

December 4 - 5, 2012



http://www.epaosc.org/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=5083

Meeting Location:

US EPA Training Center
16650 Westgrove Drive
Addison, Texas

RRT Co-Chairs

Ragan Broyles, EPA
CAPT Ed Cubanski, USCG

Alternates

Wes McQuiddy, EPA
Mr. Michael Sams, USCG


RRT Coordinators

Steve Mason, EPA,
C (214) 789-1871
mason.steve@epa.gov
Todd Peterson, USCG
C (281) 881-6573
Todd.M.Peterson@uscg.mil

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Time	Topic	Presenter /Facilitator
8:30 - 11:00 AM	Executive Committee Meeting -- Separate agenda will be developed	
11:00 AM - 1:00 PM	Lunch / Set-up for General Meeting	
1:00 - 1:30 PM	Introductions / Administrative Announcements / Opening Statements	Mr. Broyles, EPA / CAPT Cubanski, USCG
1:30 - 2:15 PM	RRT 101 (Responsibilities of the RRT under the NCP)	Mr. Mason, EPA
2:15 - 3:00 PM	Discussion of RRT 6 Committee Structure, Responsibilities	Mr. Broyles, EPA / CAPT Cubanski, USCG
3:00 – 3:15 PM	Break	
3:15 – 4:30 PM	NCP Subpart J Status / Status of Pre-Authorizations / Consultations / Operations Plans	Mr. Matthiessen, EPA / CAPT Cubanski, USCG / Zehner, EPA
4:30 – 4:45 PM	API Subsea Dispersant Use Planning Activities	Mr. Staves / HDR/Ecosystem Management & Associates (SMA)
4:45 - 5:30 PM	Hurricane Isaac ESF-10 Response, Funding Concerns	CAPT Cubanski, USCG / Mr. Broyles, EPA
5:30 PM	Adjourn	
Networking Session – Location TBD		

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 http://www.epaossc.org/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=5083	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Meeting Location:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">US EPA Training Center <u>16650 Westgrove Drive</u> <u>Addison, Texas</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RRT Co-Chairs</u> Ragan Broyles, EPA CAPT Ed Cubanski, USCG</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Alternates</u> Wes McQuiddy, EPA Mr. Michael Sams, USCG</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RRT Coordinators</u> Steve Mason, EPA, C (214) 789-1871 mason.steve@epa.gov Todd Peterson, USCG C (281) 881-6573 Todd.M.Peterson@uscg.mil</p>
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Wednesday, December 5, 2012

Time	Topic	Presenter /Facilitator
8:00 – 8:30 AM	Discussion on the Revised RCP	Mr. Mason, EPA / Mr. Sams, USCG
8:30 – 9:00 AM	Status of "One Gulf Plan" and ACPs (Coastal / Inland)	Mr. Sams, USCG / Moore, EPA
9:00 – 9:30 AM	ESF-10 Summer Exercise in Corpus Christi	Brescia, EPA
9:30 – 9:45 AM	Break	
9:45 --10:30 AM	USCG Captain of the Port – Reports	USCG COTPs
10:30 – 11:00 AM	RRT 6 Webpage Revisions	Mr. Mason, EPA
11:00 -- 11:30 AM	A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to a Sinkhole (or How to Blow Up an Iso-Butane Truck)	Fife, EPA
11:30 AM -- 12:30 PM	Lunch	
12:30 – 1:30 PM	Federal / State Agency Reports How can the Agency support an FOSC / SOSC during a response	Federal / State Agencies Present
1:30 -- 1:45 PM	Break	
1:45 -- 2:00 PM	Federal / State Agency Reports How can the Agency support an FOSC / SOSC during a response (continued)	Federal / State Agencies Present
2:00 -- 3:00 PM	Wrap-Up / Moving Forward / Closing Remarks	Mr. Broyles, EPA/ Mr. Sams, USCG
3:00 PM	Adjourn	

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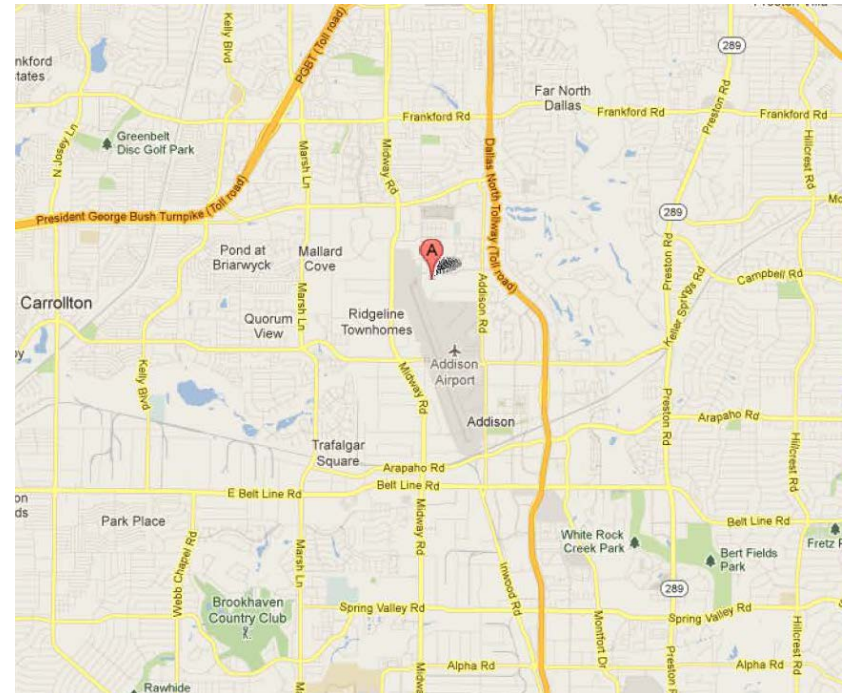
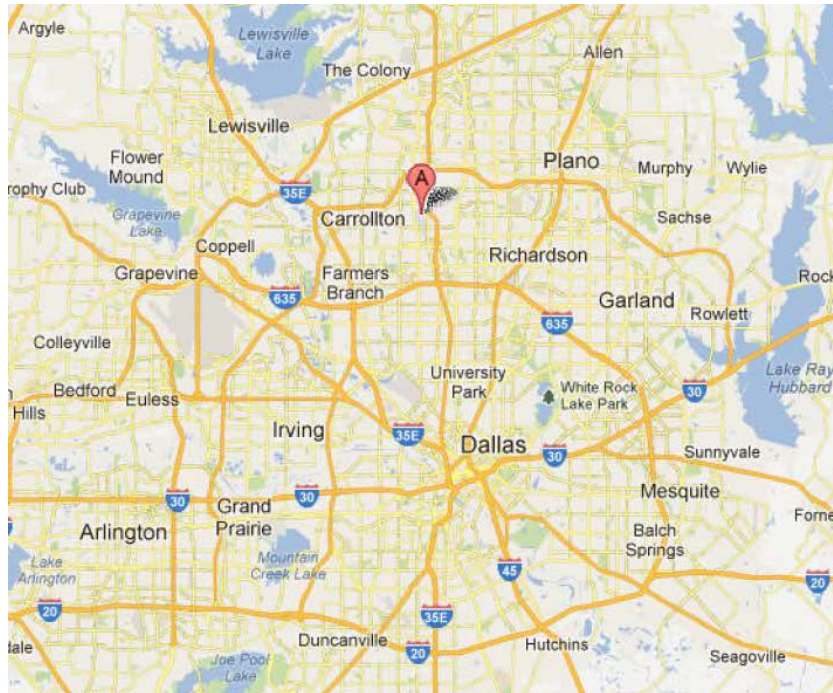
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Addison!
TEXAS



Restaurants in the Addison area

There are literally over 150 restaurants within 4-5 miles of the meeting space and the hotel

Go to:

www.addisontexas.net/where_to_eat/restaurants/

to see all the restaurants in Addison, menus, prices, and locations

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Executive Steering Committee Priorities for 2013



Version: 1.1

	RRT 6 Priorities	Owner	Due Date
1	Realign the Near Shore & Offshore USCG Sector Boundaries (Technical Amendment and MOA)	<i>USCG D8 District</i>	<i>01-Feb-2013</i>
2	Review/Update the RRT6 By-Laws	<i>Executive Committee</i>	<i>01-Mar-2013</i>
3	Update Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)	<i>Response Committee</i>	<i>01-Mar-2013</i>
4	Establish the RRT 6 Web Page	<i>RRT Coordinators</i>	<i>01-Mar-2013</i>
5	Develop Surface Washing Agent (SWA) Checklist/ SOP	<i>Alternative Technologies Workgroup</i>	<i>01-Apr-2013</i>
6	Leverage Virtual Meeting Technology for future RRT Meetings / Conference Calls	<i>Science and Technology Committee</i>	<i>30-May-2013</i>
7	Elect New Subcommittee Chairs	<i>All Members</i>	<i>30-May-2013</i>
8	Review Coastal (USCG) / Inland (USEPA) Boundaries and update as needed	<i>Executive Committee</i>	<i>13-Jun-2013</i>
9	Develop Endangered Species Act (ESA) Checklists/ Biological Assessments / Consultation	<i>Alternative Technologies Workgroup</i> <i>ESA Ad Hoc Workgroup</i>	<i>01-Oct-2013</i>
10	Conduct Incident Specific Conference Calls, including Exercises and Document Results.	<i>RRT Function</i> <i>(Led by Incident Specific Chair)</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

RRT 101 & The National Contingency Plan



Structure of the RRT

Per the NCP:

- **EPA and USCG are co-chairs of RRT. When activated for response, agency providing OSC shall act as chair**
- **RRT agency membership parallels NRT, but also includes state and local representation**
- **Each agency should designate one member and at least one alternate member to the RRT**
- **States may designate one member and at least one alternate member to the RRT. Each Governor is requested to assign an office or agency to represent the state on RRT**
- **Members should designate representatives and alternates from their agencies as resource personnel for RRT activities, including RRT work planning, and membership on incident-specific teams in support of OSCs**

- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**
- **Department of Agriculture (USDA): United States Forest Service (USFS)**
- **Department of Labor (DOL): Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**
- **Department of Defense (DOD): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Navy**
- **Department of Homeland Security (DHS): U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)**
- **General Services Administration (GSA)**
- **Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**
- **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)**
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
- **Department of Homeland Security (DHS): Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**
- **Department of Energy (DOE): Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)**
- **Department of Transportation (DOT): Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration (FMCSA)**
- **Department of the Interior (DOI)**
- **Department of Justice (DOJ)**
- **Department of State (DOS)**
- **State of Arkansas**
- **State of Louisiana**
- **State of New Mexico**
- **State of Oklahoma**
- **State of Texas**

Objective of the RRT according to the NCP

§ 300.115 Regional Response Teams.

- **The RRT is the regional mechanism for development and coordination of preparedness activities before a response action**
- **The RRT provides coordination of assistance and advice to the OSC during a response action**

How RRT 6 meets the Objective

- **Activate at request of OSC or RRT member to provide assistance to OSC (concurrency on certain activities, situational awareness, etc)**
- **Meet twice a year to discuss past responses and determine work items the RRT needs to accomplish**
- **Maintain website for distribution of information; distribute information to States / locals from NRT and other resources as appropriate**
- **Complete annual report to NRT on RRT activities**
- **Participate on oil spill exercises**

Principals of RRT

- **Standing RRT: designated representatives from each participating federal agency and state governments, as well as members of the IWG**
 - **Standing RRT includes communications systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters on region-wide basis; coordination of Area Committees for these functions in areas within their respective regions, as appropriate.**
- **Incident Specific RRT : Formed from standing team when RRT is activated for a response.**
 - **Role determined by specifics of response; level of activation spelled out by RCP**

RRT will be activated when:

- **Requested by On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)**
- **RRT member requests EPA or USCG co-chair activate RRT**

RRT may be activated when:

- **Discharge or release may pose substantial threat to public health, welfare, environment, or to regionally significant amounts of property**
- **Discharge or release meets definition of major discharge as defined in NCP (10,000 gallons of oil to inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to coastal waters)**

What NCP/RCP/By-Laws & RRT SOPs says

Standing RRT should also do:

- **Review and comment on local emergency response plans or other issues related to the preparation, implementation, or exercise of such plans upon request of LEPC**
- **Evaluate regional and local responses to discharges or releases on continuing basis, considering available legal remedies, equipment readiness, and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations, and recommend improvements**
- **Encourage state and local response community to improve its preparedness for response**

What NCP/RCP/By-Laws & RRT SOPs says

Standing RRT should also do:

- **In coordination with Area Committees, conduct advance planning for use of dispersants, surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, burning agents, bioremediation agents, or other chemical agents**
- **Preparations to provide resources to major discharges or releases outside region**
- **Conduct or participate in training and exercises as necessary to encourage preparedness activities of the response community within the region;**
- **Ensure maximum participation in national exercise program for announced and unannounced exercises**

What NCP/RCP/By-Laws & RRT SOPs says

RRT MAY do when activated:

- **Monitor and evaluate reports from OSC, advise OSC/RPM on duration and extent of response, and recommend to OSC specific actions to respond to discharge or release**
- **Request other federal, state, or local governments, or private agencies, to provide resources under their existing authorities to respond to discharge or release or to monitor response operations**

What NCP/RCP/By-Laws & RRT SOPs says

RRT MAY do when activated:

- **Help OSC prepare information releases for public and for communication with NRT**
- **If circumstances warrant, make recommendations that a different OSC/RPM should be designated**
- **Submit pollution reports to NRC as significant developments occur**



2012 Conference and Exhibition

Chemical Countermeasures for Oil Spills: EPA Actions

Craig Matthiessen

US EPA - Office of
Emergency Management
November 15, 2012



Agenda

- Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals – Authority and Subpart J
- What's the 'Product Schedule'?
- Subpart J Proposed Rule Approach
- What's Next?

Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals

- Authority for Chemical Countermeasures:
 - Clean Water Act & Oil Pollution Act
 - EPA must prepare a “Product Schedule” and:
 - Identify agents
 - The waters where such agents may be used
 - “Safe” quantities
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
 - “Subpart J” of NCP contains the regulatory requirements for the Product Schedule (40 CFR Part 300)

What is the Product Schedule?

- Currently a list of 111 products (Oct):
 - Dispersants (18)
 - Surface Washing Agents (52)
 - Surface Collecting Agents (2)
 - Bioremediation Agents (25)
 - Cultures and Enzymes (18)
 - Nutrient Additives (7)
 - Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agents (MOSCA - 14)
 - Solidifiers (9)
- Substances “authorized for use” by a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)
 - Not an “Approval”

Product Schedule (*cont'd*)

- Getting on the Schedule now:
 - Product Manufacturer determines “category” and conducts toxicity and efficacy tests
 - Product information and data submitted to EPA for review
 - If submitted package is complete, product is “listed.”
- OSC authorizes use of a listed product on an oil spill

Subpart J Proposed Rule

- Three Pronged Approach:
 - Getting on the Product Schedule
 - Authorization for Use
 - Monitoring Use

Subpart J Revisions Under Consideration – Getting on the Product Schedule

- **Product categories:**
 - Are the definitions clear? - Do we need “MOSCA”?
 - Dispersants, bioremediation, sorbents, solidifiers, surface washing, herders/collectors;
- **Efficacy:**
 - e.g. Baffled Flask Test vs. Swirling Flask Test for dispersant efficacy;
 - Test a range of oils (light, medium, heavy) at cold/warm temps?
 - New threshold criteria?
- **Toxicity – all products:**
 - Additional species, effects? - LC₅₀ thresholds?
 - Test product alone, mixed with oil?

Subpart J Revisions Under Consideration – Getting on the Product Schedule (*cont'd*)

- Other considerations: biodegradation, bioaccumulation; production capabilities; subsea vs. surface
- Revise Appendix “C”
 - New and clarified test protocols
- Submit package to EPA for review:
 - Product information and test data:
 - Chemical components, contaminants, p-chem properties
 - Use conditions, performance, mechanism of action
- Transition “old” Schedule to “new”

Subpart J Revisions Under Consideration – Authorization for Use

- Only an OSC can authorize use of chemical or biological agents
- Use of Agents on the Schedule under a Pre-Authorization Plan:
 - If use is appropriate, in Plan: specify quantities, durations, water depths, conditions, distance from shoreline; address likely types, sources of oil, sensitive resources;
 - Availability of agents, equipment needed, trained operators, means to monitor
 - Consider new information – e.g. local species toxicity tests, efficacy with the actual oil involved, subsea vs. surface;
 - Approval of pre-authorization plan same as before;
 - Should there be a regular plan review/update cycle, e.g. every 5 years?

Subpart J Revisions Under Consideration – Authorization for Use (*cont'd*)

- Use of Agents on the Schedule Not Addressed by a Pre-Authorization Plan:
 - OSC may authorize as before; consider:
 - Quantity, duration, water depth, distance to shoreline, sensitive resources, agent availability, equipment, operators, monitoring
 - Consider development of information/checklists for expedited or case-by-case authorizations
- Agent Stockpiles – is product still viable?
- OSC authorization to protect human life – as before
- Prohibitions – e.g. sinking agents, certain toxic components
- Notification of agent use

Subpart J Revisions Under Consideration – Monitoring Agent Use

- Considering requirements for monitoring product use (dispersants):
 - For certain discharges (e.g. a major spill, subsea use, certain surface use), RP collects water column data:
 - Chemistry (e.g. TPH, DO, dispersant chemical components)
 - Impact: toxicity, exposure (concentrations)
 - Use information for operational decisions
- Complement *SMART*

Issues:

- The right testing protocols and criteria?
 - Subsea vs. Surface
- The right amount of data?
- Are the hurdles too high?
- RRT/AC concerns?
- Monitoring capabilities?

Rulemaking Schedule

- Final Agency review of proposed rule – Done
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Interagency Review – starts soon
- Proposal in Federal Register for Public Comment – Spring 2013?

What's Next

- Continue dialog
 - Tests and criteria
 - Pre-authorization and/or expedited review
 - Monitoring use
- Concerns for the Arctic
 - Unique environmental issues
- Research

Ongoing Research Activities within the American Petroleum Institute (API) Joint Industry Task Force for Subsea Dispersant Injection

Region VI Response Team Meeting

Dallas
4 December 2012

D3 Steering Committee Lead: Tim Nedwed (ExxonMobil)
Presented by Jim Staves (EMA/HDRinc)



Team Members & Key Contributors

American Petroleum Institute
Anadarko
BP
Chevron
ExxonMobil*
Marine Well Containment Company
Nexen Petroleum
Shell
Statoil
Total
Wild Well Control

In addition to industry membership, Technical Advisory Committee members from various agencies, international organizations, and academia are providing oversight and input

* D3 Steering Committee lead

D3 Program Overview

- **Objective:** To conduct research and development on subsea dispersant injection to provide optimal implementation methods. The program will include research on application methods, effectiveness, and potential environmental effects
 - *Focus is ice-free open-water environments but there is applicability to shallower water and Arctic environments*
- **Study Duration:** 3 years – start 1 Oct 2011, possibly culminating in an open ocean field trial in 2014

Rationale and Considerations for Program Design

- Subsea injection is needed to maintain safe working environment for well containment
- In many well control scenarios, subsea injection should provide a net environmental benefit considering its demonstrated effectiveness and the limitations of other offshore response options

5 Project Teams

- Effectiveness
 - Chair/Co-Chair: BP / Chevron
- Fate and Effects
 - Chair/Co-Chair: Shell / Chevron
- Modeling
 - Chair/Co-Chair: Chevron / Shell
- Monitoring
 - Chair/Co-Chair: Wild Well / Chevron
- Communications
 - Chair/Co-Chair: ExxonMobil / Shell

Effectiveness Project Team

Focus: Develop recommended subsea dispersant injection methodology and equipment considering cost and need

- Literature review
- Scaled testing to evaluate injection methods and determine dispersant-to-oil ratios
- Conduct field testing as needed



Sintef tank facility for examining subsea releases (6 m x 3 m Φ , no pressure).



