SOUTH TEXAS COASTAL ZONE

Updated June 2016

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN (ACP)

Record of Changes			
Change Number	**Date of Change**	**Summary of Changes**	**By Whom Entered**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Commander
United States Coast Guard
Sector Corpus Christi

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JUN 0 8 2016

MEMORANDUM

RAH

From: R. A. Hahn, CAPT
CG SECTOR Corpus Christi

To: Distribution

Subj: SECTOR CORPUS CHRISTI AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN ANNUAL UPDATE

1. This promulgates the Sector Corpus Christi Area Contingency Plan's annual revision requirement for 2015.

2. The Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is designed to meet the requirements and intent of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), is aligned with the National Response Framework (NRF), and is built around the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This update to the Sector Corpus Christi ACP is effective immediately and incorporates all information listed in the Record of Changes.

3. This ACP is electronic, enabling users to rapidly access a wide range of supporting documents that are linked to the ACP. For the ACP to provide maximum support, responders and members of the Area Committee, along with other port partners, must continuously update and revise the ACP based on lessons learned and/or best practices through exercises and actual responses. Response personnel should make themselves familiar with this plan.

4. This ACP highlights the national importance of the South Texas Coastal Zone area, both environmentally and economically, and is the culmination of excellent cooperation and teamwork from the members of the Area Committee.

5. If you have any questions, please contact MSTCS Nancy Cisneros, the Sector Corpus Christi ACP Coordinator at (361) 939-6216 or via email at nancy.c.cisneros@uscg.mil.

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Dist: Sector Corpus Christi Area Committee Members
CGD EIGHT (dr)
CG LANTAREA (LANT-55)
CG NSFCC
CG GST
COMDT (CG-MER)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Commander
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16471
15 Jun 2016

MEMORANDUM

From: B. E. Dailey, CAPT
CGD EIGHT (drm)

To: CG SECTOR Corpus Christi

Subj: APPROVAL OF 2016 SOUTH TEXAS COASTAL ZONE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ref: (a) CGD EIGHT New Orleans LA 311313Z Oct 12

1. Congratulations to you and your staff! Your subject plan, as updated, has been reviewed by my staff and determined to be in substantial compliance with reference (a) and all of its references. Please post the approved ACP to Homeport no later than 1 Jul 2016.

2. Please also pass along my thanks to your Area Committee (AC) for the effort that went into this latest update. Continuous improvement, and maintaining the current momentum, will ensure that we are always prepared to effectively respond to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the coastal zone. To assist with this momentum, in the course of this ACP review, my staff identified areas that warrant consideration as your AC prioritizes its work, as part of the ACP review cycle in accordance with reference (a); see enclosures (1) and (2).

3. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Ms. Dee Oos at (504) 671-2233 or the CGD 8 (drm) email address: D08-DG-District-DRM@uscg.mil.

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Enclosures: (1) Area Contingency Plan Review Summary (see D8 SharePoint site)
(2) Area Contingency Plan Review Checklist (see D8 SharePoint site)

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1000 Introduction

The purpose of the South Texas Coastal Zone, Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is:

- To provide for orderly and effective implementation of response actions to protect the people, natural resources, and property of the coastal zone covered by this plan from the impacts of an oil discharge, substantial threat of discharge of an oil, a release of hazardous substance, or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.

- To promote the coordination of and describe the strategy for a unified and coordinated federal, state, tribal, local, potential responsible party, response contractor, response cooperative, and community response to an oil discharge, substantial threat of an oil discharge, release of a hazardous substance, or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, including WMD, from inland and marine sources.

- To be consistent with the NCP and to be adopted as the Area Contingency Plan for the Federal On-Scene Coordinator's (FOSC).

- To provide guidance to all Facility and Vessel Response Plan, and Offshore Oil Spill Response Plan reviewers and Plan holders to ensure consistency with the ACP.

- To be a guidance manual for responders.

This plan is intended for use as a guideline for response actions to spill incidents and to ensure consistency in response to spills. Federal rules require that a Responsible Party (RP), or spiller, must be able to manage spills with a pre-designated response management organization that accommodates a unified command structure in recognition of federal, state, tribal, or local jurisdiction.

1010 Scope

This Area Contingency Plan is the chief working document of the STCZAC. It has been developed with the cooperation of all designated Federal and State government agencies. This plan is applicable to all response actions taken pursuant to the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended under OPA 90.

This plan provides an Incident/Unified Command with the strategy, direction, organization, and procedures for responding to oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminates; outlining the types of assistance available during response actions. The strategies, mechanisms, operations, and procedures contained in this plan are intended to conform to the provisions of the Region VI Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

This plan is applicable to and in effect for:

- Discharges/releases, or threat of a discharge/release, of oil and hazardous substances into or on the navigable waters and adjoining shorelines of the United States that lie within the geographical boundaries of the South Texas Coastal Zone Area Committee's area of responsibility (AOR);

- Releases or threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and/or contaminates into the environment of the coastal zone which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare; and

- Additional resources and support requirements above those available in the boundaries/jurisdiction of the STCZAC will be coordinated through the Region VI RCP, and the NCP.

This plan will be used to:

- Identify primary responsibilities and jurisdictions among Federal, State, Tribal, and Local governments in response actions;

- Describe Federal response actions, methods and procedures to coordinate/integrate multi-agency response;

- Describe area response planning concepts and the coordinating mechanisms for conducting joint spill response operations;

- Provide information concerning facilities, resources, equipment, and other capabilities from governmental, commercial, academic, and other sources; and

- Provide information and guidance pertaining to preparedness activities to include planning, training, and exercising.

1100 Authority

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 UCS 1321 et seq.) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) address the development of the National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, in conjunction with the NCP, area contingency plans are to address responses to worst-case discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge/release from a vessel, offshore facility, onshore facility, or pipeline. The Area Committee is given the responsibility for working with the response community to plan for joint response efforts, including spill containment, mechanical recovery, use of dispersants, in-situ burning, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife.

1200 Geographic Boundaries

CORPUS CHRISTI MARINE INSPECTION ZONE AND CAPTAIN OF THE PORT ZONE

The following zone description can be found in Title 33 CFR Part 3.40-35:

The boundary of the Corpus Christi Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone starts at the junction of the sea and the east bank of the Colorado River; thence proceeds northerly along the east bank of the Colorado River to 29°18' N. latitude, 96°07' W. longitude; thence northwesterly to the southeast corner of New Mexico at 32°00' N. latitude; thence westerly along the Texas-New Mexico boundary; thence southeasterly along the Mexican border to the sea. The offshore area includes all waters and islands contained therein of the EEZ that are south and west of a line bearing 140° T from the junction of the sea and the east bank of the Colorado River to the outermost extent of the EEZ.

The Supervisor for the Marine Safety Detachment in Brownsville, Texas shall respond to spills in the southern section of the COTP zone, covering the entire zone south of latitude 27*00'N.

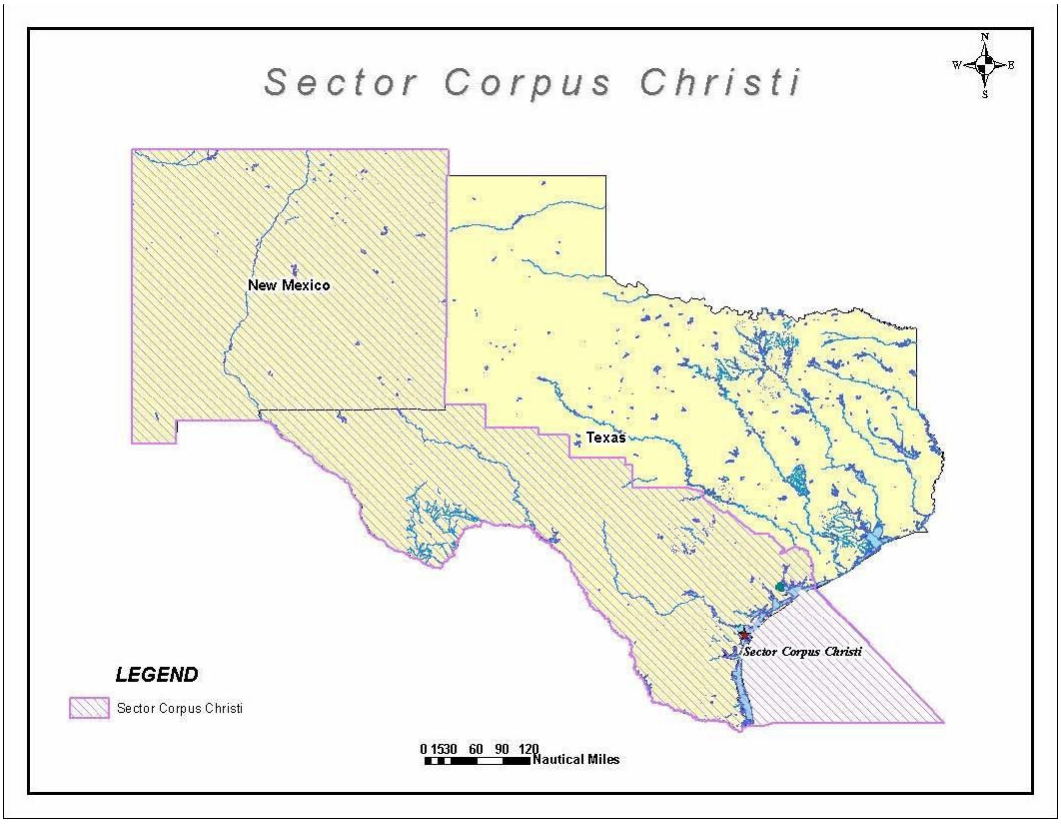
The Marine Safety Detachment in Victoria, Texas, is responsible for responding to all spills in the northern section of the COTP zone from the north bank of Copano Creek and Copano Bay, including the barrier islands offshore. It includes the city of Lamar and vessels operating out of Lamar, Blackjack Peninsula, the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, the Victoria Barge Canal and Port O'Connor. The coastal zone is divided by a line drawn southwest from the intersection of Matagorda Island and Cedar Bayou to the intersection of 28*00'N latitude to the south.

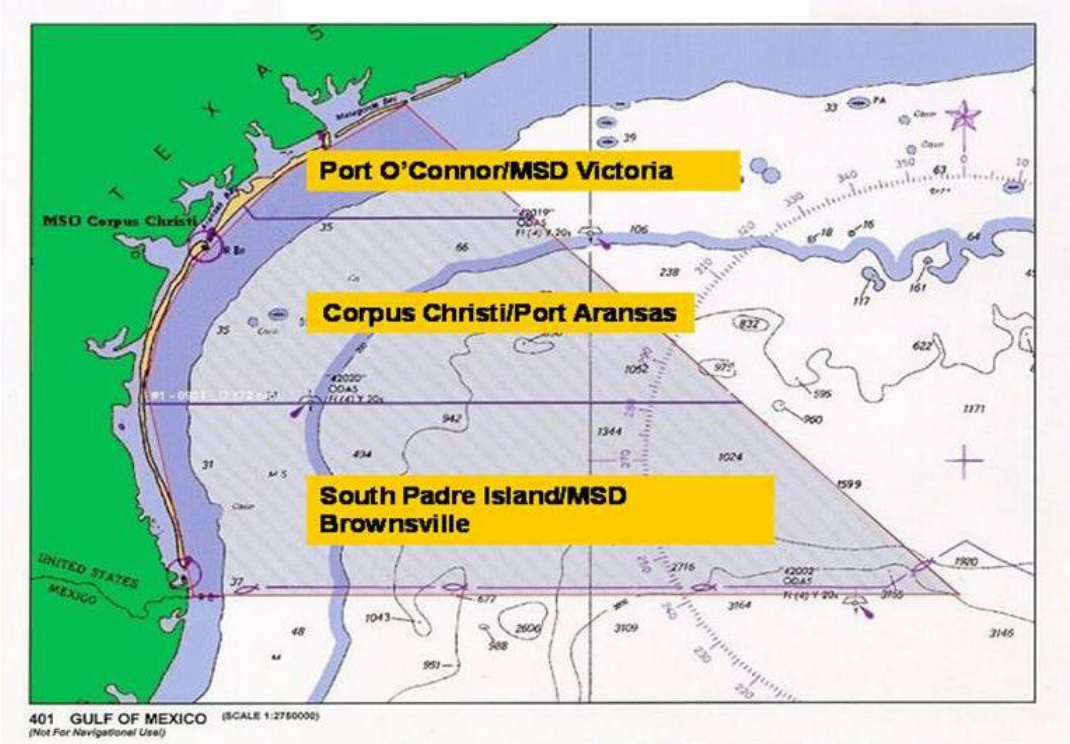
Reference Section 1400 for additional National Response System (NRS), Joint Response Policies.

Reference 'Attachment 2' (2001 USCG & TNRCC MOA) for additional State and Federal Response Framework policies.

1210 Sector Corpus Christi Boundary/Demarcation Line

The graphics below indicates location and boundaries of Captain of the Port Zone for Sector Corpus Christi.





For spills originating on land impacting or threatening to impact navigable water, the determination of the appropriate federal agency (EPA or USCG) for response shall be made by considering the AOR to which the largest impact may occur. According to Section 300.140(b) of the NCP, if a discharge or release affects more than one zone (inland/coastal/COTP), determination of the FOSC shall be based on the area vulnerable to the greatest threat. If the area vulnerable to the greatest threat cannot be determined, the Unified Command shall establish an Incident Command System that adequately accounts for effective response in both zones.

*Interior State responsibility is generally defined as the area to the east of Routes 77, 175, and 59.

Reference the following link for EPA-USCG Boundaries:

https://www.epaosc.org/site/doc_list.aspx?site_id=5083

1220 State

The state of Texas will respond within its jurisdiction and laws within the state's boundaries

Agency and jurisdictional contacts are identified within the Texas Oil Spill Planning and Response 'Tool Kit.'

http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

Reference 'Attachment 2' (2001 USCG & TCEQ MOA) for additional State policy guidance.

1230 Local

The following Counties are contained within the geographical area covered under this plan. County agencies will respond within their jurisdiction and laws within the appropriate County boundaries.

- Willacy County
- Cameron County
- Kennedy County
- Kleberg County
- Nueces County
- San Patricio County
- Aransas County
- Refugio County
- Calhoun County
- Matagorda County

Agency and jurisdictional contacts are identified within the Texas Oil Spill Planning and Response 'Tool Kit.'
http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

1300 Area Committee

Mission Statement

Our mission is to ensure the highest state of readiness for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the South Texas Coastal Zone. We plan to accomplish this by developing comprehensive and useful contingency plans, preparing the community through training and exercises, developing coordination mechanisms to facilitate an effective response and educating all South Texas stakeholders.

Vision Statement

We will be recognized as the preeminent organization for ensuring the effective prevention of and response to environmental threats on the Gulf coast. Our members will include all stakeholders representing a cross-section of interests in the Federal, State, and local levels.

We will collaborate, sharing information and resources, to produce the best possible plans and creative solutions to problems. We will employ state of the art research and technology in both our problem solving and our decision-making.

We will learn from our responses and activities, improve our processes and develop as individuals and as an organization. We are proud of our past accomplishments and will make even greater contributions toward the environmental protection of the South Texas Coastal Zone in the future.

1310 Area Committee Stakeholders Organization Information

Key natural resource trustees and state/local representatives involved in the decision-making processes for the identification and prioritization of environmentally sensitive areas.

Natural Resource Trustees/Stakeholders in the South Texas Coastal Zone:

Federal	U.S Coast Guard U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Park Service National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration US Environmental Protection Agency
State	Texas General Land Office Texas Parks and Wildlife Service Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Railroad Commission of Texas
Local	Aransas County Calhoun County Cameron County Jackson County Kenedy County Kleberg County Matagorda County Nueces County Refugio County San Patricio County Victoria County City of Aransas Pass City of Brownsville City of Corpus Christi City of Port Aransas City of Portland City of Port O'Connor City of Rockport Port of Brownsville Port of Corpus Christi Port of Point Comfort/Port Lavaca Port of Victoria Bass Family (San Jose Island)

1320 Purpose

The Area Committee is a spill preparedness and planning body made up of federal, state, and local agency representatives. Each area committee, under the direction of the OSCs for the area, is responsible for developing an ACP which, when implemented in conjunction with the RCP and NCP, will be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area. Each area committee is also responsible for working with state and local officials to pre-plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersant use, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife.

1330 Organization

South Texas Coastal Zone Area Committee (STCZAC): The STCZAC is comprised of pertinent and qualified personnel from federal, state, and local governments and marine industry throughout the COTP zone. Area Committee meetings are held on a rotational basis among the ports.

The U. S. Coast Guard COTP, as the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), shall be the Chairman of the Area Committee. The lead state agency for oil spill response and pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), TGLO, shall serve as the Co-Chairman. The Chairman shall: conduct each meeting and provide an opportunity for participation by each member and by public attendees; ensure adherence to the agenda; maintain order and review recommendations or guidance as set forth by the ESG. In the absence of the Chairman, the Co-Chairman performs these duties.

Executive Steering Group (ESG): The Executive Steering Group is the voting and decision making body of the STCZAC. This group consists of Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs).

ESG Membership:

FOSCs:	U.S. Coast Guard, COTP (Chair)
	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
SOSCs:	TX General Land Office, Regional Director (Co-Chair)
	TX Commission on Environmental Quality, Regional Director
	TX Railroad Commission

ESG responsibilities include:

- Establishing the overall goals for the Area Committee.
- Providing guidance, objectives and expectations to the Advisory Groups (and applicable Working Groups).

The group meets on a quarterly basis, although special meetings may be called if needed.

Executive Secretary: Working for the ESG, the duties of the Executive Secretary are to:

- Create a calendar of all ESG and STCZAC meetings for the entire year and distribute as necessary.
- Consolidate, prepare and distribute ESG/STCZAC meeting agendas.
- Record and draft meeting minutes for review and distribution.

Advisory Groups: The Advisory Groups have been established to allow the general membership of the Area Committee an opportunity to actively voice their concerns and comments. Representatives for each of the Advisory Groups are selected by the Executive Steering Group. Advisory Groups may meet as often as necessary to ensure their concerns are considered. (See attachment 8 for established Advisory Groups)

Working Groups: These groups will be established to work on functional items pertaining to the Area Committee and usually fall under an Advisory Group. They are specifically tasked to complete assigned projects and goals that are developed by the Executive Steering Group. Working Groups may meet as often as necessary to ensure their tasks are completed by the ESG provided time-lines. (See attachment 8 established Working Groups)

1340 Charter Members

(See Attachment 8)

1400 National Response System

The National Response System (NRS) coordinates all government agencies with responsibility for human health and environmental protection in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective cleanup of an oil or hazardous substance spill. It is a three tiered federal response and preparedness system that supports the pre-designated FOSC and SOSC in coordinating national, regional, state, tribal, and local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during a response. The three tiers are the National Response Team, Regional Response Team, and the OSC. The NRS is described in the NCP (40 CFR Part 300). The NRS does not remove the primary responsibility of initiating and completing a proper response by the responsible party. The NRS is used for all spills. When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism consisting of the FOSC, the SOSC, and the Responsible Party's Incident Manager and, when appropriate, tribal and local representatives.

1410 National Response Structure

The National Response Team (NRT) consists of 16 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests, and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The EPA serves as chair and the Coast Guard as co-chair of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident, when the lead agency representative serves as chair. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

1410.1 Incident/Spill of National Significance

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) classification provides additional support at the national level to the FOSC. Per 40 CFR 300.323 the Commandant for the Coast Guard holds the

authority for declaring a SONS. Some or all of the conditions below will exists when classifying a spill a SONS:

- A spill of size, magnitude and/or complexity that presents a significant challenge(s) to the Coast Guard FOSC and the RRT.

- Local and regional resource coordination or the Unified Commands incident management capability is exceeded.
    - Unified Command resource coordination capability is exceeded
    - The pre-designated FOSC is requesting regional support from the Coast Guard District
    - The Regional Response Team (RRT) is supporting the pre-designated FOSC in accordance with the Regional Contingency Plan
    - The Coast Guard LANTAREA is coordinating requests for Coast Guard resources and support through Coast Guard PACAREA
    - The Coast Guard Office of Incident Management and Preparedness is coordinating with the National Response Team for interagency and international support.

- Multiple unified incident command posts (ICPs) have been established

- One or more Unified Area Command(s) (UACs) has/have been established
    - Each UAC has established communication with regional level agencies, tribal, and territorial emergency and environmental response management personnel, and regional level non-governmental stakeholders to help establish response priorities
    - The UAC organization will already include the elements of the Coast Guard National Strike Force, RRT Co-Chairs, and the Coast Guard District Response Advisory Teams (DRATs).

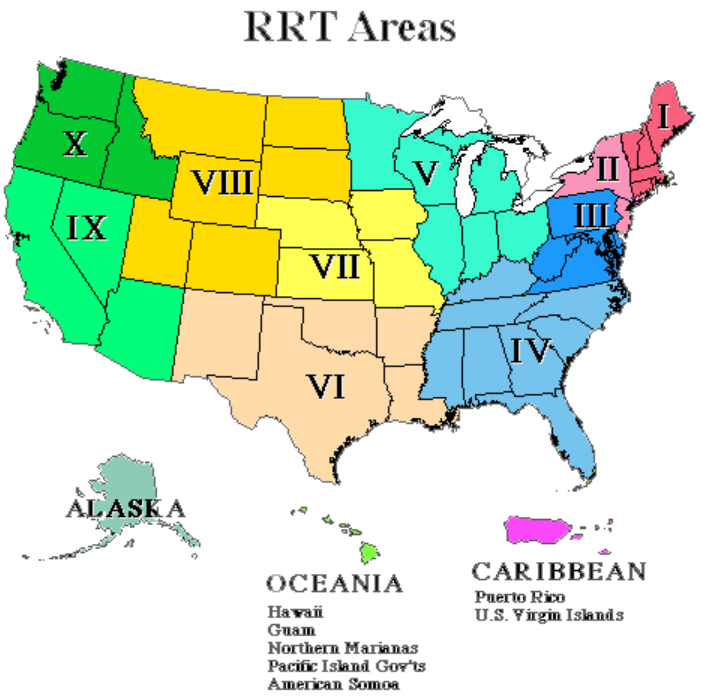
The Coast Guard Commandant may choose to and has the authority to name a National Incident Commander (NIC) to assist the FOSC with interagency and governmental/public affairs coordination.

When an oil spill incident is an element of a larger response governed by a Stafford Act Presidential disaster declaration, it is unlikely that a SONS classification would be necessary. The national level response support will be coordinated by the Federal Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) within a Joint Field Office (JFO).

For more information regarding a SONS please refer to Coast Guard COMDTNIST 16465.6.

1420 Regional Response Team

There are 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs), one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has federal and state representation. EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. The RRTs are planning, policy, and coordinating bodies, and may be activated during a major incident to assist the FOSC with resources. The RRT also provides guidance support and approval for pursuing certain response strategies.



RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the FOSC. If the assistance requested by a FOSC exceeds a RRTs capability, the RRT may request assistance from the National Response Team (NRT). During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened. The applicable RRT will be consulted by the FOSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of alternative response technologies (i.e. in-situ burning, dispersants, bio-remediation, and other chemical counter-measures) when that decision has not been pre-approved. The STCZACP geographical boundaries fall within the jurisdiction of RRT VI.

1430 Area Response Structure

The STCZAC member agencies will manage spill incidents according to the following principles;

- **Incident Command System** The signatory agencies will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model Incident Command System (ICS);

- **Unified Incident Command** When more than one of the signatory agencies arrive on-scene to participate in managing a response action, the agencies will utilize a unified command structure to jointly manage the spill incident. In the Unified Incident Command (UC), whenever possible, decisions with regards to the response will be made by

consensus and documented through a single Incident Action Plan (IAP). When a consensus cannot be reached, the FOSC has the ultimate decision-making authority.

Members of the Unified Command shall have jurisdiction over the incident, capability to respond, and on-scene decision making authority.

- **Unified Area Command** For a very large single incident or multiple, simultaneous incidents involving a large number of resources and/or impacting a large geographical area, a Unified Area Command may be established. The Unified Area Command has the responsibility to: set overall incident-related objectives and priorities, allocate critical resources based on those priorities, ensure the incident/incidents are properly managed, and ensure that incident objectives are met and do no conflict with each other. The Unified Area Command has overall responsibility for setting response priorities and objectives, which are then carried out by field ICS/UC organization(s);

- **Tribal and Local Government On Scene Coordinators** The Unified command may incorporate additional tribal or local government on scene coordinator into the command structure as appropriate;

- **Responsible Party Command Structure** The person or persons responsible for a spill incident shall utilize an incident command system which is capable of rapidly, and readily integrating into the NIMS based ICS/US organization utilized by the STCZACP signatory agencies; and

- **Response Plan Approval** The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300) requires that vessel, onshore facility, offshore facility, and pipeline response plans be compatible with the applicable Area Plan. Therefore, it is the policy of the Area Committee that vessel and facility contingency plans be consistent with the STCZACP.

Response plans are also prepared on the state and local level, most notably by the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), and the Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPCs) established under the Title III of SARA. The level of development and activity of SERCs and LEPCs varies widely among the States and localities of Region VI. Each of the States in Region VI have organized SERCs. LEPCs have been organized in each state based on different geographic areas that vary by State. Contact information for Region VI SERCs and LEPCs can be obtained from the EPA website at http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/serclist.htm

1430.1 Federal Role in Incident Response

The FOSC is the Federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate Reponses under subpart D of the NCP (40 CFR 300) or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP. The FOSC can also be designated as the Incident Commander.

1430.2 State Role in Incident Response

The Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) will ensure that all state resources are available for use by the lead agency. When required, TDEM will ensure the staffing and activation of the State Emergency Operation Center in Austin. This operation center will serve as the primary support network for the SOSC. The SOSC in turn can provide the support

necessary to assist the FOSC and the spiller. Within the emergency operations center structure, the disaster districts will be utilized as a conduit to and from the local community. Examples of the support that can be provided are: meteorological information provided by the TCEQ, legal and criminal enforcement assistance provided by the Attorney General's office, heavy equipment provided by the Texas Department of Highways, and aerial assistance provided by the Aircraft Pooling Board.

Reference 'Attachment 2' for additional State Response Framework protocol.

1430.2.1 Texas General Land Office (TGLO)

The TGLO is the lead state agency for response to oil spills that enter or threaten to enter the coastal waters of Texas. TGLO also coordinates the activities of other state agencies and provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including predictions of movement and dispersion of oil through trajectory and hydrologic modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances.

1430.2.2 Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

The TCEQ is the state's lead agency in spill response to certain inland oil spills (crude oil spills emanating from oil or gas exploration, development, or production facilities are Railroad Commission jurisdiction), all hazardous substance spills (except those from exploration and production facilities), and spills of other substances which may cause pollution or adversely impact air quality in Texas.

The TCEQ and the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT), as provided in 25.264 (f) of the Texas Water Code, have developed a contractual agreement whereby TXDOT personnel, equipment, and materials may be used in state-funded cleanup actions. All expenses and costs resulting from cleanup activities are subject to reimbursement from the Texas Spill Response Fund.

1430.2.3 Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC)

RRC has jurisdiction over waste generated by oil and gas exploration and production activities, permits the drilling of oil and gas wells in Texas, including bay and offshore wells, and is responsible for protecting surface and subsurface water from pollution caused by exploration and production activities. Spills or discharges, whether hazardous or non-hazardous from crude oil or natural gas pipelines, are also within the jurisdiction of the RRC; but spills from refined petroleum product pipelines are not. Products not under the jurisdiction of the RRC include gasoline, diesel, and other fuel oil.

1430.2.4 State Response

For specific state response requirements, reference Attachment 2 'MOA between USCG and Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC)".

1430.3 Local Response Structure

The local response structure consists of the agencies below the state level, including Counties, Cities, etc. When a local jurisdiction holds interest in an incident they may be represented by the Liaison Officer, in the command staff, or may have response personnel integrate into position in the general staff. In larger incidents local jurisdictions may be incorporated as branch directors.

1430.4 Responsible Party Policy

Under the FWPCA as amended by OPA 90, the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. Per FWPCA Section 311 and OPA90 Section 4201, an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the NCP and the applicable response plan. FWPCA Section 311(j)(5)(C) as implemented by OPA90 Section 4202 states that these response plans ***SHALL***

- Be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans;
- Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate UC official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to this clause;
- Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst-case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Be updated periodically; and
- Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA90 to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements for the Coastal Zone, are located in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155, respectively; 30 CFR Part 254 for Off-shore facilities, and 49 CFR Part 194 for Pipeline. Facility response plan regulations for the inland zone are located in 40 CFR Part 112.

Each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the South Texas Coastal Zone Contingency Plan (STCZACP), and the applicable response plan required by OPA90. If directed by the Unified Command at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

1430.4.1 Responsible Party Compliance Guidance

Specific responsibilities of the RP include, but are not limited to:

- Assessment of discharge or release;
- Establishment of a command post, in concurrence with the other On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)

- Documentation/identification of type and quantity of oil or hazardous substance discharged or released;
- Containment of the oil or hazardous substance spilled or released and protection of the environment, with a particular emphasis on sensitive areas;
- Provisions of input relative to cleanup priorities (i.e. waste minimization)
- Timely and effective cleanup;
- Disposal of oil, oily waste, and Hazardous substances;
- Restoration of damaged environmental/natural resources;
- Communication with local, state, and federal response agencies and organizations;
- Communication with the media;
- Payment for damages;
- Steps to prevent reoccurrence of discharges or releases; and
- Wildlife collection and care in conjunction with responsible state, local, and federal agencies.

The RP has the opportunity to conduct damage assessments when required by the state/federal agencies and/or when appropriate given the RP's available resources as determined by the UC.

1430.4.2 Oil Spill RP Representative

The RP shall designate a Responsible Party Incident Commander (RPIC) to join the FOSC and SOSC in a UC. The organizations required to have Vessel Response Plans (VRP) and Facility Response Plans (FRP) must designate a Qualified Individual (QI) to initiate spill response activity and serve as the initial RPIC.

1430.4.3 Fire/Salvage RP Representative

The responsible party (RP), or ship's master or designee, will maintain control over the vessel, crew, and passengers. The RP will assign a representative to the incident command post. His/her designee should be thoroughly familiar with the ship's firefighting systems and should understand ICS**.** The RP shall deliver the vessel's Fire Control Plan and manifest to the first arriving firefighting units.

1430.5 Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) to require the preparation and submission of oil spill response plans by the owners or operators of certain facilities and vessels. It also requires that the vessel or facility be operated in compliance with its submitted response plan. Failure to have submitted a response plan, and to have received approval of that plan, results in the prohibition of that vessel or facility from the handling, storing, or transporting of oil. A major feature of the OPA90 spill response plans is the requirement for vessel and facility owners and operators to identify and ensure the availability of, by contract or other approved means, personnel and equipment necessary to removes the "worst case discharge" to the "maximum extent practicable".

Section 9450 Contains planning scenarios for both a Vessel and off-shore platform Worst Case Discharge (WCD), within the STCZ boundaries.

1430.5.1 Off-Shore Facility Oil Spill Response Plan

Owners and/or Operators of an oil handling, storage, or transportation facility, and is located seaward of the coast line, must submit a spill-response plan to BSEE for approval. The spill-response plan must demonstrate that the owner/operator can respond quickly and effectively whenever oil is discharged from their facility. The requirements for Off-shore Oil Spill Response Plans can be found in 30 CFR Part 254.

1430.5.2 On-Shore Facility Response Plans

33 CFR Part 154 requires that the owner or operator of a "substantial harm" or "significant and substantial harm" facility, as defined in 33 CFR Part 155, submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) to the local Captain of the Port. Section 4202(b)(4)(B) of OPA 90 precludes a facility from handling, storing, or transporting oil unless a FRP has been submitted to the Coast Guard. For all marine transportation-related facilities, reviews and approvals will be done by the local Coast Guard Captain of the Port. Information contained in the FRPs is based upon national planning standards and the response scenarios are intended to be used to develop a planning document and not establish a performance document of standard.

1430.5.3 Vessel Response Plans

Due to the transitory nature of vessel operations, all Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) are reviewed at the national level. Information contained in the VRPs is based upon national planning standards and the response scenarios are intended to be used to develop a planning document and not establish a performance document of standard. UC/ICs can utilize these plans to assist with a response to a Tank or Non-tank vessel. The following information should be available in a VRP.

- Tank Diagrams
- Emergency Contacts
- Contracted Response Resources
- Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan
- Emergency Lightering Procedures

1430.5.4 Tank Vessel Response Plans

Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) are required for all Tank Vessels that are constructed or adapted to carry oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue except: vessels exempted in 33 CFR Part 155.1015(c) and fishing and fish tender vessels of not more than 750 gross tons when engaged in the fishing industry. The requirements for these plans can be found in 33 CFR Part 155 Subpart D.

1430.5.5 Non-Tank Vessel Response Plans

On September 30, 2013 The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard, promulgated a final rule to further protect the Nation from the threat of oil spills in U.S. waters. This final rule requires owners or operators of non-tank vessels to prepare and submit oil spill response plans. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act defines non-tank vessels as self-propelled vessels of 400 gross tons or greater that operate on the navigable waters of the United States, carry oil of any kind as fuel for main propulsion, and are not tank vessels. This final rule specifies the content of a response plan and addresses, among other issues, the requirement to plan for responding to a worst case discharge and a substantial threat of such a

discharge. Additionally, this final rule updates the international Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan requirements that apply to certain non-tank vessels and tank vessels. Finally, this final rule requires vessel owners or operators to submit their vessel response plan control number as part of already required notice of arrival information. This rulemaking supports the Coast Guard's strategic goals of protection of natural resources and maritime mobility.

1430.5.6 Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)

The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships was amended to incorporate the requirements regarding Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEPs) of Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978, as amended (MARPOL 73/78). SOPEPs are required to be carried on board all oceangoing oil tankers of 150 gross tons and above and all other vessels of 400 gross tons and above. SOPEPs are required to be reviewed and approved by the vessel's flag state (country) administration. For U.S. flag vessels 33 CFR Part 151.27 requires that the Coast Guard approve the plan. The purpose of a SOPEP is different than that of the vessel and facility response plans mandated by OPA 90. A SOPEP provides guidance to the ship's master and officers with respect to the onboard emergency procedures followed when a pollution incident has occurred or is likely to occur. These plans will often be in a checklist type format.

1430.5.7 Pipeline Response Plans

Owners and/or Operators of an onshore oil pipeline, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the a navigable waterway of the United States or adjoining shoreline must have an Oil Spill Response Plan. The requirements for Pipeline Oil Spill Response Plans can be found in 49 CFR Part 194.

1440 Incident Command System

The unified incident command structure allows for a coordinated response, which takes into account the federal, state, tribal, local and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will only exert this authority, consistent with the NCP, if the other members of the unified incident command are not present or are unable to reach consensus quickly.
During responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, local agencies may be involved as part of the incident response, and may provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure thorough the Liaison Officer or the SOSC, or within the incident structure itself. When a UC is used, an Incident Command Post (ICP) and Joint Information Center (JIC) shall be established. The ICP shall be as near as practicable to the spill site. All responders (federal, state, tribal, local, and private) should be incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate level.

For a more detailed description of the Incident Command System to include definitions and position descriptions, Reference the USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH) http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

1450 Area Exercise Mechanism

The FOSC shall periodically conduct drills of removal capability, without prior notice, in areas for which ACPs are required. This action will allow effective assessments of such plans and relevant vessel, and facility response plans. These drills may include participation by federal,

state, local agencies, owners and operators of vessels and facilities in the area, and private industry. The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) will act as a clearinghouse for exercises, participating in the development, execution, and evaluation to the fullest extent practicable, with the cognizant program managers of the USCG and EPA. The NSFCC may, in conjunction with the cognizant program managers of the USCG and EPA, impose unannounced area or multi-area exercises. [NOTE: The NSFCC is responsible for executing the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). All USCG participation in exercises will be coordinated with and/or through the NSFCC.]

1450.1 National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP)

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise program which meets the intent of Section 4204(a) of OPA 90, amending Section 311 (j) of the FWPCA, by adding a new subsection (6) and a new subsection (7) for spill response preparedness. The PREP was developed to provide a mechanism for compliance with the exercise requirements, while being economically feasible for the government and oil industry to adopt and sustain. The PREP is a unified federal effort and satisfies the exercise requirements of the Coast Guard, the EPA, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Office of Pipeline Safety, and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). Completion of the PREP exercise will satisfy all OPA 90 mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements. PREP addresses the exercise requirements for oil pollution response. There are additional industry planning and exercise requirements contained in other federal statutes, which are not address in the PREP Guidelines. The PREP represents the minimum guidelines for ensuring adequate response preparedness. If personnel with an organization believe additional exercises or an expansion of the scope of the PREP exercises are warranted to ensure enhanced preparedness, they are highly encouraged to conduct these exercises. The PREP exercise should be viewed as an opportunity for continuous improvement of the contingency/response plans and the response system. Plan holders are responsible for addressing any issue that arise from evaluation of the exercise and for making changes to the contingency/response plans necessary to ensure the highest level of preparedness.

1450.2 Participation in PREP

Industry Plan holders are required to meet the pollution response exercise requirements mandated by the federal agency with regulatory oversight for the specific type of industry involved (e.g., vessel, marine transportation-related facilities, onshore and certain off-shore non transportation-related facilities, pipelines, offshore facilities). The PREP satisfies these requirements. The PREP is voluntary program. Plan holders are not required to follow the PREP guidelines and, if they choose not to, may develop their own exercise program that complies with the regulatory exercise requirements. The PREP guidelines can be found online at https://homeport.uscg.mil/

The PREP is applicable to all industry response plan holders who elect to follow these guidelines. Industry plan holders electing not to adopt the PREP as their exercise program will be responsible for developing and documenting an exercise program that satisfies the appropriate federal oversight agency. If an industry plan holder has developed one response plan that covers a fleet of vessels or regional operations of offshore platforms, this plan holder would only be required to conduct one “set” of exercises for the plan, with the exception of the Qualified Individual notification exercises and the emergency procedure exercises, which are required for all manned vessels and unmanned barges as specified in 33 CFR Part 155.1060. The Eighth Coast Guard District coordinates the PREP. For detailed information on the PREP, the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) handbook can be found online at: https://homeport.uscg.mil/

A four year PREP Schedule for both the coastal and inland zones can be found by contacting the Preparedness for Response Exercise Program Compliance, Coordination and Consistency Committee, located on the National Strike Force Coordination Center website.

The STCZAC will be integral throughout the entire PREP process. Proposed PREP exercise: Scope, objectives and scenario will be vetted through and approved by the Executive Steering Group (ESG) then briefed to the STCZAC. Any resulting 'lessons learned' from the PREP exercise will be included into the next schedule ACP update (or as needed).

1460 Federal Response Plan

For a description of the relationship between the ACP and the Federal Response Plan, reference the RRTVI RCP: FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

1470 Radiological Emergency Response Plan

For a description of the relationship between the ACP and the Federal Radiological Response Plan, reference the RRTVI RCP: FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1500 State/Local Response Policy

For Federal Agency policies regarding a response, reference Attachment 2, RRT VI RCP Subpart B and Section 1430.1 of this plan.

For State agency policies regarding a response, reference RRT VI RCP Subpart B and F as well as Attachment 2 and Section1430.2 of this plan.

For County/Local agency policies regarding a response, reference applicable county 'Emergency Management Plans' and/or the regional 'Catastrophic Response Plans' that the LEPC or 'Council of Governments' (COG) can access as needed. During an incident it is most likely that these plans will be accessible within activated EOCs. The USCG Sector Corpus Christi WQSB identifies and assigns LNOs that could be dispatched to each EOC to aid in overall response efforts and coordination. Also reference Section 1430.3 of this plan.

1600 National Policy and Doctrine

For National level guiding response doctrine, reference the National Contingency Plan (NCP) http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/ under "Other State & Federal Documents."

1610 Regional Response Doctrine

For Regional level guiding response doctrine, Reference the RRT VI RCP http://www.epaosc.org/site/doc_list.aspx?site_id=5083

1620 Area Response Doctrine

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (NCP; 40 CFR Part 300), area committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the President. The area committees are comprised of personnel from Federal and state agencies who coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and with the private sector. Area

committees, under the coordinated direction of Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC), are responsible for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Area committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures. This plan serves as the South Texas Coastal Zone Area Committees Area Contingency Plan, and the Area Response Doctrine in regards to Oil discharges and Hazardous Substance releases.

1630 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) reaffirmed the basic principle that the primary source of an oil spill preparedness and response system in the U.S. should be implemented and maintained by the private sector. It is not, nor should it be, the Coast Guard's intent to compete with the commercial oil and hazardous materials pollution response industry. The utilization of government resources in lieu of commercial resources can place the government in a competitive environment. This is not the intent of OPA 90, as it defeats the incentive for commercial enterprise to maintain equipment and trained personnel in a competitive market. The Coast Guard's pre-positioned response equipment, other publicly owned response equipment, and other initiatives under the Coast Guard's oil spill response program are only intended to supplement the oil and clean-up industry's response program or be used if the commercial industry does not have readily available resources, and only until such time that the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the Unified Command decides to release the resources.

The FOSC has the authority and responsibility in accordance with the National Contingency Plan to contain, control, and carry out response activities for the removal of a discharge where a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or where natural resources are endangered. At the direction and discretion of the FOSC and the Unified Command, when the responsible party executes a suitable response, any government equipment deployed should be withdrawn as commercial equipment becomes available and is placed into service. The FOSC may consider using Coast Guard/Department of Defense (DOD) or Oil Spill Cooperative resources in such instances when the spill has been federalized and/or private sector resources cannot respond to the incident in a timely manner, or there are certain specific resources not available from the private sector. While it is the policy of the Commandant to mount an aggressive, timely, efficient response, the FOSC must be mindful that the use of government-owned equipment and resources is not to compete with the use of commercial resources. Government resource should only be used under specific circumstances:

- For "first aid" spill response until contracted commercial resources arrive on-scene and are operating.
- When commercial resources are not available. This assumes that the RP, Qualified Individual, Incident Commander, or cleanup contractor has sought commercial resources but they are not available.
- Government resources can supplement commercial resources.
- Government resources are not to be used for the convenience of the responsible party.

1630.1 Vessel Removal

Policy for removal and/or destruction of a vessel to protect the environment can be referenced in The USCG Vessel Environmental Manual.

1640 Best Response Concept

Best Response depends on the best efforts of the three components of the National Response System.

- Companies – those responsible for producing, handling, storing, and transporting oil and hazardous materials, and for arranging for mitigation of an accidental discharge or release
- Contractors – those who carry out response and cleanup in the event of a discharge or release; and
- Government – those Federal, state, and local agencies with oversight responsibility for the safe handling of oil and hazardous materials and for ensuring protection of the public and the environment in the event of a discharge or release.

Best Response protects our national interests. Each component must act responsibly, effectively, and cooperatively to accomplish the shared goal of minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents. Finally, Best Response demands that a response community builds a method to measure its own capability to achieve success. To do this kind of self-assessment the community must be able to recognize success. Key Business Drivers are the major categories within a Best Response model of things that have to be done if we are to accomplish the goal of Best Response – minimize the consequence of pollution incidents – and to be perceived as successful. Critical Success Factors are the specific things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful. There are a number of critical success factors for each Key Business Driver. An oil spill response that achieves all or most of these factors will, according to the Best Response precepts, be judged as a success.

1650 Cleanup Assessment Protocol

When spilled oil contaminates shoreline habitats, responders must survey the affected areas to determine the appropriate response. Although general approvals or decision tools for using shoreline cleanup methods can be developed during planning stages, responders' specific cleanup recommendations must utilize field data on shoreline habitats, type and degree of shoreline contamination, and spill-specific physical processes. Cleanup endpoints must be established early so that appropriate cleanup methods can be selected to meet the cleanup objectives. Shoreline surveys must be conducted systematically because they are crucial components of effective decisions. Also, repeated surveys are needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of ongoing treatment methods (changes in shoreline oiling conditions, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for changes in methodology, additional treatment, or constraints can be evaluated.

NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods that can be used to plan and conduct shoreline assessment after an oil spill, which then can be incorporated into the assessment results and into the UC's decision-making process for shoreline cleanup. The Shoreline Assessment Job Aid (http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/) is a supplement to the manual. It contains visual examples of many of the terms you would use during shoreline assessments. Shoreline assessment is a function conducted under the Planning Section of the Incident Command System (ICS).

When to terminate specific oil spill cleanup actions can be a difficult decision; When is clean, clean enough? The increasing cost of the cleanup and the damage to the environment caused by cleanup activities must be weighed against the ecological and economic effects of leaving the remaining oil in place. The decision to terminate cleanup operations is site-specific. Cleanup usually cannot be terminated while the one of the following conditions exist:

- Recoverable quantities of oil remain on water or shores.

- Contamination of shore by fresh oil continues.
- Oil remaining on shore is mobile and may be refloated to contaminate adjacent areas and near shore waters.

Cleanup may normally be terminated when the following conditions exist:

- The environmental damage caused by the cleanup efforts is greater than the damage caused by leaving the remaining oil or residue in place.
- The cost of cleanup operations significantly outweighs the environmental or economic benefits of continued cleanup.

FOSC, after consultation with the members of the Unified Command, determines that the cleanup should be terminated.

Under Coast Guard Authority, once an oil/hazmat threat has been mitigated to the FOSC's statutory satisfaction, and as long as the vessel is not a threat to a federal channel, nor is deemed a hazard to navigation, the vessel location will be sent to District to be charted and plotted for the safety of mariners. However, federal, state, & local responders should work in close coordination as statutory authorities may differ. For instance, where one agency cannot effectively remove the vessel, another agency may have the authority to do so.

The FOSC will monitor the cleanup actions taken by the RP. Once the cleanup phase is complete, the FOSC will no longer be necessary, as all mitigation is considered complete.

1660 Response Technologies

1660.1 Dispersant Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

During the Deepwater Horizon BP oil spill in 2010, dispersants were used in unprecedented volumes and applications for any spill occurring within the waters of the United States. Due to the perceived uncertainties that surrounded using dispersants in such a manner, media visibility and scrutiny on the subject was greater than ever, and certain misinformation was ultimately circulated regarding the impacts. As a result of the scrutiny and ongoing litigation, it is unlikely that the FOSC, without the assistance of a Responsible Party, will be able to acquire the necessary permission to access and use a dispersant stockpile, absent relief from a dispersant manufacturer, on a federalized response. Therefore, FOSCs should plan for complications that are likely to preclude the usage of dispersants on spills where there is no viable responsible party.

The dispersant pre-approval is designed to provide for the timely use of dispersants along with mechanical techniques and in-situ burning for offshore oil spill responses. The objective of the Regional Response Team VI (RRT VI) FOSC Dispersant Pre-approval Guidelines and Checklist is to provide for meaningful, environmentally safe, and effective dispersant operation. The programmed checklist approach allows the FOSC to quickly arrive at a logical “GO/NO GO” decision. This gives the dispersant operation the opportunity to begin in a timely manner that is consistent with attempting to maximize the effectiveness of dispersant use as a countermeasure to reduce the impact of oil spills. Nothing in this process is intended to address responder immunity for any Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) or to indemnify a dispersant manufacturer against any future litigation.

Should an FOSC be approached by any OSRO requesting certain language in any response documentation in order to bolster a derivative immunity defense, the FOSC should immediately seek assistance from their CG District Eight legal office and notify the Office of Maritime and International Law (CG-0941), Prevention Law Division duty attorney, through the National Command Center (NCC). Access to the CG District Eight legal attorney is available 24/7 via the CG District Eight command center at 504-589-6225. NCC 24/7 contact via 202-372-2100. Additionally, FOSCs are requested to contact their servicing legal staffs and CG-0941, Prevention Law Division duty attorney, via above means 24/7, as soon as it is contemplated that dispersants will be used on ANY oil spill.

Reference Section 3280.1 and 3280.5

1660.2 In-Situ Burn Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Reference Section 3280.2 and 3280.5

1660.3 Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Reference Section 3280.3 and 3280.5

1660.4 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for in situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command (UC) (representatives of the spiller and the state and federal governments who are in charge of the spill response) to address critical questions:

- Are particulates concentration trends at sensitive locations exceeding the level of concern?
- Are dispersants effective in dispersing the oil?

Having monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in situ burning operations.

The SMART program is a joint project of these agencies:

- U.S. Coast Guard
- NOAA
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

1670 Wildlife Acts

Federal Mandates

The Federal Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA 90), incorporated into the NCP, required that a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan be developed in consultation with the USFWS, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other interested parties, including state fish and wildlife agencies (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)(2)(M)). The plan must include "immediate and effective protection, rescue, rehabilitation of, and minimization of risk of damage to fish and wildlife resources and habitats that are harmed or that may be jeopardized by a discharge". Additionally, 30 CFR Part 300.210(c)(4) sets forth the requirements for this plan as an annex to Area Contingency Plans. The Wildlife Response Plan has been written in conjunction with other sections of our Area Contingency Plan to address the federal

requirements. Certain other federal and state laws also apply to oil spill response. Of particular concern is compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, and state wildlife rehabilitation rules.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. 703-711, protects most bird species in the United States and requires specific authorization (or exemptions) to conduct activities that may result in a "take" of migratory birds. "Take" is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct". Most response actions that would result in a take are permitted by issuance of a Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit (50 CFR Part 21.31). A rehabilitation permit authorizes recovery, temporary possession, transport, and rehabilitation of oiled migratory birds. The permit provisions also allow authorized individuals to euthanize migratory birds that are medically determined to have poor prospects of survival. Permitted rehabilitators must be authorized to work on a specific oil spill incident by USFWS and the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). USFWS policy requires spill responders to comply with the care standards outlined in *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response*, which is incorporated as a requirement of this Area Contingency Plan. This Wildlife Response Plan adopts the operational guidelines as well as the standard of care requirements of the *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response*. http://www.fws.gov.

The Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit stipulates that specific authorization to remove dead oiled birds must be obtained from the USFWS for each spill incident. The Wildlife Branch, in consultation with the trustee agencies, will develop protocols and authorizations for removing dead oiled birds for each incident.

For further descriptions and/or considerations of current Wildlife Acts that could affect response operations, reference all applicable wildlife refuge plans: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

1670.1 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531-1543, has strict permit requirements for the handling of threatened and endangered species (listed species). Permitting requirements apply (with a few exceptions) for any species listed as threatened or endangered. A Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit (see above) authorizes the recovery, temporary possession, transport, and rehabilitation of oiled threatened and endangered species of migratory birds with no additional ESA permits required.

In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release, the ESA must be considered in the development of Federal response activities and actions during an oil spill response. As the spill response occurs, the FOSC must consult with the natural resource trustees as described in Section V.B of the *Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act (ESA MOA)*. The Environmental Unit as outlined in the ESA MOA will address ESA Section 7 Consultation requirements. However, the Wildlife Branch will be instrumental in documenting the effects of response actions on listed species. Coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit is critical to accomplishing this task.

There is a contingency under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) that gives a waiver for the "take" of marine mammals by Federal or State employees for the health and safety of the animals or for human safety. There is no such exemption under the Endangered Species Act but, a scientific research and enhancement permit (No. 932-1489) held by NOAA's Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program covers oil spill-related actions under the MMPA and ESA.
*Reference 'Attachment 4' "Regional Response Team VI" Spill Response Emergency Endangered Species Consultation" Form as needed.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), 16 U.S.C. 1379, Section 109(h)(1)), federal, state, and local government officials, or persons designated under MMPA Section 112(c) by the relevant Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior or Commerce, may take marine mammals during the course of their official duties if such taking is for the protection or welfare of the mammal, the protection of public health and welfare, or the non-lethal removal of nuisance animals. Government contractors conducting officially authorized oiled wildlife spill response related activities and acting under the direct supervision of the Wildlife Branch Director are regarded as spill response employees and may take marine mammals *if* the Wildlife Branch *is activated* and the Wildlife Branch Director is authorized pursuant to Section 109(h) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and implementing regulations (USFWS, National Marine Fisheries Service, state wildlife agency), or is designated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under 16 U.S.C. 1382 Section 112(c). "Take" is considered appropriate for the purposes of recovery and transport of marine mammals (live or dead) to a designated location, rehabilitation by an authorized facility, return to the wild, or for the collection of evidence. If oiled wildlife spill response personnel are contract employees of a non-government entity and not otherwise authorized pursuant to Section 109(h) or 112 (c) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, authorization to take marine mammals during spill response activities must be obtained directly from the appropriate Federal trustee (USFWS or NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service). Likewise, if the Wildlife Branch is not activated, authorization to take marine mammals must be obtained directly from the appropriate federal trustee (USFWS or NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service) pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1382 Section 112(c).

Reference RRT VI 'RCP Appendix A' and the TGLO Tool Kit: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

1680 National Historic Preservation Act

Reference RRT VI 'RCP Appendix B' and the TGLO Tool Kit: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

1690 Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)

During an oil spill or hazardous substance release, the OSC may consider using non-conventional alternative countermeasures (a method, device, or product that has not been typically used for spill response). To assess whether a proposed countermeasure could be a useful response tool, it is necessary to quickly collect and evaluate the available information about it.

To aid in evaluating non-conventional alternative countermeasures in particular, the Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES) was developed. ARTES can also be used to evaluate proposed conventional countermeasures. It's designed to evaluate potential response

tools on their technical merits, rather than on economic factors. ARTES is designed to work in concert with the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule and the Selection Guide for Oil Spill Applied Technologies.

For more information regarding ARTES refer to the NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Website http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/

2000 COMMAND

2100 Unified Command Organization

To view the "Operational Planning P" for 'Command Activities' reference http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

2110 Incident Command/Unified Command

The Area Committee has adopted the NIMS based Incident Command System (ICS) as the basic model for managing a coordinated response. Under the Unified Command Structure, the Federal government, state, and responsible party will each provide an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) or Incident Commander (IC), who will consult each other and share decision-making authority regarding spill response and clean-up management issues depending on the circumstances of the incident, a local or tribal entity may also provide an OSC. Together, these OSCs will jointly serve as the Unified Command.

Incident Commanders for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases will, whenever possible and practical be organized under the Unified Command Structure which includes, but is not limited to:

- The pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC);
- The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC); and
- The representative of the Responsible Party (RP).

To be considered for inclusion as a UC member, the following criteria must be met:

- The organization must have jurisdictional authority and functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident;
- The organization must be specifically charged by law or ordinance with commanding, coordinating, or managing a major aspect of the incident response;
- The incident or response operations must have an impact on the organization's Area of Responsibility (AOR); and
- The organization should have the resources to support participation in the response organization.

Agencies not meeting the above criteria, but whose geographical boundaries are impacted by an incident and/or response, may provide a representative who will interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer, the SOSC, or who may be assigned to another position in the response organization.

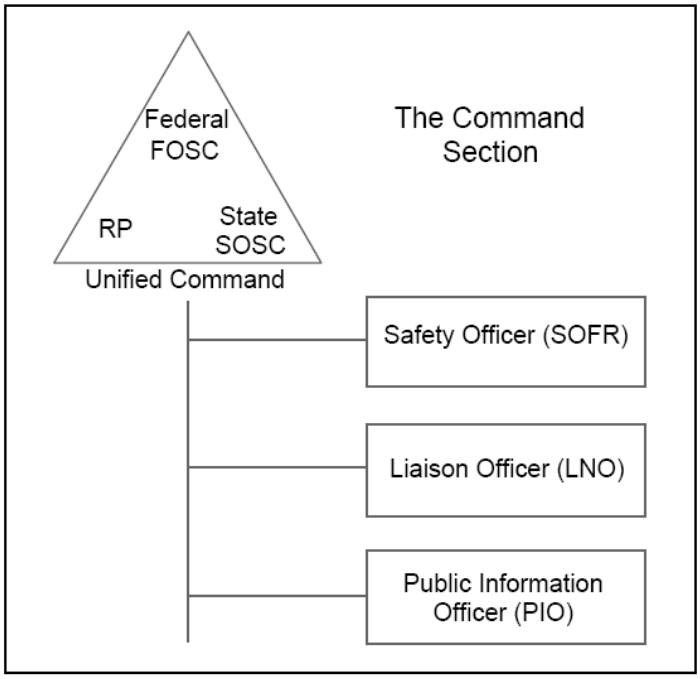
Actual Unified Command makeup for a specific incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account:

- The specifics of the incident;

- Determinations outlined in the four criteria listed above; and
- Decisions reached during the initial meeting of the Unified Command.

The makeup of the Unified Command may change as the incident progresses, in order to account for changes in the situation.

The Unified Command is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The Unified Command directs incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions, approval of the incident action plan, and approves the ordering and releasing of resources. It is expected that each Unified Command member will have the authority to make decisions and commit resources on behalf of their organization.



Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several agencies involved, may require Command to appoint a Liaison Officer (LNO) on the Command Staff. Responsibilities are outlined as follows:

- Provide a point of contact for assisting and cooperating agencies responding to the incident.
- Identify the Agency Representatives from each agency including their telephone, radio, email, and other contact information
- Maintain a list of coordinating and interagency contacts.
- Assist in establishing and coordinating interagency contacts.
- Keep agencies supporting the incident aware of the incident's status.
- Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational issues and advise Command as appropriate.

- Participate in planning meetings and provide current resource status information, including limitations and capabilities of assisting agency resources.
- Coordinate activities, briefings and tours of visiting dignitaries
- Coordinate the recruitment, registration, training, and assignment of Volunteers supervised by appropriate volunteer organizations

USCG Sector Corpus Christi's 'Watch Quarter Station Billet' (WQSB) and the Texas General Land Office (TGLO) have pre-identified trained personnel to respond to, and assimilate within an Incident/Unified Command. Incident Management Team (IMT) assignments are based on an individual's experience and incident specific qualifications. Both agencies staff enough to account for multiple shifts and/or multiple Operational Periods.

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

2110.1 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Representative

USCG Sector Corpus Christi maintains emergency response teams for any discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances within the coastal zone. These teams vary in size based on the nature of the incident. In all cases, they are tasked with assessing the discharge to determine response measures, monitor and supervise pollution countermeasures, document all phases of the response, conduct investigations to determine source, cause and responsible party, initiate enforcement actions, and act for the FOSC as an on-scene representative or until their arrival.

The EPA Emergency Response Program consists of emergency response FOSCs located at the Dallas, TX regional office, but they may respond to any location throughout the region, or throughout the country, as needed. The FOSCs are responsible for determining the source, cause, and responsible party, as well as initiating source control and enforcement actions as appropriate. Additional responsibilities include ensuring containment cleanup and disposal are carried out adequately, notification of all Natural Resource Trustees, and coordination of activities with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies. EPA also has access to technical assistance contractors who can provide technical oversight and other resources at spill and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In some cases, EPA's technical assistance contractor may arrive on scene prior to the FOSC. Prior to the arrival of the EPA OSC, the EPA contractor will cooperate with on-site agencies but will take direction through the EPA OSC only.

2110.2 USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)

The NSFCC can provide the following support to the OSC:

- Respond with trained personnel and specialized equipment to prevent, contain and/or remove spills of oil and releases of hazardous material;
- Provide spill management expertise;
- Provide guidance for preplanning and response to weapons of mass destruction incidents;
- Assist with response planning and consultation;
- Conduct operational training in oil and chemical spill response techniques and equipment usage;
- Participate with the response, coordination, control and evaluation of National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) training and exercises;

- Technical assistance, equipment and personnel to augment the FOSC staff during incident response;
- Identify, locate, and assist in the transportation of specialized equipment needed for any type of response;
- Provide support from the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) to FOSCs during incident responses or exercise training;
- Assist in coordinating the use of private and public resources in support of the FOSC during a response to or a threat of a worst case incident;
- Review Area Contingency Plans (ACP), including evaluation of equipment readiness and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations;
- Assist in location of spill response resources for both response and planning, using the NSFCC's national and international computerized inventory of spill response resources in the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) data base which includes the OSRO/PAV programs;
- Inspection of district pre-positioned pollution response equipment.

2110.3 State On-Scene Coordinator Representative

The Texas Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 has pre-designated the Texas General Land Office as the lead agency (SOSC) to direct the State's response for oil spills in coastal waters. For hazardous materials spills, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) serves as lead agency. Also reference 'Attachment 2.'

2110.4 Local Representation within the Unified Command

When a local jurisdiction holds interest in an incident they will communicate their concerns to the Unified Command via the Liaison Officer or the SOSC, or may be assigned to another position in the response organization.

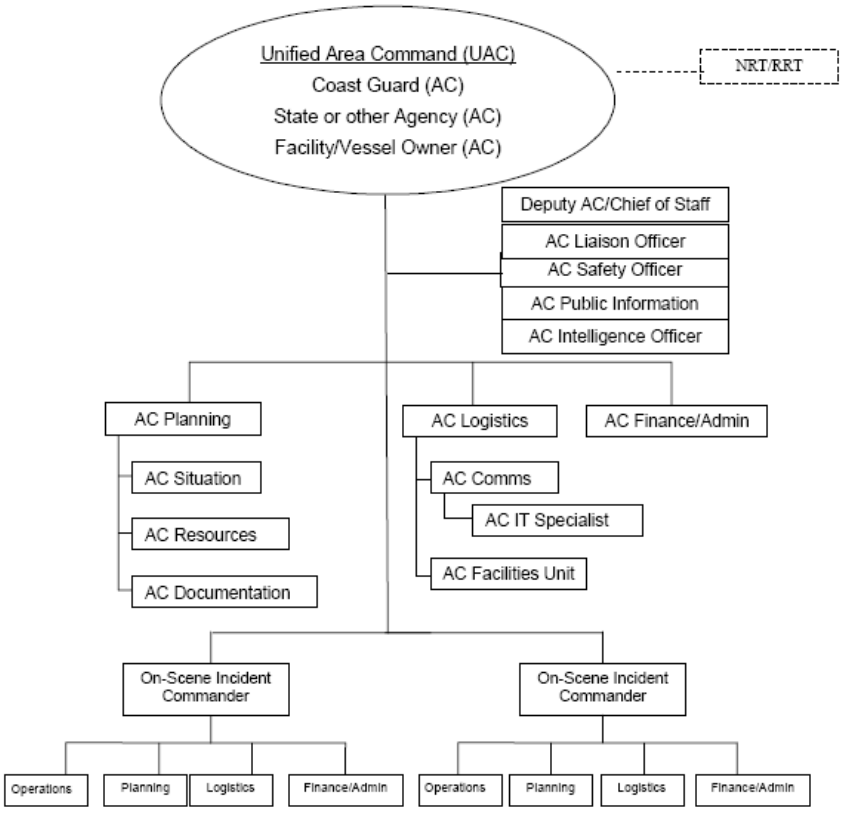
2110.5 Responsible Party

The responsible party has the primary responsibility to conduct spill cleanup. This makes them a key member of a Unified Command. Reference Section 1430.4 for additional information and RP responsibilities.

2110.6 Area Command

An Area Command is established when the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations so dictate. Generally, the administrator(s) of the agency having jurisdictional responsibility for the incident makes the decision to establish an Area Command. The purpose of an Area Command is either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large or complex incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. This type of command is generally used when there are a number of incidents in the same area and of the same type, such as two or more oil spills. These are usually the kinds of incidents that may compete for the same resources. When incidents are of different types and/or do not have similar resource demands, they are usually handled as separate incidents or are coordinated through an EOC. If the incidents under the authority of the Area Command span multiple jurisdictions, a Unified Area Command should be established. This allows each jurisdiction involved to have appropriate representation in the Area Command.

The structure of the Area Command follows standard ICS organization except there is no operations section. An example is provided on the next page.



2120 General Response Priorities

Response objectives, in general, are in the following order:

- Protecting the safety and health of responders and the public
- Reducing the impact to the environment
- Protecting property

2130 Guidance for Setting Response Objectives

The typical response objectives for an oil spill response are:

- Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel

- Control the source of the spill
- Manage a coordinated response effort
- Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas including wildlife and historic properties
- Contain and recover spilled material
- Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife
- Remove oil from impacted areas
- Minimize economic impacts
- Keep stakeholders informed of response activities
- Keep the public formed of response activities

2130.1 Area Specific Response Objectives

The following are example objectives applicable to this plan; they can be used as is or modified in response specific risk applications. Objectives need to be specific, measurable, achievable, reasonable, and time-specific to be affective. Also, incident specific objectives may be needed that are not represented in the below examples.

Safety

- Provide for the safety and welfare of citizens and response personnel
- Provide for the safety and security of responders as well as maximize the protection of the public health and welfare
- Identify safety and risk management factors and monitor for compliance for both the public and responders
- Implement practices that allow for the safety and welfare of vessel passengers and non-essential crew
- Conduct Operational Risk Assessment and ensure controls are in place to protect the responders and the public

Fire/Salvage

- Assess damage/stability; develop and implement a salvage plan
- Implement the salvage and tow plan
- Extinguish fire
- Stabilize and salvage vessel(s)

Waterways Management

- Conduct port assessment and establish priorities to facilitate commerce
- Develop/implement transit plan to include final destination/berth(s) for vessels
- Identify safe refuge/berth for impacted vessels.

Oil/Hazmat Substances

- Initial action to control the source and minimize the volume discharges/released
- Determine oil/hazmat substance fate and effect (trajectories)
- Identify sensitive areas, develop strategies for protection and conduct pre-impact shoreline debris removal
- Conduct an assessment and initiate shoreline cleanup efforts
- Remove product from impacted area
- Contain, cleanup, recover, and dispose of spilled product(s)

Environmental

- Protect environmentally sensitive areas including wildlife and non-environmental properties
- Identify threatened species and recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife
- Examine efficacy and, if appropriate, utilize alternative technologies to support response effort

Management

- Manage a coordinated interagency response effort
- Establish an appropriate Incident Management Team organization that can effectively meet the initial and long term challenges required to mitigate the incident
- Identify all appropriate agency/organization mandates, practices, and protocols for inclusion in the overall response effort
- Identify and minimize social, political, and economical adverse effects
- Implement a coordinated response with other response agencies
- Evaluate all planned actions to determine potential impacts to social, political, and economic entities
- Identify competing response activities (SAR and Pollution mitigation) to ensure that they are closely coordinated
- Identify and establish incident support facilities to support interagency response efforts
- Keep the public, stakeholders, and the media informed of response activities
- Ensure appropriate financial accounting practices are established and adhered to
- Establish internal/external resource ordering procedures are established and adhered to
- Establish an incident document system

- Establish an appropriate means of communications with stakeholders and other agency or organization coordination facilities

2200 Safety

To view the "Operational Planning P" for 'SOFR Activities' reference: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

All spill response activities pose varying dangers to responders. The priority of any response activity is to protect the health and safety of the responders and the public. To do this, the chemical and physical hazards associated with each operation must be assessed, and methods implemented to eliminate or reduce those hazards. The Safety Officer (SOFR) function is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations from compounding the incident.

2210 Site Characterization and Site Safety Plan

In an effort to categorize & prioritize hazards, the Safety Officer (SOFR) will conduct an initial risk assessment upon reporting to the incident and continue to do so during each Incident Action Plan (IAP) development evolution (usually at the tactics meeting). Doing so for each operational period will provide for continuous hazard prioritization and consequential development of appropriate controls (usually annotated on an ICS-215a-CG and ICS 208 Site Safety Plan). The process will:

- Account for all personnel on scene (with assistance from the RESL).
- Confirm injuries, fatalities & threats to public.
- Confirm threats to responders.
- Confirm exclusion, safety, hazard zones; evacuation areas and places of safe refuge.
- Review the scene and its specific site hazards.
- Evaluate probability and consequence of hazards.
- Develop engineering, administrative and personal protective equipment controls for hazards

The ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan is designed for safety and health personnel that use the Incident Command System (ICS). It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120). The plan avoids the duplication found between many other site safety plans and certain ICS forms. It is also in a format familiar to users of ICS. Although primarily designed for oil and chemical spills, the plan can be used for all hazard situations. The ICS 208-CG SSP (to include examples) can be found at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/ as well as http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/ on the "ICS" page.

For examples of ICS 208 Site Safety Plans (SSPs), reference: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/ Library > ICS > Forms

2220 OSHA Training for Volunteers

This Section recognizes that public-interest volunteers and special interest groups will frequently seek to contribute to, and be actively involved in, mitigating the adverse

effects on the environment. While in a strict legal sense the provisions of 29 CFR may not in general apply to such volunteers, there is a responsibility for the *Safety and Health Training Plan* to address such personnel as well. Accordingly, this Section is guided by the fundamental objective of the Occupational Safety Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) and subordinate regulations - to protect "workers" from unreasonable risks to their physical safety and health in the performance of their duties. Also reference Section 4310.

STCZAC Measures for volunteers can be found in Appendix B and Appendix F.

For additional information on Volunteer safety/training, statutes and authorities, reference the NRT 'Use of Volunteers Guidelines For Oil Spills' at:
http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level2UseofVolunteersMOU?Opendocument

2300 Information

2310 PIO Protocol

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing public information about the incident to the news media and public, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. Only one PIO will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under UC and multi-jurisdiction incidents. The PIO may have as many assistants as necessary. The assistants may also represent jurisdictional agencies, the Responsible Party, or other Response Partners responding to the incident. Major responsibilities of the PIO include:

- Establish a NIMS-compatible Joint Information System (JIS) and, if needed, a physical and/or virtual Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Contact the jurisdictional agencies and Responsible Party to coordinate public information activities.
- Gather incident information from Command, Planning's Situation Unit, other Sections and sources as needed.
- Prepare initial information summary as soon as possible after arrival.
- Observe constraints on the release of information imposed by Command.
- Obtain approval for release of information from Command. Prepare and disseminate news releases, photos, videos and other public information.
- Attend Command meetings to obtain the latest incident information and brief Command on public information strategies, rumors and public concerns.
- Arrange for media interviews and briefings by Command and incident personnel.
- Escort any media or public visitors authorized to tour incident sites.
- Respond to special requests for information.
- Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.

- Maintain current information summaries and/or displays of the incident and provide information on the incident's status to incident personnel.
- Resolve conflicting information and correct any factual errors as soon as possible.

2310.1 Public Information Officer Checklist

The following checklist(s) will aid in PIO process and protocol

____1. Command designates the PIO for the incident. This position should be filled by the most qualified public affairs representative from the FOSC, SOSC, LOSC or Responsible Party. Ensure all pertinent media outlets know who the PIO is and understand that the PIO reports to Command.

____2. Establish a NIMS-compatible Joint Information System (JIS), and if needed, a physical and/or virtual Joint Information Center (JIC).

____3. Complete a Fact Sheet and prepare a 30-second Media Statement consisting of about 150 words maximum.

____4. Distribute the Fact Sheet and Media Statement to the USCG's online media database and other appropriate stakeholders, and post to the JIC website and/or USCG D8 External Affairs website.

____5. Use phone screening system such as watch standers or automated system to direct news media to the appropriate website or JIC phone number.

____6. Have at least three dedicated phone lines available for JIC or public affairs use: incoming (published), outgoing (unpublished), and facsimile. Publication of personal cell phone numbers for JIC or public affairs use is not recommended.

____7. Contact USCG D8 External Affairs at the outset of any major spill or incident to request any additional public affairs personnel and assistance.

____8. If more public affairs personnel and assistance are needed, alert the National Strike Force Coordination Center (or after hours, the National Response Center) to request the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The FOSC may request PIAT assistance at any time regardless of spill size.

____9. Update Fact Sheet and Media Statement at least daily and disseminate by email or fax major media outlets.

____10. Schedule a Media Briefing with the PIO (or a formal News Conference with the UC) at least daily when media interest is high. If unsure of media interest, ask reporters; they will tell you whether the story is newsworthy enough to schedule a Media Briefing with the PIO (or formal News Conference with the UC).

____11. The primary purpose of the Media Briefing or News Conference is to provide the UC's assessment of the progress of the response; its secondary purpose is to answer media questions.

____12. Coordinate with Liaison Officer to escort and brief any VIP visitors (such as elected officials, agency directors, and celebrities). The PIO is responsible for handling media coverage of the VIP visits.

____13. Coordinate with Liaison Officer to establish a Volunteer program administered by appropriate volunteer organizations. The PIO is responsible for issuing news releases or public service announcements about Volunteer opportunities, recruitment and training.

____14. During major spills or incidents, recommend that Command designate an Aide to coordinate their schedule of meetings, briefings, tours and interviews. Their accessibility and time are critical in such incidents and must be scheduled carefully.

____15. Schedule the PIO to brief Command at least once a day regarding media coverage of the incident and the specific public information messages and strategies for that day and the next Operational Period.

2320 Joint Information Center (JIC)

During a major oil spill where media activity is expected to last several days, the OSC may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate Public Affairs activities. The role of the JIC includes:

- Providing multiple phone lines for incoming calls, manned by knowledgeable individuals.
- Ensuring Federal, State, local agency, and representatives for the responsible party are available to the media.
- Issuing press releases to the media and providing copies to response officials.
- Scheduling and coordinating news media briefings.
- Providing the responsible party an opportunity to coordinate their media efforts with those of the OSC.

It is recommended that the JIC be kept separate from the command center. This provides greater control of information flow without generating disturbances in response operations. Equipment needs for the JIC vary depending upon the size of the incident.

2330 Media Contacts

The media form should be filled out to ensure that the appropriate media sources are kept informed of the spill cleanup efforts. This form serves as a handy tool in faxing out press releases. A similar form should be completed to ensure other Federal, State and local are also kept abreast of the situation

See Section 9240.2 Media (Television, Radio, and Newspaper) for list of area contacts.

Government Resources: The District Public Affairs office is ready to assist an OSC by providing Public Affairs specialists for media liaison and photo documentation. This office should be contacted as the primary resource for public affairs assistance. A Coast Guard Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is also available to OSC's when additional personnel or expertise are required to accommodate the media. PIAT is a specialized, self-contained public affairs resource that is available through the National Response Center (800-424-8802) or National Strike Force Coordination Center (252-331-6000). All public affairs resources will work directly for the OSC. In the event a JIC is established, the responsible party should provide a spokesman to the JIC to facilitate "one stop shopping" for media.

Additional PIO/JIC duties, contacts and media forms can be found within the USCG Sector PIO handbook.

Sector Corpus 24 hour PIO: (361) 438-0176
District 8 External Affairs: (504) 671-2020

Reference Section 9210.6 for additional PIAT contact information.

For more ICS position description information and organizational charts, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

Reference the NRT 'JIC Model Job Aid' as needed, at:
http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level1GuidanceTechnicalAssistancePlanning?Opendocument

2400 Liaison

Liaison Officer (LNO) is the point-of-contact for agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies.

2410 Agency Representative

An agency or jurisdiction will often send tactical resources to assist at an incident, an "assisting agency". These agencies may also send an Agency Representative to work with the incident management team to coordinate between agencies or jurisdictional considerations. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer. Other agencies such as the Red Cross may also be involved in the incident, and are called cooperating agencies. Their Agency Representative would also report to the Liaison Officer.

2420 Incident Investigation

Investigators from Federal and state agencies will not normally be a part of the Unified Command. While personnel may report to individuals that are part of the Unified Command in their day-to-day chain of command, the investigators should be separate so as not to introduce polarized forces into the Unified Command system. Coordination with Unified Command may be done through the Liaison Officer.

2430 Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA), while outside the sphere of most emergency spill response actions, does have a distinct roll in coordinating with the response to protect and limit damages to natural resources. While, NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command System; NRDA staff should remain coordinated with the spill response organization, and need to work with the LNO to coordinate with the Unified Command, Environmental Unit, Wildlife Rescue/Rehabilitation Branch, and the Scientific Support Coordinator to resolve any problems or address areas of overlap. In some cases NRDA staff may integrate into the Environmental Unit to facilitate coordination of environmental assessment activities and protection strategies. Particularly in the early phase of a spill response, many NRDA activities may overlap with environmental assessments performed for the sake of spill response. These environmental assessments should be coordinated by both response and the NRDA staff to efficiently and effectively collect the required information. NRDA resource requirements and cost fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance sections, however, where joint efforts are conducted, coordination is again important.

2440 Multiagency Coordination System

Multiagency coordination is a ***process*** that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively. Multiagency coordination occurs across the different disciplines involved in incident management, across jurisdictional lines, or across levels of government. Multiagency coordination can and does occur on a regular basis whenever personnel from different agencies interact in such activities as preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation.

For more ICS and MACs information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at:
http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

2450 Federal/State/Local Trustees

For a list of agency contacts and stakeholders (to include environmental, economic and political) reference section Sections 1310 and 9200 as well as: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

Reference also, 'Attachments 2, 3 & 4.'

3000 OPERATIONS

3100 Operations Section Organization

To view the "Operational Planning P" for 'Operations Activities' reference http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

All incidents begin with operations. The Operations Section Chief (OSC) must be both tactically competent in responding to the incident and possess a thorough understanding of the Incident Command System (ICS). Some of the primary responsibilities of the OSC include:

- Manage tactical operations,
- Ensure tactical operations are conducted safely,
- Maintain close communications with the Incident Commander/Unified Command,
- Identify required tactical resources to accomplish response objectives,
- Identify staging areas,
- Assemble & disassemble strike teams and task forces, and
- Assist in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP)

3100.1 Considerations for Building the Operations Section

To effectively manage an incident, the OSC must divide the incident into manageable work units. Some things to consider when dividing the incident are:

- Incident priorities,
- Size of the affected area,
- Complexity of the incident and number of tasks,
- Amount of work to be accomplished,
- Span of control,
- Open water versus shoreline activities,
- Topography of the affected area,
- Logistics requirements,
- Kind of functions to be accomplished,
- Contingencies,

- Need for staging areas, and
- Jurisdiction.

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

For appropriate management and use of volunteers under Wildlife, Reference Section 4310 and Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix F.

3200 Recovery and Protection

3210 Planning Process for Identification and Prioritization of ESAs

Reference: Oil Spill Planning and Response Atlas: Lower Coast of Texas

The Texas General Land Office, in concert with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, compiled the data for the *Oil Spill Planning and Response Atlas* utilizing a consensus approach among local experts through a series of workshops. Participants in the workshops were selected for their knowledge of the area in question and included representatives from state and federal agencies, academia, industry, environmental advocacy groups, commercial guide services, coastal industries, and oil spill response organizations.

At the habitat prioritization workshops, participants outlined the polygonal extent of important coastal habitat areas and suggested rankings (high, medium, low) for each area based on the area's significance for three categories of resources: Wetland and aquatic vegetation; birds, mammals, and reptiles; and fish and invertebrates. Protection priority for each polygonal area was designated based on the quality of habitat for each category of resources in the area, the number of functions in the natural community, and the area's ability to contribute to restoration of similar habitats damaged by a spill.

The Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) data was mapped by a working group consisting of the Texas General Land Office, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Minerals Management Service and University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology. Each shoreline segment was assigned one or more ESI ratings. The ESI ranks shoreline environments as to relative sensitivity to oil, potential biological injury, and ease of clean-up.

Biological data necessary for prioritization was collected from a wide array of resources (see page ii of Atlas for comprehensive list). Species were included if vulnerable to impact by a spill or threatened or endangered.

Geographic Response Plans are created after identifying the most ecologically sensitive areas along the South Texas Coast, local area knowledge on locations most likely to encounter an oil spill, and economic impact to the community if a location were to be oiled. After GRP working groups determine the priorities, they survey the locations in conjunction with local stakeholders and natural resource trustees to create ICS-204 Assignment Lists for each geographic location.

The GRPs Include the Following Types of Response Strategies:

- Collection Booming with On-Water Recovery: Deploying various types of boom to collect oil for mechanical removal using sorbent materials, vacuum trucks, or near shore skimming devices;
- Exclusion Booming: Deploying various types of boom to reduce oiling in sensitive areas;
- Deflection Booming: Deploying various types of boom to divert oil away from a sensitive area and/or divert oil toward a collection point.

GRPs Do Not Include

- In-Situ Burning: Burning oil on the water; usually requires containment by fire-resistant boom.
- Dispersants: Applying chemical agents, usually by aircraft, to aid in breaking up surface slicks and dispersing oil within the water column.
- Shoreline Cleanup: Physical removal or chemical treatment of stranded oil (See the 'NOAA Shoreline Countermeasure Manual' for guidance on shoreline cleanup);
- Open-Water Mechanical Recovery: Physical removal of oil using boats and/or vessels specifically outfitted with collection and separation equipment.
- No Action: Appropriate when weather, sea, or other conditions make deployments unsafe and/or infeasible and when response actions or site access will cause further environmental damage (e.g., wetlands);

Because the GRPs are the primary tool used during an initial phase of the response and fairly broad in their scope, they are not intended to minimize impacts to all possible sensitive areas that could be affected by an oil spill. Likewise, the GRPs are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all the tactical strategies that could, or should, be implemented during a spill.

Environmental conditions (winds, currents, and tides), together with the physical limitations of existing spill response technology, may preclude the effective protection of some areas. Once a coordinated response has been established during an oil spill incident, booming strategy selection and prioritization are refined and supplemented based on real-time assessments. The UC has the authority to supersede the strategies proposed in the GRPs and ICS-204s.

The following categories describe the Area Committee's categories of protection priorities. These categories are clearly represented in the GRP map index using polygons.

High – Extremely Sensitive – Highest Concern for Protection

Wetlands, estuaries, and lagoons with emergent vegetation (ESI 10*); sheltered tidal flat (ESI 9*); and habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species (State or Federal); sites of significant concentrations of vulnerable and sensitive species.

