



We will begin at 9:00 AM PDT

**Tribal Nations
Emergency Planning, Preparedness &
Response Workshop**



AGENDA

MORNING SESSION: 9:00 – 11:15

Welcome & Review of Agenda

USEPA Overview Presentation

Emergency Response Case Studies

Lunch Break from 11:15 – 12:45

AFTERNOON SESSION – 12:45 – 4:00

Tribal Nations Emergency Management

State Emergency Preparedness and
Response Support for Tribal Nations

Federal Emergency Preparedness and
Response Support for Tribal Nations

Wrap-up & Adjournment



WORKSHOP PLANNING TEAM

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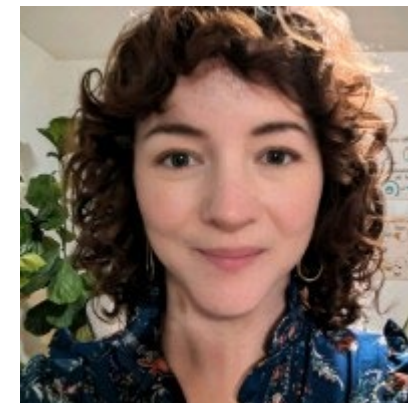
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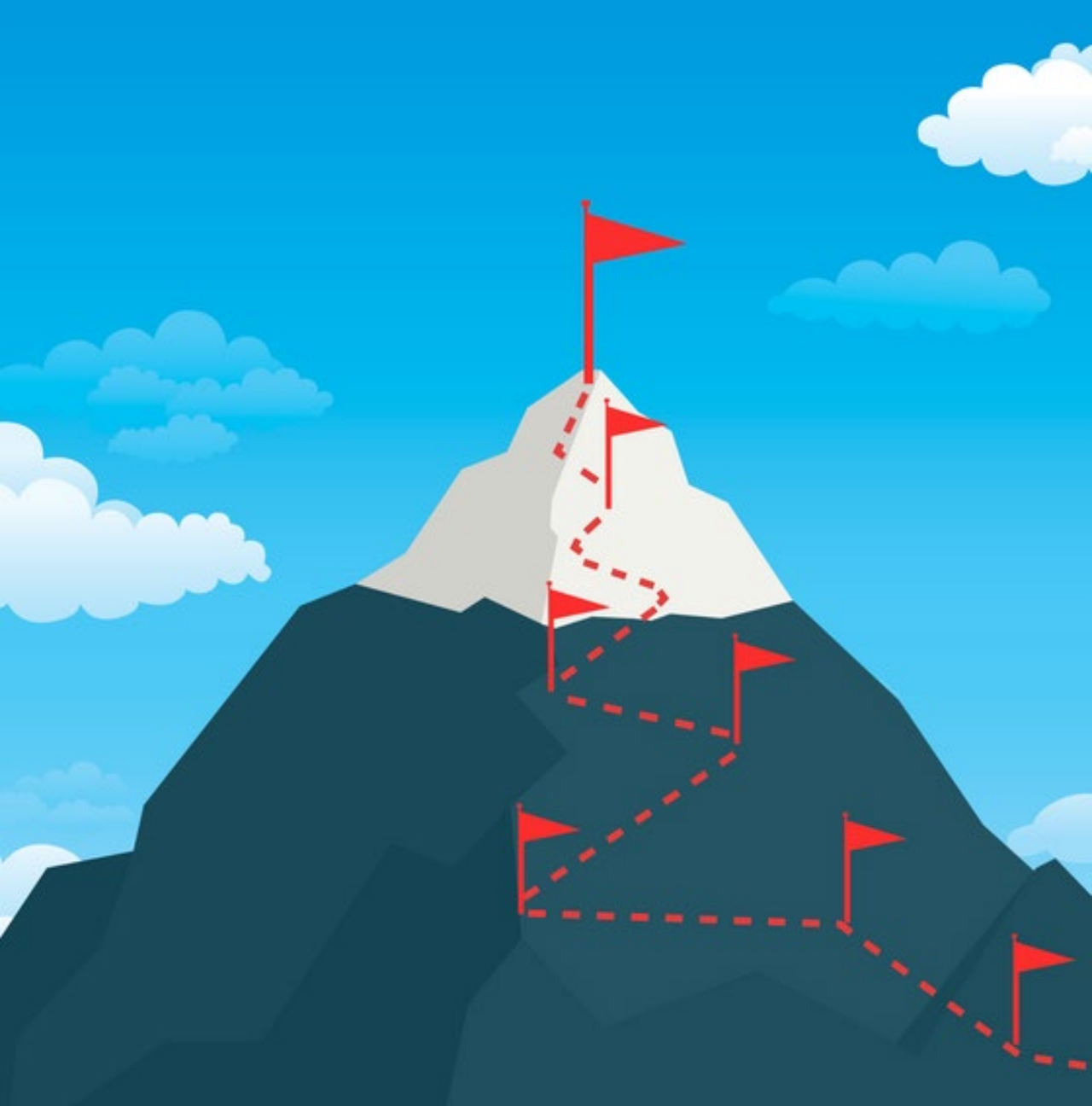


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Workshop Goals & Purpose

To provide information and resources to support tribal emergency managers with planning for and responding to emergencies.



Overview

- Common Threats
- Phases of Emergency Management
- Preparedness
- Response
- ETEP/GAP & Brownfields

Common Threats and Hazards

Natural

- Fire
- Earthquake
- Flood

Industry/Other

- Oil Spill
- Train Derailment
- Mercury Release
- Industrial/Tire Fire
- Abandoned Chemicals



INCIDENTS COME IN MANY DIFFERENT SIZES SHAPES AND FORMS

- Some incidents are a type 5 that can be resolved locally within a few hours with onsite resources.
- A type 4 Incident is a minor incident that can usually be resolved within a day with onsite resources and support from other facility personnel.
- A type 3 Incident needs exceeded onsite capabilities and additional resources from the local area may be brought in to support the response. The response will last longer than one or two operational periods.
- A type 2 Incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. Often requires the activation of response resources from outside the local area.
- A type 1 Incident is the most complex, requiring national resources for safe and effective management and operation. Type 1 response may continue for many weeks or months.



PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



USEPA's EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROGRAM HAS EVOLVED OVER TIME




CAMEO Chemicals

Home
Help
Search Chemicals
New Search
Modify Search
Search Results
MyChemicals
chemicals: 2
View MyChemicals
Predict Reactivity

Chemical Datasheet

[Add to MyChemicals](#) [Print Friendly Page](#)


CHLORINE

Chemical Identifiers

CAS Number	UN/NA Number	DOT Hazard Label	CHRIS Code
7782-50-5	1017	Poison Gas Oxidizer Corrosive	CLX

NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	4	Can be lethal.
	Flammability	0	Will not burn under typical fire.

EPCRA Sections 301, 302, and 303: Planning for Chemical Emergencies


Lesson 4: EPCRA Section 302 – Substances and Facilities Covered, and Emergency Planning Notification

EPCRA Section 302(a) – Substances Covered and Threshold Planning Quantities

Section 302(a) requires the Administrator of EPA to [publish a list of EHSs](#) and establish a [TPQ](#) for each substance on the list. The EPA Administrator is authorized under Section 302(a)(4) to revise this list when necessary. The list may be revised based on the toxicity, reactivity, volatility, dispersability, combustibility, or flammability of a substance.

On April 22, 1987, EPA published a final rule (52 FR 13378) with the list of EHSs and their TPQs, as well as regulations to implement EPCRA Section 302. The list of EHSs has been revised a few times since April 1987. Currently, there are 355 EHSs, as codified in [Appendices A](#) and [B](#) of 40 CFR Part 355.

Select **Next** to continue.



The list is based on concerns regarding specific hazardous substance characteristics.

Help Resources Previous Page 3 of 26 Next



EXAMPLES OF KEY USEPA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS

Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - 1986

EPA's Accidental Release Information Program - 1987

SERCs Appoint Members of Local Emergency Planning Committees - 1987

Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) - 1988

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 – Risk Management Program - 1990

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting Begins - 1988

Title III Consolidated List of Lists - 1991

Risk Management Plan Rule - 1996

Executive Order 13650: Improving Chemical Safety and Security - 2013

America's Water Infrastructure Act - 2018



CLEAN AIR ACT 1990 AMENDMENTS ADDED ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS



- ✓ **General Duty Clause / Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions**
- ✓ **Submittal of Risk Management Plan including an offsite consequence analysis**

WHAT IS EPCRA?