SwRI Deep Ocean Simulators (left: 7.3 m x 1.3 m Φ , 13,500' pressure & right: 2.3 m x 5.8 m Φ , 9,000' pressure)

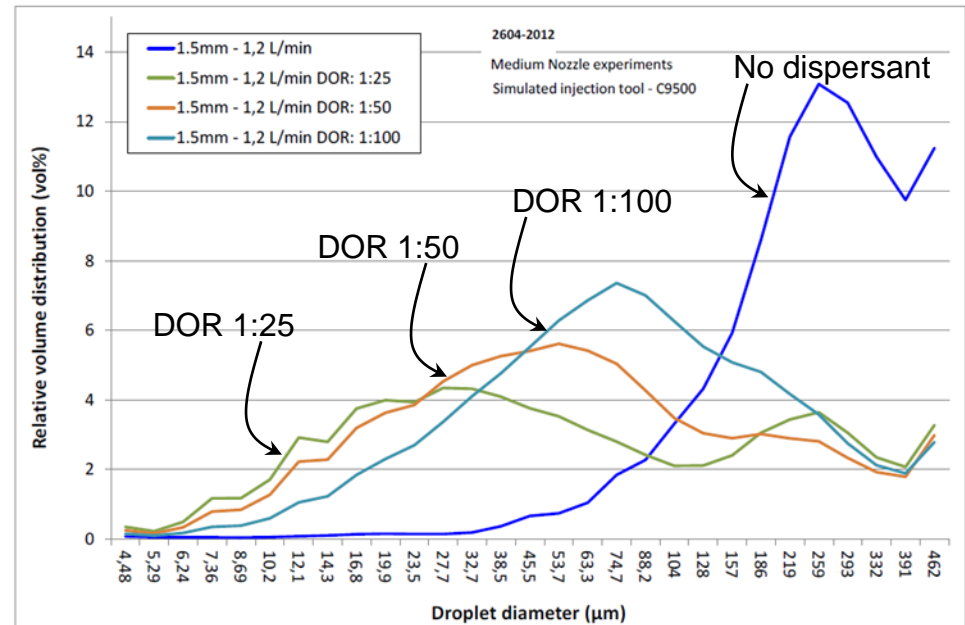
Effectiveness Project Team

Preliminary testing in Sintef tower

Study objectives:

- Determine the effects on dispersed oil droplet size of
 - **Dispersant-to-oil ratio**
 - Dispersant injection method
 - Dispersant injection location
 - Low-solvent dispersants

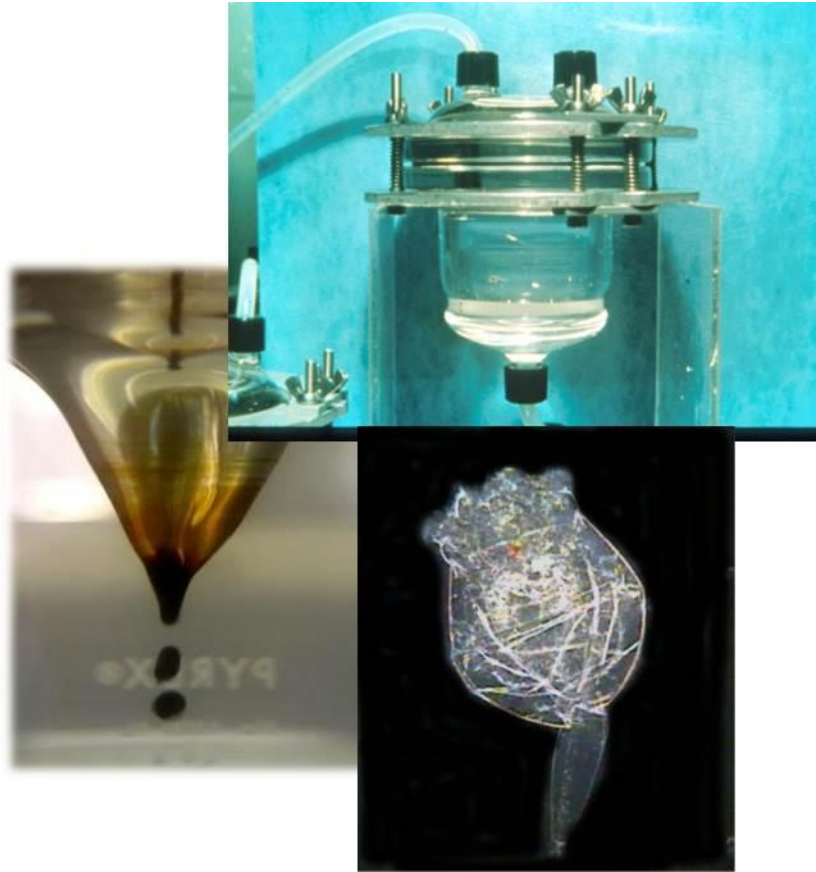
Dispersant was effective at reducing droplet size even with low DOR's



Droplet size distribution (volume %) formed for different DORs (100, 50, 25, and 0). Release conditions 1.5 mm and 1.2 L/min.

Fate and Effects Project Team

Focus: Evaluate the biodegradation and toxicity of dispersants & dispersed oil on deepwater communities



- Summarize previous research on dispersed oil biodegradation and toxicity
- Identify relevant deepwater test organisms and develop appropriate testing protocols
- Conduct biodegradation and toxicity tests on water samples and species representative of depth

Fate and Effects Project Team

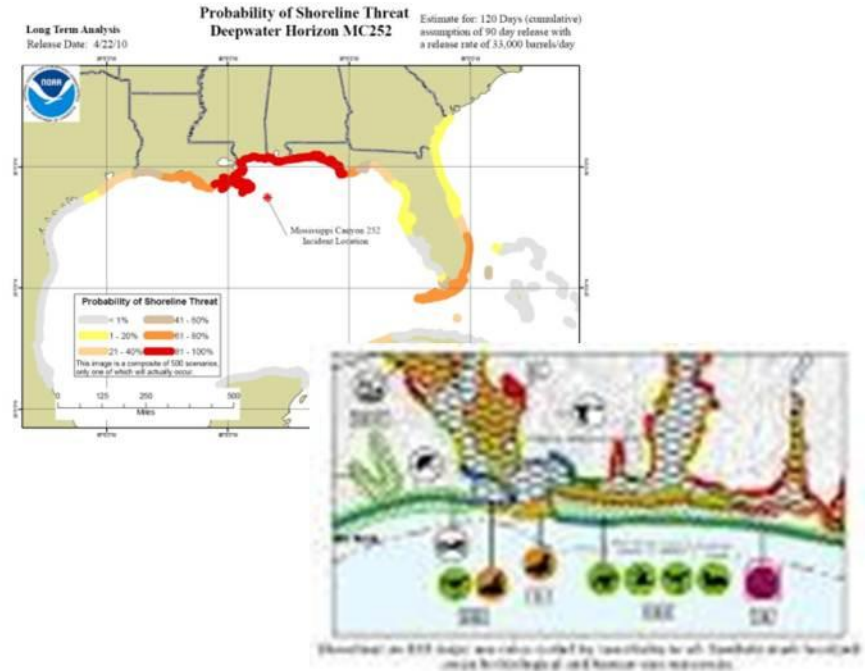
Status

- October 3 – 5 Workshop
 - Objective: Select test species, conditions, and methods to study toxicity and biodegradation of oil, dispersed oil, and dispersants in deepwater environments
 - >35 attendees from government, academia, Industry and NGOs
 - Developed a framework for testing to provide near-term data to fill key knowledge gaps

Modeling Project Team

Focus: Enhance existing numerical tools to model dispersed oil plumes resulting from subsea injection

- Evaluate existing models to identify needs
- Upgrade models, as required
- Validate models using results of scaled/field testing



Modeling Project Team

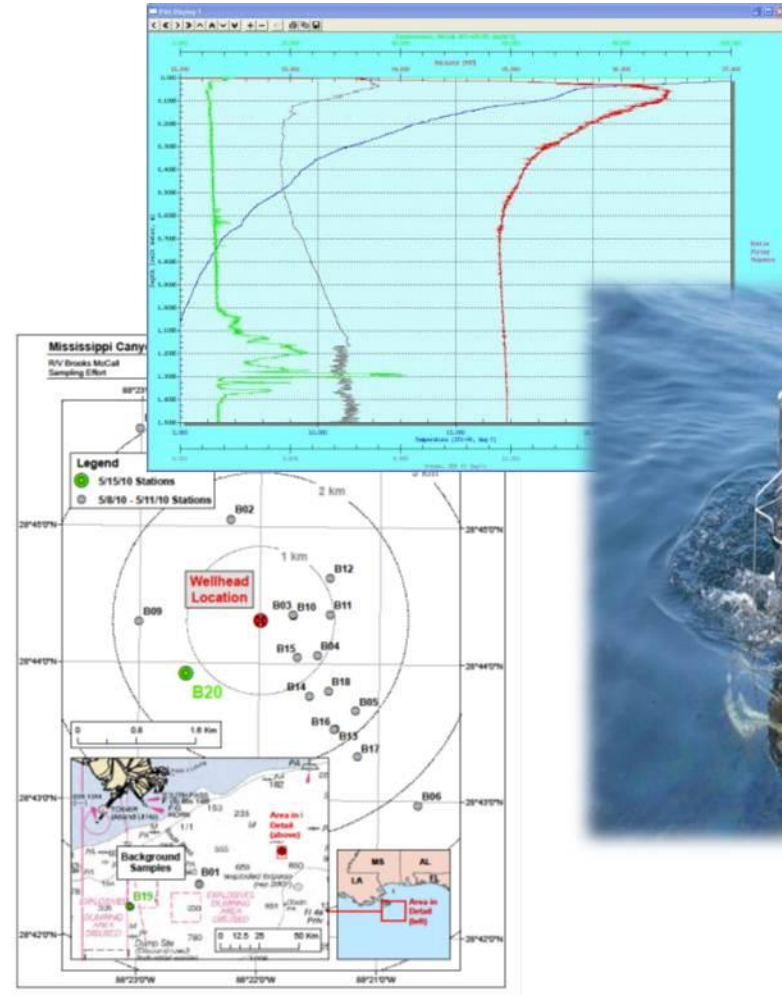
Status

- Contracted with an MIT/TAMU/Temple to evaluate existing models
 - Scope
 - Evaluate existing droplet submodels and validate against lab & field studies
 - Hold a workshop to review results to discuss inclusion of our preferred droplet submodel into integrated modelers (e.g. ASA, NOAA, etc.)
 - Evaluate integrated oil fate & transport models commonly used by the Industry

Monitoring Project Team

Focus: Establish field monitoring criteria and provide a recommended monitoring plan based on latest technology

- Evaluate existing and emerging monitoring technologies
- Develop a recommended monitoring plan



Monitoring Project Team

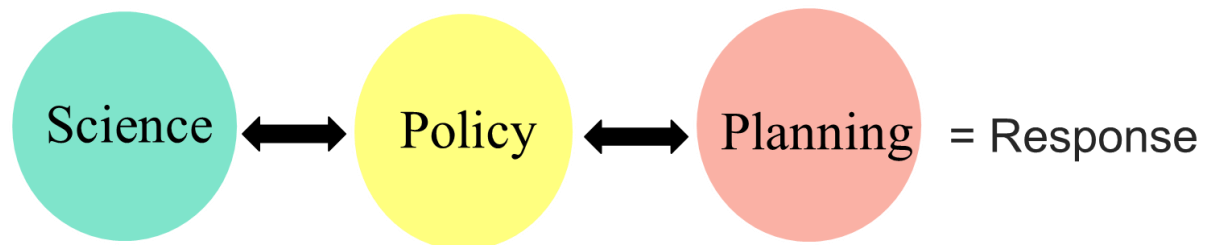
Status

- Developed an industry recommended subsea dispersant monitoring plan
 - ✓ Used during Marathon, Anadarko, and ExxonMobile exercises
- White paper describing existing and proposed technology presented at Clean Gulf, 2012
- Awaiting release of NRT Dispersant Monitoring guidance

Communications Project Team

Focus: This project will develop tools to communicate the results of subsea dispersant injection research externally

- Education fact sheets will be developed
- Each project will have technical advisory teams to foster transparency
- Project Newsletter (first newsletter issued July 2012)
<http://www.api.org/environment-health-and-safety/clean-water/oil-spill-prevention-and-response/api-jitf-subsea-dispersant-injection-newsletter.aspx>
- Second newsletter planned for December 2012
- Conduct workshops including a NEBA workshop at the end of the project
- Other API dispersant-related communication efforts
 - Dispersant communication tools: fact sheets, workshops, web
 - Expert panel to review published research / recommend new research



Summary

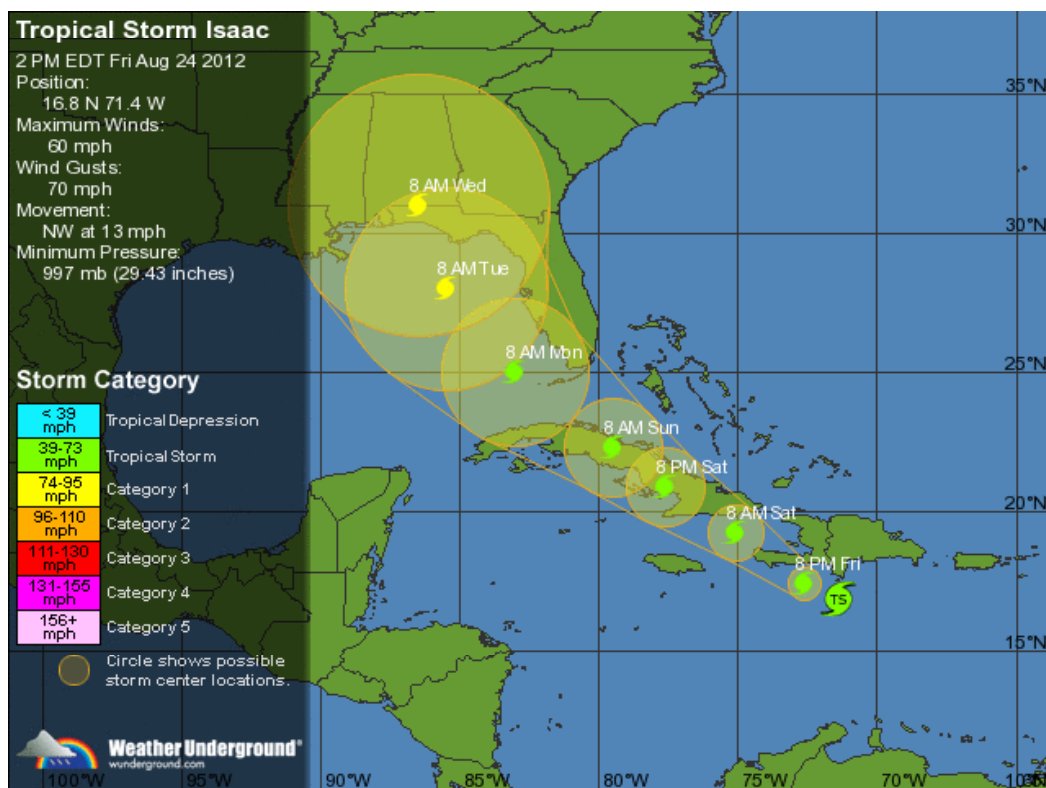
- Scoped a broad-based project to evaluate subsea dispersant injection
- Preliminary results from scaled testing indicates subsea dispersant injection works
 - Dispersant-oil ratios as low as 1:100 produced dispersed oil droplets <100 microns in diameter
 - Injection of dispersant into the plume was effective
 - Low-solvent dispersants were effective
- More work ahead!

Potential Areas of Collaboration between RRT VI, RRT IV, and API D3 Workgroup

- RRT VI / RRT IV Joint Dispersant Use Policy
 - ✓ RRTs agreed to develop comprehensive policy during a joint meeting in Atlanta, August, 2012
 - ✓ Model Plan for Subsea Dispersant Monitoring – API and RRTs could develop jointly, using the RRT VI IWG as a vehicle for industry involvement
- Communicate and Refine Subsea Dispersant use authorization processes through RRT involvement in Industry exercises
- Identify other potential areas of collaboration.



Hurricane Isaac and ESF-10



**Eighth Coast Guard
District**

CAPT Ed Cubanski

(c) 314-651-9109

(w) 504-671-2231

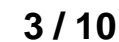


Hurr Isaac - Summary

- **29 Aug 2012 - Hurricane Isaac sat over NOLA with winds > 39 mph for 52 hours**
- **FEMA's OGC denied the \$750k ARF submitted by EPA/USCG for Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) overflights**
- **FEMA OCG determined EPA/USCG statutory authority covered RNA activities**
- **Therefore, this was not eligible for Stafford Act funding.**
- **NCP applies to releases of imminent and substantial danger to public health.**



Observers:



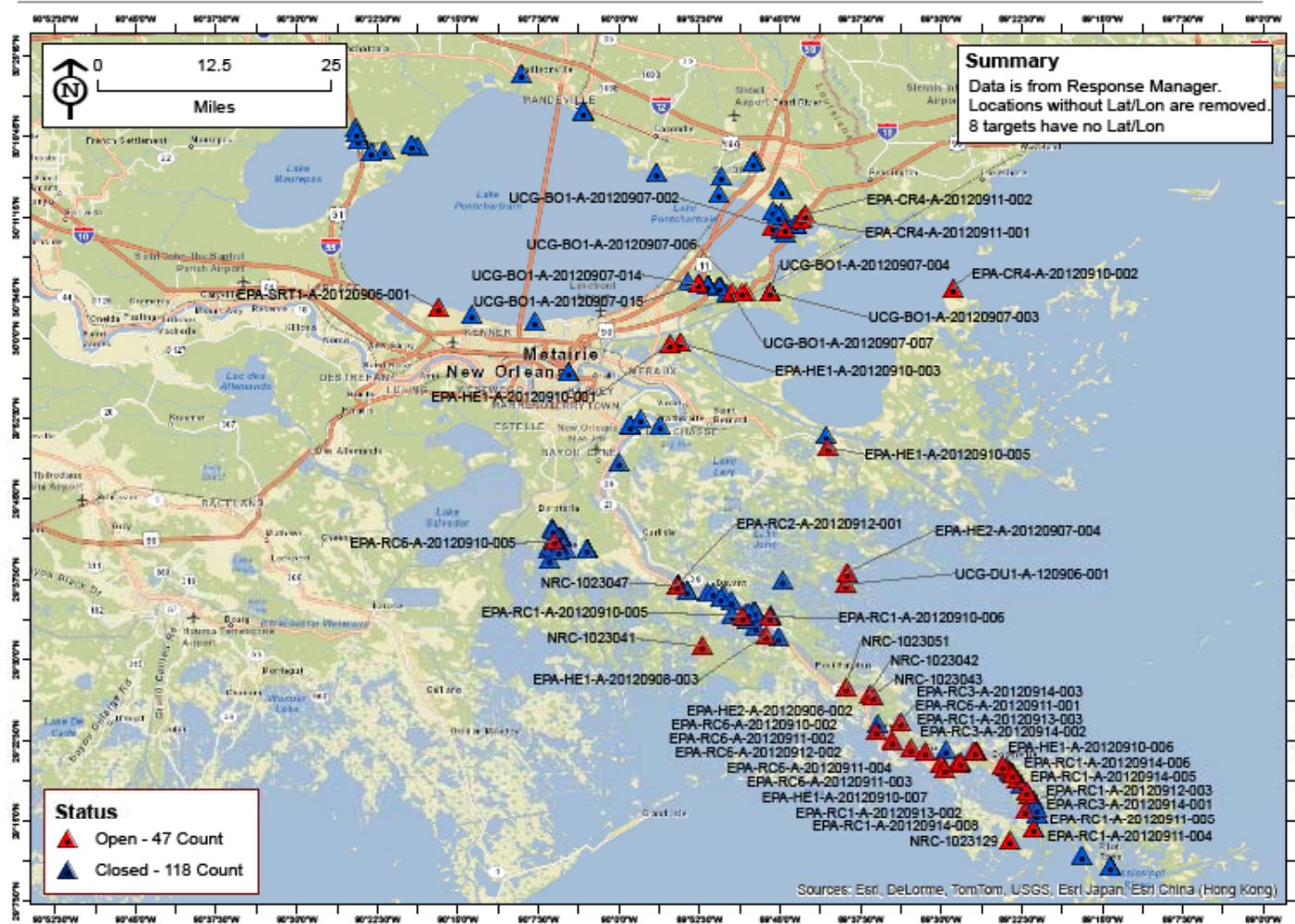


HAZMAT Targets

(Hurricane Isaac; New Orleans, LA)

Type of Map: Hazmat Pollution Locations
Prepared by: NOAA
USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Date/Time: 09-17-2012 / 1700
Platform: Response Manager





Oil Targets



(Hurricane Isaac; New Orleans, LA)

