

2017

Geographic Response Strategy Tangipahoa Parish



Southeast Louisiana Area
Contingency Plan
U. S. Coast Guard
Sector New Orleans
200 Hende Street
New Orleans, 70114

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**New Orleans Area Contingency Plan Geographic
Response Plan - Tangipahoa Parish**



**Tangipahoa Parish
Geographic Response Plan Signature Page**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W. Arguin', positioned above a horizontal blue line.

Wayne R. Arguin
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard
Commander, Sector New Orleans
Federal On-Scene Coordinator, New Orleans

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Chabert', positioned above a horizontal blue line.

Marty Chabert
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Robert Miller', positioned above a horizontal blue line.

Robert Miller
President, Tangipahoa Parish

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Southeast Louisiana Area Contingency Plan

Geographic Response Strategy - Tangipahoa Parish

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Tangipahoa Parish

Geographic Response Strategy

1. Introduction

This Geographic Response Strategy (GRS) is an annex to the Southeast Louisiana Area Contingency Plan (SELACP) and a key element of both facility and vessel contingency plans. This GRS has two main functions:

- From a planning perspective, the GRS provides a description of sensitive biological, cultural, and economic resources that must be addressed to be in compliance with:
 - The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.210(3)(i)). Area Contingency Plans are required to describe areas of special economic and environmental importance that could be impacted during an oil spill.
 - The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 contains applicable, relevant and appropriate requirements. The GRS also address sensitive historic and prehistoric resources.
- From an operational perspective, the GRS guides responders in the first 24-48 hours of an oil spill by:
 - Providing a prioritized list of tactical response strategies to be implemented during the early hours of an oil spill (usually before the formation of the Unified Command).
 - Providing detailed information for booming strategies that could be utilized to minimize impacts to predetermined sensitive resources.

Once the Unified Command is formed, additional operational strategies and tactics will be relayed to the field in the form of the ICS-204 work assignment sheets.

GRSs 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. GRSs are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all the tactical strategies that could, or should, be implemented during a spill.

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1.1 Scope

This Geographic Response Strategy (GRS) is intended to help the first responders of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release avoiding the initial confusion that generally accompanies any incident. This document serves as the federal and state on-scene-coordinators "orders" during an incident in the area covered by this GRS (see Section 2 for area covered). As such it has been approved by the U.S. Coast Guard Sector New Orleans, the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, and Tangipahoa Parish. Changes to this document are expected as testing is conducted through drills, site visits, and actual use in an incident. To submit comments, corrections, or suggestions please refer to Comments/Corrections/Suggestions form at the end of this GRS.

The scope of this GRS is to identify sensitive sites to be considered for protection in the first 24 to 48 hours of an incident and the generic response strategy for this site considering unique characteristics, noted hydrology and climatic considerations. This index is not all encompassing as sites not identified in this index may need to be evaluated for protection as an incident progresses.

GRSs only address protection of sensitive public resources. It is the responsibility of private resource owners and/or potentially liable parties to address protection of private resources (such as commercial marina and private water intakes).

1.2 Development

This Index has been developed for the Coastal Zone, as defined in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300) for Tangipahoa Parish. It is prepared through the efforts and cooperation of Louisiana State Trustee Agencies, Parish Representatives, and Federal Trustee Agencies, other federal and state agencies, response organizations, and local emergency responders.

This Index was developed through workshops involving federal, state, and local stakeholders. Workshop participants identified resources which require protection and developed operational strategies.

Following the workshops, the data gathered was processed and reproduced in the form of maps and matrices which appear in Chapter 3. The maps were generated using ArcGIS, and the tables were created using Microsoft Access.

The first goal of a GRS is to identify resources needing protection; response resources needed; tribal and local response community contacts; and local conditions that may affect response strategies.

Secondly, response strategies were developed based on the sensitive resources noted hydrology and climatic considerations. Individual response strategies identify the appropriate boom implementation.

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Draft maps and matrices were sent out for review and consideration of strategy viability. Verification at local, state, and federal levels was conducted and changed proposed by the participants were included in a semi-final draft, which was offered for final review.

Finally, the final GRS was compiled along with site description, reference maps, and information to support logistical needs.

1.3 Guiding Principles of the GRS

Safety and health of the responders always takes precedence over the protection of sensitive environmental resources.

Source control and containment are always a **HIGHER** priority over GRS strategy deployments.

The protection strategies in the GRSs have been designed for the use with persistent oils and may not be suitable for other petroleum or hazardous substances.

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 GRSs.

Response personnel may find it necessary to deviate from the exact details provided for deploying a particular strategy. An onsite evaluation of actual conditions is often needed to determine whether a strategy is safe to deploy, whether it will be effective under existing environmental conditions, or effective for the particular type of oil involved. Therefore, field personnel should use their best judgment to modify existing strategies based on real-time conditions and notify command accordingly. Field personnel are also encouraged to notify the command post regarding opportunities for deployment additional strategies that might be used to take advantage of incident-specific conditions.

The GRSs 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.

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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.