Prepares & Protects Communities From Chemical Accidents

By:

Creating an emergency planning infrastructure at the state, tribal and local levels

How? It requires:

Comprehensive emergency response plan for each community

Facility and community participation in the emergency planning process

Collection of hazardous chemical information from facilities in the community

Collective planning involving facilities, key stakeholders and community members



EPCRA SETS UP STRUCTURES DESIGNED TO FOSTER COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION IN PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND RISK COMMUNICATION



Responsibilities of SERCs and TERCs

SERCs & TERCs

Review local emergency response plans developed by LEPC and TEPCs

Make recommendations on revisions

Coordinate with other emergency planning districts

Supervise and coordinate all LEPC/TEPC activities

Aid in carrying out responsibilities of LEPC/TEPC

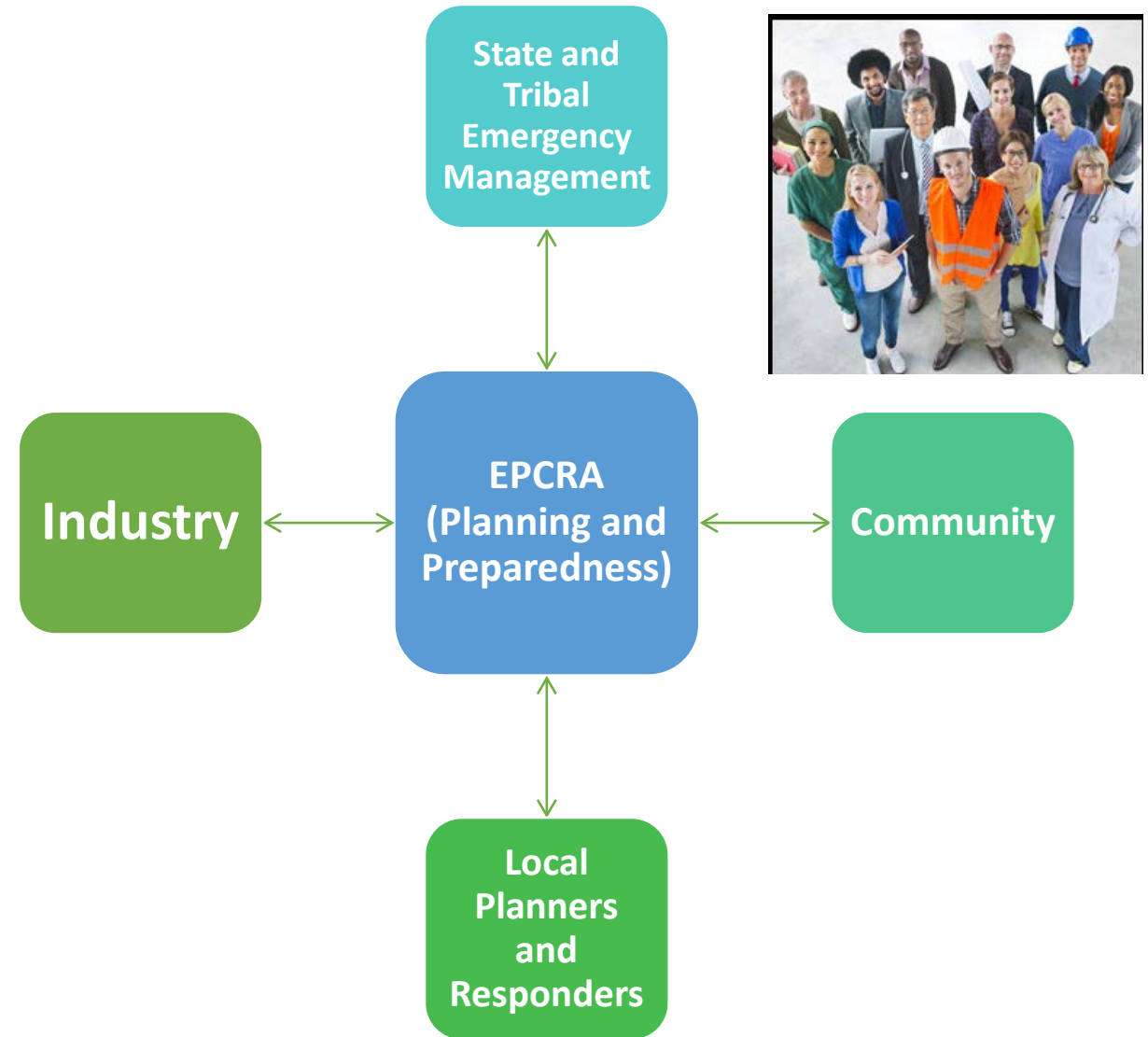
Manage all information submitted by facilities (EHSs onsite, accident reports, inventory of OSHA hazardous chemicals, “Tier II Inventory Forms”)

Provide information to Public

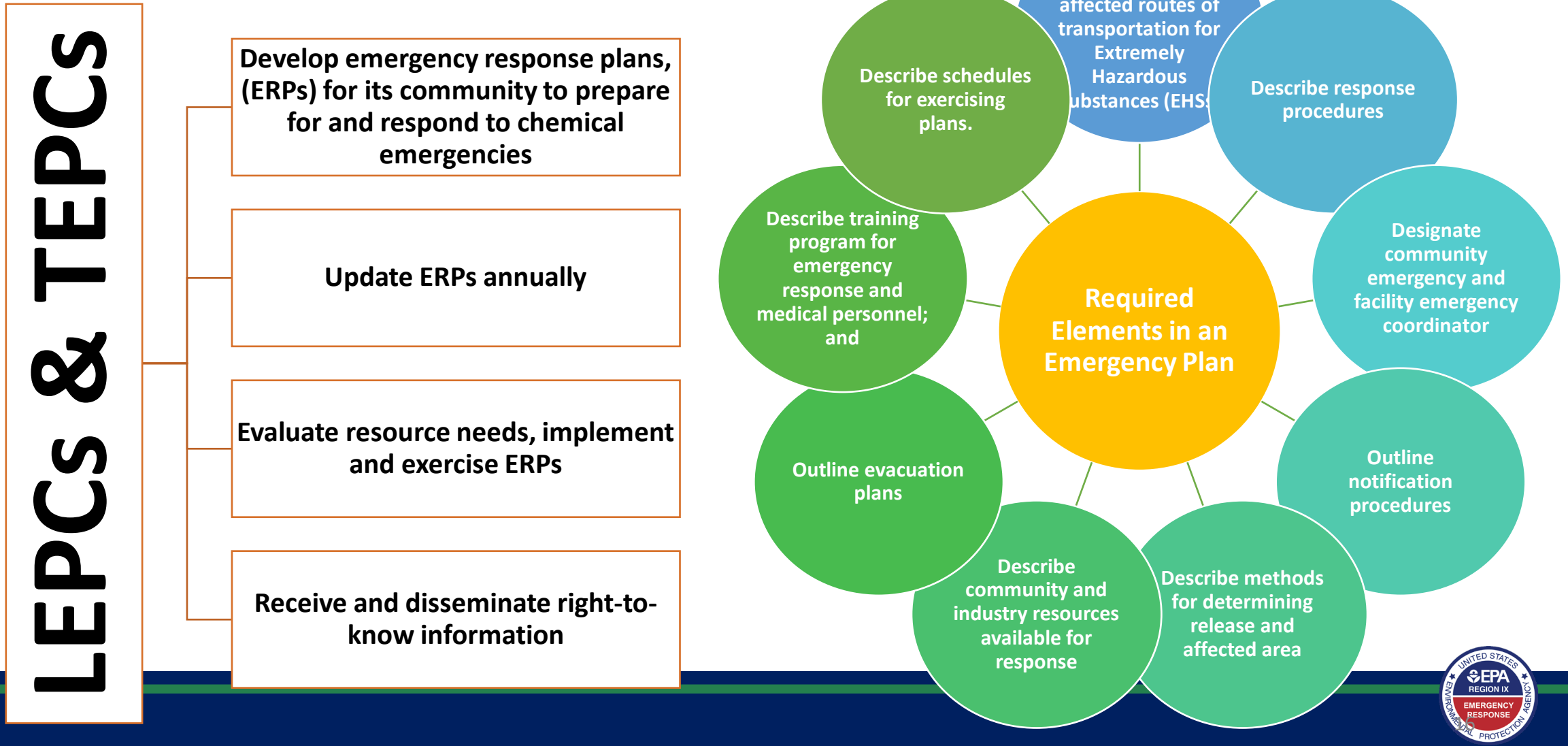


LEPC and TEPC membership *should* include:

- Elected state and local officials
- Law enforcement
- Civil defense
- Transportation
- Broadcast and print media
- Hospital
- Fire fighters
- First aid
- Local environmental groups
- Health
- Community groups
- Facility owners and/or operators