Medium – Very Sensitive – Very High Concern for Protection

Major nesting areas during non-nesting seasons; moderate concentrations of vulnerable and sensitive species; other low energy habitats (ESI types 8A, 8B, 7 and 6B*).

Low – Sensitive – Great Concern for Protection

Higher energy habitats (ESI 6A – 1*). For example, habitats important to large numbers of species for sport, commercial value, and scientific interest or species experiencing significant population declines through not yet threatened.

*See NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid or the TGLO Oil Spill Planning and Response Atlas for shoreline types based on Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) ranks.

3210.1 Prioritization During a Response

Protection priorities will be identified during the initial response & assessment phase, and again during every operational period, usually within the 'IC/UC Objectives Meeting.' Subsequent 'Strategies' (to satisfy IC/UC objectives and priorities) will be formulated just prior to, or during each 'Tactical Meeting.'

When applicable, sensitive site information can be referenced in Section 4630 as well as within the ESI maps and GRPs: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

3220 Protection

3220.1 Containment and Protection Options

As oil escapes containment it becomes increasingly difficult to recover. Inevitably oil does escape containment, and additional measures must be included to deal with the escaping oil. This is particularly necessary where oil booming is subjected to winds, waves, and strong currents; oil entrains or is splashed over boom. To counter oil escapement, deployments should include preplanning to anticipate and control escapement.
Before spilled oil can be effectively recovered, the spreading of the oil must be controlled and the oil contained in an area accessible to oil recovery devices. Generally, spilled oil is contained using oil containment boom. Typical boom has a floatation section that provides a barrier on and above the water surface and a skirt section that provides a barrier below the surface. The physical dimensions of the boom to be used for a particular spill will be dependent on local conditions. In the open water it may be necessary to use a boom that is several feet tall. In a protected marsh, a boom that is only a few inches tall may be appropriate.

There are limitations on the effectiveness of any boom. Oil will be lost if the conditions are such that there is splash-over from breaking waves. Oil will also be carried under the boom skirt if it deployed in such a way that currents cause the oil to impact the boom with a velocity perpendicular to the boom of greater that 0.7 knots. Once a boom has been deployed, it may be necessary to reposition it due to changing tides and currents. It is desirable to have personnel available to readjust the boom as required. In all cases of boom deployment, consideration must be given to protecting the safety of those involved in the activity.

Hard/Containment booming is used to prevent spreading and to concentrate the oil so it can be skimmed or vacuumed. Factors that need to be considered are: type and size of boom required for weather, winds, tides, and currents in the vicinity of potential spill areas; the type of deployment vessel needed; the amount of boom needed for effective containment and available skimming capabilities. Fixed or natural anchor points should be selected.
Sorbent booming is useful when the amount of oil is minimal, when tides and currents are light, or when shorelines require protection. Heavier oil can be recovered using absorbent (oil "sticks" to the boom) and lighter fuels generally are recovered using adsorbents (sausage, sweep, or diapers). Sorbent booming can also be used as a backup for other types of booming to recover product that may have entrained past the primary barrier water recovery operations are not entirely effective and oil still threatens the marsh areas, intertidal barrier boom may be used to protect the mud flats.
A recommended deployment strategy is as follows: Place intertidal boom along the entire front of the mud flat, with the boom being anchored just off shore of the low tide line. In areas where

wave entrainment of the boom at high tide is considered to be a problem, place a line of boom across the upper mud flat near enough to the marsh to be away from the threat of wave entrainment. The boom positioned on the mud flat would rest on the flat at low tide and be of the type of construction that would prohibit oil from passing under it on the rising tide. The boom would eventually lift up off the tidal flat surface as the tide continues to rise.

Deployment of this type of boom and it supporting arrangement is extremely manpower intensive. It should only be implemented if there is a high probability that oil will reach the marsh areas. It is envisioned that these resources would not be available until equipment began to cascade into the area sometime after the initial response. Other factors to consider in this of this type of booming are:

- Water body type,
- Water current velocity,
- Water depth,
- Wave height, and
- Shore type.

Generally, sediment berms, dikes and dams will most often be used to protect small coastal inlets or perhaps tidal channels serving wetlands and marshes when these channels are accessible. The object of berms, dikes and dams is to keep oil outside an inlet because there are often abundant natural resources and economically significant areas that use the sheltered waters within.

Occasionally, dikes and dams have been used across a channel to contain the oil within a portion of marsh in order to prevent widespread contamination of other resources. Dikes and Dams are not practical when currents are great, waters are deep, and waves are large. Also, beaches with abundant sand are generally the most suitable for building dikes and dams. Berms can be built above the active beach face to prevent oil contamination of high beach during spring tides. Alternative strategies should be prepared and the necessary supplies and equipment in place should a berm, dike, or dam fail.

STCZAC containment and protection strategies for sensitive sites and wildlife areas (to include boom type, location, personnel, access, staging, and POC information) can be found within our GRPs:
http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

Validations of 204s/GRPs are done so during government led or industry led PREP exercises and/or during any real-world response.

Additional information such as special considerations, Wildlife protection priorities, notifications required, etc…can be found within the supporting documents in the Tool Kit, under the "Additional Information and Plans" section. http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

3230 On-Water Recovery

Oil removal/recovery in open water is accomplished through the use of skimming devices once the oil has been contained. Skimmers can be freestanding in which the skimmer is a separate piece of equipment which pumps the oil-water mixture from the contained surface into tanks on a vessel. These skimmers are usually driven by hydraulic units on board a vessel. Self-propelled skimmers have a skimmer as an integral part of the vessel. The skimming vessel

positions itself at the head of a concentrated or contained pool of oil and recovers the oil into tanks on board the vessel. There is also a type of skimmer in which the weir or collection zone of the skimmer is an integral part of the boom which is close to the skimmer.

Vessels of Opportunity (VOO), such as fishing vessels, may be used to deploy or tow boom and, depending on the size of the vessel, be equipped with skimming equipment. They need to have adequate deck space and lifting cranes to carry the necessary equipment. The Coast Guard's Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) can be deployed on a variety of vessels. See Attachment 1 for a list of VOSS custodians and storage locations.

3230.1 Recovery Options

To be successful, most containment and skimming systems must encounter oil at speeds of less than one knot. Typically, skimmers are operated in conjunction with containment boom. If oil encounters the boom/skimming system with a perpendicular velocity greater than 0.7 knots, the oil will carry under the boom and be lost. Therefore, the most important consideration for skimming in high currents is to keep the speed of the skimming system below one knot relative to the water's surface. As a basic example: A skimmer pointed upstream in a 5 knot current would actually be proceeding downstream or backwards at four knots to keep its velocity relative to the water's surface at one knot. Gauging a skimmers velocity relative to the water's surface can be somewhat difficult. Often the most reliable method is for the skimmer operator to closely monitor the skimming system. They should look for signs of oil entrainment as well as ensuring the integrity of the containment system. As current speeds change so must the s p e e d of the skimmer. The skimmer monitoring can be aided by using a helicopter observer. The Observer can tell is oil is being lost by the skimmer as well as direct the skimmer to the best skimming location.

Boom is often deployed in front of the skimmers forming a V thus directing oil into the skimmer. The practice increases the area being covered by the skimmer. Ideally this V should be as wide as possible. In high currents, as the V width is increased the speed of the oil encountering the boom perpendicularly is increased.

Oil will spread more quickly in the direction of the current flow; skimmers should operate in an up and down stream orientation. The oil slick will be elongated in the direction of the currents. Skimmers will encounter the most oil as they proceed up and down stream within the slick. Operating back and forth across stream and across the slick will result in sub-optimal recovery efficiency.

3230.2 Near-Shore/Shallow Water

Oil recovery techniques and equipment are different in near-shore/shallow water locations then that of open water. Shallow draft vessels and smaller boom and skimmers are used in these situations. These vessels can maneuver into tight places behind and under wharfs or in sloughs and can actually skim next to shore in many near-shore locations.

Strategies for near-shore cleanup can differ depending on the depth of the water and the location. Near-shore operations, within a bay or inlet, will also require shallow draft vessels, workboats, and skimmers. However, the vessels may only be operable at high tide. At or near low tide, the operation may evolve into a shoreline cleanup operation. Any boom towing boats or skimmers must be able to withstand going aground without sustaining major damage.
Coastal shallow water or near-shore strategies will differ in certain respects. In addition to the need for small, shallow draft vessels and/or specialized vessels may also be needed. The safety of personnel involved in these operations is the IC/UC's paramount concern.

STCZAC on-water recovery options (to include skimmer type, vessel type, boom type, location, personnel, access, and staging) can be found within our GRPs: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

3230.3 Storage

Local skimmers/type and storage units are listed within the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) system: https://cgrri.uscg.mil/LogOn.aspx

Texas General Land Office (TGLO) pre staged equipment locations can be found at: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

3240 Shore Side Recovery

There are predictable locations where recovery efforts can be optimized throughout the shoreline. There are two situations where oil collection should be vigorously attempted at the shoreline:

- Places where oil naturally collects at the shoreline because of winds and currents
- Diversion and capture of oil as it flows past or along the shoreline

Oil will spread thin, but it will also accumulate at predictable locations; it will accumulate wherever water has downward currents: such as tide rips along mud flats, and at windward coves.

3240.1 Natural Collection Points

Sub-Working Group on the study of currents proposed and approved by the ESG. Results (to include identification of 'Natural Collection Points') expected (as an Appendix) Dec 2013.

3240.2 Diversion to Shore

Diversions to shores with low environmental sensitivities are a desirable alternative to the unmitigated spread of oil. Oil spreads rapidly on open water and effectual on-water skimming is difficult in a high current environment. Diversion can shunt oil out of high current and into quiet water capture point at shore. It can be an effective addition to on-water skimming recovery.

The following are the operational considerations when establishing a shoreline collection site when oil is moving along or near shore. Boom should be position at an acute angle to the current to move oil toward the shore collection. Cascading boom arrangements may be necessary. Once oil is at the shoreline, it may be necessary to deploy additional boom to trap the accumulated oil at the shore collection site when the tide reverses. Good land accessibility an important part of selecting capture sites since it permits site support and easy removal of collected oil. Though some natural collection sites may have poor land access, they may be important accumulation points which can be exploited effectively via water.

Deployments of this type should only be made with the recommendation of a Resource at Risk Specialist and the direction of the IC/UC.

3240.3 Shoreline Clean-up Options

Shore line clean-up tactics, proposed equipment and resources can be found within the GRPs within the TGLO Toolkit. http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

3240.4 Pre-Beach Clean-up

It is possible to avoid the generation of oily debris in the coastal inter-tidal zone if the anticipated area of oil impact can be cleaned prior to stranding of the spilled oil. Personnel can be deployed to remove debris from beach intertidal areas to above the high tide line in order to prevent oiling of stranded debris/trash.

For further information regarding pre-beach clean-up, reference chapter 4310.1 'Assistance Options.'

3240.5 Temporary Storage

Temporary storage locations for 'Shore Side Recovery' can be found in Appendix E.

3250 Disposal

During major spill scenarios, the plan holder's SMT often collaborates w/ local OSROs to develop the Waste Management Plan. Most OSROs have comprehensive Waste Disposal Plan that they rely on for normal operations, and much the information from these plans can directly inform operations for major oil spills. Much of the Waste Management Plan details are driven by the type of product (heavy/crude oil vs. light oils) and the type of debris (environmental, cleanup materials) that may be mixed in with the oily waste streams. Important elements of the Waste Management Plan include: Type of oil, what environmental and cleanup debris will be mixed into the waste stream, as well as classification, sorting on-site, transportation, handling procedures, and disposal.

The Waste Management Plan should describe key roles and responsibilities within the response organization, including who will oversee and manage the proper administration of the waste management & disposal plan during oil recovery operations. The Spill Management Team (SMT) or a major OSRO may take the lead for waste management and disposal operations due to the size and complexity of the operation and amount waste streams generated. Proper determination and classification of waste streams and proper disposal of waste that addresses RP liability, federal and state regulatory requirements, and cost are the core components of any successful waste management operation. The SMT & OSRO's must understand any RP guidelines for product handling, treatment, & disposal. This ensures that the waste streams are handled properly and protects the RP for liability purposes.

3250.1 OSRO Waste Management & Disposal Plans

Miller Environmental, the Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association, and Anderson Environmental have pre-developed Waste Management and Disposal Plans. Contact the respective OSRO for information or example plans. Updated OSRO POC info can be found at:

https://cgrri.uscg.mil/UserReports/OSROPOCReport.aspx

3250.2 Oil Budget

Waste management is an integral part of the oil spill recovery system and the oil budget. Accurate and consistent measurement of liquid, solid and other oily waste represents of the oil

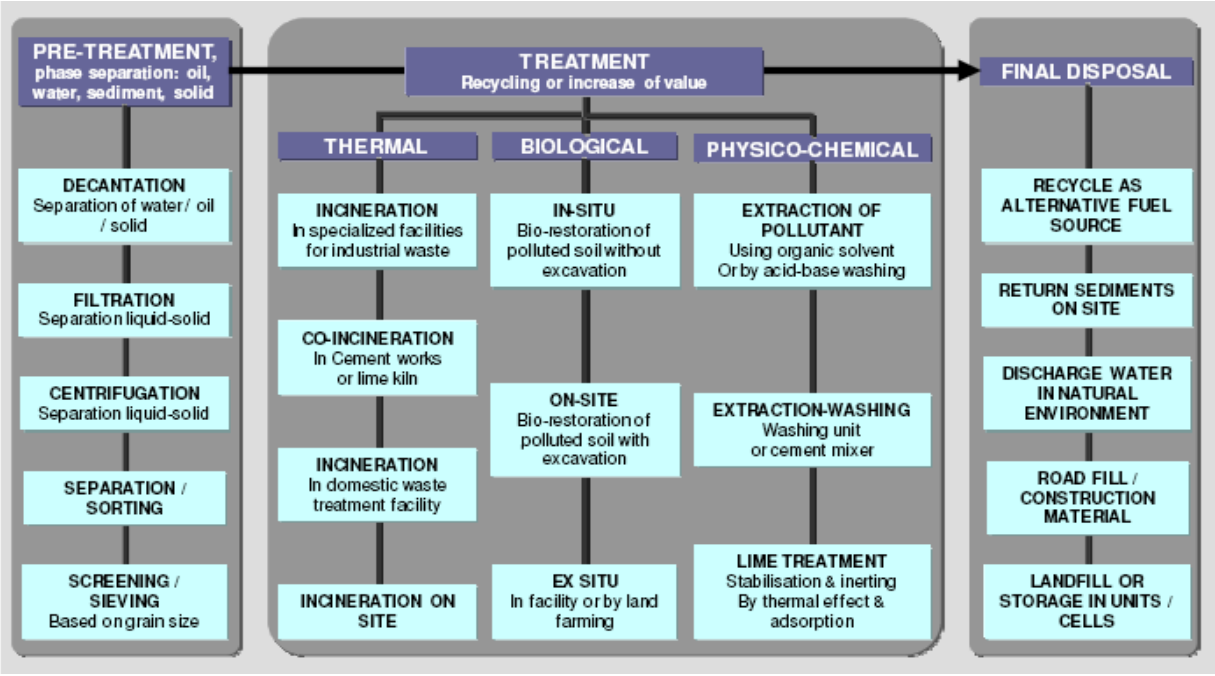
recovered, which is an element of the oil budget, which also includes evaporated and dispersed oil. Waste management operations and oil budget accounting should be planned for and actively administered during the course of a response. This requires a connection to the Operations Section, Situation Unit, and Environmental Unit that isn't immediately obvious to the casual observer. The Unified Command needs to be constantly apprised of the amount of oily and other waste recovered and disposed of due to operational and legal reporting requirements.

3250.3 Transportation and Tracking

The transfer of waste from primary storage sites to intermediate and long term storage or to treatment and disposal facilities should be carried out by suitable vehicles, e.g. road tankers for liquid waste and trucks for solid waste. During an emergency, a variety of vehicles not normally used for oil transport may be required. This may include vacuum trucks, tipper trucks, skips or refuse trucks. Sources of transport means should be identified in the Waste Management Plan and arrangements made in advance.

3250.4 Processing & Disposal

Each treatment facility usually requires a pre-treatment, i.e. a preparation of the waste to ensure that it will be accepted by the treatment facility. Each pre-treatment is specific and depends on the treatment chosen and on the entry criteria of the treatment facility. The figure below outlines the main types of treatment and pre-treatment for oily waste disposal.



3250.5 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

Temporary storage options can be referenced on the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) System:
https://cgrri.uscg.mil/LogOn.aspx

3250.6 Decanting Policy

Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity of recovered oil. When decanting is conducted properly most of the water can be removed from the collected petroleum.

Background

It is recognized that decanting of oily water mixtures is a common procedure used during a spill response incident. Oily water mixtures collected by Oil Spill Response Vessels (OSRV) utilize installed holding tanks for gravity separation of oil from water. Water recovered by this method can then be discharged back into a containment area.

Vacuum trucks are routinely used for oil recovery along shorelines and in shallow water. Prior to using an uncleaned vacuum truck for the collection of oil, with subsequent decanting of water, a check of the containment tank is required to ensure there are no contaminants from previous activities and that the water decanted is safe to discharge back into the environment. A chlorine test will be used for this purpose. A record of the test will be retained as part of the incident disposal file.

Goals

During spill response operations, mechanical recovery of oil is often restricted by a number of factors, including the recovery system's oil/water recovery rate, the type of recovery system employed and the amount of tank space available on the recovery unit to hold recovered oil/water mixtures. In addition, the longer oil remains on or in the water, the more it mixes to form an emulsified mousse or highly mixed oily/water liquid, which sometimes contains as much as 70% water and 30% oil, thus consuming significantly more storage space. In many cases, the separation of oil and water and discharge of excess water is necessary for skimming operations to be effective in maximizing the amount of oil recovered and in minimizing overall environmental damages. Such actions should be considered and in appropriate circumstances authorized by the FOSC and/or the SOSC because the discharged water will be less harmful to the environment than allowing the oil to remain in the water and be subject to spreading and weathering.

Policy

During a response, it will likely be necessary for response contractors or a responsible party to **request from the Federal and/or State OSC** authority to decant while recovering oil so that response operations do not cease or become impaired. FOSC authorization is required in all cases and in addition SOSC authorization is required for decanting activities in state waters. Expeditious review and approval, as appropriate, of such requests is necessary to ensure rapid and efficient recovery operation. The request, decision and permission to decant **must be documented**.

The Federal and State OSCs will consider each request for decanting on a case by- case basis. Prior to approving decanting, the OSCs should evaluate the potential effects of weather including the wind and wave conditions, the quantity of oil spilled and the type of oil as well as available storage receptacles. The OSC should also take into account that recovery operations as enhanced by decanting will actually reduce the overall quantity of pollutants in a more timely and effective manner to facilitate cleanup operations.

The FOSC and/or SOSC will review and provide directions and authorization as appropriate to requests to wash down vessels, facilities and equipment to facilitate response activities.

Other activities related to possible oil discharges associated with an oil spill event such actions to save a vessel or protect human life which may include such actions as pumping bilges on a sinking vessel are not covered by this policy.

Criteria

The following criteria should be considered when determining whether decanting is applicable, unless circumstances dictate otherwise:

- All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.
- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom should decant forward of the recovery pump.
- All vessels, motor vehicles and other equipment not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.
- A containment boom will be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of the decanted oil or entrainment.
- Visual monitoring of the decanting area shall be maintained so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.
- Prior to using an un-cleaned vacuum truck for the collection of oil, with subsequent decanting of water, a check of the containment tank is required to ensure there are no contaminates from previous activities and that the water is safe to discharge back into the environment. A chlorine test will be used for this purpose. A record of the test results will be retained as part of the incident disposal file.

3250.7 Sample Waste Management/Disposal Plan

Reference Appendix G

3260 Decontamination Group

Personnel, vehicles, vessels, etc. responding to hazardous substance incidents may become contaminated in a number of ways, including contacting vapors, gases, or particulates in the air; being splashed by materials while sampling, walking through puddles of liquid or contaminated soil; or through using/handling contaminated equipment. Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminates or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances. The Decontamination Group is responsible for decontamination of personnel and equipment. Contaminated personnel entering contaminated areas shall be decontaminated in accordance with the Site Safety Plan. The following “minimum” actions shall be performed:

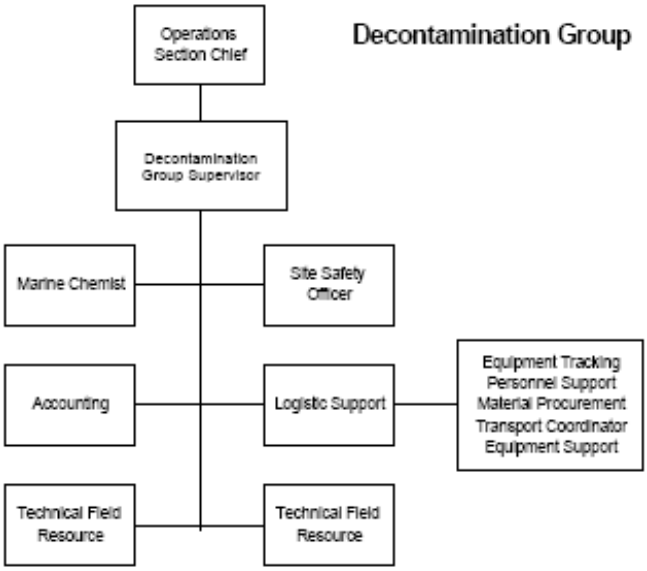
- Direct and coordinate decontamination activities,
- Determine resource needs, and
- Brief SOFR on conditions.

A personnel decontamination plan should be developed as part of the Site Safety Plan. The initial decontamination plan is based on a worst-case situation or assumes no information is available about this incident. Specific conditions (e.g., type of contaminate, amount of contamination, levels of protection required, type of protective clothing worn) are then evaluated, and the initial decontamination plan is modified to adapt as new information about

site conditions become available. All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be disposed of properly (i.e., as waste).

In addition to routine decontamination procedures, emergency decontamination procedures must be established. In an emergency, the primary concern is to prevent loss of life and severe injury to site personnel. If immediate medical treatment is required to save a life, decontamination should be delayed until the victim is stabilized. If decontamination can be performed without interfering with essential life-saving techniques or first aid, or if a worker has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material that could cause severe injury or loss of life, decontamination must be performed immediately. During an emergency, provisions must also be made for protecting medical personnel and disposing of contaminated clothing and equipment.

Organization
The Decontamination Group may be organized as follows:



3260.1 Decontamination

See Appendix H for a sample of a Decontamination Plan.

3270 FOSC consultation with affected trustees

During the IAP process, the FOSC/SOSC and affected trustees will have ample opportunities to address the issues below, usually during any one of the following meetings: IC/UC Objectives meeting; Command and General Staff meeting or Tactics Meeting:

- Appropriate removal actions
- Potentially affected resources (ICS form 232 and those annotated on Site Summary Sheets http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

- Natural resource damage assessment activities
- Coordination of Non-monetary response resources (personnel, equipment etc.)
- Funding initiation of damage assessment for injuries to natural resources
- Disposal and cleanup operations IAW applicable federal, state, local laws and regulations

3280 Alternative Response Technologies

3280.1 Dispersant

The dispersant 'pre-approval' process is designed to provide for a timely use of dispersants. Initially, the assumption needs to be made that all three methods (mechanical, in-situ burn, and dispersants) may be used and adjusted based on Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) assessments. The objective of the RRTs "FOSC Dispersant Pre-Approval Guidelines and Checklist" is to provide for a meaningful, environmentally safe, and effective dispersant operation. The checklist allows the FOSC to quickly arrive at a logical "GO/NO GO" decision in hopes of maximizing the effectiveness of dispersant use as a countermeasure to reduce the impact of oil. The FOSC Dispersant Use Checklist and the FOSC Dispersant Use Flowchart define the dispersant pre-approval requirements. If the dispersant pre-approval requirements are not met, the request for use of dispersant must follow the approval process as specified in the RRT VI Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) Subpart H Authorization.

For a partial list of Dispersant providers, capabilities and resources available, reference Section 9260.19.

3280.2 In-Situ Burning

In-situ is the Latin term for "in-place". In-situ burning as it relates to oil spills is the controlled burning of oil on water at the spill site. While the focus of the policy is on open-water areas in the marine environment, it also applies to in-situ burning in inland areas. Reference applicable In-Situ guidance as annotated in Section 3290.5.

3280.3 Bioremediation

Bioremediation is a treatment technology that enhances existing biological processes to accelerate the decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons and some hazardous wastes. Bioremediation has been used extensively in waste water treatment of spilled oil. The most extensive field research efforts have been the shoreline treatment studies in Alaska following the Exxon Valdez incident. This research suggested that shoreline treatment by nutrient enhancement significantly increased degradation rates of oil when compared to untreated shoreline areas. The benefits of bioremediation, however, have not been adequately demonstrated through field applications. Consequently, this technology should be considered more experimental than an accepted standard for clean-up of oil spills. Reference the 'Bioremediation Position Paper' as annotated in Section 3290.5.

3280.4 Surface Washing Agents

Surface washing agents may be considered when conventional flushing techniques are inadequate in removing oil residues to the required cleanup standard or when cleanup times can be reduced such that a significant positive impact on overall cleanup goal is achieved. Reference the RRT VI 'Pre-Approved Surface Washing Guidelines' (Appendix J) as annotated in Section 3280.5.

3280.5 Alternative Response Technology References

Reference http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/ for the following:

- Dispersant Pre-Approval Plan
- RRT VI Pre-Approval & Exclusionary Areas for Dispersant Use and In-Situ Burns
- RRT VI In-Situ Burn Plan (Part I & II) and Checklist
- Guidelines for Inshore/Near shore ISB
- SMART Monitoring Plan
- Bioremediation Position Paper
- MOA between USCG and USAF Regarding the Application of Dispersants
- RRT VI Pre-Approved Surface Washing Guidelines (Appendix J)
- Near Shore Dispersant Expedited Approval Process

3300 Emergency Response

During the initial response phase, USCG Sector Corpus Christi, Command Center will coordinate SAR operations as usual. For more significant events, the Command Center will initiate 'Critical Incident Communications (CIC). CIC provides a rapid dissemination of critical incident information to the USCG Command Center, District Eight and other parties. Given a major incident, within minutes, the Sector Command Center will contact 1-800-DAD-SAFE providing a brief description of the incident. The Command Center will then implement a conference call battle-rhythm with District, Area and other interested parties. Events that would prompt CIC include:

- Terrorist or suspected terrorist attacks
- Major SAR case
- A significant accident involving maritime critical infrastructure or causing a disruption in the maritime transportation system (MTS)
- Major marine casualty
    - Resulting in the loss of six or more lives
    - Resulting in the loss of mechanically propelled vessel of 100 or more gross tons
    - Resulting in property damage initially estimated at $500,000 or more, or
- Any incident when the Sector deems as appropriate.

3310 Salvage

Before, during or after an incident, or potential incident, salvage assistance may be required. A salvage plan may be developed within the response organization for, but not limited to: vessel stranding, vessel sinking, and rescues (towing). The IC/UC will review and approve/disapprove the salvage plan based on the resulting risk to human life, port security, and the environment.

Initial rescue efforts will have priority over pollution response efforts, to the extent that they may interfere. Subsequent to any rescue efforts, the pollution response effort and salvage efforts may be conducted concurrently. The OSC will prioritize actions when conflict between salvage and pollution response efforts cannot be eliminated.

For general guidelines regarding Marine Fire Fighting, reference Section 8000. For additional resource information, reference Sections 9240.3-.6 as well as 9260.1-.2

For salvage guidelines, equipment and resource lists, reference the Sector Corpus Christi, Salvage Plan located within the Area Maritime Security Plan (AMSP) at http://homeport.uscg.mil under the Sector Corpus Christi Port Directory.

3320 Hazardous Material, EMS and Law Enforcement

The National Response Center (NRC) is the sole federal point of contact for reporting oil and chemical spills. The NRC operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. They can be contacted at: 1-800-424-8802

For supplemental hazmat information, reference Section 7000

For evacuation information, EMS, LE perimeter/traffic control, etc.…reference applicable local Emergency Management Plans and their Annex's. As an example, the information below can be found within the Nueces County plan. Though adjacent jurisdictional plans may be similar in content, formatting may differ:

Hazmat
Annex Q- Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response (initial response procedures)
Annex Q Appendix 1- General Hazmat Response Checklist (Evacuation procedures/routes)
Annex Q Appendix 2- Hazardous Material Incident Reporting
Annex Q Appendix 8- Evacuation routes
Annex E- Evacuation Hazmat POCs and types of equipment required (logistics)
Annex Q Section 4- Brief list of capabilities available

EMS
Annex H- Health & Medical Services (to include Coordination and logistics)
Annex H Section 7 Direction & Control

Law enforcement
Annex G- Law Enforcement (Perimeter/crowd/traffic/beach control)
Annex G Section 5. Concept of Operations (Safety/security zones)

3400 Air Ops

3410 Air Tactical

The Air Operations Branch Director is responsible for all aspects of incident aircraft from supporting tactical operations to logistical support of the aircraft. The primary responsibilities of the Air Operations Branch Director include:

- Request declaration or cancellation of restricted air space,
- Establish air traffic control procedures between helibases & helispots, and
- Coordinate all over flight needs associated with the incident (to include surveillance and dispersant application.

For aerial dispersant guidance, reference:
http://www.epaosc.org/sites/5083/files/RRT6%20DISPERSANT%20PREAPPROVAL%20PLAN. pdf

3410.1 Temporary Flight Restriction Zones

A temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) Zone is similar in nature to a COTP safety zone in the maritime environment, and is normally used only when absolutely necessary. There are three situations in which it may be authorized:

- To protect persons and property in the air and on the surface hazards
- To provide a safe environment for disaster relief aircraft, and
- To prevent an unsafe congestion of sightseeing and other aircraft above an incident or event that may generate a high degree of public interest.

To obtain a TFR, call the Area Manager at Houston Air Route Traffic Control Center; which supervises all FAA facilities in southern Texas, Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southwestern Alabama, and areas in the Gulf of Mexico.
The following information is required when requesting a TFR:

- Name and organization of person recommending or requesting TFR,
- Brief description of the situation,
- Location, size, and altitudes of the restricted area requested,
- Estimated duration of restrictions, and
- Name of agency responsible for on-scene emergency activities and telephone of other communication contact.

3420 Air Support

3420.1 Airports/Helibases/Helospots

A location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters. See Section 9260.8. Reference also the TGLO Toolkit for potential locations: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

3420.2 List of Certified Helos/Aircraft Providers

See Section 9260.9

3420.3 Fuel/Maintenance Sources

See Section 9260.10

3420.4 Air Traffic Control Procedures

Contact nearest local FAA Air Traffic Control Representative to request temporary flight restrictions. See Section 9260.11 for contacts.

3500 Staging Areas

Staging areas are locations where incident personnel and equipment are assigned awaiting tactical assignment. Pre-identified staging areas should be established prior to an incident to allow for a smoother transition going into a response and to minimize downtime while trying to get a staging area established.

The following is a list of pre-identified staging areas. See also toolkit maps/GRPs: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/ as well as EPA OSC website under “documents” http://www.epaosc.org/default.aspx

Warehouse 134 Heinsohn Rd. Corpus Christi, TX (361) 888-3162 (VOSS Equipment)		**Corpus Christi Oil Spill Control Association** 1231 E. Navigation Corpus Christi, TX (361) 882-2656 (3000ft of hard boom)

Port Aransas, Texas, Nueces County Park Systems at the I.B. Magee Park HQ
Parking: Two Locations; asphalt surfaced.
- Site 1: RV Parking Area 320' x 823'
- Site 2: 175' x 250'.

Location: 27º49'56"N/97º07'27"W
No Security but limited access. Conference Center with WIFI capability.
Contact: Scott Cross; phone: 361-949-8122

Mustang Island State Park, (Inside Park)
Parking: Three Locations: Asphalt Surfaced,
- Site 1: 190' x 650',
- Site 2: 150' x 180',
- Site 3: 140' x 140'

Location:
- Site 1: 27º40'26"N/97º10'22"W,
- Site 2: 27º40'17"N/97º10'19"W,
- Site 3: 27º40'21"N/97º10'24"W

Secure location with limited access. Facilities and utilities
available. Contact: Randy Rosales; phone: 830-313-0681

Mustang Island State Park, (Fish Pass, State Hwy 361)
Parking: Outside gravel surfaced area adjacent to Hwy 361; approx. 150' x 170'.
Location: 27º49'56"N/97º07'27"W
No Security but limited access. No Facilities or utilities.
Contact: Randy Rosales; phone: 830-313-0681

Padre Bali Park (Bob Hall Pier) Nueces County Park Systems
Parking: Three Locations; asphalt surfaced.
- Site 1: 350' x 400'
- Site 2: 340' x 430',
- Site 3: 200' x 600'.

Location:
- Site 1: 27º35'16"N/97º13'11"W.
- Site 2: 27º35'08"N/97º13'15"W,
- Site 3: 27º35'01"N/97º13'13"W.

No Security but limited access. Limited facilities and utilities.
Conference Center with WIFI capability available.
Contact: Scott Cross; phone: 361-949-8122

Padre Island National Seashore (Malaquite Visitors Center)
Parking: Asphalt Surfaced, Parking Lot
Location: 27º25'29"N/97º17'60""W
Secure location with limited access. Facilities and some utilities
available Contact: Mark Spier; phone: 361-949-8173

3510 Security of Staging Areas

Pertinent law enforcement agencies will be contacted as necessary to provide security for staging area equipment and personnel. Logistics may also opt to contract security companies to provide the safe guards needed to protect personnel and property from loss or damage.

3600 Wildlife

3610 Wildlife Protection and Recovery

Wildlife Branch Director
Because of their jurisdiction over wildlife under Federal or State laws and regulations, the position of Wildlife Branch Director will be assumed by a Federal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)) or State wildlife agency (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) representative or their designee. This designation will be made by the FOSC on a case-by-case basis or through a pre-existing agreement. Appointment of other parties, including Responsible Party representatives, to this position may be made by mutual agreement between the FOSC and on scene Federal and State wildlife agency representatives with a Federal or State wildlife agency representative then assuming the position of Deputy Branch Director. This designation will remain in effect during an incident and for such periods of time as may be deemed appropriate or until a request is made to the FOSC by the on scene Federal and State wildlife agency representatives that the designation be changed. The use of a Responsible Party representative in the Wildlife Branch may be beneficial to the operations of the Branch as it helps expedite logistical and financial needs. If this occurs, it should be verified that the Responsible Party representative has prior experience with a wildlife response event.

Reference: Attachment 3 (Section 7 Consultation Form) & Attachment 4 (Emergency RRT VI Endangered Species Consultation Form).

3610.1 Wildlife Rehab Operations

Reference: Appendix A 'Lower Texas Coast Wildlife Plan'; Section 3200 as well as the Texas Tool kit GRPs
http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/ for applicable Wildlife Refuge Plans and information pertaining to:

- Fish and wildlife protection options
- Protection priorities
- Environmental impacts
- Recovery and protection strategies

4000 PLANNING

To view the "Operational Planning P" for 'Planning Activities' reference
http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

4100 Planning Section Organization

The Planning Section Chief (PSC), a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to understand the current situation, predict probable course of incident events, and prepare the IAP for the next operational period. Its configuration will be based on the incident and needed support for Operations.

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

4200 Situation

The Situation Unit (SITU) is responsible for collecting, maintaining, and evaluating information about the current/possible future status of the spill or release and the spill response operations as well as the maintenance of the command post displays. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil or hazardous substance discharged or released; the amount of oil or hazardous substance recovered, the oil or hazardous substances' current location and anticipated trajectory, and impacts on natural resources. This responsibility includes providing information to the GIS specialist(s) for the creation of maps to depict the current and possible future situation and the preparation of reports for the Planning Section Chief.

4210 Chart/Map of Area

For detailed maps, pertinent to the incident, within the Southern Texas Coastal Zone, reference the Toolkit ESI maps and other supporting documents: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

Reference HOMEPORT ICS library for further information on Situation display layouts, ICS forms, job aids and the Incident Management Handbook (IMH)
https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics

4220 Weather/Tides/Currents

All relevant weather, tide, and current information shall be obtained from either our local National Weather Service (NWS) office and/or the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator.

- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
  Scientific Support Coordinator
  24-Hour (206) 526-4911

- National Weather Service, Corpus Christi office
  Forecast Operations: 361-289-0959
  http://www.srh.noaa.gov/crp/

4230 Command and Control

During the initial response phase, on-scene Command and Control (C2) will be initiated by the first on-scene or Initial 'IC' and the Sector Command Center. If deemed that there should be an IC/UC and IAP developed, Command and Control (as well as relevant situational updates) will transfer to the Command and General Staff, within the ICP. Furthermore, the Planning Section Chief (PSC) may opt to deploy Field Observers (FOBs) to better enhance C2 and Situational awareness.

4300 Resources

The Resource Unit Leader (RESL) is responsible for maintaining the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved through the tracking of all tactical resources, including check-in, status, current location, etc; enabling the RESL to assign available resources. The RESL is also responsible for the completion of ICS forms 203, 204, & 207; and the compiling of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

The Resources Unit work area in the ICP is the space for the management and tracking of all tactical resources and personnel. Therefore, the space must be conducive to tracking resources during current operations as well as supporting operational planning. It needs to be functional, and free of interruptions and distractions that detract from the RESL's ability to lead the Resources Unit.

Resource tracking will usually start internally for each responding agency. Efforts should be made by the USCG PR or GLO rep on-scene, to consolidate and document resource status on an ICS 201 Form (in collaboration with the Sector Command Center). If the incident warrants multiple operational periods, and requires development of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) the information contained on the ICS 201 form, should then be transferred over to both an ICS 211 (check-in) form as well as ICS 219s (resource tracking cards), both to be completed by the assigned RESL within the ICP. For ICS 201 and IAP examples, reference http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/ Library > ICS > Forms.

For Check-in/Recorder (SCKN) and RESL position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

4310 Volunteers

In accordance with the National Response Framework, the use of volunteers shall be addressed as follows:

Volunteers are a valuable resource during emergency response events. However, in order to manage them efficiently and effectively, it is important to have an approved process in place prior to the event.

Keep in mind that volunteers are just that – volunteers. They will do what they want, when they want, and when you least expect it, if not guided. Strong leadership within a volunteer organization or agency will be important. Volunteers should be encouraged to contact and register to become a part of a voluntary group because the groups have their own leadership that will have the capability to interface directly with the volunteer coordinator. Their participation in preparedness (including planning, establishing roles and responsibilities, training and participation in exercises) is an important step toward effective use of volunteers.

Appropriate use of volunteers should be incorporated into the Incident Command System. All federal, state, and local regulations regarding the use of volunteers must be strictly adhered to

and release of liability documentation may be necessary. Pre-event MOA's should be completed to facilitate ease of incorporating volunteer organizations and agencies into the ICS.

Finally, the use of volunteers during a response will be addressed by the Volunteer Work Group as an ongoing exercise. Recommendations will be provided to Unified Command as needed.

Reference Appendix B and Appendix F for STCZ Volunteer Plan and guidance.

4310.1 Assistance Options

Volunteers may be used for an oil spill on a case by case basis only under the sponsorship of recognized and reputable local organizations such as those listed below. Any individual contacting the Unified Command concerning volunteer activity shall be referred to a sponsoring organization.

All volunteer activity must be coordinated through the sponsoring organization, which will make recommendations to the FOSC/SOSC concerning volunteer assistance proposals the same as would occur for any other proposed shoreline treatment.

Sponsoring organizations will be responsible for providing proof to the FOSC/SOSC that any necessary federal or state permits have been issued before the FOSC/SOSC will consider any of their requests.

Federal and state agencies will not assume liability for any volunteers traveling to or from a pre cleaning activity, or while engaged in pre-cleaning activities.

If volunteer cleanup is being used on impacted shoreline, field monitors should ensure that only spilled oil and oiled debris is collected. Non-oiled plastics, bottles, cans, and other common litter are not to be picked up. It is particularly important that volunteer coordinators verify the contents of each bag to ensure dangerous articles are not being recovered. Any bag found to contain a suspicious article should be reported to the field monitor. All bags must be securely fastened and placed in one location for subsequent removal to an approved disposal area.

4310.2 Assignment

- Beach Pre-cleaning. Volunteers may be used to pre-clean beaches prior to the onshore arrival of oil.
- Beach Patrol and Surveillance. Volunteers may be used to survey shorelines that have the potential to be impacted by offshore spills.
- Wildlife Notification/Cleanup/Rescue. As part of the beach control activity, volunteers may be used to notify wildlife services of injured wildlife and, if adequately trained, assist in wildlife cleanup.
- Administrative/Logistical Work. Volunteers may be used in computer programming, data management, personnel support (providing food, water, messages) and general coordination support.
- Crowd Control. Volunteers may be used in cooperation with law enforcement officers to setup police barricades, as long as the work does not involve physical contact with onlookers.
- Operating telephone networks designed to address public input and concern, and other tasks in the Command Post or uncontaminated area as specified by the FOSC/SOSC.

4310.3 Volunteer Coordination

The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including recruitment, induction, and deployment. The Volunteer Coordinator is part of the Planning Section and reports to the Resources Unit Leader.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Coordinate with Resources Unit to determine where volunteers are needed.
- Identify any necessary skills and training needs.
- Verify minimum training needed, as necessary, with Safety Officer or units requesting volunteers (if special skill is required).
- Activate, as necessary, standby contractors for various training needs.
- Coordinate nearby or on-site training as part of the deployment process.
- Identify and secure other equipment, materials, and supplies, as needed.
- Induct convergent (on the scene) volunteers.
- Activate other volunteers if needed (individuals who have applied prior to an incident and are on file with the Volunteer Coordinator or other participating volunteer organizations).
- Recruit additional volunteers through news media appeals (if needed).
- Assess, train, and assign volunteers to requesting units.
- Coordinate with Logistics for volunteer housing and meal accommodations.
- Assist volunteers with other special needs.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214)

4310.4 Training

Workers who receive the task specific or general Safety training must be given a written certification upon successful completion of that training. Because hazards to volunteers vary depending on the task they perform and where they will be assigned during the response, the level of training required varies. Only those volunteers who have been trained will be allowed on site.

4400 Documentation

The Documentation Unit (DOC) is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Examples or incident documentation include: Incident Action Plans, UC Key Decisions, incident reports, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, etc. Thorough documentation is critical to post-incident analysis and litigation. Some of these documents may originate in other sections. This unit shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposed. DOC also provides duplication and copying services.

IC/UC and/or the RP will make every effort to ensure that ample services are available within the ICP (i.e. reproduction capabilities, storage/filing) as well ensure all relevant documentation is retained for future reference.

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

4500 Demobilization

The Demobilization Unit (DMOB) is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan, and assisting Sections/Units in ensuring an orderly, safe, and cost effective demobilization of personnel and equipment.

Resources should be demobilized in the same manner as they checked into the incident organization: as individuals, single resources, crews or teams. Demobilization planning needs to start early to establish procedures for the rotation of personnel and for emergency demobilizations.

The Operations Section sets the pace of demobilization. As operations begin to downsize, the rest of the organization should follow.

A sample Demobilization Plan can be found in Appendix D. The DMOB will be responsible for curtailing the plan to fit the response.

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

4600 Environmental

4610 Natural/Physical Protection Environmental Sensitivity Maps

Reference: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html

4620 Environmental Strategies

Reference Sections 3200 and 3600 within this Plan, as well as applicable GRPs/ICS 204s: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html

4630 Strategic Response Options

Below are specific sites, ranks in each category, and recommendations for facilities and "must stop oil before this point" locations. These are listed from north to south.

1) Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) - (Tres Palacios-Matagorda).

a. Must Contain Points - Contain within the intracoastal waterway, close locks. Prevent movement into Matagorda Bay and adjacent lakes by booming entrances to cuts and passes (Mad Island Lake, Mad Island Cut, and Oyster Lake).

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto non-vegetated shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

2) Tres Palacios.

a. Must Contain Points - Attempt to contain harbor spills within harbor or to prevent movement into the bay.

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto non-vegetated shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

3) Port Lavaca

a. Must Contain Points - Contain within the Alcoa Ship Channel, Point Comfort Turning Basin.

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto non-vegetated shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

4) Port O'Connor/Pass Cavallo.

a. Must Contain Points - Contain within ICW, prevent redistribution into Bar Room Bay, Big Bayou and Saluria Bayou.

b. Methods - Potential for burning in mid-Matagorda Bay. Containment, diversion onto non-vegetated shorelines, use of boom to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

5) San Antonio Bay - Welder Point and Victoria Barge Canal (VBC)

a. Must Contain Points - Contain spills within VBC.

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto non-vegetated shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

6) Aransas Wildlife Refuge.

a. Recommend adoption/inclusion of Aransas Wildlife Refuge Response Plan.

b. Central Geographic Region

7) Rockport/Cove Harbor.

a. Must Contain Points - Prevent movement into Copano Bay, contain within Harbor Island.

b. Methods - Deflect onto Fulton Beach. Containment, diversion onto shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

8) Aransas Pass

a. Must Contain Points - Contain within Conn Brown Harbor, contain within the Aransas Pass Channel.

b. Methods - Deflect onto non-vegetated shorelines, containment boom for harbor, containment boom to prevent movement into passes/cuts. Containment, diversion onto shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

9) Port Aransas

a. Must Contain Points - Lydia Ann Channel south of lighthouse, Aransas Pass Channel Marker 2, Corpus Christi Ship Channel Marker 8

b. Methods - Containment within area of spill. Diversion into harbors or onto shorelines. Vacuum trucks via barge or road. Skimmers.

10) Ingleside

a. Must Contain Points - Use of shoreline, spoil islands and booms to prevent spread into Redfish, Corpus Christi Bay or CC Ship Channel.

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

11) Port of Corpus Christi/Inner Harbor

a. Must Contain Points - Contain within harbor. Protect/prevent movement of material into CPL power plant and Nueces Bay. Prevent movement of oil into Nueces Bay.

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto shorelines (North Beach), use of booms to prevent migration into Nueces Bay, use of marina as collection point, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

12) Corpus Christi/Laguna Madre.

a. Must Contain Points - Prevent movement of oil into N. Laguna Madre by Kennedy Causeway.

b. Methods - Containment, diversion onto shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmers.

13) Laguna Madre – Land Cut

a. Must Contain Points – Containment of oil within land cut or prevention of movement through land cut to prevent spread to wind driven tidal flats.

b. Methods – Some potential for burning of oil. Containment boom. Diversion onto shorelines or spoil islands. Vacuum trucks may be brought in by barge.

14) Port Mansfield

a. Must Contain Points – Little opportunity for containment outside of port.

b. Methods – Containment, diversion onto shorelines, use of booms to prevent migration, vacuum trucks by barge or road, skimmer.

15) Brownsville Ship Channel/Port Isabel

a. Must Contain Points – Contain within the ship channel, prevent migration north into Laguna Madre, and prevent migration into South Bay.

b. Methods – Divert spill onto mainland shoreline or harbor areas. Containment, deflection boom, skimmers, vacuum trucks by road or barge. Be prepared to block or shut passes into South Bay, Vadia Ancha, Bahia Grande, and other wind tidal flats. Recommend inclusion of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Management Plan for South Bay.

4700 Technical Specialist

Technical Specialists are advisors with special skills needed to support the incident. Technical Specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS organization. If necessary, Technical Specialists may be formed into a separate unit. The Planning Section will maintain a list of available specialists and will assign them where needed.

A list of some available Technical Specialists are annotated within Chapters 8000, 9200, the Sector Salvage Response Plan (within the AMSP) as well as within the Tool-kit under 'Additional Information and Plans.' http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

4800 Required Correspondence, Permits and Consultations

4810 Notice of Federal Interest

Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident (Form CG-5549)

The FOSC shall present a Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident (NOFI) to every suspected discharger (Note: this requirement is internal direction only. The failure of an FOSC

to present a NOFI in any given case does not affect any liability of any person which may arise in that case.) This informs the suspected discharger of a potential violation of the FWPCA, as amended and of his/her possible liability to a civil penalty per day per violation or up to three times the cost incurred by the OSLTF. Notice should also be made in potential incidents when the actions of the potential discharger to abate the threat are considered insufficient, and Federal action is contemplated. The FOSC shall retain a copy of the NOFI that is signed and dated by the suspected discharger. If the discharger refuses to sign, the NOFI will still be served. The circumstances will be noted on the NOFI and signed and dated by the FOSC (or representative). If the suspected discharger is unavailable, the NOFI shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested. As sample NOFI can be found in Marine Safety Manual Vol. VI Chapter 7.B.3.a. COMDTINST 16000.11.

4820 Administrative Order

Administrative Orders are issued to protect public health and welfare under Section 106(a) of CERCLA or Section 311(e)(1)(B) of the FWPCA to a vessel (Note: CERCLA Administrative Orders cannot be issued to a vessel) or facility requiring corrective measures when there is a discharge/release or threat of discharge/release involving oil, hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminate.

Any person directly affected by an Administrative Order may request reconsideration by the FOSC. If not satisfied with the decision of the FOSC, that person may appeal in writing to the Eighth Coast Guard District Commander. The District Commander's decision is final.

4830 Notice of Federal Assumption

Under FWPCA Section 311 (c) (1), whenever a polluter is unknown or not acting responsibly, or when removal efforts are insufficient, or to prevent the substantial threat of a discharge, the FOSC may assume total or partial control of response activities. The FOSC must inform the polluter, if know, of this action by issuing a Notice of Federal Assumption, even if the polluter has not initiated any action. This notice references the NOFI and indicates the date and time the Federal response was initiated. The same procedures used for issuing and obtaining signatures for the NOFI apply. (Note: this requirement is for CG internal direction only. The failure of an FOSC to present a Notice of Federal Assumption in a given case does not affect any liability of any person which may arise in that case.) In some instances, the FOSC may determine that the polluter's response efforts should continue, but that some Federal assistance is necessary to augment the clean-up (e.g., clean-up resources that the polluter cannot or will not provide). Whenever it is necessary for the operation, for the purposes other than monitoring, the FOSC should declare a Federal spill for the area(s) for which he/she is assuming control, activate the OSLTF to cover expenses and take whatever actions are necessary to ensure a proper cleanup. In these cases, the Notice of Federal Assumption shall clearly delineate those actions or areas for which the FOSC is assuming control or providing other resources. (Note: the term "declare a Federal spill" as used in this section means: in the case where a suspected polluter has been identified, the presentation of the Notice of Federal Assumption; or in other cases, the initiation of Federal Removal operations.)

4840 Letter of Designation of Source

The NPFC is responsible for the designation of source and notification of associated responsible parties and guarantors for an oil pollution incident. The USCG FOSC has also been delegated this authority for use in rare circumstances as outlined in the NPFC Instruction M5890.3, Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for Designation of Source under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch3/NPFCTOPS.pdf

4850 Permits

4850.1 Wildlife Permit and MOAs

Permits are normally issued to individuals for rehabilitation of orphaned and injured wildlife. During an oil spill, rehabilitators that have the appropriate level of training (HAZWOPER and ICS) and oiled wildlife experience work closely with veterinarians toward the ultimate goal of releasing the animal back into the wild. A state permit is required from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. A federal permit from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is also required for those desiring to rehabilitate birds. To obtain a state and federal permit, follow the appropriate links below:

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/business/permits/land/wildlife/rehab

http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/mbpermits.html

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between USCG, EPA, USFWS, and NOAA NMFS to address required consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. This MOA outlines the actions to take for completing these consultations prior to and during an incident.

MOA information as well as POCs for consultation of F&WS and NMFS, Reference the various wildlife refuge plans and GRPs in: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

Reference: Attachment 3 (Section 7 Consultation Form) & Attachment 4 (Emergency RRT VI Endangered Species Consultation Form).

4850.2 Disposal Permit

Procedures to obtain a disposal permit can be found on the EPA Hazardous Waste Permitting website. EPA Hazardous Waste Permitting

4850.3 Dredging Permit

Procedures to obtain dredging permit can be found on US Army Corps of Engineers website. US Army Corps of Engineers

4850.4 Decanting Permit

Reference 'Decanting Policy' Section 3250.6 and Appendix I for the decant Request/ Authorization form.

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5000 LOGISTICS

To view the "Operational Planning P" for 'Logistics Activities' reference http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

5100 Logistics Section Organization

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing services and support to meet all incident or event needs. This is accomplished under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief. Logistics service and support to an incident or event are important functions. Early recognition of the need for a separate logistics function and section can reduce time and money spent on an incident. All functions not assigned by the Section Chief remain the responsibility of the Section Chief

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

5200 SUPPORT

For the following support elements, reference POC and contact info as appropriate:

- Dispersants: Reference Sections 1660.1 and 9260.19
- In-situ Burning: Reference Chapter 1660.2 and 9260.19
- Hazmat substance response: Reference 9220.15 and applicable City/County annex's
- OSRO list: Reference 'List of Discharge Clean-up Organizations' on TGLO Toolkit http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/as well as the RRI: https://cgrri.uscg.mil/LogOn.aspx
- Potential ICP locations: reference section 9260.5 but more so EPA Region VI (under "Corpus Christi" documents) http://www.epaosc.org/gulfcoaststagingareas (Login Required)
- Berthing facilities: Reference Chapter 9260.12
  Boat ramps/launching areas: see GRPs and ESI maps:
  http://gisweb.glo.texas.gov/atlas/atlas/acp/corpus/ccindex.pdf
- Staging areas: see Section 3500 as well as EPA Region VI (under "Corpus Christi" documents) http://www.epaosc.org/gulfcoaststagingareas (Login Required)
- Airport/heliports: see Sec 9260.10 and TGLO Tool Kit maps: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/
- Temporary storage and disposal facilities: see 9260.14 AND RRI Appendix located at: https://cgrri.uscg.mil/LogOn.aspx (Login Required)
- Maintenance and fueling facilities: see 9260.15
- Wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities: See toolkit, Appendix A (Lower Texas Coast Wildlife Plan) and 9240.8
- For port/dock facilities: see Tool Kit maps: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/
- For current Vessel of Opportunity Skimming Systems (VOSS) locations and information, Reference Attachment 1 and/or contact District Eight Response Advisory Team (DRAT) (504) 671-2235

5300 SERVICES

For the following services, reference POC and contact information as appropriate:

- For catering/messing facilitates, reference Section 9260.13
- For medical facilities, reference Section 9230.9

5400 Communications

5410 Coast Guard Communications Capabilities

http://www.navcen.uscg.gov

Title	Phone Number
Command	
Sector Commander	(361) 438-1216
Sector Deputy	(361) 533-3618
Prevention	(361) 438-3650
Inspections	(361) 533-2852
Response	(361) 438-0163
Logistics	(361) 438-0162
Planning	(361) 443-9010
MOL	(361) 533-2851

Duty Phones	
Duty Pollution Responder	(361) 533-7166
SIO	(361) 533-2873
Duty Port State Control	(361) 533-3005
Duty Inspector	(361) 533-3007
Waterways Management	(361) 244-4784
MSD Victoria Supervisor	(361) 533-0086
MSD Victoria	(361) 533-0087
MSD Brownsville Supervisor	(956) 592-0542
MSD Brownsville	(956) 592-0544

Intelligence	
Supervisor	(361) 533-2865
LT	(361) 533-8071
Civilian	(361) 533-2854
Brownsville	(956) 592-9598

Hurricane Response	
	(361) 533-1145
	(361) 533-1260
	(361) 533-1263

Other Numbers	
Civil Engineering Duty	(361) 533-0072
HIV1 (intrinsically safe)	(361) 533-2878
HIV2 (intrinsically safe)	(361) 533-2879
SEC1 (intrinsically safe)	(361) 533-2880
SEC2 (intrinsically safe)	(361) 533-2885
SEC3 - SUSPENDED	(361) 533-2882
CFVS	(361) 533-0010

5410.1 Gulf Strike Team Command Trailer

The Gulf Strike Team has a Communication/Mobile Command Post trailer with various VHF and UHF radio and multiple telephone lines. This resource may be requested via Sector Corpus Christi or by contacting (251) 441-6601.

5410.2 Communication Frequencies

Figure 1 - USCG Monitored Frequencies

Channel	Frequency	Use	Remarks
6	156.3	Ship-to-Ship Safety	Use for Ship-to-Ship safety and Search and Rescue
12	156.6	Vessel Traffic Service (VTS)	Working Frequency.
13	156.65	Bridge to Bridge	Message must be about ship navigation
16	156.8	International Distress, Safety, and Calling	Only for hailing, distress, and Search and Rescue
21A	157.5	U. S. Coast Guard Only	
22A	157.1	USCG Liaison & Maritime	Use this Channel to talk to Coast Guard and public
23A	157.05	U. S. Coast Guard Only	Working Frequency
81A	157.075	Houston-Galveston, Galveston	Working Frequency.
83A	157.175	Houston-Galveston, Galveston	Working Frequency.
For Air-to-Ground: Primary 345.0000 MHz, Secondary is: 237.9000 MHz			

5410.3 Coast Guard VHF-FM High Sites

Port O'Connor
Robstown
Port Mansfield
Port Isabel

5410.4 Communication Facilities

Incident specific Communications will transfer from Dispatch Centers, Sector Command Center, etc... to the Incident Command Post (ICP) once established. Additional mobile communications trailers will be requested through appropriate District channels as needed. Additionally, Reference Section 5410.1.

6000 FINANCE

To view the "Operational Planning P" for 'Finance Activities' reference http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

6100 Finance Section

The Finance/Administration Section is usually staffed in large-scale or complex incidents. Since most of the activities of the Finance/Administration Section do not require face-to-face communication, these operations may be located remotely from the incident site. A description of the Finance/Administration Section with organizational chart and responsibilities of the Section and subordinate Units can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook

For more ICS position description information, reference the IMH and specific Job Aids at: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/

6200 Fund Access

6200.1 FOSC Access to the Federal Fund

Federal removal actions are authorized by the FWPCA and CERCLA as the required elements of jurisdiction exist. In the event of a discharge or release, if the responsible party is not acting promptly or is not known, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) may initiate federal removal under the authority of Section 311(o)(1) of the FWPCA or section 104(a) of the CERCLA. The responsible party is liable for government removal costs in accordance with Section 311(f) of the FWPCA and Section 107 of the CERCLA. The NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.58, outlines the types of funds which may be available to remove certain oil and hazardous substance discharges/releases.

6200.2 National Pollution Fund Center

The National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) manages the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), a source for payment of removal costs and damages resulting for oil spills or incidents that threaten to spill oil into navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The NPFC:

- Acts as the fiduciary agency for the OSLTF and administers the Coast Guard portion of CERCLA;
- Provides 24-hour funding to FOSCs for immediate removal actions to an incident, to monitor Responsible Party's actions, or to initiate an assessment of damages to natural resources; and
- Issues Federal Project Numbers (FPN/CPN) as requested by the FOSC.

The NPFC operates within a case team concept. There are four case teams: Southeast, Gulf Coast, West Coast, and Northeast. Each case team includes legal, financial, natural resource damage claims, and OSLTF claims specialists.

6200.3 Accessing the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The OSLTF was established by Section 311(k) of the FWPCA and is administered by the Coast Guard. Title 33 CFR Subchapter M provides regulatory information on state access to the OSLTF, claims procedures, financial responsibility for vessels, and other topics. Additional information on the OSLTF can be found in the "NPFC User Reference Guide" and in Chapter 7 of the Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual Vol. VI (COMDTINST M16000.11). The NPFC Users Reference Guide can be found at:
http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/URG/default.asp.

In the event of an oil spill, the FOSC, States, claimants, and trustees can obtain access to federal funds. The FOSC can obtain immediate access to a funding account and ceiling for incident response by accessing the Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS) on the internet: http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Response/CANAPS/default.asp.

The following funding limitations exist in accessing the OSLTF:

- The maximum, per case is $1 billion, or the balance in the OSLTF, whichever is less;
- Removal funding (including response to a substantial threat) are limited to the funds available in the OSLTF Emergency Fund. However, the NPFC may transfer funds into the Emergency Fund to continue removal actions.
- There is a maximum of $500 million per case to satisfy NRD claims and assessments;
- Initiation of NRDA costs may be paid out of the Emergency Fund, subject to its availability and the process through which funding was requested.
- The discharge (or substantial threat of discharge) must impact navigable waters of the United States (including the EEZ).

6200.4 Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund

An MOU between the USCG and EPA allows the USCG to access the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund (Superfund) when the USCG undertakes response activities pursuant to CERCLA, Executive Order 12316, and the provisions of Subpart E of the NCP. When EPA provides the FOSC, the FOSC has the authority to spend up to $200,000 in emergency situations. The EPA Regional Administrator has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed $6,000,000. Expenditures exceeding $6,000,000 must be approved by EPA Headquarters. When the USCG provides the FOSC, the FOSC has the authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed $50,000. USCG FOSCs can receive approval for CERCLA Trust Fund expenditures up to $250,000 through the Commander, Eight Coast Guard District. For additional expenditures, approval from the EPA office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) is necessary. To access the fund, an account number must be obtained from EPA Headquarters.

Other Federal agencies have authority to expend Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements (IAG) and MOUs with EPA. Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with the procedures specified in these IAGs and MOUs. The CERCLA statute allows state access to Superfund monies only through a Cooperative Agreement between EPA and the State.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2), Trust Funds may be used to undertake immediate removal actions when the agency proving the FOSC determines that such action will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant harm to human life or health or to the environment from such situations as:

- Human, animal, or food chain exposure to acutely toxic substances;

- Contamination of a drinking water supply;
- Fire and/or explosion; and
- Similar acute situations.

In the event of a hazardous substance release or imminent threat of a release, the FOSC can obtain access to federal funds through CERCLA.

The FOSC determined if federal funds are required and requests a project ceiling and CERCLA Project Number (CPN) using CANAPS. An NPFC Case Officer will be assigned to the project. (FOSC is notified via email to the POC on the Authorization To Proceed (ATP) message through AutoResponse CANAPS). The FOSC can fund USCG resources contractors, OGAs, and contractor costs through the CPN, (NPFC User's Guide Chapter 2).

6200.5 CERLCA Access Criteria and Limitations

The release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminate must impact the environment. "Environment" is defined in CERCLA as waters of the U.S., other surface waters, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface, or ambient air;

Removal funding is limited to no more than $2,000,000 or 12 month duration. EPA may grant incident specific waivers to this requirement;

FOSCs may only obligate less than $250,000 for an incident without an approved Action memorandum. (See NPFC User Guide, Chapter 2, section entitled "CERCLA Removal Cost TOPs");

- There is no provision for state access;
- There are no provisions for funding pre-assessment phase activities of NRDA;
- Compensation to claimants damaged by hazardous substances is not available; and
- The substance must not be oil as defined by 33 USC Section 2701(23).

6200.6 Access through Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations

Federal, state, local, and tribal governments assisting the FOSC may receive reimbursable funding authority through a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The NPFC can be consulted regarding PRFAs, but authorization to establish and use this funding source is provided by the FOSC. PRFAs must be approved by the FOSC.

6200.7 Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

When the responsible party is a federal agency owning/operating a public vessel or a federal facility is capable of funding cleanup but lacks the resources to properly conduct the cleanup, the FOSC should attempt to establish a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) or similar reimbursable agreement, to establish direct upfront funding of the removal activities. MIPRS are also used in lieu of PRFAs when using a DOD agency to assist the FOSC (i.e. SUPSALV).

6200.8 State Access to the CERLCA Fund

Expenditures of Superfund money by a State must be in accordance with a contract or cooperative agreement between the EPA and that State.

6200.9 State Access to the OSLTF

OPA 90 allows state Governors to request payment of up to $250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC who will determine eligibility. If a State anticipates the need to access the Fund, they must submit a request which shall include the person's name, title, address, telephone number, and the capacity in which they are employed. FOSCs will provide initial coordination of the request and subsequent coordination and oversight.

6200.10 Eligibility for Sate Access to the OSLTF

The following eligibility consideration will be evaluated by the FOSC when contacted by the State requesting OSLTF monies:

- Is the incident eligible for immediate removal under the CWA, as amended by OPA90;
- If the substance discharged/threatening discharge is oil;
- Is the aggregate amount of the request equal to or less than $250,000;
- Are the proposed actions consistent with the NCP (including the requirement in 40 CFR Part 300.305(c) that a reasonable effort was voluntarily made by the discharger to promptly perform removal actions);
- Are the proposed level of response, proposed actions, and amounts requested appropriate for the circumstances; and
- Does the State have the means to complete immediate removal?

The FOSC will then notify the NPFC Director and the State of his/her decision.
More information regarding state access to the OSLTF is contained in the NPFC Instruction 16451.1, Technical Operating Procedures for State Access under Section 1012(d)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch4/NPFCTOPSstate.pdf

6210 Lead Administrative Trustee Access to the OSLTF

Section 6002(b) of OPA90 provides that the OSLTF Emergency Fund is available "to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages". For the purpose of this agreement, initiate activities have been defined as those pre-assessment activities as outline in 15 CFR Part 990, Subpart D. Executive Order 12777 limits funding for initiation to the Federal Trustees, who are as follows:

- Department of the Interior;
- Department of Commerce;
- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Defense; and

- Department of Energy.

Executive Order 12777 introduced the Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (FLAT) concept to provide a focal point for addressing natural resource issues associated with a specific incident. The NPFC will only accept requests for initiation from, and normally work directly with the FLAT. State and Tribal Trustees must work through a FLAT. Those State and Tribal Trustees acting in the event of a spill may join with the designated Federal Trustees to name a FLAT.

Threshold initiation of a natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) must be in response to an OPA incident, i.e., a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters or the adjoining shorelines or the exclusive economic zone of the United States.

6220 Local and Tribal Government Access to the Superfund

Local and federally recognized tribal governments may request reimbursement of cost to carry out temporary measures to protect human health and the environment without a contract or cooperative agreement. All costs for which local governments are seeking reimbursement must be consistent with the NCP and Federal cost principles outlined by the Office of Management and Budget. Reimbursements are limited to $25,000 per hazardous substance response. In addition, reimbursement must not supplement local government funds normally provided for emergency response. States are not eligible for reimbursement and no state may request reimbursement on behalf of political subdivisions within the state.

More information on the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program may be found at: http://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program.

6230 Required Record Keeping

The State shall maintain records of expenditures for fund monies including:

- Daily expenditures for each individual worker, giving the individual's name, title or position, activity performed, time on task, salary or hourly rate, travel costs, per diem, out-of-pocket or extraordinary expenses, and whether the individual is normally available for oil spill removal;

- Equipment purchased or rented each day, with the daily or hourly rate;

- Miscellaneous materials and expendables purchased each day; and

- Daily contractor of consultant fees, including costs for their personnel and contractor-owned or rented equipment, as well as that of any subcontractor.

The State shall submit a copy of these records and a summary document stating the total of all expenditures made to the NPFC within 30 days after completion of the removal actions. A copy of these documents shall also be submitted to the FOSC.

6300 Cost Unit

6300.1 Cost Recovery

The EPA will make all decisions regarding recovery of expenditures from the Superfund. All agencies expending Superfund money must submit an itemized account of all funds expended in accordance with provisions of contracts, Interagency Agreements (IAG), or Cooperative Agreements with EPA. These agreements must be in place prior to the expenditure of funds.

The discharger incurs liability up to the discharger's legal limit of liability for all actual costs associated with federal removal following federal assumption of response activities. Recoverable costs include:

- Direct expenditures from the fund (i.e., payment of contractors or vendors);
- All reimbursable agency expenses;
    - All personnel costs, including salaries of response personnel;
    - Equipment costs, including depreciation and maintenance;
    - Administrative overhead; and
    - Pollution removal damage claims.

6300 .2 Federal Fund Documentation and Cost Recovery Procedures

Through Executive Orders the President has delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested to him by the FWPCA and CERCLA to the EPA and the USCG. Under CERCLA, the Superfund has been set up to fund federal responses to hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminates as defined by CERCLA, that may present an imminent or substantial threat to public health or the environment. Responses to discharges of petroleum products are specifically excluded from CERCLA. Section 311 of the CWA, as amended by OPA90, established the OSLTF for response to discharges of petroleum products. Response includes conducting Natural Resource Damage Assessments and paying claims for removal costs or damages. The EPA and USCG both have access to both funds through MOU/MOAs established between both agencies. Only costs incurred during containment, countermeasures, clean-up, and disposal during a Federal Response to an oil pollution incident are recoverable from the OSLTF and must be certified by the FOSC. The NCP contains information and procedures with regards to both the FWPCA and CERCLA, and contains sections regarding documentation and cost recovery for both acts.

6310 Reimbursable Expenses

OPA authorizes payment of removal costs, including the costs of monitoring removal actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan. This allows payment of incident-specific costs authorized by an FOSC, including costs of monitoring a Responsible Party's cleanup, as well as actual Federal cleanup activities. The fund may reimburse:

- Costs of containment and removal of oil from water and shorelines;
- Costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution where there is a substantial threat of discharge of oil; and

- Costs of taking other related actions necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, damage to fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, and beaches.

6310.1 Procedures for Reimbursement

To seek reimbursement from the OSLTF Federal Fund, Federal agencies must submit their reimbursable expenses on Form SF 1080 "Voucher for Transfer between Appropriations and/or Funds," to the FOSC for certification. The FOSC will submit certified requests for reimbursements to NPFC within 60 days after completion of the cleanup action (33 CFR Part 153.417). The USCG, SILC and/or FINCEN will effect transfer of funds to the agency requesting reimbursements, and prepare a billing for the discharger from information on recoverable expenditures on the USCG Form "Personnel Vehicle and Miscellaneous Cost Accounting Sheet" (available from the USCG).

State agencies that do not have a formal agreement must submit a letter to the OSC requesting reimbursement. This letter must include a detailed itemized statement of reimbursable expenditures. Refer to the USCG Marine Safety Manual for additional information.

6320 Liability Limits

OPA sets limits of liability which apply to all removal costs and damages sought under the act. The limits may be adjusted for inflation every 3 years, based upon the consumer price index. The OPA sets the following limits:

- Tank vessels: $2,200 per gross ton; $18,796,800 if 3,000 gross tons or greater; $4,699,200 if less than 3,000 gross tons;
- Any other vessel: $1100 per gross ton or $939,800;
- Offshore facility except Deep Water Ports: $633,850,000; and
- Onshore facility and Deep Water Ports: $633,850,000.

There are certain exceptions to these liability limits. These limits do not apply to the following situations:

- If the incident was caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct;
- If the incident was a result of a violation of applicable federal safety, construction, or operating regulations; and
- If the responsible party fails to report the incident, provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance required by a response official, or comply with an order issued by the Federal OSC.

In addition, OPA does not preempt state laws regarding liability, so in areas where state law places a higher limit, compensation for damages up to the liability limit established by the state law may be pursued. Responsible Parties who exceed their limits of liability are highly encouraged to continue funding all removal actions

6330 Reports

FOSC reports will be submitted as determined necessary by the RRT for a particular incident. Pollution Reports (POLREPS) shall be submitted for the coastal zone in accordance with the requirements outlined in Marine Safety Manual Vol. VI, Chapter 7.B.5.b. For inland zone, POLREPS shall follow the format outlines in EPA's Superfund Removal Procedures: Removal Response Reporting guidance.

6400 Time

The accurate reporting of time for personnel and equipment shall be conducted in the following manner:

Personnel:

- Establish and maintain a file for personnel time reports within the first operational period. Initiate, gather, or update a time report from all applicable personnel assigned to the incident for each operational period. Maintain a log of excessive hours worked and give to the Time Unit Leader daily.

- Ensure that all personnel identification information is verified to be corrected on the time report

- Post personnel travel and work hours, transfers, promotions, specific pay provisions and terminations to personnel time documents

- Ensure that time reports are signed. Close out time documents prior to personnel leaving the incident. Distribute all time documents according to agency policy.

Equipment

- Advise Ground Support Unit, Facilities, and Air Support Group of the requirement to establish and maintain a file of daily records for equipment time reports. Assist units in establishing a system for collection these equipment time reports.

- Post all equipment time tickets within four hours after the end of each operational period.

- Prepare a use and summary invoice for equipment (as required) within 12 hours after equipment arrival at the incident

- Submit data to Time Unit Leader for cost effectiveness analysis

- Maintain current posting on all charges or credits for fuel, parts, services, and commissary

- Verify all time data and deductions with owner/operator of equipment

- Complete all forms according to agency specifications. Close out forms prior to demobilization. Distribute copies per agency and incident policy

- The Logistics Section of the ICS can arrange to have meals purchased from local establishments (e.g., supermarket deli box lunch) and charge to the fund. All USCG that are TAD at the spill site must have these meals annotated on their orders

6500 Compensation /Claims

The Compensation/Claims Unit Leader (COMP) is responsible for the overall management and direction of all administrative matters pertaining to compensation for injury and claims related activities (other than injury) for an incident.

6510 Claims Against the OSLTF

Claimants (individuals, corporations, and government entities) can submit claims for uncompensated removal costs or certain damages (natural resources, real/personal property, loss of profits, loss of subsistence use of natural resources, loss of government revenues, and increased cost of government services) caused by an oil spill to the NPFC if the Responsible Party for the discharge does not satisfy their claim. This is in addition to the response cost recovery procedures covered in sections 6200 and 6300. The NPFC adjudicates claims and pays those with merit.

The Responsible Party can submit claims to the NPFC provided that:

- The total of all response costs and damage claims exceed the Responsible Party's statutory limit of liability; or
- The spill was solely caused by a third party, an Act of God, or an Act of War.

The categories of uncompensated losses covered by the OSLTF are:

- Removal costs
- Real or personal property damages
- Loss of profits or earning capacity
- Loss of subsistence
- Loss of government revenues
- Cost of increases public services
- Damages to natural resources.

Generally, claims for all costs and damages resulting from an oil pollution incident must be presented first to the Responsible Party or its guarantor. The guarantor is typically the Responsible Party's insurer.

Reimbursements are limited to $250,000 per hazardous substance response. In addition, reimbursement must not supplant local government funds normally provided for emergency response. States are not eligible for reimbursement and no state may request reimbursement on its own behalf or on behalf of political subdivisions within the state.
The NPFC Claimant's Guide can be found at

http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch6/NPFCClaimantGuide.pdf

6520 Compensation for Injury Specialist (INJR)

Under the supervision of the COMP, the Compensation for Injury Specialist is responsible for administering financial matters resulting from serious injuries and fatalities occurring on an incident. Close coordination is required with the Medical Unit. The major responsibilities of the INJR are:

- Co-locate Compensation for Injury Specialist with the Medical Unit when possible.
- Establish procedure with Medical Unit Leader on prompt notification of injuries or fatalities.
- Obtain a copy of Incident Medical Plan (ICS 206-CG).
- Provide written authority for persons requiring medical treatment.
- Ensure that correct agency forms are being used.
- Provide correct billing forms for transmittal to doctor and/or hospital.
- Coordinate with MEDL to keep informed on status of injured and/or hospitalized personnel.
- Obtain all witness statements from SOFR and/or MEDL and review for completeness.
- Maintain a log of all injuries occurring at the incident.
- Coordinate/handle all administrative paperwork on serious injuries or fatalities.
- Coordinate with appropriate agency(s) to assume responsibility for injured personnel in local hospitals after demobilization.
- Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214-CG).

6530 Claims Specialist (CLMS)

Under the supervision of the COMP, the CLMS is responsible for managing all claims-related activities (other than injury) for an incident. The major responsibilities of the CLMS are:

- Develop and maintain a log of potential claims.
- Coordinate a claims prevention plan with applicable incident functions.
- Initiate an investigation on all claims other than personnel injury.
- Ensure that site and property involved in an investigation are protected.
- Coordinate with the investigation team as necessary.

- Obtain witness statements pertaining to claims other than personnel injury.
- Document any incomplete investigations.
- Document follow-up action needs by the local agency.
- Keep the COMP advised on the nature and status of all existing and potential claims.
- Ensure the use of correct agency forms.

6600 Procurement

6610 Contracting Officer Authority

When the USCG is accessing the OSLTF/Superfund, a Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) contractor must be selected over a non-BOA Contractor, if available. BOA contractors are initially hired by verbal order followed by a written contract (Authorization to Proceed) for each incident, which will include the specific number of personnel and equipment needed, estimated cost, and the FPN.

Unless the contractor cannot provide a timely and adequate response, selection of a non-BOA contractor by an FOSC is not authorized. A Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) contracting officer is generally the only person authorized to hire a non-BOA contractor. If the contracting officer cannot be reached in a timely manner, the FOSC is authorized to issue non-BOA purchase orders, on an emergency basis only, with an initial limit not to exceed $5000, and a total limit not to exceed $25,000 per incident. The FOSC must contact the contracting officer within 24 hours after exercising this emergency authority. The FOSC can also continue the use of a non-BOA if it is most practical after a Responsible Party reaches limit of liability and transfers the response to the FOSC. If the FOSC determines that another agency can assist in a removal effort, the FOSC may authorize that agency to perform removal actions, before executing a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization.

In the event there is a requirement to develop a MOU and/or land use agreement, the FOSCR will coordinate with District Eight (D8) Legal.

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7000 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

7100 Introduction

The spill or release of a hazardous substance is unique when compared to an oil spill in that hazardous substances have a greater potential to impact human health. In general, oil spills are of great concern due to their potential to cause long-term damage to the environment. Oil spills do not routinely pose an immediate threat to human life. On the contrary, hazardous substance spills can pose an immediate danger to humans when released in even the smallest quantities. This section of the Area Contingency Plan provides general guidelines for initial response actions necessary to abate, contain, control, and remove the spilled material and describes some of the unique issues associated with a hazardous material spill.

The definition of hazardous substance is:

(1) As defined by section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Liability Act, means: Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction there of which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

The definition of harmful quantity is:

(1) For purposes of section 311(b)(4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, discharges of oil in such quantities that the Administrator has determined may be harmful to the public health or welfare of the environment of the United States include discharges of oil that: (a) Violate applicable water quality standards; or (b) Cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines. (40CFR110.3)

The definition of Reportable Quantity (RQ) is:

(1) that quantity, as set forth in this part(40CFR302.4 Table), the release of which requires notification pursuant to this part (CERCLA)

(2) means quantities that may be harmful as set forth in 40CFR117.3, the discharge of which is a violation of section 311(b)(3) and requires notice as set forth in 40CFR117.21 (FWPCA)

7110 Operations

The following is generic information concerning hazardous material emergency response. It is intended to supplement not replace the operational procedures as set forth in other parts of this plan.

Safety is the first priority in responding to any accident, Thinking safety is even more important when the accident involves, or might involve, hazardous materials. It is absolutely necessary to know the properties of the materials involved. Some hazardous materials cannot be seen or smelled and yet there may be chemicals leaking in gas, liquid, or solid foam. The danger of sudden fires or explosions must be assumed.

It is entirely possible that the scene of an accident involving hazardous materials will represent such a high degree of hazard that the only safe course is to protect the perimeter and evacuate or shelter-in-place those who may become exposed to the dangers of toxic fumes or violent container ruptures. These severe hazards may exist with or without the presence of fire, smoke, or odors.

If an accident involving hazardous materials happens, IMMEDIATELY:

(1) Sound the alarm and notify all local emergency response authorities;

(2) Isolate the hazard area and restrict entry, as appropriate. Establish an initial isolation perimeter and control points.

(3) Make an initial survey of the scene. Much of this information can be obtained through radio or telephone contact with witnesses. If' it is necessary to dispatch a person to the scene, observations should be made from upwind at a safe distance.

DANGER: Only those individuals directly involved in the emergency response effort, wearing the proper level of personal protection equipment and working in pairs with appropriate backup shall be allowed access into the exclusion/hot zone. Personal protection equipment could include SCBA, full turnout clothing, or chemical protective clothing, based upon the nature of the emergency.

If safe to do so, determine:

(a) The location of threatened or potentially threatened people;

(b) The presence of fire, smoke, or fumes;

(c) The presence of hazardous substances;

(d) The presence of warning or identifying labels or placards;

(e) The type of personal protection equipment needed;

(f) The overall condition of the vessels and containers;

(g) Wind direction and approximate speed.

Initiate actions for protection of downwind receptors through local emergency management officials (e.g., evacuation or shelter-in-place), as appropriate

Rescue the injured, ONLY if safely possible. Once rescue personnel are properly equipped, look for injured in vessel cabins, on deck, and in the general vicinity of the accident. If injuries appear to be due to chemical exposure, attempt to identify which chemicals are involved. In general, remove victims to fresh air and remove all chemical soaked clothing. First aid personnel should protect themselves against direct contact with contaminated clothing or materials.

7120 Hazardous Substances and Products in South Texas Coastal Zone

The following is a non-exclusive list of hazardous substances or products that are routinely transported within the South Texas Coastal Zone:

1. Acetone
2. Benzene
3. Butane/Propane
4. Bunker “C”
5. Calcium Chloride
6. Sodium Hydroxide
7. Natural Gasoline
8. Cumene
9. Crude Oil
10. Diesel
11. Fuel Oil
12. Gas Oil
13. Jet Fuel
14. Liquid Fertilizer
15. Methanol
16. Naphtha
17. o-Xylene
18. p-Xylene
19. Propane
20. Raffinate (adeponitrile)
21. “Slop & Slurry”
22. Solvent (Various)
23. Toluene
24. Xylene

7130 Resources

Refer to Section 9200 for a list of Hazardous Material resources.

