste Disposal Information

Call your local Department of Environmental Management if you have questions about disposal of used oil, household chemicals, or other hazardous waste.

To Report Pollution

In the United States, if you observe any boat not complying with water pollution regulations report it to the USCG Marine Safety Office (MSO). Call the toll-free Coast Guard hotline at 800-368-5647 to locate the MSO near you. For more check out:

EPA Oil Spill Program

www.epa.gov/oilspill

The Ocean Conservancy Website

www.oceanconservancy.org

U.S. Coast Guard Website

www.uscg.mil

U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary

For information on the Vessel Safety Check (VSC) program, boater education, and other boating safety related issues: www.cgaux.org

U.S. Power Squadron

For information on boater safety and education programs:

www.usps.org

CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Introduction

Overview

The campaign goals for the Sea Partners program is to leveraging key resources such as Active Duty Coast Guard, Auxiliarists and Reservists, and engage with other agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), organizations such as The Ocean Conservancy and the Clean Marina Program and other state and local organizations to maximize citizen awareness and understanding of marine hazards and environmental preservation. This is accomplished through different activities including presentations to youth groups or school classes, dock walks, booths at boat shows and community events, planning meetings with local organizations, and beach cleanups.

Lesson Objectives

UNDERSTAND the role of the national Sea Partners Campaign

LEARN how to develop your individual Sea Partners program at your unit

IDENTIFY different activities that would engage your community on the importance of marine environmental protection.

EXAMINE how to success present information on behalf of the Sea Partners Campaign.

Background

The Sea Partners Campaign is a public outreach program. It can only be successful if members of the public are influenced into changing their behavior in respect to marine environmental protection. The Sea Partners program must be known and recognized. It is the responsibility of every Coast Guard member to publicize the message of marine environmental protection, and thereby the Sea Partners Program.

The most effective public affairs activities are done at the local level. Reaching out to the local community, media, and commerce is a great way to start a grass root campaign in your area. There are a number of great ways to get the message out there including:

- School Presentations; K-8, High School, College, and Adult education
- Hard hats/ On the job outreach/ Planning meeting with local organizations
- Boat shows & Community event booths

- Beach cleanups

Nevertheless, education and outreach are very dynamic and constantly needs to be modified in order garner support and attention. This can be accomplished by taking advantage of special events, such as the National Clean Boating Campaign and International Coastal Cleanup, to get the Sea Partners message into public's eye. You can also look for features where it might be possible to arrange an interview with the local media – including a feature in a local newspaper on the environment, a spot on a local cable show about community issues, or a radio call-in show. These are just a few of the ways in which you can get the message out there, but you can always come up with new and engaging ideas to support the cause. Some outside the box ideas that have been done include:

- Get Officer Snook to make an appearance at your local sporting event!
- Get students at a local college/high school to make some public service announcements for Sea Partners.
- Come up with your own original idea.

Always start with something you feel comfortable with. In addition, before doing something for the first time, check with your chain of command to make sure it's ok.

Talking Points

Sea Partners presentations are available to any interested group, as local scheduling permits. Groups interested in presentations should contact their local Coast Guard Unit. All presentations should be completed at no charge to the public.

Sea Partners message include:

- The effects of oil, hazardous chemicals, waste and debris on the marine environment.
- How marine environmental protection laws and regulations apply to various marine users.
- Ways groups and individuals can take action to protect the marine environment.

Sea Partners is a non-regulatory outreach campaign designed to target groups such as the following in port communities throughout the nation and territories:

Commercial fishing vessel operators
Port and terminal operators
Commercial mariners
Shipping companies
Charter boat operators
Waterfront facilities
Waste haulers
Local Governments
Cruiseline passengers
Recreational boaters and fishers
Students and teachers
Coastal Populations
Other interested groups, organizations and associations

Presentations

Speaking as a representative of the Sea Partners is a valuable way to reach key publics. Since marine environmental protection covers many topics communicating the campaigns story to the public may take many forms. In addition to the use of the various media outlets, public speaking engagements provide uninterrupted and unfiltered communications with public groups.

Helpful tips for good presentation:

- Talk to the teacher first. Figure out potential topics for discussion.
- Ask about the number of students in your child's class. Take tips from the class teacher to establish rapport with the students. Learn the names of some of the students and use the names while speaking to the class.
- Make use of catchy and friendly sentences while giving the presentation. Try to include humor in your presentation. You can narrate interesting stories to develop kids' interests.
- Use your body language to emphasize your point in a positive manner.
- Provide encouragement to students who perform well, especially when you ask questions.

- Make use of various teaching props like charts, blackboard, projectors and so on. It would help in sustaining the class's attention.
- Encourage group activities in the class. It would help in creating interest and communication. Make your ideas clear to the students and let them know that bad behavior will not be tolerated.
- Ensure that your involvement in the presentation is complete and comprehensive. Both the students and the class teacher should find it interesting.

