

PAJ Oil Spill Workshop 2017

“20 years on from the Nakhodka Incident—
Progress and Challenges in Oil Spill Preparedness
and Response”



Necessity of Resident Participation System in Oil Spill Responses

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Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)'s **Science and Technology for Society project**
Research on Oil Spill Crisis Management Systems (Oct. 2003–Sept. 2006)

Research institutions: Rissho University, Seiryō Women's Junior College, Ocean Engineering Research, Inc., [Tokyo Inochi no Portal Site](#)

Given the lessons of the *Nakhodka* incident, what should we do in relation to the Sakhalin I and II projects?

- Improve Japan's weakness in oil spill prevention and response (e.g., **cost of environmental damage not currently assessed**)
- Create an oil spill response plan that includes Japan
 - Assess tanker transportation and other risks from the tanker loading unit onward and create an action plan (not currently assessed)
- Develop better land-sea coordination (In the *Nakhodka* incident, 80% of spilled oil washed ashore)

International responsibilities

Pursue energy development in consideration of the natural and social environment
Determine state involvement and responsibilities in oil and gas development outside Japan

Protection of domestic industry and environment

Prevent marine industry damage and coastline pollution

Sound development of Japanese society

Proactively utilize cooperative and antagonistic relations between nonprofits/residents and the state

Focus on coastal area environmental disasters as a grey zone between land and sea
Need to change existing resource management and social system frameworks

■ **Propose an oil spill prevention and response regime**

Comparative analysis of oil spills and response measures in Japan and the world; clarification of issues with Japan's oil spill prevention and response regime

■ **Propose an oil spill prevention and response regime and environmental disaster prevention system based on civilian-government cooperation**

Propose a social system in which the necessary improvements are naturally made and in which conflicting positions can be overcome and harmonized to enable forward progress (a social system capable of transforming itself)

■ **Establish an oil spill prevention and response system for Hokkaido, where it is urgently needed**

■ **Proposed oil spill prevention and response regime**

■ **Oil discharge prevention and response plan database using a geographic information system (GIS)**

■ **Methods of building, and templates for, local contingency plans**

■ **Coastal management manual for local governments**

■ **Oil spill prevention and response manual for local residents and volunteers**

Realize a social system that enables forming an effective oil spill prevention and response regime

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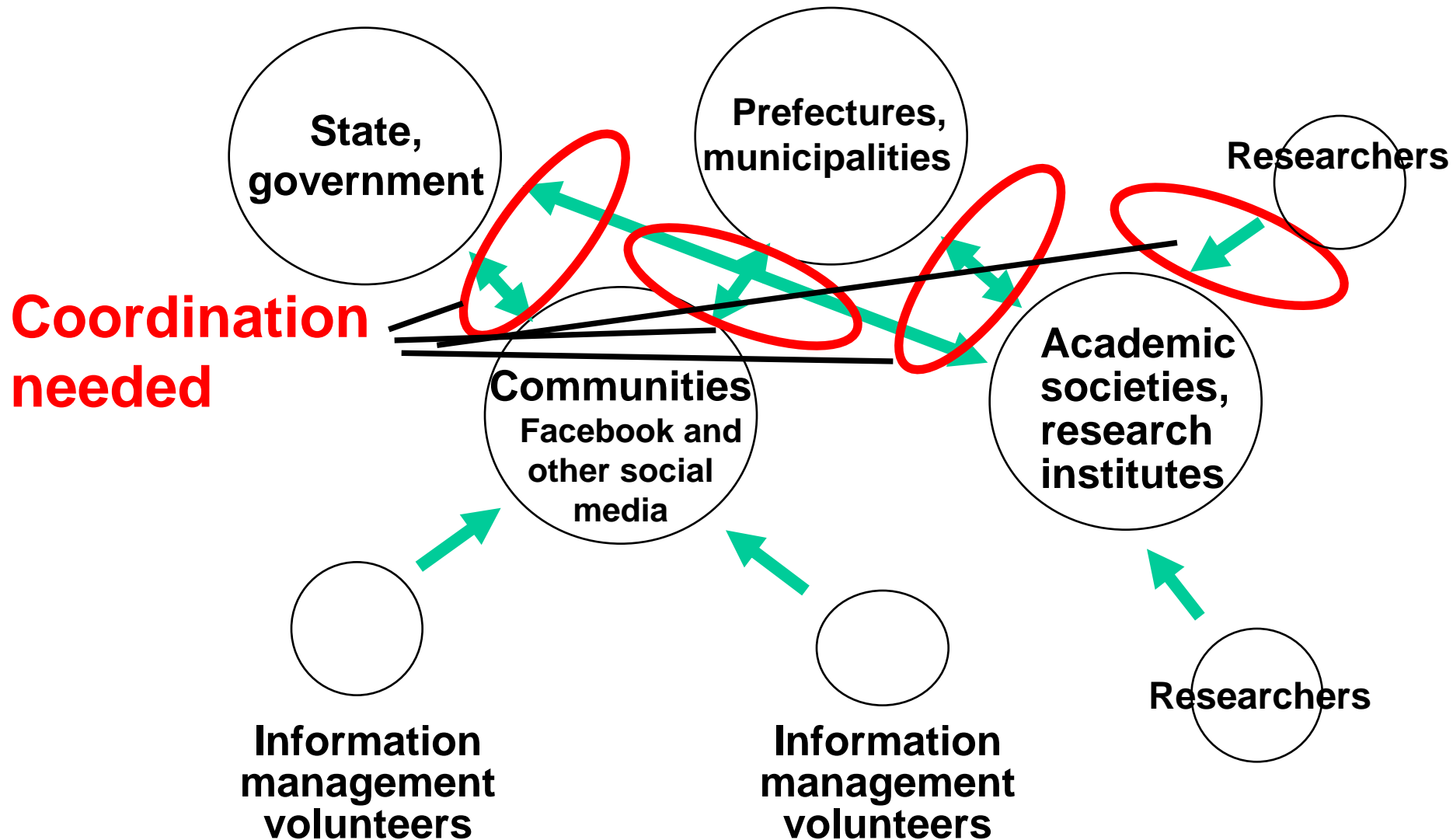
Oil spill response for the incidents: How management system stands and works

