

South Carolina Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide: Field Reference Guide

NOAA Marine Debris Program National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration U.S. Department of Commerce December 2022

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Field Reference Guide condenses information contained in the South Carolina Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide: Comprehensive Guidance Document (Guide) to facilitate use during emergency response operations. While the Comprehensive Guidance Document serves as a complete reference for incident waterway debris response in South Carolina, the Field Reference Guide includes the most pertinent information for quick reference in the field and during times of crisis. Both documents and subsequent versions will be posted on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Marine Debris Program website at https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/.

The purpose of these documents is to improve preparedness for response and recovery operations following an acute waterway debris incident in South Carolina. The term acute waterway debris incident is used to generally describe an incident – either natural or anthropogenic – that results in the release of large amounts of waterway debris. The *Comprehensive Guidance Document* and complementary *Field Reference Guide* outline existing response structures at the local, state, and federal levels to facilitate a coordinated, well-managed, and immediate response to potential waterway debris incidents impacting the state of South Carolina. Individual organization roles and responsibilities are presented in a consolidated one-page flowchart, which functions as a decision tree for waterway debris response. Additionally, permitting and compliance requirements for waterway debris removal have been synthesized in a one-page reference handout.

1.2 Scope of Guide

The Comprehensive Guidance Document and Field Reference Guide address potential acute waterway debris incidents affecting South Carolina's coastline. For purposes of these documents, the term waterway debris (or incident waterway debris) is used in lieu of the term marine debris. In 33 U.S.C. § 1956(3), marine debris is defined as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or Great Lakes. Although vegetative debris is not included in the legal

definition for marine debris, South Carolina stakeholders have identified it as a common debris stream of concern following disasters in the state. To account for both marine debris and vegetative debris in this document, the term waterway debris is used and includes any solid material, including but not limited to vegetative debris and debris exposed to or that has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, that enters a waterway following an acute incident and poses a threat to the natural or man-made environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.

2. South Carolina Incident Waterway Debris Response Flowchart

The "South Carolina Incident Waterway Debris Response Flowchart" on the following page provides a visual representation of agency roles and responsibilities. The flowchart functions as a decision tree for waterway debris response with color-coded endpoints. Yellow endpoints represent response to waterway debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants. Blue endpoints represent response to waterway debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants. The backside of this handout entitled, "Stafford Act Declaration Response" includes the response processes that may occur under Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorities and/or funding.

South Carolina Incident Waterway Debris Response Flowchart

ADV - Abandoned and Derelict Vessel

ACP - Area Contingency Plan

DHEC – SC Department of Health and Environmental

DoD - U.S. Department of Defense

DNR - SC Department of Natural Resources

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERS – DHEC's Emergency Response Section

ESF - Emergency Support Function

Acronyms

EWP - Emergency Watershed Protection

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

NCP – National Oil & Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

NPS - National Park Service

channel

NRC - National Response Center

NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service

RP – Responsible Party (Owner, Operator, Lessee) SCDOT – SC Department of Transportation