As a speaker you must know your audience. For example, speakers should approach a young audience with one very important understanding – young people are genuine. Young audiences openly express feelings where adults often pretend. When young people don't like what's being said, they will never act like they do. They are not naturally rude: they just refuse to pretend. This instant and honest feedback is a sterling quality in young audiences, a quality that some speakers avoid like the plague.

Unless you are talking to an audience that is targeting a very specific goal it is often better to remain big picture. Your audience wants to see that you are real and not hiding behind a fact sheet or a fabricated speech. When looking for ways to drive home a point, look for what you thought, what you found, what you felt, what you did and how you now feel. Inexperienced speakers, breaking every known rule of speech, can overcome their shortcomings by speaking from their heart.

True power from the platform lies in using simple language to express meaningful ideas. Words are mental brush strokes we use to paint pictures in the minds of others. Uncommon and difficult words tend to leave people, especially youth, confused and insulted.

Audience participation helps hold the attention, especially amongst young people. The younger the audience, the more important this device becomes. It can be as simple as a show of hands and as involved as your time, talent and ability contributed before and after the event. A participation device needs to tie directly with a major point in your message, however. Where this is not done, your audience becomes sidetracked. When asking group questions from youth, you can expect questions that adults would never ask.

More helpful tips for a good presentation:

- Incorporate interactive activities such as games, crafts or other hands-on material. Young children especially benefit from interactive activities.
- When speaking to kids discuss the topic with them, rather than lecturing the whole time. Don't let one child dominate the discussion.
- Add humor. Tell a joke or funny anecdote about your topic to get the kids' attention.
- Relate your personal experience surrounding the topic. Explain who you are, and share your unique expertise.
- Leave something behind with the kids and their teacher, if applicable. Souvenirs keep your presentation fresh in kids' minds.

On the Job

The U.S. Coast Guard is the Agency responsible for enforcing environmental pollution prevention regulations on navigable waterways and coastal areas under these Acts, as well as the Clean Water Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Although pollution prevention is a public education topic for many non-profit environmental organizations as well as educational institutions, the Coast Guard's unique role in this area is informing the public about the purpose of federal pollution prevention regulations, how these regulations apply to various waterways users and what specific steps individuals should take to comply with these regulations.

Presently, hundreds of active duty, reserve, and especially Auxiliary members are engaged in Sea Partners program activities. The Sea Partners message is not limited strictly to off duty hours, but can become a part of everyday business. Industry can be informed of the importance of environmental protection during vessel and facility exams, boaters can be educated during boardings, the community can be informed during pollution investigations, etc. The more people that are talked to the greater likelihood of having individuals internalize the importance of marine environmental protection.

Community Events

One of the best ways to reach a large group of aquatic enthusiasts is to participate in local community events and boat shows. During events like these it is important present the Sea Partners message in the best manner possible. Please refer back to Outreach Material lesson plan for material to enhance your display.

Give yourself enough time to set up the booth before the show begins. Setting up a booth carefully takes time. Be sure you allot enough time to finish before the guests arrive. Boxes blocking aisles keep clients from visiting booths. Even if you are not in the aisles, setting up a display while the show is open distracts from the message and can as a slip, trip, or fall hazard.

People attend these events for a reason, so it is important for exhibit staff to quickly introduce themselves and ask attendees questions quickly to find out if they can help them in any way. Most of the people attending a trade show have some relevant reason to learn more about what the program has to offer, so provide a brief overview and continue the conversation from there.

During the event it is especially important to be friendly to everyone. By getting along with others, you can sometimes make important contacts and better yet, friends for life! To ensure that you present a professional, approachable image, review the following rules of event etiquette, body language, and popular mistakes.

Body Language:

- Many books have been written about body language; here are the most important points to remember, from a trade show perspective:
- Talk to the person, not to a piece of equipment or charts that you are presenting. Maintain eye contact with the attendee and avoid getting “caught up” with the demonstration or presentation.
- Raise your voice appropriately or you might be drowned out by other people near the booth or other sounds of the show.
- Present an open posture. Folded arms and crossed legs are a message that you’re not very open and will keep prospects from

approaching your booth. To create intimacy and trust, let your arms hang at your sides and position your feet about six to eight inches apart.

While in the booth, try to avoid:

- **Eat, Drink, or Smoke** - These activities ward off guests and press.
- **Sit down** - Sitting down makes it look as though you are not interested in talking. However, if your booth has bar-stool-height chairs behind a draped table then, because of the higher seat, you are at the same eye level as people passing the booth. Acceptance of stools is increasing since the public is sympathetic to the effects of standing on a hard floor for long periods.
- If you are sitting, stand up and greet attendees that come up to the exhibit.
- **Have idle chatter with other booth personnel.** -The sight of two people in conversation looks like a meeting. No one will interrupt a meeting.
- **Do not disrupt other exhibitors or visitors.** - Disruptions such as loud music or announcements, shining lights at other event exhibits, using laser pointers across aisles and the like are bothersome. If you engage in disruptive behaviors, attendees will perceive you and the Coast Guard as unprofessional.

