Ports and Waterways Safety Assessment Workshop Report Passamaquoddy Bay, ME

Introduction

Risk identification and mitigation are and have been ongoing activities within the Passamaquoddy Bay area. As a step toward standardizing methodology, a formal Ports and Waterways Safety Assessment (PAWSA) for Passamaquoddy Bay was conducted in Bangor, ME, on 3-4 October 2006. A group of experts examined the waterway using the risk model pictured here.

Vessel Conditions	Traffic Conditions	Navigational Conditions	Waterway Conditions	Immediate Consequences	Subsequent Consequences
Deep Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Commercial Traffic	Winds	Visibility Impediments	Personnel Injuries	Health and Safety
Shallow Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Small Craft Traffic	Water Movement	Dimensions	Petroleum Discharge	Environmental
Commerical Fishing Vessel Quality	Traffic Mix	Visibility Restrictions	Bottom Type	Hazardous Materials Release	Aquatic Resources
Small Craft Quality	Congestion	Obstructions	Configuration	Mobility	Economic

The results of that workshop are provided in this report and include the following information:

- Geographical Area
- Numerical results for the factors above from the following activities:
 - Team Expertise
 - Risk Factor Rating Scales
 - Absolute Risk Levels
 - Present Risk Levels
 - Intervention Effectiveness
- Brief description of the process used for the assessment
- List of participants
- Planned Actions: Summary of risks and mitigations discussion
- Survey results presented in tabular form

Geographic Area:

The participants defined the geographic bounds of the waterway area to be discussed.

The transit route from sea to Eastport consists of passage through the Bay of Fundy to Head Harbor Passage and Friar Roads. Vessels calling on Bayside continue past Friar Roads and then traverse Western Passage towards Passamaquoddy Bay.

Numerical Results

Book 1 – Team Expertise

In *Book 1*, the participants were asked to assess their level of expertise compared to the other participants in the workshop for each of the six categories in the Waterway Risk Model. Overall, 41% of the participant teams placed themselves in the upper third, 34% in the middle third, and 25% in the lower third of all teams. This distribution is fairly typical because the participants were chosen for their acknowledged expertise.

Book 2 – Risk Factor Rating Scales

The purpose of *Book 2* is to produce the risk scale numbers that are used in *Book 3*. Participants calibrated intermediate points on the risk assessment scale for each risk factor.

On average, participants from this waterway calculated the intermediate risk points as 2.9 and 5.4, which are close to the national values (2.9 and 5.5) established by the prior PAWSA workshop participants from around the country.

A tabular display of the results of *Book 2* is found at the end of this report.

Book 3 – Absolute Risk Levels with no mitigations

The participants evaluated the absolute risk level in the waterway by selecting a qualitative descriptor for each risk factor that best described conditions in the Passamaquoddy Bay area. Those qualitative descriptors were converted to numerical values using the scales from the *Book 2* results.

On those scales,

1.0 represents low risk (best case) and

- 9.0 represents high risk (worst case), with
- 5.0 being the mid-risk value.

In the Passamaquoddy Bay area, 9 of the 24 risk factors were scored at or above the mid-risk value. They were (in descending order):

Risk Category	Score	Risk Category	Score
Visibility Restrictions	7.9	Configuration	7.7
Environmental	7.5	Aquatic Resources	7.5
Small Craft Quality	6.9	Commercial Fishing Vessel	6.4
		Quality	
Water Movement	6.4	Economic	5.9

Hazardous Materials	5.3	
Release		

Specific hazardous locations identified. :

Only one location was identified as hazardous. It was the southern tip of Deer Island where the turn up north exceeds 45 degrees.

Book 4 – Present Risk Levels after applying existing mitigations

The participants examined all risk factors including those associated with the inclusion of LNG ships calling at proposed to be constructed LNG terminals and the effects of existing mitigations on those risks involving the construction of LNG facilities and movement of LNG ships in waterway. For 1 risk factor, the participants were in consensus that the risk was well balanced by existing mitigations. Consensus is defined as 2/3 of the participant teams being in agreement. For 21 risk factors, the participants were in consensus that new risks were NOT adequately balanced by existing mitigations. For the other 2 risk factors, there was not good consensus on whether existing mitigations adequately reduced risk.

Book 5 – Intervention Effectiveness

The participants selected those interventions that would be most effective in providing the largest risk improvement.

For 5 of the 21 risk factors needing additional risk reduction action, the most selected intervention category had the largest risk improvement.

Risk Category Selected	Intervention Category	Specific Actions
Vessel Conditions	Active Traffic Mgmt	 Provide regulations that rule vessel movement (includes VTS, designated traffic lanes, and radar requirements) Require radar, AIS and VTS Improve radio coverage Have design in place to make the vessel safe Conduct updated WAMS Conduct inspections (U.S. and Canada) Provide better communications (AIS, radio repeaters) Provide designated traffic lanes Provide VTS and AIS
Traffic Conditions	Active Traffic Mgmt	 Specify traffic lanes. Develop non meeting traffic situations. Require designated one way traffic zones. Provide designated holding zones Provide VTS with enhanced radar coverage

		 Enhance radar and communications capabilities Improve/upgrade ATON_Provide NDBC buoy
Waterway Conditions	Active Traffic Mgmt	 One way traffic zones. Establish designated no passing zones. Conduct a WAMS. Stovers Ledge, Clarks Ledge Provide Tugs Provide updated hydrographic survey

For the next 4 of the 21 risk factors needing additional risk reduction action, the most selected intervention category had the largest risk improvement.

Risk Category Selected	Intervention Category	Specific Actions
Immediate Consequences	Coordination/Planning	Coordinate with Canada and locals on plans
Subsequent Consequences	Coordination/Planning (for 3 risk factors)	Coordinate with Canada and local governments on plans, training, and exercises.

Two consensus alerts occurred because there was a strong secondary intervention or there was not a strong majority for the most selected intervention. No consensus was reached, but the intervention categories possibly offering risk improvement are listed below.

- Volume of Small Craft Traffic, mitigated by Rules & procedures or
- Bottom Type, mitigated by Nav/Hydro information.