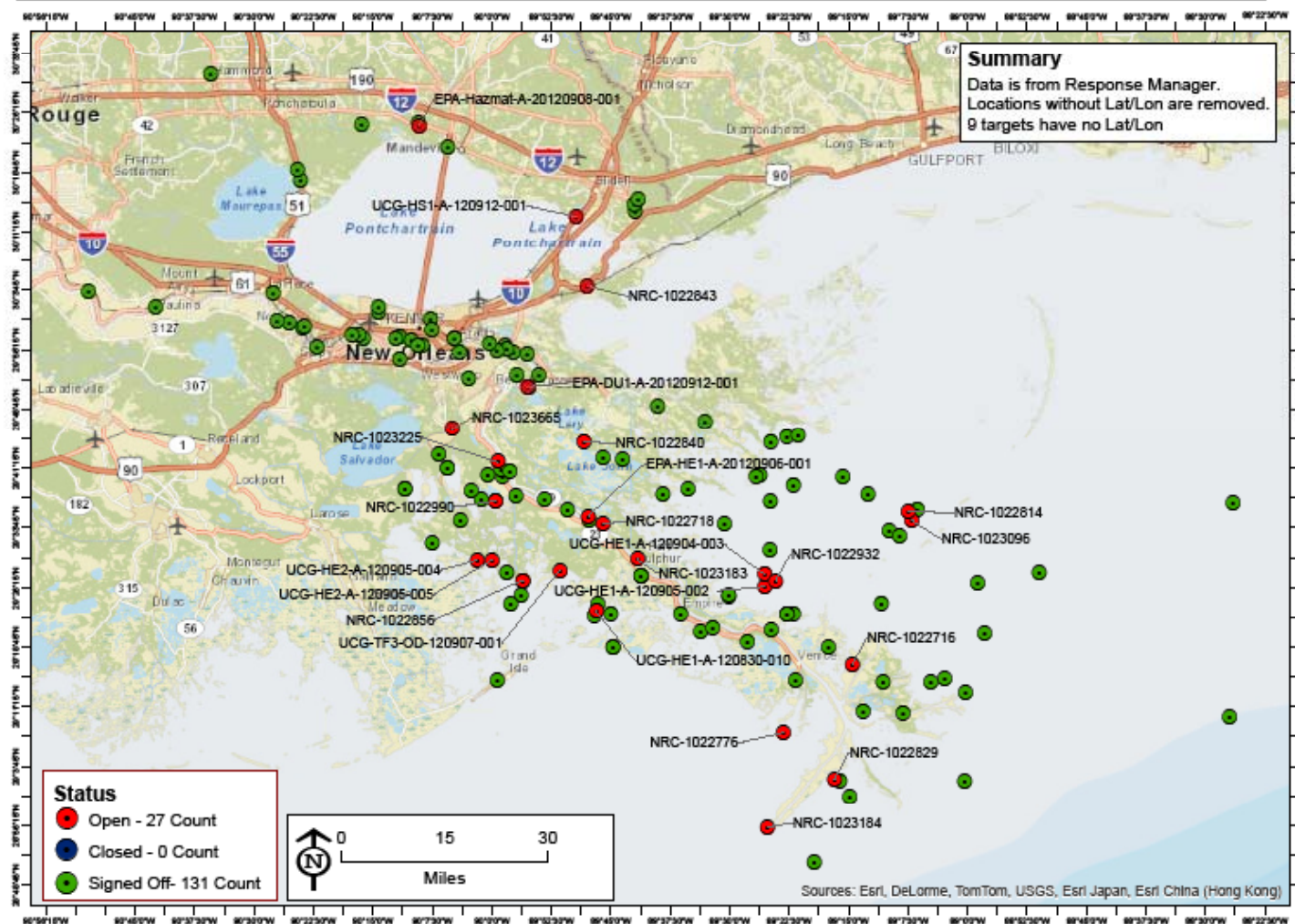
Type of Map: Oil Pollution Locations

Prepared by: NOAA

USE ONLY AS A GENERAL REFERENCE

Date/Time: 09-16-2012 / 1800

Platform: Response Manager





Damaged portable storage containers, actively discharging to waterway.



Port Sulphur - MM 40.5 MS River



Orphaned Hazmat and Chemical Tank Barge



Pointe a la Hache – MM 47.5 LMR

29.570962 N, 89.770248 W 2012-08-31T15:12:17



Actively discharging facility



Braithwaite – MM 49.5 LMR



Lessons Learned



- **Initial CERCLEA FOSC funded at \$250k**
- **State liaisons.....**
- **18 Oct 2012 – ESF-10 Funding received for \$1.5 million**
- **Conduct surveys once with standardized collection forms**
- **GPS position accuracy/format**
- **State / EPA / USCG joint response great!**



Questions?

Eighth Coast Guard District

CAPT Ed Cubanski

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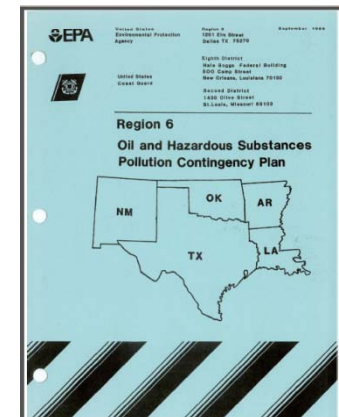
Edward.j.cubanski@uscg.mil

Revisions to the Regional Contingency Plan



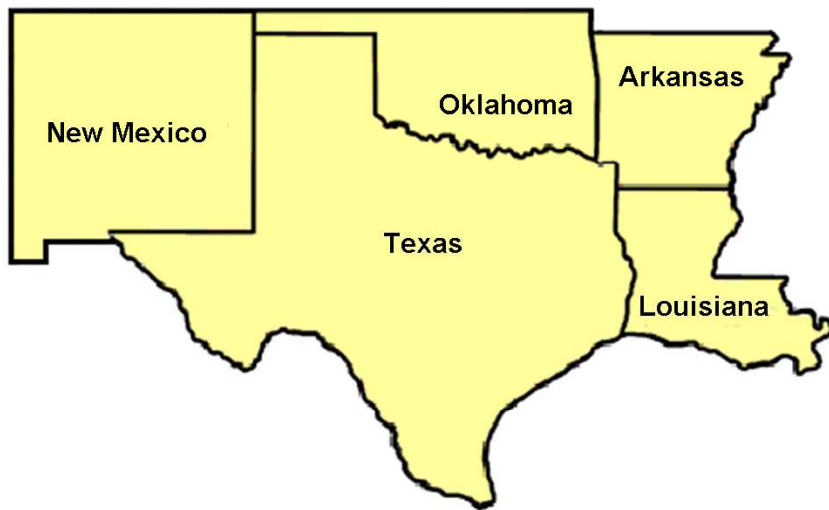
History of the RCP

- October, 1971 – First RCP for Region 6 developed
- September, 1986 – 2nd RCP for Region 6 (incorporated elements of CERCLA)
- December, 1993 – 3rd RCP (incorporated elements of OPA)
- May, 1999 – 4th RCP (web-based version of RCP)
- May, 2010 – Interim 5th RCP developed



RCP / ACP

- OPA of 1990 required development of Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) by Area Committees
- Executive Order 12777 (October, 1991) required EPA to develop inland ACP for inland areas (defined as Region 6, excluding coastal zones)
- 1993 revision of RCP joined RCP and inland ACP into one document – through current document (over 3,000 page document)
- 1999 version of the RCP/ACP was web-based, and had over 375 links to maintain (not very manageable)



So Let's Rethink This

- When an OSC responds to an incident, the OSC is going to follow the requirements of the NCP and the policies, guidance, practices prescribed in the ACP for their area
- When the RRT is activated for an incident, the primary role of the RRT is to provide guidance and assistance to the OSC
- The RCP is to be developed by the RRT, and maintained by EPA

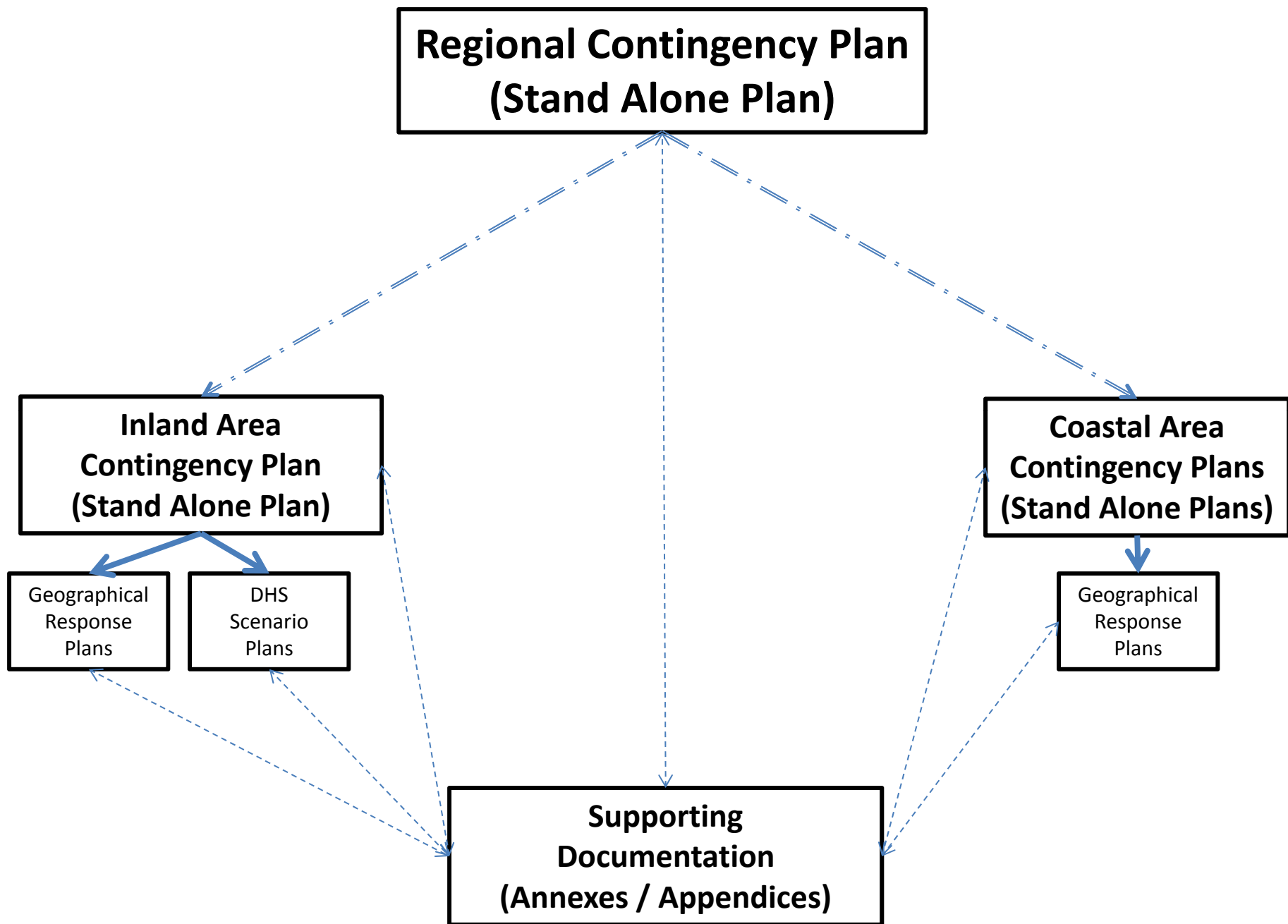
Therefore

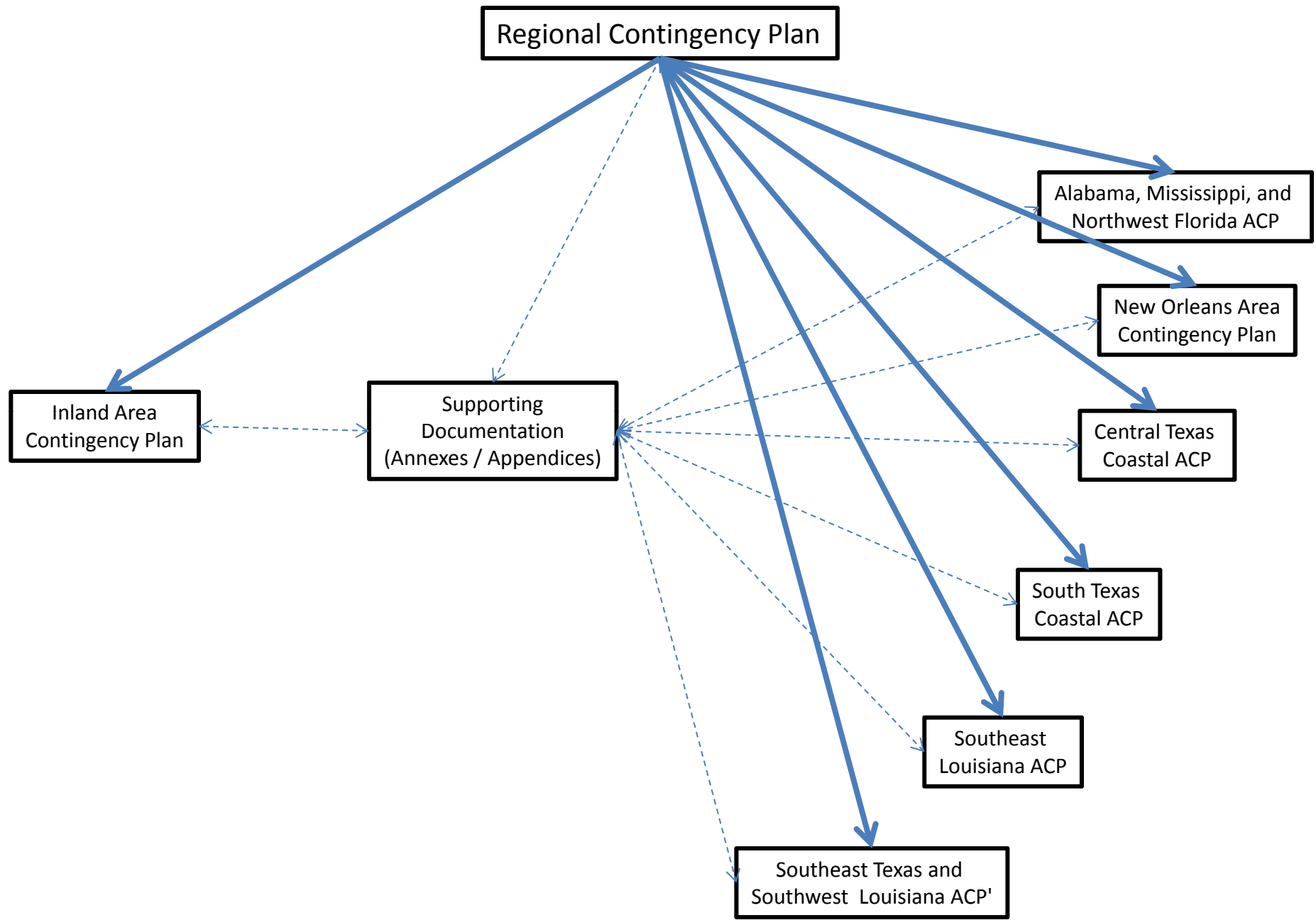
Back to basics approach

Ensure we meet the NCP requirements (not many)

**Include regional agreements and/or pre-authorizations,
as appropriate**

“Regional” focus, not specific agencies





Draft RCP Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Purpose and Objective (40 § CFR 300.1)
- III. Authorities (40 CFR § 300.2)
- IV. Scope of The RCP (40 CFR § 300.3)
- V. NRS Overview (40 CFR § 300.105)
- VI. NRT: Organization, Role, Responsibilities (40 CFR § 300.110)
- VII. OSCs: Role, Responsibilities (40 CFR § 300.120)
- VIII. Standing RRT: Organization, Role, Responsibilities (40 CFR § 300.115)
- IX. Incident-Specific RRT: Organization, Role, Responsibilities, and Activation (40 CFR § 300.115)
- X. Relationship to Other Plans (40 CFR § 300.200)
- XI. Relationships (40 CFR § 300.115)
- XII. Agency Representation: OSC Assistance During a Response (§40 CFR §300.170 & 300.175)

Potential Annexes in the Supporting Documentation Volume

- Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan
- Endangered Species Memorandum of Understanding
- Sensitive Environmental Areas
- ESA Consultation
- Wildlife Plan
- Shoreline Countermeasures and Matrices
- Historic Properties Programmatic Agreement
- Primary Regional Backup MOU
- Secondary Regional Backup MOU
- Instrument of Re-Delegation between USCG and EPA
- National Response Framework ESF-10 Annex
- Organizational Command Structure
- General Pattern of Operations
- Emergency Response Organizations and Resources
- OSC Lists
- Response Support Corps
- OSRO List
- Equipment list and tracking system
- Special Teams
- Communications Plan
- Health and Safety Annex
- NDOW Recon Products
- Information Management Tools
- Worst Case Discharge (DHS Scenarios)
- NRT Quick Response Guides
- Waste Management Plan
- USCG Annexes
- Alternative Countermeasures
- In-situ Burn
- Dipersant Use (Surface/Subsurface
- VOO Policy
- COP Policy – Response Manager and ERMA
- Airspace Control Procedures
- Well control and containment
- ESA Consultation
- Communication Interoperability
- Volunteer Plan
- Wildlife Plan
- Shoreline Countermeasures and Matrices
- Spills of Group V Non-floating Oils
- Oil Spill “Best Management Practices
- Joint Information Center Manual
- Liaison Manual
- RRT Level MOUs/MOAs

NEXT STEPS

RRT member input on Agency support to RRT distributed in November, awaiting response from all members

Finalized & promulgated no later than 1 Jun 2013


,

Final draft will be sent to RRT members for review / comment

Draft supporting volumes (Annexes or Appendices)

Inland ACP is on different schedule

Review RCP on a regular basis



Region 6 Inland Area Contingency Plan Update

December 4, 2012



Status Update

- Draft plan is being taken from the Region 7 plan that is currently completed and in review by RRT7 Members.
- The main text of the Region 7 plan has been modified to incorporate Region 6 but will have to be specifically reviewed to make sure it incorporates any differences in process and procedures.
- Specific information will be needed from all RRT members about their agencies, roles, and specific response authorities , equipment, etc.
- Once ready, it will be sent out to members to provide comments.
- Draft Table of Contents

REGION 6 INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

PREFACE

TO REPORT A SPILL OR RELEASE
LETTER OF PROMULGATION
DISTRIBUTION
REVISIONS/UPDATES
CORRECTIONS AND UPDATES FORM

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Timeline

- Plan to have a more thorough plan together by end of March 2013
- RRT Members should provide me with the following:
 - Roles/Responsibilities of each agency (State and Federal) during an emergency, specifically an oil discharge, chemical release, radiological release, biological release, and a response to a natural disaster.
 - Additionally, we need the 24-hr single point of contact numbers, along with specific agency 24-hr numbers.
 - Item we need to work on is a database of government response organizations along with equipment/personnel availability (trained response personnel, reservists, and agency support core) that the government response organizations can maintain but all can see.
 - Item we need to work on is a database of private hazmat response organizations along with equipment/personnel availability that the hazmat response organization can maintain but all can see.