Some of the most common mistakes made by booth staffers are:

- **Weak opening lines.** The best "hooks" are open-ended questions that keep the conversation going. Avoid yes-and-no openers such as "May I help you?" What's next if the answer is "no"?
 - **Poor body language.** Stand up straight toward the edge of the booth with your hands at your side. Look alert and ready.
 - **Long-winded product presentations.** Attendee's can't afford to be tied to your exhibit for 20 minutes. Remember, they have a lot of ground to cover at a show. So, keep it to 10 minutes maximum.
-

Beach Cleanups There is not any one correct way to organize a cleanup activity in an urban area, along a river bank, on a beach or under water. Projects can range from a small group doing a clean-up at their local beach to an international underwater cleanup:

Here some basic tips:

- Choose a project or place you feel strongly about; it will be easier for you to stay enthusiastic as well as to motivate others.
- It is also a good idea to choose an area that will benefit from the attention rather than one that is already clean and well maintained. Make your efforts worthwhile by improving an area that demands attention.
- Be realistic with your goals and what you expect to accomplish.
- Listen to the people in your area to find out what concerns them most.
- Remember that you are making a difference by getting involved; be optimistic.

Personal clean-ups:

You don't need to wait until somebody organizes a big clean-up. Whenever you spend a day at the beach or in any other natural area, you can collect garbage as a personal activity. You may even involve your family and friends and make it a game or a competition. The only things you'll need is to always carry some garbage bags and a few pairs of rubber gloves, as well as storing them in your car (Don't rely on that you will remember to pack them in your luggage the day you leave home – have them in your car permanently and refill them after each clean-up action).

Remember:

- Only collect as much garbage as you are able to transport comfortably. There is no sense in collecting garbage, filling it in plastic bags and then leaving the bags on the beach.
- Don't leave the plastic bags along the road or in another natural area. Find out where the next official waste dump is and take it there.

Planning a bigger clean-up activity:

Good planning is the key to a successful event. Once you have decided on a project, you must build a game plan:

- First, it may be necessary to get permission from the city, agency, or parties legally responsible for the area. Have a date and time in mind, because it is likely that the responsible parties will want to know when you are planning your event, how many people you expect, and what you plan to do. They may also be able to lend support on the day of your project, like providing the transport of the collected garbage to the official waste dump. Once you receive permission and have confirmed a date, you are ready to take action.
- Deciding when to hold your event can play a larger role in your success than you may realize. There are many things to consider when choosing your day. Holidays and regularly scheduled events, soccer games or other events may keep people from committing to your project.
- Stick to your original objective. It is very easy to get in over your head if you're not careful. Remember, you can always plan an additional event in the future.
- Give yourself plenty of time to recruit people and plan the event. Two months is usually enough time, but it could vary depending on the size of the event.
- Decide how many people you would like to have at the event and recruit a few extra. Many times people will have to cancel with little or no notice, and you don't want to end up shorthanded.
- Look for the possibility of community involvement. Many schools, conservation groups, businesses, and other organizations will gladly volunteer.
- Arrange your volunteers into groups to help you with the project. Your main responsibility is to manage the project. Distribute tasks to volunteers to lessen the load on yourself.
- Volunteers can help you with phone calls, recruiting sponsors, gathering material, safety and crowd control, recording data, or anything else that calls for attention.

- Arrange to have trash removed. You can usually get this done by local agencies without a fee. Consider separating the recyclable materials as well.
- Have plenty of drinking water available and recommend that everyone bring something to eat.
- Arrange to have designated parking areas for participants and suggest car pooling.
- Check with local authorities for free parking areas; as they may be able to designate a parking area for the event.
- Post signs to help direct people to the event.
- Depending on the size of your event, you may want to designate someone to act as a car pool / contact person, matching people for car pools.

Supplies and Sponsors:

Many factors come into play when attempting to attain funding. The size, location, and purpose of your event will affect the decisions of potential financial supporters. Make a list of everything you will need to make the event a success:

- Include trash bags, forms (see Forms section), writing instruments, flyers (or other forms of advertisement), signs, prizes, refreshments, food, fees, and any other items needed for the event.
- When the list is complete, approach potential contributors based on the benefits they will gain from being a sponsor. For example, if you are looking for refreshments, the local bottled water company may be willing to donate water and cups for some advertisement. Companies may be more willing to help if there is some sort of advertisement or recognition for them. In addition, show how businesses can benefit from their involvement in environmental projects.
- When you approach businesses for support, be sure to make them aware that you are doing this voluntarily and it is nonprofit. Give them plenty of time to meet your needs and give them recognition whenever possible (e.g., newspapers, television, radio, flyers, etc.).