SCEMD – SC Emergency Management Division

USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USCG - U.S. Coast Guard

USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

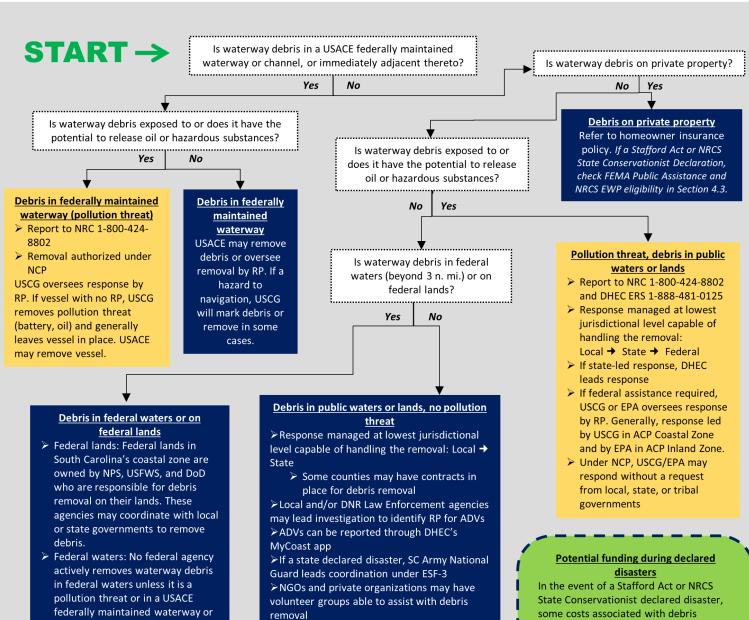
Flowchart Key

Response to waterway debris that is exposed to or has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants

Response to waterway debris that is not exposed to and does not have the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants

Waterway Debris/Incident Waterway Debris

Any solid material, including but not limited to vegetative debris and debris exposed to or that has the potential to release oil, hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, that enters a waterway following an acute incident and poses a threat to the natural or man-made environment. This may include shoreline and wetland debris and debris in some inland, non-tidal waterways.



➤ SCDOT will remove debris obstructing

bridges or associated SCDOT maintained

➤ Note: Most submerged lands waterward of the mean high water line beneath navigable

fresh water or tidally-influenced waters are

property of the state. DNR and DHEC regulate

many of the activities that utilize these lands.

infrastructure

In the event of a Stafford Act or NRCS State Conservationist declared disaster, some costs associated with debris removal from public waters or lands (non federal) may be reimbursed by FEMA or NRCS, if eligible. See FEMA Public Assistance and NRCS EWP eligibility criteria in Section 4.3.

The response process during Stafford Act declarations can be found on the back of this handout.

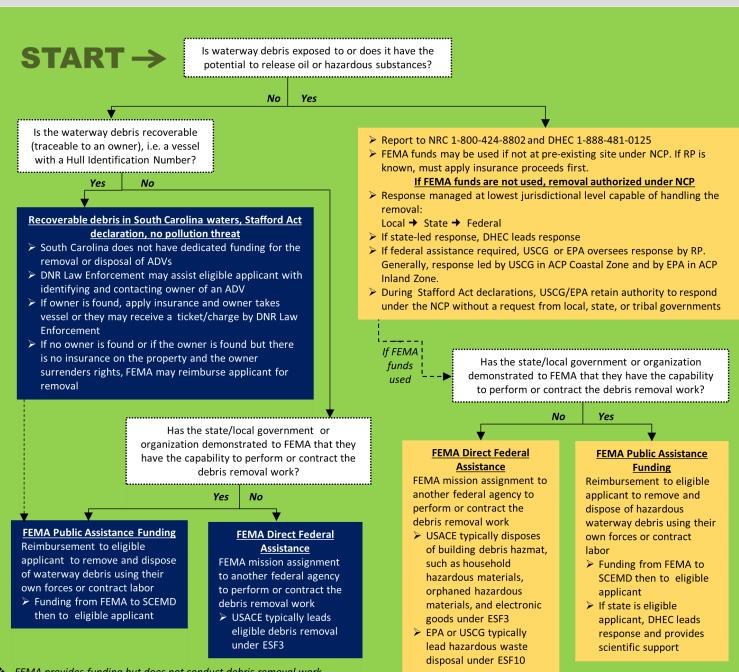
Stafford Act Declaration Response

The process outlined in the flowchart below shows the likely response during a Presidentially declared disaster.

If waterway debris located within the designated disaster area and the following critera are met, proceed at the start arrow below.

