

US Coast Guard Federal On-Scene
Coordinator Representative:
Coordinate Response Resources & Planning
&
Temporary Storage Devices

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FOSC-R Training

- ~~1.0 Identify Coast Guard Jurisdiction Authority~~
- ~~2.0 Conduct Preliminary Assessment & Actions~~
- **3.0 Coordinate Response Resources & Planning**
- 4.0 Coordinate Response Funding
- 5.0 Coordinate Oil Removal
- 6.0 Identify Safety & Occupational Health

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Outline Part I

- Special Teams under the NCP
- Agency Roles
- Incident Command System
- Trustees
- Federal & State Agencies
- Regional Response Team

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Outline Part II

- Public Information
- Plans
 - Area Contingency Plan (ACP)
 - Facility Response Plan (FRP)
 - Vessel Response Plan (VRP)
 - Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)
 - Qualified Individuals (QI)

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NCP Special Teams

- USCG National Strike Force
 - NSFCC, Strike Teams, PIAT
- NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)
- EPA Emergency Response Team
 - Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)
- Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)
- National Response Center

*FOSC Guide pg. 51 has special team contact #'s

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Dept. of Health & Human Services



- Preservation/protection of human of health
- Availability of essential services
- Advise on public health issues
- Center for Disease Control (CDC) – exposure prevention & mitigation...evacuation areas & exposure data (petroleum spills)
- Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR) – health threat assessments & analysis (chemical releases)

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Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)

The federal agency responsible for overseeing
the safe and environmentally responsible
development of energy and mineral
resources on the Outer Continental Shelf

- Formerly Minerals Management Service
- FOSC-Rs should understand focus and agenda of agencies that regulate one specific industry

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Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)



- Lead agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 (debris removal) under Stafford Act; navigable waterway (dredging) and levee maintenance
- Review MOU among DHS/FEMA, EPA and USACE for Contaminated Debris Management

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NCP Related Response Agencies

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Lead agency for environmental protection (air, land & water); OSC in the inland zone under the NCP; lead for ESF 10 (oil/hazmat removal) under Stafford Act
- United States Coast Guard (USCG)
 - Lead agency for environmental response (air, land & water) in the coastal zone under the NCP; supporting agency for ESF 10
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - Overall coordinator for Stafford Act disaster response, funding providers only!

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Other Special Teams



SERT

- Sert.duty@uscg.mil
- SERT Duty Officer - 202-327-3985
- SERT Assistant Team Leader - 202-327-3986
- SERT Team Leader - 202-327-3987

SALVAGE ENGINEERING RESPONSE TEAM

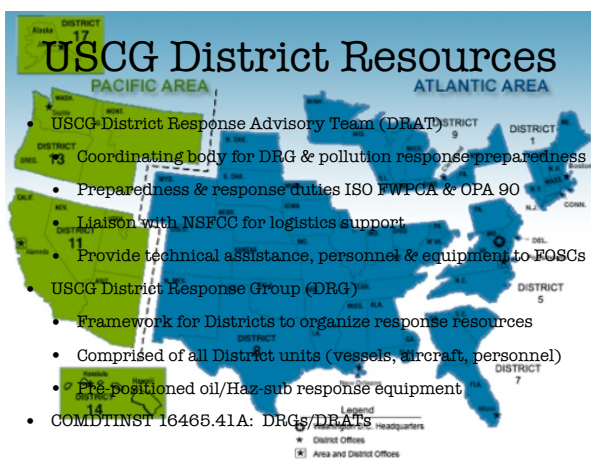
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SERT Services

- Technical solutions during marine casualty response:
- Independent eval of a casualty situation
- Act as FOSC's salvage "tech rep"
- Review salvage plans provided by RP
- Partner with FOSC & RP to guide development of a salvage plan

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USCG District Resources

- USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)
 - Coordinating body for DRG & pollution response preparedness
 - Preparedness & response duties ISO FFWPCA & OPA 90
 - Liaison with NSFC for logistics support
 - Provide technical assistance, personnel & equipment to FOSCs
- USCG District Response Group (DRG)
 - Framework for Districts to organize response resources
 - Comprised of all District units (vessels, aircraft, personnel)
 - Pre-positioned oil/Haz-sub response equipment
- COMDTINST 16465.41A: DRGs/DRATs

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ICS and MER

- As an FOSCR, where would you typically be assigned in the ICS organization?
- Where would the Sector Commander be assigned?
- Where would the Chief of Response be assigned?
- Where would the Sector/MSU's Planner be assigned?
- Where would a NOAA SSC be assigned?

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Resource Trustees

An official of a federal natural resource management agency designated in subpart G of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) or a designated state official or Indian tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA or Section 1006 of OPA.



Which require notification in your AOR? (40 CFR 300.615)

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Federal Resource Trustees

- Federal Resource Trustees come in many flavors:
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: birds, insects, plants, non-marine mammals, refuges
- NOAA: marine mammals, fish, shellfish, habitat, & sanctuaries
- DOD/DOE/National Park Service/Tribes

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Regional Response Team

- Co-chaired by EPA & USCG joined by 14 other agencies as an advisory body or may convene incident specifically
 - Assists the OSC and Area Committees on preparedness/response issues
 - Provides the OSC with advice and recommendations on incident issues
 - Coordinate regional planning and preparedness as per the National Contingency Plan (NCP)

See page 15 of FOSC Guide and/or www.nrt.org

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Public Affairs Policy

- Inform the public of ongoing government operations through the PIO (40 CFR 300.155)
- Coordinate closely with PIO and describe as fully as possible what YOU think the public needs to know. This will best provide the public with messages that match your priorities.
- “Maximum disclosure, minimum delay”
- Information products should be cleared for SAPP
 - Security, Accuracy, Policy, Propriety
- Coast Guard policy: If you did it or have responsibility for it, you can talk about it.