GRSs Do Not Include

In-Situ Burning: Burning oil on the water; usually requires containment by fire-resistant boom. Chapter 9000, Appendix C for additional SELAC policy on in-situ burning use.

Dispersants: Applying chemical agents, usually by aircraft, to aid in breaking up surface slicks and dispersing oil within the water column. See Chapter 9000, Appendix D for SELAC policy on dispersant use.

Shoreline Cleanup: Physical removal or chemical treatment of stranded oil. See Chapter 9000, Appendix G for the NOAA Shoreline Countermeasure Manual for Tropical Coastal Environments and Appendix F Oil Spill Best Management Practices 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).

1.4 Sensitive Resources Addressed by GRSs

The NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.120(3)(i) requires that Area Committees identify and prioritize sensitive areas requiring protection. In the SELACP, sensitive areas are broken into three main categories described below.

Environmentally Sensitive Resources

Key natural resource areas are identified using a wide of range data provided by resource trustees, tribes, plan holders, spill response organizations, contingency plan holders, and other interested stakeholders during the process of GRS development and review. The Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps developed by NOAA are one example of the type of natural resource information available (<http://response.restoration.noaa.gov>). When appropriate, tactical response strategies are designed for implementation during the early hours of an oil spill to reduce impacts to those areas, and trajectory models or other assessment techniques are used to establish initial response priorities.

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Historically or Culturally Sensitive Resources

Information on sensitive historic and cultural sites is coordinated through contact with various tribal governments, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the United States Department of the Interior may assist as needed. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, the specifics regarding the location and nature of such sites are not included in the GRS documents. However, in order to ensure that tactical response strategies do not inadvertently harm historical and culturally sensitive sites, historic preservation specialists are consulted to review the GRS documents prior to finalization. The Louisiana SHPO can be contacted at:

Physical Address: State Historic Preservation Office
Division of Archaeology
Capital Annex Building
1051 North Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge LA, 70804

Phone: (225) 342-8160 (general office)
(225) 219-4598 (Division of Archaeology office)

Fax: (225) 342-4480

Socio-Economically Sensitive Resources

Economically sensitive areas are facilities or locations that rely on a body of water to be economically viable and that could be severely impacted by an oil spill. Economically sensitive areas are broken down into three separate categories: Critical infrastructure, water dependent commercial and recreational areas. Information on economic resources will be gathered for inclusion as an appendix to the GRSs.

1.5 Evaluation Criteria for GRSs

Specific strategies for response to spills in the sensitive areas are detailed in the GRSs. Below is a list of some of the biological, cultural, and booming criteria used to determine whether it is appropriate to develop and maintain GRS at specific locations. These criteria are not intended to be exhaustive, or ranked in order of priority, they are meant to help frame the evaluation of GRS.

Key Criteria for Biological Sites, Species, and Habitats of Concern

- *Temporal considerations* -
 - What is the expected recovery time for habitats or fish and wildlife resources?
 - What is the residence time of the oil?

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- *Substrate* -
 - What is the exposure risk? What is the likelihood that a habitat or species will be exposed to direct contact with surface oil or to dispersed/dissolved oil in the water column?
 - Given the substrate, is clean-up feasible?

- *Habitat quantity, quality, and pattern* -
 - Is the impacted habitat considered scarce at local, regional, or statewide scales?
 - Is the size of the impacted habitat significant compared to other sites in the region?
 - Is the species diversity or endemism high? Is this true year-round or is it seasonal?
 - Is abundance of fish and/or wildlife high? Is this true year-round or is it seasonal?
 - What life stages of organisms are present?
 - Is the habitat important to threatened or endangered species?
 - What is the status of the habitat's integrity (i.e., is the area undeveloped or highly altered?)
 - Does the habitat have a special designation or status (i.e., Marine Protected Area, biological research area, restoration site, etc.)?
 - Are the habitat and/or its associated fish and wildlife resources especially susceptible to injury by oil?

Key Criteria for Archeological and Cultural Sites of Concern

Deployment - Does the act of deploying the GRS threaten the archeological site (anchoring the boom, parking vehicles, etc.).

Purpose - Will implementing the GRS type (collection, diversion, deflection) negatively impact the site?

Review - If either of the above is possible, then a review of the site records is necessary to determine the exact location and sensitivity of the site. If the site records are old or insufficient, then a field visit is necessary.

Significant developments - Are there significant developments that may make any concern about the impacts irrelevant (housing developments etc.)?

Additional criteria for archaeological sites without existing GRS -

- *Impacts* - Does the site extend below the high tide line?
- *Vulnerability* - Will it be damaged or destroyed if oil were to hit the area (or by the placement of response equipment in the area, e.g., vacuum trucks, etc.)?

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- Integrity - Has the site be disturbed yet, or is it still intact?
- Historic Importance - Is the site nominated for, or already on, the National Register of Historic Places or the State equivalent?
- Tribal Importance - Does the site hold special tribal importance?
- Parish Importance - Does the site hold special Parish importance?
- Feasibility - Is booming the site feasible?