NATURAL DISASTER OPERATIONAL WORK GROUP

TEXAS



2012 Multi-Agency Field Hurricane Exercise Corpus Christi, TX (July 16-19, 2012)

- Exercised NDOW products for field operations(Forms, RM)
- Exercised “Team Building” among the agencies
- Exercised communication/logistics/and health and safety among the agencies
- Exercised staging area and operational camps (found two additional camps)
- Approximately 185 government personnel from seven different agencies played in the exercise

Agencies included: USEPA, USCG Sectors Port Arthur/Houston/Corpus, USCG District 8, TCEQ, TGLO, TPWD, USFWS, and NOAA

2012 Multi-Agency Field Hurricane Exercise Corpus Christi, TX

Unified Command- ICP



Operational Branches



NATURAL DISASTER OPERATIONAL WORK GROUP TEXAS

Recent Additions to NDOW

- TXDEM
- NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators
- USCG Gulf Strike Team
- USCG Sector Offices (multiple sending representative)

NDOW Subgroups Created as a result of the Corpus Exercise

Multi-Agency Health and Safety Team created for planning

-Agreed upon Health and Safety Plans with JSAs

Multi-Agency Communication Team created for interoperability

-Communication Plan, Discuss shared frequencies and assets, exercise yearly

Multi-Agency Logistics Team created to determine capabilities

-Train each other on what each agencies capabilities are and how are contracting mechanisms work

Multi-Agency Data Team being created to create efficiency in data transfer between the competing viewing systems

-Data transfer into ERMA and Flex Viewer, IPADS and Droid Systems (USCG/EPA)

These groups are beginning to conduct conference calls and will report directly to NDOW which will report to the RRT

NDOW Products Completed as of December 2012

A centralized database system (RNA and evaluation/recovery)-Response Manager

3 Field Data Sheets (Tested and Modified from the field)

-Hazard Evaluation(RNA, Orphan Containers/ Facility/ Vessel Oil Discharges)

-Water Infrastructure status(Drinking Water and Waste Water Facilities)

8 Final SOPs to date (Waste Pad Management SOP)

ICS NDOW 214B Form (Combined State and Federal which replaces ICS 214 form)

Marsh Operation Plan Templates- Upper and Lower Texas Gulf Coast Plans

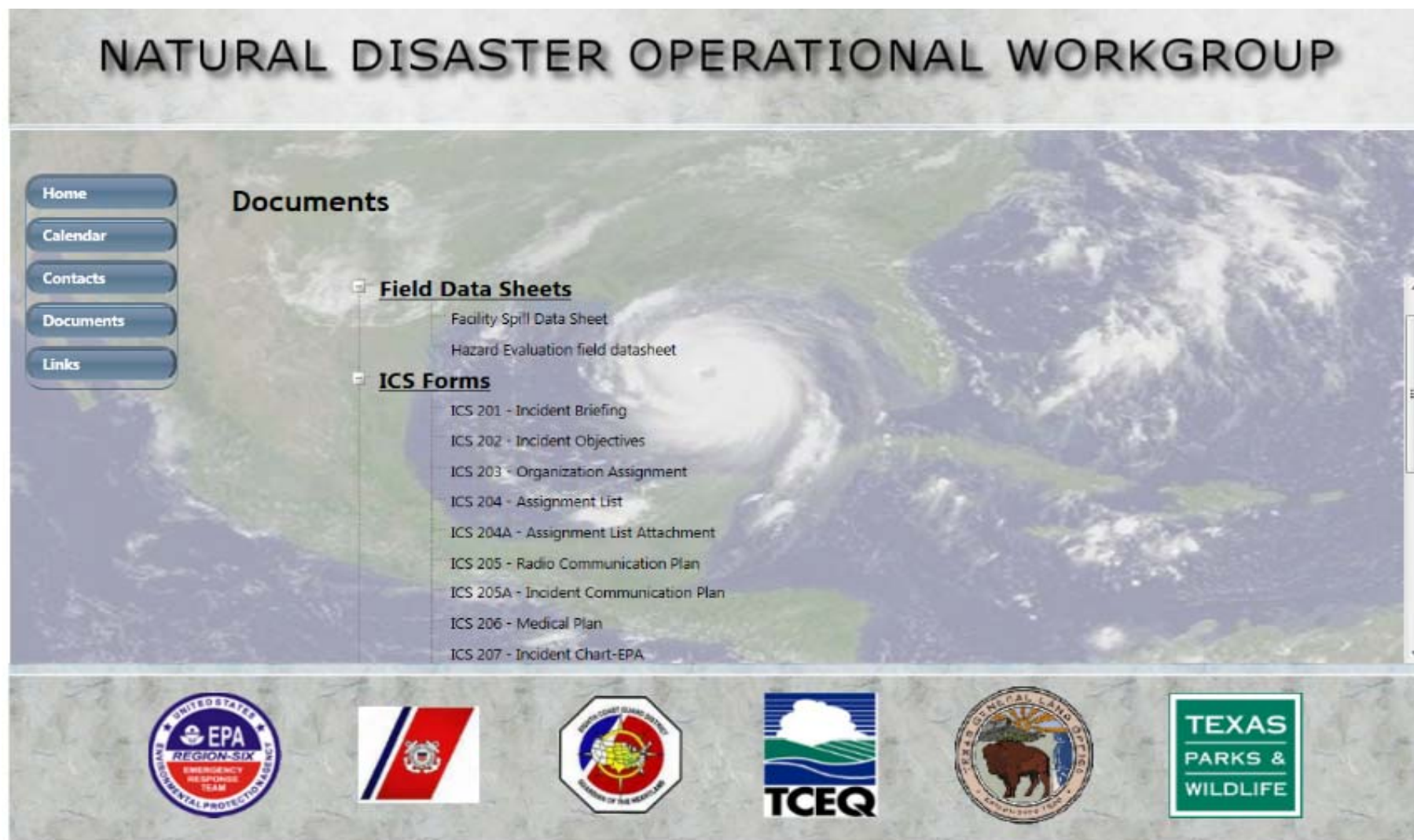
Multi-Agency Health and Safety Plan Template created with JSAs

42 Staging Areas Identified along the Texas Gulf Coast for ICPs and Ops Camps

PUBLIC WEBSITE LAUNCHED with all products available-

NDOW public Website is current

www.ndow.net



Hurricane Isaac Hotwash

RESPONSE MANAGER and NDOW Products

- LA USCG Sectors, Gulf Strike Team, and LA State agencies need additional training on how to run the Response Manager system and implement NDOW products with limited EPA support.
- On the spot NDOW and RM training must be implemented at the scene prior to field work and must be implemented from the beginning of the response
- Data Quality Objectives need to be created by all NDOW LA group to meet both state and federal needs before the event and cannot change during the event, TX DQO's did not work well for LA
- NDOW field forms need to be modified for LA needs due to different DQO's that are needed
- USCG, NOAA, and EPA have to create data transfer capabilities to utilize multiple real-time viewers (ERMA vs Flexviewer)

Hurricane Sandy Response and NDOW use

- **They utilized the NDOW forms and SOPs and modified them to fit their operational area**
- **They modified the DQO's and utilized Response Manager for all modules for operational planning**
- **They had EPA support and started the process at the beginning of the response**
- **The NDOW system required minimum adjustments**
- **EPA Operations Chief will be coming to the NDOW meeting next week to brief out on how the system worked**

Hurricane Sandy Response utilizing RM Recon/Hazard Evaluation Module

EPA Response Manager, Version 6.0.9

EPA Response Manager > **Hazard Eval/Recon**
Current Incident > EPA-02 - Hurricane Sandy Emergency Response - Hurricane Sandy NY/NJ

Modules: General, Response, **Hazard Eval/Recon**, Drinking Water, Waste Water, Facilities/Spills, HHV, Calls, Containers, Shipping, Properties, Materials, Daily Reports, Contacts, Data Files

Action... Go

Location ID	Type	County/Parish	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude	OpenOrClosed	ItemCo...	Location...	Items Ph...	Docume...
EPA-HA71-A-121119-001	Single Point	Middlesex		40.377950	-73.992770	Closed	1	0	1	0
EPA-HA71-A-121119-001	Single Point	Middlesex		40.452060	-74.378400	Closed	2	0	1	0
EPA-HA71-A-121119-002	Single Point	MIDDLESEX		40.455170	-74.370210	Closed	1	0	1	0

Item ID	Item Type	Action Req.	Priority	Size	UOM	Count	# of Photos	# of Docu		
EPA-HA71-A-121119-002-01	Drum	Item Recovered (Closed)	Non-Emergency	55 Gallons		1	1	0		
EPA-HA71-A-121119-003	Single Point	MIDDLESEX		40.455550	-74.369900	Closed	2	1	1	0
EPA-HA94-A-121127-001	Single Point	MIDDLESEX	08816	40.478640	-74.383230	Closed	2	0	3	0
EPA-HE-8-121108-001	Single Point	Nassau	11710	40.659056	-73.528999	Closed	1	2	2	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-001	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.476772	-74.358698	Open	1	0	0	0

Item ID	Item Type	Action Req.	Priority	Size	UOM	Count	# of Photos	# of Docu		
EPA-HE102-A-121129-001-01	Misc. Containers	Assessment Required (Open)	Non-Emergency				0	0		
EPA-HE102-A-121129-002	Single Point	Middlesex		40.475879	-74.362163	Open	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-003	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.485774	-74.369767	Open	1	0	3	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-004	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.481086	-74.376470	Open	1	0	2	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-005	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.480251	-74.380628	Open	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-006	Single Point	Middlesex		40.481449	-74.380931	Closed	1	0	1	0

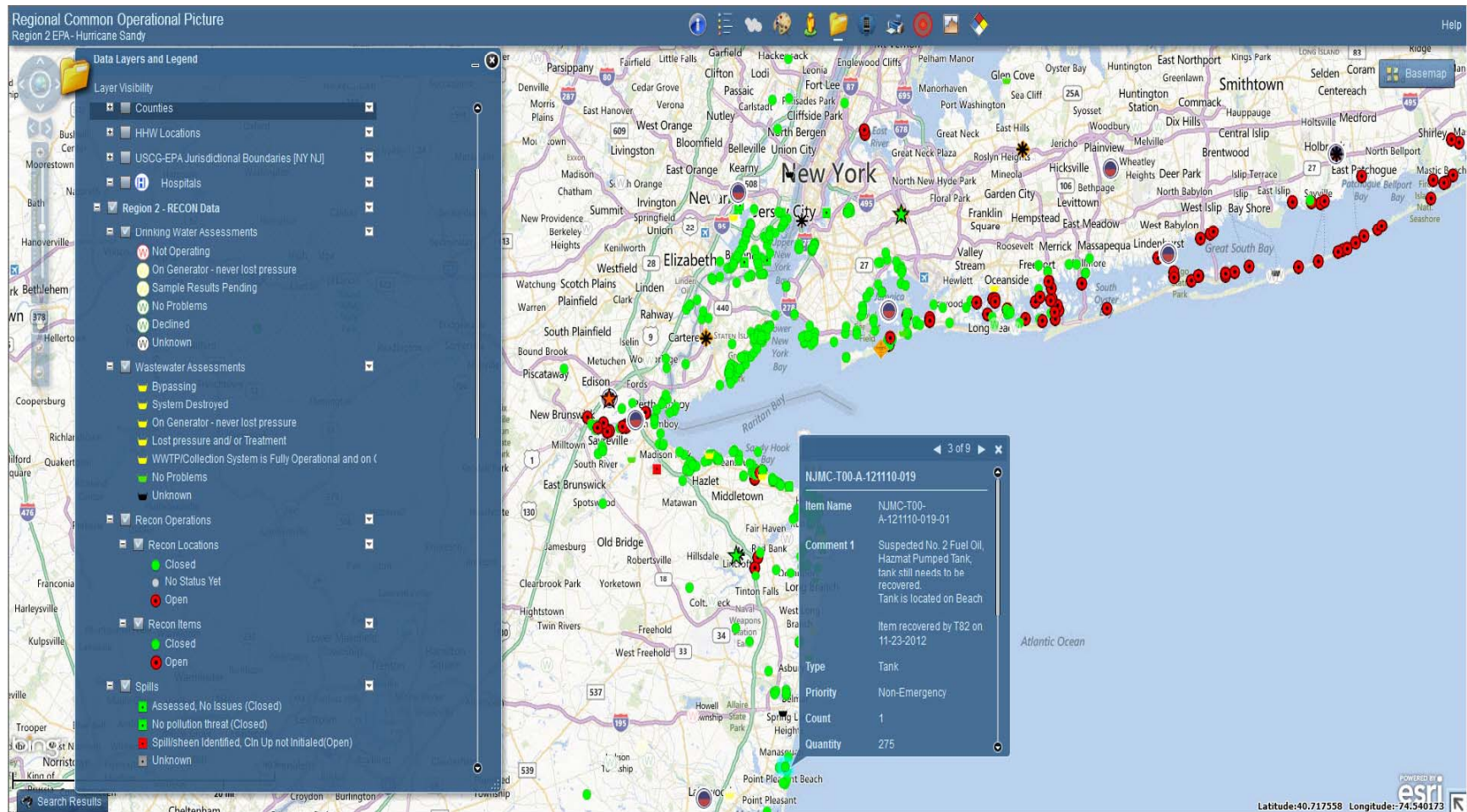
Item ID	Item Type	Action Req.	Priority	Size	UOM	Count	# of Photos	# of Docu		
EPA-HE102-A-121129-006-01	Cylinder	Leave in Place (Closed)	Non-Emergency				1	0		
EPA-HE102-A-121129-007	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.483573	-74.380086	Closed	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-008	Single Point	Middlesex		40.491891	-74.398533	Open	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-009	Single Point	Middlesex		40.483908	-74.389723	Closed	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-010	Single Point	Middlesex		40.484046	-74.390969	Closed	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-011	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.479467	-74.384384	Closed	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-012	Single Point	Middlesex		40.479973	-74.340696	Closed	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-013	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.481119	-74.334454	Open	1	0	0	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-014	Single Point	Middlesex		40.483724	-74.328035	Open	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-015	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.481704	-74.328327	Open	1	0	1	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-016	Debris Line	Middlesex		40.496889	-74.293018	Open	1	0	0	0
EPA-HE102-A-121129-017	Single Point	Nassau		40.611901	-75.134426	Closed	1	1	4	0

Modules: Administration, Configuration, Extra Links, Help

Today is: 12/4/2012

Current User: Morgan, Brad (EPA 6, 7, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10)

Hurricane Sandy Response and EPA Flex Viewer for Operational Planning



USCG Houston-Galveston Sector Hurrevac Field Exercise- April 2013

- NDOW is participating in the planning for the ESF-10 section of the exercise
- NDOW will create the targets with the USCG for the facilities/spills/containers to be evaluated during the exercise
- NDOW will conduct training to recon/evaluation teams on site on NDOW form use and on ICS forms to utilize
- Response Manager will be utilized and data will be seen via ERMA
- EPA, TCEQ, TGLO, TPWD, and USFWS will play on recon/evaluation teams during the exercise

This field exercise will take the place of a separate NDOW field exercise for 2013

NDOW training for 2013

- **NDOW is changing its training format for 2013**
- **NDOW form training and ICS form training will be implemented heavily (215, 204, 214B, and 213RR)**
- **Training will be divided up to target Command and General Staff personnel and for field team personnel**
- **Training will consist of one day of forms and one day of field exercise (agenda being created next week)**
- **Training will also focus on USCG Gulf Strike Team along with specific USCG Sector data personnel**
- **Corpus Christi and Houston will be the focus for Texas NDOW**

SECTOR CORPUS CHRISTI



Captain of the Port Report
Regional Response Team Meeting
December 2012

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

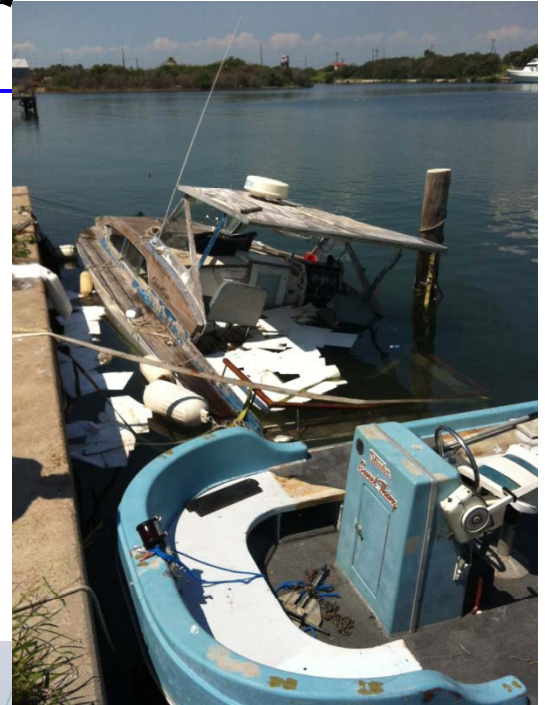
- 55 pollution cases
 - 15 Letters of Warning issued
 - 12 Notices of Violation issued
 - 03 Civil Penalties
 - 05 Federal Projects
 - 21 Data Collections
- Conn Brown Harbor
- M/V PRINCESS JESTYNA
- Tar Balls

Sheens & Abandoned Vessels

Conn Brown Harbor

- Conn Brown Harbor, AOR's environmental challenge
- Long history of abandoned vessels & mystery sheens
- Recent incidents have highlighted need for comprehensive outreach to further compliance both on the vessel & facility side, increase waterside & landside patrols

Beginning to get more reports — making headway/city leadership very engaged in improvement of harbor



M/V PRINCESS JESTYNA

FIRE & SALVAGE

- Owner went back & forth on whether to abandon vessel even after he contracted a salvage company & were already mobilized
- CG & TGLO made outreach to owner & advised of pending enforcement action
- Owner completed removal on September 9, 2012 ultimately saving the fund & a very complicated project assumption



Tarball Recovery

- From Brownsville, remote Padre Island National Seashore, to Mustang Island
- Increased weather offshore stirs up tarballs which end up on the beach in significant quantity
- Often during the summer months, the beaches are very crowded & the nuisance of tarballs gains quite a lot of media attention in post-Deepwater Horizon Gulf Coast



Tarball Recovery Cont'd

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce



NOAA's Oil Spill Response

Understanding Tar Balls



What are Tar Balls and How Do They Form?

Tar balls, the little, dark-colored pieces of oil that stick to our feet when we go to the beach, are actually remnants of oil spills. When crude oil (or a heavier refined product) floats on the ocean surface, its physical characteristics change.

During the first few hours of a spill, the oil spreads into a thin slick. Winds and waves tear the slick into smaller patches that are scattered over a much wider area. Various physical, chemical, and biological processes change the appearance of the oil. These processes are generally called "weathering."

Initially, the lighter components of the oil evaporate much like a small gasoline spill. In the cases of heavier types of oil, such as crude oil or home heating oil, much of the oil remains behind. At the same time, some crude oils mix with water to form an emulsion that often looks like chocolate pudding.

This emulsion is much thicker and stickier than the original oil. Winds and waves continue to stretch and tear the oil patches into smaller pieces, or tar balls. While some tar balls may be as large as pancakes, most are coin-sized. Tar balls are very persistent in the marine environment and can travel hundreds of miles.

How Long Will Tar Balls Remain Sticky?

Weathering processes eventually create a tar ball that is hard and crusty on the outside and soft and gooey on the inside, not unlike a toasted marshmallow. Turbulence in the water or beach activity from people or animals may break open tar balls, exposing their softer, more fluid centers.

Scientists have not been very successful at creating weathered tar balls in the laboratory and measuring the thickness of the crusty outer layer. Therefore, we don't know how much energy is needed to rupture a tar ball.

We do know that temperature has an important effect on the stickiness of tar balls. As air and water temperatures increase, tar balls become more fluid and, therefore, sticky — similar to an asphalt road warmed by the summer sun.



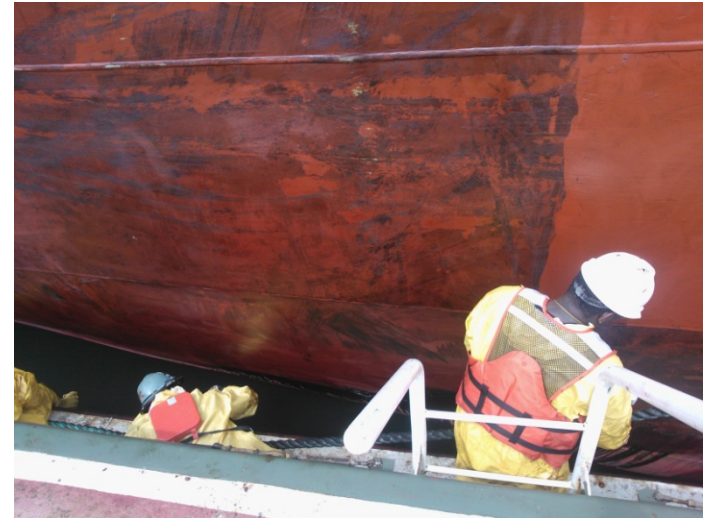
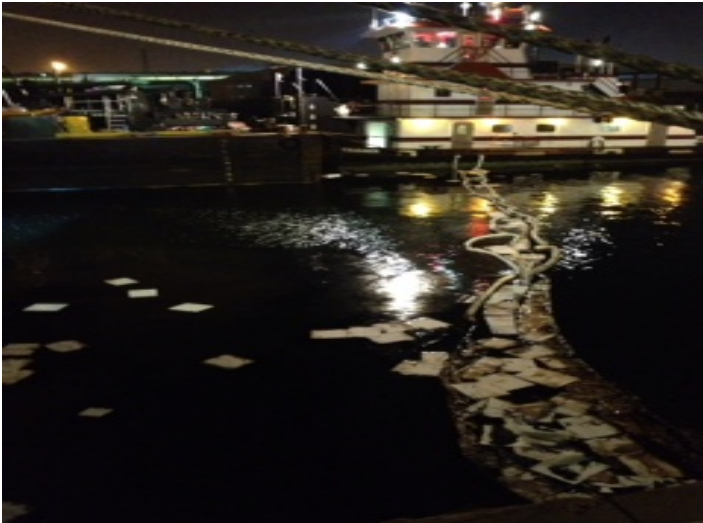
Another factor influencing stickiness is the amount of particulates and sediments present in the water or on the shoreline, which can adhere to tar balls. The more sand and debris attached to a tar ball, the more difficult it is to break the tar ball open. These factors make it extremely difficult to predict how long a tar ball will remain sticky.