<u>Eligibility Determination by FEMA:</u> Made on a case-by-case discretionary basis in coordination with eligible applicant, state, and other federal agencies. Removal **must be necessary to** eliminate the immediate threat to human lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

- > For navigable waterways, debris removal is limited to a max depth of 2 feet below the low tide draft of the largest vessel that utilized the waterway prior to the incident. Any debris below this zone is not eligible unless it is necessary in order to remove debris extending upward into an eligible zone.
- For non-navigable waterways, including natural waterways, debris removal is only eligible to the extent that it is necessary to eliminate an immediate threat including the following: if the debris obstructs, or could obstruct, intake structures; if the debris could cause damage to structures; or if the debris is causing, or could cause, flooding to property during the occurrence of a 5-year flood (See FEMA Recovery Policy FP 104-009-2)



- FEMA provides funding but does not conduct debris removal work
- FEMA Eligible Applicants must have legal responsibility to remove the debris and include state and local governments, Indian tribes, and certain non-profits
- Public Assistance cost share is typically 75% FEMA, 12.5% state, 12.5% applicant

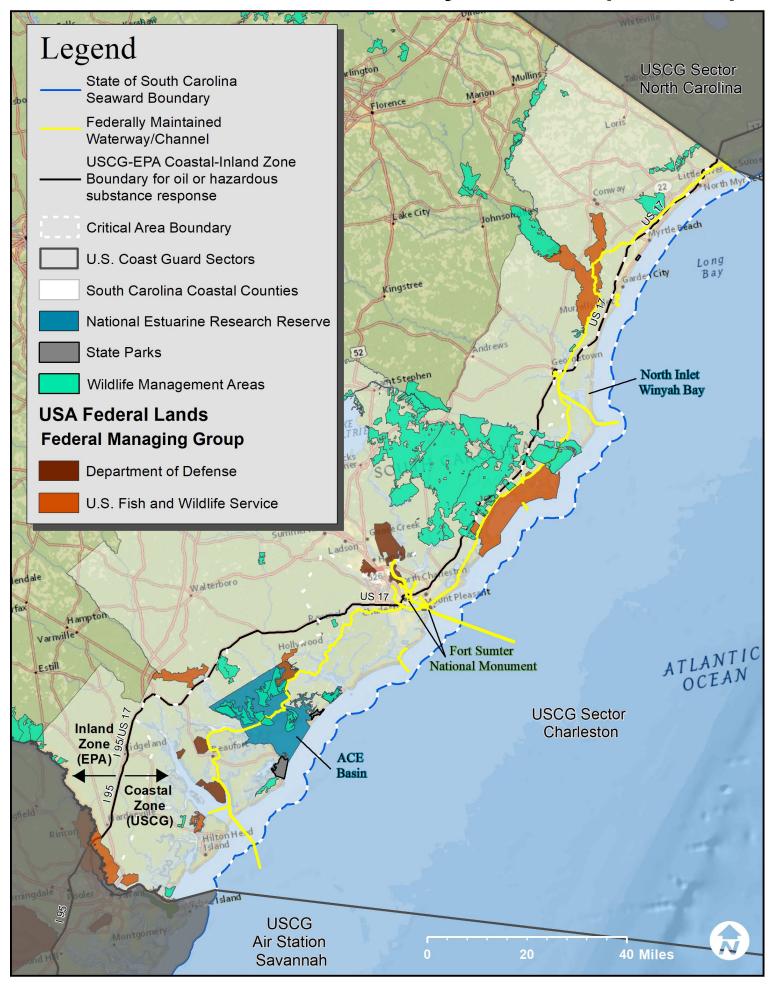
3. Agency Jurisdictions and Capabilities

3.1 Agency Jurisdiction Map

The "Agency Jurisdiction Map" on the following page displays coastal South Carolina's relevant state and federal agency jurisdictions and boundaries. After an acute waterway debris incident, the agency with authority to remove debris will vary depending on where the debris is located. This map includes information that stakeholders identified as important in determining how incident waterway debris response is handled in the state. A dynamic version of this map is also available online in the Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA).

