# ENAT-NAS

# **The National Response System**

Federal, state, and local governments

working together to

protect Americans from threats to our land, air, and water

#### Presented by David K. Lehman April 12, 2016













Version 10.0



- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- National Response System
- How the National Response System Works



### **National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)**

- NCP describes the national preparedness and response system for oil and hazardous materials
  - Includes chemical, biological, and radiological releases to the environment
  - Both accidental and intentional (including terrorist) releases
- NCP is a regulation found in 40 CFR 300 and administered by the EPA



















GSA











# **NCP** Authorities



- Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Control Act (OPA 90) and earlier clean water legislation
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), a.k.a.
   "Superfund," including the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) amendments



# National Response System (NRS)

- NRS is divided into local, regional, and national organizational levels
- Participants include federal, state, local, and private sector agencies and organizations, with interests in or responsibilities for oil and hazardous materials emergencies
- Federal agencies in the NRS provide on-site response capability at the local level





## Why Federal Involvement On-Scene?



- Incidents and impacts could cross state and international borders
- Response could involve foreign parties and international commerce

Incidents can exceed capability of states and locals
Public demand for national environmental response policy





# Overview of Key NRS Components

#### • NRS comprised of...

- Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)
- 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs)
- National Response Team (NRT)
- National Response Center (NRC)
- Area Committees
- State/Local Governments
- Special Teams
- Joint Response Teams with neighboring countries
- Regulated Industry

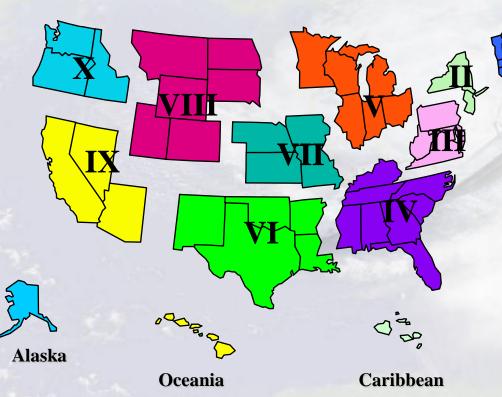


# National Response Team (NRT)

- Comprised of the same 15 federal agencies as the RRTs
- EPA Chair, USCG Vice Chair
- National-level planning, policy, and coordinating body
- Provides advice and assistance to the OSC and RRT during a response

•EPA
•DOJ
•DSCG
•DOL/OSHA
•DOS
•DOC/NOAA
•DOT
•DOD
•GSA
•NRC
•HHS
•FEMA
•DOI

# Regional Response Teams (RRTs)



• Provide technical expertise and resources to the OSC during a response

- 13 RRTs comprised of 15 Federal agencies plus State representatives
- Co-chaired by EPA and USCG
- Engage in planning and training activities yearround
- Coordinate decision making process for alternative cleanup operations

# Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)

USCG for coastal zone & EPA for inland zone



- Coordinate all containment, removal, and disposal efforts/resources at the incident site
- Ensure proper notification
- Direct/coordinate, and/or provide technical assistance to response efforts at site
- Maintain decision-making authority
- Ensure access to information

## **OSC Response Assets**



**EPA Mobile Command Post** 

- Enforcement authorities to ensure that the responsible party (RP) cleans up the spill or release
- Access to federal technical assistance and contractors for cleanup and salvage
- Authority to access CERCLA and/or Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) funding
- Technical expertise from federal special teams
- Special equipment



# **NRS Special Teams**

EPA - Environmental Response Team (ERT)
EPA - Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)
EPA - National Counter Terrorism
Evidence Response Team (NCERT)
EPA - National Decontamination Team



OSHA – Specialized Response Teams NOAA & EPA - Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) Navy SUPSALV Other teams