- Another approach is to create a cooperation program with a local business. By joining forces, you not only have the financial support of the business, but you have gained the opportunity to create a larger project. The company may have employees who will volunteer, which may help reduce your recruiting efforts.

Safety:

Safety should be of prime importance no matter what the size of your event. Being prepared is the best way to assure a safe and successful event. Listed below are some considerations:

- Evaluate the site prior to the event
- If you are cleaning a land site, walk the area to make sure there are no hazardous materials present. Check to see if there are areas that need to be marked off.
- Keep people in groups
- By keeping people in teams, it is more likely that a potential danger will be spotted and avoided before a problem occurs. Create groups or teams to work together.
- Review the program with everyone. Go over the agenda so all participants are aware of the time schedule. Review all forms and how to fill them out correctly. Be sure to have everyone check in and out with the responsible overseeing person. Some people will have to leave earlier than the rest of the group and they should know who to contact before they leave. Review where the trash is to be placed after it has been collected. Warn people of potential hazards such as metal containers or any other unmarked container, holes, cliffs, unstable ground, muddy areas, tide changes and weather conditions. Most important, review your purpose for being there. Keep in mind that only the trash and man-made debris are to be removed.
- Appoint a safety coordinator. It is a good idea to have a safety coordinator who has medical, first aid/C.P.R. training and supervisory training. You do not need to limit yourself to one coordinator. You may choose to have one leader per group, as well as one lead person for the event. The event leader may be responsible for making people aware of potential hazards, having emergency information and phone numbers available. It

may be appropriate to have medical supplies readily available.

Promoting and Advertising:

Effective advertising can turn your event into a major success and benefit you when you plan your next project. When you promote your event, create a theme or come up with a catchy title. By including the media in what you are doing and why you are doing it, you are likely to get news coverage, which will help when you ask for support in the future:

- Contact your local radio, television and cable companies. Many will air public service announcements at no charge.
- Many newspapers will not only advertise non-profit events at no charge, but may consider doing a story on the event.
- A good way to gain media coverage is to invite a local celebrity or government official to participate in your event (e.g., a local radio personality; representatives from large corporations; leaders of local nonprofit organizations; your mayor, congressperson, or political representative).
- Be sure to notify the media if you get a commitment from a public figurehead. Use the sample press release to assist you.
- Be sure to submit your press release early enough to meet publication deadlines.
- Assemble a mailing list using all of your contacts.
- To give participants an even greater incentive to participate, plan a raffle or prize giveaway for the best trash found.

Don't forget.....

Have all of your supplies accounted for a week before the event. Below is a checklist of items to help you prepare:

- Trash bags (have two different colors available if you are separating recycleables).
- Writing instruments (pencils are preferable because they can be used underwater).
- List of emergency contacts and phone numbers.

- Emergency supplies.
- Two-way radios for contact with group leaders at the site.
- Cellular phone, if available, for emergency use; if cellular phone is not available, make note of the nearest pay phone.
- First aid kit (includes oxygen if conducting an underwater event).
- Rubber gloves for volunteers (gardening gloves work well for underwater debris).
- Drinking water or other refreshments.
- Support stations.
- Banners, signs, and incentives.
- A checklist for your team leaders to work from.

You may suggest to your volunteers that they bring the following items:

- Warm clothing, if applicable.
- Sun block and a hat, if applicable.
- Lunch or snacks.

Remember...

Your goal is to leave the area cleaner than it was when you arrived. Make sure not to leave anything behind except your footprints.

Finally:

- Only remove what does not belong in the area. Leave natural materials behind.
- Plan your event far in advance. The more time you allow yourself, the less rushed you will find yourself on the day of the event.
- Document your findings and keep your records of contact numbers for future events.

- Have fun with your project; make it as enjoyable as possible for everyone including yourself.
 - Arrange to have the trash and recyclables picked up at the event site.
 - Locate the restrooms. If there are no restrooms, make arrangements for portable toilets to be delivered by a sponsor
-

OTHER SEA PARTNER TOPICS

Introduction

Overview

When involved with the Sea Partners Campaign individual are in direct contact with the community. As a result, campaign members often get asked questions about other Coast Guard programs including America's Waterways Watch, the Marine Transportation System, and Recruiting.

Lesson Objectives

IDENTIFY the role of the America's Waterways Watch program.

IDENTIFY the function of the Marine Transportation System

LEARN how the Sea Partners can benefit the Coast Guard's recruiting effort.

AWW

America's Waterway Watch is a public outreach program encouraging participants to simply report suspicious activity to the Coast Guard and/or other law enforcement agencies. Unlike some Neighborhood Watch programs, for example, you are not formally joining an organization -- there are no meetings, membership cards or membership requirements -- and you do not become an agent of the Coast Guard or any other law enforcement agency.