Also reference the Texas Regional Response Network (TRRN). The purpose of the TRRN is to aid in response and planning efforts by allowing system users to access resource information as it basically serves as an electronic inventory system for available resources and equipment. Link (Requires Log-in):

https://trrn.dps.texas.gov/trrn/Tier01/Security/SignIn.aspx

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8000 MARINE FIRE FIGHTING

8100 Introduction

This section of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) outlines the USCG responsibilities and provides response guidelines for a marine fire. The Captain of the Port's (COTP) primary concern in responding to vessel or facility fires is to ensure safety of life. Secondary concerns include maintaining vessel traffic, preserving property, and protection of the environment. The establishment and facilitation of a unified response between commercial entities, federal, state and local responders will be utilized to achieve these goals.

A marine fire emergency is defined as any emergency that poses a threat to the harbor's facilities or vessels through fire or the potential for fire. A marine fire can occur through a variety of catalysts including, but not limited to, collision, hot work, explosion, arson, terrorism, and carelessness. It is understood that numerous other calamities may occur within a harbor, but it is felt that they are addressed adequately in other existing plans.

If the marine fire is not adequately managed, consequences include significant loss of life, disruption of maritime commerce, and a potential release of pollutants into the U.S. navigable waterways. Therefore, the COTP should make every effort to foster positive relationships, including, but not limited to, signing memorandums of understanding (MOU's) with state and local, and private firefighting agencies (e.g. Refinery Terminal Fire Company (RTFC), Corpus Christi, TX), so that in the event a marine fire should occur, participating agencies will be able to most effectively accomplish the mission.

8110 Policy and Responsibility

Federal Policy - This section is written in accordance with the Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, (COMDTINST M16000.11) which requires Captains of the Port (COTP) to develop current and effective contingency plans, supported by the port community, providing adequate response by the available federal, state, municipal and commercial resources to fires and other port emergencies.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (PL93-498) declared that firefighting is and should remain a state and local function. Generally, boundaries extend 3 NM from shore along the ocean. State and local firefighting jurisdiction extends to these boundaries.

The Coast Guard, under the provisions of the Port and Waterways Safety Act, has broad authority to prevent damage to, or the destruction/loss of, any vessel, bridge or any other structure on or in the navigable waters of the United States. This statute, along with the provisions of 14 U.S.C. 88(b) (render aid and save property), provides authority for such assistance against fires as the Coast Guard may afford with is available resources.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) mandated that owners and operators of vessels and Marine Transportation Related (MTR) facilities must identify response resources with firefighting capability. 33 CFR Part 154 requires MTR facilities that do not have adequate firefighting resources located at the facility or which cannot rely on sufficient local firefighting resources must identify and ensure the availability of adequate resources within twenty-four (24) hours. 33 CFR Part 155 requires that vessel owners and operators must identify commercial resources capable of deploying to the port within twenty-four (24) hours.

State Policy – Chapter 418 of the Government Code assigns the Division specific responsibilities for carrying out a comprehensive all-hazard emergency management program for the State and assisting cities, counties and state agencies in implementing their own emergency management programs. TDEM, like other state agencies, is also responsible for supporting development and implementation of the Governor's Homeland Security Strategy.

Disaster Districts are the State's regional emergency management organizations that serve as the initial source of state emergency assistance for local governments. A Chairman, who is the local Texas Highway Patrol commander, directs each District. Disaster District Committees, consisting of state agencies and volunteer groups that have resources within the District's area of responsibility, assist the Disaster District Chair in identifying, mobilizing, and deploying personnel, equipment, supplies, and technical support to respond to requests for emergency assistance from local governments and state agencies. Disaster District chairs may activate and commit all state resources in their area of responsibility to aid requesters, except that activation of the National Guard or State Guard requires prior approval by the Governor.

If the resources of a Disaster District are inadequate to provide the type or quantity of assistance that has been requested, the request for assistance is forwarded to the State Operations Center for state-level action.

State resources committed to assist local governments normally work under the general direction of the Disaster District Chair and take their specific task assignments from the local Incident Commander.

The state Emergency Management Council, which is composed of 32 state agencies, the American Red Cross (ARC), and the Salvation Army (TSA), is established by state law to advise and assist the Governor in all matters relating to disaster mitigation, emergency preparedness, disaster response, and recovery.

During major emergencies, Council representatives convene at the State Operations Center (SOC) to provide advice on and assistance with response operations and coordinate the activation and deployment of state resources to respond to the emergency. Generally, state resources are deployed to assist local governments that have requested assistance because their own resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency. The Council is organized by emergency support function (ESF) -- groupings of agencies that have legal responsibility, expertise, or resources needed for a specific emergency response function.

Local Policy – Code 418 of Texas State law requires all fire departments to respond to all reports of fire within their jurisdictions, including fires at marine facilities and/or vessels moored alongside those facilities. In addition, mutual aid agreements exist among the local fire departments to assist each other as necessary. Under the authority of the fire department that has jurisdiction, a fire department Incident Commander will assume command control of all fire department resources utilized to combat the fire.

It is important to note the local fire departments may have limited capability to respond to marine fires with floating firefighting resources. The success of fighting waterfront facility fires, fires aboard free-floating vessels and fire aboard docked vessels is contingent upon a coordinated effort by the local Fire Department, the RTFC, the Coast Guard and commercial vessels with firefighting capability.

8120 Captain of the Port Responsibility

The Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) is charged by the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 USC 1221, et Seq.) with responsibility for navigation and vessel safety, safety of waterfront facilities, and protection of the marine environment within his/her area of jurisdiction. This responsibility extends to ships and their crews; but also personnel responsible for structures in, on, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters of the United States, or the resources within these waters.

To fully carry out his/her responsibilities, the COTP has the authority under the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 USC 1223-1225) to direct the anchoring, mooring, or movement of a vessel; to specify times of vessel entry, movement, or departures to, from, or through ports, harbors or other waters; to restrict vessel operations in hazardous area or, under hazardous conditions to vessels which have particular operating characteristics, or capabilities; or to direct the handling, loading, discharge, storage and movement, including emergency removal, control and disposition of explosives or other dangerous cargo or substances, on any bridge or other structure on or in the navigable waters of the United States or any land structure immediately adjacent to those waters.

Additionally, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 USC 1321 (d) (1)), the COTP may, whenever a marine disaster in or upon the navigable waters of the United States has created a substantial threat to the environment, because of a discharge of large amounts of oil or a hazardous substance from a vessel, coordinate and direct all public and private efforts directed at removal or elimination of such threat, and summarily remove and, if necessary, destroy such vessel.

The Intervention on the High Seas Act (33 USC 1471, et Seq.) extends the Coast Guard's authority to take similar preemptive or corrective action on the high seas (i.e. beyond the 3-mile territorial sea). Specifically, it authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to take such measures on the high seas as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests from pollution or threat of pollution to the sea by oil or hazardous substances which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences. This authority rests with the Commandant. The COTP will make any recommendations to take such action to the Commandant, via the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

Coast Guard Policy on Firefighting – While it is clear that the Coast Guard has an interest in fighting fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities in or along the navigable waters of the United States, or in waters in which a resultant pollution hazard would threaten navigable waters of the United States or its resources, this interest does not extend to preemption of local responsibility and authority for firefighting. Under this policy the Coast Guard COTP works with port authorities and local government within his/her area of jurisdiction to maintain current and effective contingency plans to support the port community, including its fire departments, to ensure coordination of federal, state, municipal and commercial resources that respond to fires and other incidents. This policy is buttressed by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (PL 93-498) which states that firefighting is and should remain a state and local function.

8130 Vessel Master Responsibility

The master of a vessel or designated representative is responsible for the safety of the crew and vessel and should initiate firefighting response actions in accordance with the vessel's fire plan. The presence of local fire fighters does not relieve the master of command or transfer the master's responsibility for overall safety on the vessel. However, the master should not normally

countermand any orders given by the local fire fighters in the performance of firefighting activities onboard the vessel, unless the intended action clearly endangers the safety of the vessel or crew. **As the Master is typically the person most familiar with the vessel in question, then he/she should be integrated into the Unified Command (UC).**

8140 Area of Responsibility (AOR)

See Geographic Response Plans for the COTP AOR for more complete details on each AOR.

8150 Facility Operator Responsibility

Ultimate responsibility for the facility rests with the Terminal Manager. The Manager is not relieved of his duties, and as such must assist responding firefighting organizations in every way. The manager can provide detailed information on layout, location of hazardous materials, and may provide additional personnel to assist fire fighters.

This annex does not supersede a facility's policy on establishing mutual aid agreements; however, facilities covered under this annex understand the value of cooperation in the event of a potentially catastrophic incident, and as such establish in-house procedures which dictate their response to adjacent facility incidents.

8200 Command

The U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH) (COMDTPUB P3120.17 (series)) offers a detailed explanation into the Incident Commander(IC)/Unified Command (UC) structure during a marine fire. Nothing in this section conflicts with NIMS ICS, NRP, NCP, or previous sections of the Area Contingency Plan.

8210 Task Organization

In the event of a major shipboard or facility fire, the COTP will request the designation of an IC. The senior fire service person on-scene serves as the IC until it is deemed necessary to establish a UC (Section 8220). The COTP maintains the responsibility for the safety of the waterway and adjacent area.

8220 Multi-Agency Response

In a multi-agency response, a UC structure should be established in accordance with the IMH Chapter 21. This ICS structure should consist of the individuals designated by their respective agencies. The members of the UC must jointly determine objectives, strategy, and priorities. The determination of which agencies or departments the IC/UC uses may be done on the basis of greatest jurisdictional involvement, number of resources involved, existing statutory, or by mutual knowledge of the individual's qualifications.

A UC structure is called for under the following conditions:

1) More than one department or agency shares management responsibility due to the nature of the incident or the kinds of resources required.

2) The incident involved more than one jurisdiction.

The USCG cannot delegate its statutory authorities and will not delegate mission responsibilities to state or local agencies. However, USCG personnel should be prepared to fully integrate into a UC response structure and provide assistance as necessary.

8230 Multi-Agency Coordination

Coordination between outside agencies is most essential and must be assured by containing a continuous liaison between representatives. The best way to accomplish this is for the COTP to meet with stakeholders at the command post to discuss how the situation will be handled. While each case will present a different set of circumstances, liaison with representatives from some or all of the following stakeholders may be appropriate:

Fire Department(s)
U.S. Coast Guard
Pilots Association
Master of Vessel
Legal Counsel
Naval Architect
Chief Engineer
Chief Mate
Ship's Agent
District Disaster Center (DDC)
Victoria EOC
Calhoun County EOC
Nueces County EOC
Appropriate Municipal and/or County and State Officials
Owner's Representatives
Stevedores
Appropriate Facility Managers
Cargo Representative
P & I Club
Kleberg County EOC
Marine Surveyor
Industrial Hygienist/Toxicologist
Coastal Bend Multi-Agency Coordination Center (CBMACC)
Appropriate Port Authority/ Navigation District

8240 Federal Response

USCG Special Forces:

- National Strike Force
- Marine Safety Center
- USCG Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT)
- Eighth District Support Team
- Eighth District Legal
- Coast Guard PIAT (Public Information Assist Team)
- USCG District 8 PADET (Public Affairs Detachment)

Other Federal Agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Scientific Support Coordinator provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- USN Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)
- Navy or Army Corps of Engineers

Other Resources:

Any commercial ship becomes a valuable resource during an offshore fire to rescue the burning vessel's crew should the fire get out of control. Vessels in the area should be notified of a situation via an Urgent Marine Information Broadcast (UMIB). Tug companies in the vicinity should be contacted and may assist in fighting the fire, moving a dead ship, or transporting personnel and equipment.

8250 State/Local Response

Municipal Fire Departments – Generally, municipal fire departments respond to all notifications of fire within a port. This includes marine facilities located within the city boundaries and vessels moored alongside those facilities. Further, each department may become involved in fighting fires aboard vessels at anchor in the harbors falling within their jurisdiction. Offshore ship fires are a rescue priority and land based fire departments will have involvement at their chief's discretion as the situation and location dictates.

Fire Departments within South Texas include:

- Corpus Christi
- Brownsville
- Nueces County ESD 1 (Annaville)
- Nueces County ESD 2 (Flour Bluff)
- Fulton
- Harlingen
- Aransas Pass
- Ingleside
- Port Aransas
- Kleberg County
- Kingsville
- NAS Corpus Christi
- Point Comfort
- Portland
- Port Aransas
- Port Isabel
- Port Lavaca
- Port O'Connor
- Robstown
- Rockport
- Victoria
- Seadrift
- Refinery Terminal Fire Company (RTFC)

Commercial Responsibilities:

1. The ports of South Texas have limited commercial resources to combat major marine fires. The waterfront facilities in South Texas maintain a limited quantity of firefighting equipment on hand to combat small fires, but rely on the Refinery Terminal Fire Company (RTFC) – in the case of RTFC members - and municipal fire departments for response to large fires.
2. Facility managers and vessel operators are responsible for establishing an adequate fire prevention and safety program. In the event of a marine disaster, the master or manager

will be expected to provide detailed information on layout, location of cargo aboard, and additional manpower to assist firefighters.

3. The majority of commercial tugs operating in South Texas are equipped with fire monitors. However, it is important to note that insurance companies may limit fire monitors to shipboard personal use only; due to liability. These vessels do however, have the ability to move barges/ships away from shore side facilities should such action be warranted. The Port of Corpus Christi maintains one fireboat, operated in cooperation with the RTFC and the Port Authority.

Local emergency management officials provide response to many different emergencies and serve as a centralized notification point for resources with their local areas.

Law enforcement agencies can assist on-scene to:

- Control crowds,
- Limit access to incident area,
- Provide security for staging areas and/or
- Provide police escort for vehicles carrying firefighting personnel and resources.

8260 Captain of the Port Role

All USCG fire fighting forces and equipment within a COTP's Area of Responsibility shall be under the control of the COTP. The COTP is responsible for the development of the marine firefighting annex with input from local response organizations. The COTP shall act as the liaison between the USCG and other response organizations and the media. Orders from the IC for USCG responders shall be passed through and evaluated by the COTP. Only those orders that will not create unwarranted risk for USCG personnel and equipment shall be executed. The COTP shall not assume overall control of firefighting efforts when appropriate qualified fire officials are present and able to take control.

1. The COTP should:
   - ☐ Assume the role of IC if the firefighting response is inadequate or nonexistent.
   - ☐ Be prepared to assume the role of IC following conclusion of firefighting operations if the incident involved pollution or is classified as a marine casualty.
   - ☐ Coordinate the use of other USCG resources such as small boats, helicopters, etc. in coordination with request of the IC/UC.
   - ☐ Establish a Marine Fire Fighting Coordination Team to assist the IC in developing response objectives and integrating federal resources into the response.
   - ☐ Initiate a Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNTM) to inform other vessels of the incident.
   - ☐ Make an assessment of nearby vessels and docks to determine if they might be impacted by notified parties.
   - ☐ Be prepared to establish a safety zone around the incident.
   - ☐ Be prepared to issue COTP orders to direct the movement or deny entry of vessels.

2. Incident Command Post (ICP):
   - ☐ The ICP will be established by the IC.

- ☐ The USCG Marine Fire Fighting Team Coordinator is stationed at the ICP and maintains communications with involved USCG resources, fire departments, vessel master, facility operators, owner's representatives, salvage or cleanup companies, port officials, and other key personnel on-scene.
- ☐ An ICP should be established outside of a hazard or decontamination zone. Considerations in choosing an ICP site:
  - Command post location not endangered
  - Proximity to fire
  - Accessibility

8270 Incident Commander Role

The IC will direct the firefighting operations of all responding agencies. Safety of responding emergency personnel shall take priority. The operational response will be based on the following tactical priorities.

Rescue: The saving of lives and removal of victims to a safe area is paramount and supersedes any and all other consideration.
Exposure: The protection from exposure is necessary to prevent damage to nearby structures, equipment, and materials and to prevent the spread of fire to uninvolved areas (including fuel loads) on or off the vessel. Exposures may be shipboard, shore side, or on a nearby vessel.
Containment: Contain the fire to the compartment or area of origin.
Stability: Ensure firefighting efforts do not negatively affect the stability of the vessel.
Extinguishment: Includes those operations required to ensure no live fires, embers, or hot-spots remain after a fire and to place the compartment and ship in a safe condition.
Overhaul: Includes those operations required to complete the extinguishment of remaining fire, prevent re-flash, and to place the compartment and ship in a safe condition.
Salvage: Includes those operations required to protect compartments and contents from preventable damage due to water, smoke, heat, or other elements.
Ventilation: Includes those operations required to displace a heated and contaminated atmosphere within an involved compartment with normal air from the outside atmosphere.

8280 Responsible Party Role

The responsible party (RP), or ship's master or designee, will maintain control over the vessel, crew, and passengers. The RP will assign a representative to the ICP. His/her designee should be thoroughly familiar with the ship's firefighting systems and should understand the ICS.

- ☐ The ICP will be established upon arrival of the local fire department with command and control for all firefighting functions falling within its guidelines. The ship's firefighting crews will provide strategic assistance to the command post through the RP's representative.
- ☐ The RP's fire responsibility will be the evacuation of all nonessential personnel and to ensure accountability is taken of the passengers and crew.
- ☐ The ship's firefighting crew will make every effort to contain and extinguish the fire. Before the situation has progressed beyond their capabilities, every effort will then

be made to contain the fire and await assistance from the fire department having jurisdiction.

- ☐ The RP shall deliver the vessel's Fire Control Plan and manifest to the first arriving firefighting units.

8290 Vessel Master Role

The master of the vessel will:

- ☐ Implement the initial response based on the vessel's fire control plan.
- ☐ Ensure proper communications, both internal and external and that proper notifications are made to the appropriate fire department and the USCG. In addition, notify the facility to which the vessel is docked, the port authority, and any nearby vessels.
- ☐ Control the operation and use of all shipboard firefighting systems.
- ☐ Coordinate the efforts of shipboard fire teams in responding to the fire.
- ☐ Conduct a muster of the crew and provide a report to the IC/UC.
- ☐ Utilize his/her resources to control the fire until such time as he/she is relieved of firefighting activities by the designated IC or until fire is determined to be out of control.
- ☐ Decide if it is necessary to abandon ship. If the crew is ordered to abandon ship, the master will ensure that the proper procedures are carried out.
- ☐ Provide the vessel fire control plan and international shore connection to IC/UC.
- ☐ Provide a list of crew members, the condition of the vessel including status of the fuel and ballast tanks and any other flooding and stability issues, the type and condition of cargoes on board and load plan, and identification of any special equipment hazards, explosions, or damage.
- ☐ Depending on the circumstances, communicate with vessel owner, operator, lawyer, and/or P&I Club to ensure cargo owner has assumed financial responsibility.

8300 Operations

8310 Vessel Specific Response Operations

Initial response operations will be the responsibility of the operator of the vessel or facility. Operators of vessels must use their own fire control plans to respond to shipboard fires and take any additional steps necessary to limit the spread of fire from the vessel.

Local firefighting organizations (municipal, industrial, and contractor) must be prepared to respond within the limits of their training and capabilities. If firefighting resources are not trained or capable of handling a shipboard fire, they should take appropriate measures to prevent the fire from spreading.

In addition to the local firefighting resources, the Refinery Terminal Fire Company (RTFC) is contracted by member companies in the Corpus Christi port area to combat fires at facilities.

The USCG will provide assistance as appropriate. This may include establishing safety zones, rerouting or restricting vessel traffic, assistance with search and rescue or medical evacuation, deployment of the marine firefighting coordination team, or pollution response operations.

Based on experience, vessel masters will almost never refuse firefighting assistance. In the event that a vessel master refuses assistance in fighting a fire, the responding firefighting organization shall call the Coast Guard Sector Corpus Christi Command Center at (361)939- 6393 or (361)939-6349.Other affected organizations, particularly pollution response or salvage organizations, will respond as directed by the IC under a UC system.

8320 Priorities

1. Force (responder) Protection
2. Protection of health and human safety
3. Protection of the environment
4. Protection of property
5. Restoration of business continuity

8330 Firefighting Response Considerations

1. Establishment of a UC system
2. A complete scene size-up to determine what is burning (class of fire and materials involved).
3. A review of the vessel's fire control plan with the chief mate, chief engineering, or crew representative.
4. Determining whether the vessel firefighting systems are operational and locating the international shore connection.
5. Establishment of appropriate staging areas for arriving equipment.
6. A language barrier may exist. The vessel's agent, a vessel's officer, or other interpreter may be required. If first responders are unable to effectively communicate with the vessel's crew, 911 can direct first responders to a phone translating service.
7. The stability of the vessel may be affected by the additional equipment and the use of water or foam in combating the fire.
8. Determine the need and capacity for dewatering after the fire has been extinguished and overhauled.

8330.1 Notification Procedures

Prompt notification of the cognizant fire department is the first and most important step in mobilizing the necessary response from all quarters. Initial calls received by the Coast Guard will be relayed to the Fire Department charged with the AOR the fire or disaster is occurring. The present network of 911 emergency dialing offers the most likely and rapid means of notification. The other major avenue available to the marine community for reporting of emergencies is the channel 16 VHF-FM (15808 MHz). This frequency is guarded continuously by the Coast Guard Communications Center located at Sector Corpus Christi Command Center located on Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas. A 24-hour telephone number (361-939-6349) is also maintained at this location for aroundthe clock notification. The COTP will

mobilize the necessary Coast Guard response, at a minimum, a representative will be dispatched to the scene.

MetroCom is a consolidated emergency dispatch center between the City of Corpus Christi and Nueces County. The City and the County agreed to consolidate their public safety dispatch centers into a single public safety answering point for the two jurisdictions of the two entities. The METROCOM 800-mHz trunked radio communications system handles all law enforcement, fire, and EMS communications and emergency calls and dispatches all public safety services.

Crisis Management Dispatch (CMD) is the Refinery Terminal Fire Company (RTFC) dispatch center. During an emergency, appropriate city 9-1-1and county personnel enter the section and join the RTFC staff. The room then goes from being RTFC Dispatch to Crisis Management Dispatch; all emergency communications during the incident are coordinated from CMD. Once this section is opened, all CMD resources are available to the incident commander.

If the Coast Guard Command Center is first notified of a marine fire, then the Coast Guard will immediately notify METROCOM as well as Port PD and Harbor Masters office. If the Port PD or the Harbor Master office is first notified, then they will notify METROCOM as well as the Coast Guard Command Center.

8330.2 Initial Information Required

Once the notification has been initiated, it is urgent that the receiving station, whether it is the Fire Department, Coast Guard or whoever, ascertains the necessary facts to correctly respond to the incident. The following initial information should be determined:

- ☐ Name and telephone number of person reporting
- ☐ Nature of emergency (i.e. fire, explosion, collision, etc.)
- ☐ Location of the incident, specific as possible (i.e. name of vessel, anchorage, warehouse or berth at facility, etc.)
- ☐ Exact location of the fire, by compartment and deck (i.e. number 3 hold, starboard side of the tween deck), or tank number of location if on a facility
- ☐ Whether or not there is anyone trapped or injured
- ☐ Details as best as possible as to class of fire (i.e. what is burning, type of fuel, cargo, etc.)
- ☐ Is there any hazardous cargo in or near the fire?
- ☐ What, if any firefighting efforts are in progress
- ☐ If the report concerns a vessel, additional information should be obtained as follows:
    - What is the vessel's capability to maneuver?
    - Does the master desire to moor or anchor the vessel? (Assume vessel underway or at anchor. Easiest way to fight fire is alongside a pier.)

8330.3 Levels of Response

Not all marine disasters require the full response set forth within this Annex. Lesser emergencies obviously will not require a full organizational effort. The following guide can be used by responding fire departments.

Level I – A marine disaster on a small vessel (65 feet or less) or a facility that does not

pose a major threat to the harbor. This level of disaster can usually be handled by one fire department with minimal waterside support. The Coast Guard shall be notified and will send a representative to the scene.

Level II – A marine disaster on a vessel or facility that has the potential to be a significant risk to the harbor. This level of disaster may involve two or more fire departments, waterside support, and result in the establishment of a UC. The Coast Guard shall be notified as in section 8330.2.

Level III – A marine disaster of major significance that poses a high risk to the harbor. The full scope of this Annex shall be executed, including emergency services support. This level of disaster will involve two or more fire departments. Calls will be made to each participating fire department.

8330.4 Vessel Response Plan

The U.S. Coast Guard mandates that every vessel's Vessel Response Plan (VRP) include the name of a fire and salvage company. This is used as a tool in cases where a vessel moors in a remote port where firefighting response capabilities are limited or nonexistent. In the event that a vessel is on fire and a capable marine firefighting response is readily available and can mitigate the damage to the vessel and surrounding area before the vessel's listed fire and Salvage Company can arrive on-scene, the available firefighting response may be used instead of the vessel's listed company. Table 33 CFR 155.4030(b) is the Salvage and Marie Firefighting response timeframe. Below is the response timeframe for marine firefighting.

Marine Firefighting	**At pier (hours)**	**CONUS: near shore area; inland waters; Great Lakes; and OCONUS: < or = 12 miles from COTP city (hours)**	**CONUS: offshore area; and OCONUS: < or = 50 miles from COTP city (hours)**
(i)Assessment & Planning:			
(A) Remote assessment and consultation…..	1	1	1
(B) On-Site fire assessment ……	2	6	12
(ii) Fire Suppression:			
(A) External firefighting team……..	4	8	12
(B) External vessel firefighting systems……	4	12	18

8340 Deployment

The designated IC (normally the senior fire official on-scene) will direct employment of responding resources. Firefighting resources will be employed based on:

- Location and extent of fire,
- Class and extent of cargo involved,
- Possibility of explosion
- Possibility of sinking or capsizing
- Hazard to crew or other resources present at location,
- Weather forecast,
- Maneuverability of vessel,
- Effects on bridges which must be transited, and
- Alternatives if the vessel is not allowed entry or movement

8350 Vessel Entry or Movement

The authority to deny vessel entry or movement rests solely with the COTP. The guiding policy for the decision is: the port should not be jeopardized to save a single vessel if the risk is too great. Risk evaluation, and cost-benefit analyses where applicable, should be employed during the planning process.

Considerations for denying entry or movement:

- Issuing a BNTM.
- Ordering the movement of other vessels or cargo stored in the area to preclude their involvement.
- Positioning the vessel to facilitate firefighting.
- The need for USCG escort of vessel.
- Tug assistance as required.

8350.1 Mooring, Anchoring, and Grounding

The COTP should coordinate with fire departments, pilots, port officials, and involved agencies to pre-select a mooring, anchoring, or grounding site for fighting the fire. Considerations for these types of movements are:

- The flammability of wharf structures, contiguous facilities, other vessels, and public risk (to include proximity to populated areas downwind).
- Availability of adequate water supplies.
- Accessibility for response boats and vehicles.
- The possibility of the vessel sinking or becoming abandoned.
- Exposure of or damage to underwater pipelines and overhead utilities.
- The fire's effect on normal channel traffic.
- Potential marine environmental damage/ proximity to environmentally sensitive areas.
- Risks to vessel from incidental or deliberate grounding or sinking.
- A water depth that is shallow enough that the vessel will not sink below the main deck level, yet deep enough that the fire boats, salvage barges, and tugs can approach. Tides and other water level fluctuations must be considered.
- Impacts of winds and currents in both direction and intensity.

Upon consultation with the Aransas-Corpus Christi Pilots, several locations have been identified as possible mooring sites: Lydia Ann Channel, McDermott slip, Rockport Cut at GMF, the far West end of Reynolds Basin, North side of Avery basin, Northwest corner of Chemical, Northwest corner of Tule Lake, North side of Viola, or Vulcan/Aggregate dock. Cargo dock 8 could be considered since it is not an oil dock and there are no warehouses or structures on it. Intentional groundings could also be considered somewhere along Cut A or B for vessels that suffer a casualty in those reaches and cannot make it to any of the others listed above. Vessels could ground on the extreme leeward side of the channel, i.e. on the "red" side when southeasterly winds are prevailing or "green" side when northerly winds are prevailing.

8350.2 Vessel Fire at Pier

- ☐ A UC will be established with the fire department having jurisdiction as the lead agency.
- ☐ The fire department is responsible for fighting the fire; the USCG is responsible for port and waterway safety.
- ☐ Initially, the USCG should set safety zones to ensure public safety. The USCG may assist in requesting resources such as foam, SUPSALV, communications, and scientific support.
- ☐ The fire department IC may request mutual aid assistance locally through the respective local mutual aid association depending on where the incident occurs. Federal assistance should be requested through the USCG.
- ☐ The USCG will provide technical assistance and waterside

safety. USCG actions:

- ☐ Assign a marine firefighting coordinator or Marine Fire Fighting Coordination Team as noted in the appropriate Geographic Response Plan (GRP).
- ☐ Assign a Marine Fire Fighting Coordinator or Marine Inspector as a fire department liaison that will also act as a COTP/Officer-In-Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI) assistant.
- ☐ Provide USCG and other federal response forces as directed by the COTP.
- ☐ Coordinate a small boat patrol of safety zone as directed by the COTP.

8350.3 Vessel Fire Underway or at Anchor

In the event of a fire on a vessel that is underway within the COTP zone or en-route to a port area within the COTP zone, efforts may be made to moor the vessel to facilitate firefighting efforts. If, after consultation between the USCG, the fire department and port officials, it is decided that mooring the vessel is not feasible, then the vessel will be directed to a suitable anchorage or grounding site as far as practicable not to foul or block the shipping channel.

If the vessel is unable to enter port or is denied entry, efforts will be made to obtain firefighting technical support and operational assistance from the local fire departments and companies with marine firefighting capabilities. The next consideration would be to consult with the RP to determine the need for contracting a commercial firefighting company.

Subsequent to successful search and rescue operations, the primary concern with offshore vessel fires is prevention of pollution of United States waters, disruption of port functions, and destruction of property.

USCG Actions:

- ☐ Conduct firefighting with USCG personnel only to the extent required to conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) in a safe manner.
- ☐ Consult the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for more details on oil spill and hazardous material release response operations.

8350.4 Vessel Stability Considerations

The large volumes of water often used combating fires can have a negative impact on vessel stability, jeopardizing the safety of the vessel and personnel onboard. The most important consideration regarding vessel stability is the control of a vessel's list.

Factors affecting stability:

- The free surface of all liquids on board,
- The integrity of the hull,
- Whether the double bottoms are empty or full,
- Integrity of watertight boundaries during flooding, and
- Flatness of the hull bottom if the vessel is in contact with the bottom.

Vessel owners and operators of oil tankers and offshore oil barges are required to prearrange prompt access to computerized, shore-based damage stability and residual strength calculation program, available 24 hours a day, as required by 33 CFR 155. Similarly, owners and operators of inland oil barges are required to have vessel plans necessary to perform salvage, stability, and residual hull strength assessments at a shore based location, available 24 hours a day.

The USCG Marine Safety Center can assist the IC/UC with stability concerns and is available 24 hours a day. Their phone number is: (202) 475-3400.

8350.5 Fire on a Military Vessel (not including commercial vessels leased by the military)

Response to a fire onboard a military vessel, whether U.S. or foreign, is handled in a different manner than a fire onboard a large tanker or small passenger vessel. Military vessel crews continually train on shipboard firefighting procedures. The commanding officer on a military vessel has ultimate authority on whether or not to allow outside firefighting organizations onboard to augment firefighting efforts. However, the following actions should be taken by firefighting responders upon notification of a fire onboard a military vessel:

- ☐ The Fire department will respond with a full assignment.
- ☐ The first arriving officer will establish Incident Command utilizing the ICS shore side. As additional units arrive on-scene, Incident Command may be transferred to a higher ranking fire officer.
- ☐ The IC will assign the Officer of the first arriving Engine to report to the ship's quarterdeck to engage with the ship's Command Duty Officer (CDO) to determine if they require the Fire Department's assistance. All other units will stage as determined by Incident Command.
- ☐ If no firefighting assistance is required then the Incident Commander may assign one engine company to remain on-scene for standby purposes. They will remain on-scene as long as needed. If the CDO requires no standby all companies may clear.
- ☐ If firefighting assistance is required there will be an operations officer assigned to the ship's quarterdeck. At this time all information regarding the fire will be relayed to the fire department along with communication procedures between the ship's crew and the fire department. The operations officer will be responsible for resources, personnel and staging of equipment onboard the ship.
- ☐ All of this information will be relayed to the IC and he/she will determine the necessary resources to effectively mitigate the situation. IC will remain in full authority of all fire department personnel and at no time relinquish command to anyone outside the fire department.

- ☐ Fire Department personnel who engage in firefighting operations will do so in cooperation with the ship's crews. If possible, Fire Department personnel will team up with the ship's crew. This will assist in faster and more effective turnaround time for firefighting forces and allow ship's crew familiar with the environment to escort firefighting personnel around the ship. It will also enhance the communication capability by having two radio systems in place.
- ☐ When Fire Department personnel are deployed for firefighting duties they will do so with no less than 4 members. This can be a combination of both Fire Department personnel and the ship's crew. Also each team deployed shall have an Officer-in- charge.
- ☐ IC will be responsible for the personal safety of all Fire Department personnel operating at the fire scene. All decisions made will adhere to all safety practices and policies and be deployed in a safe and effective manner. IC will assign a Safety Officer to carry out this plan. IC will also utilize the accountability system and designate a rapid intervention team to deploy if needed.
- ☐ IC can request additional resources in accordance with signed mutual aid agreements.
- ☐ When IC deems the incident under control and units are no longer needed, he/she will utilize a systematic process to place units back in service. All personnel must be accounted for and all safety issues will be documented before the incident is terminated.

8360 Fire at a Facility

Initial Response operations will be the responsibility of the facility personnel. Owner/operators of a facility should develop their own contingency plans to respond to a fire or explosion at their facility.

The response to a facility fire is essentially the same as a vessel fire. The organization and responsibilities are listed in the vessel section. Amplifying information can be found in the Facility Response Plan (FRP).

8370 Fire on a Rig

Offshore supply vessels (OSVs) provide oil rigs with supplies, and have some capability to augment firefighting efforts on oil rigs. They are the first response to a fire on an oil rig.

In the event of a fire on a rig offshore, and the U.S. Coast Guard Sector Corpus Christi is the closest responding unit, the U.S. Coast Guard will set up an ICS structure, and assign an expert, such as a fire marshal, to lead the efforts to extinguish the blaze, and coordinate efforts to ensure all arriving assets effectively control the incident.

Coast Guard personnel are not to actively engage in firefighting except in support of a regular firefighting agency under the supervision of a qualified fire officer. Responsibility for fighting a fire aboard an offshore rig lies with its owner and operator, due to the limited capabilities of the
U.S. Coast Guard and firefighting organizations in the South Texas Coastal Bend area.

8380 Fire at a Marina

A fire on a marina facility can easily spread to the vessels moored nearby. Therefore, every marina shall be equipped with basic firefighting equipment, and contact the nearest fire department for assistance. In the event the fire spreads to moored vessels, firefighting

responders shall contact the COTP and the Port Authority (if applicable) to request additional response assistance.

8390 Emergencies during Fire Fighting Operations

This section addresses emergencies that develop during marine firefighting operations; e.g. secondary explosions, injuries, trapped personnel, loss of water supply, vessel drifting or sinking, etc.

No one can predict what is going to happen next during any emergency response operation. IC/UC can greatly reduce the risk to personnel and property by employing sound IC/UC practices to the operations and control of the incident.

Personnel appointed to the IC/UC system must have intimate knowledge and experience in the area of their assignment. Detailed attention to the areas of personnel safety, accountability, medical monitoring, logistics, and staging, may identify unforeseen hazards and/or allow IC/UC to deal with unpredictable events in a safe and timely manner. The IC/UC should be educated in NFPA 1500: Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, and 29 CFR 1910: Occupational Safety and Health Standards.

8390.1 Special Considerations for Specific Areas

This section highlights location-specific details which aid Incident Commanders in responding to vessel or facility fires.

8390.11 The Port of Corpus Christi – Inner Harbor and La Quinta Channel

The Port of Corpus Christi's Inner Harbor is a 8.8 mile long waterway with a channel depth of 45 ft that handles various sizes of ships and cargo. It has 5 turning basins along the channel to accommodate the traffic. The La Quinta Channel, including its extension, is a 4.5 mile long waterway and has 2 turning basins for vessels.

For the inner harbor public docks Corpus Christi Fire Department (CCFD) will respond to a report of a marine fire to the level of their training, and can request assistance from RTFC.

For the inner harbor private docks (RTFC members), RTFC will respond and can request assistance form CCFD.

For events at Ingleside and La Quinta Channel the Ingleside Fire Department will respond and can request assistance from RTFC.

For fires within the inner harbor and Ingleside/La Quinta proper notifications to the port is critical for requesting and getting the fireboat underway.

The Coast Guard and Harbor Master's office will coordinate channel closures and safety zones as applicable.

The Coast Guard, TGLO and responsible party will coordinate and conduct any pollution response

8390.12 Port of Brownsville

Brownsville Ship Channel

The Brownsville Ship Channel is a 17-mile waterway with a channel depth authorized to 42 ft. The Turning Basin has a depth of 36 ft. and width of 1,200 ft.

Fighting a Facility Fire at the Port of Brownsville (POB):

- ☐ Unless otherwise directed, the Brownsville Fire Department will have lead, working with facility's operations manager to determine type of fire/potential concerns.
    - MSD & Harbormaster's office will work on channel closure, vessel traffic & potential safety zone.
- ☐ The MSD will assist until the fire is extinguished (i.e. evacuating the P.O.B., communications, setting up ICS).
- ☐ The USCG and RP will conduct any pollution response. NOTE – pollution response, i.e. protective booming, etc., may take the place before the fire is extinguished.

Fighting a vessel fire on a vessel moored at the POB:

- ☐ The vessel will stay at current dock.
- ☐ Unless otherwise directed, the Brownsville Fire Department will have lead, working with master of the vessel to determine type of fire/potential concerns.
- ☐ MSD & Harbormaster's office will work on channel closure, vessel traffic & potential safety zone.
- ☐ Assist tugs will be called, placed on standby. If COTP determines vessel needs to be moved, assist tugs may held shift vessel.
- ☐ The MSD will assist until the fire is extinguished (i.e. evacuating the P.O.B., communications, setting up ICS).
- ☐ The USCG and RP will conduct any pollution response. NOTE – pollution response, i.e. protective booming, etc., may take the place before the fire is extinguished.

Fighting a vessel fire on an inbound/outbound vessel, north of the Shrimp Basin:

- ☐ The vessel's crew is to fight the fire onboard.
- ☐ The vessel is to use assist tugs to transit to dock of the Harbormaster's choosing (assists tugs will be called by the Harbormaster).
- ☐ MSD & Harbormaster's office will work on channel closure, vessel traffic & potential safety zone.
- ☐ Once the vessel is moored, Brownsville Fire Department will have lead, working with Master of the vessel to determine type of fire/potential concerns.
- ☐ The MSD will assist until the fire is extinguished (i.e. evacuating the P.O.B., communications, setting up ICS)
- ☐ The USCG and RP will conduct any pollution response. NOTE – pollution response, i.e. protective booming, etc., may take the place before the fire is extinguished.

Fighting a vessel fire on an inbound/outbound vessel south of the Shrimp Basin:

- ☐ The vessel's crew is to fight the fire onboard.
- ☐ If vessel can navigate, the vessel is to continue North Bound until the vessel meets assist tugs (assists tugs will be called by the Harbormaster).
- ☐ If vessel loses propulsion, the vessel is to drop anchor in the channel and wait until assist tugs arrive.
- ☐ The vessel is to us assist tugs to transit to dock of the Harbormaster's choosing.
- ☐ The Brownsville Fire Department will have lead, working with master of the vessel to determine type of fire/potential concerns.
- ☐ MSD & Harbormaster's office will work on channel closure, vessel traffic & potential safety zone.
- ☐ The MSD will assist until the fire is extinguished (i.e. evacuating the P.O.B., communications, setting up ICS)
- ☐ The USCG and RP will conduct any pollution response. NOTE – pollution response, i.e. protective booming, etc., may take the place before the fire is extinguished.

Fighting a vessel fire on a vessel moored at South Padre Island (SPI)/Port Isabel:

- ☐ The vessel will stay at current dock
- ☐ The SPI/Port Isabel Fire Department will have lead, working with Master of the vessel to determine type of fire/potential concerns.
- ☐ MSD & Harbor Master's office will work on channel closure, vessel traffic & potential safety zone.
- ☐ The MSD will assist until the fire is extinguished (i.e. evacuating the area, communications, setting up ICS).
- ☐ The USCG and RP will conduct any pollution response. NOTE – pollution response, i.e. protective booming, etc., may take the place before the fire is extinguished.

Fighting a vessel fire on a vessel underway at South Padre Island (SPI):

- ☐ The vessel will go to a dock directed by SPI Fire Department (If COTP authority is needed SPI Fire Department will contact USCG MSD).
- ☐ The SPI Fire Department will have lead, working with Master of the vessel to determine type of fire/potential concerns.
- ☐ The MSD will assist until the fire is extinguished (i.e. evacuating the area, communications, setting up ICS)
- ☐ The USCG and RP will conduct any pollution response. NOTE – pollution response, i.e. protective booming, etc., may take the place before the fire is extinguished.

8390.13 Victoria Barge Canal

The Victoria Barge Canal is a 35-mile-long waterway that connects the Turning Basin in Victoria to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW). It has a channel depth of 12 ft. and a channel width of 125 ft.

Vessels transiting the Victoria Barge Canal have severely restricted maneuverability, as the canal is very narrow and presents almost no safe areas from which to easily address an onboard fire. Responding parties will utilize applicable parts of this annex, their intimate knowledge of the surrounding area, and prior training to decide how best to handle casualties on a case-by-case basis.

8400 Planning

8410 Local

Local fire departments and industry may be participants in mutual aid association. These associations are intended to provide for the systematic mobilization, organization, and operation of fire-rescue resources from throughout the region in mitigating the effects of a disaster. Shipboard fires outside the local fire department's area of responsibility will fall under the responsibility of the USCG.

8420 Training

Coordinated interagency training exercises should be carried out annually to ensure proper response to firefighting emergencies. Scenarios should be developed so that a maximum number of resources are exercised. Exercise locations should also be changed from time to time for the same reason.

Good training references include: NFPA 1405: Land-Based Firefighters Who Respond to

Marine Fires, and NFPA 1005: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters.

8500 Logistics

8510 Radio Communications

The FCC has designated three VHF-High frequencies, 154.126, 154.260, and 154.290 MHz, as the Fire Mutual Aid Radio Systems to provide common communications between firefighting units from different agencies operating at a common incident. Terminology used during a fire incident should be in common everyday language.

The following is a list of other useful radio frequencies that may be utilized during a fire response operation:

- ☐ VHF-Channel 81A
- ☐ VHF-Channel 21
- ☐ VHF-Channel 22
- ☐ VHF-Channel 06
- ☐ 800 Megahertz
- ☐ VHF Fire Mutual Aid Texas Fire 1 154.2800
- ☐ Texas Fire 2 154.2650
- ☐ Texas Fire 3 154.2950
- ☐ UHF Navy (ELMR)

Public Safety Dispatch:

FIRE DEPARTMENT	PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCH	PHONE NUMBER
Aransas Pass	Aransas Pass PSAP	361-758-1120
Brownsville		956-548-7000
Corpus Christi	METRO COM	361-886-2600
Corpus Christi	Port Police	361-882-1182
Corpus Christi	Harbor Master	361-882-1773
Corpus Christi	Port of Corpus Christi	361-885-6178
Fulton	Aransas County PSAP	361-729-2222
Harlingen		956-216-5700
Ingleside	Ingleside PSAP	361-776-2531
Kleberg County	Kleberg County SO	361-595-8500
Naval Air Station FES		361-961-3492
Nueces County ESD 1 (Annaville)	METRO COM	361-886-2600
Nueces County ESD 2 (Flour Bluff)	METRO COM	361-886-2600
Point Comfort		361-987-2661

Port Aransas	Port Aransas PSAP	361-749-6241
Port Isabel		956-943-3523
Port Lavaca		361-552-4620
Port O'Connor		361-983-4604
Portland	Portland PSAP	361-643-7711
Refinery Terminal Fire Company	METRO COM	361-886-2600
Rockport	Aransas County PSAP	361-729-2222
Robstown	Robstown PSAP	361-387-3531
Seadrift		361-785-2911
Victoria		361-573-3221/ 361-485-3457

Non-Federal UHF National Interoperability Repeater Channels:

Description	NPSTC ID	Mobile TX (MHz)	Mobile RX (MHz)
Calling	UCALL40	458.2125	453.2125
Calling	UCALL40D	453.2125	453.2125
Tactical	UTAC41	458.4625	453.4625
Tactical	UTAC41D	453.4625	453.4625
Tactical	UTAC42	458.7125	453.7125
Tactical	UTAC42D	453.7125	453.7125
Tactical	UTAC43	458.8625	453.8625
Tactical	UTAC43D	453.8625	453.8625

Note: Default operation should be carrier squelch receive, CTCSS 156.7(5A) transmit. If the user can enable/disable CTCSS without reprogramming the radio, the indicated CTCSS tone should also be programmed for receive, and the user instructed how and when to enable/disable.

FCC Provided Mutual Aid:

	CHANNEL	USAGE	ID
Federal	154.2650 mobile	Fire Mutual Aid	VFIRE22
Federal	154.2725	Fire Mutual Aid	VFIRE24
Federal	154.2800 base/mobile	Fire Mutual Aid	VFIRE21
Federal	154.2875	Fire Mutual Aid	VFIRE25
Federal	154.2950 mobile	Fire Mutual Aid	VFIRE23
Federal	154.3025	Fire Mutual Aid	VFIRE26
Non-Federal	155.7525 base/mobile	Calling	VCALL10
Non-Federal	151.1375	Tactical	VTAC11
Non-Federal	154.4525	Tactical	VTAC12
Non-Federal	158.7375	Tactical	VTAC13
Non-Federal	159.4725	Tactical	VTAC14

Additional sources of communications equipment:

- ☐ Requesting the use of communication vans/command posts is recommended for all marine response incidents.
- ☐ A wide range of deployable communication equipment is available from USCG Atlantic

Area/Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic. To activate this resources call (757)398-6499 during daytime hours or the USCG Atlantic Area Command Center (757)398-6231 after hours.

8600 Finance/Admin

In general, funding for USCG firefighting activities must come from USCG Operating Expenses funds. Under some limited circumstances, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability (CERCLA) Trust Fund of 1980 and OPA '90, P.L. 101-380, may be available to reimburse firefighting expenses. This is limited only to those situations where the fire is fought specifically to abate the potential for a pollution incident. Firefighting activities related to the safety of life or property are generally not contracts for responding to discharges that pose substantial threat to public health or welfare.

8610 Financial Responsibility

If there is not a Responsible Party (RP), the USCG can open the OSLTF/CERCLA if there is an oil or hazardous chemical spill or threat of one. If there is a RP and the Federal funds are used for response efforts, those expenditures WILL be recovered from the RP. The COTP shall generate a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) for other emergency response organizations that have been requested and utilized.

8610.1 Government Liability

An owner/master, charter, or agent who wishes to enter or move within the port to save a vessel or cargo must indemnify (hold harmless) the port, its board, or federal and local governments for damage or injury suffered as a result of fire or vessel movement during a casualty.

8610.2 Response Cost Considerations

Response funding is available through the OSLTF or CERCLA when a substantial threat of pollution or HAZMAT release to the marine environment exists, in which case commercial resources can be contracted for mitigation.

8700 Inventory of Capabilities and Assets Specific to Marine Firefighting

See Enclosure (1) for a list of capabilities and assets specific to Marine Firefighting. NOTE: This list is not all-encompassing, as inventories of fire departments may vary yearly, and not all fire departments have assets useful in a marine or facility fire.

Also reference the Texas Regional Response Network (TRRN). The purpose of the TRRN is to aid in response and planning efforts by allowing system users to access resource information as it basically serves as an electronic inventory system for available resources and equipment. Link:

https://trrn.dps.texas.gov/trrn/Tier01/Security/SignIn.aspx

Resource Item	Provider	Description	Total	Contact	Phone Number
Engine, Fire - Type VI	Rockport VFD	Brush 1 (FOAM)	1	Vicky Martin	(361) 463-8597
Engine, Fire - Type V	Rockport VFD	Brush 103 High Profile	1	Vicky Martin	
Engine, Fire - Type V	Rockport VFD	Brush112- high profile	1	Vicky Martin	
Engine, Fire - Type III	Rockport VFD	Brush104-high profile	1	Vicky Martin	
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type II	Rockport VFD	Tanker brush truck 129-high profile	1	Vicky Martin	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Lamar VFD	1250 Gal Pumper	1	Carl Stubbs	(361) 877-7191
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type I	Lamar VFD	2100 Gal tanker	1	Carl Stubbs	
SCBA Fill System, Stationary - Other	Lamar VFD	2216 Filling station with compressor	1	Carl Stubbs	
Portable Pump - Type II	Lamar VFD	Floating Pump	1	Carl Stubbs	
Portable Pump - Type III	Lamar VFD	200 GPM Potable pump	1	Carl Stubbs	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Harlingen FD	Engine #6	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	(956) 873-2402
Engine, Fire - Type I	Harlingen FD	Engine #7	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Harlingen FD	Engine #8	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type II	Harlingen FD	Tanker #8	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Harlingen FD	Reserve Engine #4	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Harlingen FD	Reserve Engine #6	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
SCBA - Other	Harlingen FD	SCBA / 55 are CBRN	84	Michael J. Rinaldi	
SCBA Fill System, Stationary - Other	Harlingen FD	Cascade Non-mobile	23	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Portable Pump - Type II	Harlingen FD	Portable Floating Pump	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Harlingen FD	Boat, outboard with trailer	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Water Truck - Type IV	Harlingen FD	Water Truck	0	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Air/Liquid Sampler - Other	Harlingen FD	smith detection Haz-mat I.D. System with Library	1	Michael J. Rinaldi	
Air/Liquid Sampler - Other	Brownsville - OEM	MSA Pulsar 2D - Detector	12	Jeff Johnston	956-459-1987
Air/Liquid Sampler - Other	Brownsville - OEM	MSA Pulsar Gas Monitor	1	Jeff Johnston	
Air/Liquid Sampler - Other	Brownsville - OEM	MSA Pulsar Single-Gas Detector	12	Jeff Johnston	
Air/Liquid Sampler - Other	Brownsville - OEM	MSA SafeSite - 2-mile Standoff Detector System	1	Jeff Johnston	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Brownsville FD	Engine Companies (up to 2 available for response)	2	Leoanrdo L. Perez	(956) 459-1290
Aerial ladder truck - Type I	Brownsville FD	Pierce Platform	1	Leoanrdo L. Perez	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Brownsville FD	Flat bottom 25 hp engines	1	Leoanrdo L. Perez	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Laguna Vista VFD	1250 gpm pump, 1000 gallon tank, dump valve	1	Neil Waters	(956) 433-6764
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type II	Laguna Vista VFD	1100 gallons, 250 gpm, all wheel drive,pump & roll	1	Neil Waters	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Town of South Padre Island	Pierce Engine	1	Burney Baskett	(956) 433-9537
Engine, Fire - Type I	Nueces County ESD 2	Engine, 1000 gal. tank, 1000 gal GPM pump	2	Chief Dale Scott	(361) 438-5159
Engine, Fire - Type II	Nueces County ESD 2	Engine, 4 wheel drive, wildland unit,500 gal. tank	1	Chief Dale Scott	
Brush Patrol, Firefighting - Other	Nueces County ESD 2	Pickup 4x4 250 GPM pump, 250 gl water 10gl foam	2	Chief Dale Scott	
Brush Patrol, Firefighting - Other	Nueces County ESD 2	Brush truck 6x6, 1000 gal tank, 250 GPM pump	1	Chief Dale Scott	
Brush Patrol, Firefighting - Other	Nueces County ESD 2	Brush truck 6x6 1500 gal tank, 250 GPM pump	1	Chief Dale scott	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Nueces County ESD 2	22' Boston Whaler, twin 120 H.P. motors	1	Chief Dale Scott	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Nueces County ESD 2	14' Jon Boat alum. 30 H.P. motor	1	Chief Dale Scott	
Air/Liquid Sampler - Other	Nueces County ESD 2	Multi gas meter	1	Chief Dale Scott	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	Engines 2500 gallon, 2250 gpm, CAFS w/40g class B	3	Michael Clack	361-726-9577
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type I	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	Tankers	3	Michael Clack	
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type II	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	Brush: 1400gal, 500gpm, 6X6 CAFS 40g class B foam	3	Michael Clack	
SCBA Fill System, Mobile - Other	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	Mobile Cascade	1	Michael Clack	
SCBA Fill System, Stationary - Other	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	Cascade 6000psi system	1	Michael Clack	
Rescue/Extrication Tools - Other	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	Rescue Tools TNT Hydraulic tools	3	Michael Clack	
Engine, Fire - Type VI	Annaville FD/Nueces County ESD #1	4x4 250 gallon tank 50 gpm pump	1	Michael Clack	
SCBA - Other	Corpus Christi - OEM	Scott 4.5 45 minute carbon cylinder -	20	Lucia R. Rodriguez	(361) 537-3240
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Corpus Christi - OEM	Twin Vee 29? Twin Vee Catamaran with twin 200 HP S	15	Lucia R. Rodriguez	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Corpus Christi - OEM	RIBCRAFT 2008 RIBCRAFT 6.5 PROFESSIONAL - Outboard	2	Lucia R. Rodriguez	
Evacuation Coordination Team - Other	Corpus Christi - OEM	Radiant RFID Evacuee Tracking	1	Randy Sijansky	(361)537-3240
SCBA Fill System, Mobile - Other	Corpus Christi - OEM	SCBA 45 min Cylinders	35	Randy Sijansky	

Engine, Fire - Type I	Ingleside VFD	Engine 110	1	R. J. Thomas	(361) 523-9447
Aerial ladder truck - Other	Ingleside VFD	Quint 130 75' Platform	1	R. J. Thomas	
Engine, Fire - Type IV	Ingleside VFD	Brush 160 High Profile	1	R. J. Thomas	
Engine, Fire - Type IV	Ingleside VFD	Brush 162 High Profile	1	R. J. Thomas	
SCBA Fill System, Mobile - Other	Ingleside VFD	Utility 610 Four Bottle air cascade	1	R. J. Thomas	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Ingleside VFD	Engine / Tender 140, 2,500 gal quick dump	1	R. J. Thomas	
Engine, Fire - Type IV	Ingleside VFD	Brush 164 High Profile	1	R. J. Thomas	
SCBA Fill System, Mobile - Other	Portland FD	Portable Breathing Air Fill System	1	James Leahey, Chief	(361) 813-1102
Engine, Fire - Type I	Gregory VFD	Pumper, Class A	1	Mark A. Hallowell, Sr.	(361) 290-2161
Brush Patrol, Firefighting - Other	Gregory VFD	F 750 2007 Brush Truck	1	Mark A. Hallowell, Sr.	
Engine, Fire - Type I	Gregory VFD	Class A 2006, Duel Foam Pumper	1	Mark A. Hallowell, Sr.	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	San Patricio County	2005 Blue Wave 22 foot Bay Boat	1	William E. Zagorski	(361) 385-0591
Engine, Fire - Type III	Ingleside on the Bay VFD	1000 GPM/1200 gal tank mini pumper	1	Jo Ann Ehmann	(361) 790-3663
Brush Patrol, Firefighting - Other	Ingleside on the Bay VFD	4x4 pu with 300 gal tank and gas driven pump	1	Jo Ann Ehmann	
Aerial ladder truck - Type I	Victoria FD	105' Platform	1	Vance Riley	(361) 550-0940
Aerial ladder truck - Type I	Victoria FD	75' Aerial	1	Vance Riley	
SCBA Fill System, Mobile - Other	Victoria FD	Capacity: 1	1	Vance Riley	
Engine, Fire - Type II	Victoria FD	4 Fronline/ 2 Reserves	6	Vance Riley	
Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker) - Type II	Victoria FD		1	Vance Riley	
Boat, swift water small draft - Other	Victoria FD	Inflatable	1	Vance Riley	
Boat, outboard with trailer - Other	Victoria FD		1	Vance Riley	
Foam Pump	RTFC	3,000-gal pump, 2,000-gal foam tank	3	J.D. Lowe	(361)438-3326
Foam Tower	RTFC	3,000-gal foam pump, 800-gal foam tank	2	J.D. Lowe	
Foam Tender 1	RTFC	350-gpm foam pump, 400-gal capacity foam	1	J.D. Lowe	
Foam Transport 1 & 2	RTFC	5,000-gal ATC/AFFF foam trailers	2	J.D. Lowe	
Alcoseal Trailer	RTFC	5,000-gal capacity	1	J.D. Lowe	
Pump 1 & 2	RTFC	3,000-gpm portable water pump trailers	2	J.D. Lowe	
Foam Pump 1	RTFC	trailer-mounted 3,500-gpm foam pump	1	J.D. Lowe	
Portable Foam Pumps 1 & 2	RTFC	60-gpm capacity	2	J.D. Lowe	
Hose Tender 1	RTFC	8,150-ft of 7 1/4" hoses	1	J.D. Lowe	
HAZMAT 1	RTFC	HAZMAT decontamination trailer	1	J.D. Lowe	
Dry Checmical Skid 1 & 2	RTFC	1,000-lb Purple K-W portable Hydro-Chem ext. unit	2	J.D. Lowe	
Fire Boat "Port of Corpus Christi"	RTFC	2 4,000-gpm water pumps, 85-ft boom, 4 2,000-gpm	1		
		monitors, 15,000-gal foam			

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9000 Appendices

Appendix A: Lower Texas Coast Wildlife Plan
Appendix B: South Texas Tarball Response Plan
Appendix C: Example IAP for WCD (In development)
Appendix D: Sample Demobilization Plan
Appendix E: Shoreside Recovery Plan
Appendix F: STCZAC Volunteer Plan
Appendix G: Sample Waste Disposal Plan
Appendix H: Decontamination Plan
Appendix I: Sample Decanting Plan
Appendix J: Surface Washing Agent Plan (SWA)

9100 Emergency Notification

A discharge of oil or release of hazardous material (HAZMAT) usually has a responsible party (RP) who is aware the discharge has occurred (Ex. vessel grounding or pipeline rupture). The responsible party for a discharge of oil or release of hazardous material exceeding the reportable quantity is required by federal law to immediately report the incident to the National Response Center. Texas state law also requires notification to the state environmental agencies following the discharge of oil or hazardous materials into the environment within the Texas jurisdictional boundaries.

REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

National Response Center (24hr): **1-800-424-8802**
(Notifies Federal & State Agencies – Ex. USCG/EPA)

CHEMTEL (24hr): **1-800-832-8224**
(Notifies TX State Agencies – TCEQ/TGLO/RRC)

STATE AGENCIES:	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	(361) 698-5600
TEXAS GENERAL LAND OFFICE (TGLO)	(361) 825-3300 (M-F 0730-1730)
TGLO DUTY CELL	(361) 549-5310 (24hrs)
TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (TCEQ)	(361) 825-3100 (M-F 0800-1700) 1-888-777-3186 (24hrs)
TCEQ DUTY CELL PHONE	(361) 537-7911 (After hours 1700-0800)
TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION	(361) 242-3113
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	(361) 888-7837 (M-F 0800-1700)
TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPT	(361) 825-3244/3246 (M-F 0800-1700) (361) 658-3181 (Duty Cell) (281) 842-8100 (24hrs)

FEDERAL AGENCIES:	
U.S. COAST GUARD (CORPUS CHRISTI)	(361) 939-6393 (24hrs)
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT (BSEE)	(504) 736-2529 (24hrs)
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)- HAZMAT & OIL SPILL	(206) 526-4911 (24hrs)
EPA REGION 6	(866) 372-7745 (24hrs)
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE	(361) 533-6056 (361) 331-8547

9110 Notification Checklist

Date/Time of Notification _____

Reporters Name: _____ **Address:** _____

Phone No: _____ **City:** _____

Company: _____ **State:**_____**Zip Code:** _____

Title: _____

Latitude: _____ **Longitude:** _____

(circle one) River / Beach Mile: _____

Incident Location:_____

Incident Description:

_____

_____

Source and/or Cause:

_____

_____

Vessel Name & Number: _____

Facility Name: _____

Date of Incident: _____ **Time of Incident:** _____

Material Discharged: _____ **Quantity:** _____

Is the material in the water?_____**(Y/N) Is the Source Secured:**_____**(Y/N)**

Incident Commander: _____

Where is Incident Command Post:

_____

Directions: _____

Actions taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident:

_____

_____

Number of Injuries: _____ **Number of Fatalities:** _____

Were there evacuations?_____**(Y/N)** **Number of Evacuated:** _____

Areas Affected: _____

9200 Personnel and Services Directory

9210.1 Trustees for Natural Resources

U.S. Department of Commerce	
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service POC: NOAA SCC	Work: (504) 589-4414 24 Hr: (206) 526-4911 Direct (206) 549-7819
U.S. Department of Interior	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife NRDAR Coordinator Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office 4444 Corona, Suite 215 Corpus Christi, TX 78411	Ph: (361) 994-9005 Fax (361) 994-8262 After hours (361) 533-6056
State of Texas	
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Building A Mailroom MC-133 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	Ph:(512) 239-2523 Fax: (512) 239-4814
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 4200 Smith School Road Austin, TX 78744	Ph:(512) 389-8754 Fax:(512) 389-8160
Texas General Land Office Stephen F. Austin Bldg. 1700 N. Congress Ave. Austin, TX 78701-1495	Ph: (512) 475-3401 Fax: (512) 475-0680
U.S. Department of Commerce	
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service	

9210.2 Department of the Interior

U.S. Department of Interior	
Department of Interior Mr. Steve Spencer Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance 1001 Indian School Rd. NW, Ste 348 Albuquerque, NM 87104	Ph:(505) 563-3572 Fax:(505) 563-3066 24 Hr: (505) 249-2462
Padre Island National Seashore Mark Spier Superintendent National Park Service	Ph: (361) 949-8173

9210.3 U. S. Coast Guard

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Corpus Christi Prevention Department 555 N. Carancahua, Suite 500 Corpus Christi, TX 78478 Response Direct Line	Ph: (361) 888-3162 Fax: (361) 888-3195 Ph: (361) 888-3178 or Ph: (361) 888-3162 x 400
Emergency or Reporting a spill: National Response Center	Ph: 1-800-424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard Sector Corpus Christi 8930 Ocean Drive Corpus Christi, Texas 78419	Ph: (361) 939-6393 Fax: (361) 939-6377
U.S. Coast Guard Harbor Facility Watch Stander 1201 Navigation Blvd. Corpus Christi, Texas 78407	Ph: (361) 844-6510
USCG Station Port Aransas 800 North Station Street Port Aransas, TX 78373	Ph: (361) 749-5217
MSD Brownsville 2993 N. Indiana Rd Suite C Brownsville, TX 78521	Office Ph: (956) 832-0517 Duty Ph : (956) 592-0544 Fax : (956) 832-0743
MSD Victoria 1936 FM 1432 Victoria, TX 77905	Ph: (361) 582-0362 Fax: (361) 582-0875

9210.4 USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

Atlantic Strike Team, Fort Dix, NJ	Ph:(609) 724-0008
Gulf Strike Team, Mobile, AL	Ph:(251) 441-6601
Pacific Strike Team, Novato, CA	Ph:(415) 883-3311
National Strike Force Coordination Center	Ph:(252) 331-6000

9210.5 USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)

Commander (IMT) Eighth Coast Guard District Hale Boggs Federal Bldg. 500 Poydras St. New Orleans, LA 70130-3396	24HR: (504) 589-6225

9210.6 USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

Eighth District Public Affairs (PIAT) PAO USCG 8th District (dpa) 500 Poydras Street New Orleans, LA 70130	Ph: (504) 671-2019 Fax: (504) 671-2022 24HR: (618) 225-9008
Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) NSFCC - PIAT 1461 US Highway 17 North Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Ph: (252) 331-6000 x3025 Fax: (252) 331-6012
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Public Affairs USCG Atlantic Area PA 431 Crawford Street Portsmouth, VA 23704-5004	Ph: (757) 398-6272
Coast Guard Commandant's Media Relations Branch Media Relations Branch USCG Commandant (G-CP-2) 2100 Second Street SW Washington, DC 20593	Ph: (202) 372-4620 Fax: (202) 267-4307

9210.7 USCG Reserve

Unit reserve personnel may be a valuable resource that can be used to augment active duty forces during an event. Reservists could be called upon to assist either as on-scene response personnel or to back-fill positions at the unit, enabling active duty personnel to respond to the event. Unless an involuntary mobilization is ordered, similar to what has happened in the past for recovery efforts following natural disasters, reservists cannot be forced to activate for these events. However, voluntary mobilization of reservists and strategic use of regular IDT drills, ADT, or ADSW-AC to support these events may be an option. Reserve personnel with unique

skills such as boat crew, coxswain, and many of the marine safety field qualifications can be force-multipliers on scene.

Reservists that are qualified command duty officers, OODs, and with other support skills can augment at the unit or fill Incident Command System (ICS) positions. The unit maintains an updated roster of reserve personnel with contact information that can be used to notify reservists for rapid recall following an incident.

Corpus Christi Senior Reserve Officer: CDR Jill Lumpkin (Cell)(360) 929-9232	(361) 939-6200

9210.8 USCG Auxiliary

Auxiliary Sector Coordinator (Liaison) Monica Walker 4795 Homestead LN Robstown, TX 78380	Ph: (361) 658-1394

9210.9 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

9210.10 NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

NOAA Scientific SupportCoordinator **Paige Doelling** NOAA SSC Sector Houston-Galveston 13411 Hillard St. Room 4S04 Houston TX 77058	Office: () Mobile: (206) 549-7819 email: paige.doelling@noaa.gov
Assistant District 8 SSC	Office:
Natural Resource Trustee for DOC/NOAA* Note: The DOC trusteeship for natural resources has been delegated to NOAA.	Contact the NOAA SSC (above). For pollution responses, the SSC is responsible for notifying and coordinating with all NOAA Natural Resource Trustee representatives, including the DOC/NOAA RRT-6 representatives and alternates.

Region 6 NOAA RRT representatives **Primary**: Charlie Henry, Director Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 1341 500 Pydras St. New Orleans, LA 70130	o: (251) 544-5008 or 5006 c: (206) 849-9928 charlie.henry@noaa.gov
Alternate: Lisa Dipinto, NOAA Regional Resource Coordinator 1305 East West Highway, SSMC4 Station 10219 Silver Spring, MD 20910	o: (251) 544-5009 c: (206) 719-5439 Lisa.DiPinto@noaa.gov

** During a response all NOAA science support services, including discharge and release trajectory and atmospheric modeling information should be obtained from and coordinated through the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator.*

9210.11 National Weather Service (NWS)

426 Pinson Dr. Corpus Christi, TX 78406 Austin/San Antonio, TX Forecast Office	Operations: (361)289-0725 Public Ph Tree: (361) 289-0959 Ph: (361) 299-1353 x223 RCD Message: (361) 289-1861 (830) 629-0205

9210.12 US Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)/US Army

Supervisor of Salvage - U.S. Navy 2531 Jefferson Davis Hwy. Arlington, VA 22242-5160	Ph: (202) 781-0534/0731 EMERG OPS CTR Ph: (202)781-3889
Army Diving Detachment Assistance U.S. Army Diving Company (PROV) Fort Eustis, VA 23604	(757) 878-5780/5658/3500/2433
Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Corpus Christi Office	Phone: (361) 884-3385

9210.13 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Emergency Response Teams	
EPA Response & Prevention Branch 1445 Ross, Mail Code 6SF-R Dallas TX 75202 24-hr Emergency	(866) 372-7745
EPA Region 6 Public Affairs: 1445 Ross, Mail Code 6SF-R Dallas TX 75202	Ph: (214) 665-2200 Fax: (214) 665-2118 Toll Free: (800) 887-6063

9210.14 Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases Registry (ATSDR)

CDC/ATSDR Emergency Operation Center 4770 Buford Hwy NE Atlanta, GA 30333	24 Hr. (404) 498-0120
ATSDR Region 6 1445 Ross Ave. Dallas, TX 75202	Ph:(214)665-8361/8562 Fax:(214)665-2237
CDC EOC Toxicology and Environmental Medicine	24 Hr: (770) 488-7100

9210.15 Civil Support Teams

The 6th CST is one of 55 teams stationed across the nation. It is a rapidly deployable, full-time active duty Army and Air National Guard unit available to respond to incidents involving possible weapons of mass destruction, as well as other emergency incidents.

Texas Army National Guard 6th WMD/CST 2200 West 35th Street BLDG 87 Camp Mabry Austin, TX 78703	Ph: (512) 782-1900 Fax: (512) 782-1949

9210.16 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management & Regulation Enforcement

Lake Jackson District Phone: 4005 Technology Dr. Angleton, TX	(713) 286-2300 (8-5 weekdays)
Pipeline Section, Mail Stop 5232 1201 Elmwood Park Blvd. New Orleans LA 70123-2394	Duty Cell (504) 452-3562 Fax: (504) 736-2408

9220 State Resources/Agencies

9220.1 Government Official Liaisons

Texas Department of Public Safety **Division of Emergency Management** 5808 N. Lamar St. Austin, TX 78752-4422	24 HR: (512) 424-2208 (DPS)

9220.2 Texas General Land Office

Texas General Land Office **Public Information** 1700 North Congress #825 Austin, TX 78701-1496	24HR:(800) 998-4456 Ph: (512) 463-2536 Fax: (512) 463-6311
Coastal Division (TGLO) 1700 North Congress Avenue Austin, TX 78701-1495	Pager:(800) 225-0256 PIN#055-0752 Fax: (512) 465-1560
Texas General Land Office 6300 Ocean Drive, NRC Corpus Christi, TX 78412-5847	Fax: (361) 825-3302
Texas General Land Office 2145 EMS Lane Brownsville, TX 78521	Ph: (956) 504-1417 Fax: (956)504-0123 24-hr (956) 455-8012
Texas General Land Office 414 Travis Street Port Lavaca, TX 77979	(361) 552-8081 Fax: (361) 552-7995 Pager: (361) 501-2816

9220.3 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

Austin Headquarters Public Affairs: Media Relations 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	Ph: (512) 239-5544 Fax: (512) 239-5010 24HR: (512) 239-5000
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality #14 6300 Ocean Drive, #5839 Corpus Christi, TX 78412-5839	Ph: (361) 825-3100 Fax:(361)825-3101
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality #15 1804 W. Jefferson Ave Harlingen, TX 7855	Ph: (956) 425-6010 Fax: (956)412-5059

9220.4 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Texas Parks and Wildlife 4200 Smith Road Austin, Texas 78744	Ph: (512)389-4800 24 Hr: (800) 792-1112

Texas Parks and Wildlife **Coastal Fisheries** 6300 Ocean Drive, NRC 2500 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412-5846	24HR: (512)389-4848 fax: (361) 825-3248
Texas Parks and Wildlife **Coastal Fisheries** Trustee Program 1502 Pine Drive (FM 517 E) Dickinson, TX 77539	Ph: (281) 534-0100 Fax: (281) 534-0122 Cell: (281) 635-2955
Texas Parks and Wildlife **Coastal Fisheries** 95 Fish Hatchery Road Brownsville, TX 78520	Ph: (956) 350-4490
Texas Parks and Wildlife 2805 N. Navarro Street Victoria, TX 77901	Ph: (361) 575-6306
Texas Wildlife Services State Director Mike Bodenchuck P.O. Box 690170 San Antonio, TX 78269	Ph:(210) 472-5451 Fax: (210) 472-3846
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Kills and Spills Team 24 hr Communication Center	Ph: (281) 842-8100 Cell: (361) 658-3181

9220.5 State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)

Texas General Land Office 6300 Ocean Dr. #5847 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412	Ph: (361) 825-3300 Fax: (361) 825-3302 24-hr: (361) 549-5310
Texas Department Of Public Safety **Emergency Management Service** 5805 North Lamar Blvd. Austin, Texas 78752-4422	Non-Duty: (512) 424-2000 Duty Hours: (512) 424-2138 Fax: (512) 424-2444
Texas Railroad Commission 10320 IH37 Corpus Christi, Texas 78410	Ph: (361) 242-3113 Fax: (361) 242-9613 24hr: (361) 242-3113
Texas Commission On Fire Protection 17 North Congress, Suite 1-105 Austin, Texas 78701	Ph: (512) 936-3838 Fax: (512) 936-3808
Texas Department Of Agriculture 1700 North Congress Ave. Stephen F. Austin Building, 11th Floor Austin, Texas 78701	Ph: (512) 463-7476 (888) 223-8861
Texas Department of Transportation 7901 N. IH 35 Austin, Texas 78753	Ph: (512) 832-7000 Fax: (512) 478-8243

Texas Engineering Extension Service 301 Tarrow College Station, Texas 77840-7896	Ph: (979) 458-6800
Texas Commission On Environmental Quality 6300 Ocean Dr. #5839 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412	Ph: (361) 825-3100 Fax: (361) 825-3101 24-hr: (361) 825-3100
Texas Parks And Wildlife 6300 Ocean Dr. NRC 2500 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412	Ph: (361) 825-3244 Fax: (361) 825-3248 24-hr: (800) 299-4099, Pin:7858
Texas Department Of Health 1100 West 49th Street Austin, Texas 78756-3199	Ph: (512) 458-7708

9220.6 State Environmental Agencies

9220.7 Texas General Land Office

Texas General Land Office Oil Spill Prevention & Response 1700 N. Congress Ave., Suite 935 Austin, Texas 78701-1495	Ph: (512) 475-1575, 6597 Fax: (512) 475-1560 24-hr: (800) 832-8224
Texas General Land Office 414 Travis St Port Lavaca TX 77979	Ph: (361) 552-8081
Texas General Land Office 6300 Ocean Dr., NRC 3300 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412	Ph: (361) 825-3300 Fax:(361) 825-3302 24-hr: (361) 549-5310
Texas General Land Office 2145 EMS Lane Brownsville TX 78521	Ph ; (956) 504-1417
Chemtel	Ph: 1-800-255-3924

9220.8 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Pollution Cleanup Division Messinger Bldg. D 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	Houston: (713) 767-3500 fax: (713) 767-3561 24-hr Austin: (512) 239-5000 fax: (512) 239-2527
Texas Commission On Environmental Quality 6300 Ocean Dr. #5839 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412	Ph: (361) 825-3100 Fax: (361) 825-3101 24-hr: (361) 825-3100
Chemtel	Ph: 1-800-255-3924

9220.9 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

6300 Ocean Dr. NRC 2500 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412	Ph:(361) 825-3244 Fax: (361) 825-3248
Kills and Spills Team	24-hr: (512) 389-4848
Austin Office	Ph: (512) 389-4848
Chemtel	Ph: 1-800-255-3924

9220.10 Texas Poison Center

SOUTH TEXAS POISON CENTER	(800) 222-1222

9220.11 Railroad Commission of Texas

10320 IH37 Corpus Christi, Texas 78410	24-hr: (361) 242-3113 fax: (361) 242-9613

9220.12 Texas Department of Health

Texas Department of State Health Services 1100 West 49th Street Austin TX 78756	Ph: (512) 458-7460 Fax (512) 776-3117
Corpus Christi Office	Ph: (361) 851-7200

92201.13 State Historic Preservation Office

Texas Historical Commission Archeology Division 1511 Colorado Austin, TX 78701	Ph: (512) 463-6096 Fax: (512) 463-8927

9220.14 State Law Enforcement Agencies

Texas Dept of Public Safety	
Austin Office-	Ph: (512) 424-2000
Corpus Christi- (Communications)	Ph: (361) 698-5600
(Highway Patrol)-	Ph: (361) 698-5672
Texas Parks and Wildlife Law Enforcement	
Austin Office-	Ph: (512) 389-4845
Main Switch Board-	Ph: (800) 792-1112
Corpus Office-	Ph: (361) 289-5566
Rockport Office-	Ph: (361) 790-0312
Texas Parks and Wildlife Coastal Conservation	
Austin Office-	Ph: (512) 389-4848
Corpus Christi Office-	Ph: (361) 825-3370
Texas General Land Office	
Chemtel-	Ph: (800) 825-8224
Corpus Christi Office-	Ph: (361) 825-3300
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	
Chemtel-	Ph: (800) 825-8224
Corpus Christi Office-	Ph: (361) 825-3100
Texas Railroad Commission	
24-Hour Emergency-	Ph: (512) 463-6788
Corpus Christi Office-	Ph: (361) 242-3113
Corpus Christi Office-	Ph: (361) 851-7217

9220.15 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

Chemtel	Ph: (800) 255-3924
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Corpus Christi Office 6300 Ocean Dr. Ste. 1200 Corpus Christi, TX 78412	 Ph: (361) 825-3100 Fax: (361) 825-3101 24-hr (361) 825-3100

9230 Local Resources/Agencies

9230.1 Local Trustees for Natural Resources

9230.2 Local Emergency Planning Committees

C.C. Local Emergency Planning Committee	Ph: (361) 880-3960 Fax: (361) 826-4417
Brownsville, TX Emergency Management Coordinator Jeff Johnston, EMT	Ph: (956) 504-7408 Fax: (956) 548-0085
Victoria County **Office of Emergency Management** Emergency Management Coordinator David Martyn 105 W Juan Linn Victoria, Texas 77901	 Ph:(361) 485-3362 Fax: (361)485-3010

9230.3 Local Environmental Agencies

Chemtel	Ph: (800) 255-3924

9230.4 Local Law Enforcement Agencies

Corpus Christi Police Department Chief of Police 321 John Sartain Street Corpus Christi, TX 78401	Ph: (361) 886-2604
Nueces County Sherriff Dept 901 Leopard Corpus Christi, TX 78401	Ph: (361)887-2222 Fax: (361) 887-2206
Corpus Christi Local Law Enforcement- 911- Non emergency- (361) 886-2600	
Brownsville Police Department 600 E. Jackson Street Brownsville, TX 78520	Ph: (956) 548-7000
Cameron County Sheriff's Department 7300 Old Alice Road Olmito, TX 78575	Ph: (956)-544-6700

Dispatch 6700 Old Alice Road Brownsville, TX 78520	Ph: (956)544-0860 Fax: (956) 554-6780
Victoria County Sheriff's Department 101 N. Glass Victoria, TX 77901	Ph: (361) 575-0651 Dispatch Line: (361) 574-8040
Victoria Police Department 306 S. Bridge Street Victoria, Texas 77902	Ph: (361) 573-3221

9230.5 Port Authority/Harbormaster

Port of Corpus Christi 222 Power Street Corpus Christi, TX 78401	Ph: (361) 882-1773
Port Of Brownsville Harbor Master 400 Windhaus Road Brownsville, Texas 78521	Ph: (956) 831-8256
Port Lavaca Harbor Master 106 S. Commerce Street #6 Port Lavaca, Texas 77979	Ph: (361) 552-2615

9230.6 Local Fire Departments

City of Corpus Christi 901 Leopard Street Corpus Christi, TX 78408	Ph: (361) 826-8054
City of Corpus Christi 1401 Morgan Ave Corpus Christi, Texas 78404	Ph: (361) 881-9961
City of Brownsville Central Fire Station 1010 E Adams Street Brownsville, Texas 78520	Main Ph: (956) 546-4674 Ph: (956) 546-8539
City of Brownsville Fire Station 1855 Foust Road Brownsville, Texas 78520	Ph: (956) 546-3195
City of Victoria – Fire Department 606 E Goodwin Ave Victoria, Texas 77901	Ph: (361) 485-3450 Fax: (361) 485-3459
NAS-CC 10800 D. Street, Bldg. 7 Corpus Christi, Texas 78419	Ph: (361) 961-1706 Fax: (361) 961-6203

9230.7 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

Miller Environmental Consulting 4260 Beacon Street Corpus Christi, TX 78405	Ph: (361) 882-4445/4260

9230.8 Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)

City of Corpus Christi Police Department- Bomb Squad	Ph: (361) 886-2802
Navy Explosive Ordinance Detachment	Ph: (361) 776-4383
City of Brownsville Police Department-Bomb Squad Chief Carlos Garcia- EOD Supervisor William Dietrich-	Ph: (956) 548-7050 Ph: (956) 548-7011
City of Victoria Police Department-Bomb Squad Emergency Management Office-	Ph: (361) 485-3362

9230.9 Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments

Corpus Christi Health Department 1702 Horne Road Corpus Christi, Texas 78416	Ph: (361) 826-7200
City of Victoria Health Department 2805 N. Navarro Victoria, Texas 77901	Ph : (361) 578-6281
City of Brownsville 1034 E. Levee St. Brownsville, Texas 78520	Ph : (956) 542-3437

9240 Private Resources

9240.1 Clean-up Companies (BOA & Non-BOA)

Miller Environmental 600 Flato Road Corpus Christi, Texas 78405	Ph: (361) 289-9800
Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Organization 1231 E. Navigation Blvd. Corpus Christi, Texas 78403	Ph: (361) 882-2656
Eagle Construction & Environmental Services Cibolo, Texas 78108	Ph: (210) 566-8366
Texas Strike Force 11222 Richmond Avenue Suite #100	Ph: 1-855-442-9360

Houston, TX 77082

Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 421677
Houston TX, 77242-1677

9240.2 Media (Television, Radio, Newspaper)

Corpus Christi:		
KRIS TV 301 Artesian St., Corpus Christi, TX 78401 Ph: (361) 886-6100		**KZTV** 301 Artesian Street Corpus Christi, TX 78401 Ph: (361) 883-7070
KORO TV 102 N. Mesquite St. Corpus Christi, TX 78401 Ph: (361) 883-2823		**Corpus Christi Caller Times (Local Newspaper)** 820 N. Lower Broadway Corpus Christi, TX 78401 Ph: (361) 884-2011
KIII TV 5002 S. Padre Island Drive Corpus Christi, TX 78411 Ph: (361) 986-8300		

Victoria:		
KAVU-TV, KVCT-TV, KUNU-TV 3808 N. Navarro, Victoria, Texas 77901 Ph: 361-575-2500		**Revista de Victoria** 2001 E. Sabine, Ste 107 Victoria, Texas 77901 Ph: 361-578-9686
KIXS 107.9/106.9 The Rock 107 North Star Drive Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: 361-573-0777		**Texas Radio 98.7 JACK FM** 107 N. Star Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: 361-573-0777

Brownsville:		
The Brownville Herald 1135 E. Van Buren Street Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 542-4301		**KLUJ TV - Channel 44** 1920 Al Conway Drive Suite 117 Harlingen, Texas, 78550 Ph: (956) 425-4225
KVEO- NBC 394 N. Expressway 83 Brownville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 544-2323		**KGBT TV - Channel 4** 9201 W. Expressway 83 Harlingen, Texas 78552 Ph: (956) 366-4444
KRGV – ABC Channel 5 900 E. Expressway Weslaco, Texas 78596 Ph: (956) 968-5555		

9240.3 Firefighting/Salvage Companies/Divers

See Section 8700 for inventory of capabilities and assets specific to marine firefighting.