Responsibilities of LEPCs/TEPCs



Responsibilities of Facilities

Covered Facilities

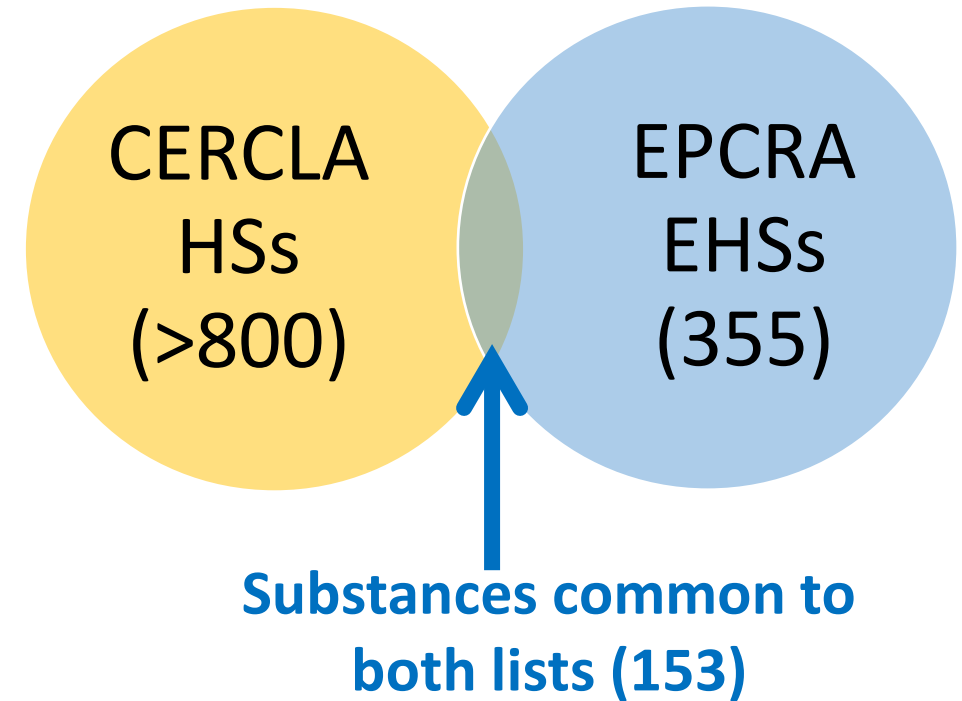
Report all EHSs on site to SERC or TERC, LEPC or TEPC for the emergency planning purposes

Participate in the local emergency planning process and designate a facility emergency coordinator

Notify of releases and submit accident reports to SERC or TERC and LEPC or TEPC (any EHS or CERCLA hazardous substance (HS) at or above its reportable quantity)

Report all OSHA hazardous chemicals including EHSs on site to SERC or TERC and LEPC or TEPC

Submit Toxic Release Inventory (Form R) to State and EPA



EPCRA Resources

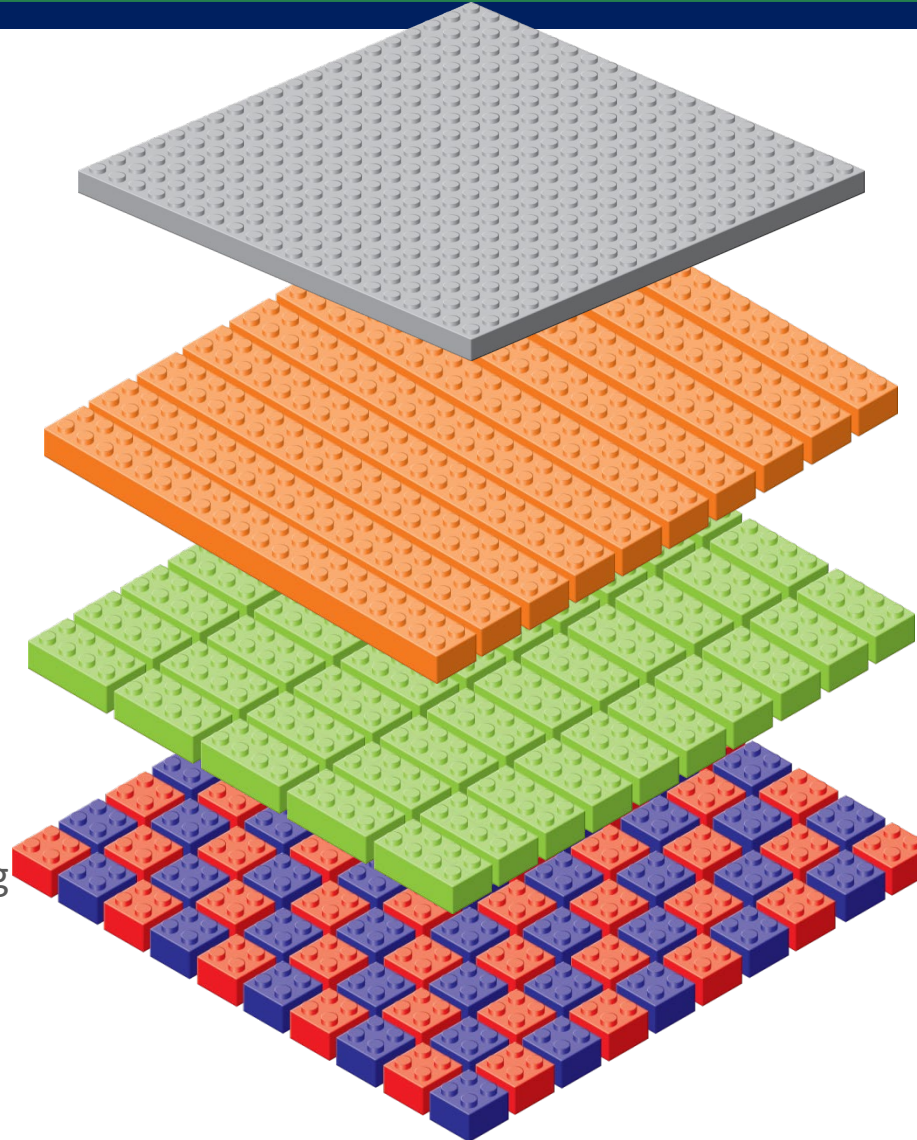
- EPCRA General factsheet: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/epcra-fact-sheets>
- Guide for State, Tribal and Local Agencies: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/state_tribal_local_guide_factsheet_7-10-2015_2.pdf
- EPCRA Comprehensive Online Training: [EPCRA \(Non-313\) Online Training for States, Tribes, Local Emergency Planning Committees, Local Planners and Responders](#)



NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS) IS FOCUSED ON OIL & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND LED BY USEPA & US COAST GUARD

NRS Plans

- National Contingency Plan
- Regional Contingency Plans
- Area Contingency Plans
- Tribal & Local Emergency Planning Committee Plans
- Industry Plans



Planning Groups

- National Response Team
- Regional Response Teams
- Area Committees
- Tribal & State Emergency Response Commissions
- Tribal & Local Emergency Planning Committees
- Industry

ALL INCIDENTS START AND END LOCALLY

- No “one size fits all”
- Key is to have a plan & be prepared
- There are plenty of examples & support
- Many entities have moved to an all hazards “one plan approach”





EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

How does EPA fit into
the broader federal
structure?



NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK



National Response Framework

*Fourth Edition
October 28, 2019*



- Single, comprehensive approach to prepare for and provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies.
- Led by FEMA





AGENCIES PROVIDE A NETWORK OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs) UNDER THE NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

ESF 1: Transportation

ESF 2: Communications

ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering

ESF 4: Firefighting

ESF 5: Emergency Management

ESF 6: Mass Care, Housing &
Human Services

ESF 7: Resource Support

ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9: Urban Search & Rescue

ESF 10: Oil & Hazardous Materials (USEPA)

ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources

ESF 12: Energy

ESF 13: Public Safety & Security

ESF 14: Long-term Community Recovery &
Mitigation

ESF 15: External Communications





LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Preparing for Emergencies



Emergency Operations Plan

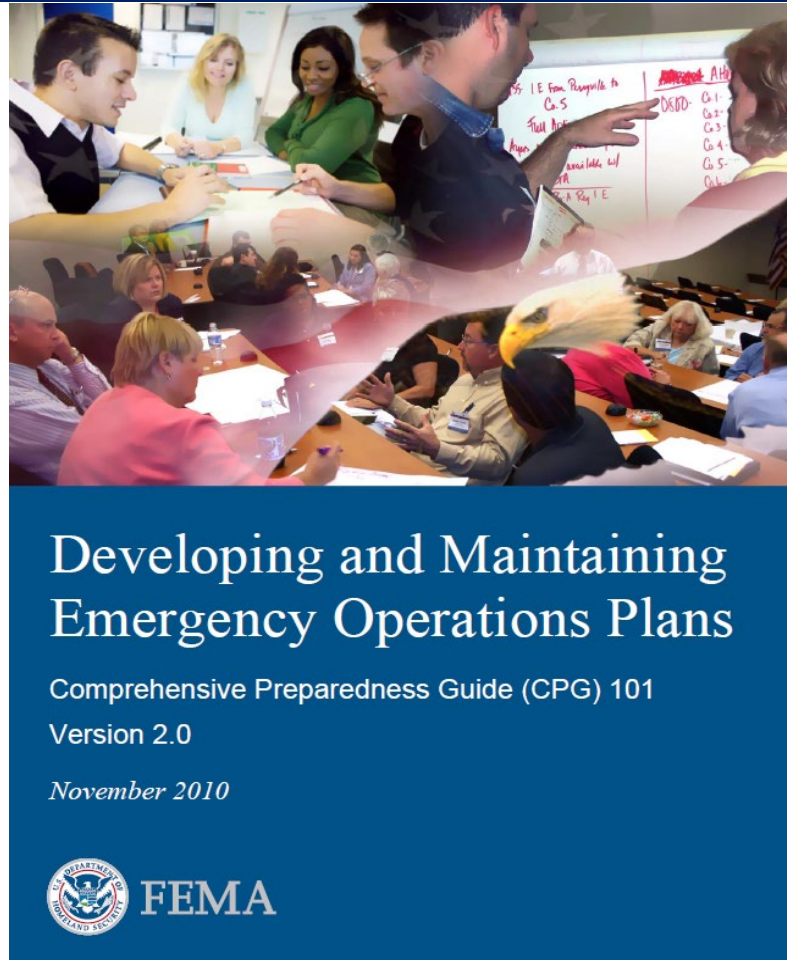
- Plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards
- Describes how people and property will be protected
- Details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions
- Identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available
- Outlines how all actions will be coordinated.



COLLABORATE WITH PEERS FOR IDEAS AND GUIDANCE



FEMA HAS A WEALTH OF RESOURCES



[Developing EOPs](#)



[Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook](#)



Preparing for Emergencies



TABLETOP EXERCISES PRACTICE FOR EMERGENCIES AND IMPROVE EOPs



**Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC)
and Scottsdale Tabletop
After Action Report/Improvement Plan**



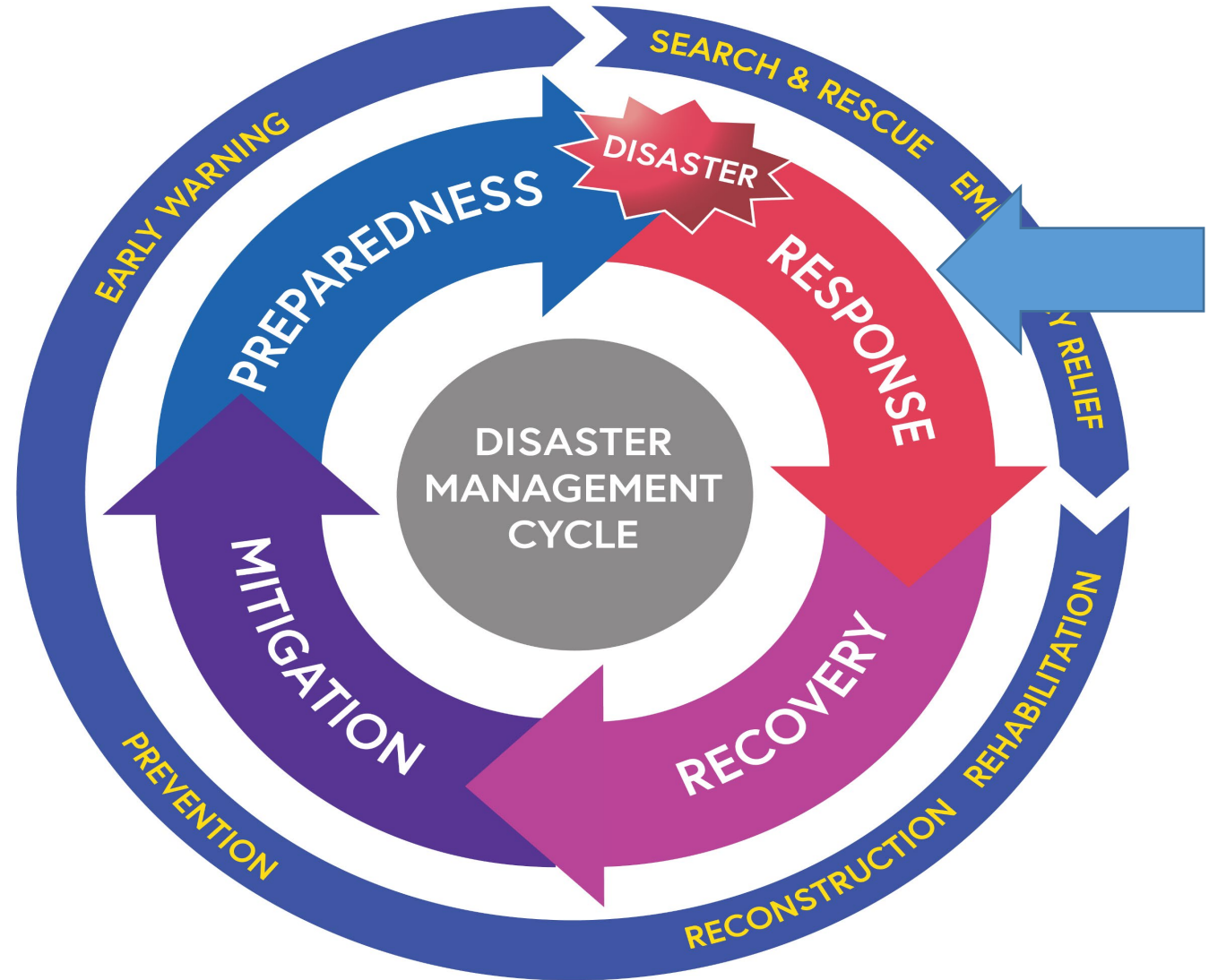


Emergencies Happen...

Emergency preparedness efforts have been put to the test in real-life emergencies and have reinforced the importance of readiness.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE



EPA Emergency Response Program



- Responds to spills of hazardous substances and oil
- Responds to natural disasters under FEMA direction
- Cleans up contaminated sites in short-term removal actions



EPA Emergency Response Program Support to Tribal Nations

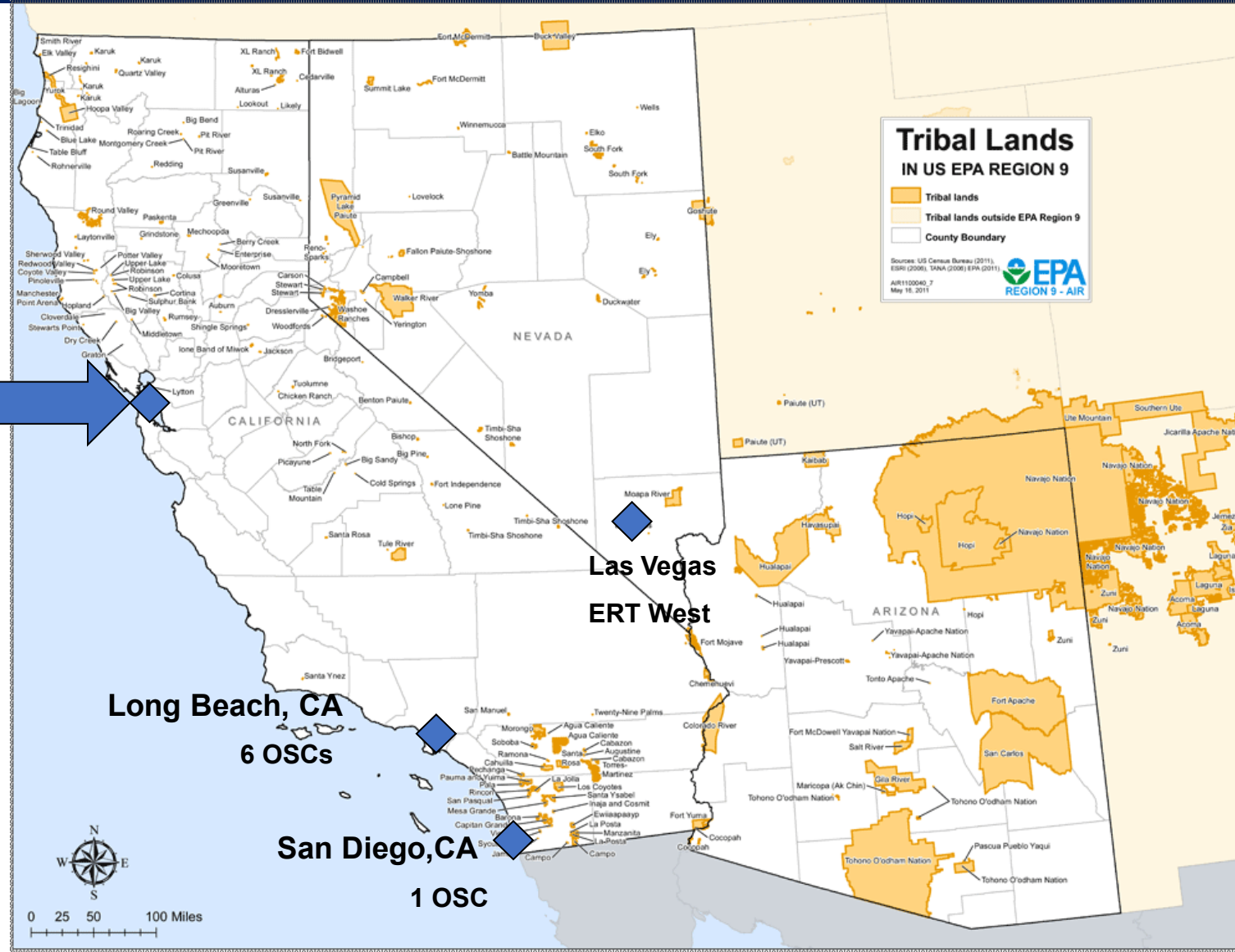
- Provide technical assistance to support tribal response efforts
- Provide notification about emergencies to tribes where tribal nations may have interest
- Support tribal nations/tribal cultural monitors with integrating into unified command structures
- Lead emergency response or removal actions in Indian Country when tribes request this support



