

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
INTRODUCTION TO MARINE SAFETY
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chapter 1.0 Introduction and Learning Objectives

1. To provide basic training in marine safety function to Active Duty, Reserve, Auxiliary and Civil Service members of the USCG, this course is designed as a _____ course.
2. This course serves as a first step in meeting the qualifications for the new _____.
3. Which of the following is not an element of the Coast Guard's marine safety program?
 - a. marine inspections
 - b. port operations
 - c. environmental protection
 - d. port security and waterway management
 - e. all are elements of this program _____

Chapter 2.0 Coast Guard Marine Safety Organization and Program

1. After a series of marine incidents in the early 1800's, Congress enacted legislation creating the _____ Inspection Service.
2. In 1972 the Commandant consolidated which programs under the MSO structure?

3. The intent or goal of the "marine safety" policy has been to prevent _____, _____, and _____ due to _____.
4. _____ are considered the primary investigative authority for all boating accidents.
5. Boating accidents investigative authority is described in which CFR?

6. The Coast Guard may withhold the _____ of a vessel that does not comply with the safety standards prescribed by laws and regulations.

7. In the Marine Licensing Program an individual who does not meet the standards prescribed by law and regulation may be denied a _____.
8. Since the inception of the Port Safety and Security Program (PSS) the emphasis of the program has been on _____.
9. The only true protection from pollution incidents comes from _____ them.
10. The PSS program focuses on _____ and _____.
11. The intent of the PSS program is to prevent personal injury, death, environmental damage, and property damage due to _____.
12. All personnel assigned to MI, ML, PSS, and MER program funded billets can be referred to as _____.
13. It is the _____ goal that all marine safety personnel be well trained in every aspect of marine safety.
14. The term "marine safety" encompasses functions in both _____ and _____.
15. The _____ is the primary policy and procedural statement for the marine safety programs of the Coast Guard.
16. COTP is the acronym for the _____.
17. The _____ prescribes the essential functions that must be performed to attain the overall goals of MI, ML, PSS, MER and WWM programs.
18. The Marine Safety Manual must be used in concert with appropriate _____.
19. In any apparent conflict between the MSM and any state statute, the _____ requirement shall be observed.
20. Conflicts between the MSM and existing regulations should be reported to _____ so that they can be resolved.
21. In cases of conflict between the MSM and conventional practice, the appropriate _____ should be contacted for resolution of any doubt.
22. The Merchant Marine Safety Manual (CG-203) has been superseded by _____.

23. The MSM consist of _____ volumes.
24. The functional activities of a marine safety unit can be found in _____.
25. The marine inspection program is basically a “_____” program.
26. Legislative mandates require that the _____ program be responsive to the activities of the marine transportation and ocean industries.
27. One of the Commandant’s main objectives to vessel safety in the MI program is to maximize the probability of survival and rescue of personnel in the event of the abandonment of a vessel. True or False. _____
28. The _____ provide the details of how a vessel may meet the criteria of the MI program.
29. The authority to deny certification to a vessel that does not meet the certification criteria is found in the _____.
30. _____ are intended to ascertain whether or not a vessel has been maintained in accordance with the appropriate criteria.
31. The commercial vessel safety (CVS) program is now called the _____ program.
32. In 1838 Congress passed the first federal law “for the better security of life” because of the frequency and severity of _____.
33. Inspectors in the early CVS program were appointed by _____.
34. The early CVS program functioned under the administration of the Secretary of _____.
35. In _____, Congress enacted laws to provide for the first time for the licensing of pilots and engineers.
36. After the _____ war, Congress repealed all previous marine statutes and enacted a new comprehensive code of navigation and vessel inspection laws.
37. The Steamboat Inspection Service was transferred to the Department of _____ in 1903.
38. In 1903 the Steamboat Inspection Service was renamed the _____.

39. List the items below in the correct chronological order of their enactment.

- a. The CVS program
 - b. Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection
 - c. Steamboat Inspection service
 - d. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation
-

40. In 1942 the duties of the BMIN were transferred to the

_____.

41. New statutory provisions in 1936 required all seamen on merchant ships of

_____ gross tons or more to possess a
_____ or a
_____ issued by the inspectors.

42. List chronologically the extension by Congress of the provisions of the inspection laws to protect property and other groups of vessels.