3.2 Agency Response Capabilities

South Carolina Incident Waterway Debris Response Map



3.2 Agency Response Capabilities

	Yes - In-house Capability Contract - Contracted capability			USACE			EPA		sc	CCIAA	SC DNR Law	Beaufort
			NOAA ²	Charleston District	USCG Sector Charleston	NRCS		USFWS	DHEC OCRM	SCIAA -MRD	Enforcement Division	County Public Works
	Aerial photography and video		Yes				Contract		Yes		Yes	
	IT support during response (server/storage space for data and information sharing)		Yes				Yes					
Fechnology	Magnetometers			Yes ⁷			Contract			Yes		
	Remote Sensing		Yes	Contract						Yes		
echı	Sediment Profilers		Yes									
-	Multi-beam sonar		Yes	Yes ⁷							Yes	
	Side-scan sonar		Yes	Yes ⁷						Yes		
	Single-beam sonar		Yes	Yes ⁷							Yes	
	Communication/public information expertise (dedicated spokesperson/Public Information Officer)		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
	Compliance and permitting expertise	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	Data/information management capabilities		Yes				Yes	Yes		Yes		
	Debris modeling expertise (volume, transport, hindcasting, etc.)		Yes				Contract					
	Dedicated waterway/marine debris staff (responders, response team, regional coordination, etc.)		Yes									
	Dive support (scientific, technical, commercial etc.)		Yes³	Yes	Contract		Contract			Yes	Yes	
tise	Environmental expertise (location of sensitive areas, endangered species present, etc.)	Yes	Yes ⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
(per	Field GPS units						Contract	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Manpower/Expertise	Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and plotting of imagery	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁸			Contract		Yes	Yes	Yes	
OWe	Hazardous substance and/or oiled debris expertise		Yes				Yes					
Janp	Incident Command System (ICS) trained staff	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes		Yes	
2	Maritime Transportation Recovery Unit (MTSRU) expertise											
	Post-storm damage assessment teams						Yes		Yes		Yes	
	Protected species/Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) expert in the field		Yes					Yes			Yes	
	Technical expertise for removal operations (techniques, best management practices, etc.)	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
	Vector Control											
	Volunteer manpower					Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Volunteer coordinator									Yes	Yes	
	Waterway management authority (law enforcement officers)										Yes	

	Yes - In-house Capability Contract - Contracted capability		NOAA ²	USACE Charleston	USCG Sector	NRCS	EPA Region IV	USFWS	SC DHEC OCRM	SCIAA - MRD	SC DNR Law Enforcement Division	Beaufort County
			NUAA	District	Charleston	INKCS						Public Works
	Aircraft		Yes		Yes		Contract				Yes	
	Barge/Self-loading barge			Contract			Contract					
	Boom			Contract	Contract ¹⁰		Contract					
	Crane/Knuckleboom crane			Contract			Contract					
	Environmental clamshell dredge						Contract					
ent	Excavator			Contract			Contract					
Equipment	General transportation/vehicles						Contract		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Equ	Heavy/Earth-moving machinery						Contract					Yes
	Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)		Yes	Yes ⁷								Yes
	Sampling Equipment		Yes		Yes		Contract					
	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)/Surveillance drones		Yes	Yes					Yes			
	Vessels		Yes	Yes ⁷	Yes		Contract	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Other specialized equipment that cannot be readily procured immediately following a debris incident			Contract	Yes		Contract					
	Contract authority and oversight capabilities		Yes	Yes	Yes ¹¹	Yes ¹⁶	Yes				Yes	
	Communication equipment (i.e., two-way radio)						Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
	Docks for wet storage of vessels				Yes ¹²						Yes	
	Facility suitable for establishing an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)		Yes	Yes	Yes							
	Funding for waterway debris removal		Yes ⁵	Yes ⁷	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹⁷	Yes					
	Laboratory space		Yes				Yes					
"	Medical emergency response											
Logistics	Pre-approved removal contractors											Yes
Log	Pre-designated landfill/disposal sites (to include vegetative and animal carcasses)											
	Pre-event contracts and staged agreements in place			Yes	Yes ¹⁴		Yes					
	Research program established to analyze long-term trends, impacts, etc.		Yes									Yes
	Staging/Off-Loading: Land with water access to stage, offload debris (has not been evaluated for suitability or officially pre-designated)											
	Staging/Off-Loading: Pre-designated staging, off-loading and special handling areas (already evaluated for suitability)				Yes							
	Staging area for dry storage of vessels		Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁵					Yes		
	Other logistical support, including fuel, housing, food, etc.		Yes ⁶				Contract					

Each agency self-reported capabilities which could be of use during waterway debris response. Agencies were asked to indicate whether capabilities were in-house or were contracted through a third party. Footnotes refer to additional information provided for a particular capability.