Sea Tow PO Box 181046 Corpus Christi, TX 78480 Ph: (361) 937-7328		**Third Coast Towing LLC** 600 Leopard St. Corpus Christi, TX 78473 Ph: (361) 881-9422
Tow Boat US/Blue Fin Marine 2614 South 11th St. Corpus Christi, TX 78480 Ph: (361) 749-0313		**Intercoastal Salvage** 6915 FM511 Brownsville, TX 78526 Ph: (956) 831-8661
International Divers Inc. Co 1800 East Navigation Blvd. Corpus Christi, TX 78402 Ph: (361) 884-4506		**Abyss Diving & Marine Salvage** 4514 Wilson St. Groves, TX Ph: ()
G&H Towing 1420 Harbor Dr. Corpus Christi, TX 78401 Ph: (361) 884-8791		

9240.4 Firefighting (Other)

Texas Forest Service (Director) John B. Connally Bldg. 301 Tarrow, Suite 304 College Station, TX 77840-7896 Ph: (979)458-6507		**City of Brownsville Central Fire Station** 1010 E Adams Street Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 546-4674

Refinery Terminal Fire Company 4802 Up River Road Corpus Christi, TX 78407 Ph: (361) 882-6253		**City of Victoria Fire Department** 606 E Goodwin Ave Victoria, Texas 77901 Ph: (361) 485-3450
Corpus Christi Fire Department 201 N. Chaparral #300 Corpus Christi, TX 78401 Ph: (361)880-3932		

9240.5 Salvage Companies

Blue Fin Marine 2614 S. 11st St. Port Aransas, TX 78373 Ph: (361)749-0313		**Esco Marine Inc.** 16200 Jose Garza Rd. Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: ()
Intracoastal Salvage Inc. 6915 FM 511 Brownsville, Texas 78526 Ph: (956) 831-8661		**Marine Salvage & Service, Inc.** 416 W. South Shore Drive Port Isabel, Texas 78578 Ph: (956) 943-2648

9240.6 Divers/Equipment

International Divers Inc. 1800 E. Navigation Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas 78402 Ph: (361)-884-4506		**S&J Diving Inc.** 310 Bigelow Aransas Pass, Texas Ph: ()
Ray Wolf Commercial Diving Inc. Everglades Road Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: ()		**All Star Metals, LLC (Equipment & Transportation)** 101 Box Car Road Brownsville, Texas Ph: (956)838-2110
Coastal Diving Equipment 237 Yoakum Ave Aransas Pass, Texas 78336 Ph: ()		**Marine Metal Inc.** 16901 R.L. Ostos Road Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 831-4284
Underwater Services Inc. 4150 FM 1069 Aransas Pass, Texas 78336 Ph: (361) 758-7487		**American Diving** 33256 State Park Road 104 South Padre Island, Texas 78597 Ph: (956) 761-2030

9240.7 Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

Texas Shrimp Association 126 Cleveland Blvd Aransas Pass, Texas 78335	Ph: () Fax: (361) 758-5853

9240.8 Wildlife Rescue Organizations

Wildlife Rehabilitation & Education (WR&E) **(www.wrande.org) – Houston** 7007 Katy Rd, Houston, Texas Contact: Sharon Schmalz	Ph: (281) 731-8826
Wildlife Response Services (WRS) – Houston Contact: Rhonda Murgatroyd	Ph: (713) 705-5897 Page: ()
Animal Rehabilitation Keep (ARK) University of Texas Marine Science Institute 750 Channel View Drive Port Aransas, Texas 78373-5015	Ph: (361) 749-6793
Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network 4700 Avenue U, Suite 105C Galveston, Texas 77551-5962	Ph: (409) 740-2200
Corpus Christi Region	Ph: (361) 947-4313
South Padre Island Region	Ph: (956) 761-2644
NOAA Mammal Protection & Conservation	Ph: (301) 713-2332

9240.9 Volunteer Organizations

American Red Cross 2700 Southwest Freeway Houston, TX 77098	Ph: (713) 526-8300
American Red Cross 1721 S. Brownlee Blvd. Corpus Christi, Texas 78404	Ph: (361) 887-9991
American Red Cross 952 E. Levee St. Brownsville, Texas 78520	Ph: (956) 423-0523
Emergency Disaster Services	Ph: (713) 526-0636

9240.10 Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives

CLEAN GULF ASSOCIATES (CGA) (** Any MSRC office in the U.S. can help you get in touch with the CGA if the referenced contact phone number is unreachable).	Ph: (888) 242-2077
MSRC may be contacted at: (LA) 1667 Main St. Ingleside, TX 78362	Ph: (337)475-6400 Ph: (800) 645-7745 Ph: (361) 776-5336 Fax: (361) 776-7084

9240.11 Academic Institutions

TEXAS A&M University Texas Engineering & Extension (TEEX) 301 Tarrow College Station, TX 77840 Ph: (877) 833-9638 fax: (979) 458-6800		**University of Texas** University of Texas at Brownsville 80 Fort Brown Street Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 882-8200
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi 6300 Ocean Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas 78412 Ph: 361-825-5700		**University of Texas** Marine Science Institute 750 Channel View Drive Port Aransas, Texas 78373-5015 Ph: (361) 749-6711 Fax: (361) 749-6777
Texas A&M University Center for Marine Training and Safety 87101 Teichman Road Galveston, Texas 77554 Ph: (409) 740-4462 Fax: 409-744-2890		**The University of Texas-Pan American** 1201 W. University Drive Edinburg, TX 78539-2999 Ph: 1-866-441-UTPA Ph: (956) 656-3690
National Oil Spill Control School At Texas A&M University 6300 Ocean Drive, NRC Ste 1100 Corpus Christi, Texas 78412 Ph: (361) 825-3333		**University Of Houston** University of Houston at Victoria 3007 N. Ben Wilson Street Victoria, Texas 77901 Ph: (361) 570-4848

9240.12 Laboratories

Marine Safety Lab Coast Guard Research & Dev Center- 1 Chelsea St. New London, CT 06320 Ph: (860) 271-2704 Fax: (860) 271-2641		**Precision Petroleum Labs, Inc. (Fingerprint Analysis)** 5915 Star Lane Houston, TX 77057 Ph: (713) 680-9425 Fax: (713) 680-9564

9240.13 Emergency Medical Services

Emergency		**911**
Poison Control Center		**Ph: 1-800-222-1222**
Christus Spohn Hospital Shoreline 600 Elizabeth Street Corpus Christi, TX 78404 Information: (361) 881-3000 Emergency: (361) 881-3811		**Valley Regional Medical Center** 100 E Alton Gloor Blvd Brownsville, Texas 78526 Phone: (956) 350-7000

Christus Spohn Hospital South 5950 Saratoga Boulevard Corpus Christi, TX 78414 Phone: (361) 985-5000 Information: (361) 985-5151 Emergency: (361) -958-5808		**Detar Hospital Navarro** 506 E. San Antonio St Victoria, Texas 77901 Phone: (361) 575-7441
Christus Spohn Hospital Memorial 2606 Hospital Boulevard Corpus Christi, TX 78405 Phone: (361) 902-4000 Information: (361) 902-4391 Emergency: (361) 902-4151		**Navy Air Station Hospital** 10651 E Street Corpus Christi, TX 78419 Phone: (361) 961-6000 Quarterdeck (361) 961-2688

9250 Stakeholders

Texas Parks and Wildlife~~5~~ 6300 Ocean Drive, NRC #2501 Corpus Christi, TX 78412 Ph: (361) -825-3244 Fax: (361) 825-3148		**Mustang Island State Park** P O Box 326 Port Aransas TX 78373 Ph: (361) 749-5246
Aransas National Wildlife Refuge P.O. Box 100 Austwell, TX 77950 Ph: (361) 286-3559 Fax: (361) 286-3722		**Laguna Atascosa NWR** John Wallace, Manager 22817 Ocelot Rd. Los Fresnos, Texas 78566 Ph: (956) 748-3607
Padre Island National Seashore PO Box 181300 Corpus Christi, TX 78480-1300 Ph: (361) 949-8068 Fax: (361) 949-0214 Law Enforc Fax: (361) 949-7091 Admin		**Audubon Texas** Dallas - State Office 2904 Swiss Avenue; Dallas, Texas 75204-5910 Numerous holding along Texas Coast Ph: (214) 370-9735 Fax: (214) 370-8527

9260 Miscellaneous Contacts

Navy Air Station-Corpus Christi Ph: (361) 961-2811		**Navy Lodge Hotel** Navy Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas 78419 Ph: (361) 939-6630

9260.1 Lightering

American Eagle Tankers Agencies 1900 West Loop South, Suite 920 Houston, Texas 77027 Email: aet-hou@aetweb.com 24hr: (713) 622-1590 Fax: (713) 516-8771		**I.M.Skaugen S.E.** Two Houston Center 909 Fannin, Ste 3300 Houston, Texas 77057 Ph: () Fax: ()
Biehl and Company 4115 Up River Road Corpus Christi, TX 78408 Ph: (361) 882-4949 Fax: (361) 882-5830		**Pelican Offshore Services Company** Galveston, Texas Ph: (409) 740-4212

9260.2 Towing Companies

KIRBY INLAND MARINE INC 3709 E. Navigation Road Corpus Christi, TX 78402 Ph: (361) Fax: (361) 696-3842		**American Commercial Barge Lines (ACBL)** 1701 E. Market St Jeffersonville, IN 47130 24 Hr: (877) 857-1225 Fax: (812) 288-1766
STAPP TOWING COMPANY, INC. 3513 Dickinson Ave Dickinson, TX 77539 Ph: () Fax: 281) 337-4108		**HIGMAN TOWING COMPANY** 1980 Post Oak Blvd., #1101 Houston, TX 77056 Ph: (713) 552-1101 Fax: (713) 552-0732
Bayou Marine Services Inc. Shrimp Turning Basin Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: () Fax: (956) 831-3241		**Brown Water Marine Service, Inc.** P.O. Box 2269 Rockport, TX 78381 Ph: (361) 729-3721 Fax: (361) 776-7309
Signet Towing Corp. 1500 Main St. Ingleside, Texas Ph: (361)776-7500 Fax: (361) 776-7501		**Moran Towing** 8740 Old Yacht Club Road Port Arthur, Texas 77642 Ph: (409) 962.0591 Fax: (409) 962-1287
Tow Boat US 2614 S. 11st St. Aransas Pass, Texas 78373 Ph: (361)749)-0313		**Tow Boat US** 156 Beach Blvd. Port Isabel, Texas 78578 Ph: ()

9260.3 Railroad Emergency Contacts

Union Pacific Railroad	Ph: (888) 877-7267
Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad	Ph: (800) 832-5452

Kansas City Southern Railroad	Ph: (877) 527-9464
Port of Corpus Christi Terminal Railroad 4441 E Navigation Blvd Corpus Christi, TX 78402	Ph: (361) 884-4019

9260.4 Utility Companies

Corpus Christi Water/Trash/Sewer City of Corpus Christi City Hall 1201 Leopard Corpus Christi, Texas 78401	Ph: (361) 826-3240 Emergency: (361) 826-1681
Electric Company AEP/CPL Retail Energy PO Box 180 Tulsa, OK 74101-0180	Ph: (877) 373-4858
Victoria Utilities 700 Main Center, Suite 106 Victoria, Texas 77901	Ph: (361) 485-3381 After Hours: (361) 485-3380 Fax: (361) 485-3385
Brownsville Electric, Wastewater, Water, Trash and Sewer Brownsville Public Utilities Board 1425 Robinhood Drive Brownsville, Texas	Ph: (956) 983-6121 Fax: (956) 983-6103

9260.5 Command Posts

Sector Corpus Christi Prevention Department 555 N. Carancahua Street, Suite 500 Corpus Christi, TX 78478	Ph: (361) 888-3162
Texas General Land Office 6300 Ocean Dr., NRC 2400 Corpus Christi, TX 78412	Ph: (361)825-3300 Fax: (361) 825-3302 24-hr: (800) 832-8224

9260.6 Rental Command Posts

Modular Spaces 10604 1/2 Wallisville Rd Houston, TX 77013	Ph: 1-800-523-7918 24-hr: (713) 678-7499 Fax: (713) 678-7374
Mobile Modular 4445 E. Sam Houston Pkwy South Pasadena, Texas 77505-3912	Ph: (281) 487-9222 Fax: (281) 487-1289
Camper Clinic 302 West Market Rockport, TX 78382	Ph: (361) 729-0031

9260.7 Local Portable Command Posts

Miller Environmental 600 Flato Rd. Corpus Christi, TX 78405	Ph: (361) 289-9800 Fax: (361) 289-6363

9260.8 Aircraft Support

United States Air Force Auxiliary (Civil Air Patrol (CAP))	
Texas Wing	Ph: (245) 867-3680 Pager: (800) 587-1137
Louisiana Wing	Ph: (337) 437-1309 Ph: (337) 439-9911 Ph: (337) 438-0435
24 Hour (CAP HQ)	Ph: (888) 211-1812
Corpus Christi	Ph: (361) 758-0885
Air Ambulance Network Inc.	Ph: (800) 327-1966

9260.9 Aircraft Rental

Petro Helicopters P. O. Box 90808 Lafayette, LA 70509 Rockport, Texas	24- hour: (337) 235-2452 Ph: (361) 729-1559
Petroleum Helicopters Inc. (PHI) 2115 Terminal Drive Galveston, TX 77554	Ph: (409) 744-5286 Fax: (409) 744-2230
Air Logistics 4605 Industrial Dr. New Iberia, LA 70560	Ph: (337) 365-6771 Fax: (337) 364-8222 Galveston: (409) 740-3546
Evergreen Helicopters Inc. 2001 Terminal Galveston, TX 77554	Ph: (409) 741-7732

9260.10 Airports

Corpus Christi International Airport 1000 International Drive Corpus Christi, Texas 78406 Dave Hamrick, Director *HOURS OF OPERATION* Sunday through Friday, 4:30AM to Midnight Saturday, 4:30AM to 11PM	Ph: (361) 289-0171 Fax: (361) 289-0251 daveh@cctexas.com
Rooke Field Airport 143 Airport Rd Refugio, Texas James Henry; Manager	Ph: (361) 526-4241

Corpus Christi Naval Air Station/Truax Field Ocean Drive Corpus Christi, TX 78409	Ph: (361) 937-1552
Beeville Municipal Airport 3201 Hwy 59 W Beeville, Texas 78104	Ph : (361) 358-0410
Aransas County Airport 421 John D. Wendell Road Rockport, TX 78382 Gene Johnson, Manger	Ph: (361) 790-0141 Fax: 361-790-0143
San Patricio County Airport 3149 FM 3512 Ingleside, Texas 78336 George Alvarado, Manger	Ph: (361) 758-2000
Brownsville/South Padre National Airport 700 Amelia Earhart Drive Brownsville, Texas 78521	Ph: (956) 542-4373
Victoria Regional Airport Foster Field Drive Victoria, Texas 77904	Ph: (361) 578-2704

9260.11 Area FAA Air Traffic Control Representatives

KCRP - FAA Corpus Christi SSC 6902 McGloin Rd. Corpus Christi, TX 78415	Ph: (361)299-4200 Fax: (361)299-4217
KIAH - FAA Houston Intercont'l ATCT Houston Intercontinental Airport 2700 W. Terminal Rd. Houston, TX 77032	Ph: (281)230-8400 Fax: (281)230-8404

9260.12 Lodging

Corpus Christi:		
Travel Lodge 910 Corn Products Ave Corpus Christi, TX 78409 Ph: (361) 289-5666	**Super 8 Corpus Christi** 910 Corn Products Ave Corpus Christi, Texas 78409 Ph: (361) 289-1216	**Quality Inn and Suites** 1901 North Padre Island Dr. Corpus Christi, Texas, 78408 Ph: (361) 289-2500
Holiday Inn Padre Island Dr. 5549 Leopard St Corpus Christi, Texas, 78408 Ph: (361) 289-5100	**Best Western** 902 North Navigation Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas, 78408 Ph: (361) 888-8333	**La Quinta Inn** 546 SPID Corpus Christi, Texas, 78405 Ph : (361)299-2600
Days Inn 901 Navigation Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas, 78408 Ph: (361) 888-8599	**Emerald Beach Hotel** 1102 South Shoreline Corpus Christi, Texas, 78401 Ph: (361) 883-5731	**Comfort Suites Corpus Christi** 1814 Enis Joslin Corpus Christi, Texas, 78415 Ph: (361) 991-7100
Best Western Marina 300 North Shoreline Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas 78401 Ph: (361) 883-5111	**Super 8 Corpus Christi** 411 N. Shoreline Corpus Christi, Texas, 78401 Ph: (361) 884-4815	**Embassy Suites** 4337 S. Padre Island Drive. Corpus Christi, Texas, 78411 Ph: (361) 853-7899
Quality Inn and Suites 3202 Surfside Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas, 78402 Ph: (361) 883-7456	**Radisson Hotel** 3200 Surfside Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas, 78403 Ph: (361) 883-9700	**Knights Inn** 3615 Timon Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas, 78402 Ph: (361) 883-4411
Days Inn 4302 Surfside Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas, 78402 Ph: (361) 882-3297	**Residence Inn** 5229 Blanche Moore Dr. Corpus Christi, Texas, 78411 Ph: (361) 985-1113	**Navy Lodge Hotel** Navy Air Station Corpus Christi, TX 78419 Ph: (361) 939-6630

Brownsville:		
Best Western La Copa 1945 N. Expressway 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 546-5501	**Cameron Hotel** 912 E. Washington Brownsville, Texas 78520 PH: (956) 542-3551	**Comfort Inn** 625 Sunrise Blvd Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 504-3331
Day Inn 715 N. Expressway 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 541-2201	**Hawthorn Suites** 3759 N. Expressway 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 574-9998	**Holiday Inn Express** 1985 N. Express 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 550-0666
Red Roof Inn 2377 N. Expressway 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 504-2300	**Residence Inn by Marriott** 3975 N. Expressway 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 350-8100	

Victoria:		
Victoria Fairfield Inn by Marriott 7502 N. Navarro Victoria, Texas 77904-2654 Ph: (361) 582-0660	**Quality Inn** 3112 Houston Hwy Victoria, TX 77901-4695 Ph: (361) 578-2030	**Holiday Inn Express** 111 Huvar St. Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: (361) 575-1600
La Quinta Motor Inn 7603 N. Navarro Victoria, Texas 77904-2628 Ph: (361) 572-3585	**Hampton Inn** 7006 N. Navarro, Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: (361) 573-9911	

9260.13 Food & Water

Corpus Christi:		
Bar-B-Q Man 4931 Interstate Hwy 37 Corpus Christi, Texas Ph: (361) 888-4248	**Jason's Deli** 5325 Saratoga Blvd Corpus Christi, Texas Ph: (361) 980-8300	**The Water Shoppe** 5522 Everhart Road Corpus Christi, Texas Ph: (361) 992-1468
Culligan Water 110 N. Staples Corpus Christi, Texas Ph: (361) 884-2483	**Jacks's Dinner Bell (catering)** 4226 Weber Rd. Corpus Christi, Texas Ph: (361) 851-1603	**Howards Bar-B-Q** 1002 Antelope St Corpus Christi, Texas 78401 Ph: (361) 882-1200

Jason's Deli 1416 Airline Corpus Christi, Texas 78412 Ph: (361) 992-4649	**Sonja's Restaurant and Catering** 424 N Chaparral Corpus Christi 78401 Ph: (361) 884-7774	**Miller Bar-B-Q** 2233 Airline Corpus Christi, Texas 78412 Ph: (361) 993-5534

Brownsville:		
Brownsville Coffee Shop No. 2 3230 International Blvd. Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 542-9650	**Cobbleheads, Bar &Grill** 3154 Central Blvd. Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 546-6224	**Mi Mexico Lindo** 3955 Old Hwy 77 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 504-2002
Shoney's 2355 N. Expressway 77/83 Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 504-1500	**The Vermillion** 115 Paredes Ln. Rd. Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 542-9893	**Tony Romas** 1805 N. Expressway Brownsville, Texas 78520 Ph: (956) 986-2884
Watermill Express 1386 Roosevelt St Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 982-2061	**St Joseph Water and Ice** 630 E Price Road Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 831-3193	**El Jardin Water Supply** 5250 Coffeeport Road Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 831-9981

Victoria:		
El Pico De Gallo Restaurant Victoria, Texas 77901 Ph: (361) 578-7968	**Feedlot Steakhouse** 236 Foster Field Drive Victoria, Texas 77904-3612 Ph (361) 575-3031	**Johnny Carinos Italian Restaurant** 4904 N. Navarro Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: (361) 485-9816
La Casona Tex-Mex Restaurant 3402 Houston Highway Victoria, Texas 77901 Ph: (361) 578-8497	**Montana Mike's Steakhouse** 6409 N. Navarro Street Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: (361) 576-0333	**Ryan's Family Steakhouse** 4904 N. Navarro Victoria, Texas 77904 Ph: (361)-573-0484
Watermill Express 1406 E. Rio Grande Victoria, Texas 7901 Ph: (361) 576-6396		

9260.14 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSD)

Southwest Land and Marine 7300 Greenwood Drive Corpus Christi, Texas **Company specializes in oil recycling and disposal of filters, anti-freeze, wastewater, drums, oily rags, wash pits and oil dry.	Ph: (361) 855-4551
Allied Waste Service of Corpus Christi 4414 Agnes Street Corpus Christi, Texas	Ph: (361) 882-1878
Waste Management 4010 Callis Street Victoria, Texas 77901	Ph: (361)-578-0982
El Centro Landfill, Allied Waste Industries Inc. 3189 County Rd 69 Robstown, Texas 78380	Ph: (361) 767-7905
US Ecology Texas L.P. 3277 County Road 69 Robstown, Texas 78380	Ph: (361) 387-3518

9260.15 Maintenance and Fueling Facilities

U.S. General Services Administration **(Contract for all GSA vehicles)** 1919 Smith Street Rm 840-2 Houston, TX 77087	PH: (713) 209-3202 Fax: (713) 209-3118
Stewart & Stevenson Service, Inc. **(Offshore Rigs, forklifts, generators, diesel trucks)** 8631 East Freeway Houston, TX 77029	24-hr:(713) 671-6220 Fax: (713) 671-6164
Able Communications Co., Inc. **(Satellite/Marine & Offshore communications)** 5906 W. Broadway Pearland, TX 77581	Ph: (281) 485-8800 Fax: (281) 485-8230

9260.16 Large Rental Facilities

The following are rental companies that can supply a variety of equipment such as generators, compressors, portable lights, etc.

Corpus Christi		
Petra Rental Services 4213 Medina Springs Robstown, TX 78380 Ph: (361) 767-2493		**NES Equipment Services** 1745 N. Padre Island Drive Corpus Christi, TX Ph: (361) 438-0358 Fax: (361) 289-7127
Aggreko Rental Inc. 6747 Leopard Street Corpus Christi, TX Ph: (361) 289-5684		

Brownsville:		
Briggs Equipment Inc. (Forklifts, trailer spotters) 454 N Expressway 77 Brownsville, Texas 78521 PH: (956) 504-5900		**Doggett Heavy Machinery Services** (Construction Equipment) 5994 Padre Island Hwy Brownsville, Texas 78521 Ph: (956) 831-9377 Fax: (956) 831-7421

Victoria:		
Anderson Machinery Co 5309 US Hwy 59N Victoria, Texas 77905 Ph: (361) 575-8111		**C E Mobile Equipment** 508 Mallard Road Victoria, Texas 77905-0615 Ph: (361) 573-5590 Fax: (361) 576-3163
Ralston Leasing Services Inc. 202 Holt Road Victoria, Texas 77905-5565 Ph: (361) 576-1895		

9260.17 Industrial Hose Suppliers

The following can supply a complete line of industrial hoses for all aspects of an oil spill response.

Hose of South Texas 4455 Baldwin Blvd Corpus Christi, TX 78408 Ph: (361) 884-9335		**Corpus Christi Equipment Company** (Hose Couplings and Fittings) 4721 Baldwin Corpus Christi, TX 78408 Ph: (361) 884-2981

9260.18 Workboat/Offshore Supply/Other Vessels

The following are sources to obtain vessels to move personnel and supplies in response to an oil spill within the Corpus Christi Areas of Responsibility.

Kirby Inland Marine, Inc. 3709 East Navigation Blvd. Corpus Christi, TX 78402 Ph: (361) 883-6387		**Texas Department of Transportation** (Port A Ferries) 619 West Cotter Port Aransas, TX 78373 Ph: (361) 749-2850
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) 1667 Main Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Ph: (361) 776-5336		

9260.19 Alternative Technology Response Equipment

IN-SITU BURNING (Note: Refer to USCG Eighth District ISB Plan)

Fire Retardant Boom:

1000'	Texas General Land Office	(512) 463-5195
500'	MSRC/Galveston	(409) 740-9188
500’	US Coast Guard (Water-Cooled)	(504) 589-6901
2600’	Alyeska	(907) 787-8870
6500'	CISPRI/Alaska	(907) 776-5129
17500'	ACS/Alaska	(907) 659-2405

Igniters:

5'	Flare Type - CCA	(713) 534-6195
10'	Flare Type - MSRC	(409) 740-9188
1'	Dist 8 M.S.– U. S. Coast Guard	(504) 589-6901

Air Monitoring:

USCG/GST SMART	(713) 671-5113 (251) 441-6601
EPA/START Contractor/EPA Hotline	(241) 665-9700

Consultants:

SpilTec, Al Allen	(425) 896-0988

DISPERSANT APPLICATION

Dispersant Aircraft

Airborne Support, Inc. (ASI) (985) 851-6391

ASI has 2 aircraft dedicated for spill response. One is a DC-4 with a 2,000 gal. capacity; the other a DC-3 with 1,000 gal. capacity. Both have integral spray systems and are located in Houma, LA. They are under contract to M-IRG and Clean Gulf Associates (CGA). Use by non-members of those Co-ops is contingent upon M-IRG and CGA releasing the aircraft to ASI and the non-member signing a contract with ASI. "Wheels Up" for the DC-4 is 4 hours, for the DC-3 is 8 hours. ASI may also be able to access LOOP's dispersant stockpile. Keeps a reserve of over 50,000 gallons of dispersants on-site.

EADC	(207) 665-2362 (888) EADC14U

EADC is a consortium of individual Air Tractor owners. Two of the larger AT802 aircraft are in the Houston area and two in Louisiana. They have built-in spray systems and 800 gal. payload. Smaller AT502s are also in the area and have a 500 gal. payload. EADC is currently not under contract for spill response and therefore the aircraft are on "as available" basis.

DISPERSANT SOURCES

Clean Gulf Associate
Dick Armstrong
Emergency line 24/7 (888) 242-2007 (MSRC Hotline)

29,040 gal. of Corexit 9500 in 330 gal. totes in Houma, LA
1-330 gal. tote of Corexit 9527 in Galveston, TX
1-330 gal. tote of Corexit 9527 in Lake Charles, LA
1-330 gal. tote of Corexit 9527 in Houma, LA
1-330 gal. tote of Corexit 9527 in Venice, LA
4,180 gallons of Corexit 9527 in Houma, LA

LOOP, LLC.	Drill Planning	(985) 276-6100
Director Liaison		(985) 276-6100

8,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Houma, LA
20,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Galiano, LA
17,300 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Forchon, LA

Clean Caribbean (954) 983-9880
30,000 gal., Airborne Dispersant Delivery System (ADDS-Pack) Corexit EC9500A in Fort Lauderdale, FL

NALCO ENERGY SVCS

Melinda Fikes	(281) 638-8254
Quantity: 200 Drums (9500 Minimum)	(800) 366-2526
500 Drums (Maximum) 9527 & 9500	
Location: Sugarland, TX	

Consultants

The O'Brien's Group	(985) 781-0804

BIOREMEDIATION

The following sources can provide complete bioremediation service, including microbial and fertilizer products, application and monitoring equipment and the knowledge to develop a treatment plan:

Oil Mop, Inc., Belle Chase, LA	(504) 394-6110
	(800) 645-6671

Oppenheimer BioTechnology, Inc.
P. O. Box 5919 (512) 474-1016
Austin, TX 78763

9260.20 Trucking/Transportation Companies

TEAM WORLDWIDE TRUCKING (800) 338-2925

POC: Scott Gray
3340 Greens Rd
Houston, TX
(VOSS
SHIPPING)

(281) 435-8786 (cell)
Fax: (281) 442-2192

9300 DRAFT IAP for WCD Scenario

DRAFT IAP to be developed. In the interim, for other IAP examples, reference: http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics/ Library > ICS > Forms.

9400 Area Planning Documentation

9410 Discharge and Release History

Record of WCD and Releases					
Date	**Location**	**Source**	**Product**	**Amount (bbls)**	**Responsible Party**
2014	Matagorda Island Beach	Barge	Oil	4000	Kirby
2015	Corpus Christi T Head	Unknown	Oil	2.5	Unknown
2016	Port Aransas	Tarball	Oil	13	Unknown

V=Vessel, OSF=Offshore Facility, ONF=Onshore Facility, P=Pipeline

9420 Risk Assessment

A high probability exists for a WCD to occur anywhere in the South Texas Coastal Zone given the high volume of deep-draft vessels, the prevalence of oil and gas support vessels, offshore facilities (drilling rigs), oil and petrochemical terminals, and tug/tank barge composites. Additionally, the potential for severe weather increases the risk. Also reference Section 9430.0 and “Resources at Risk” page 169.

9420.1 Possible Sources of WCD

Possible sources of WCD in the South Texas Coastal Zone include offshore facilities, onshore facilities, pipelines, and refinery terminals as well as vessels carrying oil and hazardous substances.

9420.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The Corpus Christi Captain of the Port Zone includes many areas that are considered vulnerable for the effects of an oil spill. The potential effects of the spill could affect human health, property, and the environment. Information taken from real world events and spill trajectories has shown that WCD from any source could have a devastating effect on fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments in the area. The analysis shows that the following items could be vulnerable to the effects of a major oil spill in the area:

- Water intakes
- Businesses
- Residential areas
- Wetlands, marshes, and other sensitive environments
- Fish and wildlife
- Endangered flora and fauna
- Recreational areas
- Marine transportation systems
- Utilities
- Other areas of economic importance (beaches, marinas)
- Historical sites

9430 Planning Assumptions

The probability of a WCD occurring in the area is low based on statistical analysis. However, the volume of vessels which transit the COTP zone, navigational hazards that exist, and the operational activities association with the transfer, handling, and storage of oil, along with activities associated with offshore oil and gas exploration within the area provide high consequence situations for a WCD. Factor in natural disasters such as hurricanes, and the likelihood of a major spill occurring in the area increases significantly.

9440 Planning Scenarios

Sub-working group IV of the Planning Working Group was tasked with scenario development and exercise planning. This sub-working group met on a monthly basis. The first task of this group was to gather statistics for marine casualties and oil/hazardous material spills on navigable waterways for the last five years. These statistics were gathered and studied to identify concentrations of casualties and spills throughout the South Texas coastal zone. From these studies the sub-working group determined three categories of spill scenarios as required by COMMANDANT NOTICE 16471: a most probable--discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worse case discharge. Due to different logistical problems imposed in Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Victoria, a vessel AND facility worst case scenario was identified for each one of these areas.

9440.1 Maximum Most Probable – Corpus Christi Area

TYPE OF SCENARIO: Vessel, M/V NORTH PACIFIC, allision with dock.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: KOCH and Refinery Dock #3,

Corpus Christi, Inner Harbor.

LATITUDE: 27'49'00" LONGITUDE: 97'24'50"

VESSEL PARTICULARS:

FLAG: Singapore OFFICIAL NO: L8408416

LENGTH OVERALL: 806.7 feet (245.9 m)

BREADTH OVERALL: 140 feet (42.73 m)

GROSS TONNAGE: 58,858

NET TONNAGE: 32,409

DATE BUILT: 1986

PROPULSION: Diesel direct

INERTING SYSTEM: IGS utilizes flue gas

MAXIMUM DRAFT: 14.52 m , 47 feet

VESSEL CARGO: Beatrice crude, total capacity 763,521 bbls (121259 m3). Beatrice crude is a medium weight crude with a specific gravity of .83 and a pour point of 13 degrees Celsius.

DATE OF SPILL: 14 April 1993

TIDE CYCLE: Flooding (high tide at 0500 of 1.1 feet. Low at

1445 of 1.0 foot. (Hypothetical).

TIME: 0200

ONSCENE WEATHER: Visibility is clear, air temperature is 80

degrees, wind is out of the southeast, 10-12 knots.

TOTAL POTENTIAL OF OIL: 75,534 bbls (11,996 m3)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OIL SPILLED: 15350 bbls (2439 m 3)

SOURCE OF SPILL: Number 6 port wing tank.

Maximum Most Probable Spill

Corpus Christi

T/V NORTH PACIFIC

L8408416

TANK CAPACITIES

Tank	Amount bbl
lct	73500
2 ct	78695
3 ct	78695
4 ct	78895
5ct	78895
6 ct	78895

7 ct	73080
1 P+S	33410
2 P+S	48094
4 p+S	48925
6 P+S	75534
Slop P+S	17523
Total 763521 bbl	

Amount ml

11673 ml

12498 ml

12498 ml

12498 ml

12498 ml

12498 m

11803 ml

5306 ml

7838 ml

7770 ml

11998 m

2783 ml

Total 121259 ml

*Note: 3 p+s and 5 p+s are ballast tanks.

9440.2 Maximum Most Probable – Port Lavaca Area

TYPE OF SCENARIO: Collision between the T/B 2702 and T/B 960.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: GICW, adjacent to the Aransas Wildlife Refuge, near Port Lavaca, Texas.
LATITUDE: 28'10'30" LONGITUDE: 96052'30"
VESSEL NO 1 PARTICULARS:

NAME: T/B 2702

FLAG: US OFFICIAL NO: D514271

LENGTH OVERALL: 290 feet (88.3 m)

GROSS, TONNAGE: 1634 NET TONNAGE: 1634

DATE BUILT: 1968

PROPULSION: N/A

VESSEL I; ARGO: No. 6 oil, total capacity of 27,185 bbls

(See vessel diagram for layout and capacity of cargo tanks).

VESSEL NO 2 PARTICULARS:

NAME: T/B 960

FLAG: US OFFICIAL NO: D586740

LENGTH OVERALL: 195 feet (59.4 m)

GROSS TONNAGE: 774 NET TONNAGE: 774

DATE BUILT: 1977

PROPULSION: N/A

VESSEL CARGO: Benzene, 10,500 bbls (1168 m3).

DATE OF SPILL: 10 December 1993

TIME: 0200

TIDE CYCLE: Ebbing, Low tide is at 0759 at -.5 ft, and next high is at 1559 at 1.4 feet, see tidal data to this Section.

ONSCENE WEATHER: Visibility is clear, air temperature is 50 degrees, wind is out of the northeast, 15 knots.

TOTAL POTENTIAL OF OIL: 2718 bbls (432 m3)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OIL SPILLED: 1000 bbls (158.9 m 3)

SOURCE OF SPILL: Number 2 port cargo tank on T/B 2702

Collision of T/B D.T. 2702 and DM 960 at Aransas Wildlife Refuge.

T/B 2702 - Total Capacity: 27185 bbls

T/B 960 - Total Capacity: 10,500 bbls

9440.3 Average Most Probable

The average most probable spill was determined to be 75 gallons (0.28 m) of an oil product.

a. The Discharge.

(1) The average most probable spills are most likely to occur at a facility while transferring to a vessel. Most of the commercial facilities in Corpus Christi are located in the inner ship channel, although several other large facilities do exist in outlying areas such as Koch Gathering System located in Ingleside, and American Petrofina Pipeline Company in Aransas Pass. All the large commercial facilities in Brownsville are located in the Port of Brownsville. The main commercial facilities that transfer oil products for this area are Citgo, Statia, and Itapco. The Port of Port Lavaca/Point Comfort has major facilities that handles oil and hazardous products on a regular basis. The Port of Victoria located on the Victoria Barge Canal handles both oil and hazardous material products. Other frequent spills are from fishing vessel casualties such as vessels taking on water that have to pump water and oil to save the vessel, or eventually discharge oil when they sink or run

aground. Additionally, although a majority of the spills identified in the spill statistics are mysteries, these are often due to fishing vessels and recreational vessels pumping bilges or overfilling fuel tanks at fueling facilities and not reporting them to the proper authorities.

(2) Any average most probable spill that occurs at a facility in general, should not be a problem to contain and cleanup. Commercial facilities are required to have the initial capabilities to respond with containment boom, adsorbents, and personnel to any spill within one hour (whether it's on the behalf of the facility or if under agreement, on behalf of the vessel). Vessels are required to have equipment to respond to an average most probable spill (50 bbls as required by vessel response plan regulations, 33 CFR Part 155) within a two-hour period.

(3) Any average most probable spill that is cleanable and is not claimed by a responsible party, or is not being properly cleaned up by a responsible party, will be taken over by the government and cleaned up by a commercial pollution response company utilizing State or Federal funds. There are seven oil spill cleanup organizations within the South Texas zone. For the Corpus Christi area, Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association is the most convenient contractor and can respond to any average most probable spill in the area within an hour or so depending on the distance from the inner harbor area. Brownsville has one local pollution contractor, Marine Services, who can also respond to a spill within an hour during the day and within two hours after hours. Port Lavaca does not have any contractors in the immediate area. Spill Response Inc. in Edna, and Ryan Environmental in El Campo, are usually contracted to respond to spills in the Port Lavaca area and usually take several hours to respond.

(4) Spills that occur in the inner ship channels within the zone can easily be contained and do not directly endanger sensitive areas if quickly and properly contained. Spills that occur in the GICW will pose the greatest threat to the environment. Wildlife habitats and breeding areas will vary with the season and have to be addressed accordingly.

b. On May 27 at 0200 a barge loading reduced crude oil at Koch Gathering Systems, Ingleside, overfills a tank and spilled 75 gallons of oil into the Corpus Christi Ship Channel. The winds are southeast 10-15 knots and the tide is ebbing. Koch has 3,000 feet of boom available, however, does not have a pollution response agreement with the barge company therefore the local co-op, Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Cleanup Association (CCAOSCA), is called out to respond.

c. Initial Actions.

(1) Notification. U.S. Coast Guard Sector Corpus Christi is notified via telephone by the facility dock man at 0215. Pertinent state agencies are notified at 0220.

(2) Activation of Response. A Coast Guard Pollution Responder, a Marine Casualty Investigator, and a Texas General Land Office (TGLO) Pollution Investigator are dispatched and arrive on-scene at 0315. CCAOSCA is called out and arrives at the same time as the CG and TGLO and immediately starts deploying 1000 feet of boom in an attempt to contain any oil around the barge.

(3) Needed information.

(a) Tide, current, and weather. Initial information would be obtained from the tug captain on-scene, which would be later verified by response personnel. Weather shall be obtained from the local weather service.

(b) Sensitive areas. Sensitive areas need to be protected. In a spill such as this, the southeastern end of Ingleside, south of Redfish Cove has been identified for protection and needs approximately 500 feet of protective boom used to deflect oil from traveling into Redfish Cove. Texas Parks and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife should be consulted for expert advice and seasonal considerations that may not be covered in this plan.

(c) What caused the spill? The Coast Guard Investigating Officer would be tasked to conduct a full investigation to determine as to what occurred to cause the tank to overfill.

(4) Response organization. This spill will be handled as a routine response by the Sector Corpus Christi and TGLO. For Sector Corpus Christi, a Pollution Responder with FOSC representative qualifications would respond to the scene along with a Marine Casualty Investigator. The Sector Corpus Christi IMD Division chief would be called into the office to handle administrative matters in requesting Federal funds for the response and act as the information liaison to the FOSC and to other State agencies. The Coast Guard will work side by side with the TGLO representative (SOSC) in assessing the area and making recommendations to the FOSC.

(5) Resource requirements.

(a) Equipment. Shallow water boats (1-2 boats should suffice), 1500 foot of 18 inch fixed containment boom, 1 vacuum truck, adsorbent containment boom, and adsorbent pads. Consider using a CG small boat or TGLO boat to assess the area covered by the spill.

(b) Personnel. USCG: FOSC representative, Marine Casualty Investigator, Chief, IMD, and possibly a boat crew. TGLO: Duty response person. Other: Representative from Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD) and or U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

(6) Available resources. Response resources will be local pollution cleanup contractors such as CCAOSCA who could respond with boats and equipment to the area within 1 hour and 15 minutes. No other resources or sources of procurement should be necessary.

(7) Shortfalls.

(a) Equipment. None, CCAOSCA can easily and effectively address a spill such as this without any logistical problems. The facility, Koch Gathering Systems, also has boom and a boat ready to respond if necessary.

(b) Personnel. If Koch Gathering Systems responds, getting personnel on-scene to deploy equipment after hours may be a problem in that personnel would not be readily available and would have to be called in. All other personnel resources should be adequate.

(c) Funds. If a spill such as this was federalized, may cost up to $5,000 to clean it up- Federal and state funding is not a problem.

(d) Minimum response times. For response personnel on-scene - 30 minutes to an hour are depending if during working hours or if after hours. For pollution

cleanup contractors - 1 hour 15 minutes.

(e) Location and identification of resources. As identified above.

(8) Time to clean up the spill.

(a) Mechanical cleanup only. 12-72 hours.

(b) Mechanical combined with other options. The only option is the "do-nothing" response and letting nature handle the spill with natural cleansing. This could take months.

(9) Disposal options. If oil is mechanically picked up it will be with a vacuum truck and adsorbent pads and booms. Any local refinery can process the oil recovered in the vacuum truck. The adsorbent materials will have to be disposed of properly as solid hazardous waste. Pollution cleanup contractors hired to respond to the spill will be responsible for disposing of the recovered oil and contaminated materials in accordance with State and Federal laws.

(10) Criteria for terminating the cleanup. A joint decision will be made with the FOSC, SOSC, natural resource trustees, and the responsible party.

9450 Planning Scenarios Worst Case Discharge

Given the applicable conditions described in Sections 9450.1 - 9450.3, the MMPD's, and AMPD volumes from all potential sources is calculated and listed in the table below. The Worst Case Discharge volume is based upon the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. The MMPD and the AMPD scenario volume is calculated based on a fixed number established for an offshore facility, an onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal, or a percentage of the WCD scenario rate for each potential source. For tank and non-tank vessels, the MMPD and the AMPD scenario volume is calculated based on a fixed number, a percentage of the cargo capacity, or the cargo transfer rate.

Therefore, the MMPD and the AMPD spill volume from an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal is calculated as:

1. 1,200 barrels or 10% of the WCD volume when calculating the MMPD.
2. 50 barrels or 1% of the WCD volume when calculating AMPD.

The MMPD and the AMPD spill volume from a tank/non-tank vessel is calculated as:

1. 2,500 barrels with a cargo capacity greater than or equal to 25,000 barrels, or 10% of cargo capacity when calculating the MMPD.
2. The lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of cargo from the vessel during cargo transfer operations when calculating the AMPD.

Discharge Volume Scenarios

Potential Source	WCD (bbls)	MMPD (bbls)	AMPD (bbls)
Offshore Facility	15,475.2	1,547.52	154.752
Onshore Facility/Pipeline/Marine Terminal			
Tank/Non-tank Vessel	754,380	75,438	7,543.8

9450.1 Offshore Facility WCD Scenario

Within ten miles of the South Texas coastline, Matagorda Island 629, Platform A, operated by SABCO Operating Company, was selected for the WCD scenario based on criteria set forth by 30 CFR 254.47. The WCD volume at the initial incident is 15,745.2 barrels of crude oil with an API gravity of 24-degrees. A WCD discharge from this platform could result from an uncontrolled well blowout, a break in a departing lease pipeline, combined with a discharge of all the oil in the facility's storage tanks and piping system.

A spill trajectory created by the BOEM Oil Spill Risk Analysis Model (OSRAM) indicated a 30-percent probability of impact to the shoreline of Calhoun County, TX, 20-percent probability of impact to Aransas County, and a 14-percent probability of impact to Matagorda County. The counties of Cameron, Willacy, Kenedy, Kleberg, and Nueces may also be impacted by oil (less than 10% probability). ADIOS weather modeling determined that 33-percent (5,107 barrels) of the crude oil would evaporate and/or disperse within 24 hours, with 10,368.2 barrels remaining. The daily discharge rate is 472 barrels per day. WCD planning considers 30 days of continuous, uncontrolled discharging from a platform. In this scenario, an estimated 29,163.2 barrels will discharge over the 30 days.

Offshore Response

To respond to a spill of this magnitude, a variety of resources (equipment and personnel) are necessary to carry out an array of oil recovery methods and alternative response techniques (dispersants and in-situ burn). If aerial dispersants are applied on the first day, eight sorties (9,600 gallons of dispersants) from two DC-3 aircraft should disperse approximately 4,114 barrels of the 10,368.2 barrels remaining post-evaporation/natural dissolution on day one. If weather conditions permit, in-situ burn may be a viable option to remove oil from the surface. Based on the efficaciousness of in-situ burn during Deepwater Horizon, up to 5-percent (774 barrels) of the total daily Worst Case Discharge volume could be burned.

Offshore response strategies outside alternative response techniques that could be employed include collection of condensate with sorbent boom inside hard boom, attempting to skim utilizing the OSRV ADMIRAL and OSRB VALIANT, with a total skimming capacity of 48,000 barrels. Temporary storage associated with skimming equipment equals 21,192 barrels. If additional storage is needed, eight portable barge sets (totaling 1,904 barrels of storage) may be mobilized.

Safety is the priority. Prior to commencement of containment and skimming activities, air

monitoring will be completed, thus air monitoring equipment is a priority resource consideration.

Nearshore Response

Shoreline protection would include the use of NRCC's nearshore and shallow water skimmers with a total skimming capacity of 14,832 barrels. Temporary storage affiliated with these skimming systems equals 400 barrels. If additional storage is required, nine portable barge sets (totaling 2,142 barrels of storage) and three Canflex bladders (totaling 300 barrels of storage) may be mobilized. Onshore response may include the deployment of shoreline boom on beach areas, or protection and sorbent boom on vegetated areas. Sabco Operating Company can deploy 19,200 feet of 18-inch shoreline boom. Strategies would be based on surveillance of the oil behavior and real time trajectories that depict areas of potential impact based upon actual sea and weather conditions.

Equipment and Personnel Requirements

SABCO Operating Company has access to the following equipment and personnel based on their OSRP:

OSRO Personnel	Spill Technicians	Equipment Operators	Supervisors	Industrial Hygienists	Other
American Pollution Control (AMPOL)	45	10	16	--	12
Garner Environmental Services	50	50	8	--	45
Oil Mop, Inc.	40	25	12	1	--
US Environmental Services	150-200	22	15	1	--
Total Available Personnel	***285-335***	***107***	***51***	***2***	***57***

Equipment	Qty	EDRC	Storage Capacity	VOO	Personnel Requirement
OSRV ADMIRAL (Galveston, TX)	1	--	300	--	--
OSRB VALIANT (Aransas Pass, TX)	1	--	20,892	--	--
Offshore Portable Barge Set (238 bbls)	8	--	1904	--	0
Nearshore Portable Barge Set (238 bbls)	9	--	2142	--	0
Canflex FCB-43E Bladder (100 bbls)	3	--	300	--	--
4-Band Rope Mop + 100 bbl Tank	1	1509	100	1 Utility	4
8-Band Rope Mop + 100 bbl Tank	1	2283	100	1 Utility	4
Vikoma Cascade + 100 bbl Tank	2	11,040	200	1 Utility	4
42-inch Auto Boom	9,000-ft	--	--	6 Crew	12
42-inch Auto Boom	4,000-ft	--	--	8 Crew	16
18-inch Shoreline Boom	19,200-ft	--	--	--	6

Section 3231 lists the response equipment available in the Corpus Christi COTP Zone. Additional OSRO equipment available can be found in the National Strike Force Coordination Center's Response Resource Inventory.

OSRO Personnel	Spill Technicians	Equipment Operators	Supervisors	Industrial Hygienists	Other
Anderson	4	4	2	--	--
Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association (CCAOSCA)	6*	6*	6*	--	--
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)	6	6	6	--	--
Miller Environmental	75	35	20	--	--
Total Available Personnel	***91***	***51***	***34***	***0***	***0***

*The Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association has six full-time employees who are Spill Response Technicians, Equipment Operators (vacuum truck, skimming vessel, skimming systems), and are Supervisors. CCAOSCA utilizes personnel and equipment from Veolia Environmental Services, L.K. Jordan and Labor Ready for additional technicians and laborers when needed.

Based on the Worst Case Discharge Preparedness Working Group's planning scenario and determined response strategies to the projected impacted areas, the equipment needed to respond to Matagorda Island 629, Platform A, operated by Sabco Operating Company was evaluated and compared to the OSRO equipment available to Sabco as per their OSRP and the OSROs within the Corpus Christi COTP Zone.

Equipment / Personnel Type	SABCO / SABCO Contracted Equipment	OSRO Equipment Available in Corpus Christi COTP Zone	Equipment Necessary for Response	Equipment Gaps
Boom ≤ 20"	19,200-ft	215,380-ft	24250-ft	--
Boom 21" – 30"	--	2,700-ft	5600-ft	(2,900-ft)
Boom > 30"	4,000-ft	10,000-ft	5000-ft	--
Skimmers (Barge, Shallow Water, Portable, Offshore)	4	65	26	--
Skimmer Storage Capacity (bbls)	400	433		--

Response Boats	2	27	70	(41)
Response Boat Capacity (bbls)	48,000	58,089		--
Barges (Offshore, Deck, Inland)	17	17	18	--
Barge Storage Capacity (bbls)	4046	538,466		--
Temporary Storage Devices	3	1,286	136	--
Temporary Storage Capacity (bbls)	300	344,582	--	--

Response Personnel	SABCO/SABCO contracted Response Personnel	OSRO Available Personnel	Need	Gaps
Supervisors	51	34	85	--
Responders/Spill Technicians	285-335	91	1055	(629-679)
Operators	107	51	161	(3)

Resources at Risk

Information on the Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the South Texas Coastal Zone can be located at: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

Unified Command

In the event of a Worst Case Discharge, at a minimum, a Unified Command will be established with the Responsible Party (Sabco), the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, and State On-Scene Coordinator.

Sector Corpus Christi identifies its members who staff the Incident Command Post in the Crisis Staffing Procedure, SECCORPINST 1601.6 (series).

Planning Gaps

The following gaps were identified:

- SABCO Operating Company, according to their Oil Spill Response Plan, utilizes Oil Spill Response Organizations within the Houston-Galveston Captain of the Port Zone. Based on the location of the platform, Corpus Christi and Victoria based OSROs will likely be able to be on-scene earlier than Houston area-based equipment.
- With regards to equipment and response personnel, estimates were determine based on strategies the Working Group members determined they would employ during such an event. Weather, fate of oil, trajectories, oil spill response experience, local knowledge, etc., during an actual event may yield different results. Additionally, new Site Specific Response Plans (i.e. ICS-204s) are continually under development with the most current and detailed information.
- The rate at which disposal facilities could accommodate the recovered oil was not examined in this scenario.
- The storage capacity of skimmers and barges was not determined by the Working Group when discussing response strategies.
- Equipment Shortages:
  - Response Boats: Response boats are necessary to place boom, conduct offshore recovery, and transport personnel. Response boats will need to be procured from other COTP zones.
  - 21"-30" Boom: Mid-sized boom will need to be procured from other COTP zones or purchased to carry out certain response strategies.
- Personnel Shortages:
  - The number of oil spill responders and technicians is grossly inadequate. To compensate, personnel from outside South Texas, will be required to most effectively respond to a Worst Case Discharge. 1,055 personnel may not be necessary, however, as the same responders can implement protective and response strategies in several locations, not remain at one response site throughout the entire incident.

9450.2 Tank/Non-tank Vessel WCD Scenario

Type of Scenario	Tank Vessel (T/V) allision with Port Aransas jetties during adverse weather; ran aground and broke apart with an immediate discharge of its entire contents.
Geographic Location	Just inside Port Aransas Jetties on the North side.
Latitude/Longitude	27 50' 37.39" N 097 03' 24.02" W
Vessel Particulars	*Type:* Petroleum Oil Tank Ship *Length Overall:* 274.26 meters/899.6 feet *Beam:* 48.04 meters *Draft:* 16.23 meters

	Gross Tonnage: 81,151 metric tons
Vessel Cargo	Escravos Crude Oil; API: 33.2; Pour Point: minus 3°Celsius (26.6°Farenheit); Viscosity: 5.2 cSt at 30°C (86°F)
Date/Time of Incident	December / 16:56
Tide Cycle	Incoming Tide
On-Scene Weather	Variable winds 15-25 knots from the NE switching E
Amount of Oil Spilled	Entire capacity post-lightering for Port entry; 754,380 barrels

The fate and behavior of a spill of light crude oil will depend on the conditions at the discharge time. Crude oils can vary widely by origin, but based on the specifics provided for this discharge scenario, approximately 50 percent may be lost to evaporation and dissolution and an estimated 11% may be naturally dispersed. The soluble fraction in crude oil contains some of the more acutely toxic components. For a surface release of fresh oil, it expected that the oil will form extensive slicks that would be subject to evaporation, emulsification, and other weathering processes. When stranded on the shoreline, the oil will coat animals and intertidal habitats. If the stranded oil is relatively fresh and of low viscosity, it will readily penetrate porous sediments. Over time, the floating oil will weather and become more viscous. Impacts from weathered oil are associated with smothering and long-term sediment contamination.

Response Tactics

Use pre-approved ICS-204 Geographic Response Plans where available; modify as necessary to meet weather conditions, oil fate, and trajectory.

Near shore response may include the deployment of shoreline, protection and/or sorbent boom. Cascade booming strategies may be required due to velocity of water in channels along with collection points to capture spilled products. Strategies would be based on surveillance of the oil behavior and real time trajectories that depict areas of potential impact based upon actual sea and weather conditions.

Reference Sections 3230 and 4630.

Equipment and Personnel Requirements

Section 3231 lists the response equipment available in the Corpus Christi COTP Zone. Additional OSRO equipment available can be found in the National Strike Force Coordination Center's Response Resource Inventory.

OSRO Personnel	Spill Technicians	Equipment Operators	Supervisors	Industrial Hygienists	Other
Anderson	4	4	2	--	--
Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association (CCAOSCA)	6*	6*	6*	--	--
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)	6	6	6	--	--
Miller Environmental	75	35	20	--	--
Total Available Personnel	***91***	***51***	***34***	***0***	***0***

*The Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association has six full-time employees who are Spill Response Technicians, Equipment Operators (vacuum truck, skimming vessel, skimming systems), and are Supervisors. CCAOSCA utilizes personnel and equipment from Veolia Environmental Services, L.K. Jordan and Labor Ready for additional technicians and laborers when needed.

Based on the Worst Case Discharge Preparedness Working Group's planning scenario and determined response strategies to the projected impacted areas (as per NOAA trajectory), the equipment needed to respond to a WCD from T/V GENMAR ARGUS was evaluated and compared to the OSRO equipment within the Corpus Christi COTP Zone.

Equipment / Personnel Type	OSRO Equipment Available in Corpus Christi COTP Zone	Equipment Necessary for Response	Equipment Gaps
Boom ≤ 20"	215,380-ft	100,000-ft +	--
Boom 21" – 30"	2,700-ft	2,700-ft	
Boom > 30"	10,000-ft	5,000-ft	--
Skimmers (Barge, Shallow Water, Portable, Offshore)	65	100+	35+
Skimmer Storage Capacity (bbls)	433		--

Response Boats	27	100+	73+
Response Boat Capacity (bbls)	58,089		--
Barges (Offshore, Deck, Inland)	17	15	--
Barge Storage Capacity (bbls)	538,466		--
Temporary Storage Devices	1,286	250	--
Temporary Storage Capacity (bbls)	344,582	--	--

Response Personnel	Onhand	Need	Gaps
Supervisors	34	75+	41+
Responders/Spill Technicians	91	500+	409+
Operators	51	200+	149+

Resources at Risk

Shoreline Resources at Risk

The Aransas Bay shoreline of San Jose Island is composed of salt marshes, exposed tidal flats, sheltered tidal flats with vegetated margins, and some fine-grained sand beaches. The bay sides of Mustang and Padre Islands is composed of sheltered and exposed tidal flats, fine-grained sand beaches, and sheltered manmade structures. The GOM sides of San Jose, Mustang, and Padre Islands are composed of fine-grained sand beaches. The Harbor Islands are composed of mangroves, salt marshes, sheltered and exposed flats, and manmade structures.

Manmade structures occur amongst tidal flats along the mainland (e.g., Rockland and Aransas Pass) shoreline. Manmade structures are also prolific along the Aransas Pass including the jetties. Live Oak Peninsula shorelines are composed of sand-shell substrate, manmade structures, tidal flats, small areas of salt marsh, and some low vegetated banks. Encinal Peninsula is primarily composed of manmade structures. Oso Bay and Creek are lined with tidal flats.

Redfish Bay, Corpus Christi Bay, South Bay have numerous islands composed of tidal flats with some sand-shell substrate, salt marshes, spoil islands. There are extensive shallow seagrass flats throughout the bays. Laguna Madre Islands are composed of spoil deposits and exposed tidal flats.

Marshes and mangroves are the most sensitive shoreline types in the area. Oil adheres readily to intertidal vegetation. The band of coating will vary widely, depending on the amount of oil that strands and the length of time oil persists. The heaviest oiling is expected along the mangrove/marsh fringe. If there is a berm inside the mangrove forest, oil tends to concentrate at the berm sediments or accumulated wrack/ litter, causing increased impacts in this area. Oil can be trapped in pneumatophores of black mangroves.

Oil does not usually adhere to the surface of exposed or sheltered tidal flats, but rather moves across the flat and accumulates at the high-tide line. Deposition of oil as sheen or tarballs on the flat may occur on a falling tide. Oil will not penetrate the water-saturated sediments, but could penetrate burrows and mud cracked sediments of sheltered tidal flats.

Manmade structures (exposed and sheltered manmade structures, riprap): Oil adheres readily to rough surfaces. Deep penetration of oil between riprap boulders is likely. If is the structures are left uncleaned, the oil may cause chronic leaching. The lower intertidal zone usually stays wet (particularly if algae covered), preventing oil from adhering to the surface. In sheltered areas, oil can accumulate around the high tide line, forming a distinct oil band. In exposed areas, wave reflection can keep oil away from hardened shorelines.

Light oil accumulations will be deposited as oily swashes or bands along the upper intertidal zone of sand and shell beaches and spoil materials. Heavy oil accumulations will cover the entire beach surface; oil will be lifted off the lower beach with the rising tide. Maximum oil penetration is about 10 cm in fine-grained sediments and 20 cm in coarse-grained sediments.

Biological Resources at Risk

The spill scenario is designed to be a winter event, but year round seasonality is included for biological resources to capture migratory season changes and/or use of this document for reference.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Piping plover (federally/state threatened (FT/ST) winter (September-April) on North Talley Island and Turtle Bayou, at the North end of Big Bayou, on Hog Island and south of Hog Island, east of Aransas Channel, South Lydia Ann Island, Middle Pass, along the shores of GOM and San Jose Island, islands in Redfish Bay, Harbor Island, north of Aransas Pass, south of Holiday Beach, flats and islands north of Mustang Beach landing strip, spoil islands and shorelines along Corpus Christi Channel and La Quinta Channel, Ingleside Point, Dagger Point, Redfish Cove, ICWW, Pelican Island, Sunset Lake area, Corpus Christi Bay shoreline NE of Indian Point, SW of Portland, spoil island north of JFK Causeway, shifting sands west of Newport Pass, west of Corpus Christi Pass, west of Padre Island, south of Newport Pass, GOM shoreline of Mustang and Padre Islands, eastern mouth of cut across Mustang Island, flats south of Croaker Hole, NW of Croaker Hole, GOM beachfront, shoreline of northern Oso Bay and Eastern Laguna Madre, flats west of Ward Island, shoreline of Ward Island, marsh west of Ward Island, south of Ocean Bridge Drive, and in the cove northeast of Flour Bluff.

Brown pelicans (state endangered) nest as part of a large wading bird rookery on Pelican Island in Corpus Christi Bay. Since pelicans tend to congregate in and around marinas, a large number could be impacted.

{Aplomado Falcons (federally/state endangered listed) (year round on Mustang Island and San Jose – note: may not be much that could be done for protection since effect would be from

predation on small oiled birds)}

Red Knot (federally threatened) winter in areas similar to the piping plover. Greater numbers are found on the beach front during migration in spring and fall.

Whooping Crane (federally/state endangered) winter from October to April and may be on the backside of San Jose near Port Aransas.

Sea turtles commonly found in GOM waters and bays include: juvenile greens (year round, FT/ST); hawksbills (April-October, FE/SE) in coastal and deep waters, beaches, and on reefs; Kemp's ridleys (March-November, juveniles all year, FE/SE) in shallow coastal waters, bays, and passes; leatherbacks (all year, FE/SE) offshore and occasionally in passes; and loggerheads (all year, FT/ST) offshore, large bays, and passes. Lydia Ann Channel area provides important habitat for Kemp's, greens.

Other Birds

Some high priority areas for birds include:

Islands (wading birds, shorebirds, diving birds, gulls and terns) – Talley Island, Traylor Island, Shellbank Island, islands in Redfish Bay, Harbor Island, Hog Island, island south of Corpus Christi Bayou, Pelone Island, island in East Flats, spoil islands along ICWW, islands in Redfish Cove and Dagger Island, Shamrock Island, the island south of Corpus Christi Channel at Port Ingleside, island west of Ransom Island, Mustang Island dunes, island under Nueces Bay Causeway, spoil islands south of JFK Causeway, northernmost spoil islands east of ICWW, spoil island north of JFK Causeway, and Humble Channel spoil islands.

Open water (waterfowl, diving birds, gulls and terns) – Seasonal loon and waterfowl habitat occurs in open waters of Aransas Bay (Oct.-Apr.). Oso Bay is important for waterfowl from Oct.-Apr. Other important waterfowl/diving bird habitats occur north of Big Bayou, in Turtle Bayou, in Corpus Christi Bay, in Aransas Channel and east, in the impounded area east of Port Arthur, in Redfish Cove and Bay, in cuts to the ICWW, ICWW and water south of Demit Island, Laguna Madre, north of JFK Causeway, water east of Crane Island, waters surrounding Shamrock Island, creek crossed by South Padre Island Drive, and Boat Hole.

Tidal flats, beaches, and shorelines (shorebirds, wading birds) - Texaco Star Enterprises canals (2 rookeries), Quarantine Shore, shoreline north of Aransas Pass and south of Holiday Beach, flats southwest of Coyote Island, flats and islands north of Mustang Beach landing strip, Salt Island and flats east of it, flats between Pelone Island and Mustang Beach landing strip, flats north and west of Coyote Island, Corpus Christi Bay shoreline, Shamrock Point, flats south of Atlantic Cut, Port Aransas Causeway, flats around Crane Island, flats west of Newport Pass and west of Corpus Christi Pass, GOM beachfront, east bank of ICWW south of JFK Causeway, east of Rodd Road south of Sunshine Cemetery, and Kennedy Causeway.

Species commonly encountered in coastal Texas include:

- Shorebirds: American avocet (winter), American oystercatcher (year round, summer nesting), black-bellied plover (spring-fall), black-necked stilt (winter, summer breeding), dunlin (fall-spring), long-billed curlew (spring-fall), dowitchers (spring-fall), sandpipers (fall-spring), whimbrel (fall-spring), willet (year round), yellowlegs (fall-spring), ruddy turnstone (fall-spring).
- Waterfowl (fall-spring): coot, wigeon, bufflehead, canvasback, common goldeneye, gadwall, greater scaup, lesser scaup, loons, mallard, mergansers, pintail, redhead, ring-necked duck, ruddy duck, snow goose, shoveler.
- Wading birds (most year round): black-crowned night-heron, cattle egret, great blue heron, green-backed heron, little blue heron, reddish egret (winter), roseate spoonbill, tricolored heron, yellow-crowned night-heron.

- Diving birds/gulls and terns (most year round): black skimmer, black tern, brown pelican, Bonaparte's gull, Caspian tern (nests in spring), double-crested cormorant, Forster's tern(winter), gull-billed tern, laughing gull, least tern, olivaceous cormorant, ring-billed gull, royal tern, sandwich tern, white pelican.

All birds are at significant risk of oiling from a light crude oil. At greatest risk are those who spend most of their time on the water surface, such as pelicans and waterfowl. Direct oiling of birds reduces the buoyancy, water repellency, and insulation provided by feathers, and may result in death by drowning or hypothermia. Preening of oiled feathers may also result in the ingestion of oil, resulting in irritation, sickness, or death. Gulls and terns do not appear to avoid oil while feeding in nearshore area. During the nesting season they could bring oil back to the nests, as could wading birds oiled by direct contact with contaminated marsh vegetation. Direct mortality rates are generally less for shorebirds because they rarely enter the water.
Shorebirds, which feed along shoreline habitats where oil strands and persists, are at higher risk of sublethal effects from either contaminated or reduced population of prey.

Fish and Invertebrates

Critical nursery areas for fish and inverts occur in the following areas within the potential spill impact zone: Harbor Island north of Aransas Channel, west of Lydia Channel, Pelone Island, island in East Flats, flats around Coyote Island, Corpus Christi Bay, north of Donnel Point, ICWW and cuts, west of Ransom Island, Dagger Point and Island, Redfish Cove and Bay, Harbor Island east of Morris and Cummings Cut, south of Corpus Christi Channel, shallow water north and south of Shamrock Island, flats south of Atlantic cut, northwest of Sunset Lake, spoil bank east of Donnel Reef, flats south of Gum Hollow, flats around Cove Harbor, The Cove and south, flats northwest of Turtle Bayou, Aransas Bay, Lydia Ann Channel, north of Big Bayou, canals of Palm Harbor and City by the Sea, flats east and south of Kosmos, south of Hog Island, Aransas Channel, flats surrounding Lydia Ann Island, Middle Pass, western shore of San Jose Island, Mud Island shores, Conn Brown Harbor and Turning Basin area, between Port Aransas Causeway and Aransas Channel, flat east of Port Bay, Redfish Bay west of Stedman Reef, open water and flats south of Aransas Pass airport runway, ICWW, Laguna Madre, water south of Demit Island, flats around Crane Islands, flats east of ICWW, waters around Kennedy Causeway, flats west of Newport Pass and west and south Corpus Christi Pass, west of Padre Island, water east of Crane Island, water south of Newport Pass, Mustang Island flats, western flats of Mustang Island west of cut, west shore of Mustang Island, water and flats south and northeast of Croaker Hole, waters northwest of Croaker Hole, Wilson's Cut, flats north of Wilson's Cut, south of Shamrock Island, ICWW south of JFK Causeway, marsh west of Ward Island, Ward Island area, Humble Channel spoil islands, cove northeast of Flour Bluff, and Boat Hole.

Species commonly found in Aransas and Corpus Christi Bays and environs include: American oyster (Mud Island shores is a key area), hard clam, bay squid, brown shrimp (just juveniles), pink shrimp (juveniles), white shrimp, blue crab (abundant), gulf stone crab, bull shark (spring-fall juveniles), gulf menhaden (juveniles), bay anchovy (highly abundant), crevalle jack (summer), pompano (juveniles summer), sheepshead, pinfish (abundant), silver perch, sand seatrout (abundant), spotted seatrout, spot (abundant), Atlantic croaker (juveniles abundant), black drum, red drum, striped mullet, code goby, and southern flounder.

Oil that becomes trapped in marshes/mangroves or other important nursery areas (e.g., SAV) may affect early life stages of fish that are found in shallow vegetated waters. Ingestion of oil and/or oil adhesion to gill tissues could also cause sublethal reductions in health to adult fish. Tarballs and emulsified oil that become trapped in subtidal zones or marshes may affect early life stages of fish that are found in shallow vegetated waters.

Reptiles

The Texas diamondback terrapin may be found just south of Rockport Beach, at Redfish Pass, eastern mouth of cut along Mustang Island, and in other appropriate habitats in and around Corpus Christi Bay in estuaries, tidal creeks, and salt marshes.

Gulf salt marsh snake may be found on Port Aransas Causeway, Mud Island, Mustang Island off of Corpus Christi Channel, Rockport Beach, and Oso Bay.

Sea turtles are mentioned above in the threatened/endangered species section. Direct contact with oil may irritate the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of reptiles. Oiled turtles dive less frequently, which could mean less foraging effort. In addition, there is a risk of turtles mistaking tarballs for prey or ingesting oiled prey items. The toxicity of the oil as well as intestinal blockage can result in death. There is also the risk of nests becoming oiled and causing mortality of future hatchlings or leading to deformities in hatchlings.

Marine Mammals

Bottlenose dolphins may be present year round in the GOM, bays, channels, and passes. Stennelid dolphins may be present year round in channels, passes, and offshore. Dolphins come into contact with oil while at the surface breathing. Oil can irritate sensitive tissues, both externally and internally. Inhalation of oil can increase susceptibility to infection and disease.

Habitats

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) is an extremely important habitat found in the area. Some high priority areas for SAV include: flats northwest of Turtle Bayou, west shore of Aransas Bay, Lydia Ann Channel, Turtle Bayou, Redfish Bay, north of Big Bayou, Corpus Christi Bay, east of Aransas Channel, Aransas Channel, Lydia Ann Island and surrounding flats, Middle Pass, western shore of San Jose Island, open water northeast of Conn Brown Harbor, open water south of Aransas Pass airport runway, east shore Harbor Island, Harbor Island north of Aransas Channel, west of Lydia Ann Channel, flats between Pelone Island and Mustang Beach landing strip, flats west and north of Coyote Island, ICWW, west of Ransom Island, northeast of Dagger Point, Redfish Cove, Harbor Island east of Morris and Cummings Cut, south tip of Harbor Island, shallow water north and south of Shamrock Island, south of Point of Mustang, Laguna Madre, flats around Crane Island, flats east of ICWW, north of JFK Causeway, western flats of Mustang Island west of cut, west shore of Mustang Island, flats northeast of Croaker Hole, flats north of Wilson's Cut, south Packery Channel, and east bank of ICWW.

Intertidal SAV beds are at greatest risk of impacts from floating oil; the oil can adhere to and coat the subaerial leaves. SAV associated fauna can be exposed to oil trapped in grass beds. In all SAV areas, physical damage to vegetation and sediments should be strictly avoided. Oiled SAV may revegetate from the roots, so care should be taken to leave the surrounding sediments undisturbed. Response operations in estuaries with SAV would require very experienced personnel to avoid boat groundings, prop scarring, etc., which could impact the grass beds. Extensive foot traffic in shallow SAV areas should be avoided.

Human-Use Resources at Risk

There are numerous boat ramps and marinas within the potentially impacted area. Stellman Redfish Farm and C & A Consulting (aquaculture sites) occur in Aransas Pass. Texas A&M Univ. Shrimp Mariculture Project site is near Port Aransas. There is a water intake near Kosmos, Reynolds Metals Co. water intake near Port Bay, Northshore Golf Partners Ltd. and City of Taft water intakes near Taft, C.E. Coleman Estate and Garnett T. & Patsy A. Brooks water intakes near Nueces. A Texas A&M water intake is on the ICWW and an E.I. Du Pont de Nemours water intake is in La Quinta Channel. There is a USCG Station at Port Aransas.

Mustang Island State Park occurs on Mustang Island.

For additional information on Resource at Risk and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, consult the

Oil Spill Response Atlas: http://wwwdb.glo.state.tx.us/oilspill/atlas/atlas/acp/corpus/ccindex.pdf **Planning Gaps**

The following gaps were identified:

- With regards to equipment and response personnel, estimates were determine based on strategies the Working Group members determined they would employ during such an event. Weather, fate of oil, trajectories, oil spill response experience, local knowledge, etc., during an actual event may yield different results. Additionally, new Site Specific Response Plans (i.e. ICS-204s) are continually under development with the most current and detailed information.
- The rate at which disposal facilities could accommodate the recovered oil was not examined in this scenario.
- The storage capacity of skimmers and barges was not determined by the Working Group when discussing response strategies.
- Equipment Shortages:
    - Response Boats: Response boats are necessary to place boom, conduct recovery, and transport personnel. Airboats will be needed for shallow water operations and OSRO's have plans to contract with local hunters or bring in resources from Port Arthur, TX. Additional response boats will need to be procured from other COTP zones.
    - Skimmers: Skimmers will be needed to setup multiple collection points. Additional skimmers will need to be procured from other COTP zones.
- Personnel Shortages:
  The number of oil spill supervisors, responders, operators and technicians is inadequate for this response scenario. To compensate, personnel from outside South Texas, will be required to most effectively respond to a Worst Case Discharge.

9500 List of Agreements

For a list of applicable agreements, MOUs/MOAs, etc…reference the TGLO Took Kit under the "RRT VI" page: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/

9600 Spill Volume Estimation

The NOAA Unit Converter for Oil Spills (NUCOS) is a simple desktop tool that converts basic units of velocity, mass, length, etc., but more specifically, converts units that are unique to oil spill response. NUCOS includes some of the lesser known units used in managing oil and chemical spills. For example, it converts the units for oil volume, viscosity, and density from the conversion list of the Dispersant Mission Planner 2, a tool that helps spill responders assess dispersant application system performance.

9700 RESPONSE REFERENCES

Reference the TGLO Tool kit at: http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/to obtain the following (though not limited too):

- Relevant statute/regulations and authorizes
- Geographic Response Plans (GRPs)
- NCP Product List
- ICS materials
- Wildlife Response Plans
- Example Safety Site Plans

APPENDIX A

Lower Texas Coast Wildlife Plan

APPENDIX A
Lower Texas Coast
Oiled Wildlife Response and Rehabilitation Plan

I. Initial Wildlife Response Priorities

A. Notifications

Federal and State wildlife personnel have regulatory authority over birds and marine mammals, sea turtles, endangered species, and other Resources at Risk.

1. Federal Agency – U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Notify Ecological Services Field Office (Office #: 361-994-9005 or Clare Lee Cell #: 361-533-6056). If concern of shoreline impact exists, Clare Lee will notify wildlife refuge personnel and Southwest Regional Headquarters Office – Albuquerque, NM: 505-248-6920.

2. State Agency – Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD) Coastal Region 24 hr. communications center at 281-842-8100 or the Lower Coast Regional Biologists: Alex Nunez (361) 825-3246, Willie Cupit (956) 350-4491.

3. The On-Scene Coordinator consults with the USFWS and state agencies when there is a possibility of impact to sea turtles on land. The On-Scene Coordinator consults with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) 409-766-3500 and state agencies when there is a possibility of impact to sea turtles in the water or to marine mammals (*See Appendix1*). Appropriate response measures will be determined by the Unified Command, including federal and state stakeholders.

II. Organization

A. Planning

1. Wildlife operations planning, including development of ICS 232 Resources at Risk form will be accomplished by the Wildlife Branch and coordinated through the Environmental Unit.

2. All wildlife response related activities will be included in the Incident Action Plan by the Planning Section.

III. Operations

A. Oiled Wildlife Response as Authorized by Federal & State Agencies

1. All wildlife related activities will be managed under the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section.

2. Because of their jurisdiction over wildlife under Federal or State laws and regulations, the position of Wildlife Branch Director will be assumed by a Federal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)) or State wildlife agency (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) representative or their designee. This designation will be made by the FOSC on a case-by-case basis or through a pre-existing agreement. Appointment of other parties, including Responsible Party representatives, to this position may be made by mutual agreement between the FOSC and on scene Federal and State wildlife agency representatives with a Federal or State wildlife agency representative then assuming the position of Deputy Branch Director. This designation will remain in effect during an incident and for such periods of time as may be deemed appropriate or until a request is made to the FOSC by the on scene Federal and State wildlife agency representatives that the designation be changed. The use of a Responsible Party representative in the Wildlife Branch may be beneficial to the operations of the Branch as it helps expedite logistical and financial needs. If this occurs, it should be verified that the Responsible Party representative has prior experience with a wildlife response event.

3. Wildlife response activities will be coordinated with the Environmental Unit and communicated through the Situation Unit to maintain an effective flow of information.

B. Responsibilities as Authorized by Federal and State Agencies

1. Minimize wildlife losses during spill response.

2. Oversee activities of wildlife contractor.

3. Coordinate over-flights and ground reconnaissance of wildlife at spill site and report to Situation Unit Leader (see Organization Charts in IAP).

4. Confirm protocol as directed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service for collecting and documenting oiled birds and sea turtles (i.e., Chain of Custody form). If significant numbers of carcasses are collected, it may be necessary to obtain a large freezer and generator

5. Necropsy and sampling of large marine mammals (whales) may need to occur immediately during the spill response at the site of the stranding if long-term storage/removal of carcasses is unreasonable. In these circumstances, sampling and evaluation must follow approved NOAA-NMFS Guidelines and occur after authorization and approval by NMFS Enforcement personnel

6. Carry out hazing measures as authorized by Federal and State agencies in the Incident Action Plan.

7. Oversee recovery and rehabilitation of impacted animals. Where oiled wildlife may be located within sensitive habitat, decisions may be made to not collect the animal to protect the habitat. Special measures may be taken to collect and recover individuals of threatened or endangered species.

8. Assist in identifying and maintaining appropriate wildlife rehabilitation centers.

9. Assure that evidence tagging, transportation, veterinary services, evidence storage and other support are maintained at the appropriate level.

C. Wildlife Branch Director will:

1. Coordinate with the Environmental Unit within Planning Section on the identification of sensitive areas, wildlife-at-risk and recommend response priorities. These data will then be used to assist the deployment of field assets and establishment of animal care facilities.

- It is important to determine wildlife distribution and abundance in the area as soon as possible.
- Protecting sensitive areas from impact and deterring non-oiled wildlife from polluted areas is high priority. These two actions will help shorten the wildlife response efforts.

2. Identify daily objectives and performance metrics (i.e. # animals handled, # volunteers) to be used to assess rehabilitation capability

3. Provide daily reporting to Unified Command on progress against objectives and need for resources

4. (Name of Organization) has been contracted for the wildlife rehabilitation of birds. Organizations within the Southeast Regional Marine Mammal Stranding Network will be activated to respond to marine mammal issues. Organizations within the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network will be used to respond to affected sea turtles.

5. Collection and care of oiled marine mammals and sea turtles will be conducted by individuals and organizations identified by (and holding appropriate authorization and permits from) NOAA-NMFS.

IV. Field Operations

1. Identify possible hazing techniques (based on species, location, and logistics). Deploy equipment as identified in the Incident Action Plan.

2. Implement field teams to capture oiled wildlife and collect carcasses.

- Identify retrieval needs and identify available personnel (agency +/- contractor support).
- Request needed logistical support (boats, nets, etc)
- Field team deployment will expand / contract based on field recon and survey information as well as trustee priorities (species status / listing; breeding locations).
- Evaluate the need for staging wildlife teams.
- GPS system is necessary to mark locations of both live and deceased wildlife

3. Request assistance from communications to incorporate wildlife operations communication needs into the response efforts; identify radio needs.

4. Reporting and Coordination - The primary input mechanism for the public to report affected wildlife is via the wildlife hotline 1-800-XXX-XXXX. Identify additional resources required to manage the hotline if calls become overwhelming. Hotline calls will be answered and a message taken. Message will be delivered to the search & collection unit leader who will notify appropriate field team.