AWW is a Coast Guard-sponsored nationwide public outreach program that encourages citizens living, playing, or working on or near the water to report suspicious activity to responsible authorities

Incorporates the Citizen's Action Network (CAN):

- Involves the CG pulsing out information to specific, strategically located, vetted citizens (CAN members) on an as needed basis
- Citizens do not become agents of the CG or any other law enforcement agency

Also encompasses local all-hazards maritime domain awareness operations:

- Protects the maritime economy and environment
- Defends our maritime borders
- Assists persons in distress

Citizens are encouraged to report suspicious activity to **877-24WATCH**. For imminent danger or other emergencies, citizens should call 911 or Marine Channel 16

Stakeholders include:

Recreational boaters, marina operators, maritime businesses, commercial maritime operators, ports, law enforcement, and local Coast Guard units (Active, Reserve, Auxiliary, and civilian)

Commandant (CG-5441) provides program management and direction through COMDTINST 16618.8A which prescribes basic reporting and data collection parameters. Furthermore, it allows units the flexibility to develop their own customized implementation plan to educate, train, and coordinate with waterway stakeholders and local Auxiliary

MTS

The Maritime Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, and ten other Federal agencies, in partnership with non-Federal stakeholders, inaugurated a program to improve the marine portion of the national transportation system. The MTS initiative is a program to ensure a safe and environmentally sound world-class marine transportation system that improves the global competitiveness and national security of the United States.

The Marine Transportation System, or MTS, consists of waterways, ports, and intermodal landside connections that allow the various modes of transportation to move people and goods to, from, and on the water. The MTS includes the following:

- 25,000 miles of navigable channels
- 238 locks at 192 locations
- Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway
- Over 3,700 marine terminals
- Numerous recreational marinas
- Over 174,000 miles of rail connecting all 48 contiguous States, as well as Canada and Mexico
- Over 45,000 miles of interstate highway, supported by over 115,000 miles of other roadways

- Over 1,400 designated intermodal connections

Important Facts:

- Waterborne cargo and associated activities contribute more than \$649 billion annually to the U.S. GDP, sustaining more than 13 million jobs.
- MTS activities contribute over \$212 billion in annual port sector federal/state/local taxes.
- Over 45 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) and 1.5 billion tons of foreign traffic were handled in 2006, with a value of nearly \$1.3 trillion dollars.
- 99% of the volume of overseas trade (62% by value) enters or leaves the U.S. by ship.

The future challenges to our MTS are many. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics the total value of marine freight is estimated to increase by 43 percent domestically and 67 percent internationally between 2010 and 2020. Ferry passenger transport is experiencing rapid growth in response to land-transport congestion. Commercial fishing and military use of the MTS also is expected to grow over the next several years.

The increasing demands on our MTS also must be safely handled and balanced with environmental values, in order to ensure that freight and people move efficiently to, from, and on our waterfronts.

Coordination, leadership, and cooperation are essential to addressing the challenges faced by the MTS. Information on the nation's mobility, safety, economic health, natural environment, and security information must be shared among federal, regional, and local agencies, as well as private sector owners and operators. This kind of coordinated approach can more effectively meet the needs of the MTS than can piecemeal efforts by individual groups.

Marine Transportation System National Advisory Council (MTSNAC) - A primary example of a coordinated approach with the private sector is MTSNAC, a chartered non-federal body, whose purpose is to advise the Secretary of Transportation on MTS issues. Its membership is comprised of leaders from 30 commercial transportation firms, trade associations, state and local public

entities, labor organizations, academics, and environmental groups. The purpose of the MTSNAC is to advise the Secretary of Transportation on issues, policies, plans, and funding solutions needed to ensure that the U.S. MTS is capable of responding to the projected trade increases. Today, the Department's flagship initiative, MTS, is working to ensure that America's marine transportation system achieves the national focus required to support the level of traffic expected in the 21st century. Further, the Department seeks to accomplish this goal in a safe, environmentally sound and coordinated manner for the full range of MTS users and stakeholders.

Committee on the Marine Transportation System (CMTS) – The CMTS is the latest Federal effort to coordinate the myriad partners involved in the MTS. Chaired by the Secretary of Transportation, the CMTS is tasked to ensure the development and implementation of national MTS policies consistent with national needs and to report to the President its views and recommendations for improving the MTS.

The Committee on the Marine Transportation System is addressing a number of important issues that affect the safety, security, air and water quality, and the efficient movement of freight and people at our nation's coasts and waterways and associated port facilities. The Maritime Administration is an important player in the CMTS and is leading an effort to provide key MTS information sources that will assist senior public and private decision makers as they make critical MTS investments and resource allocations.

Recruiting

Because Sea Partners continually deal with the public, they are a natural resource for discovering potential recruiting prospects. The program is an ideal recruiting tool because it portrays the Coast Guard as "pollution fighters" and protectors of the environment

If you encounter a prospect who appears to have the ability to meet the basic qualifications, it is important to put that person in contact with a recruiter, either through the local recruiting office or the toll free referral number, **1-877-NOW-USCG**. Because recruiting policies are constantly changing, if a prospective applicant appears to be "close" to the stated minimum requirements, please encourage them to still call a recruiter – it may be possible to get them into the Coast Guard or Coast Guard Reserve.