- ¹FEMA Capabilities contingent upon a Presidential major disaster declaration. FEMA capable of mission-assigning other federal support to increase capabilities. FEMA has interactive live collection and mapping capabilities and a template wet debris collector map for Region IV.
- ²NOAA Some capabilities require contract support for staffing
- ³NOAA Dive capabilities do not include sites with oil or hazardous pollutants
- ⁴NOAA Coordinates marine mammal and sea turtle stranding response and reviews proposed debris removal activities for compliance with ESA and Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act
- ${}^5\text{NOAA}$ Funding through grant program and possible Congressional supplemental funding
- ⁶NOAA Weather and marine forecasts through National Weather Service in Newport, NC
- ⁷USACE Funding in place for federal projects only
- ⁸USACE Has a GIS cadre for response
- ⁹USACE Has planning response teams
- ¹⁰USCG Small amounts of boom on hand but capable of using pre-event contracts for larger pollution events
- ¹¹USCG Contract authority and oversight capabilities for USCG contracts only
- ¹²USCG Docks for wet storage of vessels has limited space and suitable for larger vessels only
- ¹³USCG Funding for pollution incidents only
- ¹⁴USCG Pre-event contracts and staged agreements in place for pollution incidents only
- $^{15}\mbox{USCG}$ Staging area for dry storage of vessels has limited space
- ¹⁶NRCS Contact authority for EWP contracts only
- ¹⁷NRCS Funding for authorized EWP contracts only

4. Permitting and Compliance Requirements in South Carolina

The "Permitting and Compliance for Waterway Debris Removal in South Carolina" one-pager on the following page synthesizes permitting and compliance requirements that must be met before waterway debris removal operations begin. The top portion of the one-pager outlines the process to follow to stay in compliance, while the bottom portion highlights specific state and federal agency requirements with general contact information.

Permitting and Compliance for Waterway Debris Removal in South Carolina

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit may be required for debris removal within waterways and wetlands. One or multiple permits may be needed.
- If a project requires both a federal permit and a permit through the Department of Health and Environmental Control's (DHEC) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), the applicant can apply directly to DHEC OCRM, who will forward the application to USACE and state and federal review will occur concurrently to expedite the process.
- It is the responsibility of the lead federal agency to ensure compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), federal coastal consistency, and consult with resource agencies including South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as required.

Federally Funded Response

(for example, FEMA funding under Stafford Act declaration)

State/Local Response

No Federal Funding (state, local, or privately funded removal)

Compliance Process when Permit is Required

Federal Agency Coordination

Coordinate with federal funding agency regarding environmental compliance requirements before applying for DHEC OCRM and/or USACE permit





Permit Issued

Review all permit conditions including DHEC OCRM and resource agency requirements



Debris Removal Begins

All permit conditions and DHEC OCRM and resource agency requirements must be followed during debris removal activities

- Lead federal agency is responsible for NEPA compliance, federal consistency with South Carolina's Coastal Zone Management Program, and consultations with SHPO, USFWS, and NOAA as required.
- FEMA is the lead federal agency under Stafford Act declaration.
- Debris removal under Stafford Act declaration may trigger emergency permitting process.

As the lead federal agency, USACE will ensure NEPA compliance, federal consistency with South Carolina's Coastal Zone Management Program, and consult with SHPO, USFWS, and NOAA as required.