- **Clarification of government's role**
 - Creation of a comprehensive system
 - Unified management system
- **Clarification of roles of local government, operators, and parties concerned**
 - Clarification of means of execution within the comprehensive system
 - Utilization of technical systems, and optimal deployment of methods, personnel, and other resources
- **Establishment of a policy-making system**
 - Creation of two-way flow of information
 - Establishment of a local resident/user participation system



**Local
disaster
prevention
plans for
oil spills**

Issues in inter-organizational partnership on the incidents



US example:

Oil spill prevention and response regime —Oil Pollution Act amendment

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

Title I. Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation

Title II. Conforming Amendments

Title III. International Oil Pollution Prevention and Removal

Title IV. Prevention and Removal

Title V. Prince William Sound Provisions

Title VI. Miscellaneous

Title VII. Oil Pollution Research and Development Program

Title VIII. Trans-Alaska Pipeline System

Title IX. Amendments to Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, Etc.

- Titles V and VIII are **regional provisions** created after the *Exxon Valdez* incident
- The original idea was to abolish all related legislation and create one unified law
 - Existing legislation ultimately left in place but amended to maintain overall consistency

Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council

Site of *Exxon Valdez* incident

Valdez

Whittier

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Cook Inlet

Seward

Prince William Sound

Cordova

Gulf of Alaska

Kodiak

Kodiak Island Borough

Local organizations

1. Commercial fishing group
2. Aquaculture association
3. Alaska Native organizations
4. Environmental group
5. Recreational group
6. Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
7. Local governments (seven organizations)

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council

Anchorage

Kenai

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Cook Inlet

Homer

Seldovia

Kodiak

Kodiak Island Borough

Site of *Exxon Valdez* incident

Prince William Sound

Gulf of Alaska

Local organizations

1. Commercial fishing groups
2. Aquaculture associations
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6. Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
7. Local governments (seven organizations)

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council and Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council

Background

March 1989: *Exxon-Valdez* oil spill



Request for comprehensive oil spill prevention drawn up
State-run public hearings

At Alaska state's public hearings, residents and local governments ask the oil industry for participation by residents and public bodies in the creation of contingency plans



August 1990: **Oil Pollution Act of 1990** enacted

Federal government permission gained; regional citizens' advisory councils in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet established

Promotion of a long-term cooperative arrangement among the oil industry, government, and Alaskan coastal communities

Council independence guaranteed, committees established

Management by residents and public bodies realized

Funding for activities guaranteed

Organizational structure of Prince William and Cook Inlet regional citizens' advisory councils (OPA 90)