Basic qualifications to join the Coast Guard include:

- To be an officer – be a United States citizen or naturalized.
- To enlist – be a United States citizen or a resident alien.
- Be between the ages of 17-27. If you are 17, you'll need parental consent.
- Have a high school diploma or GED.
- Have no more than two dependents.
- Take and pass the Armed Service Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) test.
- Pass a medical exam given at a Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS).
- Be the type of person who wants to work to serve the public on or around the water.

For more information, visit the Coast Guard recruiting World Wide Web page at <http://www.gocoastguard.com>, contact your local Coast Guard Recruiting Office, or call toll-free **1-877-NOW-USCG**.

Coast Guard Auxiliary

The requirements to join the Coast Guard Auxiliary are to be at least 17 years of age and a U.S. citizen. Persons interested in Auxiliary membership can call **1-877-NOW-USCG** or use the “Flotilla Finder” on the Auxiliary web page, <http://www.cgaux.org/>, to be referred to a point-of-contact at a local flotilla.

U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary



Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist (Previously Marine Environmental Education Specialist) Performance Qualification Standard

Revision Date: 01 September 2009

Auxiliary Training Guide

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist Performance Qualification Standard

Qualification Code: AUX-MEES

This booklet is one section of your personal on the job-training (OJT) manual. It is your OJT guide to qualification as an Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist. It is your responsibility to document completed unit training items.

Auxiliary Verifying Officers shall be experienced and qualified personnel who have demonstrated the ability to evaluate, instruct, and observe other personnel in the performance task criteria. Verifying Officers must be certified in the competencies for which they are to verify and must hold the AUX-MEES qualification or be active duty/reserve personnel who hold an EK qualification. Verifying Officers must enter their title, name, and initials in the Record of Verifying Officers section before making entries in your workbook.

A Verifying Officer shall observe your successful performance of each task and document such with date and initials in the appropriate space provided in this booklet. It may be necessary to perform a task several times. The Verifying Officer will not give credit for any task that is not performed satisfactorily. Simply attending a class does not meet the requirement for demonstrating successful performance.

When all of the items required for this qualification have been completed, submit your PQS and documentation to your DSO-MS who will forward it to your District Director of Auxiliary who in turn will issue your letter of designation and enter it into AUXDATA. No item in this qualification may be waived.

Upon successful completion of this performance qualification standard, a person will hold the minimum competencies to act as an Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist providing short duration (8 hour or less) seminars on selected Marine Environmental Protection, Sea Partners and Americas Waterways Watch topics to a wide range of audiences.

Revision Date: 01 September 2009

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist

RECORD OF VERIFYING OFFICERS

| Title | Verifying Officer's Name | Initials |
|-------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

RECORD OF MAJOR TASKS COMPLETED

| Task Number | Major Tasks | Date Completed |
|-------------|--|----------------|
| 1.0 | Knowledge of pollution issues | |
| 2.0 | Knowledge of laws and regulations and the Coast Guard's role in pollution prevention | |
| 3.0 | Maritime Transportation Security Act | |
| 4.0 | America's Waterways Watch | |
| 5.0 | Practical application | |

RECORD OF COMPLETION

| Training Prerequisites | Date | Training Coordinator's Signature |
|--|------|----------------------------------|
| A. Completion of resident training course: Sea Partners <i>(Optional but Recommended)</i> | | |
| B. Completion of correspondence courses: | | |
| 1. Introduction to Marine Safety and Environmental Protection (IMSEP) | | |
| 2. Good Mate Course | | |
| 3. Hazardous Materials: A Citizens Guide, FEMA EMI course IS-5 | | |
| 4.a Hold current USCG Auxiliary Instructor Training (IT) qualification, OR | | |
| b Complete USCG Instructor Development Course | | |
| B. Completion of PQS Workbook. | | |
| C. Successful completion of oral board. | | |
| D. Designation Letter submitted for approval. | | |
| E. Once Designation Letter is signed, enter certification in AUXDATA. | | |

All qualification requirements have been satisfactory completed by _____

Revision Date: 01 September 2009

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist References

The following references will aid you in completing the majority of tasking in this PQS.