5. Wildlife recon teams can retrieve if safe to do so

6. If additional resources required, call wildlife search and collection group

7. Transportation – Various modes of transportation should be set up through the Logistics Section. This may include vans, trucks, trailers, airboats, flat bottom boats, etc.

V. Wildlife Rehabilitation Centers

A. Bird Rehab Locations

1. On the mid and lower Texas coast there are currently no facilities equipped to clean more than a few birds. The Texas General Land Office (TGLO) has a new bird cleaning trailer stored on the Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi campus.

2. A wildlife center should be located in a quiet, secure location, with nearby lodging for rehabilitators. Security (24-hr) should be provided to control media and public access to avoid additional stress to impacted wildlife. Warehouse should have water and electricity, open floor plan to arrange pens and house wildlife cleaning and support trailer.

3. Potential temporary wildlife centers on Lower Texas Coast

Northern Area:

- Aransas National Wildlife Refuge
  Boat barns - have water and electricity
  Contact: Refuge Manager (361) 286-3559
- Aransas County Airport
  Water and electricity available; an airplane hangar would be contingent on availability
  Contact: Eugene Johnson (361) 790-0141

Central Coast:

- Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association
  1231 Navigation, Corpus Christi
  North bank of the CC Ship Channel
  Water, electricity, phones, Internet, kitchen and shower areas
  Warehouse is 5,000 square feet
  Contact: Tom Salazar (361) 882-2656 (24-hr)
- Animal Rehabilitation Keep (ARK) Location: University of Texas Marine Science Center in Port Aransas Limitations: Personnel at the ARK can clean a few birds with the current facilities but would need the GLO trailer if additional birds were oiled. Space and parking is limited for larger spills. Contact: Tony Amos (361) 749-6793

Southern Area:

- Laguna Atascosa NWR
  Boat barns – have water and electricity, secure
  Contact: Refuge Manager (956) 748-3607
- Gladys Porter Zoo
  Has outdoor space for trailer, water, electricity, a quarantine building for rehab, and a flight cage; Can enlist volunteers to assist
  Contact: Dr. Tom Demaar (956) 546-0044

4. Mobile wildlife response trailers are equipped with on-demand hot water systems, wash tables, collapsible tables for use in examining and arranging supplies, as well as various sizes of portable kennels

5. Wildlife recovery teams must wear proper PPE (including gloves, tyvek, goggles, and rubber boots) and PFD if in boats and/or near water. Other PPE as determined by the UC.

6. Deceased animal collection protocol agreed with state and federal agencies will be followed.

7. A site safety plan should be developed in conjunction with the safety officer in the Incident Command.

B. Mammal and Turtle Locations

1. If feasible, oiled marine mammals and sea turtles will be cared for at the most appropriate facility nearest to where the mammal/turtle stranded. (See Appendix 1)

2. Set up 24 hour security plan.

3. Wildlife recovery teams must wear proper PPE (including gloves, Tyvek, goggles, and rubber boots) and PFD if in boats and/or near water. Other PPE as determined by the UC. Safety training will be completed as specified in the USFWS Best Practices.

4. The NOAA-NMFS "Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines" will be followed in caring for all affected mammals. For more information on sea turtles see NOAA's *Oil and Sea Turtles: Biology, Planning and Response* on the Toolkit or (http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/seaturtles).

VI. Oiled Wildlife Rehabilitation Organizations

A. Texas Coast

Wildlife Center of Texas

Contact: Sharon Schmalz (281) 731-8826 www.WildlifeCenterofTexas.org

Wildlife Response Services, LLC

Contact: Rhonda Murgatroyd (713) 705-5897

B. Corpus Christi Area

Animal Rehabilitation Keep (ARK) University of Texas Marine Science Center Port Aransas

Contact: Tony Amos (361) 749-6793

Out-of-State Rehabilitation Organizations

Rehabilitators (and trained personnel working with them and named in their permit) licensed by TPWD and the USFWS are the only persons permitted to collect and rehabilitate oiled wildlife in Texas. For federally permitted out-of-state wildlife rehabilitator organizations with appropriately trained staff to work with wildlife in Texas, the rehabilitator would need to coordinate with state licensed wildlife rehabilitators

to be named within the permit [Texas Parks and Wildlife Code – Section 43.021 and 43.022]. The Texas licensed rehabilitator would be ultimately responsible for the wildlife. Qualified individuals and rehabilitation organizations without rehabilitation permits in Texas or not named in a Texas issued permit may participate in oiled wildlife rehabilitation as facilitators (work in the incident command center on rehabilitation issues, coordinate supplies for rehabbers, etc.) for responsible parties, however, they cannot be responsible for oiled wildlife.

International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC) - California
Contact: Jay Holcomb (707) 207-0380

Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc. - Delaware
Contact: Dr. Heidi Stout (302) 737-7241

VII. Volunteers

1. If the incident has significant wildlife impact the use of volunteers may be necessary. This will be coordinated through Unified Command.

VIII. Supplies

1. A limited quantity of medical supplies, capture equipment, and PPE are kept in the wildlife support trailers for bird collection. Wildlife contractors and mammal/turtle standing network members will also have a minimal amount of supplies and equipment. Additional equipment and supplies will need to be ordered through the Logistics Section and delivered to the rehab center.

2. The rehabilitation centers should be provided with a supply of Tyvek™, gloves, sun block, insect repellent and other appropriate resources for the recovery and rehabilitation teams as this is the usual place for those contractors to gather for morning and evening planning and de-briefing.

IX. Support

1. Cleaning and care of oiled wildlife is time intensive and requires a number of people to provide medical and routine care as well as cover phones, acquire supplies, schedule work, maintain documentation, train volunteers, etc. Responsible parties should be prepared to provide an authorizing individual to assist in the procurement of necessary supplies and equipment. Large amounts of oily wastewater will be generated requiring proper disposal. This can be accomplished by providing a vacuum truck and containers for solid waste. Additional considerations include:

- May need to provide OSHA training for volunteers
- May need to construct large open plywood pens. Depending on the species, swimming pools or flight cages may need to be supplied/constructed.
- May need HVAC system, heating or cooling system

2. *Designated areas within the rehab center should be established to take breaks,* to have meals, and to attend to administrative tasks. If restroom facilities are not located within the facility, portable facilities need to be provided. Because the task of caring for oil impacted animals is time intensive, arrangements will need to be made to have food for responders ordered and delivered to the rehab facility

3. Decontamination of workers and equipment will be managed as identified in the Waste Management Plan.

X. Waste & Oiled Carcass Disposal

1. Adhere to Federal, State, and municipal regulations when disposing of both oily wastewater and gray water. Wastewater refers to wildlife wash water, rinse water, and pool overflow water. The Responsible Party will be responsible for the proper disposal of contaminated wastewater.

2. Solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and/or local hazardous waste, municipal solid waste, and/or biological waste laws and regulations. Solid waste means soiled Tyvek, gloves, towels, sheets, and syringes. The Responsible Party will be responsible for the proper disposal of contaminated solid waste.

3. Disposal of bird, mammal and sea turtle carcasses will take place under the direction of the appropriate state and federal agency. As mentioned previously, large mammals may need to be necropsied and sample at the stranding site. Disposal of the carcass post-sampling will be coordinated through the appropriate agencies.

XI. Wildlife Rehabilitation and Release Criteria

Animals will not be returned to wild populations if there is a risk of disease transmission. Animals that require extended care may be turned over to local rehabilitators.

1. Birds: The wildlife contractor prepares and carries out the release plan after consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service Guidance documents.

2. Mammals and Sea Turtles: Animals will be released upon meeting pre-established release criteria, completion of appropriate Stranding Reports, and approval by NOAA-Fisheries.

XII. Records

1. All final reports maintained by the wildlife response team for the oiled bird response are to be delivered to the USFWS and/or Texas Parks and Wildlife Department within 30 days of the date the FOSC declares the response closed or from the departure of the wildlife response team, whichever comes first.

2. For stranded marine mammals and turtles, official stranding reports must be completed for each animal collected, and should be forwarded to the NOAA-NMFS Stranding Coordinator and the Wildlife Branch Director as quickly as feasible after disposition

This wildlife plan follows procedures as set forth by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service document "Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response" (November 2003) and NOAA document "Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines" (12/19/07)

Appendix 1: Sea Turtles and Marine Mammals

Sea Turtles

All five species of sea turtle occurring in U.S. waters are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act and are under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Along the mid and lower Texas coast NMFS has designated specific individuals from the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) to coordinate turtle strandings. In the event of a spill, the Texas STSSN coordinator, Dr. Donna Shaver, should be notified at 361-949-8173 x 226.

Sea turtles may become oiled during a massive spill when the water surface is covered with mousse or fresh oil. More typically, turtles will mistakenly feed on tarballs within the floating *Sargassum* sp. During nesting season (mid-March through July) females coming ashore to nest may crawl through beached oil, risking exposure.

Transportation

Handling sea turtles can be dangerous and must only be done by trained, permitted personnel. Sea turtles have strong jaws and can inflict a painful bite. The claw on the front of each limb and/or the attached barnacles can cut and scrape flesh. With the exception of very large individuals, oiled turtles need to be transported inside a vehicle rather than in the back of a pickup. Turtles can be placed in large cardboard boxes or plastic containers and should not be allowed to dry out. If possible, place a layer of foam on the bottom of the container to cushion the turtle during transport and also aid in keeping it moist. Do not transport the turtle in standing water and keep at a moderate temperature. Someone other than the driver needs to be available to hold the container. Padre Island National Seashore has a HAZMAT team that could assist in the collection of oiled turtles and other wildlife if necessary.

Cleaning

Sea turtles can be cleaned, if needed, at the temporary wildlife center and then held at one of several facilities listed below for rehabilitation.

Nesting Season

The most common sea turtle nests on Texas beaches are the Kemp's Ridley sea turtle, which primarily nests during daylight hours. The other four species usually nest at night and nests are less numerous. If a spill occurred during nesting season, when beaches are patrolled for signs of nests, including tracks, it may be necessary to limit the number of response vehicles traveling up and down the beach by caravanning with a 'turtle scout' in the lead. A beach patrol should be conducted in the early morning prior to any heavy equipment on the beach. Depending on the location of the nests along the coast and the severity of the spill, nests may be protected by retrieving and incubating the eggs, the nest may be re-located and protected, or it may be protected in-situ. Emergence of nestlings from undetected nests may continue through September.

Area Coordinators for sea turtle strandings:

Matagorda Island – Aransas NWR (361) 286-3559
San Jose Island, Mustang Island - Tony Amos, ARK (361) 749-6793
North Padre Island – Dr. Donna Shaver, National Park Service (361) 949-8173 x226 (office)
South Padre Island, Lower Laguna Madre - Jeff George, Sea Turtle, Inc. (956) 761-4511 (office)
Jonathan Moczygemba, Laguna Atascosa NWR (956) 748-3607

Possible facilities available for the lower Texas coast:

Facility	Tanks	Size
ARK – Port Aransas	1 4 2 2 2 2 Note	40’ x 25’ x 3.5’ deep 13’ x 13’ x 2.5’ deep 8’ diameter x 4’ deep 6’ diameter x 4’ deep 4’ diameter x 4’ deep 2’ x 3’ x 2’ deep 2 raceways capable of holding 16 post-hatchling turtles
TPWD Redfish hatchery – Corpus Christi	4	12’ diameter by 4’ deep
Texas State Aquarium	1 1 1	10,000 gal circular 1,000 gal raceway 40,000 gal
Sea Turtle, Inc. – South Padre	2 1 4 2 1 1 6	6’ diameter x 2’ deep 8’ diameter x 3’ deep 10’ diameter x 4-5’ deep 12’ diameter x 4’ deep 18’ diameter x 4’ deep 23’ diameter x 8’ deep Temporary: 100 to 200 gallons - 3’ diameter.
UT – Coastal Studies Laboratory – South Padre	1 2 2 1 6 Several	12’ diameter x 4’ deep 10’ diameter x 3’ deep 6’ diameter x 2’ deep 6’ diameter x 30” deep 32” diameter x 34” deep 20” diameter x 30” deep
Gladys Porter Zoo - Brownsville	4 1	6' x 4' x 2' deep 18' x 6' x 2' deep All are concrete.

Marine Mammals

In the event that a marine mammal is impacted by a spill due to inhalation, ingestion, or dermal exposure and becomes stranded, the Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network can be contacted for rescue and rehabilitation

Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network – 1-800-9MAMMAL

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APPENDIX B

South Texas Tarball Response Plan

Appendix B South Texas Tarball Response Plan

Introduction

Tarballs

The South Texas coastline frequently experiences the wash up of oil in the form of tarballs, particularly during the summer months due to current and tidal influences. The planning, clean-up, and disposal processes require extensive federal, state, and local coordination so as to return the beaches to their former productive states with minimal impact to wildlife, vegetation, and other natural resources.

Objectives

1. To ensure the highest state of readiness for tarball clean-up for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the South Texas Coastal Zone.

2. To facilitate the most efficient and effective response while minimizing social, political, economic, and environmental impacts.

Command

Incident Organization

Reference the ICS-207 Incident Organization Chart in Addendum A.

State Regional Liaison Officers

A Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) will be requested with an ICS-213RR by the Unified Command. The RLO can/will provide a point of contact for assisting and cooperating agencies responding to the incident by identifying Agency Representative's names, telephone numbers, radios, email and other contact information, maintaining a list of contacts, keeping support agencies updated on incident status, identify current or potential inter-organizational issues and advise Command, participate in planning meetings and provide current resource status information, coordinate activities, briefings and tours of visiting dignitaries and coordinate the recruitment, registration, training and assignment of volunteers supervised by appropriate volunteer organizations. (One Gulf Plan 2300 Liaison).

Planning

Aerial Reconnaissance

An aerial reconnaissance survey provides an overall perspective on the degree of oiled shoreline and can lend insight into logistical constraints for shoreline access. An FOSC and SOSC representative should conduct an aerial survey of the south Texas shoreline, documenting contaminated areas with a camera and GPS, if available. Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Teams should confirm degree of impact and activate clean-up crews.

Shoreline Clean-up Assessment is a process, utilizing standard terminology, to collect data on shoreline oiling conditions and support decision-making for shoreline clean-up. SCAT should be conducted in accordance with the NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual (3rd edition).

A Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Team (SCAT) is composed of multi-agency representation. Each team should, at a minimum, consist of two U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) members and one Texas General Land Office (TGLO) response officer.

A SCAT, at a minimum, should determine the following: Is clean-up necessary? Which clean-up method is most appropriate? What is the clean-up priority at the site? Which constraints are necessary to protect sensitive resources? Should clean-up operations be terminated at the site?
The Field Observer Form for Quick Shoreline Assessment form (see Addendum B) may be used
for rapid shoreline assessment. Rapid Assessment is the most effective means of quickly determining shoreline clean-up requirements. Rapid Assessment is a modified SCAT process; similar, yet less in-depth, tactics are employed to collect data necessary to employ clean-up.

A Rapid Assessment Team (RAT) is composed of one or more rapidly deployed SCAT trained individuals from the USCG, TGLO, or other governmental or private entity whose purpose is to acquire percent coverage of tarball impacts from affected areas, reporting back to command, who will determine where immediate deployment of cleanup crews will be sent.

To determine equipment needed, review the equipment list in the Shoreline Assessment Manual. Cameras with GPS capabilities are ideal for documenting pollution. A few additional considerations: 4x4 Pickups, UTVs, ATVs, SCAT packs, TGLO Field Observer Form for Quick Shoreline Assessment forms, and communication gear (location dependent). To operate ATVs on the Padre Island National Seashore (PINS), a safety course is required by the National Park Service for all users.

SCAT Segments

Official SACT segments will be determined on a case by case bases by the SCAT teams and operations depending on cleanup needs and operational conditions.

The SCAT segments are divided geographically by USCG Sector Corpus Christi, MSD Victoria, and MSD Brownsville pollution response areas of responsibility. See Section 1200 of the South Texas Coastal Zone Geographic Response Plan for descriptions of the geographic boundaries. NOAA Chart 11300: Galveston to Rio Grande depicts the entire response area. Larger scale NOAA charts are listed for each SCAT segment. All charts can be viewed electronically at http://www.charts.noaa.gov.

Port Lavaca/Victoria (PLV)

PLV-1: Colorado River Locks to Matagorda Ship Channel (Chart 11316)
PLV-2: Matagorda Ship Channel to Cedar Bayou (Chart 11316 and Chart 11315)

Corpus Christi (CC)

CC-1: San Jose Island (Chart 11314)
CC-2: Port Aransas Jetties to Beach Mile Marker (MM) 103 (Chart 11307)
CC-3: Beach MM 103 to Beach MM 253 (Chart 11307)
CC-4: Beach MM 253 to Port Mansfield (Chart 11304)

Brownsville (BRN)

BRN-1A: Boca Chica Beach North of Hwy 4 Beach Access (Chart 11301)
BRN-1B: Boca Chica Beach South of Hwy 4 Beach Access (Chart 11301)
BRN-2: Brazos Santiago Pass (Chart 11301 & 11302)
BRN-3: South Padre Island - Brazos Santiago Jetties to Bridge Point Condo (Chart 11301)
BRN-4: South Padre Island - Bridge Point Condo to Andy Bowie Park (Chart 11301)
BRN-5: South Padre Island - Andy Bowie Park to Beach Access 6 (Chart 11301)
BRN-6A: South Padre Island - Beach Access 6 to Narrows (Chart 11301)
BRN-6B: South Padre Island - Narrows to Port Mansfield Jetties (Chart 11301 & 11306)

RAT Segments may be smaller or larger based upon logistical restraints. See Addendum C for an example ICS-204 Assignment Lists.

Beach Closures

TGLO will act as the lead in the coordination with local jurisdictions and the Joint Information Center (JIC) on closures of beaches or beach segments.

Natural Resource Considerations

Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources should be handled on a case-by-case basis and include coordination, at a minimum, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD). Recovery operations should include potential habitat impacts and seasonal distribution of fish and wildlife resources in relation to cleanup strategies (i.e. manual and/or mechanical).

Sea turtle and marine mammal considerations are explained in Appendix A of the Oiled Wildlife Response Plan of the Area Contingency Plan (Refer to Section 9730.1). This includes contact information for the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) and the Marine Mammal Stranding Network (MMSN) to coordinate responses to strandings. This section also provides guidance for beach transit during sea turtle nesting season (April-August).

The beaches along the mid to lower Texas coast range in composition from fine grained sand to shell hash. Efforts to reduce the volume of beach material removed during tar recovery operations should be exercised and include coordination, at a minimum, with the land owners and/or municipalities of the impacted area and the Texas General Land Office (TGLO). Special consideration ought to include areas where erosion exceeds accretion and beach nourishment projects have occurred.

See TGLO Oils Spill Atlas (ESI Maps) and Site Specific Response Plans for further planning and operations considerations.

Disposal

Disposal considerations require coordination between the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRCT) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Jurisdiction is determined on a case-by-case basis, dependent upon numerous factors including the source of the spill and the toxicity of the oil (hazardous or non-hazardous), availability of disposal sites, recycling options, and other factors. Title 16, Part 1, Chapter 3, Rule 3.30 of the Texas Administrative Code contains the Memorandum of Understanding between the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRCT) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

which outlines the jurisdictions of each agency over oil and hazardous materials and their disposal.

Factors to consider regarding tarball disposal:
- Recycling options for sand/tarball mixture
- Removal of sand from waste for dune replenishment

Disposal facilities can be determined using the contact information in Section 9260.9 of the Sector Corpus Christi Geographic Response Plan.

TCEQ-provided and Potentially Applicable Texas Administrative Code (TAC)

(a) §330.3(148)(N), (P), and (aXii) defines total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) (>1.500 ppm) and chemical (> limits in Table 1. Sub R. Ch 335) contaminated soil; waste from oil, gas, and geothermal activities subject to regulation by the Railroad Commission of Texas; and these waste when received from out-of-state as Special Waste.

(b) §330.171 (b) requires prior written approval from the Executive Director for disposal of a special waste as identified in (a) at a Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill.

(c) Due to the nature and variety of waste that can be generated during oil and gas exploration, the MSW Permits Section has issued Guidance Document RG-003: *Disposal of Special Waste Associated with the Development of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources* (below). This guidance document provides procedures for evaluating oil and gas exploration waste with regards to the need to obtain Executive Director approval prior to disposal, what disposal options are available, and possible analytical testing for constituents of concern (COC).

(d) The MSW Permits Section requires an analytical test in accordance with §330.171 (b)(2)(A) for determination of the proper disposal location for the given special waste such as an MSW Sub 0 cell. a Class 1 cell at an MSW landfill, or some other non-MSW facility (i.e. a hazardous waste facility).

(e) The MSW practice for analytical testing is "A sufficient number of samples to provide representative sampling for COCs." There are currently no official guidelines for representative sampling. Sampling frequencies have been reviewed and approved on a case-by-case basis.

(f) Due to the nature of this waste, other types of special waste may be generated such as dead animals; a special waste as defined in §330.3(148XI). Any special waste identified in §330.171 (c) may be disposed of in an MSW landfill without prior written approval. Dead animals are a special waste that does not require prior written approval for disposal.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ): Specific Waste Management, Comments, Guidance, and Information

Reference: TCEQ Regulatory Guidance RG-003: *Disposal of Special Wastes Associated with the Development of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources*

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the Texas General Land Office (TGLO) are designated by the State and Federal regulations to manage tarball cleanup at the Texas coast. The designated contractors by the USCG and/or TGLO will handle the waste in the State of Texas.

MSW has typically required representative sampling based on the volume of waste generated. Typical frequencies range from one sample per 50 cubic yards (cy) to one sample per 1,000 cy depending on the type of waste, process knowledge, and circumstances of the event (ie. natural

disaster, hurricane debris, etc.). Waste that exhibits Class 1-like concentrations of COCs may be disposed of in MSW landfills that have Class 1 cells.

Analytical requirement include:

- TPH analysis via TCEQ Method 1005; plus what the sampling plan already has;
- TCLP metals: SW-846 Method 6010 / 6020;
- TCLP volatiles: SW-846 Method 8260
- TCLP semi-volatiles: SW-846 Method 8270; as what is required in Texas for these waste classification analyses.

Regarding transporter registration, this will depend on the designation (Railroad Commission Waste or Industrial Solid Waste) and classification (Class 1 or non-Class 1) of the waste stream.

The responsible party needs to work with the disposal facility and in consultation with the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office to ensure each facility can receive the waste identified in the plan and will meet the state laws, regulations and requirements.

Additional guidance and questions were provided by the TCEQ. The following will be addressed for materials/wastes in Texas, if they become applicable:

- The Responsible Party needs to provide the oil makeup/physical state and viability for recycling, documentation of recyclability and destinations, and end use of recovered oil.
- The Responsible Party needs to verify the Exploration and Production status that the materials are "intrinsically derived from primary field operations" and that no amendments (e.g. solvents) have been added, and if so, how those oily waste are to be handled and disposed of properly.
- Verification and documentation that the oil/gas exemption is applicable to all forms (liquids, solids, semi-solids, etc) of the wastes being handled at the various sites (e.g. clarification of the "transportation" element of the exclusion as well as, if any prior handling/treatment was done).
- Clarification as to the "minor" amounts of oily wastes that would not fall under the exclusions noted above. What are the delineating factors used by the responsible party to determine if the oily wastes are recyclable versus solid waste which have to be disposed? What is the plan for oily wastes sent to the recycler/reclaimer and it is later determined they cannot be recycled/reclaimed?

Regulatory References

16 TAC 3.30
30 TAC 330.3(148) and 330.171
30 TAC 335.505(1) and 335.521(a)(1)
40 CFR 261.4(b)(5)

Training

Individuals with less than 24 hours of HAZWOPER may be utilized for post-emergency clean-up if approved by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Regional Office (29 CFR 1910.120; CPL 02-02-051). OSHA recommends a minimum of four hours of awareness training to be conducted before individuals participate. Refer to Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA’s Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard and Directive CPL 02-02-051 for additional guidance. To receive approval as per the directive, contact Dean Wingo of OSHA (Dallas Regional Office: 972-850-4145).

Example Community Oil Spill Awareness Course Outline:

- Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management Systems (NIMS)
- Introduction to local response
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- Basic oiled beach awareness level training; what to look for
- Recommendations for safe tar cleaning station deployment

The target audience for such training would be those wishing to assist response efforts in a clean-up capacity as per OSHA standards. Supervision of those with less than 24 hours of training must be conducted by, at a minimum, a clean-up contractor with 24 hours of initial emergency response training as per 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(4).

Volunteers

As per the National Contingency Plan, the On-Scene Coordinator is responsible for identifying ways to use volunteers. In general, volunteers are not used in the clean-up of oil or tarballs; however, they may obtain the necessary training requirements to assist in a contracted capacity dependent upon the situation, Responsible Party, and the contractor's need for additional employees.

For additional volunteer information, consult the South Texas Coastal Zone Volunteer Plan for Oil Spill Response. To locate it on the TGLO Toolkit, follow the following: Area Contingency Plans to Sector Corpus Christi, TX to Sector Corpus Christi Geographic Response Plan (GRP) to 4300 South Texas Coastal Zone (STCZ) Volunteer Plan for Oil Spill.

Operations

Recovery and Protection

High public use of the beaches in south Texas requires quick tarball removal and a high degree of cleanliness.

Shoreline Recovery

Manual Tarball Removal

The removal of tarball using hand tools such as shovels, rakes, pitchforks, etc. Best for minimizing the volume of sand removed from the shore, thereby requiring less disposal.

Mechanical Tarball Removal

The removal of oil from shorelines using mechanical equipment such as backhoes, bulldozers, and graders. Care should be taken to remove as little sediment as possible.

Endpoint Recommendation

Visible oil, but no more than background. This endpoint is often applied where there is significant background rate of tarball deposition on the shoreline. Increases in tarball frequency above background will require additional clean-up.

Requests for Resources

Response efforts may require resources outside the regular capabilities of units. Potential additional resources needed for tarball recovery:

- District Response Advisory Team
- Gulf Strike Team
- Houston Public Affairs Detachment or National Strike Force Coordination Center Public Information Assist Team
- NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator
- National Spill Control School
- Regional Liaison Officer

Resource needs should be identified early and ICS-213RRs should be submitted to the Resource Unit Leader to procure additional support and equipment.

Post-cleanup Inspections

Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Teams must visually inspect assigned segments against agreed upon clean-up endpoints. If further clean-up is warranted, direct additional clean-up activities. If clean-up standards are met, recommend the segment for sign-off.

Clean-up Sign-off Activities

Involved agencies must appoint a sign-off authority representative. The sign-off team should include members from the FOSC, SOSC, RP, and natural resource trustees for each segment. A formal sign-off sheet must be completed and signed by each member. The sign-off approval may specify maintenance activities. Documentation declaring the area "clean" must be submitted to the Incident Command.

Finances

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

Fund uses were delineated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) to include:

- Removal costs incurred by the Coast Guard and EPA;
- State access for removal activities;
- Payments to federal, state, and Indian tribe trustees to conduct natural resource damage assessments and restorations;
- Payment of claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages;
- Research and development; and
- Other specific appropriations.

The OSLTF has two major components. 1) The Emergency Fund is available for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) to respond to discharges and for federal trustees to initiate natural resource damage assessments. The Emergency Fund is a recurring $50 million available to the President annually. 2) The remaining Principal Fund balance is used to pay claims and to fund appropriations by Congress to Federal agencies to administer the provisions of OPA and support research and development.

Access to the OSLTF is achieved in accordance with the NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG) which is designed to be a reference tool during an oil or hazardous materials spill incident for

Coast Guard and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators. Most NPFC publications that deal with financial management aspects of oil spill response are included in this document.

National Pollution Funds Center

The U.S. Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) was created to implement Title I of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), which addressed issues associated with preventing, responding to, and paying for oil pollution. Title I of OPA established oil spill liability and compensation requirements, including the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for expeditious oil removal and uncompensated damages.

Responsible Party

The Responsible Party (RP) of an incident is the person, business, or entity that has been identified as owning the vessel or facility that caused the spill. The term does not imply criminal negligence.

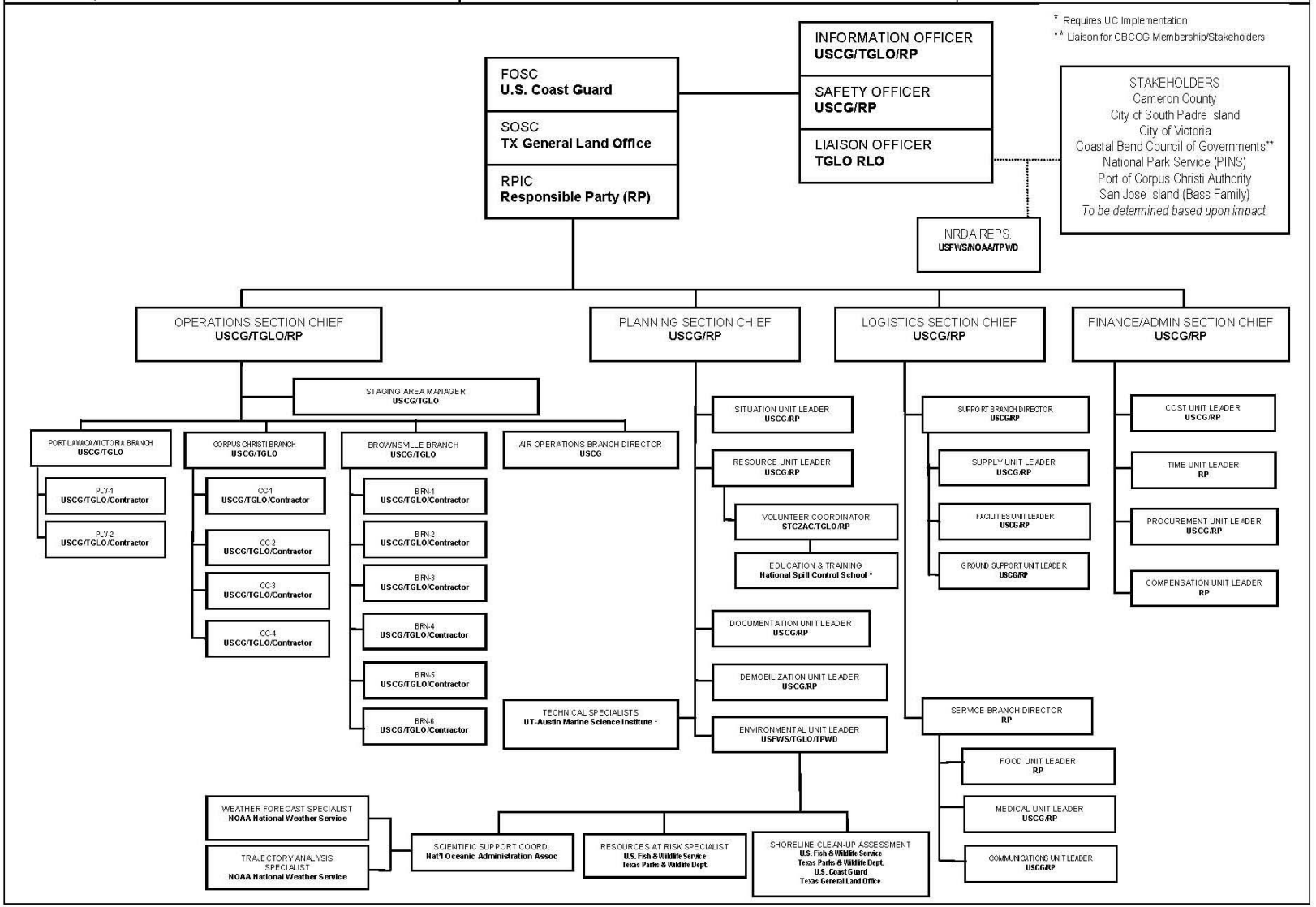
Not all incidents have a designated responsible party; these spills are called mystery spills. Frequently, when tarballs wash ashore in South Texas, no RP can be identified. However, if the incident does have an RP, in almost all cases, claims must first be submitted to the RP before it can be submitted to the government (i.e., NPFC).

Claims Reporting

To submit a claim, the claimant must show that the spill meets all OPA 90 requirements. The claims manager cannot process the claims package until it has been proven that the spill meets these requirements. (The OPA Claims Requirements checklist provides a step-by-step guide to help you decide if a spill qualifies.) Costs and damages from the spill must be documented. Claims packages must be forwarded to the National Pollution Funds Center, the Coast Guard office responsible for evaluating and approving OPA claims.

For further information, visit the NPFC website: http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/

1. Incident Name Tarball Response Incident – South Texas	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	INCIDENT ORGANIZATION CHART ICS 207-CG



ADDENDUM A

B: Field Observer Form for Quick Shoreline Assessment

Field Observer Form for Quick Shoreline Assessment

1.	Shoreline Area Name:	Zone	Division	Date:	Time:
Segment ID or location description:				Tidal Conditions (e.g.: high, falling)	
GPS Coordinates (if available)				Surveyed by: __Foot __Boat __Vehicle __Aircraft	
Team I.D.	Name: for:			Name: for:	

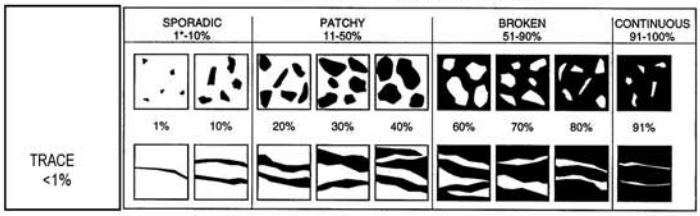
2. Any shoreline impact observed? (circle) Yes No

3. If "Yes", provide approximate length & width of impact. Length _____ Width _____

4. Was oil observed in the nearby water? (circle) Yes No

If 2 and 4 are "No," **STOP HERE**.

5. Impacted Shoretypes & Materials	Check boxes below for all shore-types and materials present	OIL COVER ESTIMATION CHART				
		TRACE <1%	SPORADIC 1%-10%	PATCHY 11-50%	BROKEN 51-90%	CONTINUOUS 91-100%
marsh/swamp						
tidal flat						
riprap						
sand or shell beach						
clay bluff						
dune						
bulkhead, manmade structures						
debris (trash, driftwood, etc.)						
other vegetation						



6. Oil Condition (Check all oil types present) __Fresh Oil __Mousse __Tarballs (<10cm) __Tarpatties (10-50cm) __Tarmats (>50cm) __Tar __Asphalt

7. Oiled Wildlife Check any observed impacted wildlife __birds __fish __invertebrates (crabs, etc.) __other?

8. Access Restrictions:

9. Cleanup Recommendations & Other Comments (make flagging notes here)**:**

Caution: presence of marsh or tidal flat requires visit by SCAT prior to undertaking any cleanup action.

Report your observations to the Field Observer Coordinator in the Situation Unit.

TGLO

C: Example ICS-204 Assignment Lists for RAT/SCAT

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Assignment List ICS 204-CG
3. Branch Brownsville	4. Division/Group/Staging BRN-1A/B	

5. Operations Personnel Name Affiliation Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM: _____

6. Resources Assigned "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

Strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks	
RAT B-1A/B			3	Report findings to Brownsville Branch Director for SCAT deploy.	☐
SCAT B-1A/B			3	Report info to Brownsville Branch Director	☐
Task Force B-1A/B				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up	☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT B-1A/B will rapidly deploy to segment BRN-1A/B (Boca Chica Beach North and South of Hwy 4 Beach Access) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT B-1A/B will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment BRN-1A/B to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT B-1A/B. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force B-1A/B responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment BRN-1A/B, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager	_____
Brownsville Branch Director				
Coast Guard Working Frequency	157.05 / 23A			

Emergency Communications

Medical _____ Evacuation _____ Other _____

10. Prepared by	Date/Time	11. Reviewed by (PSC)	Date/Time	12. Reviewed by (OSC)	Date/Time

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch	4. Division/Group/Staging
Brownsville	BRN-2

5. Operations Personnel

	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)
Operations Section Chief:			
Branch Director:			
Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:			

6. Resources Assigned "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

Strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info.#	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks	
RAT B-2			3	Report findings to Brownsville Branch Director for SCAT deploy.	D
SCAT B-2			3	Report info to Brownsville Branch Director	D
Task Force B-2				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up	D
					D
					D
					D
					D
					D
					D
					D
					D

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT B-2 will rapidly deploy to segment BRN-2 (Brazos Santiago Pass) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT B-2 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment BRN-2 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT B-2. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force B-2 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment BRN-2, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Brownsville Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Freguenct	157.05/23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical Evacuation Other

10. Prepared by	Date/Time	11. Reviewed by (PSC)	Date/Time	12. Reviewed by (OSC)	Date/TIme

1. Incident Name	12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Brownsville

14. Division/Group/staging: BRN-3

5. Operations Personnel — Name — Affiliation — Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned — "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT B-3			3	Report findings to Brownsville Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT B-3			3	Report info to Brownsville Branch Director
Task Force B-3				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT B-3 will rapidly deploy to segment BRN-3 (South Padre Island – Brazos Santiago Jetties to Bridge Point Condo) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT B-3 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment BRN-4 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT B-4. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force B-3 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment BRN-4, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Brownsville Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Frequency	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical — Evacuation — Other

10. Prepared by	Date/Time	11. Reviewed by (PSC)	Date/Time	12. Reviewed by (OSC)	Date/Time

1. Incident Name	12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Assignment List ICS 204-CG
3. Branch Brownsville	4. Division/Group/Staging BRN-4	

5. Operations Personnel

	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)
Operations Section Chief:			
Branch Director:			
Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:			

6. Resources Assigned "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT B-4			3	Report findings to Brownsville Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT B-4			3	Report info to Brownsville Branch Director
Task Force B-4				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT B-4 will rapidly deploy to segment BRN-4 (South Padre Island- Bridge Point Condo to Andy Bowie Park) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT B-4 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment BRN-4 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT B-4. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force B-4 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment BRN-4, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Brownsville Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Frequenc}'.	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical _____ Evacuation _____ Other _____

10. Prepared by	Date/lime	11. Reviewed by (PSC)	Date/lime	12. Reviewed by (OSC)	Date/Time

1. Incident Name | 12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To: | Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Brownsville

4. Division/Group/staging: BRN-5

5. Operations Personnel — Name / Affiliation / Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief:

Branch Director:

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned — "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT B-5			3	Report findings to Brownsville Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT B-5			3	Report info to Brownsville Branch Director
Task Force B-5				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT B-5 will rapidly deploy to segment BRN-5 (South Padre Island - Andy Bowie Park to Beach Access 6) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT B-5 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment BRN-5 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT B-5. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms. and communications equipment.
3. Task Force B-5 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment BRN-5, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Brownsville Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Frequency	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical | Evacuation | Other

10. Prepared by | Date/lime | 11. Reviewed by (PSC) | Date/lime | 12. Reviewed by (OSC) | Date/Time

1. Incident Name | 2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To: | Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Brownsville

4. Division/Group/staging: BRN-6A/B

5. Operations Personnel — Name — Affiliation — Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned — "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info.#	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT B-6A/B			3	Report findings to Brownsville Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT B-6A/B			3	Report info to Brownsville Branch Director
Task Force B-6A/B				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT B-6A/B will rapidly deploy to segment BRN-6 A/B (South Padre Island –(A) Beach Access 6 to Narrows; (B) Narrows to Port Mansfield Jetties) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT B-6A/B will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment BRN-6 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT B-6A/B. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communication equipment.
3. Task Force B-6A/B responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment BRN-6A/B, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Brownsville Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Freguency	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical _____ Evacuation _____ Other _____

10. Prepared by — Date/Time 1 11. Reviewed by (PSC) — Date/Time 1 12. Reviewed by (OSC) — Date/Time

1. Incident Name | 12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To: | Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Corpus Christi | 14. Division/Group/staging: CC-1

5. Operations Personnel | Name | Affiliation | Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned | "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

Strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT C-1			3	Report findings to Corpus Christi Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT C-1			3	Report info to Corpus Christi Branch Director
Task Force C-1				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT C-1 will rapidly deploy to segment CC-1 (San Jose Island) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT C-1 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment CC-1 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT C-1. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force C-1 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment CC-1, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Corpus Christi Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Frequency	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical | Evacuation | Other

10. Prepared by | Date/lime | 11. Reviewed by (PSC) | Date/lime | 12. Reviewed by (OSC) | Date/Time

1. Incident Name | 12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To: | Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Corpus Christi | 14. Division/Group/staging: CC-2

5. Operations Personnel | Name | Affiliation | Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned | "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

Strike Team/Task Force/Resource	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT C-2			3	Report findings to Corpus Christi Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT C-2			3	Report info to Corpus Christi Branch Director
Task Force C-2				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT C-2 will rapidly deploy to segment CC-2 (Port Aransas Jetties to Beach Mile Marker (MM) 103) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT C-2 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment CC-2 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT C-2. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force C-2 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment CC-2, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Coast Guard Working Frequenc::,,	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical | Evacuation | Other

10. Prepared by | Date/Time | 11. Reviewed by (PSC) | Date/Time | 12. Reviewed by (OSC) | Date/Time

1. Incident Name | 12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To: | Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Corpus Christi | 4. Division/Group/staging: CC-3

5. Operations Personnel — Name / Affiliation / Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned — "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info.#	# of Person	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT C-3			3	Report findings to Corpus Christi Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT C-3			3	Report info to Corpus Christi Branch Director
Task Force C-3				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT C-3 will rapidly deploy to segment CC-3 (Beach Mile Marker (MM) 103 to Beach MM 253) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT C-3 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment CC-3 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT C-
3. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force C-3 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment CC-3, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Cor12us Christi Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Freguenc;:t'.	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical _____ Evacuation _____ Other _____

10. Prepared by — Date/Time — 11. Reviewed by (PSC) — Date/Time — 12. Reviewed by (OSC) — Date/Time

1. Incident Name | 12. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To: | Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch: Corpus Christi

4. Division/Group/staging: CC-4

5. Operations Personnel — Name — Affiliation — Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned — "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT C-4			3	Report findings to Corpus Christi Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT C-4			3	Report info to Corpus Christi Branch Director
Task Force C-4				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT C-4 will rapidly deploy to segment CC-4 (Beach Mile Marker (MM) 253 to Port Mansfield) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT C-4 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, U1Vs, and A1Vs to segment CC-4 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT C-4. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communication equipment.
3. Task Force C-4 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment CC-4, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Cor12us Christi Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Freguenc::t	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications

Medical _____ Evacuation _____ Other _____

10. Prepared by — Date/Time — 11. Reviewed by (PSC) — Date/Time — 12. Reviewed by (OSC) — Date/Time

1.Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Assignment List ICS 204-CG

3. Branch
Port LavacaNictoria (PLV)

14. Division/Group/staging
PLV-1

5. Operations Personnel

	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)
Operations Section Chief:			
Branch Director:			
Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:			

6. Resources Assigned "X"" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info.#	# of Person	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks
RAT P-1			3	Report findings to PLV Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT P-1			3	Report infoto PLV Branch Director
Task Force P-1				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments
1. RAT P-1 will rapidly deploy to segment PLV-1 (Colorado River Locks to Matagorda Ship Channel) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT P-1 will deploy using 4x4 pickups. UTVs, and ATVs to segment PLV-1 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT P-1. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate , steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force P-1 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment PLV-1, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions
1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager
Port LavacaNictoria Branch Director			
Coast Guard Working Freguency:	157.05 / 23A		

Emergency Communications
Medical Evacuation Other

10. Prepared by Date/Time 111. Reviewed by (PSC) Date/lime 112. Reviewed by (OSC) Date/Time

1. Incident Name | **12. Operational Period (Date/Time)** From: To: | **Assignment List ICS 204-CG**

3. **Branch** Port LavacaNicloria (PLV) | **14. Division/Group/Staging** PLV-2

5. Operations Personnel | Name | Affiliation | Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info.#	# of Persons	Reporting Info/No es/Remarks
RAT P-2			3	Report findings to PLV Branch Director for SCAT deploy.
SCAT P-2			3	Report info to PLV Branch Director
Task Force P-2				As dispatched by OSC for clean-up

7. Work Assignments

1. RAT P-2 will rapidly deploy to segment PLV-2 (Matagorda Ship Channel to Cedar Bayou) and conduct visual survey to acquire percent of tarball coverage using shoreline maps and GPS as tracking tools. Photograph locations and report back to Branch Director.
2. SCAT P-2 will deploy using 4x4 pickups, UTVs, and ATVs to segment PLV-2 to evaluate impacted locations that were reported from RAT P-2. Determine if clean-up is necessary, which clean-up methods are appropriate, steps that need to be taken to protect sensitive resources, and make reports to the Branch Director. SCAT team should deploy with SCAT packs which include cameras, GPS capability, TGLO Field Observer Forms, and communications equipment.
3. Task Force P-2 responds as directed to recover tarballs from segment PLV-2, using the prescribed clean-up technique to return the beach to its baseline condition.

8. Special Instructions

1. Utilize appropriate PPE and safety procedures outlined in Site Safety Plan.
2. Provide status report when securing operations for the day to include amount of product recovered.
3. Pass out a "Tarball Information Sheet" to concerned citizens.
4. Report on impacted wildlife to the Branch Director who will then pass the information to the Operations Section Chief.
5. Additional resources may be assigned as needed to support operations.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Cell/Pager
	Phone Port LavacaNictoria Branch Director	
Coast Guard Working Freguencll	157.05 / 23A	

Emergency Communications

Medical _____ Evacuation _____ other _____

10. Prepared by **Date/lime** **11. Reviewed by (PSC)** **Date/lime** **12. Reviewed by (OSC)** **Dalle/Time**

NOAA's National Ocean Service • Office of Response and Restoration

Tarballs

What are tarballs, and how do they form?

Tarballs, 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 tarballs. While some tarballs may be as large as pancakes, most are coin-sized (a relatively large tarball is shown in the photo at left). Tarballs are very persistent in the marine environment and can travel hundreds of miles.

How long will tarballs remain sticky?

Weathering processes eventually create a tarball 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 tarballs, exposing their softer, more fluid centers. Scientists have not been very successful at creating weathered tarballs 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 tarball.

We do know that temperature has an important effect on the stickiness of tarballs. As air and water temperatures increase, tarballs 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 tarballs. The more sand and debris attached to a tarball, the more difficult it is to break the tarball open. These factors make it extremely difficult to predict how long a tarball will remain sticky.

Are tarballs hazardous to your health?

For most people, an occasional brief contact with a small amount of oil, while not recommended, will do no harm. However, some people are especially sensitive to chemicals, including the hydrocarbons found in crude oil and petroleum products. They may have an allergic reaction or develop rashes even from brief contact with oil. In general, we recommend that contact with oil be avoided. If contact occurs, wash the area with soap and water, baby oil, or a widely used, safe cleaning compound such as the cleaning paste sold at auto parts stores. Avoid using solvents, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, or similar products on the skin. These products, when applied to skin, present a greater health hazard than the smeared tarball itself.

Tarballs bits and pieces

Beach Cleanup

There is no magic trick to making tarballs disappear. Once tarballs hit the beaches, they may be picked up by hand or by beach-cleaning machinery. If the impact is severe, the top layer of sand containing the tarballs may be removed and replaced with clean sand.

Are there more tarballs on beaches along the East Coast than on the West Coast?

The number of tarballs found on the beach depends on several factors: tanker traffic, wind patterns, sea currents, whether an oil spill occurred recently, and how often the beach is cleaned. Obviously, some beaches may have more tarballs than others, but to our knowledge, East Coast beaches are not necessarily more polluted with tarballs than beaches along the West Coast of the United States.

Reporting

New tarballs appearing on a beach may indicate an oil spill. If you notice unusual numbers of tarballs on the beaches, call the U. S. Coast Guard any time at (800) 424-8802.

APPENDIX C

Example IAP

APPENDIX D

Sample Demob Plan

Appendix D
Sample Demobilization Plan

23 February 20XX
For the ***XXXX*** Incident

I. General InformationI. Information

The response is rapidly transitioning from the emergency response phase to a planned recovery effort. The demobilization of incident resources must be conducted in a manner that is safe and efficient, and should not interfere with ongoing operations. Every Staff Officer and Section Chief shall ensure they maintain the appropriate level of staff to support the planned recovery phase. The following will be incorporated into the demobilization effort:

Responders that were operating within the ***XXXX*** will be offered the opportunity to undergo critical incident stress management.

Decontamination of personnel, personnel clothing and equipment will be undertaken under the direction of the safety officer.

All responders that are traveling by vehicle for more than 2hours must have a minimum of 6-hours rest, unless exempted by the Unified Command.

D. Driving between the hours of 2200-0600 will be limited to airport transport to facilitate demobilization. Point to point driving for returning responders will be limited to 12 hours with sufficient breaks outside of 2200-0600 rest hours.

All supervisors, leaders and chiefs will be thoroughly briefed prior to leaving the incident.

II. Responsibilities

A. The Planning Section Chief shall:

Ensure that the demobilization process and expectations receive wide distribution and that there is an orderly release of resources.

Ensure that all agency/industry specific requirements regarding the demobilization of the agency's/industry's resources are followed. Any deviations must have the approval of the agency/industry Incident Commander.

Review the demobilization plan prepared by the Demobilization Unit Leader. Review Command and General Staff comments and make changes as appropriate prior to presenting the Plan to the Unified Command.

B. The Operations Section Chief shall:

Identify any excess personnel and equipment available for demobilization and provide a list to the Planning Section Chief

Identify and decontaminate all tactical resources that require decontamination. Coordinate the decontamination effort with the Safety Officer and Logistics Section Chief.

Where possible, release resources that have pre-established shared transportation together to facilitate demobilization.

C. The Logistics Section Chief shall:

Coordinate all personnel and equipment transportation needs to designated locations to meet travel needs.

Ensure that the Supply and Communications Units are prepared to accept and document the return of all equipment that was checked out through them.

Provide courtesy vehicle safety inspections for all non-contracted vehicles.
Coordinate all vehicle inspections with the Finance/Administration Section Chief.

D. The Finance/Administration Section Chief shall:
Ensure that all personnel and equipment time reports are complete and accurate.
Ensure that any injury and/or equipment claims are well documented and complete.
c. Adjust Equipment and Time Recorder's schedules to meet demobilization needs.

III. Release PrioritiesIII. Priorities
The following are the release priorities:
Federal Government response resources
State Government response resources
Local Government response resources
Industry resources
Release priorities may be adjusted to better serve the changing incident situation. Ensure that concurrence is obtained from the agency that provided the resource.

IV. Release Procedures

A. Sections Chiefs and Command Staff:
Have the authority to approve the tentative release list of resources to the Demobilization Unit Leader.
Submit tentative release list of supply resources to the Demobilization Unit Leader a minimum of **24 HOURS** prior to the resource's anticipated departure.

B. Demobilization Unit Leader:

a. Prepare the Demobilization Checkout Form, ICS-221, when the tentative release list is approved by the Unified Command.

b. Ensure that it is noted on the ICS-221 that the resources requiring decontamination were decontaminated.

c. Ensure that a resource requiring critical incident stress debriefing is noted on the ICS-221.

d. Effectively communicate with all staff members in order to identify any changes in the transportation needs of personnel. Ensure timely notification of anyone that will be impacted by changes in established transportation times.

e. Note on the ICS-221 any travel checking and arrival notification procedures that were established between the resource provider and the resource.

C. Excess resources being demobilized are to follow the directions outlined on their respective Demobilization Checkout Form to ensure that all required signatures are obtained. Signatures include the following units:

SPUL
COML
GSUL
TIME
DOCL

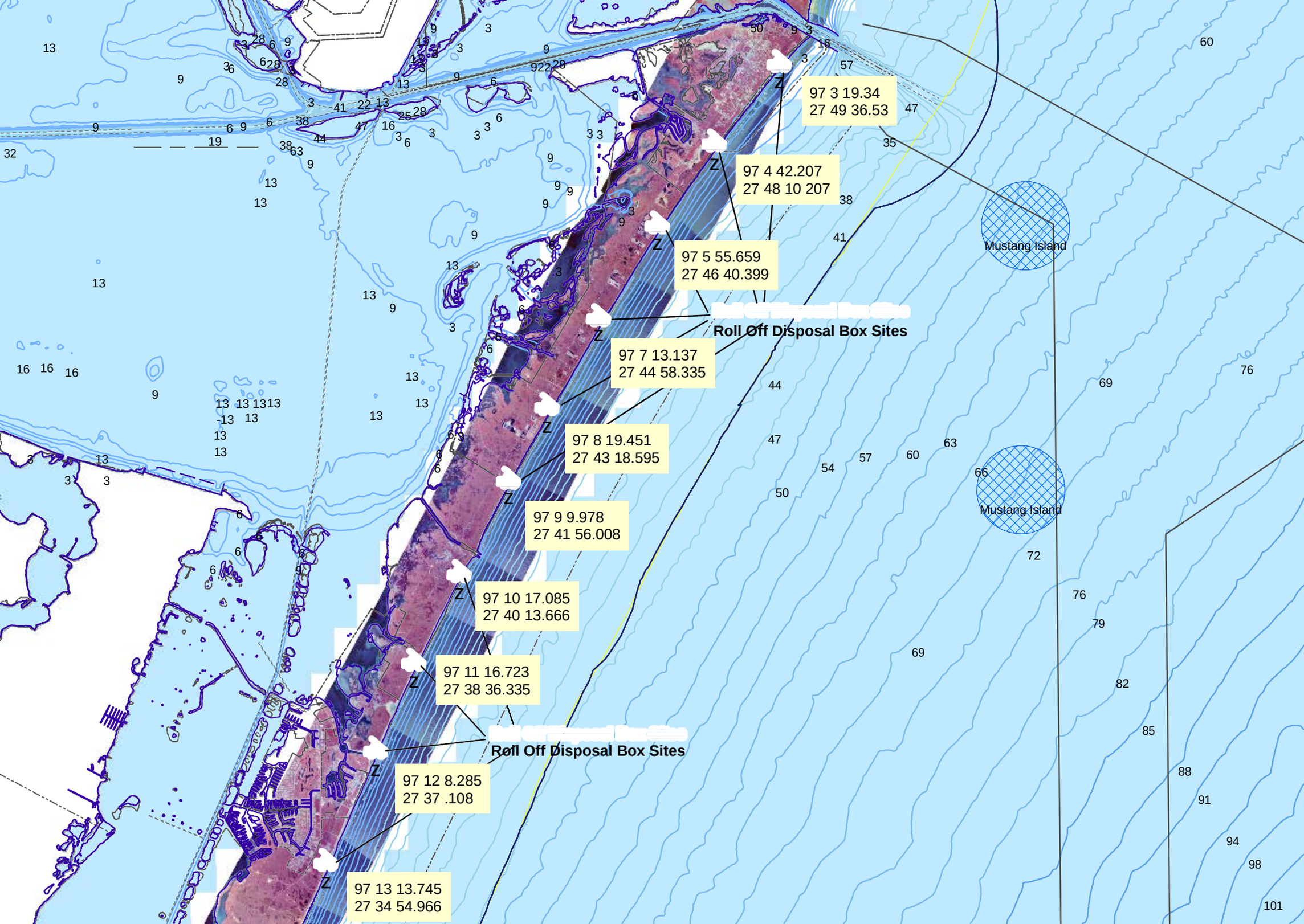
V. Phone DirectoryV. Directory
Any time there is a concern over the status of a released resource contact the Demobilization Unit Leader at XXX-XXX-XXXX.

VI. Approval
Prepared by: Demobilization Unit Leader Date

Reviewed by: Planning Section Chief Date
Reviewed by: Logistics Section Chief Date
Reviewed by: Fin/Admin Section Chief Date
Reviewed by: Operations Section Chief Date
Approved by: Unified Command Date
Approved by: Unified Command Date
Approved by: Unified Command Date
Approved by: Unified Command Date

APPENDIX E

Shore Side Recovery Map


97 3 19.34
27 49 36.53
97 4 42.207
27 48 10 207
97 5 55.659
27 46 40.399
Roll Off Disposal Box Sites
97 7 13.137
27 44 58.335
97 8 19.451
27 43 18.595
97 9 9.978
27 41 56.008
97 10 17.085
27 40 13.666
97 11 16.723
27 38 36.335
Roll Off Disposal Box Sites
97 12 8.285
27 37 .108
97 13 13.745
27 34 54.966
Mustang Island
Mustang Island

APPENDIX F

STCZAC Volunteer Plan

South Texas Coastal Zone (STCZ) Volunteer Plan for Oil Spill Response

APPROVED:_____ Date:_____

APPROVED:_____ Date:_____

APPROVED:_____ Date:_____

APPROVED:_____ Date:_____

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South Texas Coastal Zone (STCZ) Volunteer Plan for Oil Spill Response

Volunteer Coordinator Placement Within the Incident Command System (ICS) Structure

The Volunteer Coordinator is placed under the Resources Unit in the Planning Section (see Appendix 1., Volunteer Organizational Chart). The Volunteer Unit will be opened upon decision by the Unified Command (UC) and notification to the Volunteer Coordinator (VC). The Resources Unit Leader (RUL) notifies the VC that volunteers may be needed or that telephone coverage is needed to inform/ update the public about the status of volunteer utilization. The unit can consist of one person and one phone line, multiple people and lines, or an entire Volunteer Operations Center (VOC). It can expand as the need expands. All volunteers (except wildlife rehabilitation volunteers) will be requested through the Planning Section. Volunteers may be used for an oil spill on a case-by-case basis only under the sponsorship of recognized and reputable local organizations. Any individual contacting the UC concerning volunteer activity shall be referred to a sponsoring organization.

Health and Safety

Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) shall establish procedures to allow for well organized, worthwhile, and safe use of volunteers, including compliance with 40CFR 300.150 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) regarding worker health and safety. The Responsible Party (RP) must assure that an occupational safety and health program consistent with 29CFR 1910.120 (the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard) and 40CFR 311 (the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) HAZWOPER standard) is made available for the protection of volunteers at the response site. Volunteers will only participate in the post-emergency response phase (vs. the emergency response phase) as defined by 29CFR 1910.120(a)(3) unless otherwise approved by the UC. Volunteers will not be utilized to work directly in the recovery of oil (in the "hot zone," as defined by the Safety Officer). Volunteers will not participate in the decontamination of oiled equipment or be exposed to oil or other hazardous substances. Volunteers will not be assigned to work in areas where there is a potential health hazard. All volunteer work should be performed during daylight hours. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) Medical Plan and Site Safety Plan are applicable to all volunteer activities.

Training

a) Volunteers require training, including hazardous materials training required by OSHA and EPA. Only those volunteers who have been trained and provide appropriate certification/ documentation will be allowed on site. All volunteers should provide documentation of ICS 100 and ICS 700 training before being assigned to duties within the UC. This free training is available at http:TRAINING.FEMA.GOV/IS/.FOR.
b) All volunteers are required to take Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) training in accordance with 29CFR 1910.1200.
c) All volunteers must complete the training requirements of 29CFR 1910.38 (Emergency Action Plans) as they apply to the Incident.
d) All volunteers are required to take Workplace Health and Safety Training.
e) Training sessions for volunteers may include, but are not limited to:

1. An overview and update on the spill incident and impacts.
2. A broad overview of ICS structure and organization for the current spill response.
3. Environmental and cultural concerns related to the response.
4. Liability issues.
5. Limitations for non-professionals.
6. General and specific job requirements.
7. Site-specific hazards, site description, and work protocols.
8. Safety and security procedures.
9. Proper attire and safety equipment.
10. Food distribution and check-in procedures as appropriate to the assignment.
11. Safety training for volunteers should address the following policies and procedures:
    A. Drug and alcohol policies.
    B. Firearms limitations.
    C. Equipment use.
    D. HAZWOPER training as required.
    E. General safety procedures (buddy system, etc.).
    F. Evacuation procedures.
    G. First Aid.
    H. Accident reporting procedures.
12. The initial volunteer training may be supplemented by additional position-specific training provided once the volunteer is assigned to a job (see Volunteer Job Descriptions).
13. Job expectations must be clearly identified and the volunteer must agree in writing to assume any level of hazard associated with an assignment.
14. Provision of gear, supplies, and logistical support should be pre-identified to the extent possible and cached in appropriate locations. Once used, costs should be reimbursable by the RP or a response fund. Such equipment might include but is not limited to:
    A. Personal protective equipment ((PPE); see Appendix 2.), applicable equipment, food, toilets, etc.
    B. Trash bags.
    C. Communications equipment.
    D. First aid supplies.
15. Weather conditions (storms, tides, lightning, hypothermia, hyperthermia, sunburn, etc.).
16. Cleanup protocols.
17. Work assignments.
    A. Duties.
    B. Supervisor and reporting requirements; procedures for signing in/ out.
    C. Equipment/ tools.
    D. Instructions/ examples.
        1. Work times/ rest periods/ feeding period/ stop work time.
        2. The “buddy system,” i.e., no one works or leaves area alone.
        3. Need to wear/ display ID badges at all times.
    E. Communications.
        1. Emergency Signals and reporting procedures.
        2. Hand signals.
        3. Telephone or radio instructions.
        4. How/ where to refer media questions.
    F. Emergency Medical Assistance:

1. Sources and contact numbers.
2. First aid kit.

Training Course Descriptions

a) HAZCOM Training

29CFR 1910.1200(a)(1) states "The purpose of this section is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are evaluated, and that information concerning their hazards is transmitted to employers and employees. This transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets and employee training."

b) Emergency Action Plans

29CFR 1910.38(b) states "An emergency action plan must be in writing, kept at the workplace, and available to employees for review. However, an employee with ten or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees." All volunteers must review applicable emergency action plans. See 1910.38(c)–(f) for minimum elements of an emergency action plan.

c) 40-hour HAZWOPER Training

29CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i) states "General site workers (such as equipment operators, general laborers and supervisory personnel) engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards shall receive a minimum of 40 hours of instruction off the site, and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained experienced supervisor." Refer to Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (OSHA 3172) for required training and competency areas.

d) 24-hour HAZWOPER Training

1. 29CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(ii) states "Workers on site only occasionally for a specific limited task (such as, but not limited to, ground water monitoring, land surveying, or geophysical surveying) and who are unlikely to be exposed over permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits shall receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction off the site, and the minimum of one-day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor."
2. 29CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(iii) states "Workers regularly on site who work in areas which have been monitored and fully characterized indicating that exposures are under permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits where respirators are not necessary, and the characterization indicates that there are no health hazards or the possibility of an emergency developing, shall receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction off the site, and the minimum of one-day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor."

Refer to Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (OSHA 3172) for required training and competency areas.

e) 8-hour HAZWOPER Training

1. 29CFR 1910.120(e)(8) states "Employees specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, and managers and supervisors specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, shall receive eight hours of refresher training annually on the items specified in paragraph (e)(2) and/or (e)(4) of this section,

any critique of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics." This regulation applies to c) and d) listed above. See regulation for details.

2. 29CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii) states "First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:" This regulation applies to volunteers in the emergency response phase as defined by 29CFR 1910.120(a)(3). 29CFR(q)(8)(i) states "Those employees who are trained in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) of this section shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly. See regulation for details.

Refer to Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (OSHA 3172) for required training and competency areas.

f) First Responder Awareness Level Training

29CFR1910.120(q)(6)(i) states "First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:" This regulation applies to volunteers in the emergency response phase as defined by 29CFR 1910.120(a)(3). See regulation for details.

Refer to Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (OSHA 3172) for required training and competency areas.

g) Workplace Health and Safety Training

All volunteers will receive health and safety training, including site safety training to inform the volunteer of potential hazards. The training includes physical hazards (including, but not limited to, proper attire, safe lifting, slips, trips, and falls, general office ergonomics, and general electrical safety), chemical hazards (disinfectants, etc.), safe driving, rest breaks/ replacement for exhausted workers, reporting of injuries, and deadlines.

h) ICS 100

This course introduces ICS and provides the foundation for higher level training. The course describes the history, features, principles, and organizational structure of ICS. It also explains the relationship between ICS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

i) ICS 200

This course provides training on and resources for personnel who are likely to assume a supervisory position within ICS.

j) ICS 300

This course provides training on and resources for personnel who will assume a supervisory position within ICS. The course introduces multi-agency/ entity coordination.

k) ICS 700

This course explains NIMS components, concepts, and principles.

Responsibility For Volunteers

a) Federal and State agencies will not assume liability for volunteers.
b) The role of volunteers at an incident is determined by the UC.
c) The Volunteer Coordinator oversees volunteer cell activities.
d) Volunteers may be utilized by RPs in accordance with their oil spill contingency plan procedures.
e) If there is an RP, the RP is ultimately responsible for volunteer costs, safety, and for responding quickly to volunteer requests.

Volunteer Coordinators

The VC is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation. This includes recruitment, registration, induction, orientation, training, assignments, arrangements for supervision, and deployment. The VC is part of the Planning Section and reports to the RUL. The VC should provide advice to UC through the Planning Section regarding the level of volunteer interest. The VC works closely with the Safety Officer to determine optimum set of working conditions. The major responsibilities of the VC are:

a) Coordinate with the Resource Unit to determine where volunteers are needed.
b) Identify any necessary skills and training needs.
c) Verify minimum training needed, as necessary, with the Safety Officer.
d) Activate, as necessary, stand-by contractors for various training needs.
e) Coordinate nearby or on-site training as part of the deployment process.
f.) Identify and secure other equipment, materials, and supplies as needed.
g) Induct/ process convergent volunteers.
h) Activate volunteers who have applied prior to an incident and are on file with the VC or other participating volunteer organizations.
i) Recruit additional volunteers through media appeals if needed.
j) Assess, train, and assign volunteers.
k) Coordinate with logistics for volunteer housing and meal accommodations.
l) Assist volunteers with other special needs.
m)Insure a span of control of one supervisor to no more than ten workers.
n) Maintain Unit/ Activity log (ICS Form 214).

<u>Selection Criteria:</u>

Area Committees should pre-identify local VCs and volunteer management organizations in order to ensure that all persons working with convergent volunteers are appropriately trained and available for volunteer-related incident response. Until the level of local interest in volunteering is determined, the VC should distribute information to the public indicating that although the need for volunteers has not yet been determined, interested persons can contact a toll-free number or access a website to pre-register while also

receiving information on the spill incident. This website or phone number should provide information on types of volunteer jobs, as well as skills/ training required for certain assignments. It is advised that information on how to report oiled shorelines or wildlife also be accommodated by this phone/ web system. A contact list of organizations in the area, development of agreements, and maintenance of a database of trained volunteers is more manageable when coordinated among several people. Organizations that are already performing similar functions are ideal (Volunteer Centers, Local Government Volunteer Coordinators). The VC should:

a) Be available to respond to an incident, if requested.
b) Be familiar with or willing to learn applicable software in order to set up a volunteer database if area plans indicate a database of organized volunteers and associated skills will be maintained.
c) Be able and willing to attend VC meetings.
d) Be able and willing to participate in drills that include volunteer issues.

Convergent volunteer management planning

The mobilization, management, and support of volunteers are primarily a responsibility of local government and nonprofit sector agencies, with support from the State and Federal levels. Specialized planning, information sharing, and a management structure are necessary to coordinate efforts and maximize the benefits of volunteer involvement. Consistent and timely communication should be utilized in order to educate the public, minimize confusion, and clarify expectations. Volunteers are successful participants in emergency management systems when they are flexible, self-sufficient, aware of risks, and willing to be coordinated by local emergency management experts. Ideally, all volunteers should be affiliated with an established organization and trained for specific disaster response activities. However, the spontaneous nature of individual volunteering is inevitable; therefore it must be planned for and managed. The successful integration of citizen involvement in an emergency management setting is imperative to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters in our communities.

<u>Supervision</u>
Volunteers must be supervised at all times during a spill response. Potential volunteer supervisors may include:

a) U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary personnel.
b) Conservation Corps personnel.
c) Professional response contractors.
d) Military agencies (e.g., the National Guard).

Proper supervision is important to the success of any operation, especially when dealing with inexperienced volunteers. One supervisor for every 10 workers is recommended. Span of Control decisions should be based on the nature of the tasks to which volunteers are assigned. Supervisor availability may also determine the number of volunteers that can be accommodated at any one time.

It is the Supervisor's job to:

a) Provide proper briefings.
b) Oversee operations at their respective sites.
c) Ensure health and safety of volunteer workers.
d) Ensure that logistics requirements are met.

e) Ensure proper decontamination of workers, PPE, and equipment.
f) Provide for the safe exit of workers.
g) Maintain all required documentation.

Initial Volunteer Intake

There are various models for managing convergent volunteers.

a) A city, county, or State government agency (e.g., emergency management offices), and/ or a non-profit NGO (e.g., the Red Cross) could be pre-identified and pre-approved to provide all Volunteer Intake and Management services. These would be known as Local Volunteer Coordinators (LVCs).
    1. Pre-approved contracts and grants to organizations/ agencies may be an appropriate means of guaranteeing that adequate services will be available.
    2. In the case of an established and recognized oiled wildlife care organization, the organization will provide volunteer intake/ training/ supervision, etc.
b) Pre-arranged non-profit organizations or local emergency management agencies provide only initial intake and screening. An Incident VC appointed by the Incident Commander/ UC would oversee volunteer training, intake, supervision, and demobilization functions.
   The Coastal Bend Bays Foundation (henceforth referred to as the Center) will serve as the primary organization providing initial intake and screening of volunteers in the STCZ. The Center will:
    1. Establish an 800 number for volunteers to call. A cell phone can be obtained through the city of Corpus Christi, and a call room will be established.
    2. Contact the media (newspaper, local news channels, etc.) to inform the public of the need for volunteers.
    3. Set-up and maintain a website where potential volunteers can view spill-related jobs and pre-register themselves for a position online.
    4. Maintain a database cataloguing volunteer strengths, interests, qualifications, and availability.
    5. Create volunteer press releases to be reviewed by the VC and UC.
    6. Provide a conference room available for volunteer training and orientation.
    7. Not be able to provide a LVC.
    8. The Center's contact information is available in Appendix 1.
c) See Appendix 3., Local Volunteer Organizations and Potential Volunteer Coordinators, for a list of potential LVCs and/ or guidance resources. These organizations provide hands-on experience in both emergency and volunteer management. The importance of preliminary recommendations and action steps from those associated with disaster volunteering cannot be overestimated.

Once a list of volunteers and their respective capabilities are developed, the VC will advertise these capabilities to the UC & General Staff elements. Responding agencies, contractors, organizations, or ICS unit leaders can submit Volunteer Request forms (see Appendix 4., Sample Volunteer Request Form) to identify volunteer needs. They should submit these to the VC at the VOC. Once the volunteers are assigned, supervision will be provided by the unit leaders, as well as additional training if needed.

Types of Volunteers

a) Organized/ affiliated - Volunteers who are attached to a recognized voluntary or nonprofit organization and

are trained for specific disaster response activities. Their relationship with the organization precedes the immediate disaster, and they are invited by that organization to become involved in a particular aspect of emergency management. They have been registered and HAZWOPER/ ICS trained prior to a spill. Volunteer names, addresses, and telephone numbers are filed for reference. At the time of this writing, it has not been determined whether the database will be maintained centrally by the Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend for the entire state. An alternative is to have a VC at each designated area with corresponding databases.

b) Convergent/ unaffiliated - Volunteers who are not part of a recognized voluntary agency and often have no formal training in emergency response. These spontaneous volunteers arrive at the scene of a spill and are not previously registered. Since they are not associated with any part of the existing emergency management response system, they are often underutilized and even problematic to professional responders. Members of the public who are volunteering on their own are not recognized as sanctioned volunteers until brought into the Volunteer cell and registered to perform approved tasks.

Volunteer Function Progression Through Stages During An Incident

The following is an overview of a four-stage process for volunteer activity during an incident:

STAGE I - The Incident occurs and the 800 volunteer number is activated. It is unknown whether volunteers will be needed. The VC does not respond to the incident. A press release is submitted for approval to the UC and Public Information Officer.

STAGE II- The VC reports to the incident and refers the 800 number to the incident.

STAGE III- A VOC is set up and coordinated with area centers if agreement is in effect.

STAGE IV- Volunteers are brought in and registered.

a) STAGE I

1. Incident Occurs.
2. The Operations Center is opened.
3. The Operations Center begins taking calls from volunteers and volunteer organizations.
4. The Operations Center notifies the VC that the 800 volunteer hotline needs to be set up to take volunteer calls.
5. The VC asks for an incident status report to put in the 800 message to report to volunteers.
6. The VC calls the Telecommunications Specialist and requests messages be transferred to the Volunteer Coordinator desk or the Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend's 800 number.
7. The VC or the Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend begins taking calls from volunteers and logging the volunteer's name, address, telephone number, and brief background (no extensive screening is done at this time, as it is not known whether volunteers will be needed at the incident).
8. The VC releases a canned press release (see STAGE III- 4. for details) and prepares other canned flyers that may be revised for the spill.

b) STAGE II

1. Communication begins between UC and the VC.

A. Incident Commander or other UC representative requests the VC to report to the incident
B. The UC rep asks the VC for the 800 telephone number.
C . The VC asks the UC representative if volunteers are needed. If yes, perform tasks in Stage II and Stage III. If no, Stage II only.

2. The VC may call the Area Coordinator (if one exists) and ask him/ her to report to the incident to represent the Volunteer Coordinator (the Area Coordinator should be trained prior to being called to represent the VC. Prior to being trained, they may be called to assist).
3. The VC calls the Telecommunications Specialist and a) gives the 800 telephone number and approximate time the VC will arrive at the incident, or b) tells the Specialist that he/ she will be called when the number is known.
4. The VC either transfers calls (if frequent) to the Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend while en route to the incident or lets messages go to voicemail (if infrequent) while en route.
5. If Area Coordinator(s) report to the incident, they coordinate with the VC via telephone. The Area Coordinator or Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend would continue to answer calls while the VC is en route and then fax applicable information
6. The VC or representative reports to the incident, checks in through the Liaison Officer and Resources Unit and sets up the Volunteer Cell.

c) STAGE III

UC requests the VC to set up the VOC. The coordinator may call in an Area Coordinator to assist or to serve as the Volunteer Coordinator in the Volunteer Cell. Volunteer management functions may include but are not limited to the following:

1. To provide a point of contact for all volunteers as well as for all units/ agencies needing volunteers.
2. To establish and manage the VOC to provide recruitment, registration, orientation, training, assignments, and arrangements for volunteer supervision.
3. To establish a communication system, including toll-free phone numbers, fax lines and fax machines, phones, a website, and a link to the Command Center. Recruitment of an Amateur Radio Operator should be considered for remote locations.
4. To coordinate with the PIO or JIC to provide notification to the media regarding types of volunteer jobs available and procedures for volunteering, including a toll free phone number or website where more information is available and/ or where volunteers can register (The Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend will provide these resources). It is essential to coordinate dissemination of the toll-free telephone numbers to the public through the UC's JIC and local PIOs to reduce confusion and ensure consistency of information. When the VOC is activated, the UC, JIC and local PIOs may want to issue another press release with information regarding volunteers. See SampleVolunteer Press Release (Appendix 5.) for guidance**.** The press release should include:

A. Updated information on the situation.
B. Status on the need for volunteers.
C. Contact information for volunteers.
D. General information warning the public to stay away from the spill site and oiled wildlife because of exposure to hazardous substances.
E. Directions to the public regarding how to report oiled animals.
F. If convergent volunteers are not needed at time of activation, the press release should direct

potential volunteers to the website or phone number where they can register in case they are needed in the future. **NOTE: All press releases must be approved through the UC before being released to the public**.

5. To activate training contractors as needed.
6. To train, assign, and supervise staff to work in the VOC. To conduct daily situation briefings for VOC staff.
7. To activate pre-trained volunteers, if available.
8. To provide safety training as necessary for all volunteers to ensure they are properly trained, equipped (see Appendix 2., Guidelines on PPE), and in compliance with Federal, State, and local safety regulations.
9. To coordinate with UC via the RUL (or Logistics Chief, if so designated in the Area Plan) to provide volunteers as needed and coordinate referrals and assignments.
10. To coordinate with the Logistics Section for food, transportation, and shelter as needed for volunteers.
11. To coordinate with the Logistics Section for equipment, materials, and supplies as needed.
12. To maintain records of volunteers, training and certification, hours worked, and their assigned activities (see Appendix 6., Sample Volunteer Timesheet). A Unit Activity Log (ICS Form 214) for the VOC and all volunteers is necessary.
13. To provide volunteer recognition after the spill response is concluded.

One key objective of providing early and efficient information to the public on how they can become involved as volunteers is to protect them from possible safety risks should they try to remove oil or oiled wildlife from shorelines without the benefit of training and personal protection equipment. The public may also increase wildlife impacts by frightening oiled wildlife away from shorelines where they seek to escape the oil or cold waters. In this regard, Area Committees are encouraged to plan for adequate security at oiled shorelines. Security personnel should also provide the public with information on how they can be involved as volunteers.

Whether using a public or non-profit agency or a VC directly appointed by UC, a VOC should be established.

1. The VOC should be the location for initial screening, skill and training identification, registration, orientation, training, assignments, deployment, and demobilization of volunteers.
2. It is recommended that such facilities be pre-identified in the Area Plans for various locations in the planning area where spill events are likely.
3. The location of the VOC should be close enough to the focus of activity to be efficient without interfering with site operations. The following should be taken into consideration:
    A. Estimated number of volunteers expected.
    B. Types of assignments necessary.
    C. Locations and times needed.
    D. Parking.
    E. Public Access.
    F. Adequate space for all functions.
    G. Adequate sanitary facilities.
    H. Electricity
    I. Telephone/ communications
    J. Climate Control
    K. Health and Safety resources for volunteers

4. Please reference Appendix 7. (Volunteer Operations Center Guidance) for detailed recommendations on VOC operation, attributes, establishment and set-up, equipment and supplies, staffing job descriptions, and station checklists.
5. UC may decide to establish more than one VOC if the magnitude of the spill response justifies doing so.

d) STAGE IV

A registration protocol should be in place by phone or website (through the Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend) or in person (through the Interviewer at the VOC).

1. Initial screening of volunteers should determine at least the following:
    A. Age 18 or older;
    B. In good health, not pregnant, and not using any medications that can affect performance; and:
    C. Skills appropriate to possible assignments.
2. PLEASE NOTE: Regarding 1.B above, conducting a physical is considered too cumbersome. Each planning jurisdiction will need to determine the legality of asking for personal health information. Experienced volunteer managers recommend asking if there are any medical issues that might prevent the volunteer from doing the work, including lifting 25-35 lbs. Observations regarding a volunteer's health/ appearance, as made during the interview, may warrant assignments to low-impact jobs.
3. Registration should include assigning a "mission number." That number allows for volunteer tracking.
4. Photo identification badges should be issued to all volunteers.
5. Volunteers should be required to sign waivers that clearly state they understand that they will not be paid for their services, and that they participate at their own risk (see Appendix 8., Volunteer Waiver and Release of Liability).
6. See Appendix 9., Sample Volunteer Registration Form.

A database that identifies what training volunteers have completed, additional skills and certifications (HAZWOPER, etc.), individual preferences, and availability will be maintained by the Volunteer Center of the Coastal Bend. This database can also be used to log volunteer assignments and hours worked (through the Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant utilizing Volunteer Timesheets (Appendix 6.). Each prospective volunteer should be asked at the beginning of the interview if they would object to having their data saved in a volunteer database. If they do not wish to have their information included in a database for future incident notification, it should be deleted following demobilization.

Approved Volunteer Jobs (Listed By Category) –See the Volunteer Job Descriptions section following the chart for details and applicable training.

Category of volunteer job	task
Office Workers at the VOC and other ICS Functions	**OFFICE WORKERS AT THE VOC AND OTHER ICS FUNCTIONS- Performs a variety of general office duties in the VOC or other ICS location. See Accounts Specialist, Administrative Coordinator/ Office Manager, Communications Specialist, Computer Operator/ Crowd Control/ Site Security/ Traffic Monitor, Data Entry Specialist, Documentation Unit Worker, Driver, Facility Support Specialist, File Clerk/ Office Asst., Housing/ Lodging Asst., Information Management Assistant, Interpreter, Interviewer, Liaison Chief, Medical Unit Worker, Orientation and Training Coordinator, PIO Officer, Public Relations and Community Liaison, Receptionist, Runner/ Courier, Safety Officer Asst., Scheduler/ Time Card Asst., Supply Asst., Training Asst., Transportation Asst., VOC Administrative Specialist, Volunteer Supervisor.**
Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Support	**WILDLIFE REHABILITATION FACILITY SUPPORT- Works at the Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility. See Computer Operator/ Data Entry Specialist, Crowd Control/ Site Security/ Traffic Monitor, Driver, Rehabilitation Facility Support Specialist, Runner/ Courier, Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Maintenance Specialist, Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Support Specialist.**
Logistical Support	**LOGISTICAL SUPPORT- Supports the logistical aspect of the volunteer response. See Communications Specialist, Crowd Control/ Site Security/ Traffic Monitor, Driver, Equipment Repair Technician, First Aid Responder, Food Unit Worker, Housing/ Lodging Asst., Interpreter, Liaison Chief, Medical Unit Worker, Personnel Support, Photographer, Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/ Surveillance, Public Relations and Community Liaison, Runner/ Courier, Safety Officer Asst., Scheduler/ Time Card Asst., Supply Asst., Traffic Monitor, Volunteer Supervisor, Wildlife Notification.**
Technical Support	**TECHNICAL SUPPORT - Supports the Scientific Support Coordinator. See Computer Operator/ Data Entry Specialist, Photographer, Technical Support Specialist, Volunteer Supervisor.**

Volunteer Job Descriptions

The following are descriptions of the jobs listed in the chart above. All volunteers are required to maintain Unit/ Activity Log worksheets (ICS form 214). See Appendix 1., Volunteer Organizational Chart, for additional information.