Local organizations

Possessing voting rights

1. Commercial fishing groups
2. Aquaculture associations
3. Alaska Native organizations
4. Environmental groups
5. Recreational groups
6. Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
7. Local government (seven organizations)

Government institutions

Not possessing voting rights

1. U.S. Coast Guard
2. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
3. Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
4. Environmental Protection Agency
5. U.S. Forest Service
6. Bureau of Land Management
7. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
8. Alaska Department of Natural Resources
9. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



Comprising representatives from 16 local organizations and government institutions

Mandates and funding of Prince William and Cook Inlet regional citizens' advisory councils (OPA 90)



	Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council	Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council
Mandate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide unions with advice and recommendations on policies, permits, and regulations for terminal and tanker operations and maintenance that could have an environmental impact 2. Monitor the environmental impacts of terminals and tankers through respective environmental monitoring committees 3. Monitor terminal and tanker operations and maintenance that could have an environmental impact 4. Review the adequacy of oil spill prevention and response contingency plans for Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet 5. Provide unions with advice and recommendations on port operations, policies and practices 	
Funding	Up to \$2 million per annum	Up to \$1 million per annum
	Contributed every year by oil terminal owners and operators \$2.7 million per annum currently contributed by Alyeska Pipeline Service Company	
Location	Anchorage, Valdez	Kenai

Measures needed to utilize a resident participation system in oil spill responses

- ✓ Establishing an umbrella organization for civilian participation and cooperation**
- ✓ Creating social media–based networking tool**
- ✓ Improving governance through training**

Example:

Set up of umbrella organization for civilian participation and cooperation

- **Mounting organization**

 - Okhotsk Environmental Protection Network (OEPN)**

 - Became a voluntary body in 2012; collaborates with **Citizen Cabinet's** disaster support section and smart information and communications technology section.

- **Widening the organization's coverage**

 - Has held 24 study meetings and workshops in the cities of Mombetsu, Abashiri, and Wakkanai, and in the towns of Shari and Rebun in order to expand network to Okhotsk coastal cities. Meetings held in Rebun and Wakkanai to prepare for establishment of OEPN branches.

- **Action on Great East Japan Earthquake:**

 - Members actually took the lead in Ofunato City, consulting on oil recovery operations and oil pollution countermeasures.

Oil spill recovery operations by OEPN members in Ofunato on June 10, 2011

重油から海を守れ

大船渡湾内で回収作業着手



町 重油を取り戻そうと、ボランティアらが回収活動を展開し、赤崎

大船渡市は、今月か、国内外から集まったボランティアと、大船渡湾内に漂着している重油の回収作業に乗り出した。作業には、海上災害防止セ

「重油をまいたりすのりではなく、物理的に取り除くのが一番。この場所をきれいにするには、水質をきれいにする」と語る佐々木さん。彼等が、昨晩、山地区に漂着しているのは、重油で、蒸発していきのが

