



Interagency Estuary Response Coordination

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Overview

- Types of spill risks in our jurisdiction
- CG jurisdictional limitations in the Delaware River and Bay
- CG role in spill response (small & large scale)
- Response assets available
- Tools used for interagency and utility communication, coordination and response



Spill Risks





**WHAT CAN THE
COAST GUARD
DO FOR YOU**

11 Statutory Missions



Safety

Search & Rescue

Marine Safety



Security

**Ports, Waterways &
Coastal Security**

Drug Interdiction

Migrant Interdiction

Defense Readiness

Other Law Enforcement



Stewardship

**Marine
Environmental
Protection**

**Living Marine
Resources**

Aids to Navigation

Ice Operations

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Coast Guard Legal Authorities



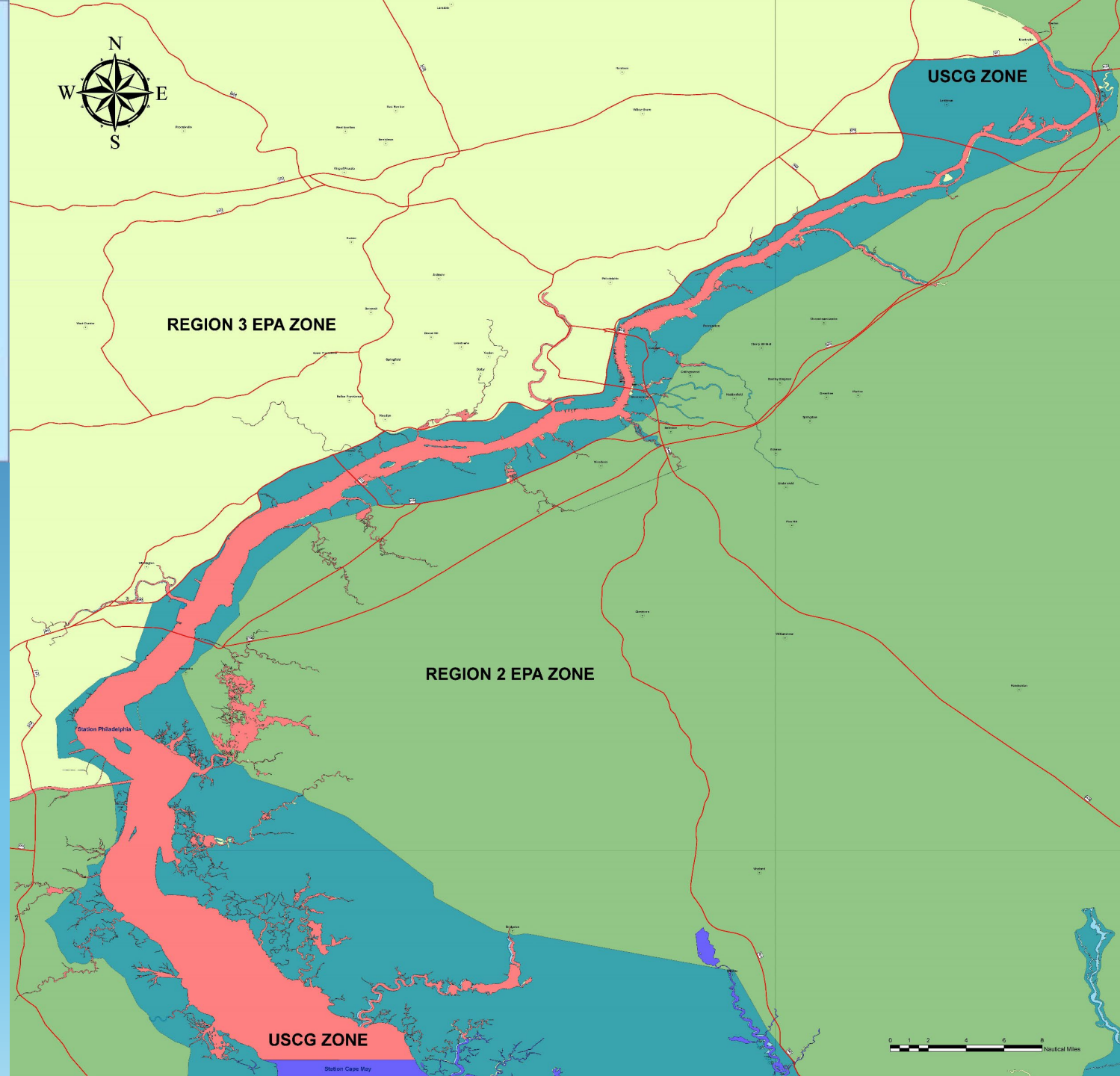
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National Contingency Plan