Accounts Specialist - Maintains files and accounts of expenses attributable to the volunteer effort. Communicates with the Finance Section of the Incident Command Center to determine accounting needs and system to be used. SKILLS REQUIRED: Must be detail oriented, experienced with 10-key data entry. Familiarity with common computer software, accounting, and spreadsheet systems (e.g., Quicken, Lotus 123) is highly desirable. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Administrative Coordinator/ Office Manager - Oversees office administrative activities at a VOC or in the Volunteer Management cell within an Incident UC Center. Provides VOC start-up guidance (Appendix 6.). Supervises work of file and data specialists. Oversees development, maintenance, and accuracy of computer and paper files of volunteer records. Procures and distributes reports and provides updates to the Finance/ Administration Supervisor as required. SKILLS REQUIRED: Good working knowledge of computer word processing, spreadsheet software, and job-related applications. Excellent organizational, supervisory, and communication skills. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 300 (preferred), ICS 700.

Communications Specialist – Establishes and maintains the volunteer communication plan. Tests and sustains communication equipment and bulletin board. Compiles updates of volunteer needs. SKILLS REQUIRED: Public communications background with knowledge of local communications and systems preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training.

Computer Operator/ Data Entry Specialist - Enters wildlife and/ or personnel information into an established computer database. Advanced operators may provide technical support. SKILLS REQUIRED: Familiarity with computer use. Particular software manipulation may be taught on the job if necessary. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Crowd Control/ Site Security/ Traffic Monitor – Volunteers may be used in cooperation with law enforcement officers to set up police barricades as long as the work does not involve physical contact with onlookers. Oversees access points to ensure only authorized persons enter and habitat is protected. May include boat operators directing other vessels away from contaminated areas while allowing work vessels in. Boat operators are to report free-floating oil to the Safety Officer Assistant and leave the area immediately. Volunteer boat operators will not be allowed in the hot zone. Boat operators may transport assessment teams or clean-up crews in areas outside the hot zone. Security personnel should be prepared to direct volunteers to appropriate information sites. May be used as site security at the VOC or Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility. SKILLS REQUIRED: Experience in oil and storm-spotting and law enforcement preferred. Experience in boat operation if applicable. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Documentation Unit Worker- Responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date volunteer-related files. Documentation includes reports, training, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, and documentation from the following Volunteer Cell entities: Interviewer, Liaison Chief, Medical Unit Worker, Orientation and Training Coordinator, Photographer, PIO Officer, Safety Officer Assistant, Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant. Ensures each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents (including volunteer signatures). Receives, compiles, and organizes all volunteer-related paperwork and training. Stores files for legal, analytical, and historical purposes. Will provide duplication and copying services for all other sections. SKILLS REQUIRED: Excellent organizational, filing, copying, and communication skills. Must be detail oriented. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Driver - Provides ground transportation services as needed. May transport people using a sedan or van.

May transport wildlife food to various facilities or sites by truck. Loads and unloads coolers used to transport animal food. Volunteers will not transport wildlife. Picks up food from the supplier and delivers to facilities. Keeps vehicle bed clean. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). SKILLS REQUIRED: Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Knowledge of local area preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Equipment Repair Technician – Maintains and repairs vehicles and response equipment after decontamination. SKILLS REQUIRED: A background in mechanics as applicable. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Facility Support Specialist – Maintains VOC equipment, cleanliness, and order. SKILLS REQUIRED: Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Custodial experience preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

File Clerk/ Office Assistant - Performs general office tasks, files documents in office (usually at a VOC) as needed, prepares outgoing memos and mail, sends and receives faxes, and makes photocopies. SKILLS REQUIRED: Telephone skills, word processing, development of graphics presentations. Computer spreadsheet/ database experience is desirable but not required. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

First Aid Responder - Provides emergency first aid for volunteers and other response personnel outside of the hot zone. SKILLS REQUIRED: Current First Aid and CPR Certification. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Certified Emergency Medical Services Technicians preferred. Automated external defibrillator training preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Food Unit Worker- Supplies food and water for responders (outside the hot zone) and volunteers, including those in remote locations. Sets up and breaks down refreshment stations for responders outside of the hot zone. SKILLS REQUIRED: Experience in the food industry/ catering preferred. Current State of Texas Food Handler's Permit required. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Housing/ Lodging Assistant - Works with the Facilities Unit of the Logistics Section and the Public Relations and Community Liaison to identify housing for responders and volunteers if necessary. Receives housing requests, procures and distributes housing materials (sleeping bags, blankets, tents) through the Supply Assistant. Makes housing assignments and maintains expense records related to housing if necessary. SKILLS REQUIRED: Knowledge of local area preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Information Management Assistant – Coordinates and insures adequate information technology is provided for volunteer management. Oversees operation of phone bank. Matches volunteers to volunteer agencies in conjunction with the Interviewer and Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant. Works with the

Communications Specialist and File Clerk/ Office Assistant. Insures the utilization of data entry procedures. Ensures volunteer-related information can be integrated into the Incident's common operating procedures to expedite information-sharing. SKILLS REQUIRED: Knowledge of information management technologies. Familiarity with computer use, job-related applications, and phone skills. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 700.

Interpreter – Interprets/ translates within the Volunteer Unit as needed. May assist the UC. SKILLS REQUIRED: Credentials from an organization such as the American Consortium of Certified Interpreters preferred, but not necessary. Ability to speak, read, and write applicable languages preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Interviewer - Works in the VOC processing volunteers or persons referred to the VOC by a county volunteer center. Establishes rapport (conducts brief screening interviews) with prospective volunteers to determine appropriate tasks or jobs based on their experience and current volunteer job needs in the response effort. Determines if the volunteer has any special needs and answers any questions the person may have about the volunteer assignments. Assists volunteers in completing Volunteer Registration Forms (Appendix 8.). Works with the Information Management Asst., Orientation and Training Coordinator, Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant, and Liaison Chief. Position may require an assistant. Provides the Documentation Unit Worker copies of all signed volunteer registration forms. SKILLS REQUIRED: Familiarity with computers and word processing. Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 700.

Liaison Chief – Serves as a contact point between the VOC and agencies in need of volunteers. Distributes Volunteer Request Forms (Appendix 2.) to entities that may request volunteers. Relays requests for volunteers to the VOC. Works with the Interviewer to determine volunteer placement, the Orientation and Training Coordinator to insure applicable training, and the Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant to determine volunteer availability. Provides copies of Volunteer Request Forms to the Documentation Unit Worker. SKILLS REQUIRED: Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 300 (preferred), ICS 700.

Medical Unit Worker –Works with the Safety Officer Assistant. Responsible for developing the Volunteer Medical Plan, procedures for managing medical emergencies, providing medical aid when necessary, and assisting the Finance/ Administration with processing injury-related claims. Work as First Aid Responder dispatchers. Transports sick or injured personnel. Provides copies of all signed volunteer injury-related documentation to the Documentation Unit Worker. SKILLS REQUIRED: Current First Aid and CPR Certification. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Certified Emergency Medical Services Technicians preferred. Automated external defibrillator training preferred. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). Experience in hospital administration or a related field preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Orientation and Training Coordinator- Upon receipt of volunteer placement information from the

Interviewer, assures all training requirements are fulfilled. Receives signed Volunteer Waiver and Release of Liability Forms (Appendix 7.). Coordinates training and orientation sessions with the help of the Training Assistant. Assures all Health and Safety requirements are met. Provides copies of all signed training documentation and Release of Liability Forms to the Documentation Unit Worker. SKILLS REQUIRED: Knowledge of applicable laws, regulations, and training requirements. A working knowledge of the Volunteer Plan (can be trained on-site). Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 700.

Personnel Support – Provides messages and other general coordination support activities for responders and volunteers such as doing laundry. SKILLS REQUIRED: All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Photographer - Provides photographic coverage of volunteer activities for data collection, historical documentation, and future training purposes. Provides copies of all photos to the Documentation Unit Worker. SKILLS REQUIRED: Experience with still photography and/ or handheld video photography is required. Experience photographing wildlife, preferably in documentary and fast-action settings is desirable. Personal photographic equipment needed. (DFG photographer will be called first). TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 24-hour HAZWOPER Training.

PIO Officer – Public Information Assistant. Responsible for the formulation and release of information of volunteer activities to the Incident PIO. Prepares volunteer press releases (Appendix 3.) as needed. All press releases must be approved through the UC before being released to the public. Organizes materials for use in media briefings/ news releases. Provides all press releases to the Documentation Unit Worker. SKILLS REQUIRED: Experience in communications, journalism, or public relations with project leader responsibility preferred. Strong written and oral presentation skills. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/ Surveillance – Conducts pre-impact shoreline debris removal (removes non-oiled debris and trash prior to oiling). Patrols outside of the known "hot zone" for potential strikes. Volunteers are to report stranded or free-floating oil to the Safety Officer Assistant and leave the area immediately. Volunteers are not allowed in the hot zone. Works as a field observer, including beach conditions and weather surveillance. Relays information concerning oiled wildlife and hazing effectiveness (see Wildlife Notification) to wildlife services. SKILLS REQUIRED: Must be able to lift 35 lbs. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). Experience in oil and storm-spotting preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Public Relations and Community Liaison – Guides visitors and media. Works with the Housing/ Lodging Assistant to identify housing for responders and volunteers. Participates in early VOC staffing placement as identified in Stage III of Volunteer Function Progression Through Stages During An Incident. SKILLS REQUIRED: Excellent speaking and writing skills. Knowledge of local area. TRAINING REQUIRED:

Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Receptionist - Greets volunteers arriving at the Volunteer Operations Center (VOC) and directs them through the processing stages. Answers phones, questions, and registers volunteers. The receptionist station serves as an informal information and referral desk. Gives out forms and directions. SKILLS REQUIRED: Good communication skills, knowledge of local area, telephone skills, a working knowledge of the Volunteer Plan (can be trained on-site). TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Runner/ Courier - Shuttles messages and materials among incident locations, such as between the VOC and UC or to a Rehabilitation facility or other site. SKILLS REQUIRED: All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Safety Officer Assistant – Works with the Medical Unit Worker(s) and Incident Safety Officer. Assists in developing Site Safety Plans. Ensures proper PPE distribution (references Guidelines on PPE, Appendix 4.) through the Supply Assistant. Ensures volunteer adhesion to both the Medical Plan and Site Safety Plans. Ensures volunteer Emergency Action Plans are completed and readily available. Ensures volunteers know how to report injuries. Documents volunteer injuries. Addresses safety concerns. Provides copies of volunteer-signed documentation to the Documentation Unit Leader. SKILLS REQUIRED: Familiarity with the Medical Plan, Emergency Action Plans, and Site Safety Plans. Excellent writing and organizational skills. Current first aid and CPR certification preferred. Experience in a safety-related field desirable. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant - Assures maintenance of sign-in and sign-out records for volunteers, maintains volunteer timesheets (Appendix 5.), ensures that all volunteers on site are properly cleared (not exceeding scheduled hours in accordance with UC guidance), and develops and monitors scheduling to ensure that sufficient volunteers are on hand at all times according to the needs of the sites, facilities, and staffs. Distributes and collects Volunteer ICS form 214s. Provides the Documentation Unit Worker copies of volunteer-signed Timesheets and ICS 214s. Works with the Information Management Asst., Interviewer, and Liaison Chief. SKILLS REQUIRED: Excellent organizational and communication skills. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Supply Assistant - Assists with volunteers' logistical requirements such as issue and control of PPE (through signed checkout sheets), personal equipment, and supplies. May also assist in receiving, storing, tracking, and distributing incident supplies. May assist in establishing break areas, showers, temporary restrooms, and sleeping facilities in conjunction with the Housing/ Lodging Assistant. Provides Safety Officer Assistant signed PPE checkout sheets. SKILLS REQUIRED: Experience is desirable in ordering, issuing, stocking, accounting for, and maintenance and recovery of items of equipment and supplies from user personnel. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Technical Support Specialist- This position is opened only upon request from the Incident Scientific

Support Coordinator (SSC) or Environmental Unit Leader. Supports the SSC. Identifies environmentally sensitive areas, species of concern, and pertinent cultural/ historical resources. Provides GIS/ mapping and computer support, weather forecasts, and current and tide data to help determine spill trajectory, fate, and impacts. SKILLS REQUIRED: Must have extensive knowledge of area and applicable tasks. The SSC will determine additional skills needed. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700. Additional training is task-specific and to be determined by the SSC.

Training Assistant – Reports to the Orientation and Training Coordinator. Oversees required training and orientation for volunteers, arranges for class presentations by trainers, oversees audiovisual equipment and programming, determines appropriate training and availability for each volunteer, schedules volunteer training sessions to meet multiple training requirements, and presents training classes as appropriate. Provides all volunteer-signed training documentation to the Orientation and Training Coordinator. SKILLS REQUIRED: Excellent organizational and communication skills. Knowledge of applicable laws, regulations, and training requirements. Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Transportation Assistant - Works with the Transportation Unit of the Logistics Section to determine volunteer transportation needs including frequency, routing, and type of transportation (private car, state vehicle, van, truck, commercial shuttle, bus). Determines volunteer drop-off and pick-up schedules for multiple sites. Coordinates and verifies appropriate volunteer driver authorizations. Monitors condition and maintenance of vehicles assigned to volunteer use (from government agencies or private industry pools if applicable) in accordance with guidance of UC. Maintains appropriate vehicle use records. SKILLS REQUIRED: Excellent organizational and communication skills. Must be detail-oriented. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

VOC Administrative Specialist - Provides backup and supplemental skills for VC Center staff. Supervises or performs administrative, clerical, and typing duties. SKILLS REQUIRED: Secretarial abilities. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Volunteer Supervisor – Reports and provides support to the VC. Manages and supervises volunteers (includes meeting logistical/ food requirements, organizing volunteer contact information and documentation, site safety, reporting times and locations, job assignment and overview, incident briefing, distributing work materials, providing for a safe exit, etc.) and volunteer operations at their respective sites. Monitors volunteers to ensure proper training and adhesion to health and safety practices. Gathers and reviews spill-related information. Creates a team-based work environment. Supervisory positions will be filled as needed. At a minimum, the Volunteer cell will require supervisors in the following areas: Finance and Administration, Planning, Logistics, and Wildlife operations (USFWS or TPWD personnel only). SKILLS REQUIRED: Excellent organizational and communication skills. Must be detail-oriented. Supervisory experience in emergency management preferred. Knowledge of training requirements and the Volunteer Plan (can be trained on-site) necessary. Experience in oil spill cleanup and storm spotting preferred. Potential Volunteer Supervisors include Coast Guard Auxiliary, professional response contractors, and military personnel such as the National Guard. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace

Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 200 (preferred), ICS 300 (preferred), ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Wildlife Notification- See Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/ Surveillance. As part of beach control activity, volunteers may be used to notify wildlife services, USFWS, and TPWD of injured wildlife and hazing effectiveness. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification. Urges public to avoid areas and wildlife that are affected as untrained people can cause further damage to the environment and stress on wildlife. SKILLS REQUIRED: All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). Experience with wildlife and background in the natural sciences preferred. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700, First Responder Awareness Level Training, 8-hour HAZWOPER Training.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Maintenance Specialist - May include carpentry, air conditioning, plumbing, welding, and electrical support to the wildlife rehabilitation facility as requested. Involves pool/ cage construction and maintenance. Wildlife recovery and rehabilitation organizations generally manage their own database of trained volunteers that operate outside the scope of this plan. Therefore, volunteers in this area are utilized only if wildlife services exhaust resources. Approval from USFWS, TPWD, and the lead wildlife response organization is needed before volunteers are assigned any position in wildlife recovery, rehabilitation, or release. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification. SKILLS REQUIRED: Skills applicable to maintenance task. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700. Additional training may be required by USFWS, TPWD, and the lead wildlife response organization.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Support Specialist – Cleans animal pens and holding areas. Moves and cleans equipment as needed. Prepares food and feeds wildlife. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife. Washes vehicles, washes and folds towels used for drying animals, and cleans and disinfects carrying cages and other animal capture and transport equipment following decontamination. Follows established protocols. SKILLS REQUIRED: Experience with wildlife and background in the natural sciences preferred. Custodial experience preferred. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. TRAINING REQUIRED: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, HAZCOM, Emergency Action Plans, ICS 100, ICS 700.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facilities and the role of USFWS and TPWD in wildlife rehabilitation

USFWS and TPWD have Memorandums of Understanding with various wildlife rehabilitation facilities statewide. USFWS and TPWD will contact licensed rehabilitators and participate in the identification of rehabilitation supply needs. These facilities clean and rehabilitate oiled animals captured by the aforementioned entities. Wildlife rehabilitation organizations not recognized by USFWS and TPWD are not viable responders, and therefore irrelevant to volunteer activities. Rehabilitators and trained personnel working with them (those named in their permit) are the only persons permitted to collect and rehabilitate oiled wildlife in Texas. Please see Texas Administrative Code Title 31 Part 2 Chapter 69 Subchapter C Rule §69.44 for TPWD's regulations on wildlife rehabilitation permittee's use of volunteers.

STCZ Policy on Donations

The STCZ Volunteer Cell does not accept donations. Those wishing to donate may contact the Coastal Bend Audubon Society, The Coastal Bend Bays Foundation, or other NGO.

Press Releases

The initial press release (Appendix 5.) is revised to accommodate each specific incident and issued (in Stages I and III described above) through the PIO. As an incident progresses and the status of volunteer utilization changes, the VC prepares additional press releases and presents them to the PIO or the JIC manager for approval or editing and distribution to the media.

Demobilization and Debriefing

As the need for volunteers winds down, the UC will de-activate the VOC. In a major response, VOCs will close down until only the primary VOC is active. As activity subsides at the primary VOC, the VC will manage ongoing volunteer operations. Final duties for VOC staff should include coordinating de-briefing opportunities for volunteers, as well as any follow-up recognition that local governments or the State/ province would like to provide to citizens who volunteered their time and energy in the response.

a) Volunteer Debriefing:

1. It is also important to consider providing debriefing services for volunteers heavily involved in the response. It is up to the discretion of the supervising staff to determine which volunteers may benefit from debriefing services.
2. Stress and burnout are common issues for staff who work in disaster response and recovery. It is important for VOC staff to monitor stress levels and encourage breaks among one another whenever possible. Positions at stations that seem most prone to stress should be rotated frequently and have a shorter duration of shift. If at all possible, the VOC should have a designated break area away from the public to provide a resting area for staff. Healthy food, water, and opportunities for frequent breaks will help counteract the stress level of disaster operations.
3. It is helpful to bring in professional mental health experts (possibly from local government) to aid with critical incident stress issues for VOC staff. These counselors can provide team debriefings periodically, or individual stress counseling as needed. It is particularly important that all staff working in the disaster attend a formal debriefing before transitioning back to regular work. Disaster mental health counseling services can be a critical link to a successful recovery and return to normalization for volunteers involved in response and recovery efforts.

b) Volunteer Recognition:

1. Publicly acknowledge volunteer efforts through the JIC and on the incident website.
2. One of the final duties VOC staff may engage in is helping coordinate recognition for the volunteers who assisted during the spill response. Formal recognition, such as events, letters from elected officials, after-action newsletters, and certificates of appreciation or special commendations are all good ways to show appreciation to volunteers once the

disaster has subsided and recovery is underway. An ad in the local newspaper listing and thanking volunteers is another way to recognize volunteers.

c) Lessons Learned:

1. Communities pay a high price during an oil spill incident, and it would be a tremendous waste not to share the value of lessons learned with others. As operations subside, it is important to record and document lessons learned from each spill experience. Every response is a learning opportunity for the next spill. It is extremely valuable to document lessons learned. Consider bringing in an outside party to analyze and report on lessons learned from your operation. An after-action report will make it easier to share with others what has been learned, and will help make the next operation even more successful.
2. Additionally, the volunteer function should be included in any debriefings or sessions on lessons learned conducted by the Texas General Land Office (TGLO), the RP, the Coast Guard, or local government at the end of a response.

Insurance and Liability

a) The potential use of volunteers must be discussed to clarify when the decision to use volunteers will be made. When affiliated volunteers are used, they are generally covered under the affiliated organization's liability coverage. However, OSHA states that whoever supervises, directs, or controls volunteers (who they report to) may be held liable.

b) Area planners should determine whether and how liability and/ or worker's compensation insurance coverage can be provided for volunteers, and under what conditions. Questions to answer include:

1. At what point, if any, does a convergent volunteer qualify for insurance protection - after registration or after meeting training requirements?
2. Will insurance cover medical expenses, vehicle accidents, disability, and accidental death?
3. Are there liability issues for the Federal Government, State Government, RP, and Oil Spill Response Organizations associated with the use of volunteers?

c) The VC should have all volunteers complete a release of liability form that has been prepared by an attorney. See Appendix 8., Sample Volunteer Waiver and Release of Liability, for an example. This will help clarify the expectations of both the volunteers and the VC who will be implementing the Convergent Volunteer Program as outlined in the Area Plan. The release should address awareness of exposure to hazards and risks and a statement that service is provided voluntarily and without expectation of payment.

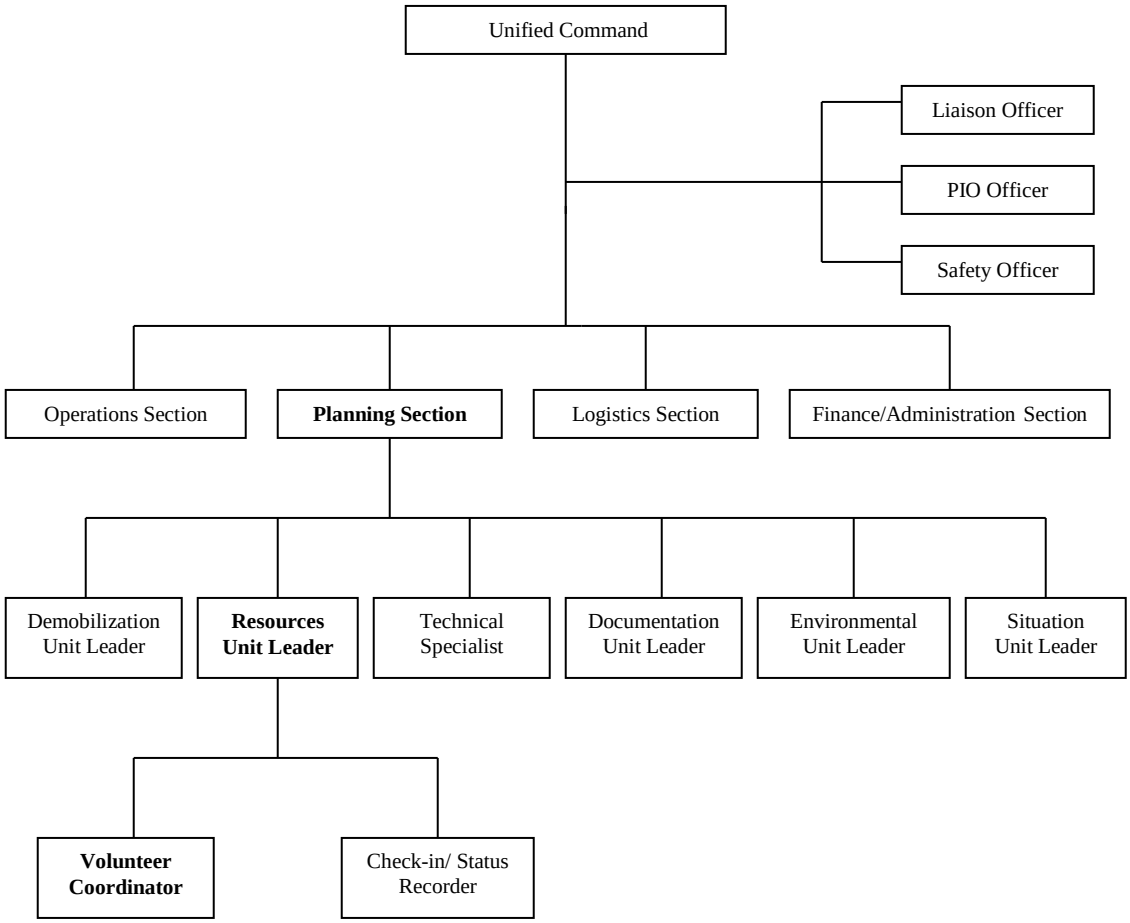
Program Funding and Authorities

a) Implementation and maintenance costs for a volunteer program will need to be ascertained and built into response planning.

b) Area Planners should determine whether volunteer management costs are reimbursable by the U.S. Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). The OSLTF is available up to 50 million dollars annually for Federal response costs under the Clean Water Act. The OSLTF may be used to pay for volunteer expenses consistent with this authority. UC should communicate with the National Pollution Funds Center when dealing with issues regarding funding for volunteers.

c) Area planners should also determine whether statutory or regulatory changes are necessary to cover expenses, liabilities, or authorities.

Appendix 1.
Volunteer Coordinator Organizational Chart



Appendix 2.
Guidelines on Personal Protective Equipment

This list identifies the suggested minimum PPE for volunteers. A basic assumption is that the atmosphere is safe to breathe and work in, therefore respiratory protection is not necessary. The primary hazards encountered during response activities for a coastal area are slips, trips, and falls.

- Suggested Minimum PPE:
  - Impermeable jacket, pants, and gloves
  - Safety boots that may be cleaned and reused (Hazmat over-boots may be used over shoes)
  - Eye protection (goggles)
  - Head protection (hard hat)
- NOTE: Expect to dispose of gloves, overboots, and synthetic coveralls after each days use.
- Other PPE to consider depending on site, environmental conditions, extent of duties, and nature of work:
  - Chest waders
  - Day-glow vest
  - Ear plugs
  - Heavy fabric work gloves
  - Personal flotation device (life jacket)
  - Safety glasses or face shields

Appendix 3.
Local Volunteer Organizations and Potential Volunteer Coordinators

a) Coastal Bend Bays Foundation *(Primary Volunteer Organization)*

1901 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Corpus Christi, TX 78401

baysfoundation.org

contacts:
361.882.3439 (O)

b) Coastal Bend Citizen Corps Council

2910 Leopard St.
Corpus Christi, TX 78408
(361) 883-5743 Ext. 261 (O)
(361) 883-5749 (F)
rj@cbcogem.org
contact:
R.J.Thomas, Homeland Security Coordinator
Danielle Gibson, Regional Citizen Corps Coordinator

c) Nueces County Citizen Corps Council
2406 Leopard, Suite 200
Corpus Christi, TX 78408
(361) 826-3960 (O)
aaronm@cctexas.com
contacts:
Aaron Martinez, Citizen Corps Administrator
Mark Bohrer, Homeland Security Grants Administrator:
Suite 300
(361) 826-3966 (O)
(361) 331-5438 (C)
(361) 887-8053 (F)
www.cctexas.com

d) Texas National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD)
North Texas Long Term Recovery Council
Society of St.Vincent de Paul
njbeneke@ntltrc.org
www.texasvoad.org
contact:
Nikki J. Beneke

Appendix 3. (cont.)

e) San Antonio Area VOAD
14207 Savannah Pass
San Antonio, TX 78216
(210) 499-0858 (O)
(210) 863-1015 (C)
contact:
Harvey Howell, President
HarveyHHowell@earthlink.net

Appendix 4.
Sample Volunteer Request Form

Date/ time: _____

Requesting organization/ agency/ unit:_____

Name of contact: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

VOLUNTEER NEEDS

Total Number of Volunteers Needed: _____

Job Title/ Description: _____

Duties	Experience/ Skills	Training Provided?

Equipment/ Special Clothing Needs: _____

Description of Training to be Provided:_____

Job Location: _____

Date/ time volunteers needed: _____

Please check if available: ____ Restrooms ____ Parking

____ Safety Equipment ____ Telephone

____ Transportation to Work Site

Volunteer(s) should report to the following person for additional training/ instruction:

Name: _____Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Location: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Follow up date & time: _____

Follow up action: _____

Position(s) filled? _____

*Volunteer name(s):*_____

Appendix 5.
Sample Volunteer Press Release

(City Name) — In response to the approximate ____-gallon oil spill in/ at _____, the Unified Command has activated the Volunteer Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX. Hotline staff will record the caller's name, telephone number, availability, and applicable skills or training. The caller will be informed if or when volunteers will be utilized for spill response and briefed on other event-specific information as needed.

Federal, State, and local governments have determined what tasks are appropriate for volunteer effort, have identified and pre-trained an existing group of volunteers statewide, and have developed a system to activate those volunteers. The system will be activated if the Unified Command at the spill decides that volunteers are needed for the response effort. At that time a volunteer operations center will be established. If additional volunteers are needed, the hotline listing will be publicized through the news media.

The public is advised to stay away from the spill site, as their presence can hamper clean-up efforts and increase danger factors. Oil is a hazardous material, and to work in or near the oil, one is required to complete 8 to 40 hours of training in Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). Additionally, for the safety of both the public and animals, only trained wildlife specialists should attempt to handle oiled wildlife.

The public can help at this time by reporting any oiled animals to the Oiled Wildlife Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX (not the volunteer hotline #). Trained professional entities that focus on individual oiled animals and their survival after an oil spill will be notified. Modern technology, properly equipped facilities, and new rehabilitation protocols standardize care throughout the State, increasing wildlife survival rates. Wild animal survival rates increase with a decrease of human contact. Please call the volunteer hotline number for frequent recorded updates.

Appendix 6.
Sample Volunteer Timesheet

Volunteer Name/ signature_____
Telephone number_____

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	Total Hours	Functions performed/ Daily Supervisor

Supervisor Signature: _____

Appendix 7.
Volunteer Operations Center Guidance

Establishment:
In setting up the VOC, the VC should consider the following:

- Arrange space to allow for foot traffic and to maximize wall space.
- Face tables and chairs so that information can be viewed easily.
- Allow enough space, pens, clipboards, etc. so that volunteers can fill out registration materials.
- Clearly identify the reception desk/ area.
- Provide seating.
- Post signs directing potential volunteers to the building/ room.
- In the event of a large spill response where sufficient staffing is available at the VOC and volunteer needs are extensive, set up stations for each major class of work, such as:
  - -administrative/ clerical
  - -wildlife rehabilitation center
  - -pre-impact beach cleanup/ surveillance
  - -basic needs/ logistics
  - -technical
  - -medical
  - -public relations
- Assign early volunteers to staff the Referral Center and to be couriers, bringing information about volunteer needs from the Command Center to the VOC.
- Set aside time and space for training and orientation.
- Set up an information bulletin board. This area may serve as an informal information and referral area.

Early volunteers should be used to supplement staffing of the VOC. Early staffing needs at the VOC include (see Volunteer Job Descriptions for more details):

-Receptionist
-Administrative Coordinator/ Office Manager
-Transportation Assistant
-Interviewer
-Communications Specialist
-Information Management Chief
-Liaison Chief
-Medical Unit Worker
-Orientation and Training Coordinator
-Public Relations and Community Liaison
-Safety Officer Assistant
-Scheduler/ Time Card Assistant
-Volunteer Supervisor
-Runner/ Courier

Appendix 7. (cont.)

It is essential that all volunteers be routed through the Volunteer Referral Center. Volunteers arriving on scene that have not first checked in must be referred back to the center for assignment.

Recommended Equipment Set-up (Adjust according to size and scope of operation)
- Waiting Area – any couches or comfortable chairs available, locate near entrance
- Reception Station – near entrance, 1-2 tables, 3 chairs
- Registration Station – 2-3 rectangular tables, 6-8 chairs
- VC's Desk – a desk or small table, 2 chairs
- Orientation and Training Station – one rectangular table or two small tables, 3-4 chairs

VOC Equipment and Supplies List

Many of the following items can be gathered prior to an incident and kept in a "Go-Kit" ready to deploy upon activation. It is especially helpful to have copies of all the necessary forms for registering and placing volunteers so they are organized and ready to go. "Go-kits" can also contain basic office supplies, local maps, cellular phones, and any other items useful for beginning operations.

- Guidelines on PPE (Appendix 4.)
- Volunteer Timesheets (Appendix 5.)
- Volunteer Waivers and Release of Liability (Appendix 7.)
- Authorization to Use Private Vehicle Forms
- Volunteer Registration Forms (Appendix 8.)
- HAZCOM training course description
- Emergency Action Plan training description
- HAZWOPER training course descriptions
- Workplace Health and Safety training description
- ICS course descriptions
- Volunteer Position Descriptions
- Volunteer section of ACP
- Local maps
- Poster board and large marker pens (for signage)
- Clipboards
- Pens and pencils
- Folders and labels
- Stapler, staples, paper, staplers, pencil sharpener, tape, scissors, post-it notes, push pins, etc.
- Spiral notebooks (to create logbooks)
- Duct tape
- Fax machine
- Phones and phone lines
- Printers
- Copier
- Computers
- Bulletin boards
- Cellular phones
- Several large tables and chairs to set up stations for medium to large-scale operation
- Volunteer Instructions

Appendix 8.
Volunteer waiver and release of liability

I,_____am a resident of_____County, Texas and currently reside at_____. I do hereby certify and represent that I am in good physical health and have no known medical conditions (including pregnancy) or physical impairments that might create an immediate health risk to me or others as a result of my voluntary participation in the oil spill cleanup activities and beach restoration efforts associated with the spill incident occurring on or about_____. Further, I understand and agree that my voluntary participation in any such spill response activity or the use of equipment or facilities provided to me in association with such voluntary efforts, shall be at my own risk. I agree to abide by all responsible party (RP), State, and Federal safety and operational rules with regard to my access to any such site where spill response activities will occur. Accordingly, I understand and agree that RP staff, or any State or Federal authority located at such sites may deny me access to the site, or use of equipment associated with the spill response activities at any time, if, in the sole discretion of the RP staff or the State or Federal officials responsible for overseeing such spill response activities, my continued use of such equipment or participation in the spill response activities would not be in my interest, the interest of other volunteers at the site, or the interest of others.

In consideration of my participation in such spill response activities, I hereby agree, on behalf of myself and my representatives, to hold harmless and indemnify, and to release, waive, and forever discharge the RP, their subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, directors, regular employees, and their independent contractors (among them, in specific, the oil spill response staff and contractors, and the various State and Federal government authorities connected with the management and oversight of such spill response activities), hereinafter collectively called "oversight group," from all claims and damages that I and/ or my representatives may have against any members of the oversight group, individually or collectively, in connection with my voluntary use of equipment or facilities connected with the spill response activities, or in general with regard to my participation in the spill response activities.

This Waiver and Release of Responsibility Agreement shall be absolute and binding upon me and/ or my representatives whether the asserted claims and damages arise from the law of contracts or torts, or arise from and are based on any other legally cognizable basis, and regardless of the strict liability or nondelegable duties of the oversight group.

I understand that nothing contained in this Waiver and Release of Responsibility Agreement shall prevent me, or be construed to prevent me or my heirs from making any valid claims for any appropriate benefits under any health, disability or life insurance plans available to me, in accordance with the terms of the coverages thereunder at the time of any incident giving rise to a claim which I, or my heirs or representatives, may make.

I have read and understand the foregoing agreement. I have had an opportunity to ask all the questions that have occurred to me about the matters discussed herein, and all of my questions about such matters have been answered to my satisfaction. Further, I have acknowledged my understanding and consent to these terms and conditions by signing below.

Printed Name _____.

Signature _____.

Date _____.

Witness _____.

Appendix 8. (cont.)

Also: It should be understood that the RP will provide reimbursement for all costs associated with the Volunteer Management Program, including insurance costs and claims. Regarding reimbursements from the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) of the U.S. Coast Guard for expenses related to volunteer use during spill response, the NPFC has indicated that a decision memo from the FOSC/ UC requesting the use of a specific number of volunteers and specifying their work assignments will be required. Training needs should also be specified in the memo. In addition, volunteers must be supervised by local, State, or Federal agency representatives. The NPFC further notes that, if an RP is not available, NPFC can reimburse only for PPE, not for food, mileage, tolls, housing, or insurance.

Appendix 9.
Sample Volunteer Registration Form

VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____ Date:_____.

Phone (day): _____ (eve.) _____ (fax)_____.

E mail: _____

Address:_____.

Birthday: _____

Present employer: _____Occupation:_____.

Availability:_____

Do you have a current Driver's License?_____

Are you currently affiliated with any response organization/ volunteer group? Which?_____.

_____.

Are you in good health and not pregnant?_____.

Do you take any medication? If so, which?_____.

Are you able to lift 35 lbs.?_____.

Health Insurance Provider/ Contact information:_____.

Do you speak any language other than English?:_____.

Are you certified in any of the following?	Certification Type/ Agency*	Expiration Date
Bird Rescue/ Rehab:		
Hazmat/ HAZWOPER:		
First Aid/CPR:		
Coast Guard licenses:		
ICS Training?:		
Other training/ experience?:		
Oil spill experience?:		

Placement Preference:
- ____ Wildlife Rehabilitation Center
- ____ Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/ Surveillance
- ____ Administrative/ Clerical
- ____ Basic Needs/ Logistics
- ____ Technical
- ____ Medical
- ____ Public Relations
- ____ other:_____

Geographic area preference?_____

Emergency Contact - Name: _____ Phone (day & eve): _____

Appendix 9. (cont.)

Address: _____

Waiver: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Training completed? _____ *Date completed* _____ *Initials* _____

Placed: _____ *Date:* _____ *By:* _____

*Recommend required copies of all certifications

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APPENDIX G

Waste Disposal Plan

Natural Disaster
Waste Collection Pad (WCP) Set-up and Management
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 6, United States Coast Guard (USCG), Texas General Land Office (TGLO) & Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Disaster Response Procedures

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Waste Collection Pad (WCP)

Purpose: The purpose of the WCP is to centralize the temporary storage of orphan containers, above ground storage tanks (AST or ASTs), compressed gas cylinders and other hazardous and non-hazardous materials, while final transportation and disposal arrangements are finalized. The WCP can also be utilized as a base of field operations and as a staging area for recovery equipment.

2.1 Objective

2.2 Waste Collection Pad Objective: After a natural disaster occurs, significant quantities of displaced orphan containers, ASTs, compressed gas cylinders, hazardous and non-hazardous materials, household hazardous waste (HHW), electronic waste and/or white goods are displaced from their original location and subsequently removed from the environment by disaster response personnel. These items require a secure area in which to be processed and temporarily stored for subsequent recycling, disposal, or return to the original owner.

2.2.1 This SOP outlines the overall procedures to establish a WCP and the on-site activities associated with the assessment/categorization, segregation, bulking, packaging, manifesting, transportation and disposal or recycling of the materials transported to the WCP.

Note: Only federal government representatives may supervise federal contractor personnel and only state government representatives may supervise state contractor personnel.

2.3 Waste Collection Pad Site Location Requirements & Access

2.3.1 The pad area should be sized according to the amount of projected waste to be collected for the response. The following considerations should be evaluated for creation and operation of a WCP:

- Size (e.g. 3-6 acres);

- Proximity to operational area, major roadways and highways;
- Electricity and water;
- Hard surface;
- Security;
- Industrial areas are preferred;
- Sites that require minimal improvements;
- And, drainage/flooding.

Examples of ideal WCP locations are: port facilities, parking lots, and county/state facilities (e.g., equipment yards and other publicly owned facilities). Improvements to the area such as the addition of gravel, run off controls, and fencing, etc. should not initially exceed $25,000 in total cost. If it is anticipated that the improvements will exceed $25,000 in total cost then the Waste Collection Pad Leader (WCPL) must receive authorization from the Branch Director or Division Supervisor, who must receive authorization from the Operations Section Chief, prior to authorizing the improvements.

2.3.2 Access to utilize the property must be documented using the EPA/TCEQ Right of Access and Land Use Agreement. EPA/TCEQ personnel or their contractors should not enter private property without consent from the property owner. EPA/TCEQ personnel will provide the property owner with the attached EPA/TCEQ Right of Access and Land Use Agreement. This form must be provided to and signed by the property owner authorizing EPA/TCEQ to use the property. Any improvements must be approved by the property owner and be reflected in the EPA/TCEQ Right of Access and Land Use Agreement. A signed copy must be provided to the Division/Group Supervisor and Operations Section Chief prior to mobilization and set-up of the Waste Collection Pad. A signed copy must also be kept on-site during operations.

2.3.3 If the surface of the site is not constructed of concrete or asphalt, the following procedures relating to soil sample collection must be followed. The attached WCP Quality Assurance Sampling Plan (QASP) must be followed to document potential levels of contaminants in the soil prior to beginning operations at the WCP and after operations have concluded. The objective of this sampling event is to compare the laboratory analyses of the soil samples to determine if any discharges or releases of regulated substances occurred at the WCP during the disaster response waste consolidation activities. The exact sample locations of samples collected for laboratory analysis prior to beginning operations at the WCP will be determined in the field by sampling personnel. The sample locations of both sample events, to the greatest extent possible, will correspond exactly.

2.3.4 The site selected will need to have an EPA ID number and also meet state requirements related to ID numbers and or notifications and waste stream codes. Contact the TCEQ Waste Coordinator in the geographical area that is being worked and request a site specific number and appropriate waste stream codes. The waste codes assigned to the wastes managed through the WCP site(s) are authorized contingent to the situation.

The number will be utilized for all hazardous waste shipments during the operations of the site. The TCEQ Waste Coordinator will be available to assist with any specific state requirements related to waste ID, shipment and on-site management requirements.

3.1 Waste Collection Pad Group Structure

3.2 Waste Collection Pad Leader

The WCPL reports to the Branch Director or the Division Supervisor. The WCPL is in charge of planning daily operations. Additionally, the WCPL ensures personnel have appropriate assignments and supervises all operations associated with the WCP. If any contract or health and safety incidents occur, the WCPL is required to notify the Branch Director or Division Supervisor and the Assistant Safety Officer for their work area.

3.3 Waste Collection Pad Team Composition

A typical WCP team in a large scale disaster may consist of the following personnel or groups of personnel:

- Government representative;
- (0-4) EPA Superfund Technical Assessment Response Team (START) or state contractor personnel;
- And, (3-20) EPA Emergency Rapid Response Services (ERRS) or state contractor personnel.

The government representative will serve as the WCPL. The WCPL will request additional support through the Branch Director/Division Group Supervisor or the Operations Section Chief. The WCPL will ensure that the number of contract personnel will be directly proportional to the work load. The EPA START contractor or state contractor will be in charge of the following tasks;

- Documentation of the number of items/containers and their contents which are received at the pad daily using the Daily Collection Inventory Form (attached);
- Performance of daily air monitoring;
- Maintenance of site files;
- Maintenance of a field notebook and completion of the daily 214B NDOW form
- And, photo documentation of site activities.

The EPA ERRS contractor or state contractor will be in charge of:

- Setup and maintenance of the WCP;
- Placement of all items/containers in the appropriate assigned hazard class area;
- Consolidation of compatible hazardous and non-hazardous materials into larger containers for more efficient transportation to disposal or recycling facilities;
- And, coordination of transportation, disposal and/or recycling of the hazardous and non-hazardous materials.

Hazard categorization (Hazcat), air monitoring and waste tracking can be performed by either EPA or state contractors.

4.1 Core Resources Required

4.2 Contractor Resources

The possible resources needed for the EPA contractors (ERRS and START) involved in operating the WCP can be found in the EPA ERRS and START Resource List (attached). state contractor resources will be similar to EPA contract resources and can be found in the state Contractor Resource List (attached). Contracted resources (personnel and equipment) will be maintained at a level sufficient to complete all tasks as determined by the WCPL.

5.1 Waste Collection Pad Layout (Support & Exclusion Zones)

5.2 Support Zone

A typical support zone area will contain administrative trailers at the entrance, a designated vehicle parking area and a location where all personnel including visitors will be required to sign in and out. The trailers will be used by any government employees and contractors. Trailers or other mobile structures (e.g., Conex shipping containers) containing necessary support supplies such as PPE, water, health and safety supplies and other waste consolidation equipment will also be located in this area. There should be a covered break area, a hand wash area, eye wash station and portable toilets. Separate toilets for male and female personnel should be maintained on site. There should be one portable toilet for every five personnel that are on site on a daily basis. Example sketches of a typical WCP layout can be found in the attachments.

5.3 Exclusion Zone

A typical Exclusion Zone is where the collection teams will bring all recovered items for temporary storage and where the following major activities will take place:

- Segregation of items per hazard class;
- Sampling of containers with unknown contents through the hazard categorization process to identify the correct hazard classification of the material for disposal or recycling;
- Consolidation (bulking) of compatible materials;
- Decontamination of containers;
- Container crushing operations;
- Staging of materials for transport off-site for disposal or recycling;
- And, return of any containers to the original owner as warranted.

The site should be secure. A stop sign will be located at the entrance along with a map showing the location of the specific staging locations and a traffic route map. All personnel who enter this area will be required to wear a hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses and a high visibility vest. Also, at the entrance of the Exclusion Zone, there should be a first aid station, an emergency shower and one eye wash station. It is also

recommended that additional emergency eye wash stations be located within the exclusion zone as warranted. The potential additional locations include:

- Battery staging area;
- Hazcat area;
- Oxidizer staging area;
- And, compressed gas cylinder staging area.

The exclusion zone will consist of the following main areas to ensure that only compatible materials are stored together to eliminate the potential threats to public health and the environment and will include areas that support the daily functions of the staging area. To review hazard class compatibility, see the attached Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Class Compatibility Chart (DOT Chart 14).

- Inspection & Counting Area - This area is located at the entrance to the exclusion Zone. The entrance can be staffed with personnel whose role is to make sure that everyone who enters the Exclusion Area has on the appropriate protective clothing, to make sure that those personnel who enter know where they are going, and that they are aware of the traffic route. Each load entering this area will be inspected to identify any unstable or unsafe loads. Any unsafe loads will be reported to the WCPL so that immediate and appropriate actions can be taken to stabilize and/or secure the load. Contract personnel will count the items/materials being delivered and create written documentation of each load using the Daily Collection Inventory Form. If the name of the owner or manufacturer is located on any of the containers larger than 55-gallons or on any of the compressed gas cylinders, it should be noted to provide the information necessary to contact the owner or manufacture for the purpose of returning the container to the owner or manufacturer.

- Recovered Container Staging Area – Any containers with unknown contents should be dropped off at this secured and cordoned off location for later identification using Hazcat technologies to determine the appropriate hazard classification staging area. Precautions should be taken to ensure that containers are segregated per container type, appropriate containment is in place, and are quickly processed to go to their appropriate hazard class staging area.

- Hazard Identification Area (Hazcat) - This designated area is where any unknown material/container is taken to be field analyzed, the appropriate hazard class is determined and the material/container is moved to the proper hazard class staging area for staging and processing. Chemicals may react with each other while being stored in this staging area, and/or during transportation. This may cause a fire, toxic vapors, explosion, or other reaction if not performed properly.

- Compressed Gas Cylinder Area - Commercial-size cylinders are stored in segregated areas, grouped as flammables, non-flammables, oxidizers and unknowns. Any cylinder that does not have a protective valve cap (bonnet) must have one installed. If a cylinder has an identifying label then the owner will be

contacted and asked to retrieve their property. Orphan oxygen and carbon dioxide cylinders can be vented on site. The oxygen cylinders need to be vented in a secure downwind area away from any hazard classes that are deemed flammable/combustible. The empty containers can be labeled as empty and then properly recycled.

- Propane Cylinder Area – There are two types of cylinders that are most common that will be received. These are small, vertical, 5-25 gallon (20 - 100 lbs.) propane cylinders, and the larger, horizontal, residential cylinders which are 200 – 850 gallon (800 – 3400 lbs.). Small cylinders should be secured on pallets with plastic wrap. The WCPL needs to delegate WCP personnel to contact local propane dealers to initiate pickup and recycling of these cylinders. Periodic checks need to take place to ensure that cylinder valves are secure and that no leaking is occurring.

- Latex & Oil Paint Area - All latex and/or oil paints should be delivered to this area and palletized. Once the paints are delivered to the area they need to be further sub-divided into latex and oil paints. The oil based paints can be bulked in 55 gallon drums for fuel blending and the empty cans can be recycled. The latex paints can be dried and then placed in a roll off box for disposal at a permitted facility. If time does not allow for bulking and drying, the paint cans can be palletized and placed into their respective roll-off boxes pending disposal.

- Battery Area – Automobile size batteries are placed on pallets until the pallet is considered full and then the pallet is plastic wrapped (secured) for pick up. Small batteries are separated per type and drummed accordingly. The WCPL needs to delegate WCP personnel to locate a local reputable battery recycler for pickup and recycling. The WCPL needs to confirm that the battery recycler is reputable with no current enforcement related environmental violations.

- Flammable & Combustible Liquid and Associated Bulking Area – All gasoline, fuel additives, paint thinners/turpentine and kerosene etc. should be delivered to this area for bulking and then the empty containers can be relocated to the Scrap Salvage Station. During the transfer of all flammable liquids the containers must be grounded to prevent the buildup of static electricity and sparking. In addition to the protective clothing worn by all area workers, this area requires respirators and splash aprons. Workers need to bulk and secure all material received each day prior to leaving for the night. Fire extinguishers and eye wash stations need to be located in these areas.

- Poison & Aerosol Poison Area - The term “poison,” according to the DOT classification, simply means that it has been classified as toxic even in small doses. Products may contain the word “poison” in the warning label as a warning against ingestion, but not necessarily fall under the DOT classification. Examples of common poisonous gases include insecticides, herbicides, isocyanates, refrigerants, and chlorinated materials under pressure. These items should either

be capped, or have their spray nozzle heads removed prior to packing. Examples of common poisonous solids include medicines (frequently found in prescription pharmacy containers), pesticides & herbicides (powders or granules in bags).

- Oxidizer Area - This designated area receives oxidizers including bleach, certain pool chemicals, and peroxides. These chemicals give off oxygen and can cause or enhance the combustion of other materials. Chemical names ending in "ate" or "ite" such as chromate or nitrite, or beginning with "per" or "peroxy" indicate oxidizers.

- Oil & Associated Bulking Area – All oil containers (new & used) should be delivered to this area for bulking and then the empty containers can be relocated to the Scrap Salvage Station.

- Scrap Salvage Station - The scrap salvage "crushing" station is where empty metal and plastic tanks and/or containers are crushed and placed into larger containers for recycling and/or trash roll off bins. Contractor personnel need to have a cage/shield attached to their equipment during this process.

- Shipping & Bulk Waste Area – This designated area is where secured, packed and labeled drums, and wastes in Gaylord boxes are stored prior to shipment. Shipment of waste or bulk materials for disposal or recycling shall conform to DOT regulations.

- Electronic Waste Area (E – Waste) – All electronic components with a electrical plug like clocks, computers, monitors, televisions, VCRs, CD players, small kitchen appliances (toasters, microwaves etc) should be delivered to this area and palletized for recycling. There will be special cases in which some items may not be accepted due to PCB contents (e.g. older microwaves). E - Waste operations can be co-located at a WCP or a separate location that is specifically designated for E - Waste collection activities.

- White Good Area (WG) – All refrigerators, freezers, washers, and dryers should be delivered to this area or an alternate location specifically designated for WG for further processing and recycling. Depending on the number of refrigerators and freezers collected that contain putrescible waste (food products), it may be more appropriate to have the putrescible waste removed and the item decontaminated at a permitted landfill. Once the putrescible waste has been removed and the item decontaminated, the Freon and/or oil needs to be removed from the item. Some recycling facilities will provide the Freon/oil recovery service. Once the Freon/oil has been removed, the items are potentially crushed and/or bulked prior to transportation to a recycling center. WG operations can be co-located at a WCP or a separate location that is specifically designated for WG collection activities.

- Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW) – WCP operations primarily function to safely consolidate and dispose of hazardous materials that are removed from the environment during orphan container recovery activities. Orphan container recovery activities are associated with the removal of hazardous materials that are contained in buckets, tanks, totes and compressed gas cylinders that are greater than or equal to five gallons in volume. HHW are generally considered consumer products that contain chemicals and are commonly utilized at households in quantities less than or equal to 5 gallons. Common HHW includes products such as: corrosive cleaners; drain cleaners; fluorescent light bulbs; fuels (gasoline and diesel); paints (oil based and latex); pesticides; herbicides; pool chlorine and acid; wood stains; varnishes; antifreeze; and, motor oil. HHW operations can be co-located at a WCP or a separate location that is specifically designated for HHW collection activities. HHW operations follow similar operational processes and procedures described in this SOP for segregation, consolidation and disposal or recycling of hazardous materials that are removed from the environment during a disaster.

- Ammunition Area – All ammunition should be delivered to this area for proper storage until transportation and disposal can be arranged.

5.4 Items That Can Not Be Received At the WCP

Guns and explosives should not be collected and transported to the WCP. Any of these materials transported to the area should either be rejected or the WCPL needs to contact the local authorities for collection and disposal. In many circumstances, the local or state police stations can receive these items for disposal. Special wastes like radioactive materials and medical waste are not to be received at the WCP unless these wastes have been included in the FEMA Mission Assignment (or other tasking) and/or approved by Unified Command.

5.5 Responsible Party owned containers and returning of property

The WCPL is responsible for delegating the task of determining potential ownership of displaced containers, cylinders or tanks. This task also includes the following: identifying the potential owner, attempting to make contact with the potential owner, and return of container to the potential owner. The WCP personnel must follow the attached Responsible Party Container Recovery SOP and complete forms included in the plan. An attempt should be made to return any containers with information that identifies the owner. This is not necessary for containers less than 55-gallons in size unless there are numerous small containers owned by one company or individual. Some examples are the following: AST owned by an oil company or compressed gas cylinders owned by a gas/welding supply co.

6.1 Air Monitoring

6.2 Monitoring Procedures

Air monitoring at the WCP is performed by either the EPA START contractor or by a state contractor. The monitoring is performed daily and is made operational by START or state contractor each morning prior to the EPA ERRS or state contractor crews entering the exclusion zone. START or state contractor personnel will perform a field verification check of the air monitoring equipment daily before placing the monitors in the appropriate station/location (in the exclusion zone). Each air monitor should be periodically checked and the current and maximum readings for each parameter are recorded in a field notebook and downloaded at the end of every day. The ERRS or state contractor crews at each station shall be made aware of the monitors and will be instructed to move away from the area if the alarm on a monitoring instrument continues to sound. START or state contractor personnel shall also perform periodic air monitoring of the support zone with handheld direct reading instruments not dedicated to a specific location and document the observed concentrations of the instrument in their field notebook.

6.3 Air Monitoring Equipment

Air monitoring equipment needed at a WCP should include: a multi-gas (4/5 gas) meter; a hydrogen cyanide meter; an anhydrous ammonia single gas detector; a chlorine single gas detector; and, a Photo Ionization Detector and Flame Ionization Detector. The multi-gas meter needs to detect percent oxygen ($\%O_2$), carbon monoxide (CO, in ppm), percent Lower Explosive Limit (%LEL), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S, in ppm) and volatile organic compounds. It should be noted that additional air monitoring instruments may be needed on a site by site basis. The location for each air monitoring station (at the WCP) will be recommended by START or the state contractor.

A typical WCP will have air monitoring stations located in the oxidizer section, the hazardous waste storage section, the cylinder section, the flammable/bulking section, the Hazcat section and in the container offloading section.

7.0 Definitions

Non-Hazardous Waste (Industrial)
Any industrial waste that is not listed as hazardous and does not have hazardous characteristics. Class 1 non-hazardous industrial waste can include certain levels of constituents and specified properties that, at higher levels, might otherwise render the waste hazardous. Reference the attached TCEQ guidance document "Guidelines for the Classification and Coding of Industrial and Hazardous Wastes" to assist with waste classification procedures established in Texas.

Hazardous Waste
Hazardous waste (HW) is defined as any chemical, biological, or radioactive agent that because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness or pose a substantial hazard to human

health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed, or otherwise managed. As per the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, a hazardous waste is any solid waste that is defined under 40 CFR, part 260-279 and corresponding state regulations. The US EPA defines hazardous waste as solid waste that exhibits one of the four characteristics of a hazardous waste; namely reactivity, corrosivity, ignitability, and/or toxicity or is specifically designated as such by the US EPA. Any hazardous materials removed from commercial establishments must be handled as hazardous waste. Hazardous Waste would also include explosives such as ammunition.

Hazardous Material

Hazardous Material (HM) is defined by US DOT as any materials that have been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 CFR Part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73. Examples of hazardous materials resulting from hurricane recovery include gas cylinders, virgin or specification grade oils, lubricants, gasoline, used oil, and other petroleum products. If these items were recovered in sealed original containers, they can be reused. If these items have owner information on their labels, they can be returned to the owner.

Universal Waste

Universal Waste (UW) is defined as low risk hazardous waste generated by a variety people. This waste has three waste categories: cathode ray tubes (CRT), thermostats, batteries, and lamps (fluorescent tubes, discharge lamps, mercury vapor lamps, all batteries except auto, and mercury thermostats). These wastes must be disposed of properly. As the result of hurricane recovery, numerous universal waste items have been recovered, reclaimed, recycled, treated, and disposed.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS:

EPA/TCEQ Right of Entry & Land Use Agreement

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Class Compatibility Chart (DOT Chart 14)

EPA Waste Collection WCP QASP

Daily Collection Inventory Form

ERRS and START Resource List

Example Sketches of typical WCP layout

EPA Responsible Party Container Recovery SOP

TCEQ Guidelines for the Classification and Coding of Industrial and Hazardous Wastes

Waste Disposal Plan Guidance

Definitions:

Collection Site – temporary location for accumulating recovered materials and/or waste prior to transport for recycling or disposal at an authorized facility. May also be referred to as a "solid waste management unit", "waste-separation/intermediate processing center", or "waste-separation/recycling facility".

Disaster - An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries.

Emergency - Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - Used by the Federal government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Facility - any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and waste treatment, or in which oil is used, as described in Appendix A of 40 CFR 112.

Generator – Any person, by site or location, that produces solid waste to be shipped to any other person, or whose act or process produces a solid waste or first causes it to become regulated.

Hazardous waste - Any solid waste identified or listed as a hazardous waste by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 United States Code, §§6901 *et seq.*, as amended.

Incident - An event that has the potential to cause interruption, disruption, loss, emergency, crisis, disaster, or catastrophe.

Industrial solid waste - Solid waste resulting from or incidental to any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations.

Jurisdiction - Jurisdiction has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context: 1) A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health); or 2) A political subdivision (e.g., Federal, State, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for ensuring public safety, health, and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic boundaries.

State Emergency Management Council (SEMC) – a group of state agencies, boards, commissions, and organized volunteer groups names to the council by the Governor in

the Executive Order relating to emergency management. (refer to the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan for additional details)

Storage - The keeping, holding, accumulating, or aggregating of solid waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the solid waste is processed, disposed, or stored elsewhere.

Solid Waste – Garbage, rubbish, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community and institutional activities. The term does not include waste materials that result from activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources and other substance or material regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas under Natural Resources Code, §91.101, unless the waste, substance, or material results from activities associated with gasoline plants, natural gas liquids processing plants, pressure maintenance plants, or repressurizing plants and is hazardous waste as defined by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (42 United States Code, §§6901 *et seq.).*

TCEQ – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TDEM – Texas Division of Emergency Management

TGLO – Texas General Land Office

TRRC – Texas Railroad Commission

Jurisdiction (as per the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan)**:**

TCEQ – TCEQ is the primary agency for releases of hazardous materials and oil spill response (ESF-10). The TCEQ staff will coordinate with the TRRC and the TGLO staff to identify and respond to spills. Further, TCEQ will provide advice and assistance with the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous debris associated with spills resulting from disasters. TCEQ, in conjunction with the TGLO and the TRRC, will coordinate to manage the overall state effort to detect, identify, contain, cleanup, dispose, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials including assessment impacts and cleanup needs or priorities, and advising and assisting others where the source of the spill is known. Where the source is unknown or the responsible party unwilling or unable to respond, TCEQ will coordinate with other government authorities, including local and federal, to adequately abate, contain, and remove contaminants. Serve as a Natural Resource Trustee for assessment of natural resource damage(s) in Texas.

TGLO - Serves as the lead agency for spills or discharges that enter or threaten to enter Texas coastal waters. Serves as state level responders to discharge and cleanup operations resulting from unauthorized discharges of oil that enter or threaten to enter coastal waters pursuant to the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 (OSPRA) and Texas Natural Resources Code §40.001 et seq. All coastal discharge response and cleanup operations resulting from unauthorized discharges of oil are administered and directed by the TGLO pursuant to the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 (OSPRA),

Texas Natural Resources Code §40.001 et seq. As a co-trustee of the state's natural resources, TLO also has statewide responsibility for Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA).

TRRC - Serves as the lead agency for spills or discharges from all activities associated with the exploration, development, or production, including storage or pipeline transportation (excluding highway transport, and refined product spills), of oil, gas, and geothermal resources (Texas Natural Resources Code §85.042, 91.101, and 91.601). The TRRC has spill response authority for spills or discharges from all activities associated with the exploration, development, or production, including storage or transportation, of oil, gas, and geothermal resources (Texas Natural Resources Code §§85.042, 91.101, and 91.601). Spills or discharges from brine mining or surface mining are also under the jurisdiction of the TRRC [Texas Revised Civil Statutes Ann. Art. 5920-11 (Vernon) and Chapter 131 of the Texas Natural Resources Code]. Any spill or discharge, whether hazardous or nonhazardous, that emanates from an oil, gas, or geothermal resource exploration or production facility or brine mine or surface mine is under the jurisdiction of the TRRC.

TDEM - If a spill presents a disaster or threatens to become one, the governor may make available and bring to bear all resources of the state to prevent or lessen its impact. The governor declares a disaster by executive order or proclamation. Such an executive order activates the recovery and rehabilitation phase of the state's Emergency Management Plan, which is coordinated by the TDEM.

Waste Generation:

Waste generated as a result of a release of oil from inland production platforms or drilling rigs will be regulated under the jurisdiction of the TRRC. These facilities are exploration, developments, and/or production facilities and all waste material resulting from a release will be managed in accordance with TRRC regulations and guidelines. Waste must be disposed at a TRRC regulated and permitted facility, unless coordinated with TCEQ for disposal at a TCEQ permitted disposal facility. Types of wastes which may be preferable to send for disposal at a TCEQ permitted facility may be personal protective equipment, saturated spill pads or booms, and/or carcasses. The reason for using a TCEQ disposal facility for these types of waste is that TRRC does not permit municipal solid waste landfills.

Waste generated as a result of a release of oil from transportation vessels will be under the jurisdiction of the USCG and/or TGLO depending on if the incident occurs in state or federal waters and TCEQ can provide waste management and disposal assistance. If TCEQ provides waste management assistance, waste material will be managed in accordance with TCEQ regulations and guidelines. Waste must be disposed at a TCEQ regulated and permitted facility. However, in a large event stakeholders may coordinate for disposal of certain wastes at TRRC disposal facilities and other waste (as mentioned in the previous paragraph) at TCEQ disposal facilities.

Temporary Collection/Storage:

During a response, especially offshore, it may be necessary to construct a fences and paved location to temporarily collect and accumulate waste materials (both liquid and solid) for consolidation for a more economic disposal cost.

If the waste is being managed under the jurisdiction of the TCEQ, a temporary approval must be granted by TCEQ's Executive Director in order to construct and operate a temporary waste collection site. The local regional office of the TCEQ can provide coordination assistance and liaison with the TCEQ Permitting Division. Guidance for appropriate construction of a waste collection site (pad) was developed by the Region 6 NDOW for natural disasters, but could also be utilized in a spill response event (See SOP and layout examples attached). For the most current versions of NDOW documents, please access them at www.ndow.net

NOTE: Waste disposal should occur at a facility authorized by the regulating agency. Coordination should begin with the local office of the regulating agency. Unified coordination for waste management and disposal should be the normal practice.

Waste Management and Disposal:

Any spill response event will generate waste, both liquid and solid, and effort should be made to minimize waste generation when possible and still coordinate an effective and efficient response. Waste management and disposal activities should be coordinated by the responsible party utilizing the responsible party's disposal plan, as documented, in their approved Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC), Facility Response Plan (FRP), and/or Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP). However, if no viable responsible party is available or the response if federalized, the federal and state agency stakeholders will coordinate in a unified command to address waste management and disposal issues.

NOTE: Each spill should have a waste management and disposal plan specific to that incident, the waste which will be generated, and the location of collection and disposal facilities.

*Please see Appendix G, Attachment 1 for a Waste Disposal Plan template.

Waste Disposal Plan [Template]

Response:	Date of Plan:
RP/EPA ID:	Revisions:
RP Contact:	

The purpose of this plan is the minimize the amount of waste produced and disposed due to activities resultant of the response, for the benefit of the environment and to maximize cost savings. The Responsible Party as named in this document shall take all reasonable steps to ensure all waste from the response shall be managed in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements and that all materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately.

Objectives:

1. Human health and safety, including Site Safety Plan review.
2. Handle recovered oil, oily debris, and contaminated sand/ dirt resulting from the subject oil spill so that wastes do not cross-contaminate other areas that are clean or pose a public health threat.
3. Ensure all recovered oil and oiled debris are managed in accordance with State and Federal regulations while keeping operating costs down.
4. Segregate waste to facilitate determining amount spilled and recovered from the environment.
5. Make an effort to incorporate good waste minimization & management into operational period action plans.
6. Provide the Situation Unit routine updates on waste management data.

Waste Disposal Planning:

1. Describe and calculate all types and quantities (volume) of waste anticipated to be generated during the response.

2. Categorize the waste:

    a. Disposal

    b. Recycle

    c. Reuse

3. Describe the process for removing waste for disposal. Include details for cost, removal crews, required equipment, temporary collection site locations, and the location and type of disposal site. Temporary collection site authorizations should be included.

4. Describe the process for removing waste for recycling. Include details for cost, removal crews, required equipment, temporary collection site locations, and the location and type of recycling facility. Temporary collection site authorizations should be included.

5. Describe the process for reusing materials. Include details of cost for additional Include details for cost, removal crews, required equipment, temporary collection site locations, and the location and type of reuse facility. Temporary collection site authorizations should be included.

6. Provide instructions for the handling of all types of waste, including detailed instructions for necessary equipment used for management of the waste. Safety procedure for staff working on removal crews and in temporary collections sites should be included.

7. Provide goals for waste reduction/minimization and indicate how waste can be minimized with specific quantity goals.

8. Divide instructions for managing waste for each contractor, subcontractor, or crew/team involved in the response. (This can be achieved using the ICP).

9. Create a list of all waste removal sites. This includes temporary collection sites, recycling centers, reuse facilities, and disposal facilities.

10. List and add all information and costs including details about how the response complies with laws governing the management and removal of waste.

Collection Site Locations:
Collection sites (sites should be numbered as necessary, number of sites determined as needed) should be established extending southward from a location at designated increments (distances, attach map for GPS locations and access).

Waste Type and Management Methods:
Recovered oil- managed as a recovered product, and not a waste, recovered oil will be disposed of at a TCEQ Permitted Class II waste disposal facility if it cannot be blended back into slop oils. Appropriate waste transportation contractors will be contacted to determine capabilities and availability while ensuring accurate tracking of waste. Potential waste treatment and disposal facilities will be contacted to determine acceptance criteria and any additional requirements. Field personnel represent a valuable asset in determining necessary resources (i.e. oil/water separator, front-end loader, dump trucks for heavy oiling, etc.), waste types and magnitudes of materials to be handled. Therefore, communications for waste management personnel must be addressed.

Disposal routes and destinations will be included on an attached map. All recovered waste will be containerized and secured so there is no potential for further spillage.

Liquid waste from on-water recovery operations- Oily liquids will be transferred to a shuttle barge (from an OSRO/ DCO such as MSRC) and discharged at a designated location (such as an area preferably located near or at the nearest Port). Product will then be transferred to a nearby refinery for recycling when feasible. If pumpable, recovered product will be blended back into slop oils when possible. Recovered fuel oil can be deposited in tank ship fuel tanks for burning when suitable (if available).

Decanted water- Water that is decanted from off-shore skimming operations will be released back into the ocean (into secondary containment) within the operational area, per MOU between the TGLO and USCG. Decanting minimizes waste generated. A decanting approval form signed by the TGLO & the USCG should be attached to the Incident Specific Disposal Plan.

Solid oily debris- if non-hazardous (oiled dirt/sand, PPE, trash, seaweed, used containers, municipal solids, other typically non-sorbent materials, etc.): OSRO/DCO will transport waste to TCEQ Permitted Class II waste disposal facilities. Applicable debris will be taken to a nearby recycling facility when possible. Burnable solid wastes (oiled sorbents, boom, wood, etc.) will be sent to an approved energy recovery facility and burned to provide a supplemental energy source (under TCEQ direction) when feasible. If hazardous: transport to appropriate Class I Waste Management Facility for disposal. Local entities may conduct beach debris pre-impact cleanup. Further, these entities may conduct waste sampling, transport to the lab, and HW transportation as needed with required training/ certifications. Additional sub-contractors may be available for assistance. Oily organic debris will be placed in clear plastic bags for ease of identification.

Oily sand/dirt- Sand and/ or dirt that is oiled will be placed in roll-off boxes stored at temporary waste storage areas (attach map). Roll-off boxes will be lined with visqueen and bermed to prevent leakage of oily material. In addition, oily debris will be covered to prevent rainwater infiltration. Continued use of interim storage sites beyond 90 days is subject to approval of TCEQ. Waste must be removed from the site within 10 days of collection according to TCEQ requirements. Results of the samples will reveal whether or not the oiled sand/dirt is hazardous or non-hazardous. Refer to the Incident Sampling Plan (provided by NRDA) for sampling particulars. If hazardous, material will be transported to a Waste Management Facility that is permitted by TCEQ to accept and dispose of these waste streams.

Waste from decon operations- if oily liquid waste: oily water waste will be off-loaded by vacuum trucks and transported to a refinery for recycling when possible. Recovered product will be blended back into slop oils if possible (oil needs to be pumpable). If solid waste: will be placed in bins labeled “contaminated waste,” (located at temporary storage sites) and managed the same way as solid oily debris. Oily sand will be used in asphalt production or road base material when feasible. The Operations Section will determine details on material use.

Waste from wildlife rehab operations- if liquid waste: will be stored in a portable tank/ fast tank for further analyses/waste characterization. If the oily water is acceptable for re-use, it will be put through the refinery process when possible. If not, it will be discharged to a sewer with an approved NPDES permit (local sanitation districts give approval). If solid waste: will be placed in visqueen-lined roll-on/roll-off bins and managed the same as solid oily debris.

Oiled animal carcasses- will be handled and managed by TPWD and USFWS personnel.

Waste minimization- The RP will brief field responders and contractors on waste minimization practices (use of sorbents and waste segregation, waste types, labeling, packaging, etc.).

Pre-beach cleanup- of wood, seaweed, and other debris prior to oil impacting the shoreline can be conducted by local entities with subcontractors on standby. This material will be disposed of according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Segregation of waste- Roll-off bins will be labeled as either "contaminated debris" or "non-contaminated debris" to avoid cross-contamination.

Numbered roll-off bins lined with visqueen can be located at temporary storage sites. Each bin will be numbered in a chronological manner as they are received on site, and letters to identify the site (i.e. "NPI" for North Padre Island). The identification numbers may look as follows: NPI-1, NPI-2, etc. Each bin will be further identified by origin of waste through the use of duct tape and waterproof marker. Contents of bins will be assessed by Federal and State representatives before transport to an approved off-site facility. Bins will be marked as "hold" or "okay to transport." Assessment of the bins may take up to two weeks and they will therefore be stored temporarily until they can be addressed. Federal and State representatives will also witness gauges of tanks containing liquid waste.

Sitting and construction- Appropriate State agencies (including TCEQ) may approve the sitting and construction of temporary storage sites prior to storage. TCEQ may grant emergency permits to operate the temporary sites described above.

Decontamination sites- Decon of response equipment and personnel, as well as recreation and fishing boats, should be conducted at designated locations, considering: largest available, feasible location nearest a dock, etc..

Gauging of recovered oil- The Situation Unit should be continually updated with waste management data through the use of ICS form 209. Data will include total volume recovered (both actual and threatened), stored, and disposed of. TGLO and USCG will be assessing the amount of oil accumulated in bins at the temporary storage sites along with the RP. Bins will not leave temporary storage sites until this has been completed.

Transportation- Highway: must be conducted by a registered waste hauler that is certified by the US EPA. Railway: (list)

Recovered oil that is not considered a hazardous waste, but a material to be used/ reused at a nearby terminal does not require a manifest from the spill site to the terminal/ refinery. EPA-required Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests and product MSDS sheets will be used when transporting hazardous wastes (and a Bill of Lading for non-hazardous wastes) from the spill site to a designated disposal facility. All spilled product must be accounted for.

Off-Site Waste Management Facility

Upon attaining TCEQ approval, non-burnable solid oily waste may be disposed of in accordance with landfill guidelines and regulations of a TCEQ permitted landfill. Landfill deposition should be planned only for those wastes that other disposal options have been found to be unacceptable.

Waste Estimates by Material:

Material:				
Quantity	Recovered	Dispose	Recycle	Reuse
Material:				
Quantity	Recovered	Dispose	Recycle	Reuse
Material:				
Quantity	Recovered	Dispose	Recycle	Reuse
Material:				
Quantity	Recovered	Dispose	Recycle	Reuse
Material:				
Quantity	Recovered	Dispose	Recycle	Reuse
Material:				
Quantity	Recovered	Dispose	Recycle	Reuse

This plan is written at the request of the Unified Command. The responsible party will recover the maximum feasible amount of oil spilled during the M/V *Vessel Name* incident with regard to stakeholder guidelines. In addition, an unknown quantity of oily waste debris will be recovered. When disposed of, the RP will abide by all applicable State, local, and Federal laws and regulations. Disposed materials will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating total oil recovered. Licensed transporters and approved treatment and disposal facilities are to be used for waste handling and disposition. All waste handlers will read and work in accordance with this plan.

This plan may be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Amendments may occur upon mutual agreement of TGLO, USCG, and TCEQ.

APPROVED:

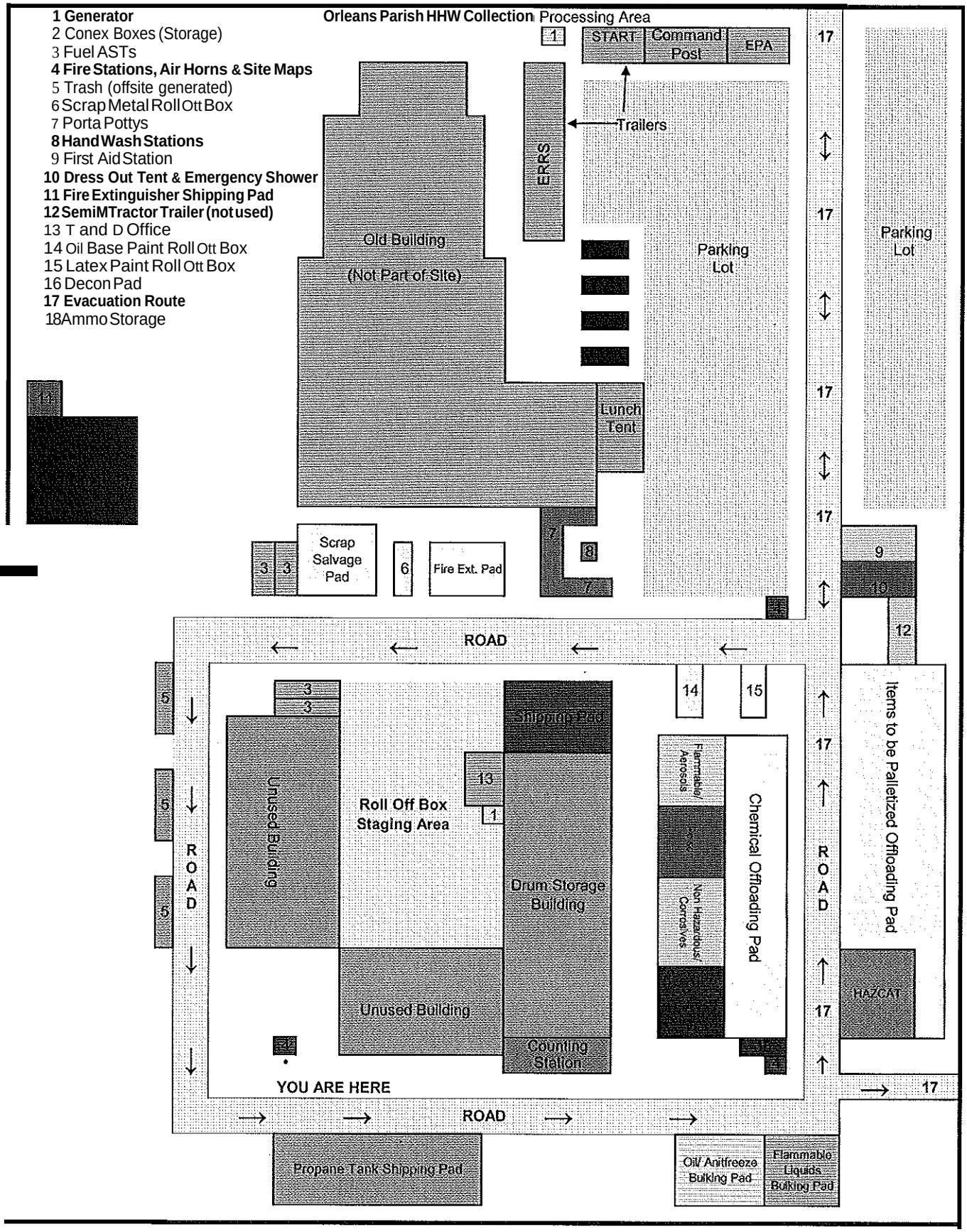
TCEQ:_____.

TGLO:_____.

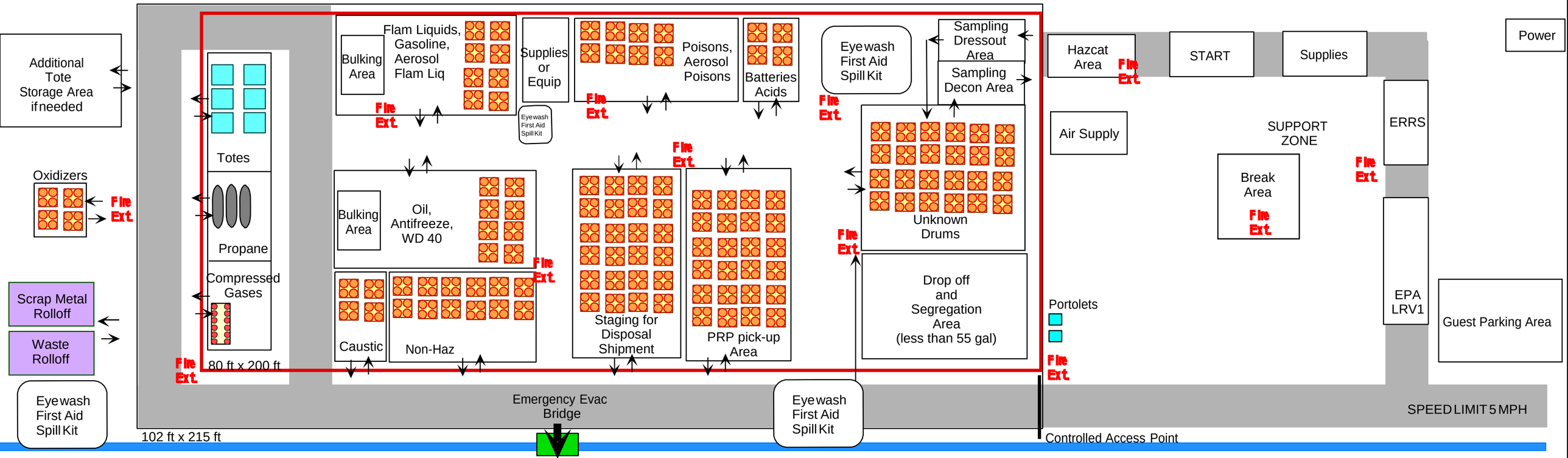
USCG:_____.

TRRC:_____.

Others…



Note: The size of the Waste Collection Pad will depend primarily on 2 factors: 1) Availability of vacant land; and 2) The size of the Disaster Event itself. The Map above depicts the Orleans Parish Waste Collection Pad for the Hurricane Katrina Project and was 3.5 acres in size. The sizes (in acres) of the other Parish Waste Collection Pads were as follows: St. Tammany - 4; Upper Jefferson - 3; Lower Jellerson (Grand Isle) - 1.5; Plaquemines - 8; St. Bernard - 3; Vermillion - 2. The Plaquemines Parish Waste Collection Pad was considerably larger than any of the other Pads, due to the large numbers of Orphaned Containers and 55-gallon drums recovered.