Assessment Process

The PAWSA process is a structured approach for obtaining expert judgments on the level of waterway risk. The process also addresses the effectiveness of possible intervention actions for reducing risk in the waterway. A select group of waterway users / stakeholders evaluate risk factors and the effectiveness of various intervention actions. Thus the process is a joint effort involving waterway experts and the agencies / entities responsible for implementing selected risk mitigation measures.

The PAWSA methodology employs a generic model of waterway risk that was conceptually developed by a National Dialog Group on National Needs for Vessel Traffic Services and then translated into computer algorithms by Potomac Management Group, Inc. In that model, risk is defined as the product of the probability of a casualty and its consequences. Consequently, the model includes variables associated with both the causes and the effects of waterway casualties.

The first step in the process is for the participants to assess their expertise with respect to the six risk categories in the model. Those self assessments are used to weight inputs during all subsequent steps. The second step is for the participants to provide input for the rating scales used to assess risk. The third step is to discuss and then numerically evaluate the absolute risk levels in the waterway using pre-defined qualitative risk descriptors. In the fourth step, the participants discuss and then evaluate the effectiveness of existing mitigation strategies in

reducing risk. Next, the participants are asked to offer new ideas for further reducing risk, for those factors where risk is not well balanced with existing mitigations. Finally, the effectiveness of various intervention actions in reducing unmitigated risk is evaluated.

The process produces the group's consensus of risks in this waterway and is an excellent tool for focusing risk mitigation efforts. However, risk factors evaluated as being adequately balanced may still be worthy of additional risk mitigation actions. Any reasonable steps for minimizing or preventing the impacts of marine accidents should be encouraged for the benefit of the waterway community.

Participants

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The following is the list of waterway users and stakeholders who participated in the process:

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Planned Actions

The catalog of risks and possible mitigation strategies derived from the Passamaquoddy Bay PAWSA workshop is set forth directly below. This provides an excellent foundation from which the local harbor safety organization can further examine and take appropriate risk mitigation actions for both near-term action and for future risk mitigation planning.

The section has been annotated to include those initial actions that appear appropriate in response to the participants' expressed concerns. Identification of initial actions will help focus subsequent discussions with the local maritime community, waterway users, and stakeholders regarding each risk, permitting the testing of each proposed action for validity and appropriateness prior to implementation. The listing of initial possible actions should be viewed as a starting point for continuing dialogue between the local maritime community, leading to clear identification of risks and well conceived mitigation measures.

Each new idea is listed along with how many times it was suggested by the participant teams in *Book 5*.

Vessel Conditions: Deep Draft Vessel Quality		
 Foday: Problems from ten years ago have been corrected. Risk is minimum. Communications concerns due to limited radio coverage of Fundy Traffic; radar coverage is non existent. Bulkers are older than other vessels, but have suffered no casualties, yet. Some ships do not maintain their cranes. Canadians have not completed a formal aids to navigation study. Trends: Deep draft vessel quality is improving LNG cargo and deep draft ships may be coming into the area. Will require additional fire fighting Number of service vessels that support LNG will increase. Hazardous materials introduced into area may increase. Currently 1 ship per day calls on a port in the area. 	 Existing Mitigations: International and domestic standards have been improved. Crew training standards must be me (STCW). Standards on LNG ships is higher than normal. Vessels are in compliance with MARPOL requirements. US and Canada conduct port state inspections. Systems are in place to monitor risk. Fundy Traffic provides shipping information to the mariners Ferry operators are very competent as they navigate through the whirlpool area. All operators speak English. US has compulsory pilotage requirement. The pilots have their own stand alone navigation system. Ship owners are going to redundancy to reduce insurance costs. Canada has a vessel clearance system that includes an advanced notice of arrival. Trends (if LNG ships begin to call): Increased fire fighting equipment. Additional security issues will be added. USCG security zones will be added as necessary. ½ mile safety zone around ship transferring LNG cargo – US only. Training is improving Better communications Better radar. Radar traffic control AIS 	

New Id	eas		
Idea		Times	Risk Mitigation Category
•	Provide regulations that rule vessel movement (Includes VTS, designated traffic lanes, and radar requirements)	10	Active Traffic Management
•	Require radar, AIS and VTS	7	Active Traffic Management
•	Improve radio coverage	6	Radio Communications
•	Have design in place to make vessels safe	5	Rules and Procedures
٠	Conduct updated WAMS	5	Waterway Changes
٠	Inspections and Oversight	4	Enforcement
•	Provide appropriate (number, size) assist/support boatstugs, escorts, and service vessels.	4	Other Actions
•	Consider vessel vetting	4	Coordination and Planning
•	W.R.T. international agreements, consider the arrangements with Canada in Puget Sound and along the Detroit River as a possible best practice. Include pilots.	3	Coordination and Planning
•	Add compulsory pilotage	2	Rules and Procedures
•	Required mandatory training	2	Rules and Procedures
•	Possibly restrict cargo	1	Rules and Procedures
•	Provide size restrictions	1	Other Actions
•	Provide Education and Training	1	Voluntary Training
•	Use technology	1	Other Actions
•	Increased Liability	1	Enforcement
•	Provide terminal specific equipment.	1	Other Actions
•	Build vessel to meet the unique environmental.	1	Other Actions
•	Provide safety management system.	1	Other Actions
•	Provide Infrastructure Improvements	1	Other Actions

Vessel Conditions: Shallow Draft Vessel Quality

 Today: Tow/tug boats crews are not licensed (less authority and oversight); also not inspected Trends: Regulations are coming. STCW and Responsible Carrier Program have improved the tug/barge fleet Tourism and number of boats will increase. More responder vessels. Increased construction. Need greater education to deal with additional LNG ships. Need to coordinate with ferries. Existing Mitigations: Tugs and tows are STCW qualified. Additional regulations are coming to inspect tow/tug boats. More navigational aids to navigation. 		
 Tourism and number of boats will increase. More responder vessels. Increased construction. Need greater education to deal with additional LNG ships. Need to coordinate with ferries. 	 Today: Tow/tug boats crews are not licensed (less authority and oversight); also not inspected Trends: Regulations are coming. STCW and Responsible Carrier Program have improved the tug/barge fleet 	 Existing Mitigations: Tugs and tows are STCW qualified. Additional regulations are coming to inspect tow/tug boats. More navigational aids to navigation. Trends (if LNG ships begin to call): More responder vessels
	 Tourism and number of boats will increase. More responder vessels. Increased construction. Need greater education to deal with additional LNG ships. Need to coordinate with ferries. 	• More responder vessels.

	Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
•	Conduct vessel inspections (US and Canada)	9	Enforcement
٠	Provide Better Communication (AIS, radio repeaters)	7	Radio Communications
•	Provide designated traffic lane	4	Active Traffic Management
٠	Provide VTS and AIS	3	Other Actions
٠	Require additional crew size.	3	Rules and Procedures
٠	Provide better instrumentation	2	Other Actions
٠	Examine multipurpose uses of the support craft.	2	Coordination and Planning
٠	Education and Training	2	Voluntary Training
٠	Require mandatory training	1	Rules and Procedures
٠	Provide Safety Zone	1	Active Traffic Management
٠	Develop Contingency Plans	1	Rules and Procedures
٠	Develop updated WAMS	1	Nav/Hydro Info
٠	Provide Infrastructure Improvements	1	Other Actions
٠	Provide Public Service Announcements	1	Other Actions
٠	Crossing vessels to set and follow schedules	1	Other Actions
•	Mandatory Training	1	Enforcement

Vessel Conditions: Commercial Fishing Vessel Quality

Today:

- Professionalism of operators is moderate to poor.
- Vessel material condition moderate to poor.
- Seem to average two groundings per year.
- There have been some recent deaths on fishing boats
- Inland fisheries are fished by vessels that are marginally maintained..

Trends:

- Varied fisheries that require configuration changes may result in stability problems.
- More violations of rules of the road.
- Need greater education to deal with additional LNG ships.

Existing Mitigations:

- F/V traffic is minimal. The boats only go out good weather. Go out for day trips.
- Canadian fishing boats are well maintained.
- The increased market value of product is allowing for boat improvement.
- CG inspections have resulted in improved maintenance and quality of boats.

Trends:

• USCG and Canada are considering licensing requirements.

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
Consider citizenship requirements	1	Not Defined
• Provide for more enforcement of regulations, conduct more at sea boarding.	1	Not Defined
• Require mandatory or standardized equipment	1	Not Defined
Provide more state enforcement presence	1	Not Defined
• Provide for a grant for vessel modification. Consider an excise tax break.	1	Not Defined
Require stability criteria	1	Not Defined
• Provide better safety procedures within recreational community	1	Not Defined
• Provide tariffs on imports.	1	Not Defined

Vessel Conditions: Small Craft Quality

 Today: Number of small craft increasing. Have recorded the highest number this year. Risk is still considered minimal. Increased from 3 marine event permits to 12; range from kayak races to regattas. USCG boardings went from 50 to 170 in three years. 	 Existing Mitigations: Very few jet skis. Guides take out first time kayakers. Coast Guard conducts boating education classes. Locals know the area and what to expect and how to dress.
Trends:	
 Number of kayaks increasing (maybe involving operation with inebriation) STCW and Responsible Carrier Program have improved the tug/barge fleet 	

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
• Conduct boardings/inspections (Canada and US)	9	Enforcement
• Provide information at the boat rampssignage. Include public service announcements	6	Rules and Procedures
• Provide information at the boat rampssignage. Include public service announcements	6	Rules and Procedures
Provide Training	5	Voluntary Training
Provide for more dockside inspection	4	Rules and Procedures
• Provide weather information at the boat ramps. Include public service announcements	2	Other Actions
Require mandatory training	2	Rules and Procedures
• Licensing	2	Voluntary Training
• Rules of the Road enforced with fines	1	Enforcement
• Better communications with international agencies.	1	Radio Communications
Provide Canadian assets		
 Need greater education to deal with additional LNG ships 	1	Other Actions
Provide small vessel auxiliary channel	1	Waterway Changes
LNG Safety Zone Escort	1	Waterway Changes
Conduct WAMS	1	Waterway Changes

Traffic Conditions: Volume of Commercial Traffic

 Volume is light Volume has decreased in the last 30 years. Sometimes have 4-5 ships queuing up. 	Existing Mitigations: Light Volume Trends (if LNG ships begin to call):
 Trends: If LNG is approved, will increase from 3.5 days to 1.3 moves every day. LNG ships can only travel on the slack tide. Increased tourism. Two new dock areas will be added; to be built well into the waterway. May restrict the movement of small vessels. 	 Ships may queue up, waiting to come in. This will increase during the winter. Additional tug boats will escort the LNG vessel. More education will be provided.

	Idea	Times	ŀ
•	Specify traffic lanes. Develop non meeting traffic	12	Ac
	situations. Require designated one way traffic		
	zones. Provide designated holding zones		
•	Provide VTS with enhanced radar coverage	8	Ac

- Enhance radar and communications capabilities.
- Improve/upgrade ATON. Provide NDBC buoy
- Provide better scheduling
- Provide tug assistance. Require pilots.
- Provide more and better training for the pilots
- More US/Canadian presence

s Risk Mitigation Categories

- Active Traffic Management
- Active Traffic Management
- 7 Radio Communications
- 7 Nav/Hydro
- 5 Active Traffic Management
- 3 Rules and Procedures
- 1 Rules and Procedures
- 1 Enforcement