(National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan)

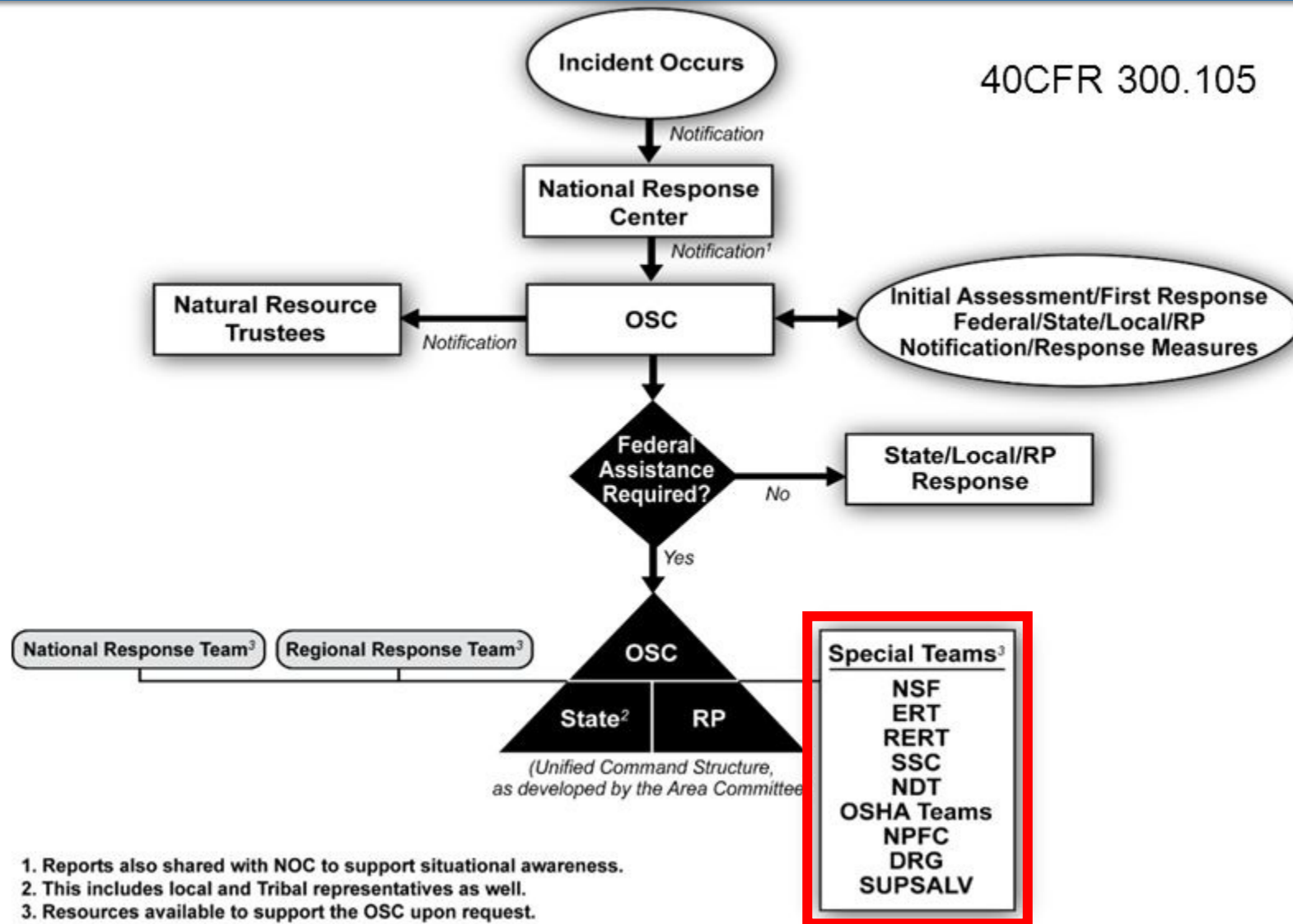
- Defined roles and responsibilities of federal agencies in responding to hazardous substance releases and oil discharges.
- The NCP's Incident Command System (ICS) is a unified command structure that brings together the federal government, state and local governments, and the party responsible for the incident.
- Pre-designated EPA as lead federal agency (On Scene Coordinator) for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases into the INLAND ZONE while the Coast Guard was pre-designated as OSC for the COASTAL ZONE.
- Required spill notifications to the National Response Center (NRC).
- Provided funding for responses to oil discharges under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and hazardous substances under the Superfund, provided certain criteria are met.
- Responsible Party is liable for federal removal costs and Federal agencies assisting in a response action may be reimbursed. Other federal agencies may provide financial support for removal actions.