US EPA Region IX Emergency Response Offices

San Francisco, CA
8 OSCs

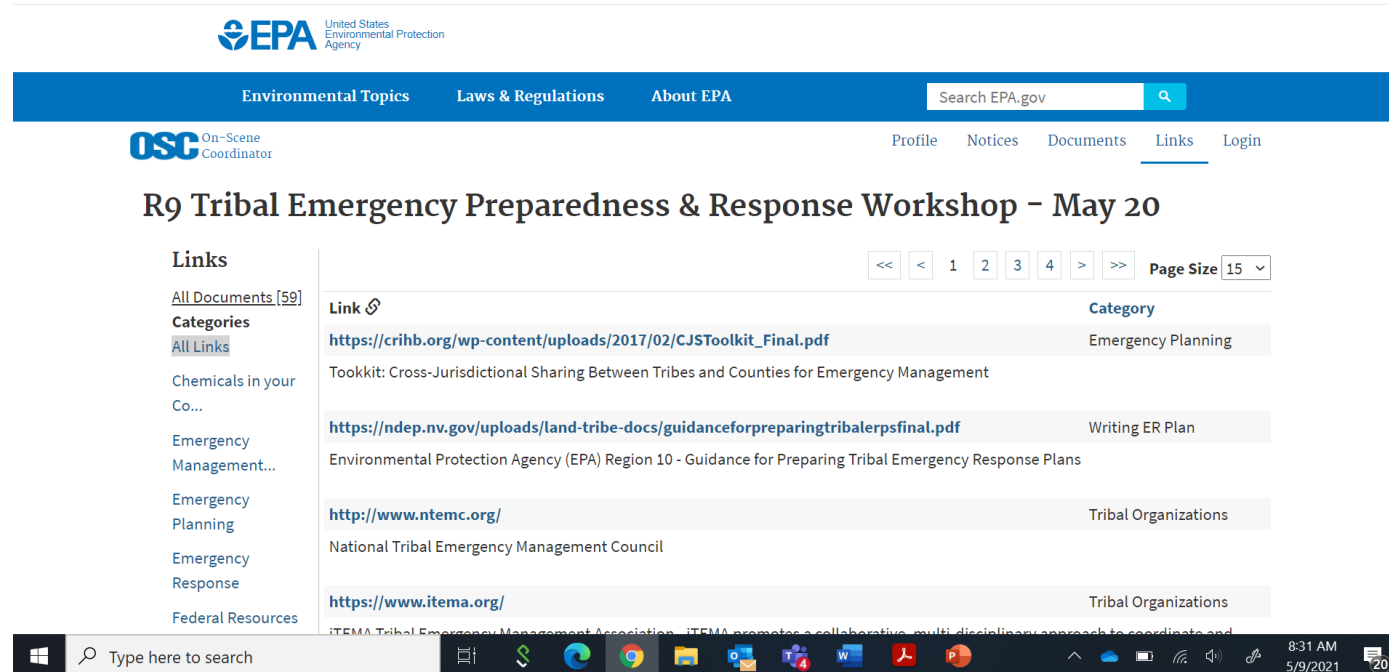
Also responsible for:
Hawaii
Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
Pacific Island Governments
American Samoa



Resources

What's available and where do I find it?

- EPA has compiled and grouped resources according to general goals and are hosting it on a webpage for your access at:
- <https://response.epa.gov/tribalworkshop>



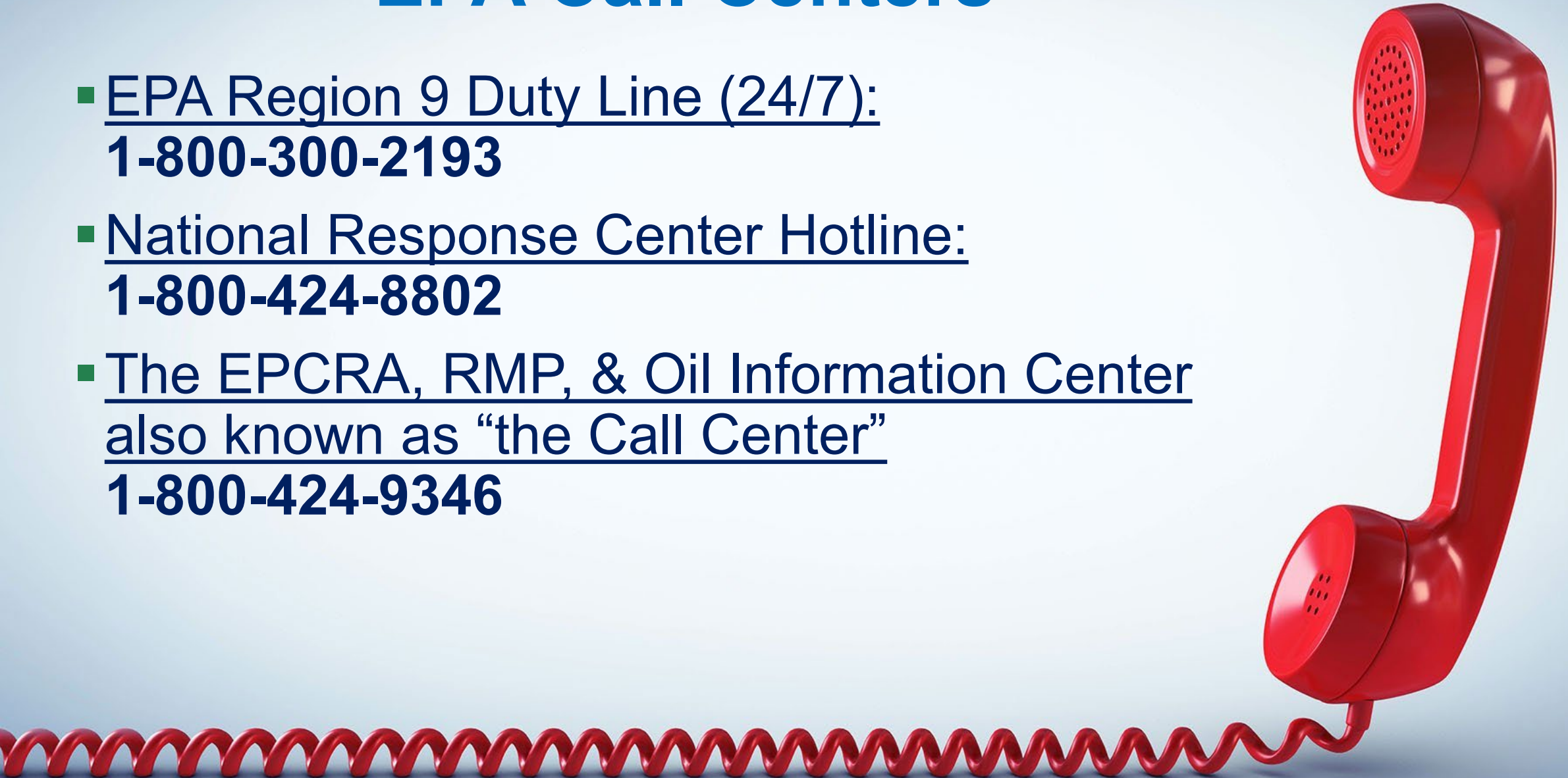
The screenshot shows the EPA website's 'Links' section for the 'R9 Tribal Emergency Preparedness & Response Workshop - May 20'. The sidebar on the left lists 'Links' and 'Categories'. The main content area displays a list of links with their categories, including 'Emergency Planning', 'Writing ER Plan', and 'Tribal Organizations'. The EPA logo and navigation menu are visible at the top.