- a. Seagoing barges of 100 gross tons or more
 - b. Mobile Offshore Drilling Units
 - c. All mechanically-propelled vessels over 15 gross tons
 - d. All vessels carrying flammable or combustible liquid cargo
 - e. Barges over 100 gross tons carrying passengers for hire.
-

43. As Congress extended the provisions of the inspection laws to protect property and groups of vessels, each group of vessels was made subject to the entire regulatory scheme originally devised for _____.

44. The _____ of 1910 required all motorboats carrying passengers for hire to be under control of a federally licensed operator.

45. The Officer's Competency Certificate Convention of 1936 required all seagoing vessels over _____ GT to be manned by _____.

46. The Bridge-to Bridge Radiotelephone Act of 1972 applies to each of the following except:

- a. power vessels of 300 GT and upward while navigating
- b. every vessel of 100 GT and upward carrying one or more passengers while navigating
- c. every towing vessel 26 feet or over in length while navigating
- d. every dredge engaged near a fairway in operation unlikely to restrict or affect the navigation of other vessels.

47. The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, are called the _____.
48. The COLREGS became effective _____.
49. All vessels operating inside the COLREG demarcation line are subject to the _____.
50. The Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Act of 1983 established safety inspection and manning requirements for _____.
51. Which Act added requirements for uninspected commercial fishing industry vessel and fishing voyage requirements?

52. The _____ required new tank vessels constructed after 30 June 1990 to have double hulls.
53. A fund for the payment of compensation for oil spills is a part of the _____.
54. Public Law _____ revised, reorganized, and consolidated nearly all Coast Guard enforcement provisions of title 46, United States Code.
55. To ensure compliance of U.S. vessels on international voyages with the SOLAS provision the Coast Guard has _____.
56. Foreign passenger, cargo and tank vessels arriving at or departing from U.S. ports are examined under the control of the provisions of _____ by _____.
57. Navigational shipping standards are published in _____.
58. Match the Subchapters prescribing rules and regulation with the vessel types or facilities to which they apply.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 46 CFR Subchapter C | a. Passenger vessels |
| _____ 46 CFR Subchapter H | b. Cargo & Miscellaneous Vessels |
| _____ 46 CFR Subchapter D | c. Tank Vessels |
| _____ 46 CFR Subchapter O | d. Uninspected vessels |
| _____ 46 CFR Subchapter I | e. Certain Bulk Carriers of dangerous cargoes |
59. Which Subchapter prescribes for vessels of all types the regulations pertaining to Boating Safety? _____

60. A complete description of all types of CVS inspections may be found in _____.
61. _____ is a substantial part of CVS activities.
62. What is the meaning of the acronym OCMI?
_____.
63. Most CVS field officers are called _____.
64. It is inaccurate to conclude that marine inspection is the only function of the CVS program. Actually, marine inspection accounts for about _____ percent of the total CVS activities.
65. In the construction of new vessels, plans are submitted to _____ or _____ for approval.
66. Construction plan approval interest will continue throughout the duration of a vessel's life. True or False? _____
67. Bulk liquid cargoes with significant hazards are assigned a set of minimum requirements that tank vessels must meet in order to transport the product. True or False? _____
68. _____ contain provisions for the required minimal manning of an inspected vessel.
69. What are the two general classifications of vessel personnel as to qualifications?
_____ and _____
70. Which of the following is not a category of vessel licensed officers:
- a. mates
 - b. able seamen (AB)
 - c. radio officers
 - d. engineers
71. Licensed officers on vessels over 100 GT hold _____ as well as their licenses.
72. Since the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1986, the list of licenses issued by the Coast Guard now include

73. Records of licenses and MMD's are in a central filing system at _____.
74. _____ specific statutory enactments address the matter of commercial vessel mishaps.
75. The legal responsibility of officers licensed by the Steamboat Inspection Service for loss of life occasioned by their misconduct, negligence and inattention to duty was first recognized in the _____.
76. Present law requires investigation to determine _____ of a casualty as well as matters relating to _____.
77. 46 U.S.C. Chapter _____ requires the report and investigation of marine casualties (as defined by regulation) including deaths.
78. The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 and the amendments of 1978 require that the _____ and the _____ investigate and make public reports of _____