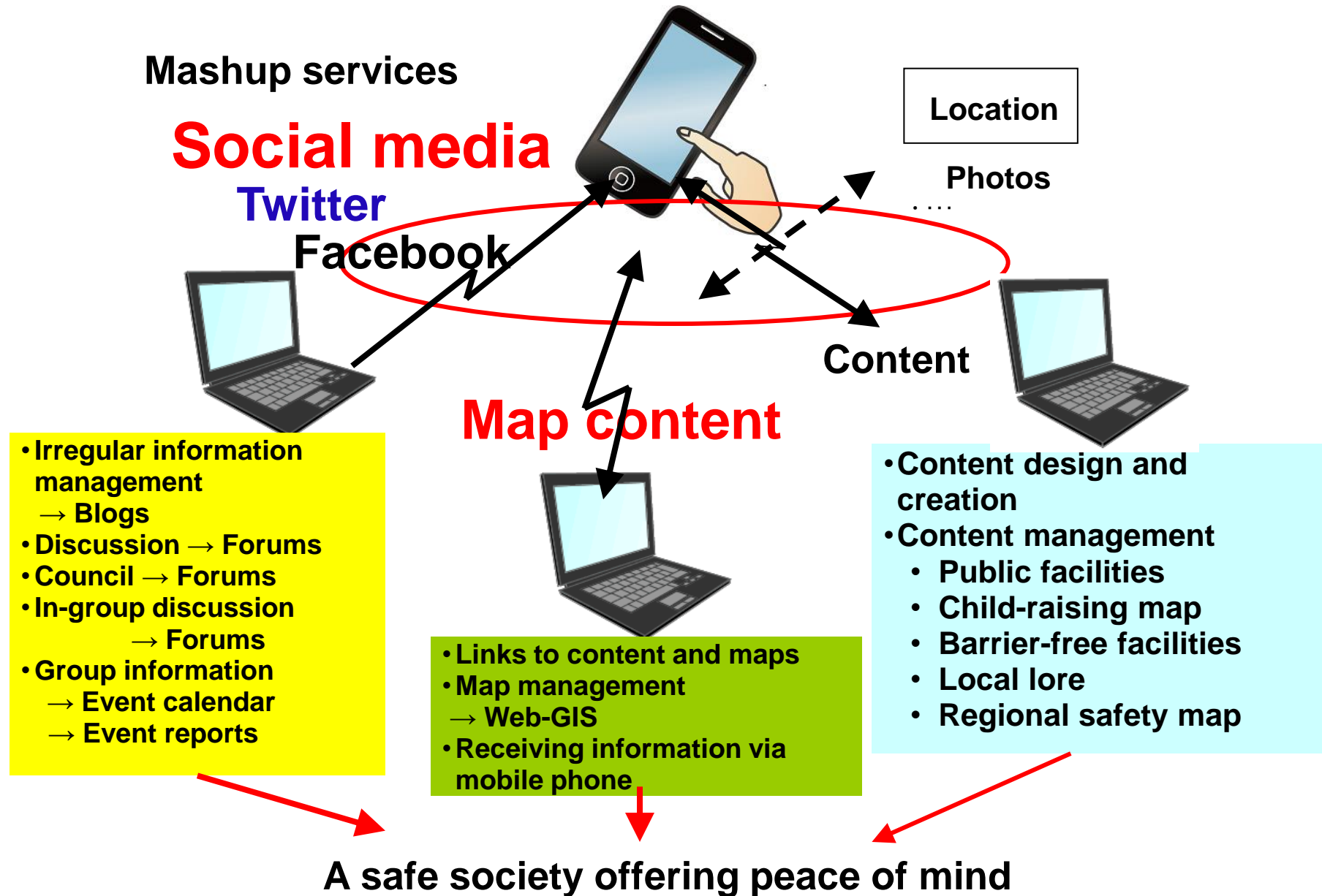
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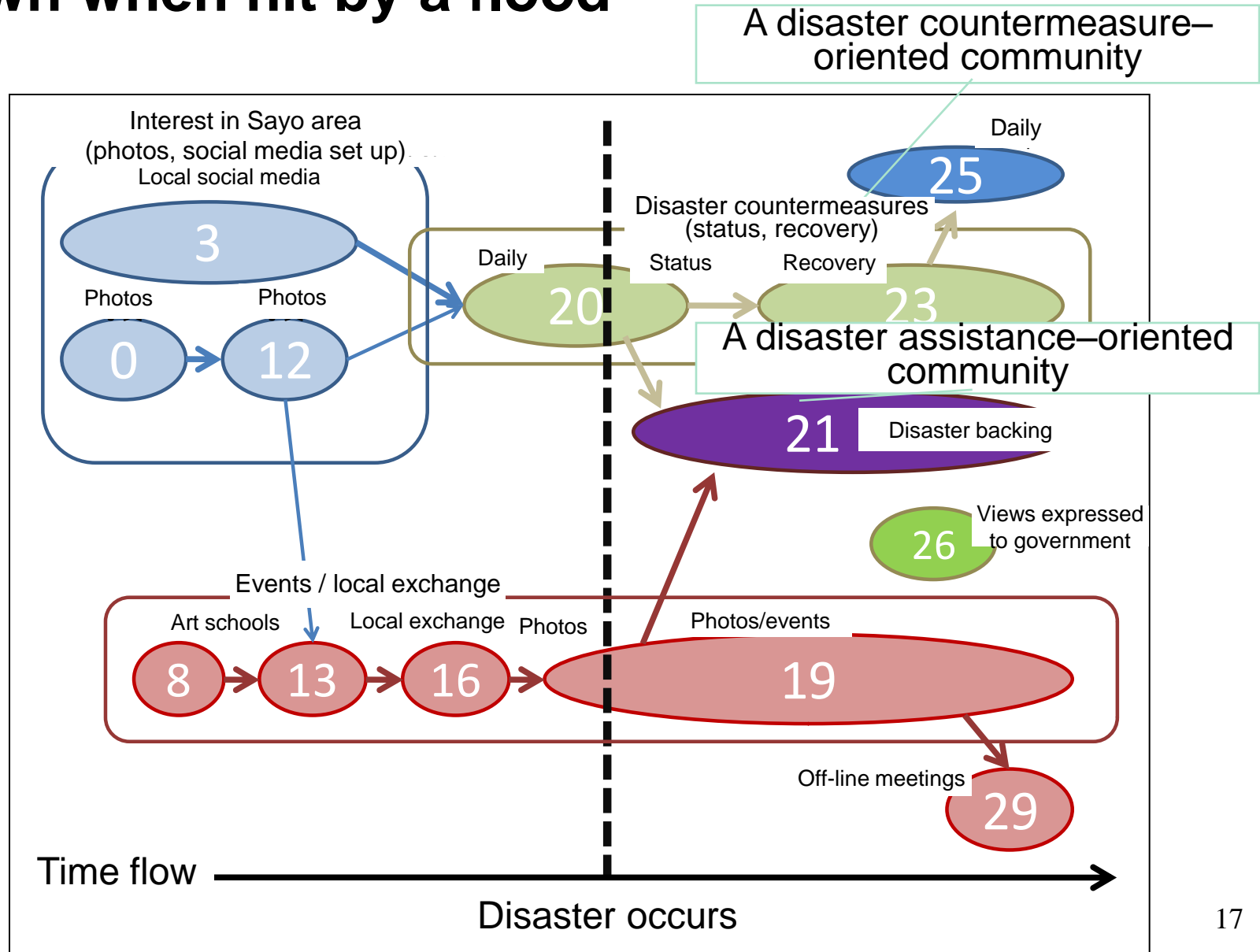
Oil spill recovery operations by OEPN members in Ofunato on June 10, 2011