(continued on back)

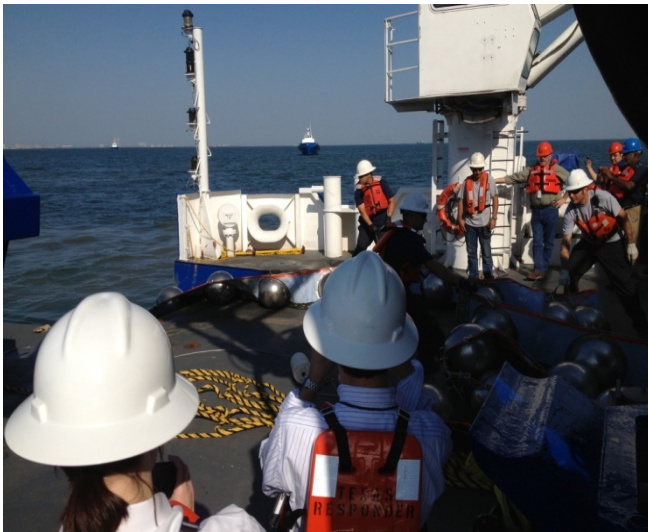




Sector Houston-Galveston Incident Management Division



MSRC/Fire Boom Deployment



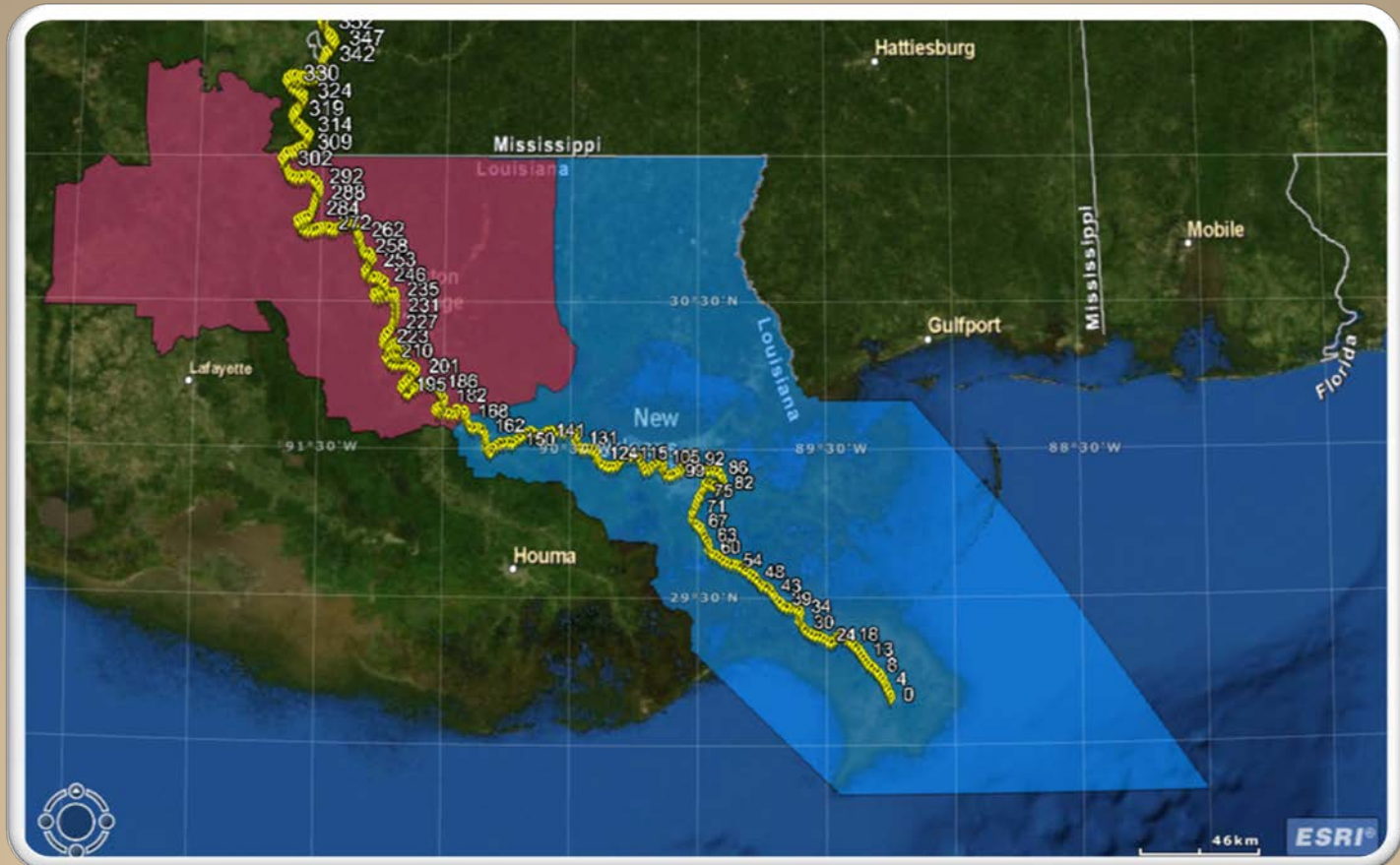
Sector New Orleans

Captain of the Port

RRT Region VI – 04 Dec 2012



Sector New Orleans COTP Area of Responsibility



Sector NOLA

Incident Management Division

Notifications	Incident Investigation	Total NRCs MAY – NOV 12
462	310	1,363

IMD Enforcement Actions Taken

NOVs/ Warnings	Total Amount Fines JAN – NOV 2012
204	> \$197,750

Federalized Projects

Federal Projects	CERCLA Projects
8	5

Hurricane Isaac

Landfall 8/28-29/2012

Cat 1 up to 100 mph

Mouth of Miss River

Slow moving

20" + rainfall

10-15' storm surge

Significant impact to SE Louisiana



Flooding Braithwaite



5 2:04PM

Flooding West Pointe A La Hache





Flooding Myrtle Grove

4 2:59 PM

Debris field with HazMat targets



24 11:33 AM

Braithwaite

Special considerations



East Pointe A La Hache



Facility led Response



6 11:40AM

Hurricane Isaac Response

- Federal Project Ceiling \$9.5Mil
 - CERCLA Project Ceiling \$250K
 - Disaster Project Ceiling \$2Mil
-
- 11,000 ft of containment boom deployed
 - 4500 bbls of oily water collected
 - 145 Hazmat targets (including rack lines)

Hurricane Isaac Lessons

- FOSCs need 100% FEMA funded rapid needs assessments (RNA) in advance of a mission assignment request from the state.
- Response Manager/NDOW should be vetted and trained on by appropriate Sector staff and stakeholders within the FOSC zone prior to using it during a disaster.
- SEC NOLA would like to have seen the EPA FOSC take more of a leadership role within the coastal zone during a disaster, either through an updated MOU or prescribed language in the regional contingency plan (RCP).
- Although there was a Stafford Act declaration, the state of Louisiana did not request funds under Emergency Support Function #10 in a timely manner (5 weeks after the storm!).

CAPT G. J. Paitl
Commanding Officer

Captain of The Port
Federal Maritime Security Coordinator
Federal On Scene Coordinator
Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection

Presenter: LCDR Steve Depew
Chief, Response Department



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



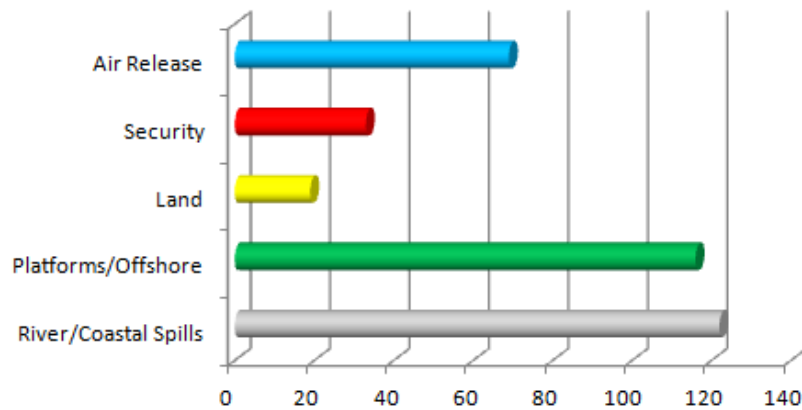
MSU Port Arthur NRC Reports

JAN 2012 – NOV 2012

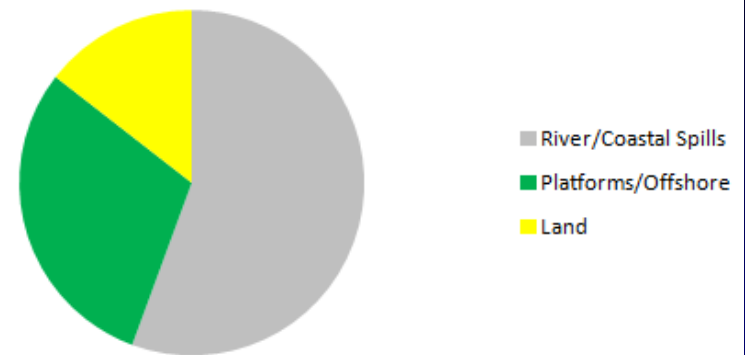
359 Total NRC Reports

NRC Type	# of Reports	Amount of known oil product in gallons
River/Coastal Spills	122	15884
Platforms/Offshore	116	8535.11415
Land	19	4138.41
Security	33	N/A
Air Release	69	N/A

of Reports



Amount of known oil product in gallons



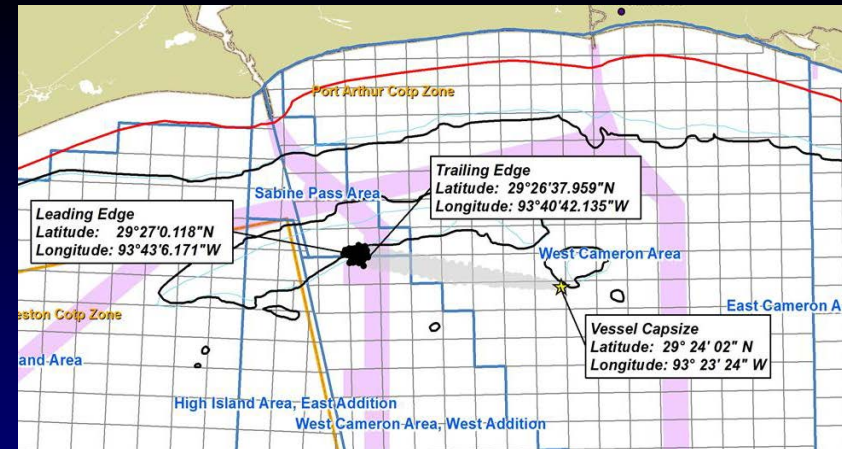
Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



International Hunter

- Total cost \$168,966.50.
- OSV was transiting, hit a submerged object and sank within 3 minutes. All 7 onboard crew were rescued with no casualties.
- Onboard: 10-12k Gallons of Diesel Fuel, 50 Gallons Lube Oil, 30 Gallons of Oil Based Paint, 25 Gallons of Hydraulic Oil.
- Removed approximately 10K gallons of oil and vessel was salvaged.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



Orphan Well SN 175836 (Ongoing)



- East Cam Block 4, 1.8 miles offshore
- Discharging condensate at an unknown rate
- Last reported production was in 1985 consisting of 135 barrels.
- Discharge too sporadic to warrant a response or salvage.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



West CAM Block 9

- Level high pump system malfunctioned allowing discharge of condensate into the Gulf of Mexico
- Estimated 155 barrels of condensate discharged over 27 hours.
- No recoverable product or sheen.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



M/V Miss Pearl

- Ran aground at the west side of the Sabine jetties at 19 knots.
- Onboard: 6K gallons of diesel
- Removed approximately 3K gallons of oil and vessel was salvaged.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



Black Bayou



- A discharge from a well-head at facility resulted in estimated 900 gallons of crude discharged into Black Bayou, a tributary of a navigable waterway of the United States.
- The facility's Oil Spill Removal Organization promptly arrived on-scene and began recovering the crude oil on the ground and in the bayou.
- Approximately 25,000 gallons of contaminated liquids were recovered over a week-long clean up period.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



Hunt Oil Platform



- Discharge of approximately 155 barrels of condensate.
- Initial report of discharge was Crude Oil.
- Fast Response Vessel Bastian conducted recovery operations.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



Motiva

- 100 barrels of Star 6 oil was discharged from the vessel.
- 10 barrels entered the Sabine-Neches waterway.
- 4 MSU personnel on-scene for 3 days.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



Joanne Marie

- Vessel caught fire at approximately 2350.
- Onboard: 19,400 gallons of diesel fuel.
- Fire successfully extinguished.
- No injuries or pollution discharge.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM



Way Ahead

- Conduct thorough incident reviews to identify gaps, determine lessons learned and develop best practices.
- Continue outreach to industry partners to strengthen relationships and conduct training/exercises.
- Integrate response strategies with local, state and federal agencies to provide best response.
- Develop increased capability to respond to offshore incidents.
- Monitor ongoing and future growth projects to ensure resources are ready and trained to meet increased workload.



Homeland
Security

THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM





The Essen Incident

Baton Rouge, LA
August 22 -23, 2012



August 22, 2012, 0400 CDT

Baton Rouge, LA

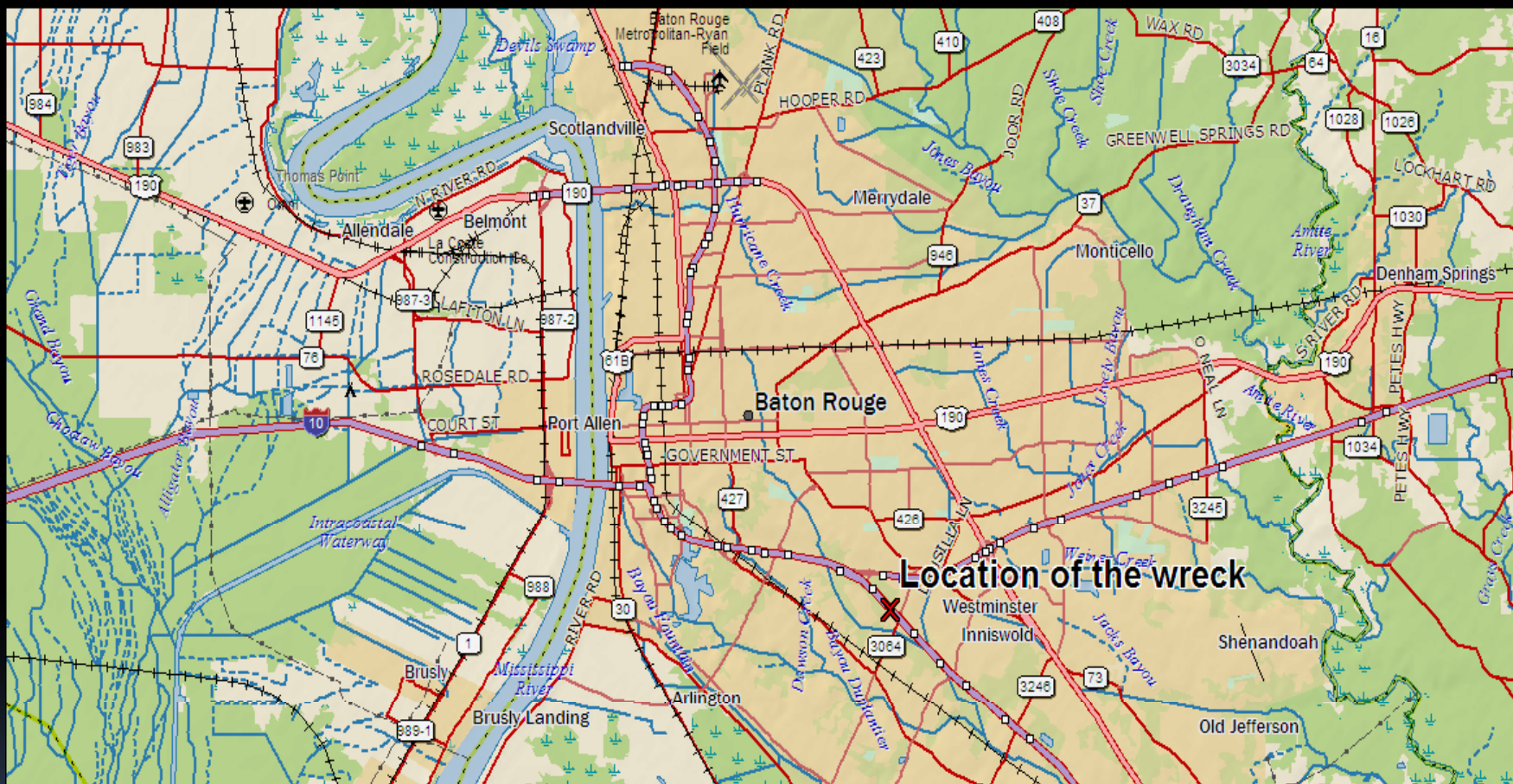


Interstate 10

Four vehicle accident

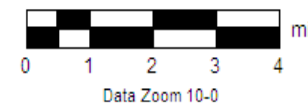
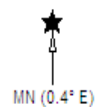


An 18-wheeler hauling beer
rear-end an Isobutane tanker



 **DeLORME**

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www.delorme.com

















A Notice to Proceed (NTP) is a type of letter contract that may be issued, in certain circumstances and under certain conditions, to carry out emergency response actions (procedures relating to use of NTPs will be set forth in EPAAR 1516.6). Only a FCS 1102 CO or a duly authorized EPA on-scene coordinator with a delegation of procurement authority can issue a NTP.



Notice-to-Proceed The Essen Incident

Explosive Service International shall conduct the work found in the Statement of Work. The work shall begin immediately and is expected to be completed on August 23, 2012.

Statement of Work

The contractor will vent and burn the contents for the Enterprise Transportation MC330 tanker truck. Operations and safety will be coordinated with the LA State Police/ Incident Command. Details of the vent and burn can be found in the "Site Safety Plan, Proposed Vent and Burn for MC 330 (I-10 and Essen Lane)", 8/22/12.

The contract shall not exceed \$25,000.



William Poe

President, Explosive Service International
9985 Baringer Foreman Rd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
225-275-2152
225-273-2029 FAX
225-603-8984 Cell

Gregory E. Fife

Federal On-Scene Coordinator
USEPA 6sf-pr
1445 Ross Ave
Dallas, TX 75202

A Federal Contracting Officer will be assigned to finalize the contract. OSC Fife will supply that information within 5 days.



Conditions and Circumstances:



The action must be taken.

The FCS 1102 CO is not available.


No other mechanisms are available.




Funding is available.



A written determination has been made by the Federal on-scene coordinator that, (i) as authorized by and consistent with CERCLA Section 104(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9604(a)(1), and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 C.F.R. Part 300)(1999), the EPA must take action to respond to a hazardous substance release or substantial threat of such a release into the environment, or a release or substantial threat of a release into the environment of any pollutant or contaminant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, ...



A written determination has been made by the Federal on-scene coordinator that, (i) as authorized by and consistent with CERCLA Section 104(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9604(a)(1), and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 C.F.R. Part 300)(1999), the EPA must take action to respond to a hazardous substance release or substantial threat of such a release into the environment, or a release or substantial threat of a release into the environment of any pollutant or contaminant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, ...



Action Memo, or in the time
being something that
documents the decision.

The Essen Incident

Determination that EPA must take action to respond to the emergency situation.



In the early morning of August 22, a tanker truck hauling iso-butane was rear ended by an 18-wheeler hauling beer on east bound I-10, just after the split with I-12. Two other vehicles were also involved. All traffic on I-10 and Essen lane was shut down. The butane was leaking from the damaged valves. The Louisiana State Police investigated, secured the situation, and began directing the response. EPA was requested to assist in the air monitoring.