79. The U.S. Geological Survey is now the _____.
80. The _____ is charged with investigating allegations of violation of safety regulations affecting occupational safety and health.
81. The program standards of the CVS Program describe the _____ activities performed by CVS personnel, expressed as tasks placed upon the CVS Program by existing _____.
82. The CVS program directly relates to or complements which of the following programs:
- a. Aids to Navigation Program
 - b. Search and Rescue Program
 - c. Recreational Boating Safety Program
 - d. Port Environmental Safety Program
 - e. All have close association with CVS
 - f.
83. Which of the following is not a CVS Program standard dictated by one or more statutory mandates?

- a. Establish standards relative to the safety of commercial vessels
- b. Enforce personnel standards and qualifications for all licensed and unlicensed personnel
- c. Facilitate marine transport through the tonnage measurement of commercial vessels
- d. Enforce materiel safety standards relative to the maintenance and operation of inspected vessels
- e. Each of the above is so dictated

84. At Coast guard Headquarters, the overall direction of the CVS Program is provided by the _____.

85. The Chief of the Office having direct responsibility for the CVS program serves as the _____.

86. The Deputy Chief of the office having direct responsibility for the CVS program serves as the _____.

87. The _____ controls the licensing, documenting and qualifications of merchant mariners and seamen record keeping.

88. Which division of the Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection establishes port safety and security standards?
_____.

89. There are currently _____ MSOs nationwide.

90. MSOs and MIOs carry out the _____ functions of the CVS program.

91. MSOs are generally subdivided into three departments: these are _____, _____, and _____.

92. MIOs do not deal with _____ program functions.

93. MIOs generally have departments of _____ and _____.

94. How many regional examination centers are there? _____

95. Subunits of MSOs are termed _____ while subunits of MIOs are termed _____.

96. List the two objectives of the Port and Environmental Safety Program:

97. The _____ has prime responsibility for marine pollution prevention.
98. A safety zone is
- a. a water area
 - b. a shore area
 - c. a water and shore area
 - d. all may be safety zones
99. A _____ is an area to which, for safety or environmental purposes, access is limited to authorized persons, vehicles or vessels.
100. COTPs are able to identify vessels having histories of repeated safety violations or for which dangerous conditions are reported by using which part of the evaluation and management system? _____.
101. The _____ zone includes U.S. waters subject to tide, waters of the Great Lakes and waters on high seas out to 200 miles.
102. A series of casualties, beginning with the 1967 grounding and disastrous discharge from the oil tanker _____ lead to the Coast Guard's present MEP efforts.
103. What act establishes marine sanctuaries?
_____.
104. Which act provides for the regulation of marine sanitation devices (MSDs) to comply with standards set by the EPA?
_____.
105. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA 90)
- a. modified tanker construction standards
 - b. reorganized the administration of the Oil Pollution Compensation Fund
 - c. led to the establishment of the National Pollution Funds Center
 - d. a, b, and c.
106. The Coast Guard's environmental concerns are pursued through development of _____ and through the development, administration and enforcement of _____.
107. As a part of pollution response activities, the Coast Guard monitors clean-up activities to ensure that
_____.
-

108. If the responsible party fails to act properly the federal government may take over the clean-up activities pursuant to the _____.
109. If the federal government assumes pollution clean-up duties the responsible party is liable for all costs of removal _____.
110. To respond to major pollution discharges, the Commandant has established the _____.
111. Teams of highly trained personnel that are pre-positioned on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts to assist on-scene-coordinators of federal pollution response activities constitute the _____.
112. The Coast Guard operates the _____ around-the-clock to receive notification of pollution incidents and to ensure that information is passed to the pre-designated Coast Guard teams for response.
113. All Coast Guard facilities must comply with the same _____ environmental standards, procedural requirements and schedules for clean up that apply to individual citizens and corporations.
114. The definition of hazardous waste, as well as information regarding record keeping, reporting, manifest requirements, and overall management of hazardous waste may be found in _____.
115. The National Pollution Funds Center is supported by fees received from the owners and operators of all facilities and vessels engaged in _____.
116. The National Pollution Funds Center is administered under the authority of _____.
117. National Pollution Funds are available for clean-up and removal cost and damages when damages caused by the responsible party _____

118. Equity, social policy, and tort law place the initial and primary responsibility to compensate victims of pollution damages _____
_____ caused the damage.