Additional Tote Storage Area if needed
Oxidizers
Fire Ext.
Scrap Metal Rolloff
Waste Rolloff
Eyewash First Aid Spill Kit
Totes
Propane
Compressed Gases
80 ft x 200 ft
Fire Ext.
Bulking Area
Flam Liquids, Gasoline, Aerosol Flam Liq
Fire Ext.
Supplies or Equip
Eyewash First Aid Spill Kit
Poisons, Aerosol Poisons
Fire Ext.
Batteries Acids
Bulking Area
Oil, Antifreeze, WD 40
Fire Ext.
Caustic
Non-Haz
Staging for Disposal Shipment
Fire Ext.
PRP pick-up Area
Eyewash First Aid Spill Kit
Fire Ext.
Sampling Dressout Area
Sampling Decon Area
Unknown Drums
Fire Ext.
Drop off and Segregation Area (less than 55 gal)
Fire Ext.
Hazcat Area
Fire Ext.
START
Supplies
Air Supply
SUPPORT ZONE
Break Area
Fire Ext.
ERRS
Fire Ext.
EPA LRV1
Power
Guest Parking Area
Portolets
Fire Ext.
Emergency Evac Bridge
Eyewash First Aid Spill Kit
102 ft x 215 ft
SPEED LIMIT 5 MPH
Controlled Access Point

APPENDIX H

Decontamination Plan

Texas City Y Spill **ICP Matagorda** **Environmental Unit**

PRE APPROVAL OF SURFACE WATER AGENTS PLAN ORIGINAL Circulating for Approval

Please review and sign this document on the appropriate signature line.

Return the signed original in this file to the Environmental Unit, Susie Perez (361)894-5444 or (361)652-8642

Signatures required:

RP- IC _____Date/Time Rec'd ___EU Initials

SOSC _____Date/Time Rec'd ___EU Initials

FOSC _____Date/Time Rec'd ___EU Initials

LOSC _____Date/Time Rec'd ___EU Initials

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Request for RRT VI Pre-authorization for Use of Surface Washing Agents on vessel hulls in the Corpus Christi Ship Channel entrance in Port Aransas, TX

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. PRE APPROVAL OF SURFACE WATER AGENTS SUMMARY

This document was prepared to establish Regional Response Team VI (RRT6) authorization to the Unified Command (UC) to approve the use of surface washing agents for the cleanup of vessel hulls around the Corpus Christi Ship Channel entrance in Port Aransas, TX (**Figure 1a**). Potential offshore decontamination and staging locations are identified in **Figure 1b**. This authorization is only for the use of these agents on vessels in this area. Adjacent shorelines will require additional authorization from RRT6 or a specific shoreline treatment recommendation (STR). In short, this document provides background information on the need for such approval, guidelines for use, and sufficient information for consultation with key stakeholders.

It is clearly understood that approval would require that any product used must be listed on the NCP Product Schedule, that personnel safety measures will be established and consistent with concerns identified by Safety Data Sheets (STSs). Compliance will be determined via monitoring to observe whether surface water agents (SWAs) are being applied as recommended, and that water sampling may be conducted if high pressure is used or a subsurface plume is observed per RRT 6 guidelines. Any observed negative effects and lessons learned will be documented and submitted to the RRT and the Science and Technology Subcommittee Chairperson. Efforts will be made to minimize the use of SWAs and to collect, contain, and recover all flushed oil, and, at a minimum, the manufacturer's recommendations will be taken into account.

Any specific use of surface washing agents will be coordinated with approval of the UC and with input from the Environmental Unit.

2.0 SURFACE WASHING AGENT INFORMATION

Surface washing agent authorization would extend only to those agents that would be classified as "lift and float," and that would, by design and purpose, allow for recovery of flushed oil. Any use would be consistent with RRT6 guidelines and would extend only as authorized by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). Once approved, the UC will have authority to allow the use of SWAs as outlined. The UC shall review the properties of the particular SWA and ensure the use of the surface washing agent selected, and the application technique, will not adversely impact the environment.

For safety of responders and to aid with any required consultations, SDSs for IFO 380 and PES-51 are located in **Attachment A** and **Attachment B**, respectively. PES-51 is a "lift and float" surface washing agents that is readily available. Please consider the SDSs a reference as other surface washing agents authorized by the NCP may also be applicable.

3.0 AREA CHARACTERIZATION

Delineation of shoreline types by Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) type and linear miles within the area response are identified in Table 3.1. **Figure 2** identifies ESIs within the Corpus Christi ship channel (Port Aransas area). See Resources at Risk (RAR) analysis (**Attachment A**) to identify potential impacted resources.

Table 3.1. Delineation of Shoreline Types by ESI Type and Linear Miles within the proposed area

ESI Type		Miles	%of Total
3A	Fine-grained Sand Beaches	113.1	61.53
10D	Mangroves or Other Woody Vegetation in Salt Water	19.3	10.50
10A	Salt and Brackish Water Marshes	11.7	6.37

ESI Type		Miles	%of Total
9	Sheltered Tidal Flats	11.2	6.09
8C	Sheltered Scarps	8.8	4.79
6B	Exposed Riprap Structures	6.9	3.75
1	Exposed Walls and Other Solid Structures	3.6	1.96
8A	Sheltered Solid Manmade Structures	3.6	1.96
3B	Scarps and Steep Slopes in Sand	2.9	1.58
5	Mixed Sand and Gravel or Shell Beaches	1.6	0.87
8B	Sheltered Riprap Structures	0.6	0.33
6A	Gravel or Shell Beaches	0.4	0.22
7	Exposed Tidal Flats	0.1	0.05
TOTAL		183.8	100.00

3.1. Minimum Requirements for Preauthorized Use of Surface Washing Agents

The following outlines the minimum requirements that the UC must consider when approving the use of surface washing agents. Preauthorization is granted only from RRT6 to the UC.

1. Ensure public safety.
2. Conventional approaches have been tried, but failed to meet the cleanup objectives. Cleaning the hulls of large commercial vessels oiled by the spill such that they can be released to return to commerce would be an example where the rate of cleaning to a desired standard might benefit from the use of surface washing agents.
3. The location where surface washing agents are to be used is within the approval zone (**Figure 1a**).
4. Consultation with the Environmental Unit (EU) to determine if any additional restrictions or additional safety precautions are required in the proposed operation.
5. A Decontamination Plan has been prepared for this response and approved by the EU on 30 March 2014.
6. Ensure that the RRT6 Emergency Response Preapproved Guidelines to Decontaminate Vessels and in identified areas using Surface Washing Agents are consistent with any authorized use. A checklist is provided that may be used by field observers (**Attachment D**). It is a requirement that the UC ensure these requirements are met, and that RRT6 is notified of any decision to use surface washing agents in a timely manner. Upon completion, a short follow-up summary documenting essential monitoring observations and lessons learned should be submitted to the RRT co-chairs and the Science and Technology Subcommittee chairperson. This requirement does not imply continuous monitoring during the entire cleanup process. Observations of the initial process and spot observations during the response will meet this guideline. The UC may task a technical specialist to submit this summary. The report must be approved by the UC prior to being submitted to the RRT. In the past, the NOAA SSC has often been tasked with this responsibility.
7. Cleanup areas requiring the use of surface washing agents shall be boomed off.

8. A trained observer shall be posted to ensure the safety of all responders involved in the surface washing agent cleanup operations. The trained observer will also ensure that the use of surface washing agents will not pose harm to the surrounding environment, including any marine life and/ or sensitive shoreline. Trained observers will report any potential harmful impacts immediately to the Environmental Unit Leader or designated representative.
9. Surface washing agents are not intended to be used in or near sea grass areas.
10. In consideration of the safety of workers assigned to the application of surface washing agents, and in consideration of the protection of the environment, that surface washing agents will be applied during daylight hours.
11. Response personnel will be provided a copy of the Health and Safety Plan which has been approved for this response.

3.2. SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

For each vessel which the Vessel Decontamination Teams use an approved surface washing agent for who will complete the checklist (**Attachment D**) which documents the efforts taken prior to the use of Surface Washing Agents for each vessel decontaminated. The completed checklist will be submitted at the end of the day to the EUL.

The Vessel Decontamination Teams will also complete "Surface Washing Agent Monitoring, Documentation, and Reporting Form" (**Attachment E**) for each instance of using surface washing agents. The completed forms are to be submitted to the EUL.

Additionally, Vessel Decontamination Teams will submit the total quantity of PES-51 used by their teams during the day's operations to the EUL.

In the event that teams fail to comply with above instructions, the Vessel Decontamination Supervisor has the authority to suspend team's activities.

Additional considerations include:

1. Surface washing agent operations should halt if any wildlife sighted within the contained area and Wildlife Branch be contacted for assistance. **ANY IMPACTED OR INJURED WILDLIFE SHOULD BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE WILDLIFE HOTLINE 1-888-384-2000.**
2. Precautions should be taken to prevent any over spraying of surface washing agents outside of the containment area.
3. All heavy equipment should be as low on the beach as possible and avoid the high tide/wrack line while conducting clean-up activities. Keep heavy equipment away from the wrack line unless oiled.
4. Minimize operations below the high tide line to minimize impacts to wildlife.
5. Utilize existing access/egress areas and roadways.
6. Use low-pressure tire vehicles (e.g., ATVs, Gators) or consult with a qualified biologist to minimize impact.

3.3. RRT VI MONITORING CONSIDERATIONS

1. Determine compliance via visual monitoring to ensure that SWAs are being applied as recommended.
2. Evaluate effectiveness and document any observed negative effects.
3. Make recommendations that may enhance future use of cleanup technologies.
4. Photo documentation may not required "BUT is highly recommended."

5. Water sampling will be done if a subsurface plume is observed.
6. Water Sampling and Lab Analysis (when required): subsurface grab samples at 1 m depth into pre-cleaned 1 liter amber bottles. At least one pre-treatment sample, plus additional samples should be taken as needed while the cleaning process is underway at a downstream location.
7. Upon completion, a short follow-up summary documenting essential monitoring observations and lessons learned should be submitted to the RRT co-chairs and the Science and Technology Subcommittee chairperson. This requirement does not imply continuous monitoring during the entire cleanup process. Observations of the initial process and spot observations during the response will meet this guideline. The UC may task a technical specialist to submit this summary. For many situations, a simple e-mail to capture this information will suffice.
8. Efforts must be made to minimize the use of chemical agents and to collect, contain, and recover all flushed oil.
9. Worker health and safety monitoring must be established and consistent with concerns identified by SDS sheets.

Figure 1a. Proposed Surface Washing Approval Area

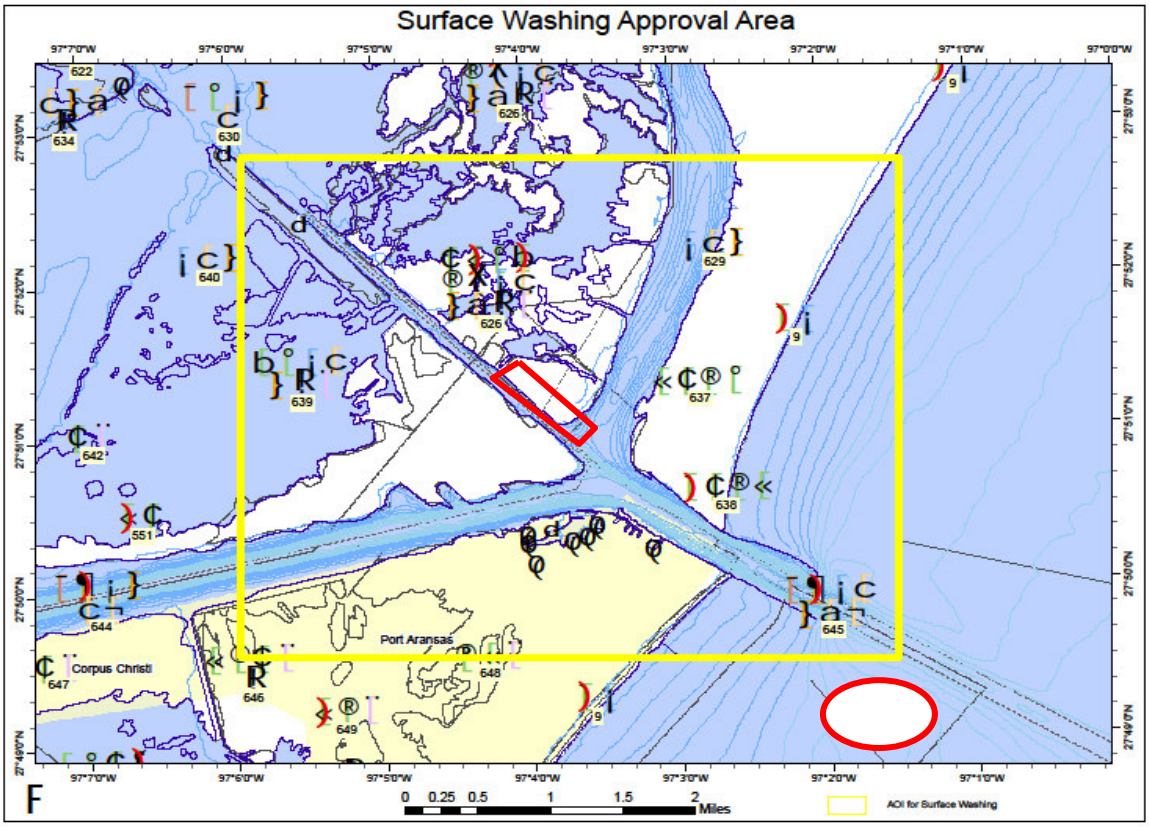


Figure 1b. Proposed Decontamination and Staging Areas

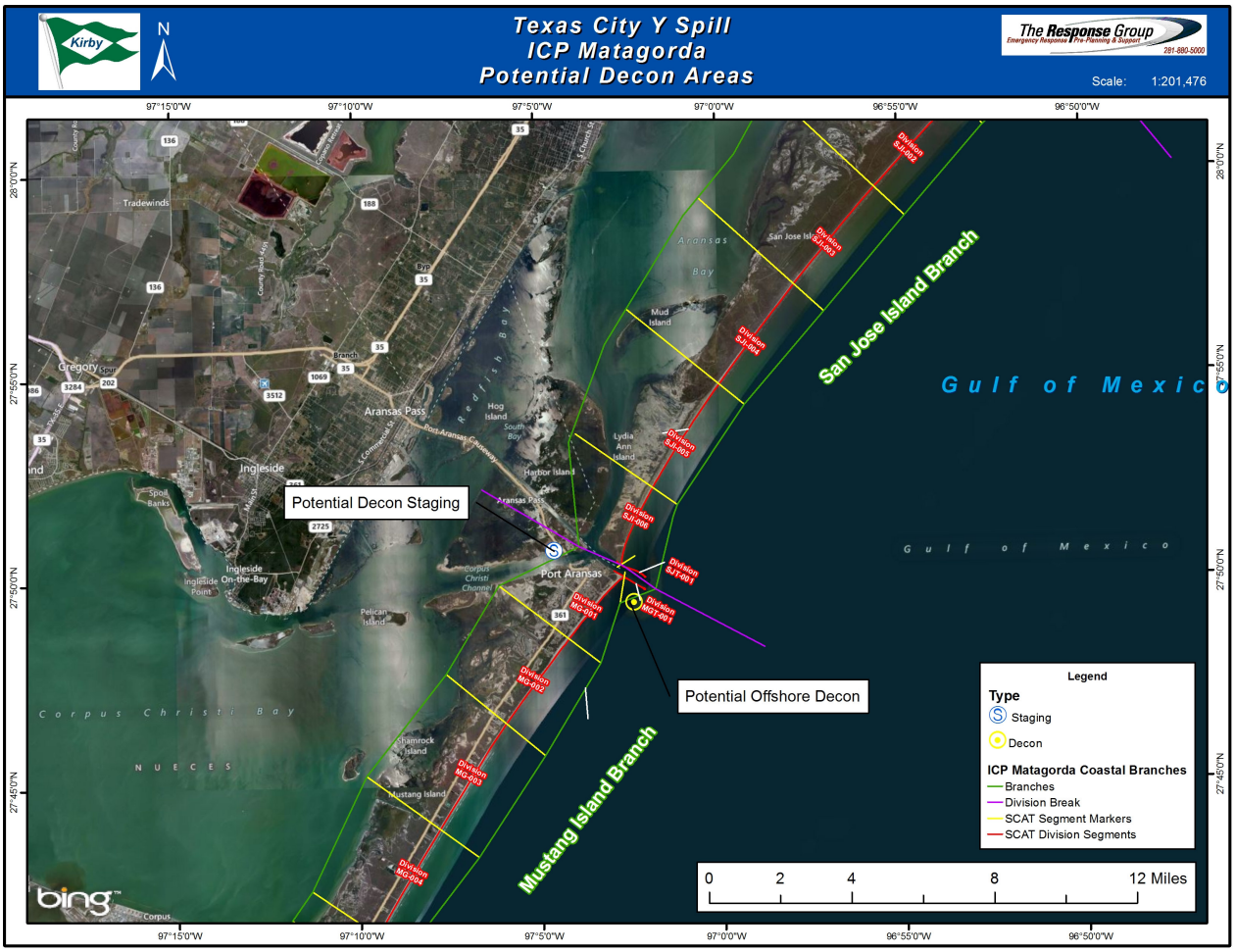
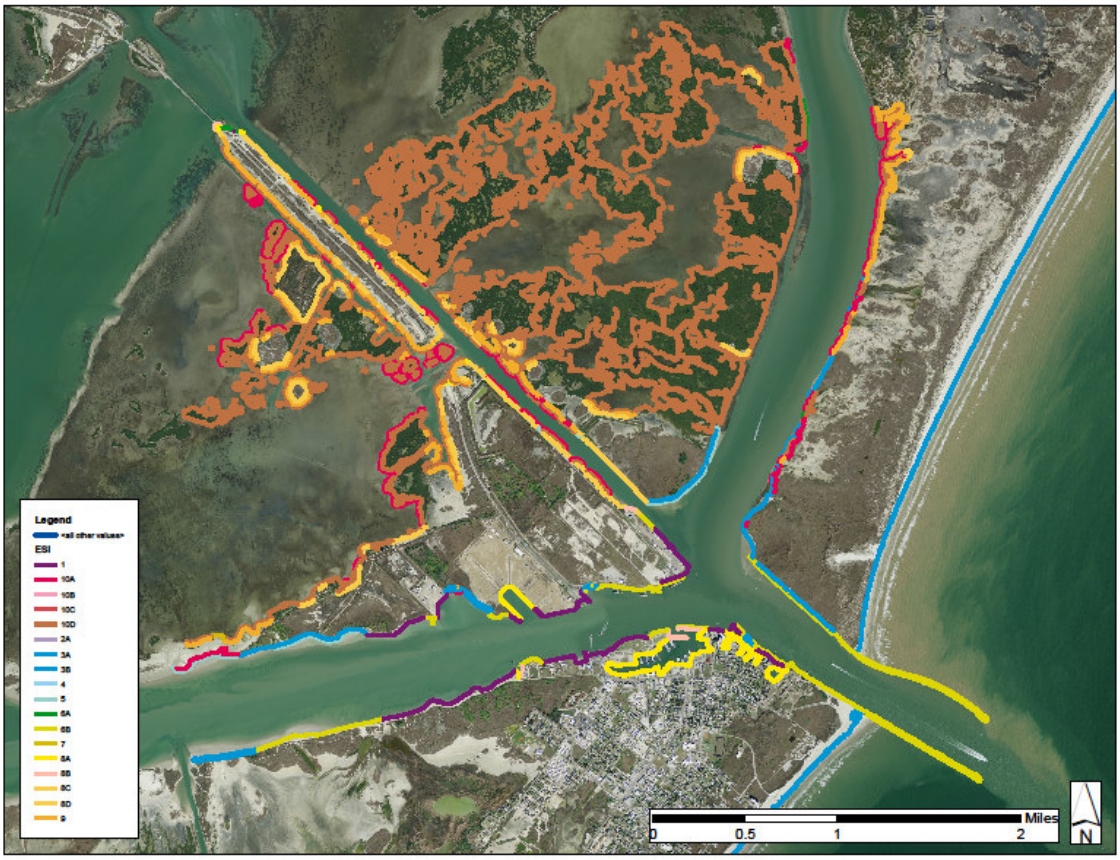


Figure 2. Port Aransas Area Environmental Sensitivity Index



- 10D Mangroves and Woody Vegetation
- 10C Freshwater Swamps
- 10B Freshwater Marshes
- 10A Salt and Brackish Water Marshes
- 9 Sheltered Tidal Flats
- 8C Sheltered Rocky/Karst Shores
- 8D Sheltered Scarps
- 8B Sheltered Riprap Structures
- 8A Sheltered Solid Manmade Structures
- 7 Exposed Tidal Flats
- 6B Exposed Riprap Structures
- 6A Gravel or Shell Beaches
- 5 Mixed Sand and Gravel or Shell Beaches
- 4 Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches
- 3B Scraps and Steep Slopes in Sand
- 3A Fine-Grained Sand Beaches
- 2B Wave-Cut Clay Platforms
- 2A Scraps and Steep Slopes in Clay
- 1 Exposed Walls and Other Solid Structures

ATTACHMENT A - SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR IFO 380

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Residual Fuel Oil

MSDS: 940
REVISION: 12/18/2008

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **Residual Fuel Oil**

SYNONYMS: Residual Fuel Oil, Fuel Oil #6, Bunker C Fuel Oil, IFO-30, IFO-100, IFO-120, IFO-180, IFO-240, IFO-280, IFO-320, IFO-380, IFO-500, IFO-600, IFO-700, ISO Marine Fuels

PRODUCT CODE:	Bunker C Fuel Oil	(422010)	IFO-30	(422030)	IFO-100	(422100)	IFO-120	(422120)
	IFO-180	(422180)	IFO-240	(422240)	IFO-280	(422280)	IFO-320	(422320)
	IFO-380	(422380)	IFO-500	(422500)	IFO-600	(422600)	IFO-700	(422700)
	Generic Marine Fuels	(429999)						

This Material Safety Data Sheet applies to the listed products and synonym descriptions for Hazard Communication purposes only. Technical specifications vary greatly depending on the product and are not reflected in this document. Consult specification sheets for technical information. This product contains ingredients that are considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers and product users.

MANUFACTURER: U. S. OIL & REFINING CO.
ADDRESS: 3001 Marshall Ave., Tacoma, WA 98421

EMERGENCY PHONE: (253)-383-1651
FAX PHONE: (253)-272-2495
CHEMTREC PHONE: (800) 424-9300
NATIONAL RESPONSE: (800) 424-8802

CHEMICAL NAME: Residual Fuel Oil
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Hydrocarbon

PRODUCT USE: Residual Fuel Oil is a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from various refinery streams, usually residue, and can contain hydrogen sulfide and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Typical streams include atmospheric tower bottoms and vacuum tower bottoms. The composition is complex and varies with the source of crude oil. This product is intended for us as a refinery feedstock, fuel or for use in an engineered process. Use in other applications may result in higher exposures and require additional controls, such as local exhaust ventilation and personal protective equipment.

PREPARED BY: U.S. OIL & REFINING CO.

CAS #: Mixture

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

RESIDUAL FUEL OIL CONSISTS OF DISTILLATES AND RESIDUAL FRACTIONS BLENDED TO PRESCRIBED VISCOSITY RANGES. THIS PRODUCT IS LIKELY TO CONTAIN TRACE AMOUNTS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE.

Name	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION %
Fuel Oil, Residual	68476-33-5	100% (Approx)

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Danger! This product may contain or release Hydrogen Sulfide a highly toxic, highly flammable gas which can be fatal if inhaled at certain concentrations. This product may also contain polycyclic aromatic oils which may be carcinogenic to humans. This product may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard, can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. Combustible Liquid. Vapors may explode. May cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard, can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. CAUTION: This product is normally shipped hot and may cause burns to skin or eyes.

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid (Thick, Oily Liquid)

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Dermal Contact. Eye Contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Hot material can cause burns to the eyes. Eye irritation, tearing blurred vision may result from contact with liquid, mists and/or vapors.

SKIN: Hot material can cause burns to the skin. Contact may cause moderate irritation, de-fatting (cracking), redness, itching, inflammation, dermatitis and possible secondary infection. Repeated contact with components in this product may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

INGESTION: May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. May cause harmful central nervous system effects, similar to those listed under "inhalation".

INHALATION: Nasal and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, nausea, headache, loss of reflexes or loss of consciousness may occur. Hydrogen sulfide can evolve from this product, which can cause dizziness, nausea, headache or death.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray or mist may produce respiratory tract irritation. This product may contain compounds that are possibly carcinogenic to humans.

OVER-EXPOSURE SIGNS/SYMPTOMS: Nasal and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, nausea, headache, loss of consciousness, respiratory arrest or sudden death could occur as a result of long term

and/or high concentration exposure to vapors.

See toxicological information (section 11)

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: This product is normally stored and shipped hot (110°F to 200 °F) and thermal burns are a risk. Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Seek medical advice if pain or redness continues.

SKIN: This product is normally stored and shipped hot (110°F to 200 °F) and thermal burns are a risk. In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and launder before reuse. Contaminated leather goods should be discarded. If irritation persists or symptoms described in the MSDS develop, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: This product may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek prompt medical attention.

INHALATION: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek prompt medical attention if breathing is difficult or if not breathing.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY OF THE PRODUCT: **Combustible**

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, (% BY VOLUME): LOWER: Not Determined
UPPER: Not Determined

FLASH POINT: Closed Cup >60° C, (140° F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Approx 500 F

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO_2), nitrogen and sulfur oxides (NO_X, SO_X), particulate matter, VOC's.

FIRE HAZARDS IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES: When heated above the flash point, this material will release vapors that can ignite when exposed to open flames, sparks and static discharge. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the normal flash point. Keep away from heat and open flame.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEDIA AND INSTRUCTIONS: Combustible Liquid. Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire. Consult foam manufacturer for appropriate media, application rates and water/foam ratio. If a leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Use water to flush spills away from sources of ignition.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Cool tanks and containers exposed to fire with water. Improper use of water and extinguishing media containing water may cause frothing which can spread the fire over a larger area.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Moderately combustible. When heated above the flash point, this material will release flammable vapors which if exposed to a source of ignition can burn or be explosive in confined spaces. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the normal flash point. Keep away from heat and open flame.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources and stop spill/release if it can be done without risk. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Tanks, vessels or other confined spaces which have contained product should be freed of vapors before entering. The container should be checked to ensure a safe atmosphere before entry. Empty containers may contain toxic, combustible or explosive residues or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse empty containers that contained this product. Do not transfer this product to another container unless the container receiving the product is labeled with proper DOT shipping name, hazard class and other information that describes the product and its hazards.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. Stay upwind and away from spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not enter or stay in area unless monitoring indicates that it is safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and restrict entry to emergency crew. Review Fire Fighting Measures section before proceeding with clean up.

Keep all sources of ignition (flames, smoking, flares, etc.) and hot surfaces away from release. Contain spill in smallest possible area.

Recover as much product as possible. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Spilled material may be absorbed by an appropriate absorbent, and then handled in accordance with environmental regulations. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, unauthorized treatment or drainage systems and natural waterways. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, contact the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. For highway or railway spills, contact Chemtrec at 800-424-9300.

METHODS FOR CLEANING UP:

If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills, use absorbent pads or add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a nonsparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain it to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Wash thoroughly after handling. In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide as described in the Fire Fighting Measures section of the MSDS. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill on or near this container. "Empty" container contains residue (liquid and/or vapor) and may explode in heat of a fire. Use good personal hygiene practices. After handling this product, wash hands before eating, drinking, or using toilet facilities. Keep out of reach of children. Failure to use caution may cause serious injury or illness.

STORAGE: Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide ventilation to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

SKIN: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Flame Retardant Clothing is recommended.

RESPIRATORY: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

HANDS: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Heat-resistant gloves should be used when handling this product at elevated temperatures.

EYE: Eye protection (chemical-type goggles and/or face shield), should be worn whenever there is a likelihood of splashing or spraying liquid. Contact lenses should not be worn. Eye wash water should be provided.

OTHER: Use good personal hygiene practices. In case of skin contact, wash with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. Immediately remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse. Discard oil-soaked leather goods.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION Continued

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: Gloves, hardhat, face shield, boots, safety glasses, respirator, FR clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN CASE OF A LARGE SPILL: Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. Suggested protective clothing might not be adequate. Consult a specialist before handling this product.

Established Occupational Exposure Limits

Substance	Value	Time/Type	Source
OIL MIST, MINERAL	5 MG/M3 10 MG/M3	8 hr PEL 15 min STEL	OSHA ACGIH
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	10 PPM 15 PPM	8 hr PEL 15 min STEL	OSHA OSHA

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid. (Thick, oily liquid.)

COLOR: Brown to Black Viscous Liquid

ODOR: Strong Petroleum Odor, Asphalt like

BOILING POINT: 175 to 650°C (350 to 1200°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.93 to 1.0 (Water = 1) (@ 60° F)

VISCOSITY: 90 to 700 mm^2/s @ 50°C (cSt @ 122°F)

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined

VAPOR DENSITY: >1 (Air = 1)

VOLATILITY: Negligible

EVAPORATION RATE: Negligible

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong acids, alkalis, and strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Burning or excessive heating may produce carbon monoxide and other harmful gases and vapors including oxides and/or other compounds of sulfur and nitrogen.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY: The product is stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS SUBSTANCES: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO_2), nitrogen and sulfur oxides (NO_x, SO_x), particulate matter, VOC's.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY): Heat and open flame

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA

Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)

May contain compounds reported to cause skin cancer and have toxic effects towards liver, kidneys and central nervous system. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Not evaluated at this time.

PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO_2) and water.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.

Consult your state or local authorities.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

REGULATORY INFORMATION	UN NUMBER	EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	CLASS	PACKING GROUP
DOT Classification	NA1993	Guide 128	Fuel Oil	3	III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Extremely Hazardous Substances for Emergency Response and Planning 40 CFR 355 & 40 CFR 370:

NONE

Toxic Release Chemicals for Emission Reporting (SARA 313):

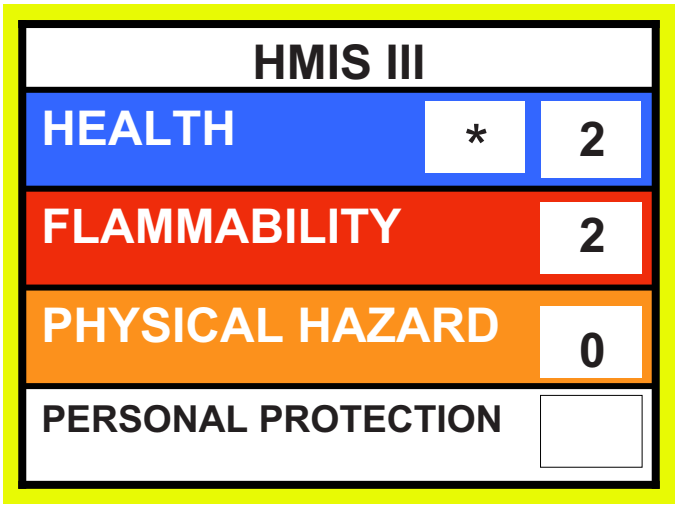
NONE

EPA SARA 311/312 Title III Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard:	**No**
Chronic Health Hazard:	**Yes**
Fire Hazard:	**Yes**
Pressure Hazard:	**No**
Reactive Hazard:	**No**

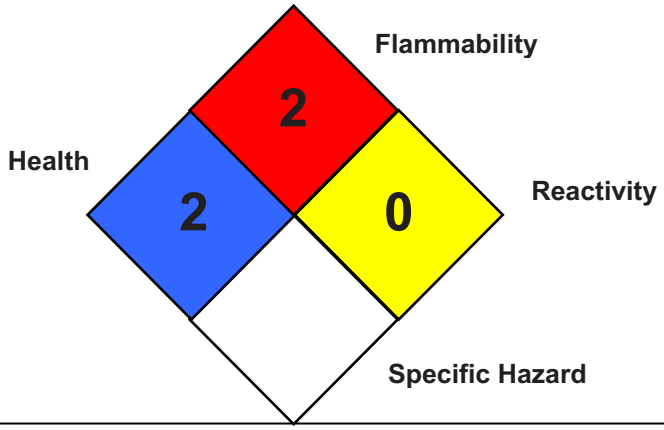
SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (U.S.A.)



*** Chronic Health Hazard**

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (U.S.A.)



DATE OF PRINTING: Last printed 08/20/2009 2:19:00 PM

DISCLAIMER

The information in this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. **HOWEVER, THE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, REGARDING ITS ACCURACY OR CORRECTNESS.**

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. **FOR THIS AND OTHER REASONS, WE DO NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR EXPENSE ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE HANDLING, STORAGE, USE OR DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT.**

ATTACHMENT B – SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR PES-51

Section I – Product Identification

Manufacturer's Name:

ACME Soap, Inc. for Practical Environmental Solutions
1206 Fulton Ave.
San Antonio, Texas 78201
(210) 493-7172

After Hours Emergency Assistance: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (U.S.)

Product Name: PES-51™
Chemical Name: Organic Biocleanser
Chemical Family: Organic
Formula: Organic Chemical Mixture
Revision Date: 05/01/2008

Hazard Rating	(HMIS)	Hazard Rating Scale
Health:	1	0 = Minimal
Flammability:	2	1 = Slight
Reactivity:	0	2 = Moderate
Protective:	G	3,4 = Serious G = Gloves

d-Limonene CAS No.: 5989-27-5 PES Code: 410 Date Issued:03/93

Section II – Physical Data

Appearance and Odor: Clear liquid, variable colorless to light yellowish cast with strong citrus odor
Specific Gravity @25° C: 0.8400
Boiling Point: 325°F (163°C)
Vapor Pressure @ 20° C: 1.9 mm Hg
Vapor Density (Air=1) @20°C: N/1
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Percent Volatile: 92 + %
Evaporation Rate (ether = 1): Less than 1

Section III – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (TOC): 124°F (51°C)
Flammable Limits: (@302°F) LEL 0.7%, UEL 6.1%
Extinguishing Media: CO_2 foam and dry chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: SCBA recommended: Smother to exclude air. Do not use water; handle as an oil Fire Class B fire procedures.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustible liquid; keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames.

Section IV – Health Hazard Data (for d-Limonene component of PES-51™)

Threshold Limit Value (TLV):	Undetermined by ACGIH
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	Undetermined by OSHA
Following Health Hazard has been Determined:	Harmful if swallowed. May be irritating to skin and eyes. Not listed as carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or LARC. FEMA and FDA list d-Limonene as GRAS, "generally recognized as safe."
Toxicity Testing:	RIFM Lists
Acute Oral:	LD_{50} (rat)>5g/kg
Acute Dermal:	LD50 (rabbit) >5g/kg
Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:	None under conditions of expected use
Medical Conditions Generally Recognized as Being Aggravated by Exposure:	None Known
Emergency & First Aid Procedures:	
Eyes:	Remove contact lenses at once. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, see a physician.
Skin:	Wash with soap and water.
Indigestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.
Inhalation:	If symptoms of overexposure are experienced, evacuate to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Reported Human Effects:	Irritation – mildly irritating (none in 10% petrolatum).

Section V – Reactivity Data

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Excessive or extreme heat
Incompatible with:	Strong oxidizing agents and acidic agents, including clays. Reacts explosively with iodine pentafluroroethylene.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Smoke may be acrid and fumes irritating. Burning generates CO, CO_2 and smoke. Product is not an oxygen donor.
Conditions to Avoid for Polymerization:	Polymerization catalysts such as aluminum chloride

Section VI– Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:	Soak up on absorbent material. CAUTION: Slippery on floor.
Waste Disposal Method:	Incinerate or dispose of in accordance with all local, State, and Federal regulations.

Section VII – Special Protection Information

Respiratory Protection: Not normally required, but if vapor concentration becomes high, use either half or full face respirator mask with organic respirator vapor cartridges. (NIOSH approved)

Ventilation: Local exhaust should be adequate. Mechanical ventilation otherwise recommended, if necessary.

Personal Protective Equipment: Chemical resistant gloves, chemical splash goggles or face shield for eye protection.

Other Protective Equipment: For industrial use, chemically resistant splash proof clothing is recommended.

Appropriate Hygienic Practice: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Section VIII – Fire and Explosion Information

Precautions to be Taken in Handling: Usual precautions for combustible liquids.

Handling and Storage Precautions: Keep temperature below 140°F (60°C) for quality control. Avoid acids and oxidizing agents. Store in tightly sealed full containers. Clean up all spills. All handling equipment should be electrically grounded.

Other Precautions: Product may expand slightly in storage causing pressure to build on container. Open container carefully if product appears to be under pressure.

IX – Regulatory Status (for d-Limonene component of PES-51™)

1. FDA lists d-limonene as GRAS – "generally recognized as safe."
2. NTP, OSHA, and IARC do **NOT** list product as carcinogenic to humans.
3. Unused product is **NOT** listed by EPA as hazardous waste (40CFR Part 261).
4. D-limonene is **NOT** listed on California's Prop. 65n toxic substance list.
5. D-limonene is listed on EPA's Chemical Inventory (PL 94-469); however, it is NOT on EPA's CORR (Chemicals of Regulatory Rules) list, which contains those materials which pose a health or environment risk.
6. D-limonene does **NOT** contain lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium or come in contact with these chemicals since it is a citrus derived essential oil produced by steam distillation. Further, d-limonene is packaged in food grade containers with inert liners that do **NOT** contain lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium.
7. D-limonene does **NOT** contain and is **NOT** manufactured with any of the Class I or II tone-depleting substances listed under the United States Clean Air Act of 1990.
8. Since d-limonene is a combustible liquid, it is hazardous under OSHA 29CFR 1910.120. D-limonene does require MSDS sheets.

Section X – Shipping Classification

Shipping Name: TERPENE HYDROCARBONS, N.O.S.
Hazard Class: 3 (3.3 for Canada)
ID Number: UN#2319, NMFC #149980, SUB-1, Class 55
Packaging Group: III
Highway/Rail: Per requirements for COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS
Air/Ship: Per requirements for FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Emergency Phone Numbers: **CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (U.S.)**

Section XI - Notice

All statements, information and data provided in this material safety data sheet are believed to be accurate and reliable, but are presented without guarantee, or responsibility of any kind, expressed or implied, on our part. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information or products for their particular purpose. Nothing contained herein is intended as permission, inducement or recommendation to violate any laws or to practice any invention covered by existing patents.

ATTACHMENT C - RESOURCES AT RISK FOR THE CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL IN PORT ARANSAS, TX

I. SPILL SOURCE INFORMATION

This report was prepared at 1130 on 31 March 2014. A Kirby tank barge with 33,500 bbl of Intermediate Fuel Oil 380 (IFO 380) was struck by a deep draft vessel (the *Summer Wind*) just off of the Texas City Dike. An estimated 4,000 bbl of IFO 380 were released. **The oil has impacted Matagorda Island south to the Padre Island National Seashore Visitor Center. It is anticipated that some oil may impact vessels and structures around the entrance to the Corpus Christi Ship Channel in Port Aransas, TX.**

II. GEOGRAPHIC REGION COVERED

This report covers an area that includes the mouth of the Aransas channel, Corpus Christi Channel, and Redfish Bay in the south and extends north, through Aransas Bay and the nearshore beach system, to southern Rockport. This area does not necessarily correspond to actual oil locations. Consult other Hotline reports for oil location information.

III. EXPECTED BEHAVIOR OF THE SPILLED MATERIAL

Intermediate fuel oils are produced by blending heavy residual oils with a light oil to meet specifications for viscosity and pour point. Their behavior can be summarized as follows:

- When spilled on water, IFO-380 will usually spread into thick slicks that can contain large amounts of oil. Oil recovery by skimmers and vacuum pumps can be very effective, particularly early in the spill. Very little of this is likely to mix into the water column. It can form thick streamers or, under strong wind conditions, break into patches and tarballs.
- IFO-380 is considered as a persistent oil; only a relatively small amount is expected to evaporate within the first hours of a spill. Thus, spilled oil can be carried long distances by winds and currents.
- IFO-380 can be very viscous and sticky, meaning that stranded oil tends to remain on the surface rather than penetrate sediments. Light accumulations usually form a "bath-tub ring" at the high-water line; heavy accumulations can pool on the surface.
- Floating oil could potentially sink once it strands on the shoreline, picks up sediment, and then is eroded by wave action.
- Shoreline cleanup can be very effective, particularly soon after the spill before the oil weathers, becoming stickier and even more viscous. Removal is needed because degradation rates for heavy fuel oils are very slow, taking months to years.
- Adverse effects of floating IFO-380 are related primarily to coating of wildlife dwelling on the water surface, smothering of shoreline organisms, and long-term sediment contamination. IFO-380 is not expected to be as acutely toxic to water column organisms as lighter oils, such as No.2 fuel oil. They can contain high amounts of aromatic compounds, but most of these aromatics are the high molecular weight compounds that have little water solubility.
- Direct mortality rates can be high for seabirds, dicing birds, and waterfowl, especially where populations are concentrated in small areas, such as during bird migrations.
- Direct mortality rates are generally less tor shorebirds because they rarely enter the water. Shorebirds, which feed along shoreline habitats where oil strands and persists, are at higher risk of sublethal effects from either contaminated or reduced population of prey.
- The most important factors determining the impacts of IFO-380 contamination on marshes are the extent of oiling on the vegetation and the degree of sediment contamination from the spill or disturbance from the cleanup. Many plants can survive partial oiling; fewer survive when all or most of

the above-ground vegetation is coated with heavy oil. However, unless the substrate is heavily oiled, the roots often survive and the plant can re-grow.

IV. SHORELINE RESOURCES AT RISK

The Aransas Bay shoreline of San Jose Island and Mud Island is composed of mangroves, salt marshes, exposed and sheltered tidal flats, and pockets of mixed sand and shell beaches and shell berms. The bay side of Mustang Island is composed of fine-grained sand beaches, exposed riprap and walls, sheltered riprap, and sheltered manmade structures. The GOM sides of San Jose and Mustang are composed of fine-grained sand beaches. The Harbor Islands are primarily composed of mangroves, salt marshes, sheltered flats and exposed flats with fine-grained, coarse-grained and shell beaches as well as manmade structures along the northern and southern margins. The east end of Harbor Island located on the Corpus Christi Ship Channel is an industrial area primarily composed of exposed walls and other solid man-made structures.

South Bay and Aransas Bay have numerous islands composed of mangroves, salt and brackish marshes, tidal flats, mixed sand and shell beaches, and shell berms. There are extensive shallow seagrass flats throughout the bays. Black mangroves dominate many of the vegetated shorelines in the bays and have grown to heights up to 4-5 feet.

Marshes and mangroves are the most sensitive shoreline types in the area. Oil adheres readily to intertidal vegetation. The band of coating will vary widely, depending on the amount of oil that strands and the length of time oil persists. If there is a berm inside the mangrove forest, oil tends to concentrate at the berm sediments or accumulated wrack/ litter, causing increased impacts in this area. The oil will not readily penetrate the fine and/or muddy sediment in these areas but can accumulate on the surface or in burrows. Oil can be trapped in and coat the pneumatophores of black mangroves.

Oil does not usually adhere to the wet surface of exposed or sheltered tidal flats, but rather moves across the flat and accumulates at the high-tide line. Oil will not penetrate the water-saturated sediments, but could penetrate burrows and mud cracked sediments of sheltered tidal flats during low water levels when the oil comes in direct contact with the sediments. With such heavy oiling and sheltered areas, the oil could eventually penetrate into the sediments if not removed quickly.

Oil adheres readily to rough surfaces of manmade structures (exposed and sheltered manmade structures, riprap). Deep penetration of oil between riprap boulders is likely, with heavy contamination of debris trapped between the boulders. Riprap is difficult to clean, particularly when heavily oiled, and residual oil may cause chronic leaching. The lower intertidal zone usually stays wet (particularly if algae covered), preventing oil from adhering to the surface. In sheltered areas, oil can accumulate around the high tide line, forming a distinct oil band. In exposed areas, wave reflection can keep oil away from hardened shorelines.

Light oil accumulations will be deposited as oily swashes or bands along the upper intertidal zone of sand and shell beaches and spoil materials. Heavy oil accumulations will cover the entire beach surface; oil will be lifted off the lower beach with the rising tide. Maximum oil penetration is about 10 cm in fine-grained sand, but there can be deep penetration into shelly sediments. Oil tends to adhere to and penetrate into the porous shells.

V. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES AT RISK

Threatened and Endangered Species

Piping plover, which is federal/state threatened (FT/ST), winter (September-April) on Talley Island and Turtle Bayou, at the north end of Big Bayou, on Hog Island and south of Hog Island, east of Aransas Channel, South Lydia Ann Island, Middle Pass, along the Gulf beaches, San Jose Island, islands in Redfish Bay, Harbor Island, north of Aransas Pass, south of Holiday Beach, flats and islands north of Mustang Beach landing strip, spoil islands and shorelines along Corpus Christi Channel and La Quinta Channel, ICWW, and Gulf beaches of Mustang Island.

Brown pelicans (a species of concern) are present year round throughout the potential spill area and have fledglings present (April-September).

Sea turtles commonly found in Gulf waters and bays include: juvenile greens (year round, FT/ST); hawksbills (April-October, FE/SE) in coastal and deep waters, near beaches, and on reefs; Kemp's ridleys (March-November, juveniles all year, FE/SE) in shallow coastal waters, bays, and passes; leatherbacks (all year, FE/SE) offshore and occasionally in passes; and loggerheads (all year, FT/ST) offshore, large bays, and passes. Lydia Ann Channel area provides important habitat for Kemp's, greens, and hawksbills. Juvenile greens are also present near jetties feeding on algal growth.

Red knots are a leading candidate species for FE status. Red knots are commonly found on gulf beach shorelines and tidal flats year round.

Other Birds

Some high priority areas for birds include:

Islands (wading birds, shorebirds, diving birds, gulls and terns) – Talley Island, Traylor Island, Mud Island, Shellbank Island, islands in South Bay and Redfish Bay, Harbor Island, Hog Island, spoil islands along ICWW, and Mustang Island dunes.

Open water (waterfowl, diving birds, gulls and terns) – Seasonal loon and waterfowl habitat occurs in open waters of Aransas Bay (Oct-Apr). Other important waterfowl/diving bird habitats occur in Aransas Channel, in Redfish Bay, and in cuts to the ICWW,

Tidal flats, beaches, and shorelines (shorebirds, wading birds) – Shoreline north of Aransas Pass and south of Holiday Beach, flats southwest of Coyote Island, flats and islands north of Mustang Beach landing strip, Salt Island and flats east of it, flats between Pelone Island and Mustang Beach landing strip, Port Aransas Causeway and Gulf beachs.

Species commonly encountered in coastal Texas at this time of year include:

- Shorebirds: American avocet, American oystercatcher, black-bellied plover, black-necked stilt, dunlin, long-billed curlew, dowitchers, sandpipers, whimbrel, willet, yellowlegs, ruddy turnstone.
- Waterfowl: coot, wigeon, bufflehead, canvasback, common goldeneye, gadwall, greater scaup, lesser scaup, loons, mallard, mergansers, pintail, redhead, ring-necked duck, ruddy duck, snow goose, and shoveler.
- Wading birds (most year round): black-crowned night-heron, cattle egret, great blue heron, green-backed heron, little blue heron, reddish egret, roseate spoonbill, tricolored heron, and yellow-crowned night-heron.
- Diving birds/gulls and terns (most year round): black skimmer, black tern, brown pelican, Bonaparte's gull, Caspian tern, double-crested cormorant, Forster's tern, gull-billed tern, laughing gull, least tern, olivaceous cormorant, ring-billed gull, royal tern, sandwich tern, and white pelican.

At greatest risk are those who spend most of their time on the water surface, such as pelicans, cormorants, and waterfowl. Direct oiling of birds reduces the buoyancy, water repellency, and insulation provided by feathers, and may result in death by drowning or hypothermia. Preening of oiled feathers may also result in the ingestion of oil, resulting in irritation, sickness, or death. Gulls and terns do not appear to avoid oil while feeding in nearshore area. Direct oiling mortality rates are generally less for shorebirds because they rarely enter the water. Shorebirds, which feed along shoreline habitats where oil strands and persists, are at higher risk of sublethal effects from either contaminated or reduced population of prey.

Fish and Invertebrates

Nursery areas for fish and invertebrates occur in the following areas within the potential spill impact zone: Harbor Island north of Aransas Channel, west of Lydia Channel, Pelone Island, island in East Flats, Redfish Bay and South Bay, Harbor Island east of Morris and Cummings Cut, south of Corpus Christi Channel, Aransas Bay, Lydia Ann Channel, north of Big Bayou, canals of Palm Harbor and City by the Sea, flats east and south of Kosmos, south of Hog Island, Aransas Channel, flats surrounding Lydia Ann Island, Middle Pass, western shore of

San Jose Island, Mud Island shores, Conn Brown Harbor and Turning Basin area, between Port Aransas Causeway and Aransas Channel, flat east of Port Bay, Redfish Bay west of Stedman Reef, and ICWW.

Species commonly found in Aransas and Corpus Christi Bays and environs include: American oyster (Mud Island shores is a key area), hard clam, bay squid, brown shrimp (just juveniles), pink shrimp (juveniles), white shrimp, blue crab (abundant), gulf stone crab, bull shark (juveniles), gulf menhaden (juveniles), bay anchovy (highly abundant), crevalle jack, pompano (juveniles), sheepshead, pinfish (abundant), silver perch, sand seatrout (abundant), spotted seatrout, spot (abundant), Atlantic croaker (juveniles abundant), black drum, red drum, striped mullet, code goby, and southern flounder.

Reptiles

The Texas diamondback terrapin may be found in and around Aransas Bay, Redfish Bay and South Bay in estuaries, tidal creeks, and salt marshes.

Gulf salt marsh snake may be found on Port Aransas Causeway, Mud Island, and Mustang Island off of the Corpus Christi Channel.

Sea turtles are mentioned above in the threatened/endangered species section. Direct contact with oil may irritate the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of reptiles. Oiled turtles dive less frequently, which could mean less foraging effort. In addition, there is a risk of turtles mistaking tarballs for prey or ingesting oiled prey items. The toxicity of the oil as well as intestinal blockage can result in death. Nesting season should be mostly over by mid-September; however, there could be some late nests/hatchlings present.

Marine Mammals

Bottlenose dolphins may be present year round in the Gulf of Mexico, bays, channels, and passes. Stennelid dolphins may be present year round in channels, passes, and offshore. Dolphins come into contact with oil while at the surface breathing. Oil can irritate sensitive tissues, both externally and internally. Inhalation of or exposure to oil can increase susceptibility to infection and disease.

Habitats

Seagrasses are extremely important habitats found in the area. Some high priority areas for seagrasses include: west shore of Aransas Bay, Lydia Ann Channel, Redfish Bay, east of Aransas Channel, Aransas Channel, Lydia Ann Island and surrounding flats, Middle Pass, western shore of San Jose Island, east shore Harbor Island, Harbor Island north of Aransas Channel, west of Lydia Ann Channel, flats between Pelone Island and Mustang Beach landing strip, ICWW, Harbor Island east of Morris and Cummings Cut, and south tip of Harbor Island.

Intertidal seagrass beds are at greatest risk of impacts from floating oil; the oil can adhere to and coat the subaerial leaves. Seagrass-associated fauna can be exposed to oil trapped in grass beds. In all seagrass areas, physical damage to vegetation and sediments should be strictly avoided. Oiled seagrass may revegetate from the roots, so care should be taken to leave the surrounding sediments undisturbed. Response operations in estuaries with seagrass would require very experienced personnel to avoid boat groundings, prop scarring, etc., which could impact the grass beds. Extensive foot traffic in shallow seagrass areas should be avoided.

VI. HUMAN-USE RESOURCES AT RISK

There are numerous boat ramps and marinas within the area. There is extensive recreational fishing throughout the area in Port Aransas.

There is a Texas AandM Univ. Shrimp Mariculture Project site and water intake near Port Aransas.

There is a USCG Station at Port Aransas.

Port Aransas Municipal Marina.

The Lydia Ann Lighthouse is a historical landmark

The Darlington is a sunken vessel of historical significance.

ATTACHMENT D – CHECKLIST FOR MONITORING SURFACE-WASHING OPERATIONS

The product to be used is on the EPA Product Schedule and is a "lift and float" agent:

PES 51 Corexit 9580 Cytosol Other _____

Is the approved surface-washing agent the one being applied (confirm)?

Confirm for each of the following: SDS drum label invoices spray packs

Provide visual monitoring to insure that the surface-washing agents are being applied as recommended.

Technique I: Spray and Wipe

Spray agent on sorbent pad then wipe

Spray agent on oiled surface then wipe with pad

Other:

Technique II: Spray and Flush

Apply agent, flush with low (<10psi) ambient or hot (90° to 171° F) water

Apply agent, flush with high pressure (>100psi) ambient or hot (90° to 171° F) water

Apply agent, then steam clean (water temp> 171°F)

High pressure or hot water wash to remove bulk of oil, then apply agent, then low pressure wash to remove residual stain

Other:

General Observations:

Does the product improve the rate of oil removal?

Does the process achieve the required cleanup standard?

Is the treated oil dispersed into the water column (subsurface plume observed)?

Is containment in place? Is it effective?

Evaluate effectiveness:

What water temperature and pressure is used?

Can the flushing pressure and temperature be reduced without loss of effectiveness?

What fraction of the treated (removed) oil is recovered?

Document any observed negative effects (impacted animals, for example): _____.

_____

_____

_____

Make recommendations, which may enhance future use of such cleanup technologies: _____

_____

_____.

REMINDERS

Photographic documentation is recommended, but not required.

If subsurface plumes are observed, water sampling should be requested.

If high pressure flushing is employed, water sampling is required under this pre-approval guidance document to assess hazards to the aquatic environment.

If sampling is being conducted, record the oil concentrations in the water adjacent to the treated areas.

ATTACHMENT E
SURFACE WASHING AGENTMONITORING, DOCUMENTATION, REPORTING FORM

Use this form for each instance vessel decontaminated using a surface washing agent (SWA)

This report is to be delivered daily to Vessel Decon Unit Supervisor **and** Environmental Unit Leader

Vessel Name:_____ Vessel Length: _____

Date:_____

Start Time:_____ Finish Time:_____

Decon Site Location:_____

On-Scene Weather: Winds _____ Seas:_____

Total Area to be cleaned: Length _____ by Width _____

Surface Washing Agent:_____

NOTE: Operations is not to affect any wildlife, such as birds, turtles or dolphins. Report all injured or dead wildlife to Wildlife Operations Hotline (888 – 384 – 2000)

Cleaning Containment and Recovery Comments:

_____ Effective

_____ Partially Effective

_____ Not

Photos Taken (Y/N) :_____ Comments:

Wildlife Affect (Y/N):_____ Comments:

Sheen/Oil visible after operations complete (Y/N)?_____ Comments:

Additional Comments:

_____

_____

_____

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APPENDIX I

Sample Decanting Plan

South Texas Coastal Zone- Decanting Request/Authorization Form

Introduction

"Decanting" of water from recovered oil and the return of excess water into the response area can be vital to the efficient mechanical recovery of spilled oil because it allows maximum use of limited storage capacity, thereby increasing recovery operations. During spill response operations, mechanical recovery of oil is often restricted by a number of factors, including the recovery system's oil/water recovery rate, the type of recovery system employed and the amount of tank space available on the recovery unit to hold recovered oil/water mixtures. In addition, the longer oil remains on or in the water, the more it mixes to form an emulsified mousse (highly mixed oil/water liquid), which sometimes contains as much as 70% water and 30% oil, thus consuming significantly more storage space. Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity of recovered oil. When decanting is conducted properly most of the petroleum can be removed from the water.

The overriding goal of mechanical recovery is the expeditious recovery of oil from water. In many cases, the separation of oil and water and discharge of excess water is necessary for skimming operations to be effective in maximizing the amount of oil recovered and in minimizing overall environmental damages. Expeditious review and approval, as appropriate, of such requests is necessary to ensure a rapid and efficient recovery operation. In addition, such incidental discharges associated with mechanical recovery operations should not be considered prohibited discharges. Such actions should be considered, and under appropriate circumstances, fall under the allowable authorization by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and/or State On-Scene Coordinator as the discharged water will be much less harmful to the environment than allowing the oil to remain in the water and be subject to spreading and weathering.

Authorities

40 CFR part 300 NCP, 33 CFR 153.10(e), Texas Water Code Sec. 26.266, OSPRA 1991 Chapter 40, Texas Natural Resources Code.

Decanting Guidance

This decanting guidance document addresses "incidental discharges" associated with spill response activities only. "Incidental discharge" is defined as the release of oil and/or oily water within or proximate to the response area or the area in which oil recovery activities are taking place during and attendant to the oil spill response activities. Incidental discharges include, but are not limited to, the decanting of oily water. "Incidental discharges" as addressed by this guidance document, do not require additional permits and do not constitute a prohibited discharge. See 33 CFR 153.301 and 40 CFR 300.

Oils Approved for Decanting and Associated Conditions

Decanting will be authorized at the discretion of the FOSC and/or SOSC for response to the following but not limited to listed oils:

Type 2: Light Oils (Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oil, Light Crudes)

Type 3: Medium Oils (Most Crude Oils)

Type 4: Heavy Oils (Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 Fuel Oil, Bunker C)

Decanting operations should adhere to the following conditions/parameters:

- All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system;
- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom shall decant forward of the recovery pumps;

- Vessels not equipped with an oil/ water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences;
- Containment boom needs to be deployed around the collection area, where feasible, to prevent loss of decanted oil or entrainment;
- Visual monitoring of the decanting shall be maintained at all times so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly;
- Where feasible decant ahead of an operating skimmer recovery system, so decanting could occur ahead of a skimming system instead of just inside an enclosed boomed area;
- FOSC and/or SOSC can revoke the approval at any time if above conditions are not met.

The following criteria should be considered by the FOSC and/or SOSC in determining whether to approve decanting unless circumstances dictate otherwise:

- Is the oil able to be decanted? Type 2-4 or otherwise acceptable?
- Is all decanting to be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system?
- Are vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom decanting forward of the recovery pump?
- Are all vessels, motor vehicles and other equipment not equipped with an oil/ water separator allowing retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences?
- When deemed necessary by the FOSC and/ or SOSC, will the required containment boom and/ or absorbent boom be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of decanted oil or entrainment?
- Will visual monitoring of the decanting area be maintained so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly?

The response contractor or responsible party will seek approval from the FOSC and/ or SOSC prior to any decanting by presenting the Unified Command with a brief description of the area for which decanting approval is sought, the decanting process proposed, the prevailing conditions (wind, weather, etc.) and protective measures proposed to be implemented.

The FOSC and/ or SOSC will review such requests promptly and render a decision as quickly as possible. FOSC authorization is required in all cases and in addition SOSC authorization is required for decanting activities in state waters.

Other activities related to possible oil discharges associated with an oil spill event such as actions to save a vessel or protect human life which may include such actions as pumping bilges on a sinking vessel are not covered by this policy. This form is also available online here.

Example: Oil Spill Decanting Authorization Form

Name of Spill Incident: _____

Name of Requester: _____

Location and Description of Proposed Decanting Operation: (continue on reverse, if necessary)

_____

_____

_____

_____

The decanting operation must meet the following conditions*: Requesters initials required on conditions.*

_____ *1. All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" with all decant waters being placed directly into the already contaminated and contained area and ALL returned decanted oil being extracted from the waters.*

_____ *2. Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom shall decant forward of the recovery pumps.*

_____ *3. Vessels not equipped with an oil/ water separator should allow retention time from oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.*

_____ *4. Visual monitoring of the decanting shall be maintained at all times so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.*

_____ *5. Decanting in areas where vacuum trucks, portable tanks, or other collection systems are used for shore cleanup will be subject to the same rules as vessels.*

_____ *6. Tanks used for decanting will be tested prior to use to ensure there are no contaminates from previous activities and that the water is safe to discharge back into the environment.*

_____ *7. Additional conditions/ details: (continue on reverse if necessary)*

_____

_____

_____

Environmental Unit (Planning) _____

FOSC_____

SOSC_____

Approval: (check one) Yes_____ No_____

Reason for disapproval:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOTE: When verbal authorization is given, a copy of this form must be immediately expedited to the requester (must be a person of authority in the cleanup organization) to ensure that the conditions and limitations are clearly understood by all parties.

APPENDIX J

Surface Washing Agent Plan (SWA)

ATTACHMENT 1

VOSS Contact and Location Information

District 8 Pollution Response Trailers Locations:

Unit	USCG Custodian or Unit POC	POC at Physical Storage Location	Location	Address	City	ST	Zip Code	TAG No.
MSU Texas City	MSTC Keith Naker, keith.m.naker@uscg.mil, 409-978-2700 ext 2766	Mr. Shane Kasson, shane_kasson@fws.gov, 979.299.9231	San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge	6801 CR 306	Brazoria	TX	77422	DHS 2056T
MSU Texas City	MSTC Keith Naker, keith.m.naker@uscg.mil, 409-978-2700 ext 2766	Mrs. Helen Paige 281-535-2222	Marina Bay Harbor Yacht Club	323 W. 6th St.	Kemah	TX	77565	DHS 2058T
Sector Lower Mississippi River	ENS Thomas Mason thomas.j.mason@uscg.mil 901-521-4766	MST3 Zac Phillips, Zachary.A.Phillips@uscg.mil, 479-484-7021	Sector Lower Mississippi River	1049 Heber Springs Road South	Heber Springs	AR	72543	DHS 63049T
Sector Lower Mississippi River	ENS Thomas Mason thomas.j.mason@uscg.mil 901-521-4766	MST1 Matthew Kelly matthew.r.kelly@uscg.mil, 662-332-0964	Sector Lower Mississippi River	1801 Harbor Front Road	Greenville	MS	38701	DHS 2228T
Sector Upper Mississippi River	MSTC Bryan Klostermeyer bryan.k.klostermeyer@uscg.mil 314-269-2566		Boat Forces Facility #1	Arsenal Street	St. Louis	MO	63118	DHS 1731T
Sector Upper Mississippi River	MSTC Bryan Klostermeyer bryan.k.klostermeyer@uscg.mil 314-269-2566	Tom Brown Pierce County Emergency MGR, (715) 273-6751, (715) 821-2790	Red Wing Airport	W7245 HWY 35	Bay City	WI	54723	DHS 1729T
Sector Upper Mississippi River	MSTC Bryan Klostermeyer bryan.k.klostermeyer@uscg.mil 314-269-2566	John Yorde Lake City Emergency MGR (651) 345-4801, (651) 764-0631	Lake City Streets Department	709 South 8th Street	Lake City	MN	55041	DHS 1732T
Sector Upper Mississippi River	MSTC Bryan Klostermeyer bryan.k.klostermeyer@uscg.mil 314-269-2566	Chuck Kinney 24 Emergency Phone # (651) 385-5640	Xcel Energy Steam Plant	801 East 5th Street	Red Wing	MN	55066	DHS 1730T
Sector Upper Mississippi River	MSTC Bryan Klostermeyer bryan.k.klostermeyer@uscg.mil 314-269-2566	Chief Jeff Dorhauer Osage Fire Department 1170 Bluff Drive, Osage Beach, MO	Osage Fire Department	1170 Bluff Drive	Osage Beach	MO	65065	DOT11108
MSD Quad Cities	LT Kody Stitz, kody.j.stitz@uscg.mil 309-782-0628	LT Kody Stitz, kody.j.stitz@uscg.mil 309-782-0628	Rock Island Arsenal	Building 218	Rock Island	IL	61204	DHS1720T
MSD Quad Cities	LT Kody Stitz, kody.j.stitz@uscg.mil 309-782-0628	LT Kody Stitz, kody.j.stitz@uscg.mil 309-782-0628	Rock Island Arsenal	Building 218	Rock Island	IL	61204	DHS1721T
MSD St. Paul	LT Brian Zekus, brian.s.zekus@uscg.mil, 952-806-0021	1114 South Oak Street, La Cresent, MN 55947-1560 (507) 895-6341	US Army Corps of Engineers	1122 South Oak St	La Crescent	MN	55947	DHS1715T
Sector Ohio Valley	LTJG Harmon Rowland harmon.c.rowland@uscg.mil 502-779-5440	805 North 27th Street, Louisville, KY 40212	McAlpine L/D	805 North 27th St	Louisville	KY	40212	DHS-1737T
Sector Ohio Valley	LTJG Harmon Rowland harmon.c.rowland@uscg.mil 502-779-5440	Sector Ohio Valley Doctor Martin Luther King Pl Louisville, KY. 40202 MST2 Jeremy Wine	Newburg L/D	6877 W State Route 66	Newburg	IN	47630	DHS-1738T
Sector Ohio Valley	LTJG Harmon Rowland harmon.c.rowland@uscg.mil 502-779-5440	MST2 Jeremy Wine jeremy.d.wine@uscg.mil 502-893-8186 ext. 2101	USCGC Obion	3301 Highway 60 East	Owensboro	KY	42303	DHS-1739T

ATTACHMENT 2

2001 TNRCC & USCG MOA

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

EIGHUI DISTRICT

AND THE TExAS NATURAL RESOURCE

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

WHEREAS, coastal and marine oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances require a rapid, efficien(and coordinated response and cleanup by Federal, State and local agencies as well as from private entities to minimize any imminent or substantial danger to the public health, or the environment; and

WHEREAS, Congress enacted the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OP.A 90), to protect the waters of the United States from oil pollution and to plan for the effective and immediate response in the event of an oil spill; and

WHEREAS, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (CERCLA), a requirement of which is the development of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) which provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants; and

WHEREAS, under the NCP, the on-scene coordinator (OSC) is the federal official pre-designated by he .£;:nvironmen I _Protction Agency (EPA) or the United States Coast Guard(Coast Guard) who directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release; and

WHEREAS, the Coast Guard shall provide OSC's for oil discharges, including discharges from facilities and vessels under thejurisdiction of another federal agency, within or threatening the coastal zone and for the removal of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into or threatening the coastal zone; and

WHEREAS, the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District is the senior Coast Guard Officer within the Texas Coastal Zone exercising Federal authority under OPA 90, NCP and other Federal laws with respect to oil discharges or hazardous substance releases and the planning and responding thereto in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in and outside the State of Texas and matters dealing with areas of vessel manning and safety equipage; and

WHEREAS, the State of Texas has enacted the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 (OSPRA), Texas Natural Resources Code § 40.00 I et seq., to protect the coastal waters and adjacent shorelines from spills, discharges and escapes of oil; furthermore, OSPRA was intended to support and complement OPA 90, and other federal laws, specifically those provisions relating to the national contingency plan for cleanup of oil and hazardous substance spills and discharges, including provisions

relating to the responsibilities of state agencies designated as natural resources trustees (Texas Natural Resources Code § 40.002(d)); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 40.004(a) of OSPRA, the Texas Legislature designated the General Land Office (GLO), under the direction and control or"the GLO commissioner, as the State of Texas' lead agency for response to actual or threatened unauthorized di$harges of oil and for cleanup of pollution from unauthorized discharges of oil; additionally, all persons and all other officers, agencies and subdivisions of the state shall carry out. response and cleanup operations related to unauthorized discharges of oil subject to the authority granted to the GLO commissioner (Texas Natural Resources Code § 40.004(b)); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 40.052 of OSPRA, if the discharge involves predominantly a hazardous substance, the TNRCC shall carry out responsibility for abatement, containment, removal and cleanup of the hazardous substances discharged, pursuant to its statutory authority for the pl'.()ttion of the environment of the state under the Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Control Act (Chapter 26, Subchapter G, Section 26.262, Texas Water Code) and Spill Prevention and Control Rules (30 Texas Administrative Code, Section 327), as well as for the public health and safety under the Health and Safety Code (Sections 361.002, 361.0t 1, and 361.017), and carry out its responsibilities pursuant to the state coastal discharge contingency plan and the state spill contingency plan entitled "State of Texas Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Contingency Plan"; similarly, the State of Texas has enacted the Texas Water Code and Section 26.127 of this Code which establishes the TNRCC as the principal authority in the State on matters relating to the quality of water in the State; and

WHEREAS, GLO, TNRCC and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) have been designated by the governor of Texas as a natural resource trustees under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 9601 et seq. (CERCLA), and OPA 90, and as natural resource trustees, have the obligation to protect and preserve all trust resources of the state of Texas; and

WHEREAS, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the TNRCC, TPWD, GLO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and United States Department of the Interior (DOI) was entered into in 1995 which addresses natural resources within the boundaries of the State of Texas that are held in trust by both the federal and state trustees and that are injured as a result of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances; such MOA details the framework for the coordination and cooperation among the trustees with regard to responses, removals, remediations or corrective actions; furthermore, the MOA recognized the necessity of future specific MOA which may further clarify such responsibilities of the trustees; and

WHEREAS, both the Eighth Coast Guard District and the TNRCC recognize the critical roles each has within their respective areas of authority in preventing oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances and in plnning for and responding to the discharges and releases; and

WHEREAS, the Parties believe and intend that by acting in a cooperative and coordinated manner, the effect will be an enhanced oil spill and/or hazardous material release prevention and response effort in the State of Texas;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree, to the extent permitted by law, and as consistent with their respective

policies and available resources, to cooperate and to coordinate their efforts in implemnting and exercising their respective statutory and regulatory duties related to oil spill and/or hazardous material release.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

A. This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), executed by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (lNRCC) and Eighth Coast Guard District is entered into in recognition of their common interests and the overlapping responsibilities, which exist, between themselves and other state and federal agencies. The purpose of this MOA is to provide the framework under which there is a coordination of marine pollution activities and the development of a cooperative marine environmental protection strategy by:

(l) minimizing duplication of requirements or efforts, and

(2) making the most efficient use of State and Coast Guard resources,

To achieve the goals of this MOA with regard to oil discharges or hazardous substance releases, the parties must coordinate all planning, assessment, and investigations with the lead agency to ensure the protection or restoration of the natural resources of the state of Texas, as well as to coordinate all the services involved as part of the removal, remedial or corrective action.

II

GENERAL PROVISIONS (JURISDICTION)

A. Under the provisions of Titles 14, 18, 19, 33, 40, 46, 49 and 50 United States Code (U.S.C.), the United States Coast Guard has authority to regulate vessels and shore facilities to ensure safety of life and property at sea, and protect the marine environment. The Coast Guard's regulatory and enforcement authority extends throughout the navigable waters of the United States, the high seas and other waters over which the United States has jurisdiction.

B. The lNRCC has statutory authority for the protection of the environment of the State under the Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Control Act (Chapter 26, Subchapter G, Section 26.262, Texas Water Code) and Spill Prevention and Control Rules (30 Texas Administrative Code, Section 327), as well as for the public health and safety under the Health and Safety Code (Sections 36I.002 and 361.011). Pursuant to the Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Control Act, the lNRCC has prepared a State spill contingency plan entitled ••state of Texas Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Contingency Plan."

C. GLO has statutory authority for the protection of the coastal waters of the State from spills discharges and escapes of oil under OSPRA (Section 40.002, Texas Natural Resources Code).

D. The body of Federal marine pollution law and regulation, particularly as enhanced by OPA 90 and new regulations issued under its authority, and other laws and regulations, provide for coordinated marine environmental protection effort across all pollution sources, including all transportation modes.

E. Each party recognizes that Eighth Coast Guard District, GLO and the TNRCC have various overlapping authorities, and are committed to working together to complemet rather than duplicate programs and resources.

F. This MOA isjurisdictionally applicable in such areas that Eighth Coast Guard District, GLO and TNRCC have overlapping authority.

G. This MOA is authorized under the provisions of 14 U.S.C. §§ 93(d), 141 and 42 U.S.C. § 9604(d).

III

PARTIES

A. The parties to this MOA are the U.S. Coast Guard Eighth District and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC).

B. The Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District and the Executive Director, TNRCC enter into this MOA to the extent permitted by law and as consistent with their respective policies and available resources, to coordinate their respective statutory and regulatory duties related to protection of the marine environment.

C. Nothing in this MOA shall detract from the existing responsibility or authority of each party. Furthermore, no other agency, neither federal nor state, which may have concurrent or overlapping jurisdiction, shall be affected by this MOA, nor shall their powers or responsibilities be diminished.

IV

DEFINITIONS

Except where otherwise specifically defined in the context of its use herein or where specifically set forth below, terms used in this MOA shall have the meaning as set forth in Federal and applicable State laws.

A. Specific definitions:

1. State Waters. Those navigable waters of the United States which lie within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas and over which the Coast Guard has concurrent Federal authority for response to oil spills and/or hazardous material releases.

2. On - Scene Coordinator (OSC). In accordance with 40 CFR § 300.5, the OSC is.the pre-designated Federal official responsible for ensuring immediate and effective response to a discharge or release. The Coast Guard designates OSC's for the U.S. coastal zones. The jurisdictional boundary between these zones is specified in a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Coast Guard, and is specifically delineated in the Region VI Regional Contingency Plan.

3. Direct Oversight includes but is not limited to: pre-response planning, coordination and notification of appropriate state and federal agencies, supervision of contractor during

response, coordination of sampling and review of analytical data, coordination of waste profiling, ·coordination of transport:and proper disposal,. contract administration, and response documentation.

4. Imminent and substantial endangerment Endangerment is imminent if, given the entire circumstances surrounding each case, exposure of persons or the environment to hazardous substances is more likely than not to occur in the absence of preventive action. Endangerment is substantial if, given the current state of scientific knowledge, the harm to public health and safety or the environment which would result from exposure could cause adverse environmental or health effects.

V

PROGRAMMATIC PROVISIONS

Abandoned Unknown Containerized Substances. Containers or drums that have washed ashore within the State's coastal jurisdiction will be routinely handled by either MSO Corpus Christi, MSO Houston/Galveston, or MSO Port Arthur or TNRCC The Eighth Coast Guard District and the TNRCC agree that they will provide timely notifications to one another of any containerized incidents that require the other's removal action. The TNRCC and the Eighth Coast Guard District may negotiate, on a case by case basis, removal and disposal actions necessitated by unusual incidents. An on-site assessment, after notification of either agency will be conducted by one or both of the agencies signatory to this MOA and the potential threat to the public health and the environment will be abated as detailed below:

A. Abandoned Unknown Containerized Substance - Leaking: Ifthe container is leaking,.Yfl.kss otherwise specifically agreed upon, the Coast Guard Eighth District pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator will serve as the lead agency for the safe and proper removal of the threat to the environment.

B. Abandoned Unknown Containerized Substance - Not Leaking: Ifthe container is not leaking, unless otherwise specifically agreed upon, TNRCC will serve as the lead agency for the safe and proper removal of the threat to the public health and the environment.

C. Deteriorated containers that no longer pose a substantial threat to public health or the environment will be handled as beach trash and disposed of by the appropriate property owner or trustee.

D. Standard Protocols for Immediate Removal of Aoandoned Unknown Containerized Substances.

I. Locate and/or receive report of abandoned unknown containerized substance pursuant to standard checklist.

2. Ensure the timely notification of other agency signatory to this MOA.

3. Conduct an initial on-site assessment with one or both agencies present.

4. Each container shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Assess container to evaluate if it poses an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or

the environment. If the container does not pose an imminent !ind substantial endangerment, any and all removal actions are stopped.

5. Agree who will serve as the lead agency responsible for the removal and proper disposal of the containers.

6. The Coast Guard MSO shall generate a Marine Casualty Investigative Report (MCIR), as soon as possible, verifying that this container(s) poses a substantial threat to public health or the environment and should be removed.

7. The Coast Guard MSO will identify potential funding source (OSLTF/CERCLAIDOI) based upon on-site assessment. IfTNRCC is assuming the role of lead agency in the removal action, then the respective Coast Guard MSO will execute a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) with the respective TNRCC regional office in accordance with National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) Instruction 16451.2 Technical Operating Procedures for Resource Documentation, Chapter 8, Pollution Removal Funding Authorization.

8. Lead removal agency will coordinate the following response activities:

   a. Identify contractor to conduct removal operations and proper disposal.

   b. Provide direct oversight to and otherwise monitor all removal operations.

   c. Provide photo documentation and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the in-situ and removal operations.

   d. Require contractor to conduct a Hazard Categorization (HAZCAT) test within twelve (12) hours of removal (as applicale).

   e. Profile waste stream for disposal or recycling

   f. Generate reports/claims for contractor payment and/or reimbursement within 90 days of removal, in accordance with National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) Instruction 16451.2 Technical Operating Procedures for Resource Documentation, Chapter 3, Removal Action: Oil and Hazardous Substances.

VI

PAYMENT

For all removal activities performed by TNRCC under this MOA, the respective Coast Guard MSO will issue a PRFA to the respective regional TNRCC office in accordance with National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) Instruction 16451.2 Technical Operating Procedures for Resource Documentation, Chapter 8, Pollution Removal Funding Authorization.

VII

EVALUATION OF MOA

A. Each party shall continuously evaluate the effectiveness of this MOA. in light of the purpose and scope, particularly with respect to the underlying principles of cooperation, the minimization of regional regulatory impacts on industry, and environmental protection.

B. At least every three (3) years, the parties shall present their findings and any proposals to revise this MOA as appropriate to the other signatory agency.

VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

A. This MOA represents a voluntary understanding between the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District and the Executive Director, TNRCC.

B. This MOA may be executed in counterparts. A copy with original executed signature pages affixed shall constitute the originalMOA. The date of execution shall be the date of the final parties signature.

C. This MOA will remain in effect until rescinded by either party. At any time the parties determine that there is no purpose served by this MOA, the MOA will terminate upon such a finding. Either party may withdraw from this MOA at any time for any reason. In the event either party withdraws from the MOA, it must provide thirty (30) days written notice before the withdrawal can become effective. In the event of the withdrawal of either party, or at the termination of this MOA, each party agrees to cooperate in preparing a full and complete accounting for and status report of all accounts, which may be req uired for each agency.

D. The terms of this MOA may be changed at any time by the parties by a written, signed amendment hereto. Any action to modify, amend or terminate this MOA may only be taken by the signatory parties or persons to whom this authority is specifically delegated by them.

E. The parties to this MOA support an open government policy of providing access to information created or obtained by the parties during the damage assessment process. The parties do hereby agree that any information in the possession of the parties shall be confidential if, and only if, such information is obtained or retained in anticipation of litigation or during pending litigation, provided, however, that all such information is subject to disclosure pursuant to federal and state rules of evidence and discovery. It is further understood and agreed that information subject to publ ic disclosure upon request and pursuant to the Freedom oflnformation Act or the Texas Public Information Act shall be released. However, the parties acknowledge and agree that all federal documents produced in fulfillment of obligations under this MOA that are protected from release under federal law will be protected from release by the state agencies to the extent the documents are protected by state law. The parties agree to mark shared information deemed confidential as restricted access and to notify each other in writing, of each request for information no more than five (5) days from the date of such request. The parties will disseminate all relevant documents to each other so that each agency can respond to any request it receives.

it receives.

F. This MOA does not create, alter, modify, or abridge or in any way affect any rights, duties, obligations, or liabilities of any person under the laws of the United States or the State of Texas or any other entity. not a party to thisMOA. Nothing in this MOA is to imply that any signatory government is in any way abrogating or ceding'any responsibilifies·or authority inherent in its control or trusteeship over the public health and welfare or the environment.

G. No legal action or claim based upon this MOA may be brought agairist the United States, U.S. Coast Guard, the State of Texas, or the TNRCC by any persori, nofshall this MOA be the basis of any third party challenges or appeals.

H. Nothing in this MOA shall be construed as obligating the United States, the State of Texas or any other public agency, their officers, agents or employees, to expend any funds in excess of appropriations authorized by law. Further, the rights and responsibilities contained herein are subject to the availability of funding and are intended to be guidance for the parties hereto.

I. In the event that individual or several portions of this MOA are found to be in void, unenforceable or in conflict with either State or Federal law, regulations or policies and therefore of no effect, the MOA will remain in effect and those provisions shall be reformed to replace such void portions with valid and enforceable provisions that come as close as possible to expressing the intention of the stricken portion, unless either party notifies the other in writing that the entire MOA is terminated.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
EIGHTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

By
RADM;;;;

District Commander

Date_____ '2/. 4a:2/

TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By

[redacted]

Executive Director
Date S-11/0;

National Pollution Funds. Center (NPFC)
Funding lnformation Annex

Pursuant to Section 1012(d)(l) of
the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

(P.L. 101-380)

I. Introduction This Annex is reserved for funding information that the NPFC may eventually develop in order to enter into agreements with the State; currently, however, *this* annex is available for use only as a reference for accessing the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (the Fund) and does not constitute a binding agreement. To the extent allowed, a State may access the Fund under currently published regulations and NPFC procedures.

2. The Fund.

A. The NPFC administers the Fund in order to provide State access to the Fund, conduct cost recovery, accept and process claims, and evaluate requests by federal trustees to fund the initiation of the assessment of natural resource damages. Also, the N PFC administers Certificates of Financial Responsibility and provides CERCLA/Superfund funding to Coast Guard OSCs responding to hazardous material incidents.

B. An individ ual State may receive payments from the Fund in the State's role as a response organization engaged in appropriate claimant for damages, and in its role as a natural resource trustee. In addition to the test herewith concerning Section lO I0(dX2) of OPA 90, States recognize the following provisions outline alternative funding methods for State removal activity.

