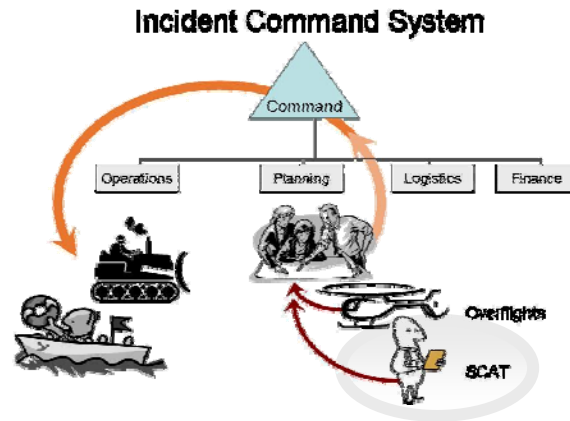


Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) - Overview

Incident Command System

An ICS is typically started to managed the complex nature of responding to a hazardous incident. The basic information flow is from assessment, to the planning, to the Command for approval and then to Operations as instructions for response. SCAT is one key source of data flowing to Planning.



What is SCAT?

A systematic approach that uses standard terminology to collect data on shoreline oiling conditions and supports decision-making for shoreline cleanup.

SCAT provides consistency for diverse teams of personnel and the flexibility to handle both the similarities and differences that are common between oil spills. It is:

- Simple, but comprehensive
- **Must outpace operations**
- Part of the response (not Damage Assessment or Wildlife Reconnaissance)
- Continues past initial assessment to verify cleanup effectiveness and conduct final signoffs

SCAT responsibilities include:

- Evaluate oiling conditions
- Factor in shoreline types
- Identify sensitive resources
- Place constraints on cleanup if necessary, due to ecological, economic or cultural concerns
- Determine the need for cleanup
- Recommend cleanup methods
- Recommend cleanup endpoints

Who Performs SCAT?

- Federal representative (NOAA / USCG)
- State representative
- Responsible Party representative
- Landowner or other Stakeholder

What is SCAT Data?

- Shoreline type
- Degree of oiling (surface & buried)
- Oil condition
- Logistical details
- Tide and weather
- Resources at Risk
- Any other relevant constraints