119. For the right to conduct business on the public waters of the United States, a vessel operator must _____ for any pollution damage.
120. Vessel and facility owners or operators who demonstrate satisfactory evidence of the ability to guarantee reimbursement for pollution damage to the U.S. Government are issued a _____.
121. Failure of a vessel to carry a valid COFR results in the _____ of a vessel until the National Pollution Funds Center can be contacted.
122. Of the 1400 annual telephone COFR enforcement inquiries, _____ percent of the involved vessels will suffer actual detainment.
123. The program implementing and governing regulations involved in the COFRs is published in _____.
124. The objective of the Waterways Management Program is to safeguard persons, facilities, vessels, and the marine environment subject to U.S. jurisdiction from destruction, damage or loss resulting from _____.
125. The WWM Staff supervises the planing and implementation of regulations for the prevention of _____.
126. The _____ is authorized to establish VTS (Vessel Traffic Services) to prevent damage to bridges, vessels and other structures.
127. The WWM regulatory activities do not involve which of the following:
- a. Federal Anchorages
 - b. Qualification for licensed and unlicensed personnel
 - c. Inland Waterways Navigation
 - d. Towing of Barges
 - e. All are WWM regulatory responsibilities.
128. The Commandant (G-OPN) oversees the Coast Guard's activities in regard to the Navigation Safety Program concerning
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
129. Who is responsible for providing a point-of-contact for civil maritime users wanting information on Department of Defense (DOD) operated radionavigation systems?. _____.

130. Which of the following are the responsibility of the Short Range Aids to Navigation Commandant (G-OPN-2)?
- a. maintenance of aids to navigation
 - b. maintenance of Light Lists
 - c. maintenance of Navigation Rules and Regulations
 - d. maintenance of Traffic Separation Schemes
 - e. maintenance of publication relating to bridge administration
131. The laws from which the current RBS Program stems initially prescribed only _____ and _____.
132. Coast Guard enforcement of boat manufacturing standards relies on two mechanisms: _____ and _____.
133. The _____, _____, _____, and _____ conduct training courses and vessel safety checks.
134. To promote stronger and more uniform state laws relating to boating, states have united in a national organization of _____.
135. To improve manufacturing standards, public education and operating regulation, the Coast Guard meets twice a year with a 21-member _____.

Chapter 3.0 Auxiliary Support for the Marine Safety Program

1. Auxiliary activities in support of port operations, marine inspection and merchant mariner licensing activities of the Coast guard are grouped under the “_____” area of the National Program.
2. _____ are the Auxiliary’s operational support program for a broad range of Coast Guard assignments connected with port security, port state control, vessel management, support of marine events, facilities observation and environmental observation.
3. The _____ provides the MSO with a trained observer team and reporting platform for a wide range of safety and security issues in the waterway, while presenting a Coast guard presence.

4. A _____ in itself often acts as a deterrent to negative or unlawful behavior.
5. Auxiliarists are trained in container recognition and teamed with _____ to augment the labor-intensive work of checking container markings, identifying suspect or damaged containers, and supporting qualified inspectors.
6. Auxiliarists are trained and qualified to perform inspections of recreational boats engaged in commercial passenger carriage known as _____ operations in that the master is licensed to carry no more than _____ passengers for commercial purposes.
7. Titles 33 and 46 of the _____ provide policy on the design and manufacture of _____ and certification of _____.
8. Auxiliarists are trained and qualified to support the factory visit program of the _____:
9. Auxiliary members are trained and qualified in administrative and technical duties associated with the operation of _____, participation in traveling exam teams, audit, review and approval of new courses from maritime training schools.
10. Auxiliary members are trained and qualified to perform dockside examinations of commercial fishing vessels and to issue decals certifying _____ for those vessels and their equipment.
11. Auxiliary members support the commercial fishing vessel examination program through a public affairs activity known as _____ in which members visit fishing docks and marinas for the purpose of providing information to owners and crews.
12. Auxiliary members working on the "M" Department's national staff are tasked with the development and updating of _____ of members participating in the marine safety program.
13. The training and qualifications standards for members participating in the marine safety program include the _____ that define and describe the steps necessary to become certified in each functional area of the marine safety program.
14. A _____ is an authorized Coast guard Auxiliary mission, the purpose of which is to enhance and insure the safety, security and environmental quality of America's ports and waterways.