Traffic Conditions: Volume of Small Craft Traffic			
Today:	Existing Mi	tigations:	
• Three-month seasonal activity, only in the summertime.	Activity occurs in good weather and seasonality.Education is available		
Trends:			
• Rapidly growing numbers, especially trailered boats.			
New Ideas:			
Idea	Time	s Risk Mitigation Categories	
 Establish small vessel traffic lanes, safety and security zones. 	1 5	Rules and Procedures	
• Enhance radar and communications capability Monitor N to M information.	ies. 5	Radio Communications	
• Enhance VTS, provide traffic lanes	4	Active Traffic Management	
 Provide training, workshops, education. Prov Public Service Announcement 	vide 3	Voluntary Training	
Mandatory Education/training	3	Rules and Procedures	
Require Licensing	2	Rules and Procedures	
• Enhanced state, Canadian and USCG presence	ce 2	Enforcement	
• Provide Weather, current (NDBC) buoy	1	Nav/Hydro	
Provide mandatory AIS	1	Active Traffic Management	

Traffic Conditions: Traffic Mix			
 Today: Waterway is multiple use. Traffic mixes and mingles. Aquaculture farms exist. Trends: Aquaculture is currently flat but will return to the bay; includes sea urchins, mussels. Additional escort vessels and service vessels will arrive. LNG ships will be going in or out of Grand Manan. 	 Existing Mitigations: Well-marked channels show boaters the channels where ships must transit. Trends (if LNG ships begin to call): Better trained and quality vessels as the new escort vessels are added. Safety zones may be used to address present meeting situations. Compulsory pilotage will be required in US and Canadian waters. (two pilots will be onboard) Number of pilots will increase. 		
New Ideas:			
Idea	Time	es Risk Mitigation Categories	
• Establish traffic patterns (maybe formally esta	ublish 10	Active Traffic Management	
a one way traffic scheme); also safety zones			
• Provide routing and scheduling.	6	Coordination and Planning	
 Enhance VTS, AIS Provide better communications between boats, association, and community. Provide public service announcements Conduct a WAMS, update Coast Pilot, consider NDBC buoy 		Active Traffic Management	
		Radio Communications	
		Nav/Hydro	
• Under education, provide a symposium/semin	ar. 4	Voluntary Training	
• Provide an auxiliary traffic lane, VTS, day/night rules		Rules and Procedures	
• Provide enforcement presence (USCG and Canada) and training.	2	Enforcement	
Require VHF monitoring of security channels	2	Radio Communications	
 Provide recommended routes around fixed fis gear 	hing 1	Not Developed	
• Complete an updated WAMS.	1	Not Developed	
• Keep Fundy Traffic system; maybe add a rada atop the CG Eastport station for more coverag also add communication repeaters.	ar 1 ge;	Not Developed	
• Tie together agreed risk mitigations with the construction of the LNG facility	1	Not Developed	

Traffic Conditions: Congestion		
Today:	Existing Mitigations:	
 There is a ferry system to Deer Island and also kayaks that sometimes compete with the deep draft for waterway use Trends: Number of head boats (whale boats) is pretty steady. Number of recreation boats increasing. Small cruise liners may be entering the waterway. LNG vessels will queue up. 	 There is minimal risk. Trends (if LNG ships begin to call):: VTS may come. AIS will be improved Increase number of pilots. Greater USCG presence. 	
New Ideas:		
Idea	Times Risk Mitigation Categories	
 Consider recommended routing for deep draft vessels; also safety and security zones. Forma anchorage policies. 	16 Active Traffic Management ize	
• Require AIS on large vessels. Enhance VTS a radar	nd 8 Active Traffic Management	
 Mandatory monitoring of security channels. Enhanced communications 	6 Radio Communications	
Provide traffic scheduling	4 Coordination and Planning	
 Conduct a WAMS, update Coast Pilot, consid NDBC 	er 4 Nav/Hydro	
 Provide navigation instruments, equipment an publications 	d 2 Other Actions	
Limit Hazardous cargoes	1 Rules and Procedures	
 Update Coast Guard – add information on typ vessel transiting. 	es of 1 Not Developed	
Upgrade USCG resources	1 Not Developed	

Navigational Conditions: Winds		
 Today: Most high winds occur in the winter. Sustained winds oppose tides from Bay of Fundy and cause high, rough seas – problem for the pilot boat, not for large ships. There is no prevailing/predictable wind in the winter. University of Maine removes one weather buoy. It gives real time data from internet. It was claimed to be redundant. Pilots agree there is no accurate reading on the beach and the buoy is important The buoy also has temp, sea state, and current sensors that are useful for fish farming (senses when water temp is too low, keeps fish from freezing). Islands act as a wind block, sometimes giving erroneous readings at the wind sensors. Funnel affect at Western Passage. Causes wind to change direction at various locations around the island. Every 20 years, a storm comes up that brings strong winds; funnels through the harbor and damages the front end part of Eastport (from the storm surge). 30 kts is the maximum limit wind speed for thruster use on deep draft vessel. Maneuvering vessel depends on the direction of wind and alignment of the dock. 	 Existing Mitigations: Weather avoidance practices are in place. Winds are seasonal and occur mostly in winter, when recreation boaters are not present. Buoy from University of Maine effectively monitors wind right now. Wind trends are historically reported. Buoys off Jonesport are important to provide real time weather info. Matinicus, Mt. Desert Rock, and Jonesport buoys are used by pilots Tugs stabilize the vessel and provide a large berthing window in terms of weather and design of the pier. NOAA provides weather radio station. Trends (if LNG ships begin to call): Establish vessel operational parameters. Simulations have been completed that exercise pilots at the dock and in the waterway. Will provide weather information at the down east meteorological tower. LNG ships will have mooring tension, monitoring systems. 	