State Police conducted an assessment of the butane tanker. They determined that the tanker could not be moved safely, either under its own power or any other method. All the valves were located at the rear, where the damage occurred and were damaged and unusable. Several response organizations assessed the possibility of tapping the tanker and offloading the butane. Due to the age of the tanker, built 1965, and the construction, tapping was not advisable. The State Police and the owners of the truck determined there was no other alternative but to vent and burn in place.

There was a danger of catastrophic failure without the controls of the vent and burn operations. That failure would have resulted in severe damage of the Interstate 10 roadway, with the potential of closure for weeks. Catastrophic failure of the tanker could have resulted in the loss of life of first responders and personnel attempting the tapping and transfer. There was potential of danger to nearby residents and occupants from released vapors. The vent and burn operation is necessary and critical to prevent a life threatening event and severe damage to I-10 and commerce.

I agreed with the assessment by the State Police that the vent and burn was necessary. This action is consistent with consistent with CERCLA Section 104(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. § 9604(a)(1), and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 C.F.R. Part 300)(1999).

An Action Memo/After Action Report will follow to detail the conditions and actions.





... confirm that an EPA FCS 1102 contracting officer is not available to provide the required contracting support by the time the Federal on-scene coordinator requires the response action to be undertaken ...



The Essen Incident

Confirmation that a CO was not available to provide contract support in the time required.

The response to The Essen Event required immediate action by the explosive experts. The determination that the only appropriate and safe option was to vent and burn the tanker was made at about 9:30 pm and the operations to do so had to start within an hour. The CO was not available to be able to provide the contract support in the amount of time required.



... that there is no other existing contracting mechanism available to provide the required contracting support by the time required, including the inability of an existing emergency response contractor or other existing contract vehicle to respond in the required time frame.



The Essen Incident

Determination that no other mechanism was available.

The ERRS response time could not meet the required time to respond to the incident. The specialty of explosives does not exist with the ERRSs capability and would have required a subcontract. The response was beyond the “limited containment” of the START contract. No IAG with any other federal agency could have responded in time. The State agencies could not arrange the contract in time. The owners of the truck would not contract for the action. The amount of the contract was beyond the Purchase Card limit.

4.1.4.3 Responsibilities Following the Issuance of a NTP

Warranted OSCs with delegated procurement authority have the following responsibilities after issuance of a NTP:

- ** The Warranted OSC must notify the cognizant FCS 1102 CO of the NTP award as soon as possible, but in any event by the end of the next working day after the issuance of the NTP.
- ** Within 5 working days after issuing the NTP, the Warranted OSC shall convey to the FCS 1102 CO all NTP documented for definitization and retain a copy for his/her records in the site file.
- ** The Warranted OSC shall assist the FCS 1102 CO to definitize the NTP as requested by the CO.

Statement of Work

The Essen incident – Vent and Burn of Enterprise Transportation MC330 tanker truck involved in traffic accident on I-10 at Essen Lane, Baton Rouge LA on August 23, 2012.

The contractor shall respond to the accident scene at I-10 and Essen Lane in Baton Rouge LA in response to a Notice to Proceed by OSC Greg Fife. The threat of a catastrophic explosion in a heavily populated area requires an immediate response by an experienced contractor.

The contractor shall coordinate response activities with the EPA OSC, the Louisiana State Police, Baton Rouge Fire Department and other first responders. The contractor shall provide expertise in refining the appropriate response plan to the situation and developing the Site Safety Plan to be approved by the appropriate responders.

The contractor shall implement the approved Site Safety Plan to Vent and Burn the contents of the damaged tanker truck. This action shall take place immediately onsite of the traffic accident on August 23, 2012, and be conducted in a safe manner as described in the approved Site Safety Plan.

The contractor shall provide trained, experienced personnel for the planning, placement and detonation of the explosive charges in the Vent and Burn operation. The contractor shall provide necessary equipment and materials for the implementation of the response activities.


The contents of the tanker truck, iso-butene, should be consumed as completely as possible in the resulting fire with minimal damage to the infrastructure. The contractor shall provide expertise on use and placement of protective measures to minimize damage to the federal interstate highway I-10, and surrounding roads and structures from the controlled explosion and resulting fire.

Definition- Vent and Burn – The intentional placement of holes in a target (railcar or cargo tank) utilizing small precision explosive charges to alleviate pressure and vent the product.


Revised SOW



Cost Estimate / Cost Reasonableness

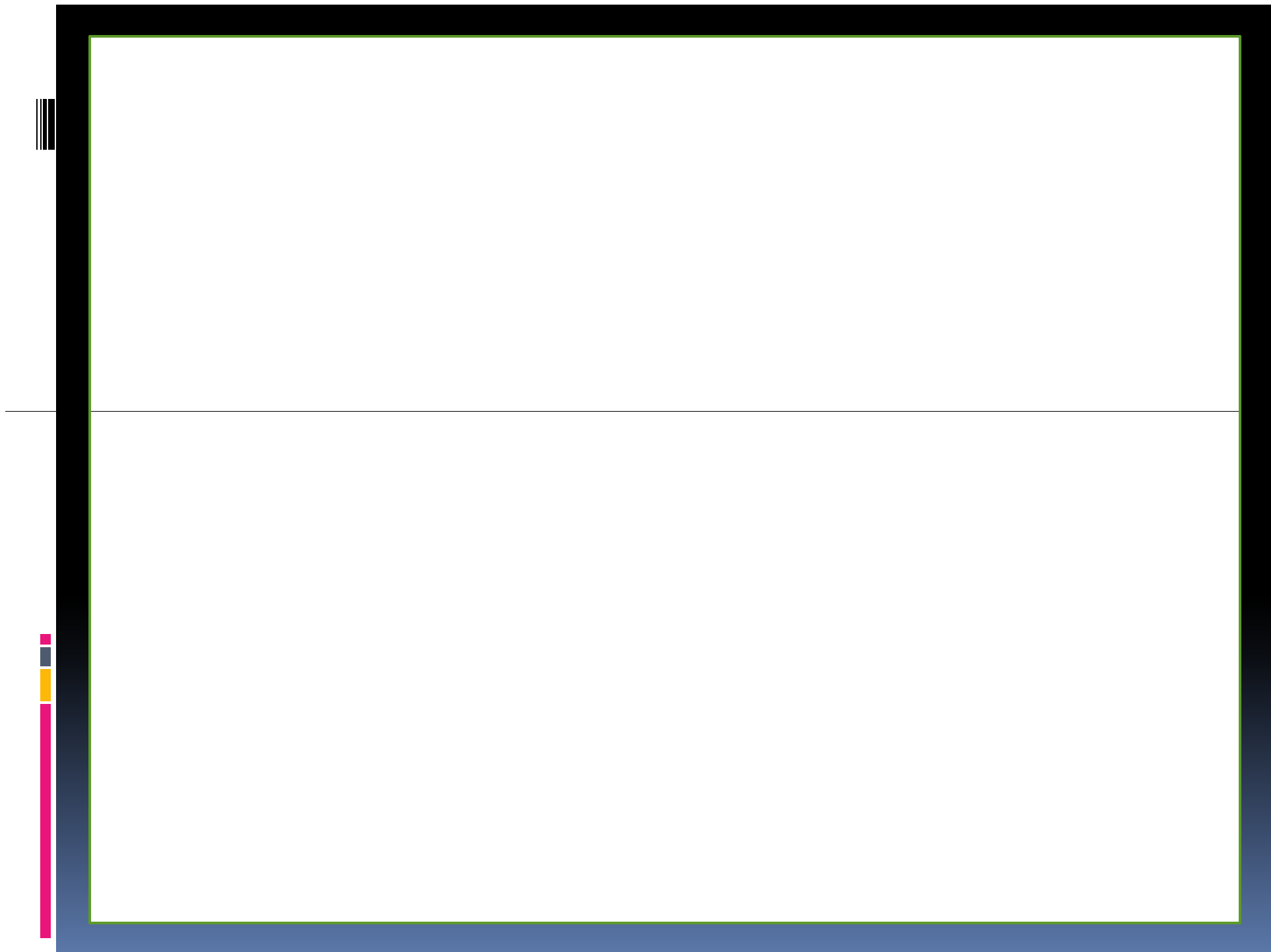


An IGCE, Sources included Region 7 OSC, West Virginia DEP Office of Explosives and Blasting, and Corps of Engineers.







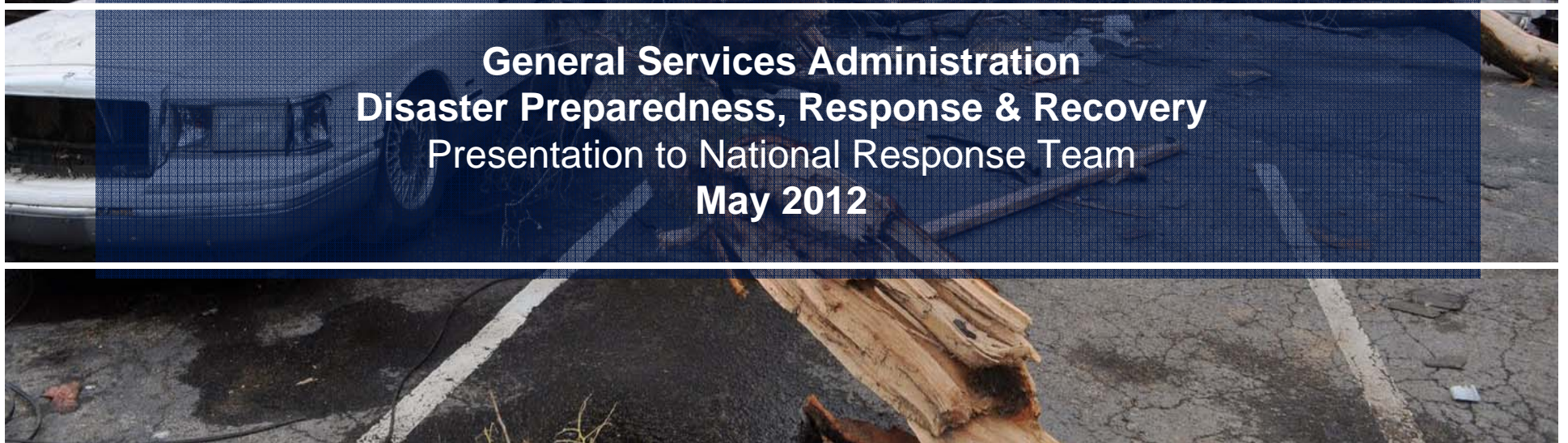




Office of Emergency Response & Recovery



General Services Administration
Disaster Preparedness, Response & Recovery
Presentation to National Response Team
May 2012





GSA Structure / Key DR Programs

GSA Central Office (GSA)

- Office of the Administrator
- Office of Emergency Response & Recovery

Federal Acquisition Service (FAS)

- Center for Innovative Acquisition Development
- Emergency Acquisition
- Assisted Acquisition
- Global Supply
- Travel & Transportation
- Multiple Award Schedules

Public Building Service (PBS)

- Center for Emergency Management
- Real Estate Acquisition Center, Program Support



Office of Emergency Response & Recovery

GSA Central Office (GSA)

FAS

PBS

- Integrator of GSA needs and capabilities / National & Regional
- Director of all Emergency Management related Policy
- Developer of National Level Plans & Exercises
- Manager of the GSA Emergency Operations Center
 - eoc@gsa.gov
 - (202) 219-0338



FAS: Federal Supply Schedules

Federal Acquisition Service (FAS)

GSA

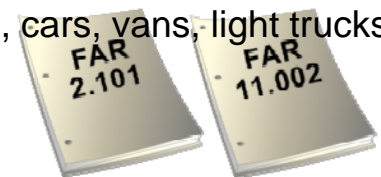
PBS

- Provides Government wide contract vehicle for commercial products, services, and solutions.
- Often referred to as purchasing from “GSA Schedules” and “Multiple Award Schedules”
 - Lists over 20 million supplies and services
 - Hosts over 19,000 Schedule contracts
 - 80% are small businesses
 - \$48 Billion total annual spend



Disaster SUPPLIES on Schedule

- **Cleanup Supplies.** cleaning/disinfecting solutions, brooms, mops, brushes, sponges, absorbants, waste containers, industrial pumps, compressors
- **Electronic/Power Equipment.** power generators, industrial pumps/compressors, batteries, heating/ventilation, 2-way radios, extension cords
- **Emergency and Rescue.** fire fighting equipment, life vests, safety & rescue watercraft, fire or rescue trucks, emergency lighting
- **Food and Cooking Supplies.** prepared & preserved food, beverages, domestic kitchenware
- **Medical Supplies.** emergency & field medical supplies, wound care products, patient lifts
- **Personal Care.** soaps, hand sanitizers, skin care products, lotions, towels
- **Personal Safety & Protection.** safety apparel, safety footwear, face & head protection, goggles, hearing protectors, respiratory protection
- **Security and Control.** security/control equipment, handcuffs, traffic control supplies, speed stoppers, barricades, crowd control equipment
- **Temporary Housing and Shelter.** shelters & emergency tent halls, decontamination aids, tents, cots, sleeping bags, bed clothes
- **Vehicles & Heavy Equipment.** tracked & wheeled all-terrain vehicles, cars, vans, light trucks





Disaster SERVICES on Schedule

- **Building and Construction Services.** portable restrooms, air/water purification, storage tanks, generators...
- **Communications Solutions.** public relations, translation, interpretation...
- **Emergency Food Services.** mobile kitchen services, food logistics planning...
- **Emergency Preparedness.** preparedness & first responder equipment, training...
- **Energy and Power Services.** oversight, metering, auditing, planning...
- **Environmental Services.** chemical analysis, waste management, recycling...
- **Furniture.** rental, relocation, household/quarters...
- **Law Enforcement and Security Solutions.** guard services...
- **Medical and Laboratory.** healthcare staffing, laboratory testing...
- **Temporary Staffing.** technical, professional, general support...
- **Travel & Transportation Solutions.** relocation, move management, travel agents...
- **Vehicle Leasing and Rentals.** vans, light trucks...





FSS: Authority to use a GSA Schedule

Organizations

- Federal Departments & Agencies
- Government contractors authorized IAW FAR 51.1
- American Red Cross
- Tribal Organizations
- The District of Columbia
- Mixed-ownership Government corporations
- Other activities authorized by statute or regulation – **includes State & Local government entities for Disaster Response & Cooperative Purchasing**

Purchasers

- Contracting officers
- Holders of Governmentwide commercial purchase cards
- Those otherwise authorized by the agency or activity to order using GSA Schedules

www.gsa.gov/eligibilitytouse

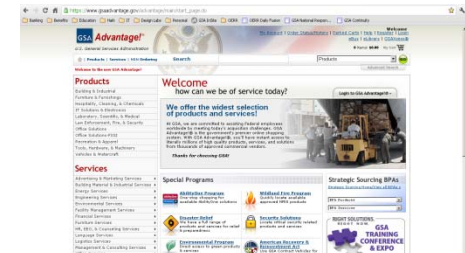
GSA E-Tools to assist self procurements



Advantage!

www.gsaadvantage.gov

- Search
- Review Products
- Place Order
- View history



eLibrary

www.gsaelibrary.gsa.gov

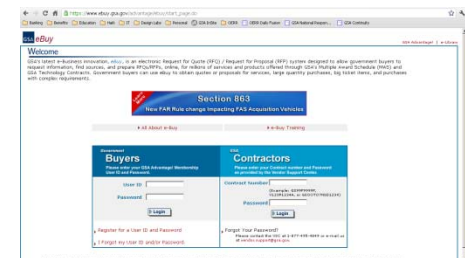
- Review Contract Award Information
- Cross Schedule Search



eBuy

www.ebuy.gsa.gov

- Request Info
- Provide Sources
- Prepare RFP / RFQ



GSA Assisted Acquisitions

- Support Provided By **GSA Assisted Acquisition Service Portfolio**
- Fee-based service providing:
 - Acquisition Management
 - Project Management
 - Financial Management



State and Local Purchasing

- **In advance of and in the aftermath** of a presidentially declared disaster, act of terrorism and/or public health emergency.
- **S & L are responsible** for ensuring that the products or services purchased are to be used to facilitate recovery.
- **Limitations** should be checked with a GSA CO prior to first purchase.
- **Sample Programs:**
 - Wildland Fire Program
 - Cooperative Purchasing Program
 - Federal Surplus Personal Property Program
 - Computers for Learning Program



GSA Lodging

- **One central focal point** to meet needs, rates and requirements
 - www.gsa.gov/lodging
- **Specialized travel services for:**
 - Short Term “Fed Rooms” Program
 - Groups & Meetings
 - Long Term Lodging
 - Specialized Conference Facilities
 - Emergency Lodging Services
 - Provided 1.2M room nights for disaster relief operations since Sept 2008



Rental Supplemental Vehicle Programs

Service Summary:

- Augment Federal Fleets and in times of surge or special needs (Includes Refrigerator Trucks and Trailers)
- Cost Savings
- Task Orders direct with Suppliers
- Tax Exempt

Services Detail

- Reservations
- Online booking, pickup and return services.
- Vehicle delivery services.
- Fueling, driver, roadside, and navigation assistance.
- Special vehicle needs (e.g., hand controls, wheel chair lifts).
- Reporting, billing, and consulting services.
- Car rentals, truck rentals and special equipment rentals such as trailers, refrigerated trucks, etc.



Bus & Shuttle Services

- Vehicle & Driver Services
- Single or Multiple Routes, Locations etc.
- Transportation services from basic airport pick-up to COOP and Emergency Evacuation needs
 - i.e. Shuttle Transportation between temporary housing locations and medical facilities or grocers.





GSA Center for Transportation Management

- Provides expertise and innovative solutions for customer transportation needs in support of their missions.
- All solutions provided will help agencies
 - reduce and streamline costs,
 - meet sustainability goals,
 - obtain data to make informative decisions.