Link	Category
https://crihb.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/CJSToolkit_Final.pdf	Emergency Planning
Toolkit: Cross-Jurisdictional Sharing Between Tribes and Counties for Emergency Management	
https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/land-tribe-docs/guidanceforpreparingtribalerpsfinal.pdf	Writing ER Plan
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 - Guidance for Preparing Tribal Emergency Response Plans	
http://www.ntemc.org/	Tribal Organizations
National Tribal Emergency Management Council	
https://www.itema.org/	Tribal Organizations
ITEMA Tribal Emergency Management Association - ITEMA promotes a collaborative, multi-disciplinary approach to coordinate and	



EPA Call Centers

- EPA Region 9 Duty Line (24/7):
1-800-300-2193
- National Response Center Hotline:
1-800-424-8802
- The EPCRA, RMP, & Oil Information Center
also known as “the Call Center”
1-800-424-9346



Questions?



Preparedness & Response in Region 9 General Assistance Program (GAP) EPA Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs)

Hi, you may use a few
of these



Get the links to
references that will be
made today via QR
Codes!

EPA Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) are:

**Comprehensive, strategic
planning documents**

**Finalized jointly with Tribal
GAP grant recipients & EPA**

**Different in content, length,
and structure**

Composed of 3 Main Components

Tribal Environmental Priorities
EPA Priorities, including Direct
Implementation
EPA Regulated Facilities

Living documents

Encouraged to review
annually

Revised at the end of its planning period

Planning period = 4 to 5
years

Option #1: Identifying Tribal Environmental Priorities

1. Identify climate-induced issues as Tribal environmental priorities within the ETEP
2. Identify long-term development goals
 - Drought contingency plan
 - Climate adaption plan
 - Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with state or federal agencies
3. Identify capacity indicators and target dates to complete them

****Create short term goals and GAP-eligible workplan activities**

List of Capacity Indicators



SCAN THE QR CODE OR VISIT

<https://www.epa.gov/general-assistance-program-gap/gap-capacity-indicators>

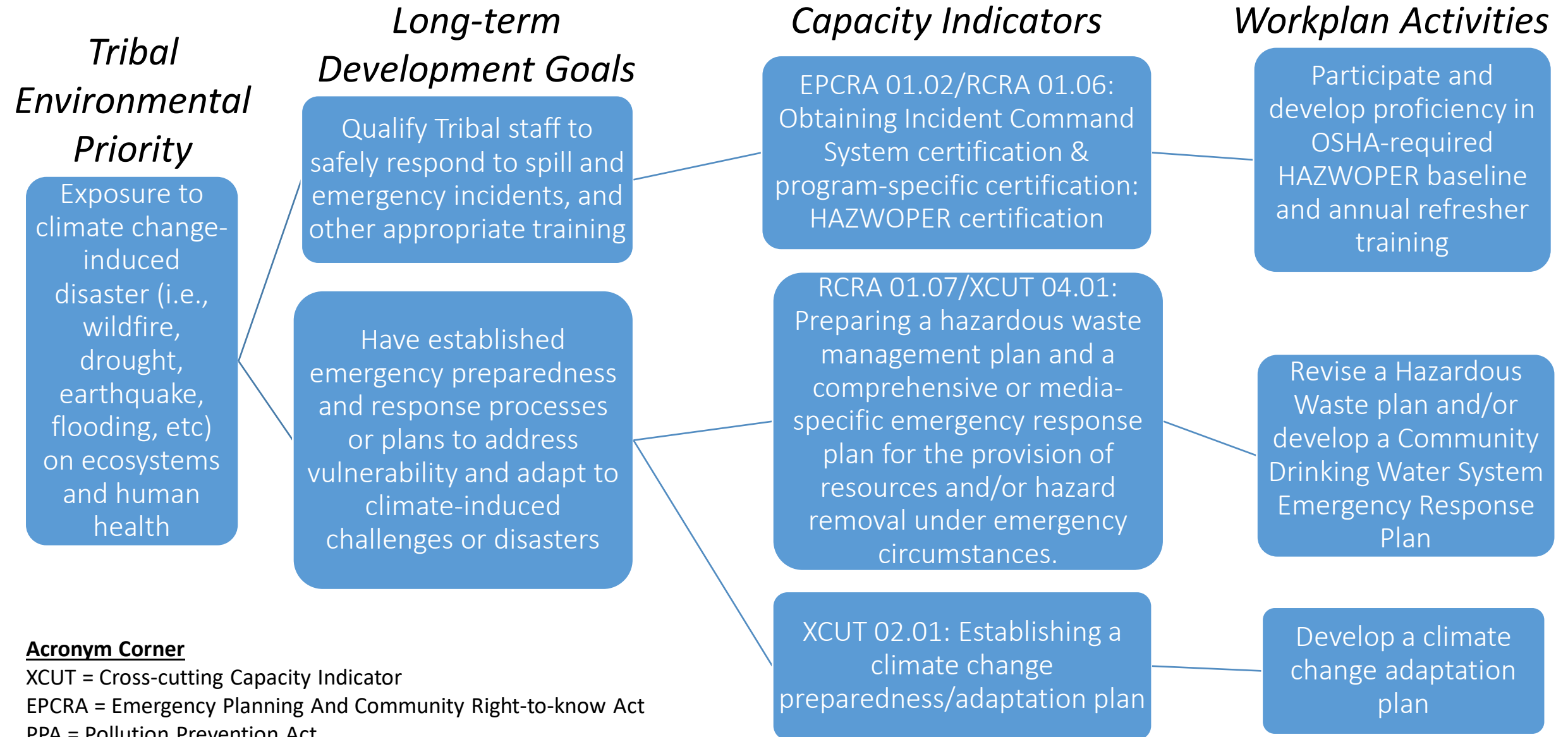
Technical Assistance Handbook



SCAN THE QR CODE OR VISIT

<https://www.epa.gov/general-assistance-program-gap/gap-capacity-indicators>

Example: ETEP Strategic Planning Workflow



Option 2: Embedding into General ETEP Content

Contents

1.	Introduction	2
1.1	Mission Statement	2
1.2	Goals and Objectives	2
2.	Background	2
2.1	Background and History	2
2.5	Tribal Land Uses	4
2.6	Existing Environmental Regulations and Land Use Plans	8
2.7	Environmental Studies and Assessments	11
4.5	Solid Waste	35
4.6	Emergency Response and Site Remediation	39
4.7	Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention	44
4.8	Cultural Resources	49



What needs to be protected?

What is threatened?

Example: Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians' 2021 Presentation of ETEP Contents

A Tribe may decide to use its ETEP as a strategic plan to address a broad range of priorities, including priorities that extend beyond the scope of EPA’s mission” - AIEO 2022 GAP Guidance pg. 17

Potential preparedness or response-related content

Outline or description of:

- goals for community preparedness
- emergency routes in the event of an incident
- how sites or prioritized in assessments during recovery
- coordination and/or consultation efforts with HUD, FEMA, EPA
- incident command system, emergency operation centers

✓ Chat with a GAP Project Officer to further discuss ETEP content vs GAP-eligible activities



Key Takeaways

Characteristics

Comprehensive, strategic planning documents with no topic-specific guidelines

- ✓ All will vary in length, structure, content
- ✓ ETEPs are living documents and can be revised

Scope

ETEPs can have priorities that extend beyond the scope of EPA

- ✓ ETEP content does not = workplan activities
- ✓ Chat with a R9 GAP Project officer about ETEPs components and GAP-eligible work

Methods

Incorporate preparedness and response into ETEPs in two ways

- (1) By identifying Tribal Environmental Priorities
- (2) By embedding content into the structure of an ETEP

Questions?

Want to chat further about ETEPs?

Connect with us at the Tribal EPA Conference!