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
 Provide PORTS, also GoMOOS, down east Meteorological tower 	10	Nav/Hydro Info
Consider z Drive Tugs	7	Other Actions
Require berthing parameters	4	Rules and Procedures
Provide Weather Buoys	3	Nav/Hydro Info
• Provide better weather forecasts	2	Coordination and Planning
Provide Warning Signs for small craft	1	Other Actions
Require freeboard limitations	1	Rules and Procedures
• Establish operating parameters	1	Rules and Procedures
Provide better communications for forecasting	1	Radio Communications

Navigational Conditions: Water Movement			
 Today: 13 Knots current at Blueback Narrows. Tide and current tables are good predictors except when there are high-wind conditions that alter water levels. Study shows that predictions of slack water are less reliable. Small vessels are unfamiliar with currents. Trends: 	 Existing Mitigations: Tide and current prediction tables and software. Voyage planning to avoid strong currents. Pilot boat precedes ship and gives traffic report. Will also act as a safety observer if radar is lost. Will be a current meter at down east. Specific transit timing based on slack water. 		
• None discussed.			
New Ideas:			
Idea	Times Risk Mitigation Categories		
• Transit at slack water	9 Coordination and planning		
Provide PORTS systems	8 NAV/Hydro		
• Provide tugs	6 Other Actions		
Provide Weather Buoys	2 Nav/Hydro Info		
• Require berthing parameters	2 Rules and Procedures		
Consider transit tide restrictions	1 Rules and Procedures		
Establish Operational Parameters	1 Rules and Procedures		
• Follow/enforce required rules of the road	1 Active Traffic Management		

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Navigational Conditions: Visibility Restrictions		
 Today: Occur June and Julyfor 30 days24 hours a day. Sometimes no fogno predictability. Work with sea smog in winter. Occasionally snow can cause vessels to be weather-bound for days. Harder to navigate in a snow storm. Fog is generally localized in the bay. No fog at Bayside. Trends: Less fog over the past 20 years. Do not want to respond to a casualty in the fog. Can not see an LNG plume in fog. 	 Existing Mitigations: Radar (increasing number of boaters have it but may not be able to use it well). GPS gives precise position. Automatic fog signals on electronic equipment. Commercial vessels Are using chart plotting software programs (ECIDS), but may over-rely upon it. Radar interpretation instruction / license endorsement. NOAA electronic navigation charts are free (S57 standard vector charts). See http://chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov. Trends: Tug/barge will soon be required to carry AIS. May reduce movement due to reduced visibility. Establish vessel operating procedures. 	
New Ideas:		
Idea	Times Risk Mitigation Categories	
• Improve Fundy Radar.	9 Active Traffic Management	
Enhance radio communication	7 Radio Communications	
 Conduct a WAMS. Provide RACONS. Provide better ATON. Provide WAMS. It briefly 	le 7 Waterway Changes	

- addressed LNG additionsRegulate vessel movements
- Limit movement by visibility standards
- Elimit movement by visionity stand
- Provide Weather Buoys
- Provide PORTS
- AIS
- Establish operational parameters
- Monitor VHF Security calls

7 Radio Communications
7 Waterway Changes
6 Rules and Procedures
4 Rules and Procedures
2 Nav/Hydro Info
2 Nav/Hydro Info
2 Nav/Hydro
2 Rules and Procedures
1 Radio Communications

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Navigational Conditions: Obstructions		
 Today: 28 foot tide range. Ice seldom obstructs navigation. One-in-twenty year cycle. Once a month (about)debris from high tidecan include telephone poles. Fish pensoff all the islands. Consider right whalesnot necessarily in the areaNorth and East of Campabello Islandnot in the interiorin the summer. Can also see them on the eastern bay, off Eastport. Trends: New piers are being built. 	 Existing Mitigations: Deep draft will slow and stop in the presence of whale. Pilot boat will listen for whales in the fog LNG ships are not allowed to anchor in Canadian waters. 	
 LNG ships may be at anchor. New Ideas: Idea Conduct a WAMS. Sovers Ledge NOAA Hydrographical survey Limit pier length Provide enhanced VTS 	TimesRisk Mitigation Categories15Nav/Hydro Info7Nav/Hyrdo Info1Coordination and Planning1Active Traffic Management	

Waterway Conditions: Visibility Impediments		
 Today: Waterway blocked by island when leaving head harbor passage off Cherry Islandmaking the corner. Back scatter from lights on the reservation. Trends: Increased LNG traffic. New LNG ships will moor at new piers. Small boats must go around piers. 	 Existing Mitigations: .Cherry Island Light increased in intensity to take care of backscatter from Eastport. Use Fundy Traffic to place vessels in the waterway. Use AIS to place vessels in waterway. Trends: For LNG ships, can see over the trees. Channel is wide enough to provide sufficient room. Simulated casualties outboard of the 	
New Ideas: Idea • Conduct a WAMS. Sovers Ledge •	 moored vessels with positive results. Moored ships will block out shore lights. Small boat education. Provide ATON around the piers. Times Risk Mitigation Categories 15 Nav/Hydro Info	
Waterway Conditions: Dimensions		
 Today: Head Harbor Passage is narrow (1500 ft. wide between Dog Island and Indian Point) Trends: No trends discussed. 	 Existing Mitigations: .Will pass two small vessels. Policy is to not move deep draft ships opposing each other through the geographic area. It is all one way. 	

New Ideas:		
Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
 One way traffic zones. Establish designated no passing zones. 	o 10	Active traffic management
Conduct a WAMS. Stovers Ledge	7	Nav/Hydro Info
Provide Tugs	5	Other Actions
Speed Restrictions	4	Other Actions
• Establish operational parameters	3	Rules and Procedures
• Provide recommended routes and VTS	3	Active Traffic Management
• Limit vessel length	1	Rules and Procedures
• Provide aid such as GoMOOS and PORTS	1	NAV/Hydro
Waterway Conditions: Bottom Type		
Today:	Existing Mitig	gations:
• Bottom is hardrock.	• Shoaling	well marked with buoys.
• F/V grounds periodically.	• Charting,	Coast Pilot, and hydrologic
• S/V ground periodically.	publicatio	ns.
Trends:		
New Ideas:		
Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
• Provide updated hydrographic survey.	13	Nav/Hydro
• Conduct a WAMS. Stovers Ledge	2	Nav/Hydro Info
Reduce Speed	2	Rules and Procedures
• Set operational parameters. Movement based of tide	on 2	Rules and Procedures
Waterway Conditions: Configuration		
Today:	Existing Mitig	gations:
• One turn exceeds 45 degrees.	None real	uired
 Seasonal risk of crossing trafficduring the summer. Trends: 	Vessel op	erators talk to one another on the radio