Creating social media-based networking tool



Schematic of community transition in Sayo Town when hit by a flood



Toward information sharing at times of disaster

- ✓ Provide information generated at times of emergency, categorizing it by purpose
- ✓ Disclose information that changes over time and space
- ✓ Pay attention to new participants
- ✓ Adapt for use outside emergencies
 - Intermediate support organization?

Information exchange space needed that overcomes time and place constraints

→ GIS x Social media

Daily coordination of data distribution: Functions of cloud-based GIS/information system



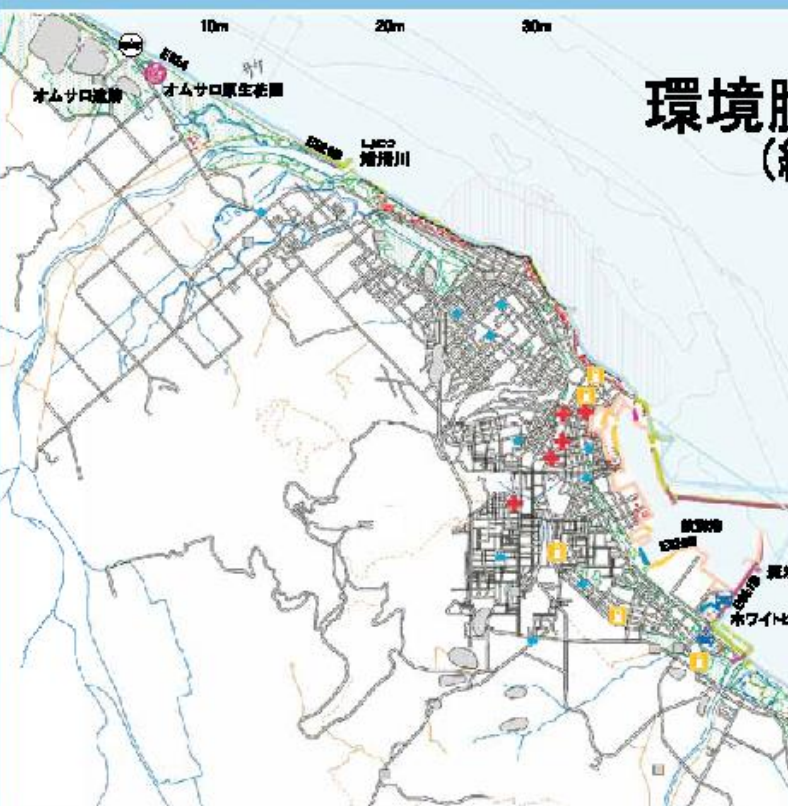
- Data distribution → Based on Web Map Service (WMS) in principle
(data conversion and cloud uploading as part of usual interaction)
- Easy to use, limited functions, easy to access
→ Use of open-source software
- WMS-based distribution