Transportation Responsibilities

- Provide a Government-wide community and market place
- Procure rates on behalf of Government Agencies
 - All modes of transportation
 - Rates locked in for 6 months min, and 2 years max
 - Average transportation savings of 51.90% from commercial rates
- Manage 2000+ Transportation Service Providers (TSPs)
 - Freight Management Program, providing tremendous capacity
- Provide Automated Transportation Solutions
 - Transportation Management Services Solution
 - PayPort Express

CTM: Disaster Response

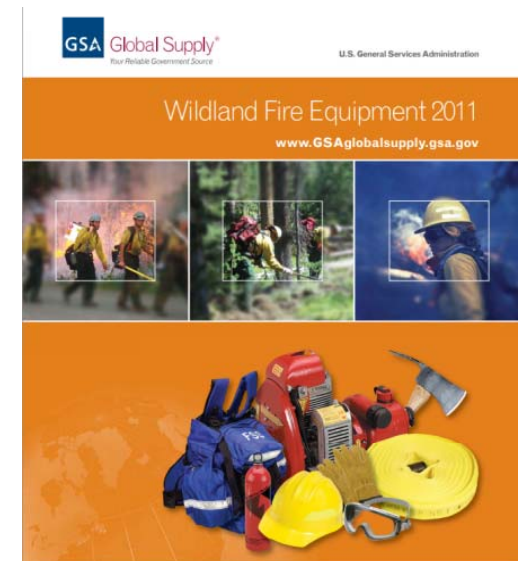
- **24-7 Support:** Seamless ordering support
 - Utilizes GSA approved Carriers
 - Ordering assistance beyond normal 8am-8pm EST, Monday through Friday model
 - Provides GSA with the ability to surge for crisis response
 - Operates under one process regardless of time of day or day of the week
 - Single contact number 1-877-972-9472
- **FY11:** GSA has done 1357 shipments with FEMA, totaling over 62 million lbs and approximately \$39.1M
- Partner with FEMA on Transportation Movement Coordination Group (TMCG) / Exploring development of FEMA regional transportation support operations



Wildland Fire Program

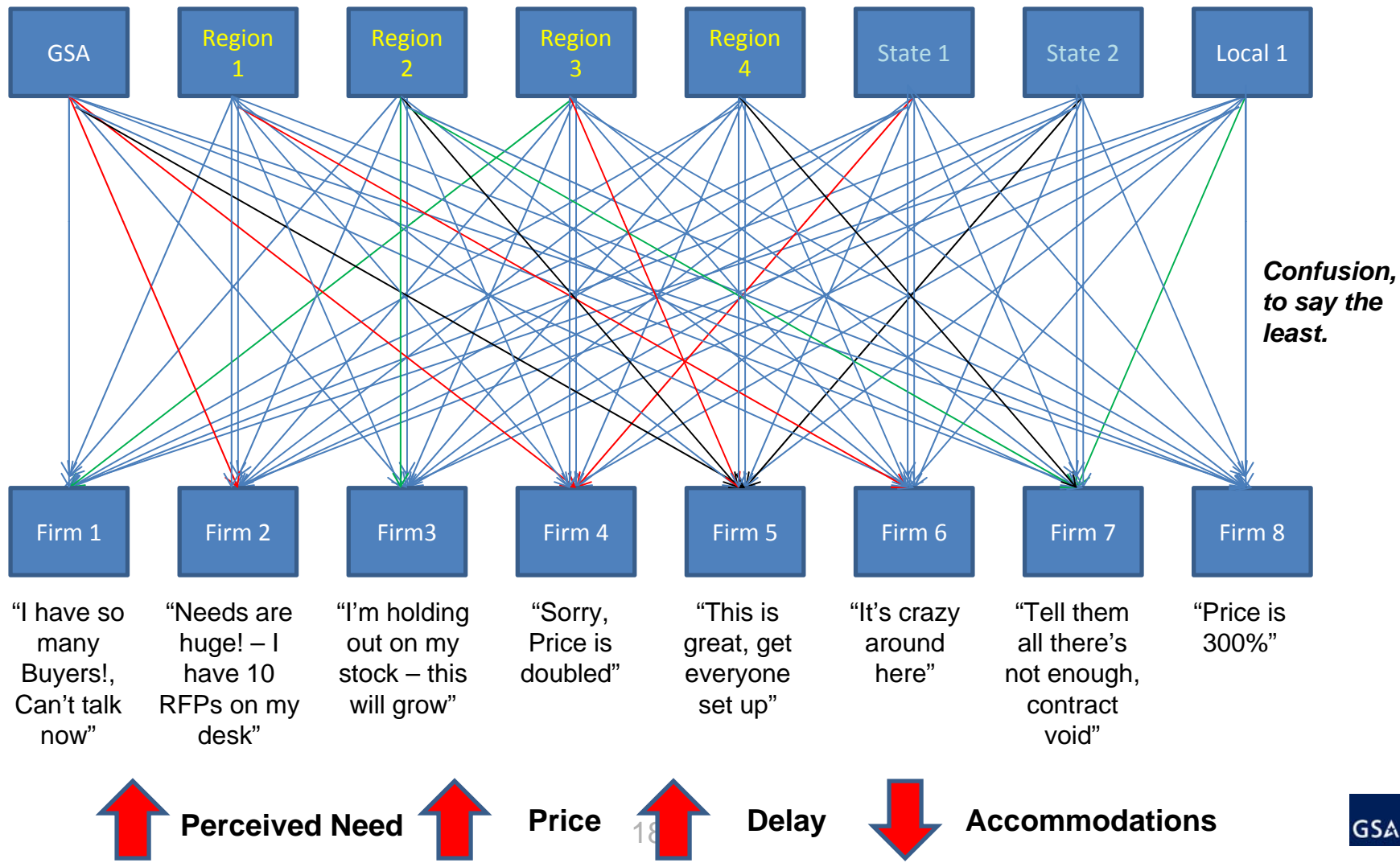
Formal partnership between GSA, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

- Provides access by Federal, State & Local Fire Fighters
- 50+ year history
- 250+ item e-catalogue
- Based on rigid Forest Service Specifications
- \$ 50 M average yearly sales
- Benefits to Purchasers
 - Facilitate advance procurement
 - Assist in the standardization of wildland fire equipment and supplies
 - Effect savings through consolidated purchasing
 - Provide for the direct distribution of items to field units.



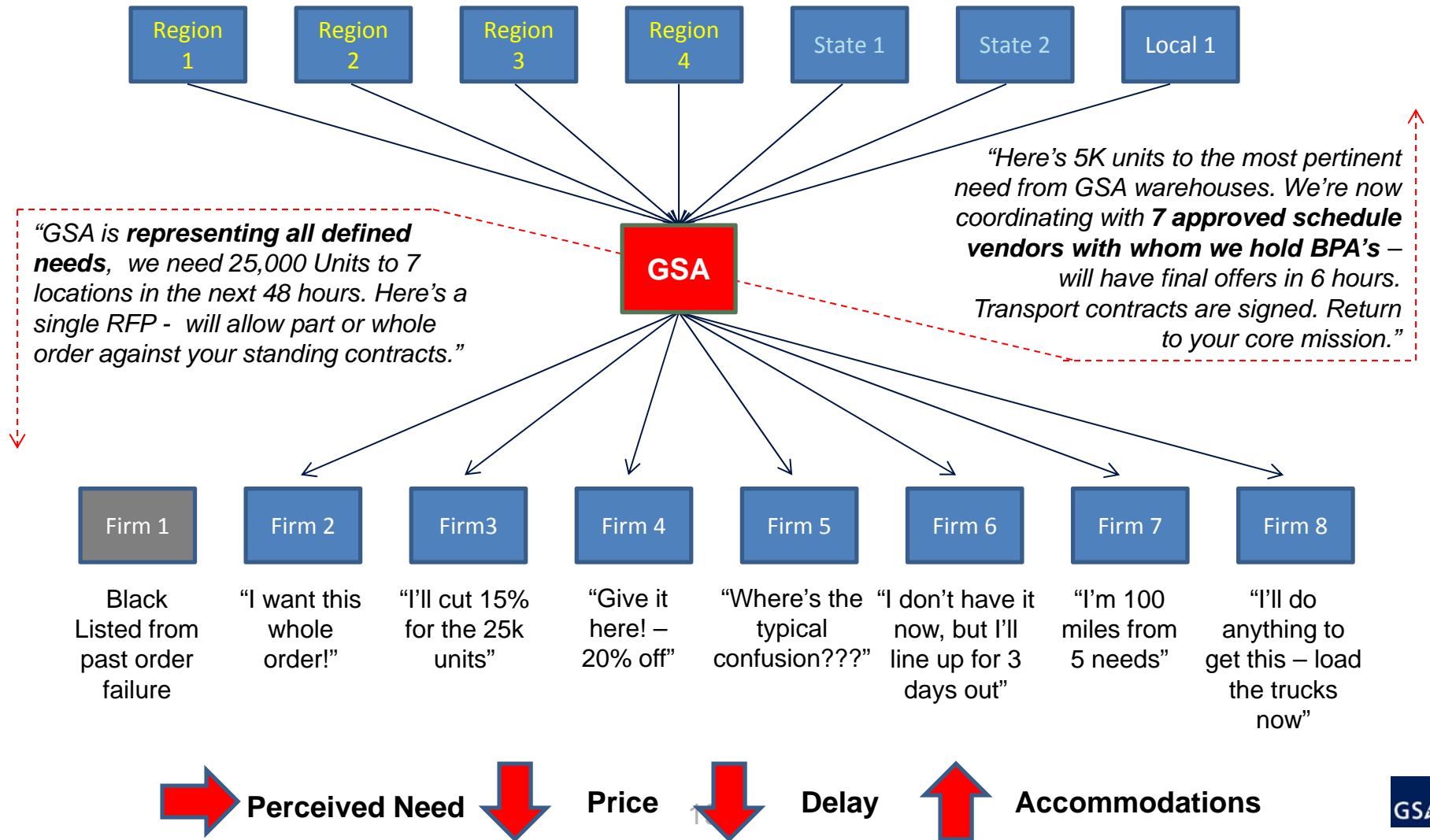


Common State of Disaster Contracting





Contracting through GSA





Public Building Service

GSA

FAS

Public Building Service (PBS)

- **Real Estate Owner, Lessor, Lessee, Operator & Manager**
- **Existing Portfolio Stats**
 - 9,600 Facilities – Owned and Leased
 - 1,600 Owned / 8,000 Leased
 - 370MM SF for 1.1M tenant personnel
- **Emergency Leasing**
 - 250 – 300 Annually



PBS: Real Estate Personnel

- 500 Real Estate Leasing Specialists Nationwide
 - spread throughout all 50 states, PR and VI
- 250 of which are “1170” Warranted Leasing Contracting Officers
 - Signatory Authority to sign lease contracts
 - GSA draws from this pool of Warranted Leasing Contracting Officers to deploy at FEMA JFO’s, once an emergency is declared.



PBS: Emergency Leasing

- **Overview**

- A means of delivering a critical resource quickly
- A streamlined federal government contract
- A joint effort involving federal, state, local government and commercial interests

- **Examples**

- Disaster Field Office (JFO)
- Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)
- National Logistic Staging Area (NLSA)
- Office, Warehouse, Land

- **Annual Activity**

- 250 – 300 Leases





PBS: Leasing Process

Emergency Leasing procedures highlighted in Red

- Requirements
- *Draft Occupancy Agreement*
- *Acquisition Plan*
- *Advertisement*
- Market Survey
- Solicitation for Offers
- Initial Offers
- Negotiations
- Request for Final Proposals
- Evaluation of Offers
- Award Lease
- Design/Build Out
- Inspection/Acceptance
- Agency Move-in
- *Final Occupancy Agreement*
- Start Rent
- Lease Administration



Emergency Lease: GSA Provides

Knowledgeable Realty Contracting Officer & Property Manager

- Compliance with USG regulations and policy
- Negotiation expertise matching market speed & the best possible rate
- Private and Public Interface / Controls
 - Landlords
 - Construction / IT
 - Public Relations
- Support ongoing modifications to lease contract and/or enforcement of lease regulations



Emergency Lease: Client Responsibility

- Fund all reasonable **costs**
 - i.e. FEMA uses a 40-1 before lease award
- Understand the **limitations** of a short-term lease
- Refrain from **negotiating** or discussing price
 - GSA will do this for you!!
- **Engage** State and Local Emergency Response officials in locating sources of supply / optimal location zones
 - They often know the local decision-makers
- **Sign-Off** on technical acceptability of all locations
 - Can include Environmental, Fire & Life Safety and Security
- **Communicate** mission completion



Single GSA Point of Contact / Interface

- **Disaster Related**
 - GSA Emergency Operations Center
 - eoc@gsa.gov
 - 202-219-0338
- **Speaker**
 - Matthew Toner
 - Director of Policy, Office of Emergency Response & Recovery
 - 202-503-7613
 - Matthew.Toner@gsa.gov



**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Office of Compliance and Enforcement**



Critical Infrastructure Division

**Region 6 RRT Meeting
December 5, 2012**

**Anthony Buck
Emergency Management Coordinator**



**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Office of Compliance and Enforcement
Critical Infrastructure Division**



Emergency Management Support Team

Anthony Buck, Emergency Management Coordinator

This team consists of an Emergency Management Coordinator and three Emergency Management Liaisons and one Technical Specialist/Lab Operator. The Team's three Emergency Management Liaisons are:

- Abel Garcia, Emergency Management Liaison
- Chris Wiatrek, Emergency Management Liaison
- Jack Lunday, Emergency Management Liaison
- Karen Bachtal, Technical Specialist/Lab Operator

The primary function of this new team is to provide support to the TCEQ regional offices by providing enhanced disaster preparedness training and coordination that is consistent across the agency.



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Office of Compliance and Enforcement Critical Infrastructure Division



Response to disasters is always addressed first at the regional level with the region staff acting as the lead for the incident. The Emergency Management Support Team will provide support to the regions by working with the Regional Directors/Area Directors to organize, train and drill new Disaster Response Strike Teams within each regional office.

Sixteen DRST's have been designated and staffed with approximately 129 OCE Staff Members.



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Office of Compliance and Enforcement Critical Infrastructure Division



Emergency Management Support Team Strategy:

- Provides critical support for state's capability to prepare for, respond to & recover from disasters, natural or man-made
- Coordinates with TCEQ regions
- Ensures Disaster Response Strike Team members have training, expertise and skills to provide specialized long-term response capabilities to any region in the state
- Maintain Mobile Command Post, communications equipment, analytical & monitoring instruments
- Train and exercise Disaster Response Strike Team members in safe and effective use of specialized equipment (satellite, IP phones, long-haul wireless internet system, radios, radio interoperability system, generators)
- Move Mobile Command Post and equipment to impacted area for use by Disaster Response Strike Teams





Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Office of Compliance and Enforcement Critical Infrastructure Division



Strategy cont.:

- Coordinate with local, state and federal response partners in Incident Command Structure
- Help ensure continuity of operations for TCEQ offices affected by a disaster
- Incorporate staff with expertise in hazardous materials, public drinking water, wastewater, air, waste and debris management, and dam safety





Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Office of Compliance and Enforcement Critical Infrastructure Division



Goals:

- Robust system for large-scale disaster responses
- Able to re-populate with qualified, well trained team members
- Support multiple responses
- Support long-term responses
- Improved services to affected areas

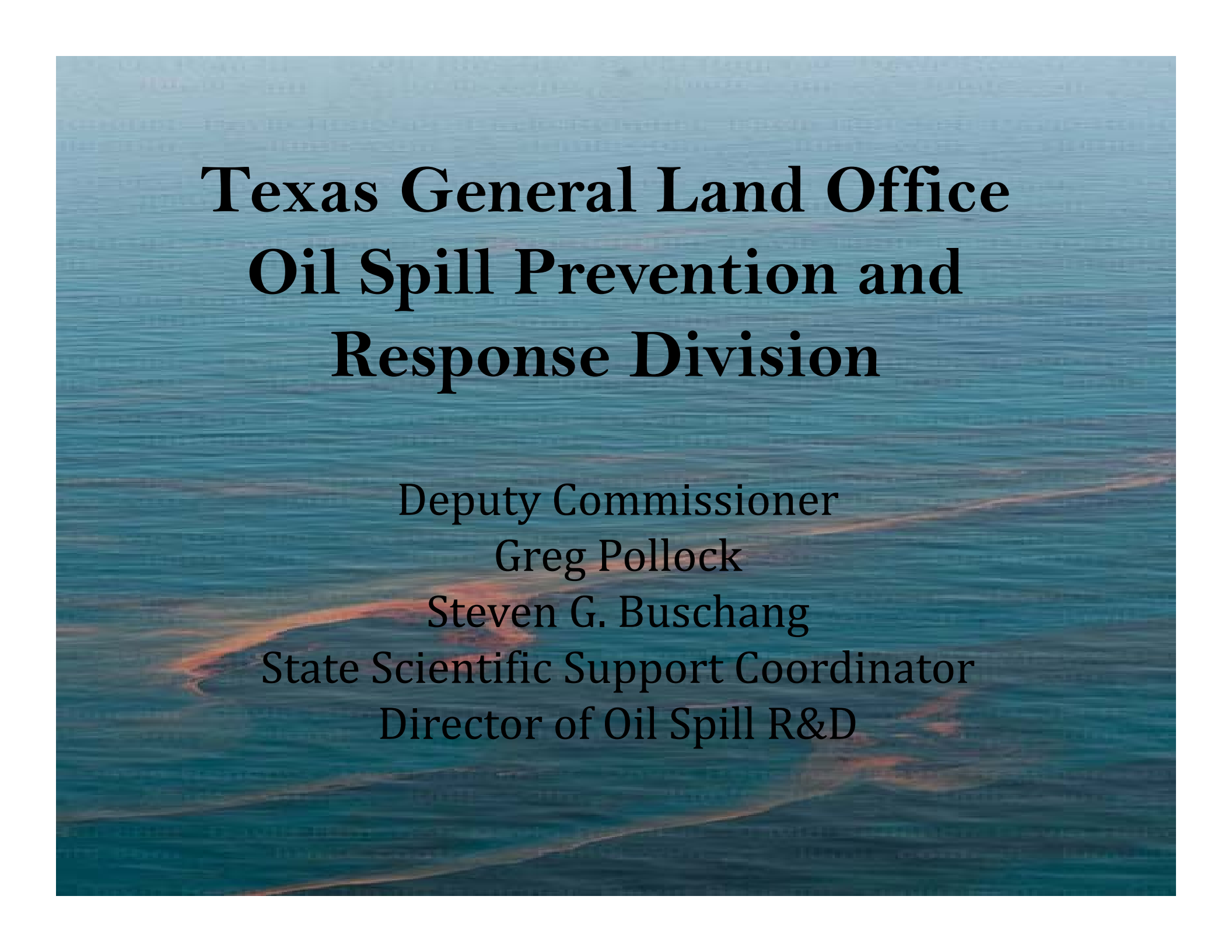


Interoperable
Communications



A photograph of a large-scale industrial fire at a facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant. A massive, intense fire is consuming a large, dark, cylindrical structure in the center. Thick, black smoke billows upwards from the fire. In the foreground and to the right, several large, white, cylindrical storage tanks are visible. The ground is wet, and there are various pipes and structures in the background. The word "Questions?" is overlaid in white text on the fire.

Questions?



Texas General Land Office Oil Spill Prevention and Response Division

Deputy Commissioner

Greg Pollock

Steven G. Buschang

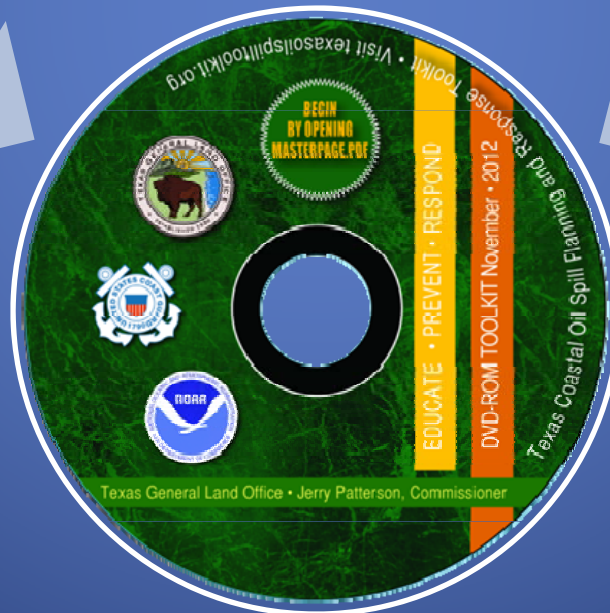
State Scientific Support Coordinator

Director of Oil Spill R&D

State, Federal
and Local
Governments

USCG, D8,
MSUs and
Sectors

GLO Austin
and Field
Staff



TGLO Toolkit



Texas Oil Spill Planning and Response Toolkit

November 2012

*A decision-support resource for the
spill response community in USCG District 8.*

Area Contingency Plans

Maps & Charts

Regional Response Team VI

Incident Command System

Additional Documents

Software Applications

Internet Links



Area Contingency Plans

One Gulf Plan 2011 (Contains ACP information common to all Sectors and MSUs in USCG District 8)

ACPs (Contain ACP information specific to each Sector and MSU in USCG District 8)
and Other Related Information

Sector Corpus Christi, TX (South TX Coastal Zone Area Committee - 2012)

[Area Contingency Plan](#)

[Geographic Response Plans](#) (site-specific tactical plans)

[Additional Information and Plans](#)

[MEXUS Gulf of Mexico Ecological Risk Assessment](#)

[List of Discharge Cleanup Organizations certified by TGLO](#)

[USFWS Aransas National Wildlife Refuge Plan](#)

[USFWS Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge Plan](#)

[Mad Island Response Plan and Maps](#)

[Welder Flats Response Plan and Maps](#)

[Miscellaneous Notes on Access and Response Considerations Organized by TGLO Atlas Page](#)

[Acute Pollution Event Response Plan for South Bay Coastal Preserve](#)

[Nueces Bay Site Specific Oil Spill Response Plan](#)

[Protective Action Strategies for Resources at Risk along Southeast Shoreline of Corpus Christi Bay](#)

[USFWS Coastal Texas Wildlife Refuges Plans](#)

[STCZ Stakeholders Jurisdictional Maps](#)

Sector Houston-Galveston, TX (Central TX Coastal Area Committee - 2012) [\(CTCAC Web Site\)](#)

[Area Contingency Plan](#)

[Geographic Response Plans](#) (site-specific tactical plans)

[Additional Information and Plans:](#)

[CTCAC Organizational Plan and Charter](#)

[Volunteer ICS-204](#)

[Galveston Bay Ecological Risk Assessment](#)

[List of Discharge Cleanup Organizations Certified by TGLO](#)

NEW---MOA-Management of Volunteers during Oil Spills, Sector Houston/Galveston

New Active Links

ENTER



[USFWS Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge Response Plan](#)

[USFWS Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge Plan](#)

[USFWS San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge Plan](#)

[Draft Plan for Oil on Brazoria County Reaches](#)

[Armand Bayou Oil Spill Contingency Plan](#)

[USFWS Coastal Texas Wildlife Refuges Plans](#)

[Houston Audubon Society Bolivar Flats Refuge Response Plan](#)

[Houston-Galveston Pre-Event Incident Action Plans*](#)

[Houston: Oil Spill, HazMat, Marine Fire](#)

[Texas City: Oil Spill, HazMat, Marine Fire](#)

[Offshore: Oil Spill, HazMat, Marine Fire](#)

*These pre-event IAPs are the creation of Mark Ethridge and Shane Brown.