New Ideas. Risks and mitigations were balanced. There were no ideas captured.. • Immediate Consequences: Personal Injuries **Today: Existing Mitigations:** In the past, have had small cruise ships. No cruise ships. • Joint Marine Contingency Plan...has an exception Ferries are small vessels....45 people...passenger vessel to Campabello, car for LNG ferry and another one to Campobello. **Trends:** 500 meter zone established by Sandia is tank • New crews and shape. ship is breeched. • LNG emergency response people will hold Lacking in spill response personnel and meeting with local responders. equipment. • Regulation process will identify safety assets that **Trends:** must be supplied for the emergency plan before 110-120 PAX vessel. Possibly increasing to the process can move forward. • 300-400 PAX vessels. LNG vessels moving throughout the • waterway. Must establish an international joint response • to an LNG casualty. USCG responders are inside the destruction • zone. Minimal response capability for both U.S. and Canada. The mill, 25 miles away, is the only available hazmat response. Roadways may be obstructed by tree strewn roads. Route 1 is primary road for assistance to travel. Need additional training for response to LNG release/explosion.

	Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
•	Update and develop training plans. Include international	11	Voluntary Training
•	Provide emergency radio channels and an additional radio tower. Provide enhanced communications to all agencies and bi national	10	Radio Communications
•	Develop/update contingency plans, include international. Provide egress routes	10	Rules and Procedures
٠	Enhance cell phone coverage	6	Other Actions
•	Provide emergency medical personnel and medical clinics and life flight	4	Coordination and Planning
٠	Provide warning system and emergency broadcast	3	Other Actions
•	Conduct interagency/international training/simulations/exercises	2	Voluntary Training
٠	Limit hazardous cargos	1	Rules and Procedures
•	Conduct safety audit inspection	1	Enforcement
Immediate Consequences: Petroleum Discharge			

Today:	Existing Mitigations:
 200 annual ship transits by deep draft vessels2,000 tons (500,000 gallons) of bunkers per ship. Two vessels are present in the waterway at any one time. Petroleum products Eastport and Bayside does not handle petroleum cargo. Trends: Will need plan to fuel all the support vessels. 	 Joint bi-national agreement between US and Canada for oil spill response. Canadian spill response equipment in St. Johns; USCG response equipment in Portland, ME. Six hours to respond.

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
• Provide more response/preposition teams and equipment; include OSROs	10	Coordination and Planning
Provide more response training	6	Voluntary Training
• Provide better cell coverage and a tower.	6	Radio Communications
• Designate response vessels as multi purpose escorts and spill response vessels	4	Rules and Procedures
Re-establish Quoddy Oil Spill Coop.	4	Coordination and Planning
Provide speed limits	1	Rules and Procedures
Improve bi-lateral agreements	1	Coordination and Planning
Provide tug escort	1	Other Actions
Consider ship/cargo owner liability	1	Other Actions

Immediate Consequences: Hazardous Materials Release

Today:	Existing Mitigations:
• Bulk ammonium nitrate is shipped to Bayside and Eastport. One ship a year2,000 tons.	• .None in place.
Trends:	
• Increasing due to LNG.	

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
• Conduct training/drills/exercises (consider CANUSLANT)	10	Coordination and Planning
• Conduct facility inspections. Provide additional USCG resources	5	Enforcement
Provide better education/outreach, certifications	4	Voluntary Training
Improve radio communications	3	Radio Communications
Develop evacuation contingency planning	2	Coordination and Planning
Conduct LNG carrier oversight	2	Enforcement
• Designate response vessels as multi purpose escorts and spill response vessels; also tug escorts	2	Other Actions
• Improve first responder trainingfire fighting, hazmat, pers casualties.	1	Other Actions
• Establish speed limits	1	Rules and Regulations
Develop response management	1	Coordination and Planning
Boom docked vessels	1	Other Actions
Improve cell coverage	1	Other Actions

Immediate Consequences: Mobility

Today:	Existing Mitigations:
• Route one running along the shore can be shut down.	• Small vessels have an alternate channelsize to tug at high water
• Dear Island and Campobello can not receive some goods if the waterway is shut down (seasonal)	Trends:Other ports will supply the pipeline.
Trends:	
• LNG will be moving and gas will be piped regionally/nationally	

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
• Improve alternate means of transportation local highway to move response equipment.	6	Other Actions
Explore salvage capabilities	4	Other Actions
• Provide enhanced communications.	1	Radio Communications
Conduct air patrols	1	Enforcement
• Install and use mooring system arrangements for local tide range	1	Coordination and Planning
Provide tug escort	1	Other Actions

Subsequent Consequences: Health and Safety		
Today:Relative to Passamaquoddy Bay, everything	Existing Mitigations:Prevailing wind would disperse a gas.	
 is still a rural area – population is 1500-3500 persons. Eastport has up to 2000 population 	• Calas is nearest hospital20 miles awaybed capacity of 25. Eastern Maine Medical Centermove by helicopters.	
 Consider WSA1000 people per quarter mile. A discharge may affect fish processors. 	 Area is rural with few people in a large area. Planning with nuclear plan has been completed with both countries. 	
 Ammonium Nitrate posses an explosion problem. 	• Multiple fire fighting organizations have worked together to combat shore side fires (forest fires).	
• No formal evacuation plans.	Trends:	
• Lack of firefighting capability.	• Have identified the disaster area.	
Trends:		
• LNG ships will be entering the area.		