**Create and publish
environmental sensitivity index (ESI) maps
reflecting local understanding and knowledge**

**Hold study meetings and workshops on
coastal oil pollution prevention and response**

- Use contingency plans and ESI maps
- Bring together relevant personnel who can lead implementation activities to create a framework for partnership

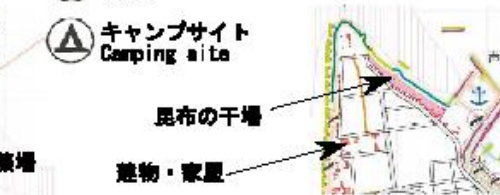
環境脆弱性指標地図 (紋別市街周辺)



凡例 Legend

- 水鳥 Bird
- 陸上植物 Plant
- 天然記念物 Natural monument
- 水産養殖施設 Aquaculture
- 取水口 Water intake
- 貯木場 Logging
- 海岸接近点 Access point
- 船上げ場 Boat Ramp
- 海水浴場 Beach
- キャンプサイト Camping site
- 病院・診療所 Hospital
- 駐車場 Parking lot
- コンビニエンスストア Convenience store
- ガソリンスタンド Gas station
- 遺跡・史跡 Archaeological Site / Historical Site
- フェリー埠頭 Ferry wharf

コロニー周辺



海岸・湖岸の分類と環境脆弱性指標

環境脆弱性指標 (Environmental Sensitivity Index) とは、気候変動の適応やすさ、防除作業の難しさ、生物への影響などにもとづく「気候変動の影響を示す指標」です。ESとすれば、10段階の指標のうち10が最も影響が大きい。海岸・湖岸は分類にもとづく色の帯で表されています。

ES1A 開放性所産海岸	ES1B 開放性直立海岸	ES1C 開放性所産海岸 (貝殻・シートの混在)	ES2A 開放性砂灘	ES2B 開放性所産海岸 (貝殻・シートの混在)
ES3A 中・中乾の砂浜	ES3B 砂質の海岸	ES4 乾乾の砂浜	ES5A 砂丘	ES5B 脆弱性の砂丘
ES6A 開放性の懸崖	ES6B 開放性海岸・捨て石	ES7 開放性干潟	ES8A 脆弱性の崖海岸	ES8B 脆弱性の直立海岸
ES9 脆弱性の捨て石	ES10 脆弱性の懸崖	ES11 脆弱性の干潟	ES12 脆弱性の干潟 (貝殻の混在あり)	ES13 脆弱性湿地など



紋別周辺に見られる主な動植物

紋別市「紋別観光ガイドブック」より

草花

1.ハマナス



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園・コムケ原生花園などの海岸に夏期に見られる。バラ科の花葉類。

2.シロバナハマナス



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園などの海岸に見られる。ハマナスのアルビノ種。野生種は紋別でもごくまれに見られる。

3.サンゴ草



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

コムケ湖周辺の湿地帯に群生し、朝に真っ赤なじゅうたんを敷きつめたように紅潮する。

4.エゾエンゴサク



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

紋別公園や森林公園などの湿った場所に生えるケシ科の多年草。背の高い花が茎の先端につく。

5.ホザキシモツケ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

コムケ湖周辺の湿地帯に生息。小さな花が密集し、ピンクの絨毯のように見える。

6.エゾリンドウ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

コムケ湖周辺に見られる。高さ30~60cm、黄色の太い茎の先や葉のわきに青紫色の花をつける。

7.センダイハギ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園やコムケ湖周辺の海岸に生息する多年草。茎の先端に2cmほど黄色の鐘形の花をつける。

8.ネジバナ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園やコムケ湖周辺に見られる。ピンクの花が茎に巻き付くように咲き、左右どちらにも開く。

9.エゾスカシユリ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園やコムケ湖周辺の海岸に見られる。高さ80cmほど、オレンジ色の花を咲かせる。

10.ハマヒルガオ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園、コムケ湖周辺の砂浜に群生する。砂の中を葉が這い、紫紅色の花が長くヒルガオの一種。

11.エゾカワラナデシコ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オムサロ原生花園やコムケ湖周辺に生息。5枚の花弁がそれぞれ2/3位まで開く様子が美しい。