15. A Harbor Patrol is not a _____, as such a mission is outside the scope of the Auxiliary's authority.
16. A Harbor Patrol is a _____ mission that serves to project and apply the oversight responsibility of the COTP.
17. _____ are most frequently carried out by vessel operational facilities and their appropriate qualified boat crews.
18. Harbor Patrols may be carried out by _____ and by members operating _____ in addition to boats.
19. Vessels and aircraft facilities will be completely equipped in accordance with _____ and manned by _____:
20. Vehicles used for patrols will carry such equipment as may be prescribed by the _____.
21. HARPATS are conducted under the authority of the Commanding Officer of the _____ or _____, acting in his/her capacity as _____.
22. Members on Harbor Patrol will report when which of the following are moored or anchored in the designated patrol area
 - a. all cargo and passenger ships
 - b. all barges
 - c. commercial fishing vessels
 - d. all small passenger vessels
 - e. all are correct.
23. _____ harbor patrol personnel have no authority to "shut down" an oil transfer operation which involves a pollution incident.
24. Where oil or other pollutants are present, Auxiliary members are to maintain a position _____ and provide reports as requested.
25. Auxiliary members (should) (should not) attempt to collect product samples at pollution sites. _____
26. When on-site at a pollution event an Auxiliary patrol should stand by the area until properly relieved by either _____ or otherwise instructed by _____:

27. Immediately report all _____ operations observed, i.e., ships bunkering, transfers between barges, vessels, facilities or trucks.
28. Vessels deploying the _____ or a _____ may be engaged in the transfer of _____:
29. Immediately report any _____ operations taking place on vessels/barges or waterfront facilities.
30. Additional information on HARPATS, including patrol tips and reporting instructions are published in the annual HARPAT Guide by the _____:
31. The _____ is the primary policy and procedural statement for the marine safety programs of the Coast Guard.
32. _____ shall ensure that they and their personnel are familiar with the provisions of the MSM.
33. The _____ must be used in concert with appropriate marine safety laws and regulations.
34. Auxiliary members are authorized to participate in local container inspection programs upon the completion of training and certification by the _____.
35. The Container Inspection Training & Assistance team was developed in _____.
36. The intent of the “_____” is to effect compliance by education in lieu of enforcement.
37. Under the President’s _____ concept, CITAT has taken the lead in providing “one stop shopping” to its maritime shipping customers by bringing together the various regulatory agencies in an operational field environment known as a “_____”.
38. CITAT training opportunities appropriate for Auxiliary members include the following:
 - a. Hazardous Communications for Responders
 - b. Field Training and OJT (standardized training specific to local MSOs)
 - c. Coast Guard Specific Training (topics cover inspection procedures and jurisdiction issues)
 - d. Hazardous Materials Transportation Course