New Ideas:

Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
• Develop/update contingency plans, include international. Provide egress routes	9	Rules and Procedures
Provide warning system and emergency broadcast	7	Other Actions
• Update and develop training plans. Include international. Include marine firefighting. Provide PSAs	5	Voluntary Training
Pre position equipment	4	Coordination and Planning
• Provide enhanced firefighting capability; land and water	4	Other Actions
Formalize US Canadian agreements	3	Coordination and Planning
• Provide emergency medical personnel and medical clinics and life flight	2	Coordination and Planning
• Enhance cell phone coverage	1	Other Actions
Limit hazardous cargos	1	Rules and Procedures
Conduct interagency/international training/simulations/exercises	1	Voluntary Training
Conduct predictive modeling	1	Coordination and Planning
• Develop web page	1	Other

 Today: 250 feet around the island of Eastportdevelopment setback. Cobcook Bay is a sensitive area. Endangered species is high. Cultural Resources for tribal based, archeological based in area. Some ships change from bunkers to diesel (no. 2) when entering port. No. 2 oil will tain fish where black oil bunkers will not. Some ship use no. 2. Trends: LNG ships will enter the waterway, resulting in more traffic. More emissions will resultair, noise, invasive species. Pure methane is not an issue (non fire form) to the environment. If on fire, will drop down to a couple of inches below the water Vessel strike risk to the right whale. Current LNG ships use boil off from cargo tanks. Some use IFO fuel. IFO taints fish. New shipsbunker tanks are double hulledmay not be used here. 	Environmental							
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Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
 Conduct training/drills/exercises (consider CANUSLANT) and develop priorities 	7	Coordination and Planning
• Better real time for Nav/hydro information, PORTS	7	Nav/Hydro Info
• Provide response/equipment training	4	Voluntary Training
Conduct predictive modeling	3	Other Actions
• Develop evacuation contingency planning and spill response	2	Coordination and Planning
• Develop routing for environmentally sensitive areas	2	Active Traffic Management
• Develop and formalize an environment/whale information system	2	Other Actions
Provide prepositioned resources.	2	Coordination and Planning
Contract with NRC	1	Other Action
• Provide better data on bunkers	1	Rules and Procedures
• Develop response management, OSROs	1	Coordination and Planning
• Provide better education/outreach, certifications	1	Voluntary Training
Improve radio communications	1	Radio Communications
Develop Web Page	1	Other Actions

Subsequent Conseque	ences: Aquatic Resources
Today:	Existing Mitigations:
 Many species are harvested throughout the geographic area: Fish farming (Agricultural more impacted/conducted than commercial and recreational fishing)clammers operate in the area. Sea cucumbers, herring. Recreational fishingextensive in the summer. Includes life cyclelobster, scallops, herring. Will probably use that year of fishing in the event of a spill. Ecotourism is increasing. Extensive fisheries throughout of the Bay: Commercial shell fishing, lobster, quahog, scallops; and fin fisha yearround activity. Recreational fishing is very active. Trends: Fishing and Ecotourism is increasing. LNG ships increase will restrict the water and reduce the number of spaces to fish. 	 Existing authorities to close shellfish beds. NOAA has the only sensory analysis lab available to test and chemically analyze fitness of fish product. State and local capabilities. Seasonality of a pollution event can protect the resource to some degree. Whale alerts are provided by Fundy Traffic.

	Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
•	Establish fisheries opening and closing protocols. Include Canada	6	Rules and Regulations
•	Improve communications, call down list	6	Radio Communications
•	Develop and formalize an environment/whale information system	2	Other Actions
٠	Develop Web Page	2	Other Actions
٠	Develop response management, Aquacultures	1	Coordination and Planning
•	Provide better education/outreach, certifications	1	Voluntary Training

foday:	Existing Mitigations:
 Fish contaminated with hazardous material cannot be sold. For definition purposes, in the Aqua fisheries, impact is great and felt internationally. More than \$2M per year. Would do a fisheries closure for potential area of impact. Severe economic effects would be felt in within two weeks of a port closure. Salmon is sold along the east coast. Lobster is sold along the east coast and internationally. Sea urchins are sold internationally. Income from tourism and fishing would be affected, even if there is just an impression that the area has been "tainted" by spills, etc. Repayment for loss of income from oil spill. May not be able to get product to marketmay affect the region and nation. A major casualty would affect tourismSt. Andrews is a major resort community. This includes whale watching tours. 350K tons a year paper mill would not be able to ship. Baysidedepends on how longlose one ship a week. Letit Passage at 1500 feet wide could affect the small boat traffic. Creends: People may stop coming to tourist area in Canada (St. Andrews)a less environmentally pristine areaalso at Campobello Island. Additional traffic may push the whales elsewhere. Consider tax issues. Most issues will be local and regional. 	 Energy Policy Act (US only): Provide emergency response plan Provide cost sharing plan to provide additional resources. Between companand local community. Possible new international agreements in the making. Trends: People like to look at big ships. May add \$250M to a taxable base Young people may remain in the area. Will provide site specific compensation package to local fishermen. Will provide trap replacement programUS Canadian.

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Idea	Times	Risk Mitigation Categories
Marine System Recovery	10	Coordination and Planning
MOU joint Canada US response	7	Other Actions
• Fishermen compensation plan	5	Other Actions
Trap replacement program	2	Other Actions
LNG via offshore terminal	1	Coordination and Planning
• Develop web page.	1	Other Actions

Book 2 Tabular Results:

Risk Factor	A Value	B Value	C Value	D Value
Deep Draft Vessel Quality	1.0	3.0	5.6	9.0
Shallow Draft Vessel Quality	1.0	3.0	5.6	9.0
Commercial Fishing Vessel Quality	1.0	3.0	5.6	9.0
Small Craft Quality	1.0	3.0	5.6	9.0
Volume of Commercial Traffic	1.0	3.0	5.3	9.0
Volume of Small Craft Traffic	1.0	2.8	5.7	9.0
Traffic Mix	1.0	2.3	4.7	9.0
Congestion	1.0	2.7	5.0	9.0
Winds	1.0	2.5	5.2	9.0
Water Movement	1.0	2.9	5.0	9.0
Visibility Restrictions	1.0	2.9	5.7	9.0
Obstructions	1.0	2.0	4.5	9.0
Visibility Impediments	1.0	3.1	5.5	9.0
Dimensions	1.0	3.1	5.5	9.0
Bottom Type	1.0	2.4	5.1	9.0
Configuration	1.0	2.8	5.3	9.0
Personnel Injuries	1.0	3.1	5.7	9.0
Petroleum Discharge	1.0	3.8	6.2	9.0
Hazardous Materials Release	1.0	3.7	6.2	9.0
Mobility	1.0	3.0	5.3	9.0
Health and Safety	1.0	3.1	5.6	9.0
Environmental	1.0	3.2	5.9	9.0
Aquatic Resources	1.0	2.8	5.5	9.0
Economic	1.0	3.1	5.7	9.0