1.ゴマアザラシ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

3月下旬、沖合の氷水上で出産する。

2.キタキツネ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

体長80~90cmで主に野ウサギを食べる。大山麓や海岸にも時々姿を見せる。

3.エゾシカ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

本州種より大きく、体重は100kg以上。毎年、母子が一帯に行動。エサを採りに民家や道路に現れる。

動物

4.イルカ・ミンククジラ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

ホーヅク海岸に群を成すことがある。

5.オジロワシ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

200cm前後の幅広の翼とくさび形の白い翼が特徴。魚類を捕食し、海岸沿いやコムケ湖周辺に生息する。

6.オオワシ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

オジロワシより大型で翼幅が非常に広い。魚類を主食とし、オホーツク湾一帯に見られる。天然記念物。

7.エゾリス



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

シマリスより大きく、樹皮以外の木は樹上で生活し、冬眠を繰り返す。大山麓周辺に見られる。

8.オホノボウ・コノボウ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

コムケ湖に群衆する。毎年冬に渡来し、湖や沼で水生植物の茎や根を食べる。冬場には湖地へ冬眠する。

9.アオサギ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

全長約90cm、翼を広げて180cmにもなる。エサとなる魚の多い水域で生活し、冬場には湖地へ冬眠する。

10.コオリガモ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

氷水とともに南下し、オホーツク海岸で卵を産む。夏場はエサに頼る。ガリンコ時からも見られる。

11.クリオネ・リマキナ



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

氷水とともにオホーツク海岸に現れる。波打ち際やオホーツク湾の浅瀬からも見られる。

海岸清掃ボランティア活動参加の際の注意

海岸線に漂着した油は基本的に「化学物質」であり、そもそも人体に対して危険な物質であることを理解する必要があります。従って、回収作業や清掃活動を自己の判断で始めてはならず、発見したら、直ちに関係機関（海上保安庁・自治体等）へ連絡する必要があります。また、実際にボランティアとして海岸清掃活動に参加する際には、以下の点に特に注意する必要があります。

1. 流出した油の揮発による中毒事故

海岸線に油が漂着して固まらない場合、油の中には人体にとって危険な成分が多く含まれている場合があります。また、大量漂着が起こった場合、その濃度が高まる可能性があるため、まずはそのような場所に近づかないこと、どうしても近づかねばならない場合は防護マスク等を身につける必要があります。

2. 流出した油の肌への付着

漂着油の成分中には、場合によってはアレルギー症状や皮膚への障害を起こす物質も含まれています。従って、回収活動等に参加する場合は**ゴム製の手袋**はもとより、場合によっては**全身を防護する服装**をする必要があります。

3. 「滑り事故」や波による事故防止

岩場等での回収活動では、特に足下が滑りやすく危険です。また、天候によっては波により危険にさらされる場合もあります。従って、現場の状況には最新の注意を払う必要があります。

4. 現場の指示に従うこと

現場で清掃作業が行われる際は必ずその現場に「ボランティア活動本部」が設置されます。まず、その本部に立ち寄り参加登録簿の所定の手続きを済ませ、現場での留意事項に関する指示を受けるとともに、活動範囲や回収物の集積場所等の確認を行ってください。

集積場には貴重な動植物の生息場もあり、たとえ油が多量に残留していても手をつけていない現場もあるかもしれません。このような場所には立ち入らず、常に現場の指示に従った行動が必要です。



防護マスク
全身を防護する服装
ゴム製の手袋

2008年2月韓国の「ヘーベイ・スピリット号」事故現場のポスターより



1997年1月の「ナホトカ号」事故現場に漂着した重油。特に磯浜は、足場が悪い上、油で滑りやすく作業が危険であった。

Necessity of resident participation system

Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster

Japan Coast Guard Commandant: Execute oil discharge prevention and response plans
OPA 90 explicitly states that “local citizens are involved”

**A system that adequately reflects the views of residents,
who know their area the best and are most impacted by it**

Creation of prevention and response plans for each coastline (equipment, personnel, schedule)

**Coordination of
spatial interests using
an ESI map**

Coordination of various interests

Risk governance

**Regular training on dealing with environmental damage
(environmental assessment experience, bird rescue training,
environment observation tours, etc.)
Action manual on dealing with environmental damage**