References:

The following references will aid you in completing the majority of tasking in this manual:

- Marine Safety Manual Vol. 9 COMDTINST M1600.14 Series, available on line from the Chief Director of Auxiliary website.
- Good Mate Manual, available online on the National Auxiliary M Department website.
- Aquatic Nuisance Species Training Guide, available on line on the National Auxiliary M Department website.
- Understanding Water Pollution, Jennifer Sevin, Officer Snook Water Pollution Program, 7-Dippity, Inc. Coral Gables, FL
- Environmental Impacts of Recreational Boats, available form ANSC (order stock # 4035)
- Hazardous Materials: A Citizens Orientation, FEMA Emergency Management Institute, course #IS-5.a, available online from the FEMA website.
- Oil in the Sea III, National Academy of Science, 2002 Oil in the Sea III is available from the National Academy Press; 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Lockbox 285, Washington, DC 20055; 800-624-6242; available for purchase online at <http://www.nap.edu>
- Ocean Steward, United States Coast Guard, Office of the Commandant, Washington, DC, on the National Auxiliary M Department website
- Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002
<http://www.tsa.gov/assets/pdf/MTSA.pdf>
- 33CFR101
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_07/33cfr101_07.html
- 33CFR103
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_07/33cfr103_07.html
- 33CFR104
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_07/33cfr104_07.html
- 33CFR105
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_07/33cfr105_07.html
- AWW
http://www.uscg.mil/directives/ci/16000-16999/CI_16818_8.pdf

Revision Date: 01 September 2009

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist

| <u>Task Number</u> | <u>AUX-MEES Task</u> | <u>Date Completed</u> | <u>Verifying Officer's Initials</u> |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1.0 | Knowledge of Pollution Issues | | |
| 1.1 | Pollution Sources | | |
| | a. Define the difference between point and non-point pollution. | _____ | _____ |
| | b. Give example of point and non-point pollution. | _____ | _____ |
| | c. Give example of point and non-point in your AOR | _____ | _____ |
| | d. Give example of containing or reducing point pollution | _____ | _____ |
| | e. Give example of containing or reducing non-point pollution | _____ | _____ |
| | f. Give example of containing or reducing man-made pollution | _____ | _____ |
| 1.2 | Marine/Aquatic | | |
| | a. Describe effects of excessive soil on standing water | _____ | _____ |
| | b. Give a brief description of an estuary and it's importance to the food chain | _____ | _____ |
| | c. What are the results of excess vegetation in the aquatic environment | _____ | _____ |
| | d. Flowing water and standing water environments | _____ | _____ |
| | e. Define Ghost Fishing | _____ | _____ |
| | f. Give example of 2 or more Invasive Species (aquatic and non) in your AOR | _____ | _____ |
| | g. Give brief description of results of invasive species both good and bad | _____ | _____ |
| | h. What is the importance of wetland | _____ | _____ |
| | i. Give a brief description of a Watershed and it's function | _____ | _____ |
| 1.3 | Water Quality Parameters (define each parameter and describe its importance to marine/aquatic environmental quality in your AOR) | | |
| | a. Salinity | _____ | _____ |
| | b. pH | _____ | _____ |
| | c. Suspended solids | _____ | _____ |

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist

| <u>Task Number</u> | <u>AUX-MEES Task</u> | <u>Date Completed</u> | <u>Verifying Officer's Initials</u> |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| | d. Temperature | _____ | _____ |
| | e. Turbidity | _____ | _____ |
| | f. Coliform bacteria | _____ | _____ |
| 1.4 | Pollution and Pollution Mitigations Terms (Define each of the following terms and describe their importance to your AOR) | | |
| | a. Adsorbent/Absorbent | _____ | _____ |
| | b. Black-water and Grey-water | _____ | _____ |
| | c. Biodegradable | _____ | _____ |
| | d. Best Management Practices (BMP) | _____ | _____ |
| | e. Emulsion | _____ | _____ |
| | f. No Discharge Zone | _____ | _____ |
| | h. Photodegradable | _____ | _____ |
| | i. Sheen | _____ | _____ |
| 1.5 | Describe the three (3) types of marine sanitation devices (MSDs), including the requirements for various sized vessels, proper use, and operation in coastal/inland areas, no-discharge zones and beyond 3 nm. | _____ | _____ |
| 1.6 | Explain the basic garbage dumping restrictions and placard requirements (33 CFR 151). | _____ | _____ |
| 1.7 | Explain the purpose of the National Response Center, (describe how to report a spill or incident and what information to provide) give the spill reporting number, and describe the reporting requirement. | _____ | _____ |
| 1.7 | Describe restrictions and recommendations when approaching and observing marine mammals in the wild. | _____ | _____ |
| 1.8 | Explain the basic steps a recreational boater should take to prevent the spread of aquatic nuisance species from one body of water to another. | _____ | _____ |