- A. (only a and c); B. (only c and d); C. (only a, c, and d); D. (a, b, c, and d)
39. In _____, due to numerous marine disasters involving small passenger vessels, the _____ was legislated.
40. The laws for small vessel inspection can be found in 46 UCS 33 and Title 46 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 114-185. The letters of the Subchapter, which includes these small passenger vessel regulations, give such vessels the name of _____ and _____ boats.
41. The _____ is responsible for maintaining records on boat manufacturers and for issuing manufacturer's identification codes in accordance with the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971.
42. The Federal statutes that authorize the U. S. Coast Guard to regulate the manufacture of recreational boats appear in _____.
43. The safety standards and regulations applicable to manufacturers of recreational boats and associated equipment are found in _____:
44. Which of the following is not covered by the code governing the design and construction of recreational boats:
- a. manufacturers certification
 - b. identification of boats
 - c. safe loading
 - d. electrical systems
 - e. start-in-gear protection
45. Recreational boats sold in or imported into the United States are required to have a _____ Hull Identification Number (HIN).
46. The first three characters of the HIN are the _____.
47. Manufacturers are required to apply in writing to the _____ for assignment of a Manufacturer's Identification Code.
48. The Coast Guard operates _____ that issue a variety of deck, engineering and radio officer licenses.
49. Audits of Maritime Schools
- a. may be Announced Administrative audits
 - b. may be Over-the-Counter Customer Surveys
 - c. a only
 - d. b only
 - e. both a and b

50. Annually, over _____ Commercial Fishing Vessel safety examinations are conducted by Auxiliary members.
51. Auxiliary members participating in Marine Safety Programs are required to train and demonstrate their competency in the subject matter for selected work areas. Each work area is defined, described, broken down into elements and signed off in a document called a _____
52. Coast Guard activities in support of environmental education, marine pollution abatement and aquatic nuisance prevention include:
 - a. marine mammal monitoring
 - b. use of survival equipment
 - c. identifying critical safety issues in industry
 - d. covert audits
 - e. assignment of a MIC

Chapter 4.0 The Marine Environmental Protection Program

1. The _____ is an environmental education and outreach program focused on communities at large to develop community awareness of maritime pollution issues and to improve compliance with marine environmental protection laws and regulations.
2. The legislative authority for the _____ comes from the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987, which required the Coast Guard to conduct a public outreach program regarding among other things the need to reduce the quantity of _____ in the marine environment.
3. The three methods of achieving MEP compliance are:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
4. The basic education messages discussed during Sea Partners presentations are:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
5. The Sea Partners Campaign is operated principally out of the _____:

6. Sea Partners works best on populations where the factor preventing compliance is _____.
7. _____ are non-native plants and animals introduced into the waterways that upset the natural ecology of the marine environment.
8. Non-native plants and animals introduced into water bodies often flourish because they are _____ in their new surroundings.
9. One of the primary vectors for the introduction of Aquatic Nuisance Species is through _____.
10. Voluntary Guidelines on Recreational Activities to control the spread of Zebra Mussels are based on recommendation presented to the Coast Guard as required by the _____.
11. The Coast Guard is participating in the work of the 100th Meridian Initiative, an interagency federal-state-academic work program focused on the goal of stopping Aquatic Nuisance Species migration _____ in the United States and Canada.
12. Developed by the _____, the Good Mate program is an environmental education and awareness program for _____.
13. The goal of the _____ is to raise understanding and awareness by recreational boaters and marina staff about how they can help protect aquatic environments while enjoying their recreational boating activities.
14. The Good Mate Manual is composed of three major sections:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
15. The Good Mate Manual has been adopted by the _____ as its basic training course for environmental education and awareness in the area of recreational boating.
16. An initiative of _____ of Coral Gables, Florida, Officer Snook is a cartoon character that symbolizes the importance of environmental protection.

17. The Officer Snook program is aimed at making _____ aware of marine pollution.
18. “_____” is the theme of the National Clean Boating Campaign, a nationwide event sponsored each summer by the _____.
19. The goal of the _____ is to minimize the impact on water quality from boating activities through a national outreach educational program.
20. As a part of the Clean Marina Program a marina operator can improve marina management practices using information provided by the Coast Guard Auxiliary and thus earn the state’s _____.
21. The International Coastal Cleanup began as a local effort in _____, but has expanded to 90 countries and over 700,000 volunteers.
22. The _____ organizes the national marine debris monitoring and beach cleanup programs annually through a network of state and country coordinators and with the help of a number of corporate sponsors.
23. The five-year National Marine Debris Monitoring Program study is designed to answer two crucial questions:
1. _____
 2. _____
24. Historically, an estimated 14 billion pounds of debris were once dumped into the ocean every year. Now, due to the _____ much, though not all, ocean dumping is now illegal.
25. Lightweight and durable _____ account for more than 50% of all marine debris.
26. Floating plastics can be a menace to the boater. In an Oregon survey _____% of fishermen reported vessel problems due to plastic debris.
27. Marine mammal protection is a federal responsibility under the _____.
28. The Coast Guard’s role in protecting marine mammals goes back to the days of the _____ when the Coast Guard began its first patrol of the _____ in the 1860’s.
29. The first marine mammal protection laws were enacted in 1868 with the _____.