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COTP Zone
vs.
Coastal Zone

Incident Response Flow

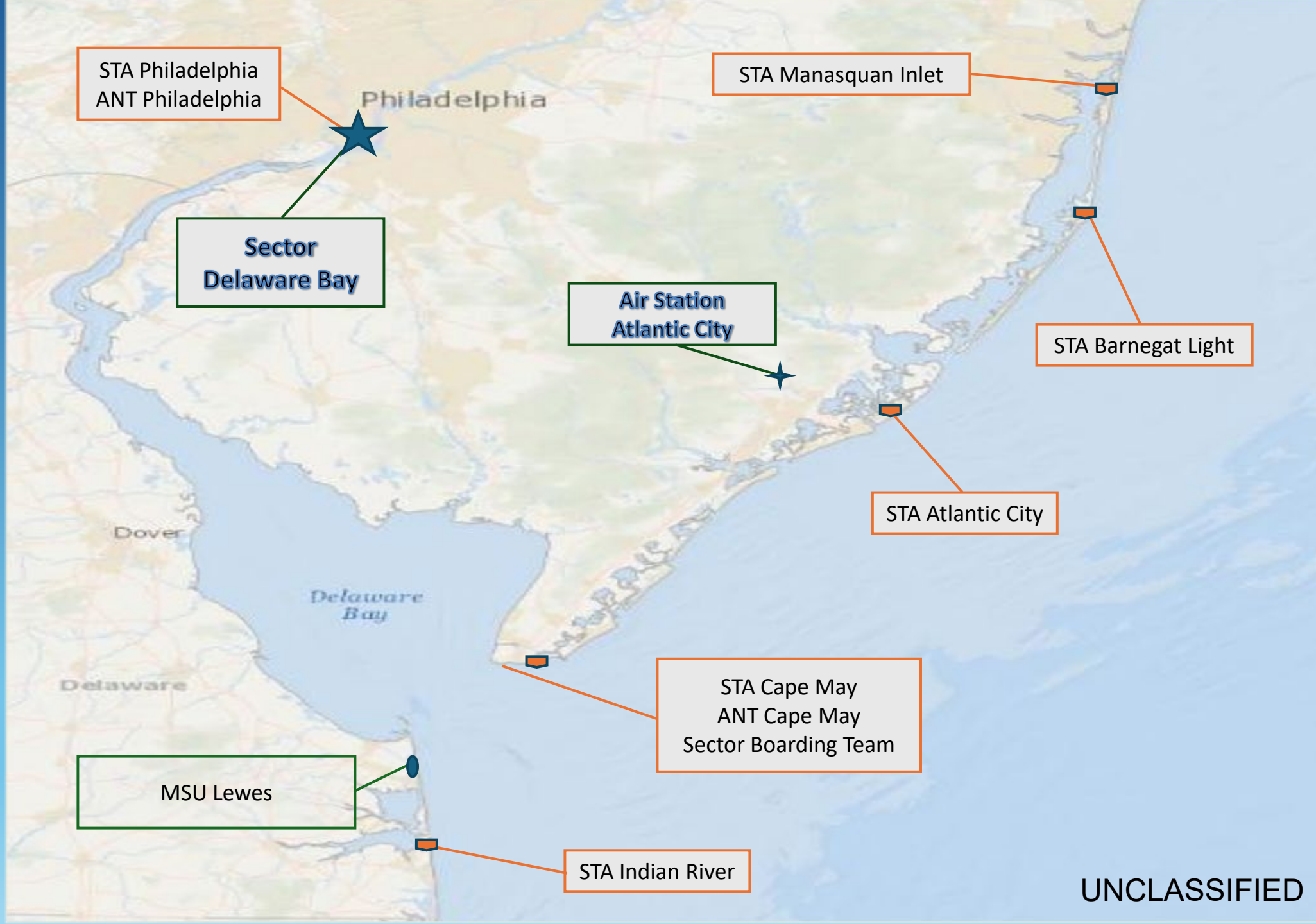


NCP Special Teams



- **National Strike Force (NSF):**
 - 3 CG Strike Teams – Highly skilled operational responders (oil/chem/rad)
 - Incident Management Assist Team (IMAT) – ICS support
 - Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) – Public affairs support
- **EPA (Environmental Response Team):** Expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering.
- **Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC):** Provided by NOAA in Coastal Zone; Principal advisor to OSC on scientific issues; can provide weather forecasts, oil spill trajectory modelling, liaison to Fish & Wildlife, often fill Environmental Unit Leader role in ICS.
- **OSHA:** Needed for large-scale incident response safety.
- **National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC):** Manage use of OSLTF, compensate claimants and recover monies from persons liable for oil discharges.
- **U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage & Diving (SUPSALV):** extensive salvage/search and recovery equipment inventory; knowledge and expertise to support these operations, including specialized salvage, firefighting and oil offloading capability.

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CG Response Limitations

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) and/or Superfund can be utilized by the Coast Guard to remove an actual or threatened spill into the Coastal Zone if...

- No Responsible Party (RP) can be found.
- The identified RP can't financially bear the cost of a response.
- The identified RP won't take action.
- The RP is taking action but not to the satisfaction of the OSC.

If an oil discharge/hazardous substance release requires a long-term site remediation, the CG will transfer the care of the site to the applicable EPA Regional OSC.

Typically, use of the OSLTF only covers removal of the pollution hazard, not vessel salvage.