Agency Requirements and Legislation Details

U.S. Army Corps of **Engineers (USACE)**

Charleston District Regulatory Program 843-329-8044

- Permit(s) that may be required for debris removal work within waterways and wetlands:
 - NWP-3 Maintenance for removal/maintenance of culverts, sediments, or debris accumulated around outfalls, bridges, etc. in wetland areas
 - NWP-22 Removal of Vessels for removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels or other man-made obstructions to navigation
 - NWP-37 Emergency Watershed Protection & Rehabilitation for work done under NRCS's Emergency Watershed Protection program
 - NWP-38 Cleanup Hazardous/Toxic Waste for containment, stabilization, or removal of hazardous or toxic waste not under CERCLA/NCP

National Oceanic and **Atmospheric** Administration (NOAA) **National Marine Fisheries Service** (NMFS)

ESA: 727-824-5312 EFH: 727-570-5317

- Consultation required if waterway debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:
 - Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure actions do not adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat for marine
 - Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act to ensure actions do not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Charleston Ecological Services Office (ESO) 843-727-4707

- Consultation with Ecological Services Office (ESO) required if waterway debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) to comply with:
 - Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure actions do not adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat for land and freshwater species and certain marine species such as manatee
 - Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) to ensure actions do not encourage development on coastal barriers along the Atlantic coast

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- Requires federal agencies to follow a specific planning process to ensure environmental consequences of federally funded actions are considered
- FEMA is provided with statutory exclusions under the Stafford Act which exempts debris removal from NEPA review when FEMA is providing funding

SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)

Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) 843-953-0200

- A critical area permit might be required for debris removal projects that have the potential to alter a critical area
 - Critical areas in South Carolina are defined as coastal waters, tidelands, beaches and beach/dune systems (S.C. Code Ann. § 48-39-10(J))
 - Reviews project applications for consistency with the South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Program

SC Department of Archives and History

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) 803-896-6129

- Serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and ensures compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- Consultation with SHPO required if waterway debris response involves federal permits and/or funding (USACE permit, FEMA funding, etc.) or has the potential to affect historic or cultural sites included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinates with SCIAA for projects involving archaeological sites

SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA)

State Underwater Archaeologist 803-576-6566

- Advises SHPO on projects involving archaeological sites in coordination with the Underwater Antiquities Act
- If a debris removal project requires compliance with any archaeological or Section 106 sites, submissions must be made through SHPO, and SCIAA will be contacted internally regarding Underwater Antiquities Act compliance

5. Agency Contact Information

Local Agencies/Organizations

Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email
		Emergency Management	Neil Baxley, Director	843-255-4000	neilb@bcgov.net
	Beaufort County	Public Works	Neil Desai, Public Works Director	843-255-2740	nilesh.desai@bcgov.net
		Public Works	Pamela Cobb, Disaster Recovery Manager	843-255-2721	pcobb@bcgov.net
	Berkeley County	Emergency Preparedness	Will Rochester, Director	843-719-4166	wrochester@berkeleycountysc.gov
Coastal Counties (SC Coastal Zone	Charleston County	Emergency Preparedness	Joe Coates, Interim Emergency Manager	843-746-3800	jcoates@charlestoncounty.org
Management Act definition)	Colleton County	Emergency Preparedness	David Greene, Emergency Manager	843-549-5632	dgreene@colletoncounty.org
	Dorchester County	Emergency Services	Tom McNeal, Director	843-832-0341	tmcneal@dorchestercounty.gov
	Georgetown County	Emergency Management	Brandon Ellis, Emergency Manager	843-545-3273	emergencymanagement@gtcounty.org
	Horry County	Emergency Management	Randall Webster, Director	843-915-5150	-
	Jasper County	Emergency Services	Russell Wells, Deputy Director	843-929-9054	rwells@jaspercountysc.gov
SC Aquarium	-	Conservation	Albert George, Director	843-579-8563	ageorge@scaquarium.org
SC Sea Grant Consortium	Extension	Healthy Coastal Ecosystems	Brooke Saari, Coastal Environmental Quality	843-953-6406	brooke.saari@scseagrant.org