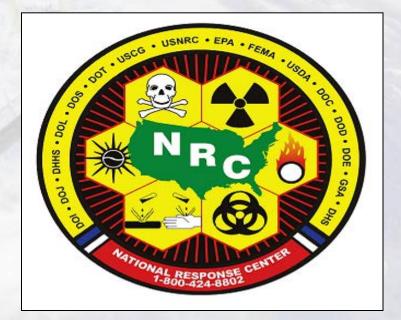


**USCG** - National Strike Force (NSF) **USCG** - Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)



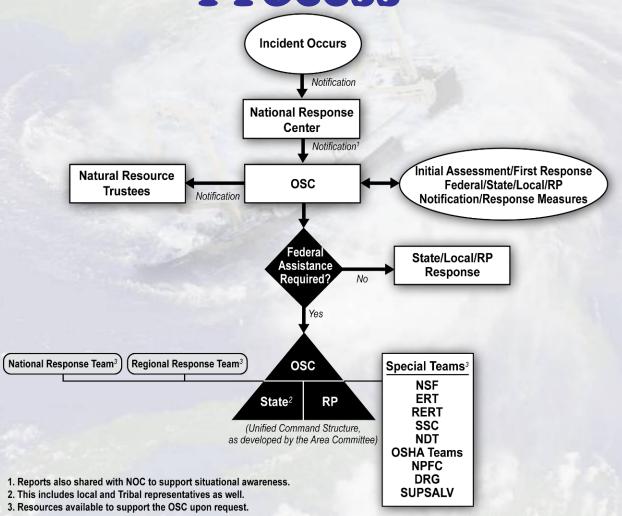
# National Response Center (NRC)

- Receives all reports of releases involving oil and hazardous substances including, infrastructure security breaches, suspicious activities, and terrorist related events involving hazardous substances & oil that trigger federal notification requirements
  - Approximately 30,000 incident notifications each year
- Notifies Federal and State OSCs
- Notifies DHS/NOC & EPA/USCG Headquarters
- Preparedness role supports NRS planning activities





## NRS Notification & Decision Process





# **NRS Funding Mechanisms**

OIL Spills
OPA 90
OIL Spill Liability
Trust Fund (OSLTF)





## **Hazardous Substances**

•The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), a.k.a., Superfund

# **Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund**

- Administered by National Pollution Funds Center
- OSLTF Emergency Fund established to provide funding for:
  - Emergency response actions to protect public health, safety and environment
  - Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA) initiation
  - Compensation for claimants who demonstrate that oil pollution caused damages



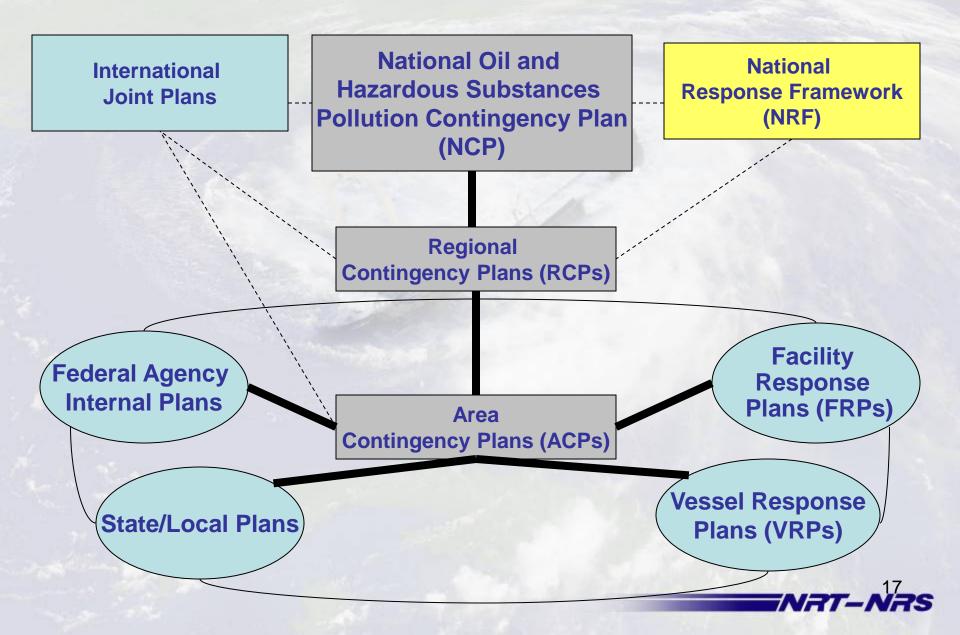
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As delineated by the OPA, uses of the OSLTF include:

- Response costs incurred by the Coast Guard and EPA
- State access for response activities
- Payments to federal, state, and Indian tribe trustees to conduct natural resource damage assessments and restorations
- Payment of claims for uncompensated response costs and damages
- Research and development
- Other specific appropriations



## **NCP Preparedness**



# **Regional Contingency Plans**

- Developed by multi-agency RRTs
- Provide for effective regional response coordination
- Ensure clear roles & responsibilities
- Include information on government, commercial, academic, facilities, & resources in each region
- Follow NCP format
- Should be coordinated with Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) & LEPC plans
- Designates the boundary between the coastal & inland zones



# Area Contingency Plans (ACPs)

- Developed by Area Committees led by Federal OSCs
- Provides for effective response coordination for worst case discharges

# -The area covered by the plan -Responsibilities of public and private entities -Procedures for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants -A fish and wildlife and sensitive environments plan -Booming strategies -Equipment available



## More information on the NRS can be found at www.nrt.org



# Questions?