Getting started with ETEPs: A Workshop for New Environmental Directors

- Wednesday, October 23rd at 3:30 pm, San Martin

Contact your R9 GAP Project Officer for additional or workplan-specific questions or one of us:

Willard Chin: R9 GAP & ETEPs, chin.willard@epa.gov

Abigail Jones : R9 GAP & ETEPs, jones.Abigail@epa.gov

Sophia Usow : R9 GAP & Climate Change, usow.sophia@epa.gov

[Tribal EPA Conference YouTube Channel](#)

[American Indian Environmental Office \(AIEO\) GAP
Guidance Training Videos](#)

[Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals
\(ITEP\) Climate Change Resources](#)

[Environmental Protection Network Technical
Assistance](#)

[Regional Thriving Communities Technical Assistance
Centers \(TCTAC\)](#)

Emergency Preparedness & Response Workshop for Tribal Nations

Richie Donahou, Ph.D.

128(a) Program and Tribal Lead

Brownfields Program, Region 9



128a Tribal Brownfields Response Program

Eligible Emergency Response Activities

Before an Incident

- Capacity Building
 - Trainings and outreach
- Planning
 - Developing response protocols with relevant parties
 - Developing cost recovery tools
- Prevention
 - Minimize sources of possible emergency response incidents
 - Fund FTE for inspectors, rangers, and various equipment



128a Tribal Brownfields Response Program

Eligible Emergency Response Activities

During an Incident

- Staff for Emergency Response Oversight Work
 - For natural and man-made disasters
- Use of Materials/equipment
 - To minimize spread, but not conduct the entire response
- Additional personnel
 - Contractor support for Acquiring contractors to help with oversight/closure of a response action



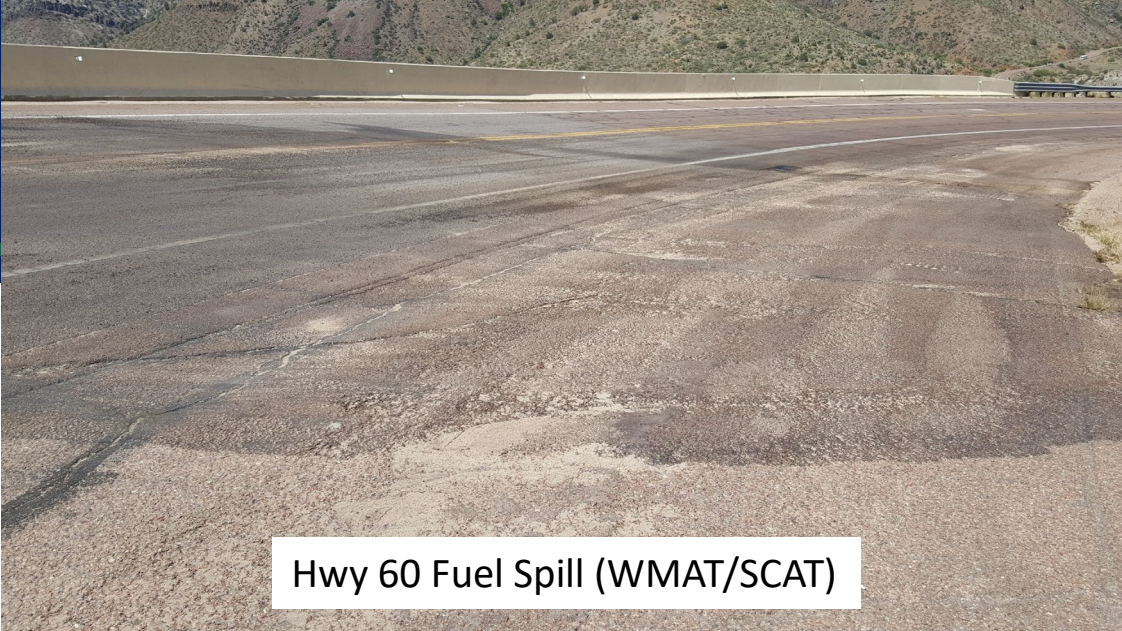
128a Tribal Brownfields Response Program

Eligible Emergency Response Activities

After an Incident

- Confirmation of Response Completeness
 - Staff oversight or contractor support
- Response Documentation
 - Response Reports, closure reports
- Housing of Response Documents
 - Physical or cloud-based information repository





Hwy 60 Fuel Spill (WMAT/SCAT)



Sulfuric Acid Release (SCAT)



2006 10 23



Agent Orange Drum Removal (SCAT)



Fuel Spill (Gila River)



128a Tribal Brownfields Response Program

Eligible Emergency Response Activities

How to Apply

- 128a TRP Guidelines are out now – annually Sept/Oct
- **Note:** Emergency response work is just one components of this program.
Please consult with EPA staff before applying.

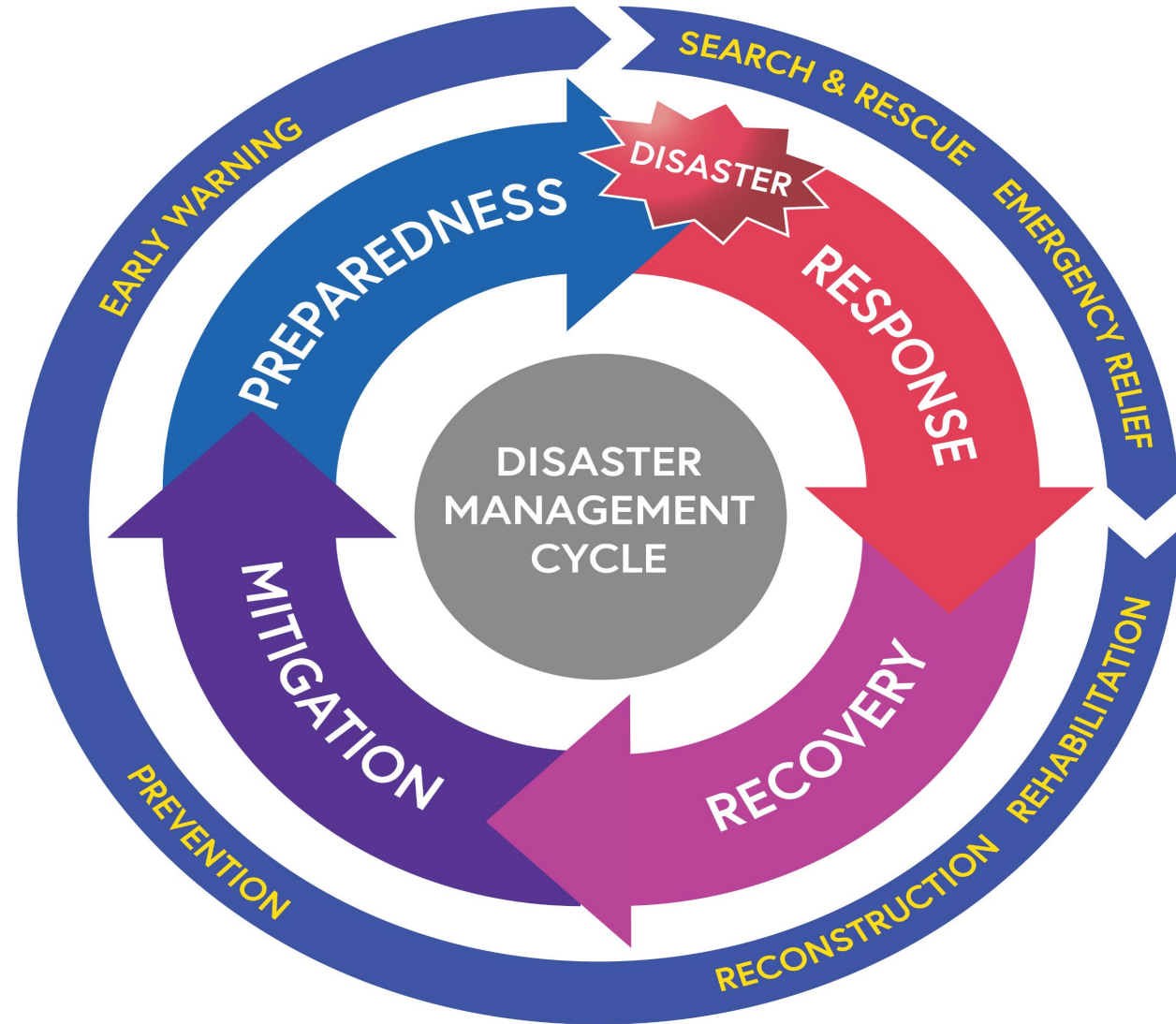
<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/state-and-tribal-response-program-grant-funding-guidance-resources>

Questions?