State Agencies

Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email
SC Department of Archives and History	State Historic Preservation Office	National Historic Preservation Act Compliance, Section 106	John Sylvest, Project Review Coordinator	803-896-6129	jsylvest@scdah.sc.gov
SC Department of	Bureau of Environmental Health Services	Emergency Response Section	To Report Chemical and Oil Spills	800-481-0125	-
Health and Environmental	Office of Ocean and	Compliance and Enforcement Section	Morgan Flake, Manager	843-953-0234	flakemh@dhec.sc.gov
Control	Coastal Resource Management	Coastal Services Section	Liz Hartje, Project Manager, Planning	843-953-9237	hartjeen@dhec.sc.gov
	ivialiagement	Critical Area Permitting Section	Blair Williams, Manager	843-953-0232	williabn@dhec.sc.gov
	Land, Water and Conservation Division	Divisional Information	-	803-734-9100	-
SC Department of	Law Enforcement Division	Conservation Law Violation	24-hour Hotline	800-922-5431	-
Natural Resources	Marine Resources Division	ACE Basin National Estuarine Research Reserve	Julie Binz, Manager	843-953-9156	binzj@dnr.sc.gov
	Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division	Divisional Information	-	803-734-3886	-
	Planning Section	Planning	Andrew Phillips, All Hazards Planning Manager	803-737-8500	aphillips@emd.sc.gov
	-	_	Melissa Potter, Chief of Preparedness	-	mpotter@emd.sc.gov
	Operations Section	Operations Support	Dave Perry, Logistics Manager	-	dperry@emd.sc.gov
		Operations Support	Guy Gierhart, Chief of Logistics	-	ggierhart@emd.sc.gov
		Operations	Mike Russell, Chief of Operations	-	mrussell@emd.sc.gov
		Operations	Tim Murphy, Operations Manager	-	tmurphy@emd.sc.gov
SC Emergency Management		Recovery	Emily Bentley, Chief of Recovery and Mitigation	-	ebentley@emd.sc.gov
Division			Katie Norris, Deputy Recovery Chief	-	knorris@emd.sc.gov
	Recovery and Mitigation	Public Assistance	Jessica Jones, Public Assistance Program Manager	-	jjones@emd.sc.gov
	Section		General Contact	-	mitigation@emd.sc.gov
		Hazard Mitigation	Adeline Roberson, State Mitigation Planner	803-737-8792	arobersonscem@emd.sc .gov
			Candice Shealey, State Hazard Mitigation Officer	-	cshealey@emd.sc.gov

State Agencies Continued

Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email
SC Ports Authority	-	Switchboard	-	843-723-8651	-
	Belle W. Baruch Institute for Marine and Coastal	North Inlet-Winyah Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	Jennifer Plunket, Stewardship Coordinator	843-904-9033	jen@baruch.sc.edu
University of	Sciences	Baruch Marine Field Laboratory	Bruce Pfirrmann	843-904-9028	bruce@baruch.sc.edu
South Carolina	SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology	Technological, Logistical and Equipment Capabilities	Jim Spirek, State Underwater Archaeologist	803-576-6566	spirekJ@mailbox.sc.edu