30. Today there are a numbers of laws designed to protect marine species but the principal laws are the _____.
31. The National Marine Fisheries Service is the lead federal agency in enforcing the _____.
32. The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the taking of marine mammals and makes it unlawful to _____ any marine mammal.
33. The _____ identifies and protects those species that are in danger of extinction and prohibits the taking of, importation, selling and/or possession of such species.
34. The Endangered Species Act charges the _____, along with the NMFS and _____ with enforcement authority.
35. The word “take” in the Marine Mammal Protection Act has been interpreted to mean _____.
36. The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the importation of marine mammals or _____.
37. All personnel, including Coast Guard and Auxiliary members, who participate in any response to a suspected oil spill or possible hazardous materials release, are required by _____ to have a level of training appropriate to their duties and responsibilities.
38. The most basic level of training for an oil spill event is _____ a four-hour basic course in the hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response series.
39. First responders at the _____ are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the authorities of the release.

Chapter 5.0 Planning and Emergency Management

1. The _____ is a standardized response management system that is used extensively by government agencies and private organizations to organize and respond to complex events.
2. The _____ has been adopted by the Coast guard as its standard system for all response operations.
3. Incident Command System training is available to all Auxiliary members as a distance-learning feature of the _____:
4. The Coast Guard is charged with the preparation of _____ for oil pollution and hazardous material responses for each of its local areas of responsibility.
5. Auxiliary members should bring _____ to bear on the development of area contingency plans and special event plans.
6. The only way to answer the question “Will It Work?” about a local contingency plan is to conduct _____ and _____ training exercises to test the organization, the support systems and the readiness of the people to do the jobs assigned.
7. Auxiliary members who have skills in preparing emergency plans will be made available to the Coast Guard as part of the _____ operation plan to support the Coast Guard.
8. The United States Coast Guard initially adopted the _____
_____ for response to oil and hazardous substance releases on February 9, 1996.
9. The five major subsystems of the National Interagency Incident Management System that collectively provide a total systems approach to all-risk management are :
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
10. NIIMS ICS is an _____ approach to managing crisis response operations as well as non-crisis events.

11. As a part of its new Trident Program for the training and qualification of members in marine safety and environmental protection, the Auxiliary requires that a member complete training in ICS to at least the _____.
12. The Executive Summary of the Emergency Response Guidelines provides guidance on developing emergency plans for and with units of the _____.
13. In practically all circumstances, the role of the Auxiliary members in an emergency operations will be _____ led by others.
14. _____ is a cyclic process.
15. The _____ specifically allows Auxiliary units to be assigned by Coast Guard authority to work with state and local agencies.
16. The core competencies for which Auxiliary members are currently trained and equipped are focused on _____.
17. Leaders should try to ensure that Auxiliary resources will be used where _____ rather than being assigned as general labor during an emergency.
18. In addition to conveying the actual capabilities of Auxiliary units, Auxiliary leaders should also present their customers with a realistic picture of the _____ in which they can expect an Auxiliary response.
19. Auxiliary leaders may not commit Auxiliary assets to the support of local agencies without the approval of their _____.
20. Coast Guard funding mechanisms vary by type of operation and it may be difficult to pre-arrange orders to cover all possibilities. In such cases it may be possible to begin mobilization of Auxiliary vessels _____ and later convert them to _____.
21. Auxiliarists are authorized to participate in all Coast Guard missions except _____ and _____.
22. The _____ states that Auxiliary resources may be counted against force shortfalls in the command's Contingency Personnel Requirements List.
23. In our country's system of emergency management, _____ must act first to attend to the public's emergency needs.