The Coast Guard does NOT have marine firefighting capabilities.

When Disaster Strikes...



National Response Framework

- Incidents handled at lowest possible organizational level
- Unified Coordination Group (at JFO): Unity of effort among Federal Coordinating Officer – State Coordinating Officers – and other Senior Representative Agencies
- Federal incident support needs identified in terms of 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)
- Incidents managed using NIMS/ICS
- Secretary of Homeland Security is the Principal Federal Official for domestic incident management
- NRF provides coordinating structures for domestic response and is most often used for Stafford Act disaster response

Stafford Act Key Principles

- The Stafford Act (1988) amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.
- A system by which a presidential disaster declaration or emergency declaration triggers Federal support by means of financial and physical assistance.
- Federal support is given to States when an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed local, Tribal, or State resources.
- Gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating government-wide relief efforts.



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Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- S** ESF #1 - Transportation
- ESF #2 - Communications
- S** ESF #3 - Public Works & Engineering
- S** ESF #4 - Firefighting
- ESF #5 - Emergency Management
- ESF #6 - Mass care
- ESF #7 - Resource Support (USCG has supported)
- S** ESF #8 - Public Health & Medical Services
- P** ESF #9 - Search & Rescue
- P** ESF #10 - Oil & Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 - Agriculture
- ESF #12 - Energy
- S** ESF #13 - Public Safety & Security
- ESF #14 - Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
(Updated)
- ESF #15 - External Affairs (USCG Has Supported)



USCG Roles

S = support

P = primary

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