Contact: Richie Donahou, Ph.D. -> donahou.richie@epa.gov



EMERGENCY RESPONSE CASE STUDIES



Emergency Response Case Studies

- Cuyama River Incident
 - Raymond E. Padilla, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
 - Ben Castellana, USEPA Region 9
- Indian Island & the Wiyot Tribe
 - Steve Calanog, USEPA Region 9
- NFPI Time-Critical Removal Action
 - Tara Fitzgerald, USEPA Region 9
- Stafford Act Disaster Responses



Questions During the Case Studies?

- Put them in the chat box!
- We'll pose the questions to our panel at the end of the presentations
- Be sure to note who you'd like to ask and any relevant context



OSCs Working with Tribes

Emergency Responses

Removal Actions

For each topic, we'll generally give

- a quick example or two
- the most common types of each
- some guidelines for referral to us



Emergency Responses

Typical Responses

- Oil Spill – transport or facility
- Industrial Fires or Tire Fires
- Train Derailment
- Mercury Spills
- Abandoned Chemicals



Emergency Response Example

Cuyama River Incident

- 6000 gallons crude oil spilled into Cuyama River, which connects to Santa Maria River and Pacific Ocean
- Responsible Party, Santa Barbara County Fire, State, and EPA all responded to emergency



Emergency Response Example

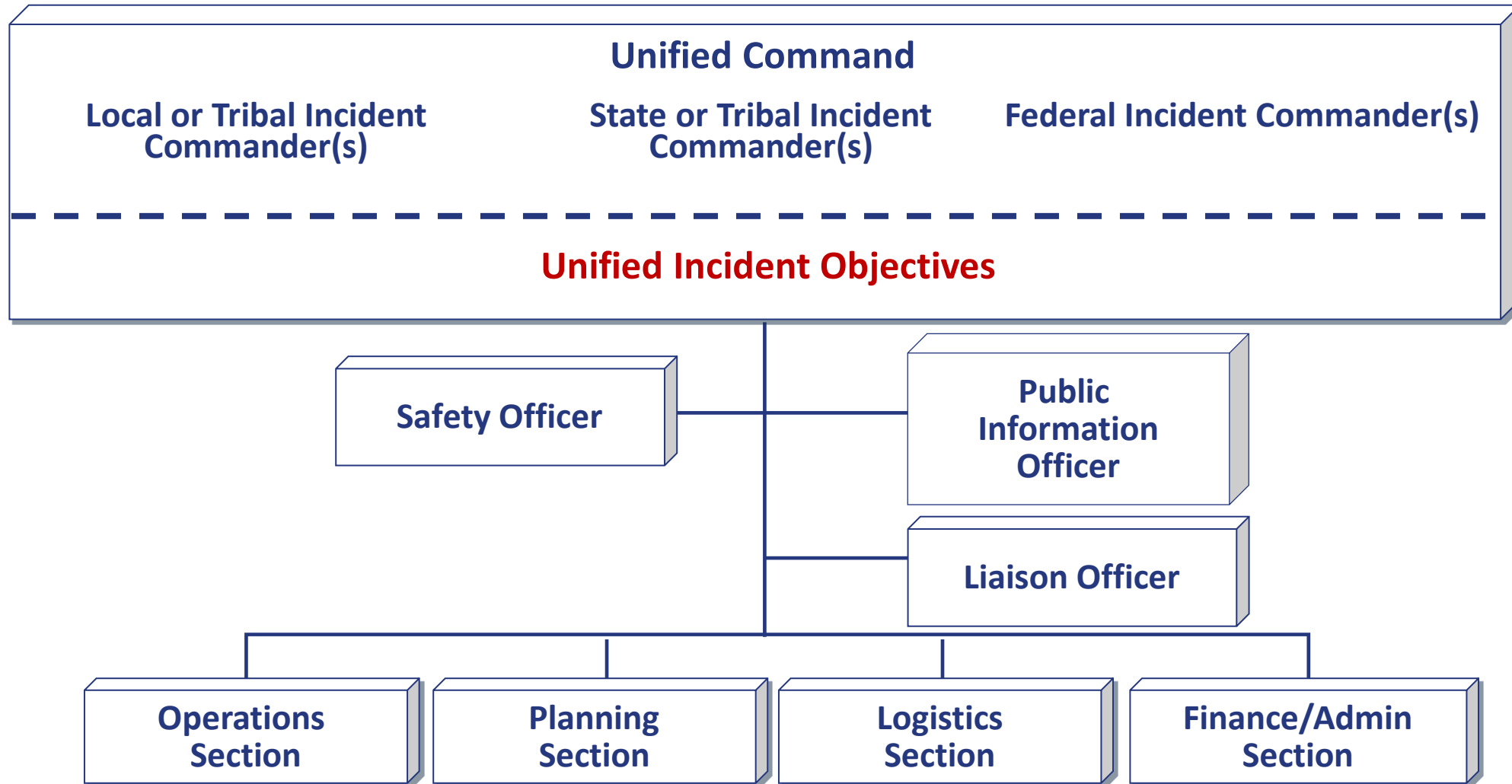
Cuyama River Incident

- Located in sacred grounds of Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
- Tribe expected area to contain artifacts and potentially burial sites
- Tribal representatives were cultural monitors, overseeing cleanup work and ensuring artifacts were returned to the river



Incident Command Structure

Sample Organizational Chart



Removal Actions



Removal Actions

Typical Removals with Tribes

- Asbestos Sites
- Lead Contamination
- Abandoned Chemicals
- Illegal Pesticide Use
- Historical Pesticide or Herbicide Use
- Other Legacy Soil Contamination
- Other Abandoned Industrial Sites
- Other Situations Specific to your Area/Tribe



Removal Action Example 1

South Fork Sheep Dip Vats

- Te-Moak tribe of Western Shoshone (South Fork Band)
- Toxaphene used in dip vats as a pesticide
- Tribes across the southwest had legacy soil contamination
- Site referred to Emergency Response Program by Brownfields/Site Assessment Program



A sheep dip vat on Navajo Nation



Removal Action Example 1

South Fork Sheep Dip Vats

- Worked with tribe to determine extent of soil contamination
- Placed soil in lined treatment cells and mixed with amendments (according to benchtop study)
- Sampling confirmed treatment was successful



South Fork Sheep Dip Vat, Lee, NV



Removal Action Example 2

Indian Island

- Wiyot Tribe, Humboldt Bay, CA
- Six-acre shell mound (midden) in historic location of Tuluwat Village and Center of Wiyot Universe
- Area used through 1970s as a boat repair and maintenance facility
- Contamination from chemical wood preservatives and paints



Removal Action Example 2

Indian Island

- EPA mitigated and capped contaminated soils
- Worked closely with tribe to ensure cleanup and outcome were respectful of this sacred place



Removal Action Example 3

NFPI

- Red Lake Chapter, Navajo Nation
- Former sawmill with a 181-acre footprint. Demolition activities onsite left exposed asbestos in buildings and soils.
- Located directly adjacent to a school and Chapter House. Close to residences.



Removal Action Example 3

NFPI

- EPA removed visible ACM from all soil surfaces.
- EPA demolished the large kiln building that was releasing asbestos.
- Effectively stopped sources of asbestos from moving around and away from the site.
- Navajo Nation EPA will continue to remediate the site under their brownfields program.



Removal Action Guidelines

The Do's and Don'ts, generally:

- \$2 million and 12-month limitations
- Needs to be a CERCLA hazardous substance
- Don't respond to naturally occurring substances, commercial products, or active sites
- Don't directly handle federally illegal drugs (work with law enforcement), but can clean soil and pesticide containers
- Need “request for assistance” from the tribe and their active participation (our program doesn't provide funding for their time)
- If you aren't sure, just ask us!



Contact EPA ER for Support!

- EPA Region 9 Duty Line (24/7):
1-800-300-2193
- EPA Region 9 OSC Tribal Liaison:
Celeste McCoy
- National Response Center Hotline:
1-800-424-8802



Disaster Responses

Wildfires

Earthquakes

Floods/Landslides

Typhoons

EPA generally tasked by FEMA under Emergency Support Function 10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials



Disaster Responses

Common EPA tasks:

- Monitor facilities that may be impacted and may release hazardous substances
- Coordinate with tribes and communities who may be impacted by potential releases
- Support impacted water and wastewater systems, including in Indian Country
- We have to stick to our mission assignment!



Wildfire Responses

- “Phase I” Household Hazardous Waste cleanup at damaged or destroyed structures
- Support for surface and storm water protection



Contact EPA ER for Support!

Is it an emergency?

- EPA Region 9 Duty Line (24/7):
1-800-300-2193

Is there time to plan/is it a removal referral?

- EPA Region 9 Tribal Liaison:
Tara Fitzgerald and Celeste McCoy (call or email!)



Contact Information

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USEPA Region 9

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(562) 574-9817

Region 9 Duty Line

1.800.300.2193