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Facility Response Plans

- Facility Response Plan (FRP) Requirements
 - MTR that handles, stores, or transports oil in bulk
 - Transfer to/from a vessel (250 Bbls)
 - Fixed, mobile, deepwater ports, or if COTP designated
- FRP General Contents (33 CFR 154.1030)
 - Emergency response action plan
 - Notification procedures
 - Spill mitigation procedures (AMPD, MMPD & WCD)
 - Response activities
 - Fish & wildlife and sensitive environments
 - Disposal plan
 - Specific for class of facility (i.e. significant & substantial harm)

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Vessel Response Plans I

- Vessel Response Plan (VRP) Requirements
 - Carries oil in bulk as cargo or oil cargo residue:
 - U.S. vessel operating on navigable waters of U.S.
 - Transfers oil in port/place subject to U.S. jurisdiction
- VRP General Contents (33 CFR 155.1030)
 - General information & Notification procedures
 - Shipboard spill mitigation procedures
 - Shore-based response activities
 - List of contacts
 - Training/exercise procedures
 - Onboard notification checklist & emergency procedures (barges)
 - Geographic-specific appendix for each COTP zone
 - Vessel-specific information (appendix)

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Vessel Response Plans II

- Readily Available Portions of VRP [33 CFR 155.1030(i)]
- All vessels (oil primary or secondary cargo)
 - General information & Notification procedures, shipboard mitigation procedures, list of contacts, geographic-specific appendix, Vessel-specific information
- Unmanned tank barges
 - Onboard notification checklist & emergency procedures
- Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD)
 - 2,500 Bbls or 10% of vessel cargo capacity
- Worse Case Discharge (WCD)
 - Vessel's entire oil cargo, adverse weather conditions

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Qualified Individual

- Manages oil spill response activities for vessels/facilities subject to 33 CFR 154.1010/155.1010
- Designated as QI with 24-hour availability
- The QI must be capable of performing the following:
 - Implement VRP/FRP
 - Obligate funds required to carry out response
 - Activate and/or contract OSROs (removal actions)
 - Liaison with FOSCs & SOSCs
 - Ensure actions are taken in a timely manner IAW NCP

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Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)

- Oil tankers >150 gross tons or other ships > 400 gross tons
- U.S. fixed/floating drill rigs or other platforms
- Foreign vessels subject to MARPOL in U.S. navigable waters
- SOPEP General Contents (33 CFR 151.26)
 - Section I: Introduction
 - Section 2: Preamble
 - Section 3: Reporting requirements
 - Section 4: Steps to control a discharge
 - Section 5: National & local coordination
 - Section 6: Appendices



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SOPEP Key Sections

- Steps to Control a Discharge
 - Operational spills (tank overflow, pipe or hull leakage)
 - Spills resulting from casualties
 - Actions to ensure safety of personnel & ship
- National and local coordination
 - Coordinate actions with shore
 - Organize response actions
- Appendices
 - 24-hour contact information for designated reps
- Incident reporting contacts for coastal state agencies
- List of port agencies/officials
- Parties with financial interest
- Prioritized reporting procedures
- Non-mandatory provisions
 - Diagrams
 - Response equipment/OSROs
 - Public affairs guidance
 - Individuals qualified to respond

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Temporary Storage Devices (TSDs)

- TASK 5.11: Describe the Different Types of Temporary Storage
 - Define Temporary Storage Device
 - Evaluate the importance of TSD's in a response
 - Review some examples of TSD's

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What is a Temporary Storage Device?

A storage device capable of being utilized on scene at a spill response and which is designed and intended for storage of flammable or combustible liquids. It does NOT include vessels or barges of opportunity for which no pre-arrangements have been made.

(Source: OSRO Classification Document)

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Why are TSD's important?

- T/V EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL: Federal On Scene Coordinator's Report 1993 - CAPT Dennis Maquire, USCG
- "11.2 Million Gallon Catastrophe" (pg. xx)
- Exxon est. 17% recovered by April 1989 through Floating Oil Operations (pg. 54)
- 45,333 Barrels Recovered

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Why are TSD's important?

"Storing recovered oil was an important component of the oil recovery operation. Oil recovery vessels with on-board storage, once full, necessitated shut down of skimming operations until they were offloaded."

"Just two tank barges were available in the south-central Alaskan area at the time of the spill. Eventually others were brought in but the lack of off-loading capability initially imposed a substantial constraint on floating oil operations."

FOSC's Report on T/V EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill, pg 69

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Examples of Temporary Storage

- “Securing adequate on-board storage capacity for recovered oil required innovative solutions. Cylindrical steel tanks saw heavy service, and “Fastanks,” two thousand gallon frame and fabric devices, were often used.”
- “Among others put into service were small-capacity water separator tanks, aluminum fish boxes, and large capacity (26,000 gal) rubber bladders that were towed behind skimming barges.” - pg69

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Temporary Storage National Strike Force Inventory



- CANFLEX SEA SLUG
- F100 and F250

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Fastanks



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Vacuum Trucks



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FRAC Tanks



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SKIMMING
VESSELS
July 2008
Downtown
New Orleans

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Potential Other Resources for TSDs

- Responsible Party / OSRO
- NSF Strike Team's
- Navy SUPSALV



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