[2010 ICS Forms Workbook \(Blank Copy\)](#)

MSU Port Arthur, TX (SE Texas and SW Louisiana Area Committee - 2012)

[Area Contingency Plan](#)

[Geographic Response Plans](#) (site-specific tactical plans)

[MSU Port Arthur, TX GRPs](#)

[MSU Lake Charles, LA GRPs](#)

[Additional Information and Plans:](#)

[List of Discharge Cleanup Organizations \(DCOs\) Certified by TGLO](#)

[Map of the Port of Beaumont](#)

[USFWS Anahuac Wildlife Refuge Plan](#)

[USFWS Coastal Texas Wildlife Refuges Plans](#)

MSU Morgan City, LA (SE Louisiana Area Committee - 2009)

[Area Contingency Plan](#)

Sector New Orleans, LA (2009)

[Area Contingency Plan](#)

Sector Mobile, AL (Alabama, Mississippi, and NW Florida Area Committee - 2012)

[Area Contingency Plan](#) (an on-line version is also available by clicking [here](#))

[Geographic Response Plans](#) (site-specific tactical plans available on-line by clicking [here](#))


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UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
1790



NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Regional Response Team VI

- [Dispersant Pre-Approval Plan](#)
- [RRT VI Insitu-Burn Plan \(Part I & II\) and Checklist](#)
- [Guidelines for Inshore/Nearshore ISB](#)
- [SMART Monitoring Plan](#)
- [Bioremediation Position Paper](#)
- [RRT VI Phone List](#)
- Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs)**
 - [MOA between USCG and USAF Regarding the Application of Dispersants](#)
 - [MOA between USCG and EPA Regarding Response Boundaries:
Original 2009 Version and Corrected 2010 Version](#)
 - [Endangered Species Act MOA among USCG, USEPA, DOI, USFWS and NOAA \(NMFS & NOS\)](#)
- [RRT VI Pre-Approved Surface Washing Guidelines](#)
- [Near Shore Dispersant Expedited Approval Process](#)
- [RRT Standard Operating Procedures](#)


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NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Incident Command System

- [Incident Management Handbook \(English\)](#)
- [Incident Management Handbook \(Spanish\)](#)
- [ICS Forms \(PDF, Word, Excel, Mac, Spanish\)](#)
- [ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan](#)
 - [Instructions](#)
 - [Specific Hazard Attachment](#)
 - [Forms](#)
- [SCAT Forms \(PDF and MS Word\)](#)
- [NOAA ICS Forms Database \(Windows or Mac OS\)](#)
- [ICS Training Recommendations Sector Houston/Galveston](#)




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PREP Exercise Reports & Guidelines

Other State & Federal Documents

- National Contingency Plan
- State of Texas Oil & Hazardous Substances Spill Contingency Plan
- MEXUS Plan
 - MEXUS Gulf Annex ([English / Spanish](#))
- MMS Pipeline Oil Spill Volume Estimator
- USFWS Best Practice for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response
- USCG Incident Specific Preparedness Review: [Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill](#)

ESF-10 Texas Natural Disaster Operational Workgroup* (NDOW)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) Guidance Documents

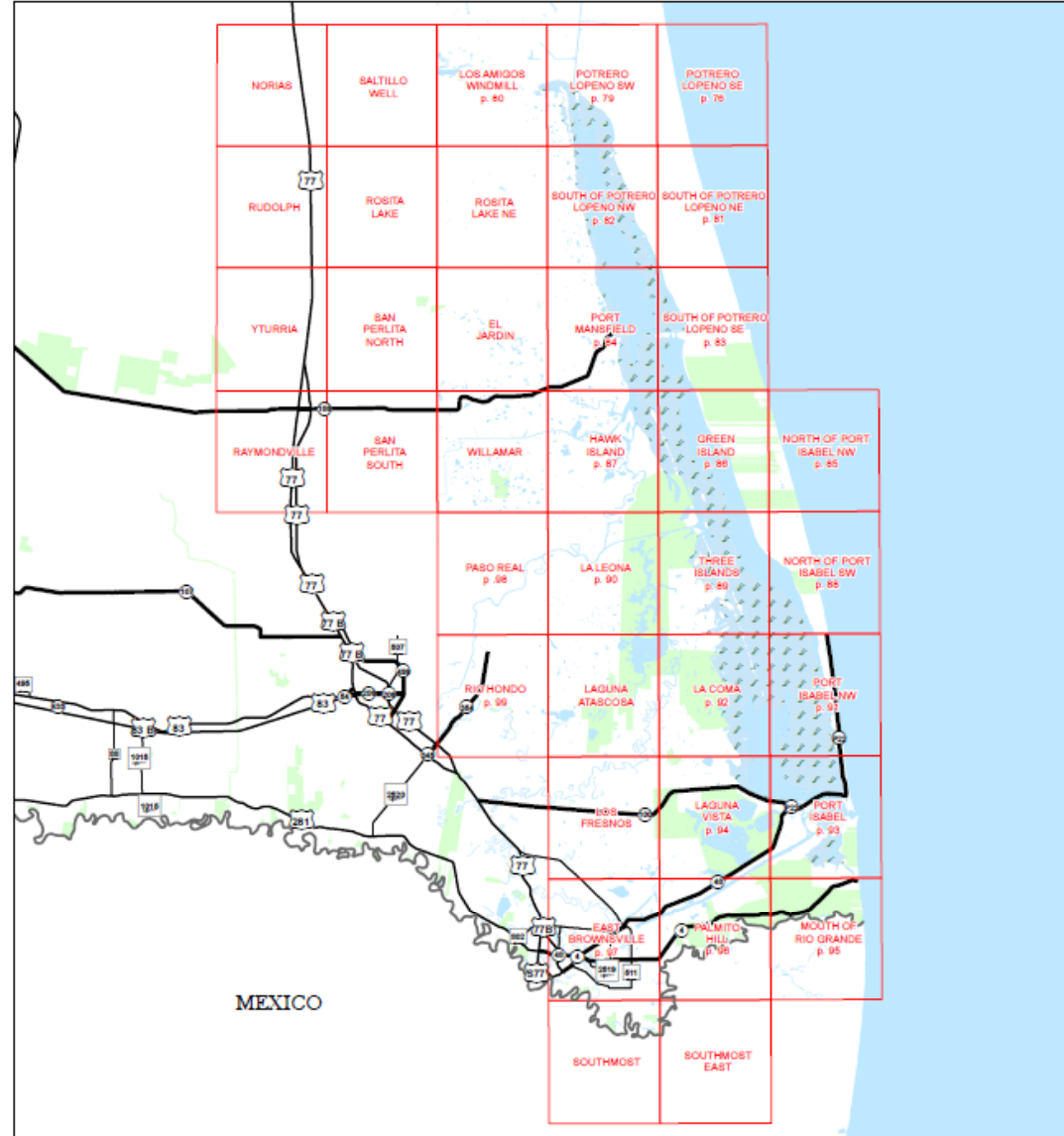
SOPs	Field Data Sheets and Operational Status Codes
(1) Rapid Needs Assessment	(1) Hazard Evaluation Field Datasheet (ICS)
(2) Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation	(2) Fish Kill and Injured Wildlife Form
(3) Orphan Container Recovery	(3) Drinking Water Evaluation Field Data sheet
(4) Facility Vessel Oil Discharge Assessment	(4) Drinking Water Operational Status Codes
(5) Facility Vessel Oil Discharge Removal	(5) Waste Water Evaluation Field Data sheet
(6) Water (Drinking Water and Wastewater) Infrastructure Evaluation	(6) Waste Water Operational Status Codes

ICS-214B in Word format

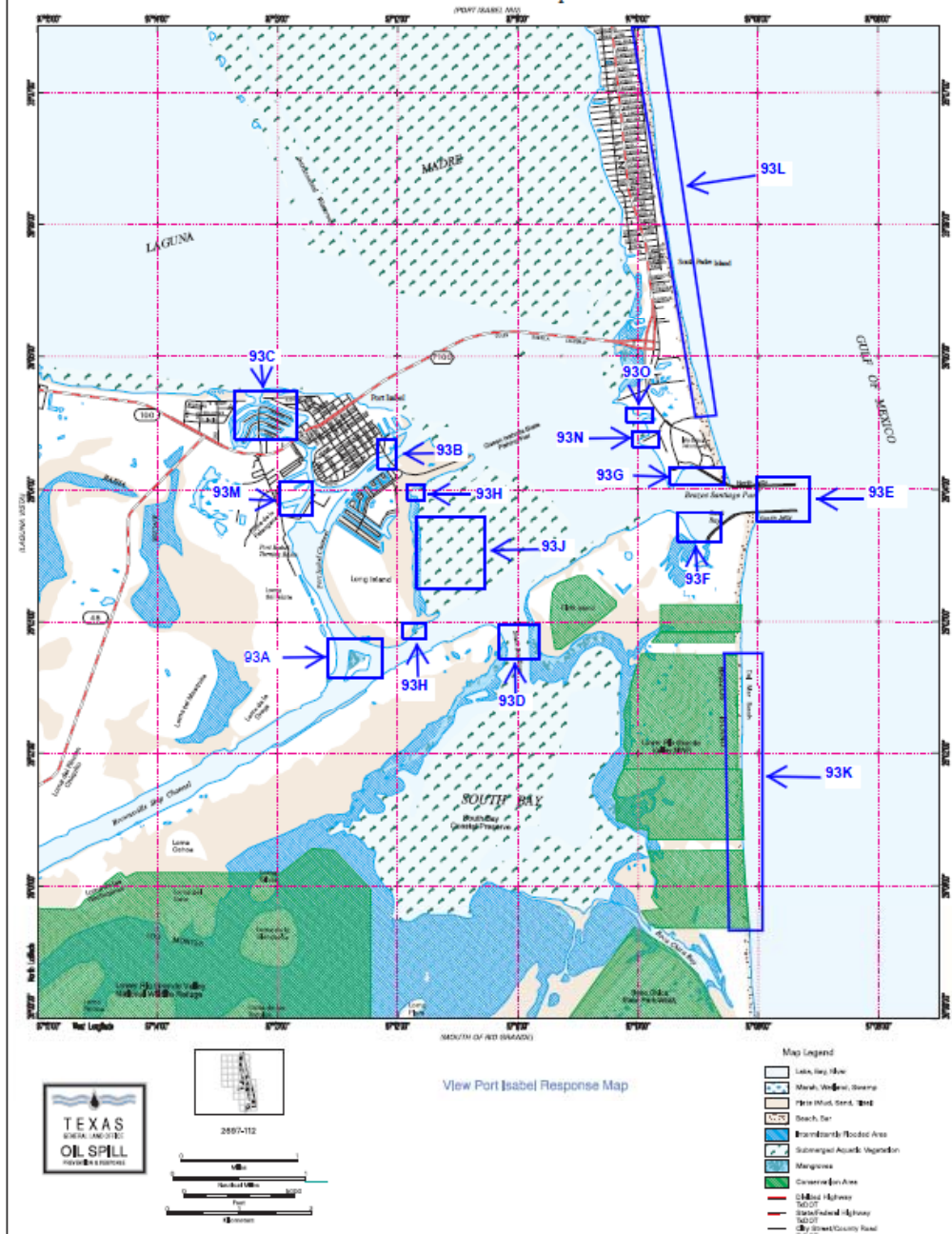
*These products were created by the NDOW group which consists of the TCEQ, TGLO, USCG and USEPA. These documents are to be utilized by these agencies for natural disaster response efforts in the state of Texas.

Texas ESI Shoretype Descriptions ([Upper Coast Atlas](#) & [Lower Coast Atlas](#))

South Texas Coastal Zone (3 of 3) Geographic Response Plan (GRP) Index Map



(PART 2) (PAGE) (NAME)

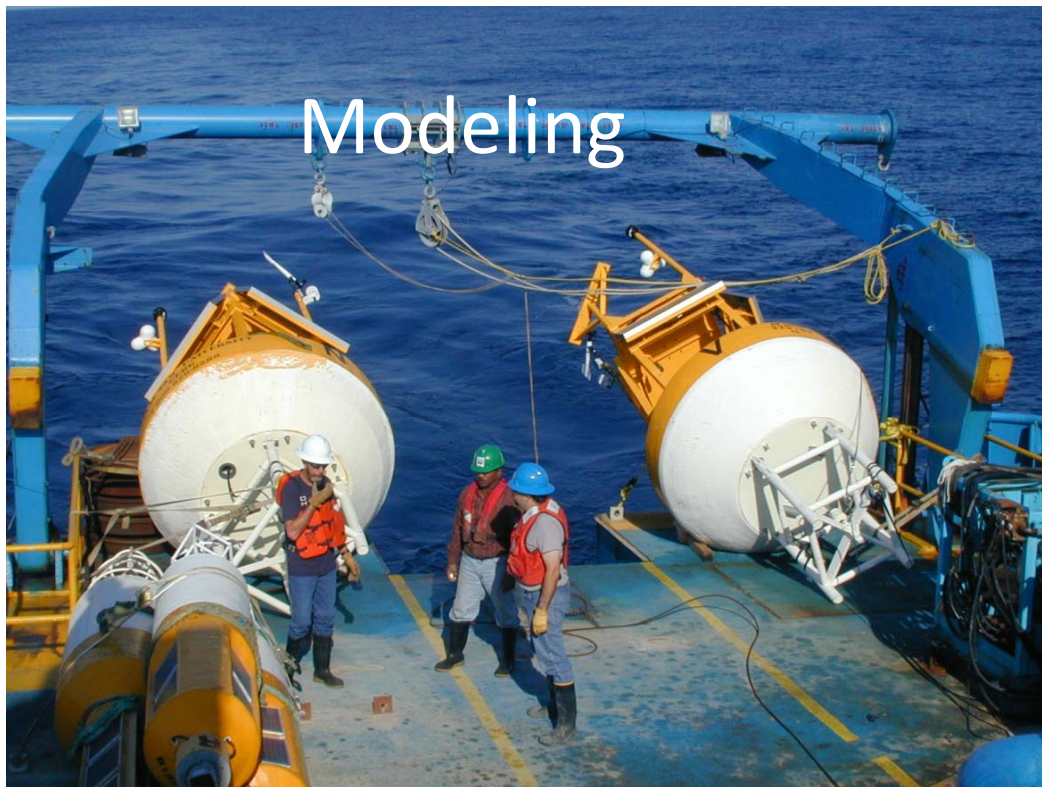


Oil Spill Response Plan, GRP in modified ICS 204 format.

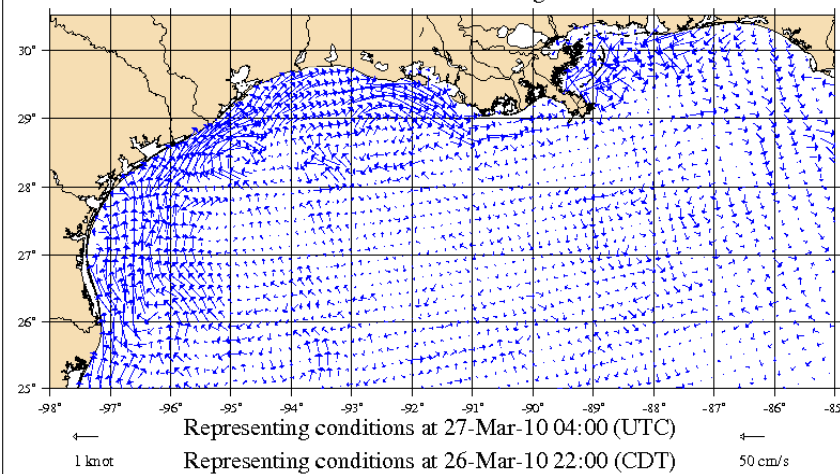
1. Incident Name		2. Operational Period (Date/Time)		Assignment List ICS 204-OS	
3. Branch		4. Division/Group			
5. Operations Personnel		Name		Affiliation	
Operations Section Chief				Contact #(s)	
Branch Director					
Division/Group Supervisor					
6. Resources Assigned This Period *X* indicates 204a attachment with special instructions					
Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info #	# or Persons	Reporting info/Notes/Remarks	
7. Assignments					
Boom Brazos-Santiago Pass to divert product from migrating to populated and sensitive areas. Provide daily boom maintenance during tide, wind and other climatological changes.					
Safety Note: Deep water and jetties with high current and waves within pass. High to Moderate traffic in and out of pass.					
8. Site #	9. Quad Name	10. NOAA Chart #	11. TGLO Atlas Page #	12. County	
93E	Port Isabel	11301	93	Cameron	
13. Site Information				14. Latitude	
Brazos-Santiago Pass opens the Gulf of Mexico to the Brownsville Ship Channel. On the north side of the pass is Isla Blanca County Park, and the south side is Boca Chica State Park. This site encompasses exposed granite riprap jetties and fine grain sand. The site hold a highly diverse aquatic ecosystem.				26° 03' 57.6"N	
				15. Longitude	
				97° 08' 56.4"W	
16. Closest Boat Ramp		17. Distance From Ramp		18. Boat Type	
Isla Blanca Park Boat Ramp		1.23 nm		Deep draft work boats	
19. Directions From TGLO Region 4 Brownsville				20. Closest Airport	
Hwy 77 South to Hwy 100. East on Hwy 100 to South Padre Island.				Port Isabel Cameron County	
				21. Closest Helispot	
				USCG Station South Padre Island	
22. Trustee/Contact Numbers		23. Resources at Risk		24. Width of Inlet	
USCG 956.592.0544		Atlas Priority:		1,500 ft	
TGLO 956.504.2602		High		25. Water depth	
TCEQ 956.778-5423		Environmental:		45 ft	
RCC 512.463.6788		High		26. Current	
TPWD 281.842.8100		Economic:		High	
USFWS 956.784.7500		High		27. # of Personnel	
				4-8	
28. Booming Strategy Recommendation					
Deflection boom of the Brazos-Santiago Pass to divert product to collection points for recovery. Exclude product from entering Laguna Madre and South Bay.					
29. Prepared By:		30. Reviewed by (PSC):		31. Reviewed by (OSC):	
Assignment List		ICS 204 OS (Geographic Response Plan)		Updated: 11 April 2006	
Response strategies may need to be modified to account for changes due to seasonality, weather conditions, oil characteristics, sites and any other pertinent considerations.					

All vetted
through their
local Area
Committee

Modeling



Forecast Surface Currents from ROMS Model Using NCEP's NAM 12km Winds



Texas General
Land Office
Oil Spill Prevention
& Response

Texas Automated Buoy System
Real Time Ocean Observations
Supporting Oil Spill Prevention and Response since 1995



GEOCHEMICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL
RESEARCH GROUP
College of Oceanography
Texas A&M University

TABS Data Products

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[Vector Addition Trajectory Tool](#)

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[Marine Forecasts](#)
[TX LA Offshore](#)
[WRF 10 day forecast \(LIMSV5\)](#)

TABS Information

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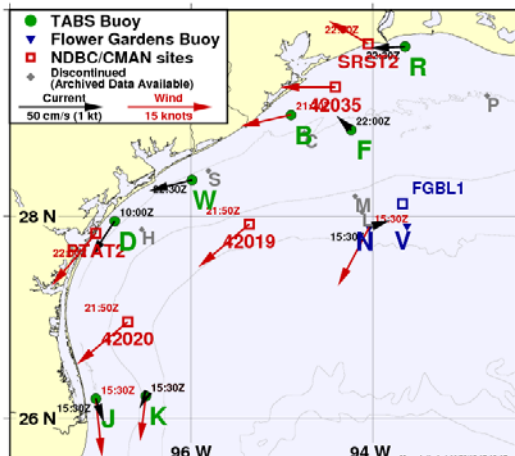
Articles & Publications

[Development of TABS paper\(s\)](#)
[Ten Years of TABS paper\(s\)](#)
[Oceans 2004 TABS paper\(s\)](#)

Links

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**2012 SCAT Training
Galveston**



State NRDA Trustee

Thank You



Steven Buschang
512-475-4611