(I) Section 1012 (d)(I). Regulations under Section 1012 (dX I) of OPA 90 allow the N PFC, upon the request of the Governor of a State of Texas and as authorized by the OSC, to obligate the Fund for payment in an amount not to exceed $250,000 for removal costs, consistent with the NCP, required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil. The N PFC's Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State access under Section l012(dX I) of OPA 90, and the TOPs for Resource Documentation under OPA 90 are approved guidelines for states use to access the Fund under this section.

(2) Claims. Regulations under Section l010(aX4) of OPA 90 authorize use of the Fund for the payment of claims in accordance with Section 1013 of OPA 90 for uncompensated removal costs determined by the President (Coast Guard) to be consistent with the NCP or for uncom pensated damages. Procedures for claims are found in 33 CFR Part 136. States have a special status under Section 1013 of OPA 90 regarding claims for uncompensated removal costs which allows States to make such claims directly to the Fund rather than first to the responsible party.

(3) Working Directly for the OSC. State agencies may work directly for the Coast Guard OSC in perfonning removal actions. In these situations, the OSC issues a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) to the State to establish a contractual relationship and to obligate the Fund. The OSC actively directs and is responsible for the response actions. (Additiopally, a Coast Guard OSC may request State assistance and participation in emergency removal actions under CERCLA in response to a hazardous materials incident or threatened incident and where funding for these actions is via a PRFA).

C. Natural Resource Damage Assessments. Working through a Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (one of the Federal Trustees designated in the NCP), a State trustee may, in accordance with the procedures established by the NPFC, request access for the initiation of an assessment of natural resource damages resulting from a discharge of oil (section 6002(b) of OPA 90).

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ATTACHMENT 3

Section 7 ESA Checklist

Checklist of Information Needed to Complete Section 7 Consultations for U.S.**Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Division Applications**

Project Specifications:

•Project or name of applicant, Action ID number

•Describe the location of the project site (address and latitude/longitude information). Location data **must** be given datum (e.g., NAD83) and lat/long format using decimal-degrees **(not** minutes and seconds): e.g., 27.71622N, 80.25174W.
On-line conversion: http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html

•In which body of water is the project located? If on a river or estuary, state the approximate navigable distance from the bay, ocean, or gulf).

Site Description:

•Describe any existing structures and their use - for instance, acreage of overwater structures, if it1s an existing marina, how many boat slips are present and what is their size.

•Is the project location within designated critical habitat?

•If project occurs in critical habitat, are PCEs present?

•What are the baseline conditions within the project area, including substrate type?

•Are seagrasses present in the project area? Include percent coverage estimates by species and the relative location of seagrass in relation to proposed structures. Was a seagrass or benthic habitat survey completed? If so, please submit. *

•Are mangroves present in or near the project area? Which species (red, black, white) and how much?

•Are corals present in or near the project area? Include density or percent coverage estimates by species and describe proximity of corals to proposed structures.

•Was a benthic survey conducted within Johnson's seagrass growing season (April 1 - August 31)? Date of Survey

Yes No

Construction Methods/ Project Description:

•Construction methods, including description of any demolition of existing structures or removal of debris. Will the work be done from a barge or uplands?

•For docks, what type of decking will be used? Ifgrated, provide manufacturer's name/ address/grating type, and percent light transmittance (%LT) of the grating designused? Ifwooden planks, what is the proposed spacing between the deckboards (Yz-inch, %-inch, I-inch, other?). *Has the applicant been advised that COE-NMFSproject review is significantly simplified and expeditedfor dock designs incorporating >43% LT grated decking, or I -inch deckboard- and walkway-spacing, over Johnson's seagrass areas?* Proposed height of dock? Orientation of the dock (N, S, etc.)?

•Piling construction methodology. Are pile driving methods adequately described and are potential impacts to species adequately addressed? Will submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) be impacted by pile installation? ***If*** *necessary, will the applicant's contractor adjust the spacing betweenpiles to avoid driving piles onto Johnson's seagrass? Avoiding all piling impacts to JSG will significantly simplify and expedite the COE-NMFSproject review process.*

•Number of new slips and size of slips, if applicable. Ifnew construction includes High-and-Dry boat storage, what is the High-and-Dry vessel storage capacity?

•How big are the boats that are planned to be moored at the dock (either in the water or on a boatlift), if known?

•For all projects **not** involving docks or marinas (i.e., seawalls, jetties, etc.), please provide project description.

•Dredging? Ifyes, describe depth of cut, dredge type used, how many cubic yards, and what will be done with the spoil. Describe bottom sediments. Describe area hydrodynamics, i.e., average current speed and direction.

•Blasting? If yes, describe explosive weights, blasting plan, etc.

•What is the intended construction schedule (how many days, weeks, or months for in-water work)?

Potential Effects on Species/Critical Habitat:

•Please explain any impacts/effects to the critical habitat's primary constituent elements - PCEs)? Please identify which critical habitat unit(s) is being affected (e.g., Gulf sturgeon have 14 units, seven under NMFS jurisdiction and seven under FWS jurisdiction).

•What will the effects be, if any, to each PCE?

•Square footage to be affected by project?

•Will mangroves be impacted? Explain and quantify impacts.

•How will the habitat be changed/altered as a result of the action? Could or will the alteration affect listed species? How?

•Listed species within the project area:

Sea turtles	Smalltooth sawfish	Shortnose sturgeon
Elkhorn coral	Johnson's seagrass	North Atlantic right whales
Staghorn coral	Gulf sturgeon	Other whales

•Explain potential effects to each species checked above:

•Shading impacts from construction.

•What is the estimated shadow effect of the boat (sq ft of shaded area beneath)?

•Discuss potential anchoring impacts to seagrass and corals. Discuss available water depth under the keel/propeller at Mean Low Water and the potential for prop dredging or blowouts. Discuss potential prop-scarring impacts to corals and seagrasses.

•Describe increased boat traffic impacts, if any. Are there posted speed zones in the area?

•Describe Noise Impacts (this section not applicable to single-family, multi-family, and marina dock projects where piles driven are 12 inches or less in diameter).

•Source level of noise exceeds 120 dB re 1uPa RMS for continuous noise

Yes No

•Source level exceeds 160 dB re 1 uPa RMS for impulsive noise

' Yes No

•Source level exceeds 180 dB re 1 uPa zero to peak

Yes No

Effects Determination:

•For executing the action (i.e., construction activities)

No Effect NLAA May Affect

•For the result of the action (i.e., new dock)

No Effect NLAA May Affect

•If "No Effect" is determined for all species and critical habitat, please note your findings in a memorandum to your project file; no consultation/concurrence with/from NMFS is required.

Memo made N/A

Mitigation/Protective Measures:

•Will the applicant follow the August 2001 Dock Construction Guidelines?

Yes No

•Will the applicant follow the October 2002 Johnson's Seagrass Key?

Yes No

•Will the Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions, dated March 23, 2006, be followed?

Yes No

•If not following any of the above, please explain:

•Turbidity controls? Ifyes, description of type used.

•What are the proposed avoidance, minimization, and compensatory measures?

Each consultation letter should address the impacts listed in the checklist and their associated effects on listed species and their critical habitat. An explanation of how the impacts occur, their effects, and any mitigative measures that will be implemented to reduce theprojects effects on listed species and their critical habitat should be included in the consultation letter.

* IfJohnson's seagrass is present, please consult the following:
  - *Dock Construction Guidelines in Florida/or Docks or Other Minor Structures Constructed in or over Submerged Aquatic Vegetation, Marsh or Mangrove Habitat - US. Army Corps of Engineers/National Marine Fisheries Service,* dated August 2001

  - *Keyfor Construction Conditionsfor Docks or Other Minor Structures Constructed in or Over Johnson's Seagrass (Halophilajohnsonii)National Marine Fisheries Service/U S. Army Corps of Engineers,* dated October 2002

Updated: October 2008

Print Form

ATTACHMENT 4

RRT VI Spill Response Emergency Endangered Species Consultation Form

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM VI (RRT VI) SPILL RESPONSE EMERGENCY ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTATION

This form is intended for documentation of emergency consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for species listed and critical habitat designated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This form is intended to streamline consultation when emergency spill response activities may adversely affect listed species or critical habitat.

Emergency Contact: NMFS should be contacted as soon as possible by telephone at: 727-403-2641. Consultation may be completed by telephone; however, this form will be completed no later than 24 hours following notification of the emergency and transmitted via email (nmfs.ser.emergency.consult@noaa.gov) regarding emergency spill response actions.

Instructions for Completing the Form

Pages 1-3: The Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or other person designated by the FOSC for ESA consultation should completely fill our pages 1-3. All response actions including any pre-approved practices to avoid or minimize impacts to listed species and critical habitats should be indicated.

Pages 4-5: NMFS will assist in determining the presence of protected resources in the response area, but the initial checklist should be referenced by the FOSC. NMFS will complete the impacts assessment considering the response actions and standard practices proposed. NMFS will indicate if the response will affect any listed species or critical habitat and provide recommendations to avoid and minimize any potentially adverse effects. NMFS will transmit the completed form to the FOSC within 24 hours of receipt.

Awaiting a response from NMFS should not delay emergency response activities.

The responding agency will implement as many measures and conservation measures as feasible without delaying the response. NMFS will be available for further coordination as requested.

Post Emergency

Once the emergency response actions are over, NMFS will be notified of the measures that were implemented, and notified of any incidental take or adverse modification or destruction of critical habitat. If no adverse impacts occurred, ESA consultation is complete. If any adverse impacts resulted from the emergency response activities, formal consultation will be required with NMFS.

RRT VI SPILL RESPONSE EMERGENCY CONSULTATION

DATE OF TRANSMITTAL:

FROM: FOSC U.S. Coast Guard	**NAME:** **EMAIL:**	**t:** **f:**
TO: NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Regional Office	nmfs.ser.emergency.consult@noaa.gov	**t: 727-403-2641 (24-hour)** **f: 727-824-5309**

DATE OF INCIDENT:

CENTER LOCATION (NAD 83)	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Location Type	**Check All That Apply**	**Name/Landmarks**
Port/Industrial/Canal	☐	
Riverine	☐	
Inshore/Estuarine	☐	
Nearshoe/Coastal	☐	
Offshore/EEZ	☐	

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT: Be as complete as possible. Include information on the type and amount of material spilled, initial impacts, and other relevant details.

RRT VI SPILL RESPONSE EMERGENCY CONSULTATION

RRT IV RESPONSE ACTIONS (Check All That Apply) RRT IV RESPONSE ACTIONS

ACTION		DETAILS / NOTES
Boom	☐	
Sorbents	☐	
Skimmers	☐	
Vacuuming	☐	
Dispersants	☐	
Solidifiers	☐	
Barriers/Berms/Fences	☐	
Snares	☐	
In-situ burning	☐	
Trenching	☐	
Flooding/Flushing	☐	
Pre-oiling debris removal	☐	
Oiled vegetation removal	☐	
Oiled debris removal	☐	
Sediment removal	☐	
Vessel/Container removal	☐	
Net use or trawling	☐	
Seismic survey	☐	
Explosives	☐	
Vessels/Vehicles		
Boats	☐	
ATVs	☐	
Heavy equipment	☐	
Staging areas	☐	

RRT VI SPILL RESPONSE EMERGENCY CONSULTATION

HABITAT TYPE(S) CHECKLIST

Habitat Type	Check All in Response Area	Will Affect	Will Not Affect
Coral reef	☐	☐	☐
Hard bottom	☐	☐	☐
Seagrass	☐	☐	☐
Mud/Sand bank	☐	☐	☐
Sand/Silt bottom	☐	☐	☐
Mangroves	☐	☐	☐
Coastal lagoon	☐	☐	☐
Wetland	☐	☐	☐
Beach	☐	☐	☐

LIST ANY PRE-APPROVED RESPONSE METHODS TO BE USED

RRT VI SPILL RESPONSE EMERGENCY CONSULTATION

PROTECTED SPECIES CHECKLIST

SPECIES	Occurs in Response Area	RESPONSE Likely to Adversely Affect	RESPONSE Not Likely to Adversely Affect
Sea Turtles			
Loggerhead	☐	☐	☐
Green	☐	☐	☐
Kemp's ridley	☐	☐	☐
Leatherback	☐	☐	☐
Hawksbill	☐	☐	☐
Corals			
Elkhorn Coral	☐	☐	☐
Staghorn Coral	☐	☐	☐
Fishes			
Gulf sturgeon	☐	☐	☐
Shortnose sturgeon	☐	☐	☐
Smalltooth sawfish	☐	☐	☐
Marine Mammals			
NA Right whales	☐	☐	☐
Humpback whales	☐	☐	☐
Sperm whales	☐	☐	☐
Sei whales	☐	☐	☐
Finback whales	☐	☐	☐
Blue whales	☐	☐	☐
Other marine mammals[1]	☐	☐	☐
Plants			
Johnson's seagrass	☐	☐	☐

[1] Although all marine mammals are not listed as threatened or endangered, all marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and should be considered during response activities.

PROTECTED SPECIES CRITICAL HABITAT CHECKLIST

CRITICAL HABITAT	Occurs in Response Area	RESPONSE Likely to Adversely Affect	RESPONSE Not Likely to Adversely Affect
Gulf sturgeon unit 8 (Lake Ponchartrain - MS Sound)	☐	☐	☐

Southeast U.S. critical habitat metadata can be found on NOAA Fisheries GIS page at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/gis/data/critical.htm#se
Gulf sturgeon critical habitat map: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/criticalhabitat/gulfsturgeon.pdf

RRT VI SPILL RESPONSE EMERGENCY CONSULTATION

NMFS RECOMMENDATIONS

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ATTACHMENT 5

Texas Coast Sensitive Habitat Plan

Natural Disaster
Orphan Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6, United States Coast Guard (USCG), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Texas General Land Office (TGLO), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) & Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) Disaster Response Procedures

1.0 Purpose

This document, Orphan Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas, provides recommended best practices for Unified Command to direct responders engaged in the removal of containers potentially containing oil or hazardous materials that are located in ecologically sensitive habitats of the Texas coast. This guidance is for the [upper or mid and lower] coast of Texas from the [Texas/Louisiana border to the Matagorda Bay System or the San Antonio Bay System to the Texas/Mexico border] and has been reviewed by the Federal and State resource agencies (RAs) as well as the Federal and State natural resource trustees (Trustees). The Trustees are the Department of the Interior (DOI), who may be represented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or the National Park Service (NPS); NOAA; TCEQ; TGLO; and TPWD. During an actual event, this document should be adapted for the current situation in coordination with local personnel from the Federal and State RAs and the Trustees. By coordinating with Trustee program staff from each of the Trustee agencies as well as local staff from the RAs (e.g., USFWS, NOAA, and TPWD) specific regional issues and concerns will be verified and checked against local knowledge and expertise in real time.

2.0 Background

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function (ESF)-10 provides for a coordinated Federal response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. HAZMAT is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. The Unified Command, consisting of EPA, the USCG, and affected states (Texas), is tasked to undertake HAZMAT and oil pollution threat removal to address potentially dangerous materials that may become displaced by a major disaster or emergency. These materials include drums, cylinders, tanks, and other containers in the impacted area of operation that pose a risk to public health and the environment because of their contents, e.g., a drum containing a corrosive liquid. This guidance is focused only on HAZMAT and oil containers that are drum size and larger that are stranded in sensitive coastal habitats along the coast of Texas. Small items that are generally classified as Household Hazardous Waste will be collected as found, but the mission objective is to find and remove larger containers that pose a greater risk. The goal of the recovery activity is to remove the larger HAZMAT or

oil threat without causing environmental injury greater than that posed by the substance itself – in short, "do no greater harm."

3.0 Development of Guidance

Federally funded activities, such as federal support provided by the EPA and the USCG following a disaster, must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires Federal agencies to integrate environmental assessment into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed action. The consideration of environmental impacts must include all reasonable alternatives to those actions, as well as consultations with appropriate agencies. Because of the emergent nature of disaster response activities, adequate NEPA compliance in responding to HAZMAT and oil spills can be problematic. The recovery of containers in sensitive coastal habitats poses a particular challenge in this regard because many factors bear on the determination and implementation of an appropriate response.

Variances to these requirements under a Presidential declared disaster are not well defined with respect to responding to HAZMAT and oil pollution spills and threats. As required in the NCP, Unified Command must coordinate with the Trustees and RAs to ensure that natural resource concerns are addressed in any proposed response action. Unified Command will hold meetings with the RAs and the Trustees to engage them in the recovery planning process. There may be additional reviews and consultations required for NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, essential fish habitat, historic/cultural resources, and other requirements that are not covered under this guidance.

The Trustees and RAs, in cooperation with EPA Region 6 and the USCG, focused on the environmental protection of sensitive coastal habitats in connection with the location and recovery of containers following a disaster. Documents developed to guide the recovery of containers from sensitive ecological habitats following disasters and other lessons learned were used by the Trustees and RAs to recommend best practices that are incorporated into this Guidance.

4.1 Document Organization

[This Guidance is a template should be modified for the upper, mid, or lower coast and adapted to the specific event. During an actual incident, this Guidance should be adapted for the current situation by Unified Command in coordination with the Trustees and local personnel from the RAs. By coordinating with Trustee program staff from each of the Trustee agencies as well as local staff from the resource agencies (*e.g.*, USFWS, NOAA, and TPWD), specific regional issues and concerns will be verified and proposed recovery activities will be checked against local knowledge and expertise in real time.]

[This Guidance could be adapted to an oil spill cleanup as well as to an inland event in coordination with the Trustee agencies as well as local staff from the RAs.]

[The event-specific Guidance will be provided to Unified Command Operations for planning purposes. Additional guidelines will be developed as required to assist Operations managers in meeting the goal of leaving as small a footprint as possible when mitigating oil and HAZMAT debris in sensitive habitats.]

The following attachments are included in this Guidance:

A *Texas Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats Quick Reference Sheet*
B *Texas Mid and Lower Coast Bay System Descriptions*
C *Marsh Buggy Use in Sensitive Coastal Habitats*
D *Debris Fields and Wrack Lines in Sensitive Coastal Habitats*
E *Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats*
F *Documentation of Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats*
G *TPWD's Fish Kill and Injured/Oiled Wildlife Form*
H *NOAA's HAZMAT Report 96-1, Responding to Oil Spills in Coastal Marshes: the Fine Line Between Help and Hindrance, December 1995*

[All of these attachments and this Guidance are available on the Natural Disaster Operational Workgroup website (http://ndow.net/Documents/Documents.aspx).]

5.1 Best Management Practices

Emergency response activities to mitigate an immediate hazard, such as a leaking tank, will be responded to by whatever means is required to eliminate the hazard and protect the public, responders, and the environment. The threshold for emergency removal activities that would require an after-action consultation with RAs and Trustees is directly related to the potential for long- term environmental injury caused by the removal operation. In some situations, the HAZMAT itself has already caused environmental impact due to both physical damage and pollution release. It is the goal of the emergency response to minimize environmental injury, yet remove pollution threats created by such events. When determining what recovery action to take, the public health and environmental pollution threat will be weighed against the potential for causing additional environmental injury. It is likely that some tanks containing small amounts of oil or HAZMAT will be left in place rather than removed due to the environmental damage required to physically access the tanks. The type of product, location relative to public access and exposure, location relative to sensitive natural resources, location accessibility for responders, potential for excess environmental impact, and potential for damage to sites of historical/cultural interest will be factored into each removal decision.

5.2 Goal

Locating and removing containers without causing environmental injury greater than that posed by the potential discharges or releases of the HAZMAT or oil they contain. "Do no greater harm."

5.3 Objectives

The objectives of this recovery plan are:

- Reduce the threat to human health and the environment resulting from exposure to oil or HAZMATs through recovery of orphan containers or container contents, including aboveground storage tanks, totes, drums and cylinders.
- Conduct recovery activities in a manner that limits adverse impacts to wetlands and other sensitive habitats to the extent practicable.

In order to facilitate the goal of minimizing any adverse environmental impacts resulting from recovery operations, the Unified Command will promote the use of BMPs developed through collaboration with staff from RAs and Trustees, and other key stakeholders as appropriate. BMPs will provide guidelines on how to conduct recovery operations in the coastal environment and will address significant environmental issues, including:

- Threatened and endangered species
- Habitat/environmental sensitivity
- Archaeological or cultural resources
- Natural or scenic rivers
- Land ownership (state/federal parks, federal refuges, state management areas, oyster leases, tribal land).

5.4 Consultation and Coordination

Consultation with RAs, Trustees, and key stakeholders may occur well in advance of the operation, making use of geo-spatial data available through the Unified Command. These data can be used by stakeholders and decision-makers to prioritize recovery of containers and address significant environmental issues. Where practical and appropriate, this centralized planning is encouraged in order to both expedite consultation and to maximize cross-communication among RAs, stakeholders, Trustees, and Operations.

For response activities occurring within sensitive habitats, the Trustees agree that:

a. Any species of fish or wildlife injured or killed during response activities or discovery of killed or injured natural resources during response operations must be reported to the appropriate RA and Trustee agency for proper determination and action.

b. Response plans should ensure spill response capacity as appropriate.

c. Damage to sensitive habitats from removal/response activities should be repaired as quickly as practical and should be a planned and integral part of the response plan.

5.5 Emergency Response to Imminent Threats

During emergency response to imminent threats posed by containers potentially containing oil or HAZMATs, Unified Command will:

- Mitigate an immediate container-related hazard, such as a leaking tank, by whatever means necessary to eliminate the imminent hazard for the protection of the public, responders, and the environment;
- Minimize any environmental injury caused by the container recovery activities to the extent possible ; and
- Engage in after-action consultations with local RA staff and the Trustees when the emergency removal activities potentially caused environmental injury. The scope and duration of those consultations will be gauged by the potential for long- term environmental injury caused by the removal activity.

5.6 Response Planning

Where practical and appropriate, Unified Command should initiate centralized planning in order to both expedite consultation and to maximize cross-communication. Unified Command will incorporate the use of the BMPs in this Guidance as well as any other BMPs developed through collaboration with local RA staff, the Trustees, and other key stakeholders into the container recovery plans.

- Response plans should insure spill response capacity as appropriate. For each removal activity that has potential for oil or HAZMAT release, adequate response equipment and capacity should available to address the potential worst case release for that activity.
- Removals that are deemed by Unified Command to present significant risk of a release should be thoroughly planned and include specific coordination and input from Trustee and local RA representatives, as well as the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC).
- Consultation should occur in advance of the recovery operation, making use of geo-spatial data. These data can be used by stakeholders and decision-makers to prioritize recovery of containers and address significant environmental issues.
- Maps showing high, medium, and low priority protection areas should be made available, along with other spatial data products delineating marsh areas, such as the Shoreline of Texas with Environmental Sensitivity Index and the USFWS Wetland Inventory.
- Container recovery target maps can be overlaid with maps of environmental conditions to create a priority list of containers in sensitive areas.
- Equipment needs should be ascertained from the priority list of containers in sensitive areas.

5.7 Fish and Wildlife Impacts

These BMPs should be followed to minimize impacts to fish and wildlife:

- Any fish or wildlife injured or killed during response activities, or discovery of these killed or injured resources during response operations, must be reported to the appropriate Resource Agency and the Trustees for proper determination and action. Impacts to fish and wildlife should also be documented on *TPWD's Fish Kill and Injured/Oiled Wildlife Form* (Attachment G).
- During the shorebird nesting season (March-August), care should be taken when landing in marshy areas to avoid impacts to bird nests.
- During the turtle nesting season (March-July), care should be taken when working on beaches to avoid impacts to nests. Night operations should also be avoided on known turtle nesting beaches during turtle nesting season.

5.8 Habitat Impacts

These BMPs should be followed to minimize impacts to habitat:

- Access over or into areas containing oyster beds should be restricted to shallow draft boats or barges. Care should be taken to avoid prop washing.
- Access into marshes should be minimized to avoid disturbing the root systems that could lead to shoreline erosion, water quality degradation, and turbidity. Landings should be made outside of marshes or in areas of the least density.
- Removal by helicopter should be considered if the container is located in the middle of an expanse of marsh in which access will result in a high impact to the resource.
- Vehicles with wide tracks, wide tires, or specially designed and temporary mats should be used to spread out the weight of equipment and reduce compression.
- Multiple trips through the same area should be avoided. Plan ahead to reduce trips.
- Ruts will occur regardless of precautions taken, so be prepared to repair them. Air boats can be effective in smoothing ruts.

5.9 Documentation

All operations in sensitive coastal habitats are to be documented before, during, and after recovery efforts. The documented information will be included in area specific reports summarizing the activities and impacts related to the recovery of HAZMAT and oil containers in sensitive coastal habitats. Proper documentation of the response activities, habitat impacts, and any repair efforts is necessary to provide Trustees, RAs, and other stakeholders with information regarding the nature and magnitude of impact or injury. Consult *Documentation of Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats* in Attachment F for examples of proper and required documentation and photographs.

The *Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats* (Check Sheet) in Attachment E must be used to document container removal within a sensitive coastal habitat that cannot be retrieved by nonintrusive methods. Any method more intrusive than use of an airboat is considered intrusive for documentation purposes. Nonintrusive operations should be documented and photographed, but use of the Check Sheet is not required.

Vessels, tanks, or other debris left in place due to the inability to gain access or the potential for causing significant or unacceptable damage to habitat must be documented with location, latitude and longitude, photographs, condition, and other pertinent information. All of the corresponding documentations must be provided to the Trustees for comment and further recommendation if appropriate.

The geographical spread of emergency situations across the affected portions of the Gulf Coast and the need for time-critical response may limit the feasibility of making detailed documentation of every recovery action. If the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) believes that an action would result in environmental injury that would trigger some form of emergency after-action consultations with the Trustee and RAs, the FOSC must ensure that, at a minimum, the following information is documented:

- Description of the containers to be recovered and the nature of the HAZMAT or oil contained;
- Description of and justification for the response actions taken;
- Description of the habitat and characterization of possible Trustee and RA concerns (for example, significant rutting by tracked equipment or the take of an endangered species); and
- Photographs taken before, during, and after the removal action.

6.1 Permitting

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has jurisdiction over entry under the Wetland Protection Act and may require permits for recovery work. The USACE has four levels of permits:

1) Consultative Letter – Suitable for projects not requiring infrastructure such as roads and berms, or with no expectation of long-term injury.
2) Nationwide permit – Pre-existing permits covering common operations. May apply to some recovery operations.
3) General permits – Written for a specific mission, but can cover wide areas and general practices.
4) Individual permit – written for a specific operation in a specific location. Used for the most sensitive areas and complex projects requiring the most precautions.

In general, permits require BMPs to minimize injury, such as limiting entries and requiring wide tracks.

The process to obtain a USACE permit is as follows:

1) Contact USACE to discuss the permitting process
2) Meet with removal contractors to develop BMPs
3) Write practices into permits
4) Set damage/sensitivity thresholds. Above thresholds will require individual permits

7.0 Points of Contact

The FOSC should coordinate with one of the designated Points of Contact (POC) for each Trustee, RAs, and other stakeholders. These same POCs will also provide assistance in developing event-specific BMPs as needed, provide on-scene consulting as well as assistance in implementing the BMPs, the documentation process, and coordination with stakeholders.

Local Resource Agency Contacts			**Trustee Contacts**		
Name	**Agency**	**Number**	**Name**	**Agency**	**Number**
				TPWD	
				TCEQ	
				GLO	
				DOI	
				NOAA	

The EPA Marsh Operations Branch Director (MOBD) will serve as the overall principal POC for the Unified Command to coordinate Trustee and local RA concerns. To maintain continuity and uniformity during post-disaster response, Unified Command should identify the primary POC for each Operations Branch. The current branch contacts for Trustee and local RA coordination are:

Operations Branch	**Name**	**Number**
Alpha Branch		
Alpha Relief		
Bravo Branch		
Bravo Relief		
Charlie Branch		
Charlie Relief		

If the MOBD is unavailable, the NOAA SSC or Assistant SSC assigned to the region will serve as the default POC for all Trustee and local RA coordination. If any party has difficultly contacting a member of the Unified Command for assistance, he or she should contact the EPA Liaison Officer.

8.0 Acronyms

BMP	Best Management Practices
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESF-10	Emergency Support Function #10 – Hazardous Materials
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAZMAT	Hazardous materials
MOBD	EPA Marsh Operations Branch Director
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300
NDOW	Natural Disaster Operational Workgroup
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
POC	Point of Contact
RA	Resource agency
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TGLO	Texas General Land Office
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

9.1 Definitions

For the purpose of this Guidance document:

The term *Best Management Practices* means guidelines on how to conduct recovery operations in the coastal environment that address significant environmental issues, including (but not limited to):

- Threatened and endangered species
- Habitat/environmental sensitivity

- Archaeological or cultural resources
- Natural or scenic rivers
- Land ownership (state/federal parks, federal refuges, state management areas, oyster leases, tribal land).

The term *ESF-10* means FEMA Emergency Support Function #10 – Hazardous Materials, under which federal agencies provide support to state and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge or release of hazardous materials following a major disaster or emergency.

The term *Federal On-Scene Coordinator* means the federal officials predesignated by EPA and the USCG to coordinate and direct response operations for oil removal or the governmental official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions for hazardous substances response.

The term *HAZMAT* is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

The term *Resource Agency* means those federal and state agencies that are responsible for the management and protection of natural resources, such as NOAA, NPS, TPWD, and USFWS.

The term *Sensitive Coastal Habitats* means coastal habitats including salt marsh, estuarine marsh, freshwater marsh, mudflats, seagrass beds, mangroves, and salt pan. This term may also include area specific habitats such as habitats designated as critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act.

The term *Texas Mid and Lower Coast* means the coastal areas of Texas from the San Antonio Bay System to the Texas/Mexico border.

The term *Texas Upper Coast* means the coastal areas of Texas from the Texas/Louisiana border to the Matagorda Bay system.

The term *Trustees* means the federal and state agencies designated as natural resource trustees for the purpose of conducting natural resource damage assessments under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. In Texas the designated Trustee agencies are DOI, NOAA, TCEQ, TGLO, and TPWD.

The term *Unified Command* means the structure established when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Attachment A
Texas Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats Quick Reference Sheet

1) All containers (i.e. “targets”) in vegetated wetlands (marsh) or other sensitive habitat will be subject to the guidance plan developed from the Guidance Template for the Recovery of ESF-10 Containers in Sensitive Coastal Habitats for the State of Texas (Upper Coast or Mid and Lower Coast) for a specific event.
2) Least-likely-to-impact techniques and best management practices will be employed in all cases.
3) Planning for operations in sensitive coastal habitats will include consultation with staff from the local resource agencies and Trustees.
4) Where possible, on-site restoration practices will be employed to mitigate recovery injury.
5) All marsh buggy operations will be subject to guidelines outlined in the (ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Marsh Buggy Use in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas.
6) All operations more aggressive than marsh buggies proposed for marsh recovery will be specifically reviewed by staff from the local resource agencies and Trustees, and approved in writing by the Unified Command.
7) All container recovery operations in debris fields and wrack lines will be subject to guidelines outlined in the (ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Debris Fields and Wrack Lines in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas.
8) All container removal operations within sensitive coastal habitat that cannot be retrieved by nonintrusive methods (any method more intrusive than that of an airboat) will have a completed a (ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats. This form does NOT replace site documentation requirements, including photo-documentation, before and after operations. Nonintrusive operations do not require a check sheet, but should be documented and photographed.
9) All operations (including nonintrusive operations) in sensitive coastal habitats will be documented as prescribed in the (ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Documentation of Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas.

Attachment B
Texas Mid and Lower Coast Bay System Descriptions

San Antonio Bay System: The San Antonio Bay System is located on the Texas Coast, south of Matagorda Bay and north of Copano-Aransas Bays. The majority of the bay system is comprised of San Antonio Bay, but also includes Espirito Santo Bay, Mesquite Bay, Hynes Bay and Guadalupe Bay. Freshwater inflow comes from the San Antonio and Guadalupe Rivers, and the Green Lake/Victoria Barge Canal. Matagorda Island separates the system from the Gulf of Mexico, and Gulf water exchange takes place via Pass Cavallo on the north end of the island. As a result, there is little direct exchange between San Antonio Bay and Gulf waters. Threats to San Antonio Bay system come from the commercial harvest, trawling and inadvertent bycatch of non-target species, dredge and fill operations along the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway (GIWW), and the lack of adequate freshwater inflows.

Habitats occurring within the San Antonio Bay System include freshwater, *Spartina* and mangrove marshes, oyster reefs, seagrass beds, and tidal mud and sand flats. Spoil islands along the GIWW and the back side of Matagorda Island consist of a mosaic of *Spartina* and mangrove marsh with tidal flats.

Aransas Bay System: The Aransas Bay System lies on the Texas Coast between the Corpus Christi and San Antonio Bay Systems and is within the boundaries of the Mission-Aransas National Estuarine Research Reserve. This system is primarily comprised of Aransas and Copano Bays, but also includes Mission, St. Charles, Mesquite, and Ayers Bays. The portion of Redfish Bay north of Highway 361 is also considered part of the Aransas Bay System. Freshwater inflow is provided by the Aransas and Mission Rivers and also by Copano Creek, although overall, freshwater influence is minimal. These bays are separated from the Gulf of Mexico by San Jose Island and water exchange takes place via Aransas Pass to the south. The Aransas Bay System supports extensive commercial fisheries comprised of shrimp, crab, oyster, and finfish. The intense fishing pressure, both recreationally and commercially, threaten the health of the bay. Freshwater inflows are often inadequate to support the rich species diversity in the estuaries and bay area.

Aransas Bay has *Spartina* marsh, oyster reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove marsh, and tidal mud and sand flats. Aransas Bay contains the largest expanse of seagrass beds along the coast where all five Texas species occur simultaneously. Redfish Bay State Scientific Area is located at the southern end of the bay system and has over 14,000 acres of seagrass beds. As a state scientific area it is illegal to uproot any seagrass and “lift, drift, pole and troll” methods are promoted in the vicinity. Extensive oyster reefs occur throughout Copano Bay. The spoil islands along the GIWW and the back side of San Jose Island consist of a mosaic of *Spartina* and mangrove marsh with tidal flats.

Corpus Christi Bay System: The Corpus Christi Bay System is comprised of Corpus Christi, Nueces, and Oso Bays. The primary sources of freshwater inflow are Oso Creek and the Nueces River. However, reservoir construction, increased population, and industrial growth in the area have greatly reduced freshwater inflows in this already arid region. Reduced inflows of both water and riverine sediments have contributed to salinization and shoreline erosion of the delta. In 2005, Packery Channel was

completed providing boating access and water exchange between the Gulf of Mexico and the upper Laguna Madre. Intense industrial, commercial and shoreline development has affected Corpus Christi Bay. Dredging of the GIWW and deposition of dredged material also impacted water quality of the system by increasing turbidity and suspended solids in the water column.

While most of Corpus Christi Bay is comprised of fairly deep unvegetated open water, shallow areas contain *Spartina* marsh, oyster reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove marsh and tidal mud and sand flats. There are seagrass beds along the boundary of both Aransas Bay and the upper Laguna Madre. Nueces Bay has oyster reefs scattered along the upper end of the bay. Oso Bay supports extensive shallow seagrass beds throughout the bay with *Spartina* marsh, mangrove marsh, and mud flats occurring along the shoreline. There are extensive tidal flats (sand and mud) in the Blind Oso. The spoil islands along the GIWW and the back side of Mustang Island consist of a mosaic of *Spartina* marsh with tidal flats.

Upper Laguna Madre System: The upper Laguna Madre system consists of the upper Laguna Madre and the Baffin Bay Complex comprised of Baffin and Alazan Bays, as well as Laguna Salada, and Cayo del Grullo. The system is a long, narrow and shallow lagoon, bordered by North Padre Island to the east and the mainlands of Nueces, Kleberg, and Kenedy Counties to the west. The surrounding areas have very little development and industrialization. With no permanent openings into the Gulf of Mexico and limited freshwater inflow via ephemeral creeks associated with the Baffin Bay Complex, the Laguna Madre is characterized as a hypersaline lagoon. In other words, salinity levels within the lagoon exceed those of Gulf waters. Dredging, dredge material placement, and excess nutrient runoff threaten extensive seagrass beds and may be responsible for harmful algal blooms.

The upper Laguna Madre has *Spartina* marsh, serpulid reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove marsh and tidal mud and sand flats. There are seagrass beds throughout the upper Laguna Madre due to the shallow nature of the bay. Baffin Bay has serpulid reefs and rocks scattered at the entrance of the bay. The spoil islands along the GIWW and the back side of Padre Island consist of a mosaic of marsh with tidal flats. Tidal flats in the Laguna Madre are one of the most significant feeding areas for shorebirds on the Texas Gulf Coast.

Lower Laguna Madre System: The lower Laguna Madre is also a long shallow lagoon extending from the Kennedy Land Cut to Port Isabel and includes minor bays such as South Bay, San Martin Lake, and the Bahia Grande Complex. With the Arroyo Colorado and Northern Floodway providing limited sources of freshwater inflow, the lower Laguna Madre is also hypersaline. Rapid population growth in the Lower Rio Grande Valley affects the bay system. As with the upper Laguna Madre, dredging, dredge material placement and the presence of excess nutrients are primary threats. High nutrient concentrations come from municipal and industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, and discharged wastewaters from shrimp farms. Another serious concern is that there is sometimes no connection between the Rio Grande and the Gulf due to insufficient freshwater inflow, while exotic plants constrict the flow of the river. Water

exchange with the Gulf of Mexico occurs at two permanent passes, Port Mansfield Pass to the north and Brazos Santiago Pass to the south.

The lower Laguna Madre has *Spartina* marsh, seagrass beds, mangrove marsh and tidal mud and sand flats. Seagrass beds occur throughout the lower Laguna Madre due to the shallow nature of the bay. Like Redfish Bay, all five Texas seagrass species occur simultaneously within the lower Laguna Madre. Oysters occur as a unique and rare habitat. In the absence of tidal flats, shorelines are typically vegetated with mangrove marsh. South Bay is a coastal preserve and has a large expanse of seagrass beds. The Bahia Grande Complex is the result of a recent restoration project where large expanses of bare saline flats were hydrologically re-connected to the lower Laguna Madre System. These shallow un-vegetated open water areas provide feeding habitat for both wading birds and shorebirds. The spoil islands along the GIWW consist of a mosaic of mangrove marsh with tidal flats.

Attachment C
Marsh Buggy Use in Sensitive Coastal Habitats

Natural Disaster Operational Workgroup
ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines
Marsh Buggy Use in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas

The following guidance was adapted from operational standards compiled by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources' Coastal Management and Coastal Restoration Division and is intended only for emergency post-hurricane response as applied to coastal marshes in the state of Texas. The following guidelines address the use of equipment similar to the Louisiana plan, but have been adapted for emergency removal of cylinders, drums, totes, and tanks containing hazardous chemicals and oil (HAZMAT) in marsh habitats. Tracked or wheeled vehicles, if used inappropriately, can cause significant and lasting damage to fragile marshes – damage that may far exceed the initial ruts left behind and from which the environment may never recover if those ruts further subside and expand. The goal of the recovery effort is to remove the larger HAZMAT debris threats without causing environmental injury greater than that posed by the HAZMAT itself – in short, "do no greater harm". **Tracked vehicles such as marsh buggies will only be used when other, less potentially damaging equipment, will not meet the operational need.**

Planning

1) Marsh buggies or other types of tracked marsh vehicles must be operated with minimal disturbance or damage to fish, wildlife, vegetation, and the environment. Marsh buggy transit in sensitive habitat should be minimized by the use of appropriate equipment (such as airboats or sleds) to shuttle HAZMAT debris to further reduce environmental impacts. All other surface traffic should be by small boat, airboat, or hovercraft to the extent practicable.
2) Appropriate coordination with Trustees and local resource agency staff is required to provide guidance to the emergency responders relative to specific historic, habitat, and protected species concerns within operational areas. Project supervisors must insure that Trustee and resource agency consultations have occurred. In many cases, this consultation may be conducted well in advance of the operation, making use of geo-spatial data analysis, and previously collected field data on target locations, type, size, and condition. Other, more complex situations may require onsite consultation or site-specific plan approval.
3) A tactical operations briefing, including site-relevant environmental and safety information, will be conducted before each day's operation. The morning brief will emphasize the project's commitment to minimize environmental impact. All personnel should be made aware of the conditions this document places on field operations.
4) The assessment of operational hazards must include an evaluation of possible surface and subsurface pipelines.

Documentation

1) All container removal operations within sensitive coastal habitat that cannot be retrieved by nonintrusive methods (any method more intrusive than that of an airboat) will have a

completed a *(ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats*.

2) Orphan container recovery teams shall document marsh buggy use for response and recovery of HAZMAT containers by including the date, location, and photographs of field activities. Consult the *(ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Documentation of Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas* for examples of proper and required documentation.

3) The information documented will be provided, if requested, to State of Texas and Federal agencies.

Vehicles

1) Wheeled and tracked vehicles will be used only when equipment with a smaller environmental footprint cannot perform the task.

2) Use Airboats in areas where the marsh is already stressed and/or beginning to break up, and in most salt marsh, when the water level is adequate. Airboats must not use lubricants on their exterior to access more restrictive areas.

3) Keep loading to a minimum to reduce ground pressure and minimize the numbers of vehicles used.

Operations

1) Only experienced operators will be used.

2) Minimize travel in sensitive habitat through the use of detailed daily and strategic operational planning.

3) Access routes shall be planned to have minimal impact to marshes. Open water, dikes, existing roads and trails, and previously disturbed areas such as spoil disposal areas should be used to minimize environmental impact. Transit of undisturbed marsh will be minimized.

4) The straightest route usually is not the least damaging route – project supervisors will plan accordingly.

5) Do not re-use previously made tracks unless required by specific guidance, as this may create permanent ruts or channels. No roaming or cross country travel is permitted.

6) Access routes and work areas should be clearly defined or marked so that operators know exactly where they are permitted to go (see item 3 under Planning).

7) Reduce turning maneuvers. Where available, use open water or other non-vegetated habitat for turns. Do not lock a track to turn equipment.

8) Avoid breaking the soil/vegetation surface.

9) Stay out of floating marsh.
10) Marsh buggy operations should avoid any oyster reef or bed, including state-owned natural reefs.
11) Killing or harassing wildlife or damaging or molesting nests, dens, or bird rookeries is strictly prohibited.
12) Sensitive sites (archaeological, historical, pipelines, water control structures, etc.) must be avoided unless specific authorization has been granted.
13) Bank and shoreline crossings at canals, natural water bodies and ditches must be minimized.
14) Avoid creating ruts or channels.
15) Plan operations ahead of time to make the minimum number of passes. Access the site via the least damaging route, make one trip, and remove the equipment at the other end via the least damaging route.
16) Do not return equipment across the marsh for frivolous reasons, such as lunch, supplies, etc. Resupply via small boat, airboat or helicopter if possible.
17) Leave tracked or wheeled vehicles in the field overnight, using airborne or water transportation for personnel changes.
18) Lubricate tracks with biodegradable lubricants only.
19) Minimize maintenance performed in the field.
20) Keep daily logs of activities.
21) Litter, trash and debris shall be carried out daily.

Fuel and Oil Spills

1) Operators must be familiar with spill cleanup and reporting requirements.
2) Plan efficient refueling of vehicles daily to minimize travel and the chances of spills.
3) Periodically check for leaks under all operating vehicles and repair leaks immediately.

Oversight

1) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will be the overall supervisor for all removal operations under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function (ESF)-10 mission assignments.
2) Where appropriate, professional oversight may be sought and used in the form of consultants and other qualified individuals.

3) In all marsh recovery operations under the ESF-10 mission assignment, staff from a qualified state or federal resource management or Trustee agency may be present and provide direction, where appropriate. Qualified personnel may include staff from one of the Trustee agencies – including the Texas General Land Office (GLO), the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the Department of the Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – or from one of the resource management agencies – including the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, NOAA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and TPWD.

Attachment D
Debris Fields and Wrack Lines in Sensitive Coastal Habitats

Credit: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Hurricanes and tropical storms often leave behind large debris fields and wrack lines along the coast. These post-storm features are typically dominated by vegetative matter, sods of displaced marsh, debris from structures destroyed by the storm, as well as containers washed up from facilities. Many of the commercial grade containers contain hazardous chemicals and petroleum products and are considered a public health and environmental threat. Debris fields and wrack lines may overlay sensitive coastal and upland habitat. While all recovery efforts should use Best Management Practices to reduce additional injury to these habitats, for the purpose of response operations, these debris fields and wrack lines are not considered as habitat themselves. Storm deposited debris, marsh wrack/sod, and woody vegetation are not considered part of a typical marsh matrix; therefore, any impact to the debris field or storm deposited wrack line would not require permitting under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Such delineation does not permit unrestricted activities. The following guidance should be used to develop plans for safe, effective recovery operations that minimize collateral habitat damage.

Best Practices for HAZMAT Container and Pollution Removal:

- Hazardous chemicals and petroleum products contained in drums, totes, and tanks that present an appreciable risk to the public and environment should be mitigated by removing the container, but only if it can be done safely.
- As much as possible, use the debris field itself, waterways, and adjacent upland areas as the "road" on which heavy equipment is operated and transported. Caution should be applied due to the potential of crushing unseen, buried HAZMAT containers when operating on debris fields.
- Minimize impacts to substrate under the debris field or wrack line by minimizing travel distances and choosing routes that result in the least amount of damage to underlying substrate.
- Consider using marsh buggies only where other equipment is not effective, and using smaller equipment to ferry the containers to trucks for transportation to staging or holding areas. Consult the *(ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines) Marsh Buggy Use in Sensitive Coastal Habitats of Texas* for additional guidance.

- Redeposit excavated debris onto the existing debris field or wrack line. Consider splaying deep ruts and filling holes created by the removal operation.
- Consider using mats to minimize contact pressures and reduce sinking where the debris field or wrack rests upon soft substrate.
- For containers located beyond the extent of the debris field or wrack line, and where possible, use buoyant sleds and drag them across the more sensitive habitat. Accessing the adjacent marsh or wetland with heavy equipment such as a marsh buggy would require consistency with previous authorizations and guidance.
- Large tanks that cannot be removed without dredging or cutting quality trees to access and remove the tank should be considered for lightering. Pump transfer operations should include drip pans at all hose connections.
- Containers left in the field should be properly marked to indicate that they are either empty or do not present an appreciable hazard to the public or environment.
- Drums, totes, and tanks that contain unidentified products should be considered extremely hazardous, and response personal should respond accordingly to eliminate personal exposure. If the product is known, appropriate PPE and response gear are required.

Credit: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Attachment E
Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats

Natural Disaster Operational Workgroup
ESF-10 HAZMAT Container Recovery Best Practices Guidelines
Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats

This check sheet is for container removal within a sensitive coastal habitat that **cannot** be retrieved by nonintrusive methods (any method more intrusive than that of an airboat). Nonintrusive operations do not require a check sheet, but should be documented and photographed.

NOTE: This form does NOT replace site documentation requirements, including photo-documentation, before & after operations.

Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) _____

Branch

⌋ ALPHA Δ BRAVO Δ CHARLIE Δ OTHER _____

Project Supervisor:		Initials:
Site Name/ID:		
Lat./Long.:		

Approximate number of recoverable targets:_____

Deepest expected penetration into the marsh _____feet

Recovery Technique:

	Manual	No permit or consultation required
	Airboat	No permit or consultation required (best practices employed)
	Marsh Buggy	No permit, Resource Agency and Trustee consultation required
	Ramps/Roads	USACE permit required
	Dredge	USACE permit required
	Other	Consult with Resource Agencies and Trustees for requirements

Resource Agency and Trustee Consultations have occurred on the following:

Present	Resource Concern	Agency Consulted	Contact Name
	Threatened/Endangered Species/Habitat		
	Historical/Cultural Resources		
	State or Federal Managed Lands		
	Natural/Scenic Rivers		

Briefly Describe the Planned Operation:

Additional information attached: yes no

Recovery Operation Restoration Recommended: Yes_____ No _____

Attachment F
Documentation of Operations in Sensitive Coastal Habitats

All operations in sensitive coastal habitats are to be documented before, during, and after recovery efforts. All documented information will be included in area specific reports summarizing the activities and impacts related to the recovery of hazardous materials containers in sensitive coastal habitats.

A.F Field Book

1. Write-up: Breakdown of activities and rationale

    a. At beginning of field activities, note the field grid number and specific location within the grid where work is occurring. This can be done by noting landmarks or the GPS location in decimal degrees (WGS 84 projection).

    b. Describe the planned activities of the day and any concerns, including the type of equipment to be used as well as a list of team members and their contacts.

    c. For each task note the time and describe the events, including problems and/or successful completion of the task.

    d. For each activity describe:

        i. Vegetative cover types being impacted

        ii. Hydrology (i.e. canal, inundated marsh, dry marsh, etc.)

        iii. Quality of wetland prior to removal (i.e. heavily impacted by cattle, dominated by invasive species, stress due to salt intrusion from hurricane surge)

        iv. Estimate area of previous impact (feet)

        v. Estimate wetland impacted area (i.e. 20 ft x 100 ft)

        vi. Estimate access route impacted area

        vii. Remediation efforts/Method of removal

        viii. Container type and quantity, item ID number, and GPS reference.
        (The following nomenclature should be used to number items: Affiliation (Agency)-Group Team name/number-Branch/Division Identifier- date (YYMMDD)-Consecutive target number. Example: EPA Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team 1 Alpha Branch working on November 23rd, 2010 opens its first target of the day. The orphan container should be named: EPA-HE1-A-101123-001.)

        ix. Quality of wetland after removal activity

JOE START

EXAMPLE LOG BOOK ENTRY 06/08/2012

ZONE 100

5:30 ARRIVE @ OFFICE. H+S MEETING

6:00 LEAVE FOR ZONE 100

7:00 ARRIVE @ SITE – REVIEW TACTICAL PLAN W/ START TEAM AND OSC

7:30 ITEM SRT-HE2-A-120608-009, 010, 011 RETRIEVAL WILL REQUIRE EQUIPMENT TO ENTER MARSH → RAIN LAST NIGHT HAS MADE THE GROUND SOFT
P1 – SOUTH, ENTRY PATH TO FIRST CONTAINER PRIOR TO ITEM RECOVERED

7:45 MARSH BUGGY ENTERS WETLAND AND DRIVES WEST
P2 – WEST, CONTAINER RETRIEVAL IN PROGRESS

8:15 TOTE RETRIEVED – TRACKS BACKBLAZED AREA, CONTINUE TO SECOND ITEM
P3 – WEST, BACKBLAZED AREA

8:30 50-G DRUM RETRIEVED W/O INCIDENT MARSH BUGGY PROCEEDS TO THIRD CONTAINER

8:50 MARSH BUGGY CREATES DEEP RUTS WHILE TURNING TO EXIT WETLAND. THE AREA IS SMOOTHED →

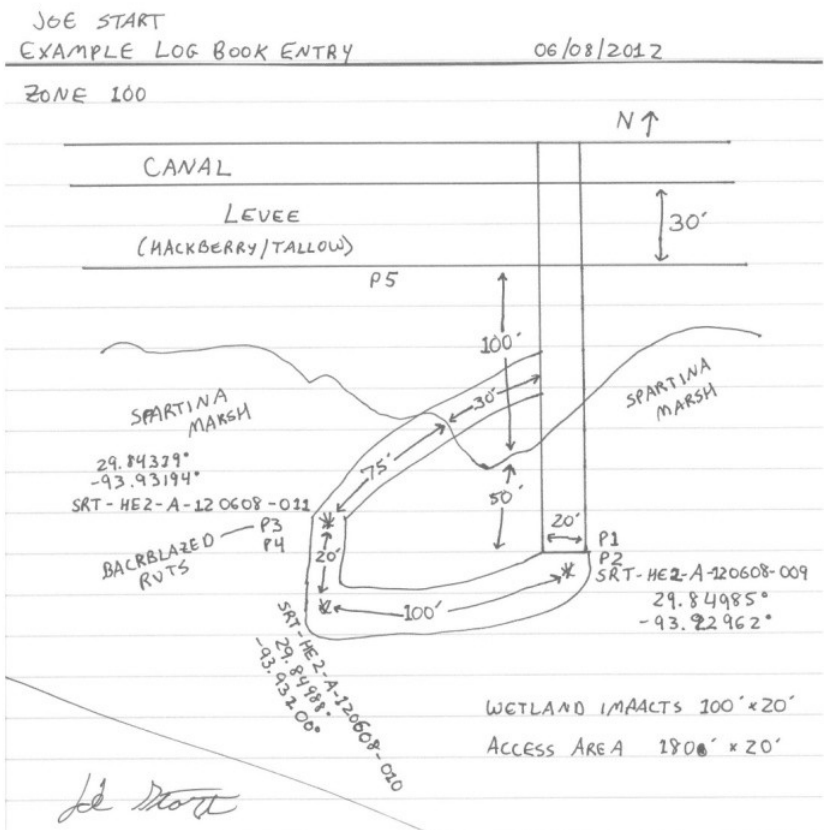

Figure 1: Example Log Book Entry

2. Site sketches: Depicts the following items
    a. Field grid number
    b. North arrow
    c. Dimensions (width x length) of impact areas, including:
        i. wetland area
        ii. debris area
        iii. upland/levee area
    d. Locations and dimensions of wetland, debris, and upland areas
    e. Labeled habitat types (i.e. *Spartina* Marsh, Canal)
    f. Container location and item ID number
    g. Areas where wetland disturbances were repaired
    h. Photograph number and location
    i. Transit path and area

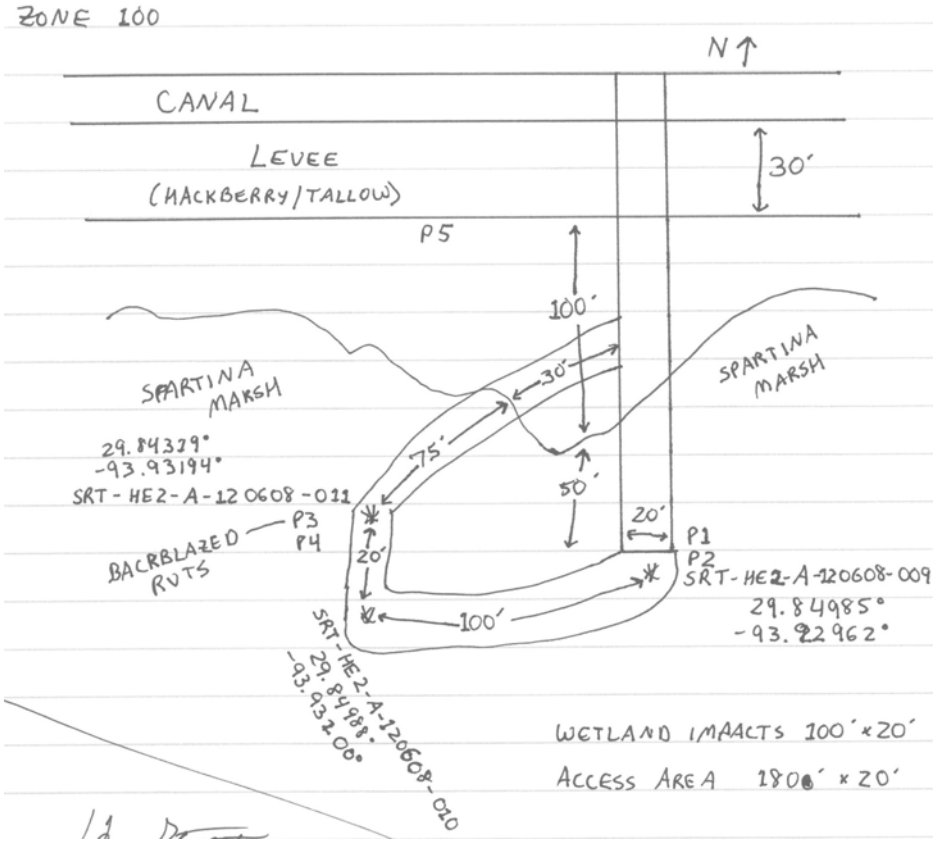

Figure 2: Example Site Sketch

B. Pictures

1. Photos of the following items should be taken:
    a. Overall vegetative communities
    b. Wetland access points
    c. Item recovery path
    d. Recovery action
    e. Equipment used
    f. Impacted area
    g. Restoration efforts
2. Descriptions should contain the following:
    a. Picture number
    b. GPS location in decimal degrees (WGS 84 projection)
    c. Direction
    d. Description of activity being depicted, including item ID number
    e. Date and time

Note: The guidelines contained in this document are provided to operations for planning purposes. Additional guidelines will be developed as required to assist operational managers in meeting the goal of leaving as small a footprint as possible when mitigating HAZMAT debris in sensitive habitats.

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Field Book

- Site sketch
- Description of activities and rational
- Picture specific captions
- Estimate area of previous impact (feet)
- Estimate wetland impacted area (i.e. 20 ft x I 00 ft)
- Estimate access route impacted area
- Remediation efforts
- Container type and quantity, item ID number, and GPS reference in decimal degrees (WGS 84)
- Description of area: main vegetation types, soil type, hydrology [presence or absence of canals, amount of water (i.e. 1-2 ft.)]
- Status of the marsh (stressed, not stressed)

Pictures

- Wetland access point
- Item recovery path
- Recovery action
- Equipment used
- Impacted area
- Post restoration efforts
- *Note*: It is very important to take pictures of previous impacts (i.e. man-made impacts left before construction began)
- Impacts to access routes prior to impact restoration
- Access routes after restoration of impacts

Required Forms

- 214
- Texas Operations Check Sheet for Container Recovery in Sensitive Coastal Habitats

EQUIPMENT OPERATION GUIDANCE

This guidance is used to make sure that equipment operators understand the need to minimize impacts to wetlands. It includes practices and procedures that must be considered by operators while navigating boats, amphibious excavators, airboats, and other marsh vehicles.

- Minimize travel by regular planning:
  - Straight routes are not always the path of least disturbance
  - Make the minimum number of passes and access the site via the least damaging route.
- Access routes and work areas should be clearly marked or understood prior to movement of equipment.
- All vehicles must remain in designated work areas and access routes. No roaming or cross country travel is permitted.
- Maintain constant forms of communication (visual and or radio)– communication equipment should be present in all vehicles.
- Minimize crossing undisturbed areas and reusing previously used paths.
- A void breaking soil/vegetation surface:
  - Reduce turning maneuvers; do not lock a track to turn equipment.
  - Operate equipment on debris as much as possible.
- A void creating unnatural ruts, channels, levees, dikes, and drainage routes.
- A designated work area or assess corridor does not mean that anything goes in that area:
  - Be aware of soil depressions that the equipment may be creating (a 6-inch depression is permanent).
  - Impacts within designated work area or access areas must still be minimized and restored.
- Do not return equipment across the marsh for frivolous reasons, such as lunch, supplies, etc. Re-supply via small boat, airboat, or by foot.
- Minimize maintenance performed in the field.
- Plan efficient refueling of vehicles to minimize travel and chances of spills.

Attachment G
TPWD's Fish Kill and Injured/Oiled Wildlife Form

Attachment H
NOAA's HAZMAT Report 96-1, Responding to Oil Spills in Coastal Marshes: the Fine Line Between Help and Hindrance, December 1995

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ATTACHMENT 6

OSRO Classification

DISTRICT: 8
COTP Zone: Corpus Christi - *High Volume Port*

OSRO Name:

Marine Pollution Control Corporation - OSRO Number: 3 - *Group V Capababilties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland				Yes			Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Lewis Environmental Group - OSRO Number: 8

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

A Clean Environment Inc. - OSRO Number: 9

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
River or Canal			Yes				Yes	

OSRO Name:

Oil Mop Inc. - OSRO Number: 12 - *Group V Capababilties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Clean Harbors Environmental Services - OSRO Number: 13

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

National Response Corporation - OSRO Number: 16 - *Group V Capababilties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Off Shore			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Near Shore	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ocean			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Marine Spill Response Corporation - OSRO Number: 22 - *Group V Capababilties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Off Shore	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Near Shore	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ocean			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Industrial Cleanup, Inc. - OSRO Number: 23

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Off Shore			Yes		Yes		Yes	
Near Shore			Yes		Yes		Yes	
Ocean			Yes				Yes	
Inland	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Garner Environmental Services - OSRO Number: 27

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill - OSRO Number: 33

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland	Yes				Yes			
River or Canal	Yes				Yes			

OSRO Name:

United States Environmental Services, L.L.C. - OSRO Number: 38

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland			Yes				Yes	
River or Canal			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Heritage Environmental Services, Inc. - OSRO Number: 45

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland				Yes			Yes	Yes
River or Canal				Yes			Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services - OSRO Number: 50

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Miller Environmental Services, Inc. - OSRO Number: 72

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

American Pollution Control, Inc. - OSRO Number: 102 - *Group V Capababilties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Ocean			Yes				Yes	
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

T&T Marine Salvage, Inc. - OSRO Number: 115 - *Group V Capababi/ties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Off Shore					Yes			
Near Shore					Yes			
Inland			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
River or Canal			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Environmental Restoration, LLC - OSRO Number: 156

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland							Yes	
River or Canal				Yes			Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

TAS Environmental Services LP - OSRO Number: 157

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Anderson Pollution Control, Inc. - OSRO Number: 159

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland	Yes				Yes			
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	

OSRO Name:

Phoenix Pollution Control & Environmental Services - OSRO Number: 206

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland					Yes			
River or Canal			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	

OSRO Name:

Eagle-SWS - OSRO Number: 247

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
River or Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OSRO Name:

Shelton Services Inc. - OSRO Number: 355

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland					Yes			
River or Canal			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	

OSRO Name:

Miller Environmental Services, Inc. - OSRO Number: 426 - *Group V Capababilties*

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland					Yes			
River or Canal			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	

OSRO Name:

Clean Tank Inc - OSRO Number: 458

Operating Environment	Facility MMPD	Facility WCDl	Facility WCD2	Facility WCD3	Vessel MMPD	Vessel WCDl	Vessel WCD2	Vessel WCD3
Inland					Yes			
River or Canal					Yes		Yes	

DISTRICT: 8
COTP Zone: Houston - *High Volume Port*

OSRO Name:

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ATTACHMENT 7

MOU CG, EPA, CNCS

ORIGINAL

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN U.S. COAST GUARD, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, AND CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

1. PARTIES

The Parties to this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) are the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Corporatioi:i for National and Community Service (CNCS).

CNCS, a wholly owned United States Government Corporation and executive federal agency of the United States, supports service and yolunteering at the national, state andJocal levels, overseeing three major initiatives: ArrieriCorps (including State/National; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)), Learn and· Serve America, and Senior Corps. CNCS prpgnuns proyide vital support, especially human capital, to the national, state, and.local voluntary organizations and public agencies that lead response, relief,and recovery efforts when an incident occurs. In addition, CNCS hl!S Scific responsibilities as a supportagency \\'ithin the National ReSp<>nse Framewor,lc. (NRF), ·Pursuant to the Stafford Act and other legal authorities cited below, QNCS and its grantees have a record. ofcollaborating with state and local agencies and organizations to support response and recovery efforts.

USCG and EPA provide federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) to respond to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants under Section 31J of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The EPAprovides OSCs for responses in the inland zone, and the USCG provides OSCs for responses in the coastalzone. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) found in 40 CFR Part 300, contains some of the regulations that implement Section 311 of the CWA and CERCLA, and describes OSC authorities and responsibilities in detail.

2. AUTHORITY

The USCG, EPA, aild CNCS, enter into this MOU pursuant to 14 U.S.C. § 141; 10 U.S.C. § 1588; 14 U.S.C. § 93(a)(20);31 U.S.C. § 1342; NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.1 10; CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1321;CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601; Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121-5206; the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act,.2007, Public Law 109-295; the National and Community Service Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12651g(b); Executive Order 12148, as amended; and 44 CFR Part 206. Any transfer .of limds necessary to carry out this agreementwill be under the Economy Act or other appropriate authority.

OR\ G\NAL

3. PURPOSE
This MOU between the USCG, EPA, and CNCS describes the. major respcmsibilities of each P;my in developing and supporting an unaffiliated volunteer managementprogram to be ·implemented following an oil or hazardous substance pollution incidentas requested by the USCG/EPA OSC.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES
A. USCµ and EPA, infulfilling their mission of coordinating emergency preparedness and ' ,responseto oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents plan to,as appropriate, include .CNCSsin ongoing .efforts to improve and implement the NCP and NRF procedures related to the use of volunteers, and to assist in educating and training CNCS personnel at the local, state and national levels to provide needed unaffiliated volunteer management assistance for response operations. Specifically, USCG and EPA resolve to:
   1) Identify appropriate and necessary training and exercises for CNCS staff, program staff, and national service participants to assist CNCS in providing volunteer management assistance for response operations;
   2) Notify CNCS as soon as possible of requested assistance following an incident. Notification information should include:
      a. A thorough description of theanticipated volumeer managemertt capabilities necessary to support incident response, and,
      b. The minimumincident specific training requirements for responding CNCS assets;
   3) Subject to Section 7 below, pay.the costs, as may be legiilly appropriate and , necessary, through the OSLTF or interagency Agreements; of transportation, lodging, and meals incurred by CNCS staff, CNCS program staff, and niitional service participants, salary costs for program staff, aridliving allowan,ces.for nationalseryice j:,articip !'l11ts explicitly supporting USCG and EPA response volunteer management operations;
   4) Pay the costs, as may be appropriate and necessary, through the OSLTF or lnteragency Agreements, of necessary tools, equipment, and other supplies for CNCS to perform assigned volunteer management functions during the response; and
   5) Provide work space and appropriate support for CNCS staff, CNCS program staff, and national service participants temporarily assigned to response volunteer management operations.

B. CNCS, to carry out its role in support of USCG/EPA, plans to engage in planning, coordinating, supporting, and/or assisting inthe'following preparedness and response activities:
   l) Provide for coordination and management ofunaffiliated :volunteers as,requestedby the USCG/EPS OSC;
   2) Provide outreach to established voluntary organizations. to provide coordination and .support services as requested by the USCG/EPA OSC;
   3) Disseminate information to affected populations in coordination with the Unified Command Joint Information Center;
   4) Assign appropriate CNCS staff, program staff, and national service participants to support USCG/EPA OSC operations;
   5) Ensure that allpersonnel assigned by CNCS to provide services under this MOU. are covered by eii!,er the Federal Tort Claims Actartd the Federa!Einployees

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Compensation Act, or when CNCS grantees are responding on behalf' of CNCS in accordance with the terms and conditions of a CNCS grant or cooperative agreement, that they are covered by liability insurance and occupational accident insurance.

6) 9evelopand provide tMhe USCG/EPA OSC a specific response plan and budget, ,including·proposed humanresources, upon being provided the incident needs by the USCG/EPA OSC [Sect4.A.2J;
7) Ensure participation by CNCS staff and national service participants in appropriate Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training identified by USCG and EPA as necessary to support the volunteer management mission;
8) Participate,.as available, in preparedness and planning activities such as planning document development; and
9) J)eyelopCNCS standard operating procedures {SOP) for response to incidents at the request of the USCG/EPA.

5. COMPLIANCE, REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION

CNCS will comply with fiscal management and perfonnance requirements and provide USCG/EPA with appropriate supporting expenditure and program management documentation related to fiscal compliance and program performance management in a format and on a schedule mutually established:

A. For Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) supported oil spill incident deployments, CNCS will:
   I. Provide good faith estim.ates of the total anticipated costs, as needed, with aline item breakdown of the principal expense categories. This need not be more than a single page, and can be provided as an attachment to the PRFA;
   2. Secure.advance approval from the USCG/EPA OSC for proposed response costs to be incurred by CNCS when deploying to incident areas; CNCS shall identify individuals who will respond on its behalf; however, the federal OSC maintains the right to refuse services;
   3. Maintain appropriate financial records and supporting documentation to support expenses, and submitfinalreimbursement claims to USCG orEPA.in accordance with the Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for resource documentation under OPA 90;
   4. Provide regular reports to the USCG and EPA on activities and accomplishments of deployed national service participants, including a final report on activities and accomplishments at the conclusion of each such deployment; and
   5. Ma'intain any applicable training, medi<;al surveillance, and/or exposure records pursuant to this MOU and any associated response activities.

B. CNCS will provide regular reports to USCG and EPA on outcomes of preparedness operations, including training and exercises. Reports will identify specific accomplishments, number of people trained per activity, and outcomes of exercises.

C. CNCS will ensure that all activities performed under this MOU are in compliance with U.S. Government statutes and regulations, in particular, bu.t notHmited to, the Privacy Act, 5 ll.S,C. 552.a.

6. POINTS OF CONTACT:
   1. USCG:
      Commandant (CG-5332)
      Office oflncident Management &Preparedness
      U.S. Coast Guard
      2100 Second Street SW, Stop 7363
      Washington, DC 20593-7363
      202*372-2251

   2. EPA:
      Director, Office of Emergency Management
      Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
      1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
      Washington, DC 20460
      202-564-8600

   3. CNCS:
      NCCC Deputy Director for Projects & Partnerships ·
      1201 New York Ave, NW
      Washington, DC 20525
      cdavenport@cns.gov
      202-606-7516

7. OTHER PROVISIONS
   Nothing in this memorandum is intended to conflict with current law or regulation or the directives under which USCG, EPA, and CNCS operate. If a term of this memorandum is inconsistent with such authority, then that term shall be invalid, but the remaining terms and conditions of this memorandum shall remain in full force and effect.
   1) This MOU does not mandate USCG, EPA or CNCS to undertake any specific level of activity.
   2) The USCG or the EPA intend to initiate and approve aH volunteer management and coordination requests issued to CNCS. When deployed to support a response, participants will operate under the ultimate direction of the USCG's or EPA's federal OSC.
   3) It is understood that Parties.may need to make operational changesquickly during a response and notice to the other Party of such changes may be delayed; however, such notice shall be provided at the earliest possible time and in the most time efficient .manner.
   4) This MOU is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit or trust responsibility, substantve or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a Party against the United States, its agencies, its officers or any person.
   5) Nothing in this MOU is intended to restrict the authority of any Party to act as provided by law, statute or regulation.
   6) Nothing in this MOU requires or implies that USCG, EPA, or CNCS will provide liability or workers' compensation covrage or other accident insurance for volunteers who may engage in response operations.
   7) Each Party plans to participate in an open exchange of relevant information,·as permitted by law (including funding opportunities) which furthers the mission ofeach organization.

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8) This MOU is not a fiscal or funds obligation document; nor is it an agreement to pay any expenses or costs of CNCS. All commitments made by the parties to this MOU are subject to. the availability of appropriated funds. Volunteer management support carried out by CNCS that may be eligible for reimbursement from USCG or EPA will require the execution of a separate financial instrument in order to pay any such expenses.
9) Each Party to this MOU is separate and independent from one another. As such, each organization will retain its ov-,n identity in providing services, and each organization is responsible for establishing its own policies.
10) While it is the intent of the Parties t0 cooperate in accordance with this understanding, no Party shall be liable to the other for failure to comply in any way with the provisions and agreements contained in this document.
11) Annually, or more often at the request of any Party, representatives of CNCS, USCG, and EPA intend to meet to assess progress in the implementation of the MOU and to make revisions as deemed necessary.
12) In the event the EPA or USCG wants to request CNCS volunteer management support for an oil or hazardous substance pollution incident which has occurred as part of a declared major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, the EPA or USCG may request CNCS support through FEMA via the following: (1) a Mission Assignment from FEMA to CNCS under the National Response Framework Volunteer and DonationsManagement Support Annex, developed in consultation with EPA and/or USCG; (2) a Mission Assignment from FEMA to CNCS under Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10, developed in consultation with EPA and/orUSCG; or (3) a Mission Assignment subtask from EPA or USCG to CNCS under ESF #10.

8. EFFECTIVE **DATE**
This MOU shall be effective from the date it has been signed by representatives of all organizations and shall remain in effect until modified or terminated as below.

9. MODIFICATIONffERMINATION
This MOU may be modified upon the mutual written consent of the parties. Any Party may terminate its participation in this agreement upon 60 days written notice to the other parties.

10. SIGNATURES

Director for Response Policy
USCG

Dated: 15 November 2010

EPA Assistant Administrator
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency

Chief of Program Operations
Corporation for National and Community Service

Dated: 7/15/2010

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GLOSSARY

Administrative support

Administrative support is cost associated with processing the deployment and reimbursement of assigned incident response activities.

AmeriCorps member

An AmeriCorps member is an individual serving on a full-time or part-time basis in an approved AmeriCorps program and who is eligible to receive an education award or alternative post "Member" service benefit.

AmeriCorps*NCCC (National Civilian Community Corps)

AmeriCorps*NCCC is a 10-month, full-time residential AmeriCorps program which combines the best practices of civilian service with the best practices of military service, including leadership development and team-building. NCCC is team-based program for young women and men between the ages of 18 - 24.

AmeriCorps*State and National

An AmeriCorps program operated by local and national non-profits, local and state government entities, Indian tribes, territories, and institutions of higher education supported by grant funds and providing local service opportunities for AmeriCorps Members.

AmeriCorps*VISTA (Volunteers in Sen'ice to America)

An AmeriCorps program focused on eradicating poverty. Members serve full-time at community-based organi7.ations. Members of AmeriCorps*VISTA serve full-time with community-based organizations, work and live in the communities they serve, and create or expand programs thatcan continue after they complete their service.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Clean Water Act is the principal federal statute protecting navigable waters and adjoining shorelines from pollution. Section 311 of the CWA addresses pollution from oil and ha7..ardous substance releases, providing EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard with the authority to.establish a program for preventing, preparing for, and responding to oil spills that o.ccur in navigable waters of the United States.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

CERCLA is one of the statutes that provides the federal government with authorities to respond to the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into the environment.

Corporation for National and Community Sen'ice (CNCS)

CNCS is a federal agency established under section 191of the National and Community Service Act (42 U.S.C. 12651).

CNCS program staff

Employees of CNCS grantees and CNCS supported programs that provide direct oversight and support to national service participants deployed to an incident.

CNCS staff

The permanent, and temporary staff of CNCS, not to include State Commissions, grantees, sub-grntees or their staff.

Hazardous Waste Operations in Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)

HAZWOPER is an occupational safety and health standard regarding waste operations planning and training per 29 CFR 1910.120.

Incident

A natural or manmade occurrence or event that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example,. include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist

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threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes,, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response,

Learn and Serve America

Learn and Serve America supports and encourages service-learning throughout the United States, and enables over one million students to make meaningful contributions to their community while building their academic and civic skills by providing direct and indirect support to community groups and higher education institutions. Adult volunteers from Colleges and Universities have participated in incident response and long-term recovery projects across the country.

Living allowance

A living allowance is a regular payment, not characterized as "wage" or "salary", which may be provided to AmeriCorps members enrolled and active in an AmeriCorps program.

National service participant

An individual who is enrolled in a program funded by CNCS. This includes AmeriCorps members, Senior Corps and Learn and Serve participants.

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990

This legislation addresses a wide range of issues associated with preventing, responding to, and paying for oil pollution. Title 1 of OPA established oil spill liability and compensation requirements, including the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to help facilitate cleanup activities and compensate for damages from oil spills. In 199I, the United States Coast Guard created the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) to implement Title I of OPA, administer the OSLTF, and ensure effective response and recovery.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

OSLTF was created by Congress in 1986 and allows the federal government to collect industry revenue (via a tax) and place it in a fund available to OSCs and federal trustees to ensure rapid, effective response to oil spills. Specific uses of the fund include: removal costs & activities, natural resource damage assessments & restorations, claims for uncompensated removal costs & damages, and research & development. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 increased the maximum size of the Fund from $1 billion to $2.7 billion.

On-scene Coordinator (OSC)

For purposes of this MOU, the OSC is the federal official designated by the USCG or EPA to coordinate and direct response under Subpart D or E of the NCP.

Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PFRA)

This is a tool available to FOSCs to quickly obtain needed services and assistance from federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies in oil spilland hazardous materials response actions. There are two types of forms (one forfederal and one for non-federal agencies). The PRFA commits the OSLTF to payment by reimbursement of costs incurred in pollution: response activities undertaken by another government agency working for the FOSC.

Senior Corps

Senior Corps taps the skills, talents, and experience of nearly 500,000 Americans age 55 and older to meet a wide range of community challenges through three main programs: RSVP, the Foster Grandparent Program, and the Senior Companion Progmm.

Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs)

TOPs serve as Coast Guard guidance for various Fund users. They provide formatting, forms, and instructions for compiling and submitting documentation efficiently and effectively.

Examples include Response Guidance, State Access Guidance, and Claims Guidance. Each topic has individual PDF available online in the NPFC User Reference Guide.

Unaffiliated volunteer

An individual who comes forward following an incident or disaster to assist a governmental agency or non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with response activities during the response or recovery phase without pay or other consideration. By definition, unaffiliated volunteers are notyet associated with a response or relief agency involved in the incident. (Also known as "convergent" or "spontaneous" volunteers.)

Volunteer

An individual who offers to support communities affected by an incident without receiving financial reward or remuneration. Volunteers can either be affiliated with other organizations involved in supporting communities affected by an incident or be unaffiliated volunteers. Volunteers are distinct from national service participants in that national service participants receive financial support and direct coordination from CNCS.

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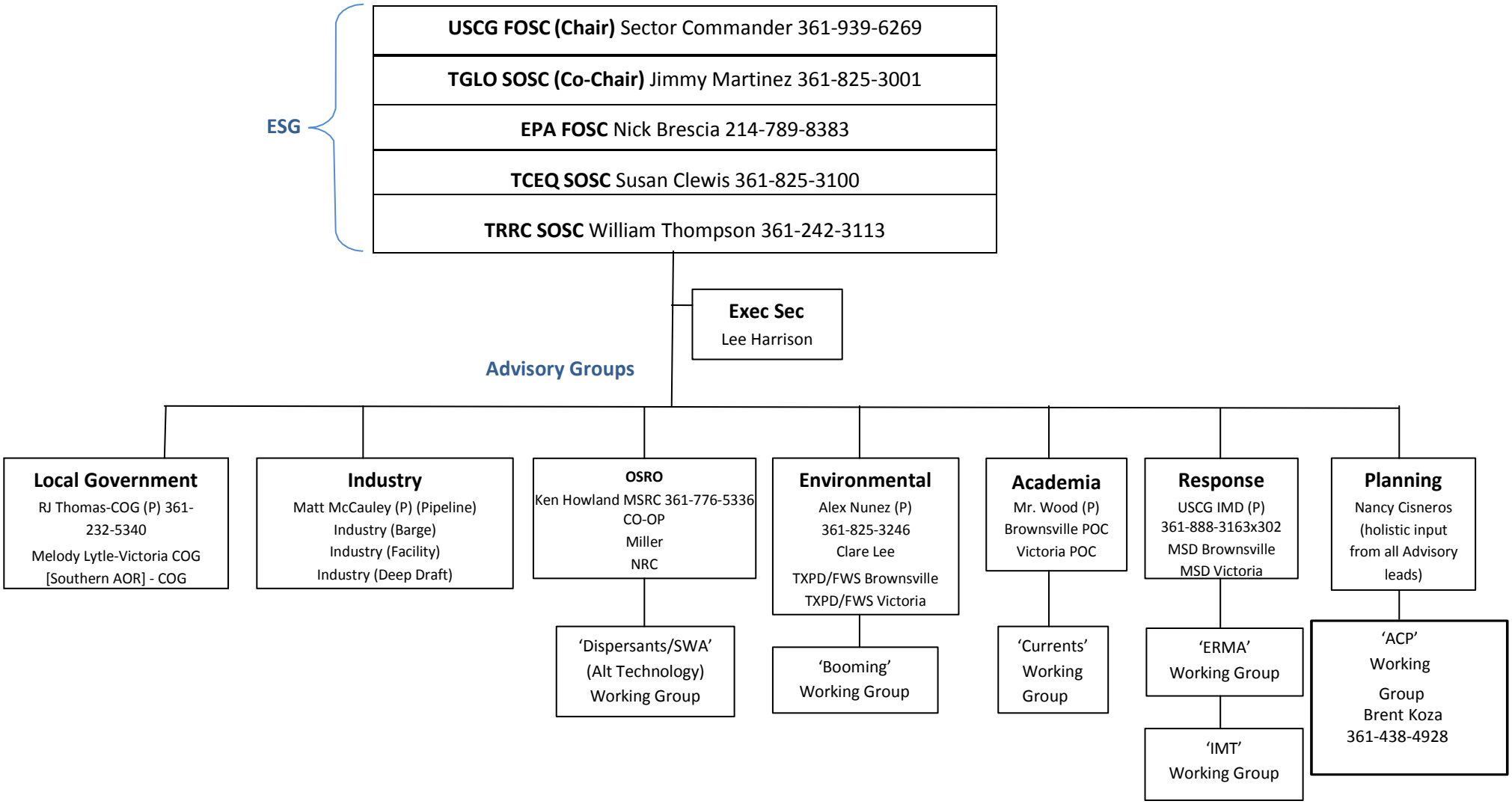
ATTACHMENT 8

STCZAC Organizational Chart

Attachment 8

STCZAC/ESG Organizational Chart



The ESG is the decision making body of the Area Committee, and consists of both Federal & State On-Coordinators (OSCs) that will most likely make up an Incident/Unified Command.

The ESG will provide goals and expectations to the Primary (P) Advisory members, wherein it will be upon them to utilize and work with their counterparts (and applicable Working Groups) to produce results and brief their status to the ESG as necessary.