Book 3 Tabular Results:

Vessel Conditions	Traffic Conditions	Navigational Conditions	Waterway Conditions	Immediate Consequences	Subsequent Consequences
Deep Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Commercial Traffic	Winds	Visibility Impediments	Personnel Injuries	Health and Safety
1.3	1.3	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.5
Shallow Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Small Craft Traffic	Water Movement	Dimensions	Petroleum Discharge	Environmental
1.7	1.6	6.4	3.3	2.1	7.5
Commercial Fishing Vessel Quality	Traffic Mix	Visibility Restrictions	Bottom Type	Hazardous Materials Release	Aquatic Resources
6.4	3.1	7.9	7.0	5.3	7.5
Small Craft Quality	Congestion	Obstructions	Configuration	Mobility	Economic
6.9	2.1	3.5	7.7 3.2		5.9

Book 4 Tabular Results:

Vessel Conditions	Traffic Conditions	Navigational Conditions	Waterway Conditions	Immediate Consequences	Subsequent Consequences
Deep Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Commercial Traffic	Winds Visibility Impediments		Personnel Injuries	Health and Safety
1.3 2.4	1.3 4.6	4.5 6.0	3.9 3.9	3.0 6.5	2.5 6.2
RISING	RISING	RISING	Balanced	RISING	RISING
Shallow Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Small Craft Traffic	Water Movement	Dimensions	Petroleum Discharge	Environmental
1.7 2.9	1.6 4.1	6.4 7.1	3.3 3.4	2.1 4.2	7.5 8.1
RISING	RISING	RISING	RISING	RISING	RISING
Commercial Fishing Vessel Quality	Traffic Mix	Visibility Restrictions	Bottom Type	Hazardous Materials Release	Aquatic Resources
6.4 6.3	3.1 5.2	7.9 7.8	7.0 7.3	5.3 7.3	7.5 8.1
Maybe	RISING	NO	RISING	RISING	RISING
Small Craft Quality	Congestion	Obstructions	Configuration	Mobility	Economic
6.9 6.8	2.1 4.7	3.5 5.1	7.7 6.8	3.2 4.9	5.9 6.3
NO	RISING	RISING	Maybe	RISING	RISING

KEY		KEY Book 3		Absolute level of risk
Risk Factor			Book 4	Level of risk taking into account existing mitigations
			Balanced	Consensus that risks are well balanced by existing mitigations
Book 3	Book 4		Maybe	No consensus that risks are adequately balanced by existing mitigations
Consensus			NO	Consensus that existing mitigations do NOT adequately balance risk

Book 5 Tabular Results:

Vessel Conditions	Traffic Conditions	Navigational Conditions	Waterway Conditions	Immediate Consequences	Subsequent Consequences
Deep Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Commercial Traffic	Winds	Visibility Impediments	Personnel Injuries	Health and Safety
Active Traffic Mgmt	Active Traffic Mgmt	Nav / Hydro Info	Balanced	Radio Communications	Other Actions
1.8	4.1	5.9		6.4	5.9
Shallow Draft Vessel Quality	Volume of Small Craft Traffic	Water Movement	Dimensions	Petroleum Discharge	Environmental
Enforcement	Rules & Procedures	Rules & Procedures	Active Traffic Mgmt	Other Actions	Coordination / Planning
2.7	3.9 Caution	6.4	2.8	3.7	6.9
Commercial Fishing Vessel Quality	Traffic Mix	Visibility Restrictions	Bottom Type	Hazardous Materials Release	Aquatic Resources
Balanced	Active Traffic Mgmt	Rules & Procedures	Nav / Hydro Info	Coordination / Planning	Coordination / Planning
	4.7	7.2	6.7 Caution	7.2	8.0
Small Craft Quality	Congestion	Obstructions	Configuration	Mobility	Economic
Voluntary Training	Active Traffic Mgmt	Nav / Hydro Info	Balanced	Other Actions	Coordination / Planning
6.5	4.0	4.8		4.8	6.2

KEY	
Risk Factor	
Intervention	
Risk Improvement	Caution

Intervention category that was judged most effective in further mitigating risk Expected improvement in risk level if new mitigation measures were implemented

No consensus alert

Legend:

The intervention category listed is the one category that most participant teams selected for further reducing risks. The Risk Improvement is the perceived reduction in risk when taking the actions specified by the participants. A green **Balanced** indicates that no intervention is needed and risk is balanced in the waterway, and a yellow Caution indicates that there was a difference between the most effective category and the category most selected by the participants for action. Intervention category definitions are:

- **Coordination / Planning** Improve long-range and/or contingency planning and better coordinate activities / improve dialogue between waterway stakeholders
- **Voluntary Training** Establish / use voluntary programs to educate mariners / boaters in topics related to waterway safety (Rules of the Road, ship/boat handling, etc.)
- **Rules & Procedures** Establish / refine rules, regulations, policies, or procedures (nav rules, pilot rules, standard operating procedures, licensing, RNAs, require training and education, etc.)
- **Enforcement** More actively enforce existing rules / policies (navigation rules, vessel inspection regulations, standards of care, etc.)
- Nav / Hydro InfoImprove navigation and hydrographic information (PORTS, BNTM,
charts, coast pilots, AIS, tides and current tables, etc.)
- **Radio Communications** Improve the ability to communicate bridge-to-bridge or ship-toshore (radio reception coverage, signal strength, reduce interference & congestion, monitoring, etc.)
- Active Traffic Mgmt Establish/improve a Vessel Traffic Service (info, advice and control) or Vessel Traffic Information Service (information and advice only)
- Waterway ChangesWiden / deepen / straighten the channel and/or improve the aids to
navigation (buoys, ranges, lights, LORAN C, DGPS, etc.)
- **Other Actions** Risk mitigation measures needed that do NOT fall under any of the above strategy categories