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist

| <u>Task Number</u> | <u>AUX-MEES Task</u> | <u>Date Completed</u> | <u>Verifying Officer's Initials</u> |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| 2.0 | Knowledge of laws and regulations and the Coast Guard's role in pollution prevention | | |
| 2.1 | Demonstrate a basic knowledge and application of environmental protection laws and regulations administered by the US Coast Guard (USCG) and by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) | | |
| | a. CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) | | |
| | b. CWA (Clean Water Act) | | |
| | c. ESA (Endangered Species Act) | | |
| | d. FWPCA (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) | | |
| | e. MARPOL (International Convention Governing the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) | | |
| | f. MMPA (Marine Mammal Protection Act) | | |
| | g. MPPRCA (Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987) | | |
| | h. NANPCA (Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990) | | |
| 2.2 | Explain the basic elements of the Coast Guard's role in marine environmental protection: | | |
| | a. Prevention | | |
| | b. Preparedness | | |
| | c. Response | | |
| 2.3 | Describe the purpose of the USCG Ocean Steward, Ocean Guardian and Ocean Protector Strategic Plan and explain how the plan's four strategies are being implemented in your AOR. | | |
| 2.4 | Briefly describe the Coast Guard and Auxiliary's roles in a hazardous materials incident. | | |
| 3.0 | Maritime Transportation Security Act | | |
| 3.1 | What is the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA)? | | |
| 3.2 | Describe why MTSA was created | | |

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist

| <u>Task Number</u> | <u>AUX-MEES Task</u> | <u>Date Completed</u> | <u>Verifying Officer's Initials</u> |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 3.3 | Define each and explain its applicability to AWW: | | |
| | a. Captain of the Port (COTP) | | |
| | b. Cruise ship | | |
| | c. Facility | | |
| | d. Ferry | | |
| | e. Foreign vessel | | |
| | f. General shipyard facility | | |
| | g. Infrastructure | | |
| | h. Maritime Security (MARSEC) Level | | |
| | i. MARSEC Level 1 | | |
| | j. MARSEC Level 2 | | |
| | k. MARSEC Level 3 | | |
| | l. Passenger vessel | | |
| | m. Restricted areas | | |
| | n. Secure area | | |
| | o. Sensitive security information (SSI) | | |
| | p. TWIC | | |
| | q. TWIC Program | | |
| 3.4 | Name 3 marine elements of the of the National Transportation System (33CFR.101) | | |
| 3.5 | What part of the Maritime Security arena does _____ cover? | | |
| | a. 33CFR101 | | |
| | b. 33CFR103 | | |
| | c. 33CFR104 | | |
| | d. 33CFR105 | | |

Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist

| <u>Task Number</u> | <u>AUX-MEES Task</u> | <u>Date Completed</u> | <u>Verifying Officer's Initials</u> |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 3.6 | What is the goal of MTSA? | _____ | _____ |
| 4.0 | America's Waterways Watch | | |
| 4.1 | Describe why AWW was created | _____ | _____ |
| 4.2 | Describe the purpose of AWW | _____ | _____ |
| 4.3 | List 9 suspicious/behaviors to watch for | _____ | _____ |
| 4.4 | Who can participate in AWW | _____ | _____ |
| 4.5 | Where do AWW missions apply | _____ | _____ |
| 4.6 | Describe the content of COMDTINST 16618.8 | _____ | _____ |
| 4.7 | Where is suspicious activity reported? | _____ | _____ |
| 4.8 | If immediate danger to life or property, who do you call? | _____ | _____ |
| 5.0 | Practical Application | | |
| 5.1 | Develop and present at least two Marine Environmental training sessions from the list of the following areas | | |
| | a. Sea Partners (general) | _____ | _____ |
| | b. Good Mate (Public Education or Member Training) | _____ | _____ |
| | c. Clean Marina | _____ | _____ |
| | d. Aquatic Nuisance Species | _____ | _____ |
| 5.2 | Participate in, or otherwise support, a shoreline debris cleanup. Alternatively, visit a local marina to identify Best Management Practices and the environmental impacts from poor practices for fueling, sewage handling, potable water systems, vessel repair and safety using a clean marina checklist. | _____ | _____ |
| 5.3 | Develop and present at least two Americas Waterways Watch public education training sessions. | _____ | _____ |
| 5.4 | Participate in an Americas Waterways Watch booth at one of the following venues: Boat Show, public safety day or a marina safety event. | _____ | _____ |

SAMPLE LETTER OF DESIGNATION

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security
United States
Coast Guard



Command's Name

Street Address
City, State Zip Code
Staff Symbol:
Phone:
Email:

1601
DATE

MEMORANDUM

From: I. M. Frank, CDR
Unit's Name

Reply to
Attn of:

To: M. O. Ore, USCG Auxiliary

Subj: DESIGNATION AS AUXILIARY PREVENTION OUTREACH SPECIALIST

Ref: Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist Performance Qualification Standard
Workbook

1. Congratulations! You have completed all requirements necessary to perform the duties of an Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist. You are authorized to carry out the responsibilities of an Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist within the scope of your qualifications. This is a significant milestone in your professional development and I commend your accomplishments.

2. This Letter of Designation should be retained as part of your personal Training Record and you will be assigned the Auxiliary Prevention Outreach Specialist Qualification Code "AUX-MEES".

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Revision Date: 01 September 2009