**Environment
version of
firefighting
brigades**

Establish a unified organization for discussion among interested parties

Study groups, research groups, and councils (e.g., Abashiri City research group to formulate oil spill prevention and response plans, which met during the JST project period)

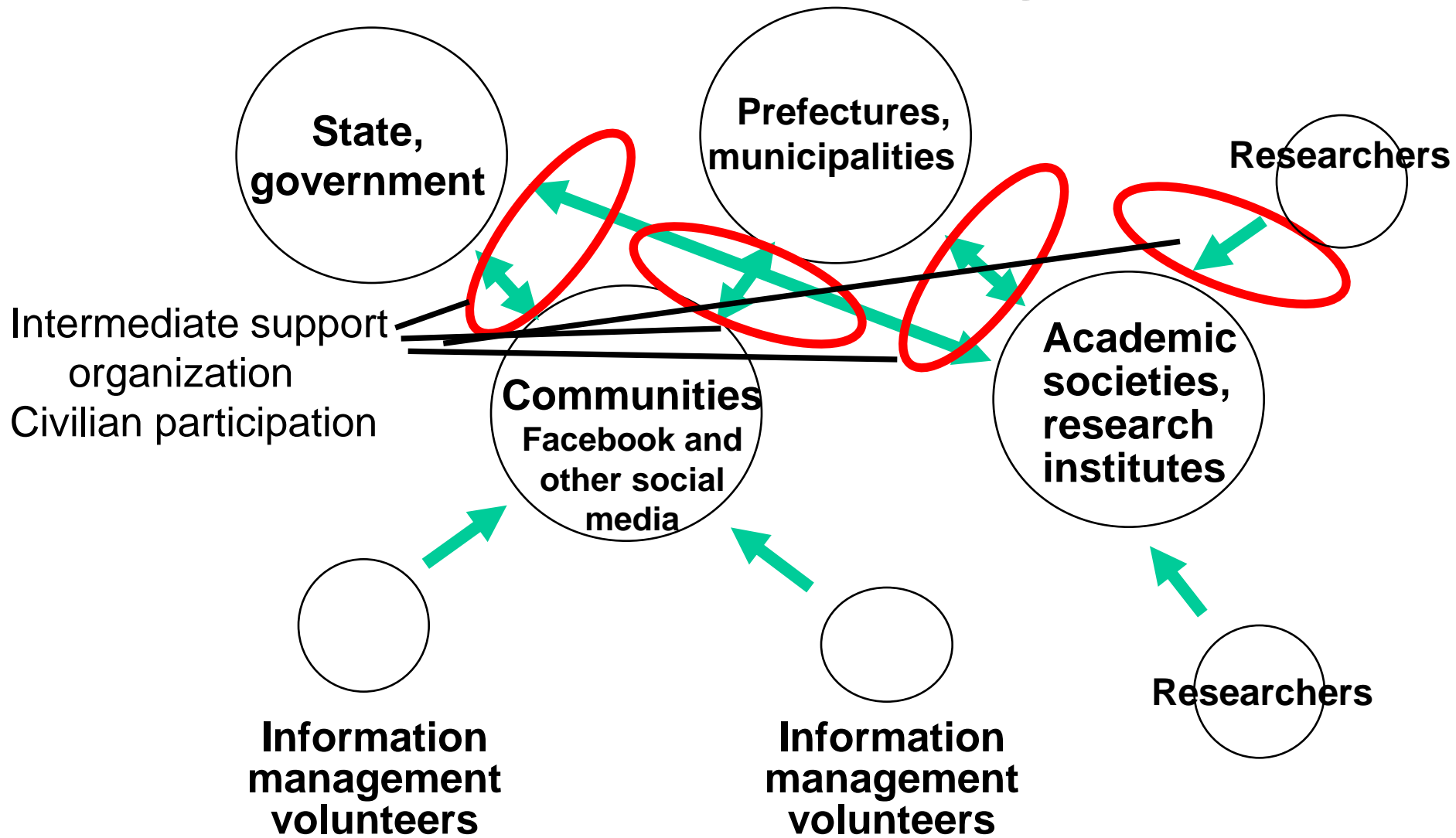
Improving governance through training



Photos: Mr. Shima, PR team



Inter-organizational partnership for risk information management



Conclusion

Necessity of a resident participation system in oil spill responses

- ✓ **Establishing an umbrella organization for civilian participation and cooperation**
- ✓ **Supplementing it with social media–based networking tool**
- ✓ **Improving governance through training**