Federal Agencies

Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email						
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Marine Trash and Debris Program	Planning and coordination	James Sinclair, Marine Ecologist	504-736-2789	james.sinclair@bsee.gov						
		Funding following Presidential disaster declaration	Contact local Emergency Management Agency	-	-						
Federal Emergency	Region IV	GIS mapping and plotting of imagery	Samuel (Moses) Wilkins, GIS Analyst	770-220-3128	samuel.wilkins@fema.dhs.gov						
Management Agency (FEMA)	Region IV	Technical expertise for removal operations and environmental, compliance and permitting expertise	Saidat Thomas, Public Assistance Branch Chief	770-220-5428	saidat.thomas@fema.dhs.gov						
	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) or NOAA Fisheries	Southeast Region	Emergency ESA and EFH Consultations	-	nmfs.ser.emergency.consult@noaa.gov						
		Emergency EFH Consultation	Cynthia Cooksey	843-460-9922	cynthia.cooksey@noaa.gov						
			Pace Wilber	843-568-4184	pace.wilber@noaa.gov						
		Emergency ESA Consultation	Joseph Cavanaugh, ESA Section 7 Emergency Coordinator	727-551-4097 (O)	joseph.cavanaugh@noaa.gov						
National			Karla Reece	727-824-5348	karla.reece@noaa.gov						
Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	NOS, ORR, Emergency Response Division NOS, ORR, Marine Debris Program	Potential to release oil or	John Tarpley, Regional Operations Branch Chief	206-526-6338 (O) 206-459-8638 (C)	john.tarpley@noaa.gov						
(NOAA)		Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	hazardous material	Bradford Benggio, Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for USCG District 7	305-530-7931 (O) 954-684-8486 (C)	brad.benggio@noaa.gov
		Response capabilities and coordination	Sarah Latshaw, Southeast Regional Coordinator	843-697-7416 (C)	sarah.latshaw@noaa.gov						
	NOS, Office of Coast Survey	Navigation Response Teams	Kyle Ward, Southeast Regional Navigation Manager	843-740-1153	kyle.ward@noaa.gov						
National Park	National Sites	Fort Sumter and Charles Pinckney National Sites	Tim Sveum, Chief Ranger	843-277-4503	tim_sveum@nps.gov						
Service (NPS)	Southeast Region	Ocean Programs	Catherine (Anna) Toline, Marine Scientist, Oceans Program Coordinator	843-518-1939	catherine_toline@nps.gov						

Federal Agencies Continued

Agency	Division	Topic	Point of Contact	Phone	Email
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	-	Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program Information	Stephen T. Henry, Assistant State Conservation Engineer	803-765-5350	stephen.henry@sc.usda.gov
	Regulatory	Compliance and permitting	General Inquiries	843-329-8044	SAC.RD.Charleston@usace.army.mil
U.S. Army Corps	Regulatory	expertise	Courtney Stevens, Chief, South Branch	843-329-8027	courtney.m.stevens@usace.army.mil
of Engineers (USACE),	Navigation	Federally maintained waterway or channel	Jeremy Johnson, Chief, Navigation Branch	843-329-8132	jeremy.j.johnson@usace.army.mil
Charleston District	Emergency	Response capabilities	Michael Hind, Chief, Emergency Management Branch	843-329-8106	michael.b.hind@usace.army.mil
	Management	Emergency Management Division EOC	General Contact	-	cesac-eoc2@usace.army.mil
		Potential to release oil or hazardous material	National Response Center (NRC)	800-424-8802	-
	District 7, Sector Charleston	Response capabilities	CWO Michael Goglia, FOSCR	843-740-7098	michael.j.goglia@uscg.mil
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)			LT Emily Trudeau, Incident Management Division Chief	843-740-7087	emily.m.trudeau@uscg.mil
(0369)			LT James P. Sullivan, Chief of Waterways Management	843-323-7761	james.p.sullivan2@uscg.mil
	District 7	Boating Safety	Scott Szczepaniak, Recreational Boating Safety Specialist	843-327-9655	scott.j.szczepaniak@uscg.mil
	Region IV	Potential to release oil or hazardous substance	National Response Center (NRC)	800-424-8802	-
U.S. Environmental		IV Planning and coordination	Terry Stilman, ESF-10 On Scene Coordinator	-	stilman.terry@epa.gov
Protection Agency (EPA)			Gary Andrew, RRT IV and Federal on Scene Coordinator	678-733-1621	andrew.gary@epa.gov
		Capability contact	EPA Region IV Duty Officer	404-562-8700	-
	National	SC Lowcountry Refuge Complex	Durwin Carter, Project Leader	843-928-3264 x 217	durwin_carter@fws.gov
	Wildlife Refuges	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	Abby Florez, Wildlife Refuge Specialist	843-441-5969	abby_florez@fws.gov
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