24. In State Emergency Operations Plans, states play the following three roles:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
25. Congress recognizes State and local emergency management responsibility in the _____ as amended.
26. In addition to training personnel and indoctrinating them into the ‘big picture’, _____ are the mechanism by which a plan is tested.
27. During a debriefing of a conducted exercise _____ should speak first and establish a positive relaxed atmosphere.
28. The Auxiliary Manual states that whenever a Coast Guard Activity surrounding an emergency is formed, a _____ shall be the principal broker of Auxiliary services to it.

Chapter 6.0 Port Security and Waterways Management

1. _____ is a combined and coordinated effort of the National Association of State Boating Law Administration and its coalition partners to reduce recreational boating deaths on our nation’s waterways.
2. The _____ prohibits the abandonment of barges over 100 gross tons, provides a civil penalty for abandonment and allows the Coast guard to remove a barge that is abandoned.
3. The value of a _____ comes from providing a forum for facility operations, port users, and other interested parties – such as recreational boaters – to meet and discuss subjects such as mutual safety, mobility and environmental protection issues.
- 4 Harbor safety Committee responsibilities cover a wide spectrum of subjects, including recommending actions to improve _____ of a port or waterway.
5. _____ provides guidance on the establishment of Harbor Safety Committees.

Chapter 7.0 Auxiliary Program Management and Information Services

1. The overall direction and support program for marine safety and environmental protection activities is contained within the Auxiliary's _____
_____:
2. The national staff of the Marine Safety and Environmental Protection Department is organized into five divisions to support the work program of the Department. These divisions are:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
3. The national staff is responsible for developing and presenting the annual work program of the Department to _____
_____.
4. Who or what is the CGLO?

5. As budgeting is an integral part of the work plan process, each expense item must be identified and assigned to either the _____ or to _____.
6. The DC-M and senior department staff prepare annual budget proposals for review and approval prior to _____.
7. The annual work plan is an essential part of the training package developed each year and presented at _____, the Auxiliary's national training conference.
8. For selection and appointment to the national staff, interested candidates complete the following three forms:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
9. For appointments on the national staff, concurrence is always sought from the _____
_____:

10. Appointed staff officers serve for a term of office of _____ and always _____.
11. The _____ is considered the principal point of staff contact for the marine safety program within the District.
12. The Division Staff Officer _____ frequently acts as the marine safety program coordinator with a local Coast Guard MSO that is supported by a number of local flotillas.
13. Flotilla Staff Officers _____ are the first line of program development and volunteer support for marine safety activities for local Coast Guard Units.
14. Regardless of Flotilla size, each Flotilla should have a marine safety program because _____.
15. _____, or BMPs, are activities that work and offer promise of working elsewhere.
16. Marine safety staff officers are urged to develop their computer skills and proficiencies, as the preferred communication tool of the day is _____.
17. Where individual service to the marine safety program is particularly outstanding or noteworthy, appropriate _____ recommendations should be prepared and forwarded promptly.
18. In order to measure the majority of Auxiliary marine safety mission the new _____ system is being expanded to include MS/MEP mission areas.
19. _____ are being updated on a continuous basis to accommodate the full range of marine safety and environmental protection missions and task assignments.

Chapter 8.0 Member Service Opportunities, Training and Recognition

1. In a general sense, an _____ is a specialty service providing those programs and services unique to the “M” community.
2. The three factors that have come together to encourage the Coast Guard to organize all the marine safety activities around a “one-stop” integrated Group command organization are:
 1. _____
 2. _____

3. _____
3. Which department in an MSO includes the areas of port safety and security, marine environmental protection, waterways management and pollution operations?
_____.
4. Which department in an MSO includes the area of investigations of the actions of licensed or documented personnel in connection with possible violations of the privileges of the license or document? _____.
5. The national marine transportation system moves _____% of the nation's goods and products.
6. In November, 2000, the Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety and Environmental Protection announced the creation of a professional recognition device or _____ for personnel working in the marine safety field who had achieved a minimum combination of _____.
6. The Auxiliary program tailored to meet the type of work actually performed by Auxiliary members, and is the Auxiliary's equivalent to the training program for Coast Guard Personnel leading to the "M" Pro-Pin is the _____.