Key Criteria for Socio-Economic Sites of Concern

Strictly economic resources are designated as the third priority for dedication of oil spill response resources, following human health and safety and environmental resources. The designation of economic resources is highly dependent upon the priorities of the local government. Each GRS contains detailed information of economic sites in each Parish or Geographical Response Area. This information includes geographic locations of resources, a brief description of the resource at risk, contact names and numbers, and the priority response ranking.

Key Criteria for the Use of Boom

Effectiveness - Is booming the most effective strategy for reducing oil spill impacts? Would other alternatives such as a phone call to an operator, shutting off a water intake, or closing a tidal gate be as effective?

Safety - Determine if safety of human responder will be put at risk for limited likelihood of strategy success.

Strategy - Determine what type of booming strategy would be the most effective at reducing oil impacts to the resource under prevailing conditions (collection, deflection, or exclusion).

Evaluation - Evaluate the site for advantageous characteristics based on:

- Anchoring substrate. Does the substrate allow responders to easily anchor the boom?
- Accessibility. Can the site be easily accessed by vessel or vehicles?
- Time to arrive on scene. How long will it take to get to the site?
- Potential for oiling. Is the site located near shipping activity or fueling operations?
- Beach substrate. Used Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) or Shore-Zone classification to determine vulnerability to oiling and likely oil longevity based on the shoreline type.

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- Type and quantity of boom. How many sections of boom and what size anchors will be required for deployment? What is the anchoring depth? What type of boom tending will be required? Will this tending be complicated by the amount of time it takes to arrive at the site or the difficulty of access? Is the amount of boom required reasonable (<1000 ft)?
- Prevailing weather - especially wind and waves. Is a booming strategy realistic for prevailing conditions?
- Tidal influence. At extreme lows where there may mud flats (very difficult to tend boom when it is stuck in the mud) or at extreme highs when the entire face of a coastal marsh be underwater (thus exposing the entire perimeter to oil)?
- Influence of currents. What velocities can be expected?
- Feasibility. Depends on: Boom size, boom length, the number and size of anchors, the capability of the recruited workboats (to tow boom, set and recover anchors, shelter boat crews, carry boom and associated equipment), the experience of the boat crew, and the effectiveness of the anchoring system (both on shore and in water).

1.6 Prioritization

Through the priority evaluation process, an area is broken down by type (human health and safety, environmental, economic and cultural) and sensitivity (high, medium, low). This evaluation process focuses on the sensitivities of areas and not jurisdictional boundaries. Once all areas have been evaluated and broken down, three levels of priority are generally all that is needed for pre-spill planning:

A – Protect First

B – Protect After A Areas

C – Protect After B Areas

The following prioritizations were determined by the GRS subcommittee:

Priority A

- Public drinking water intakes

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- Industrial water intakes with public health and safety impacts (e.g. public utility intake, supported by state managed early warning network on MISS RIVER)
- Tidal Inlets – Primary Tidal Inlets that are protectable
- Secondary inlets inside bays that connect to extensive sensitive areas
- Breaches, wash-overs and other low areas where oil can enter sensitive habitats
- Exceptional/Highly sensitive wetlands with high biodiversity site (e.g. NWR, State refuges)
- Important Bird Areas
 - Bird nesting islands
 - Other bird nesting concentrations including T&E species
 - Seasonal bird concentration areas onshore
- Freshwater Diversion (Man-made and Natural)

Priority B

- Exceptional Oyster beds in the intertidal
- Seagrass Beds in less than 1 meter of water
- High use recreational sites
- Important Industrial Areas (e.g. fishing ports, marinas, industrial corridors)
- Other water intakes not specified in Priority A
- Cultural/Historical sites of concern (e.g. contact SHPO/Tribes)

Priority C

- Small tidal channels and canal openings
- Sheltered tidal flats
- Seagrass beds in greater than 1 meter of water

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- Aquaculture sites and oyster lease areas
- Wetland restoration areas
- Other industrial areas
- Areas identified by local authorities not previously noted in Priority A or B

The following areas were not included due to the initial protection difficulty:

- Open gulf beaches
- Exposed wetland shorelines (exposed to waves and currents) (as described in SELACP Chapter 9000 Appendix G)
- Exposed rip-rap

1.7 Strategy Selection

Booming strategy recommendations were developed using local knowledge, scientific data, and know operational uses and limitation of common oil spill response equipment. Utilizing publications, such as the Exxon Mobil Oil Spill Response Manual and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's Characteristic Coastal Habitats Choosing Spill Response Alternatives) a quick reference job-aid was developed to assist with the selection of an appropriate site given the noted hydrology and climatic considerations. This process applies a consistent and standard analysis of each site.

All water body openings, cuts, and lengths between two points of land greater than one thousand feet (1,000 ft) received a strategy of Deferred Action due to limited resources available during initial response. All sites related to infrastructure or private resources received a strategy of Notification to Site Manager. However, these sites are considered sensitive and should be given due consideration for more defensive response actions by the Incident Command.

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GRS Selection Job-Aid

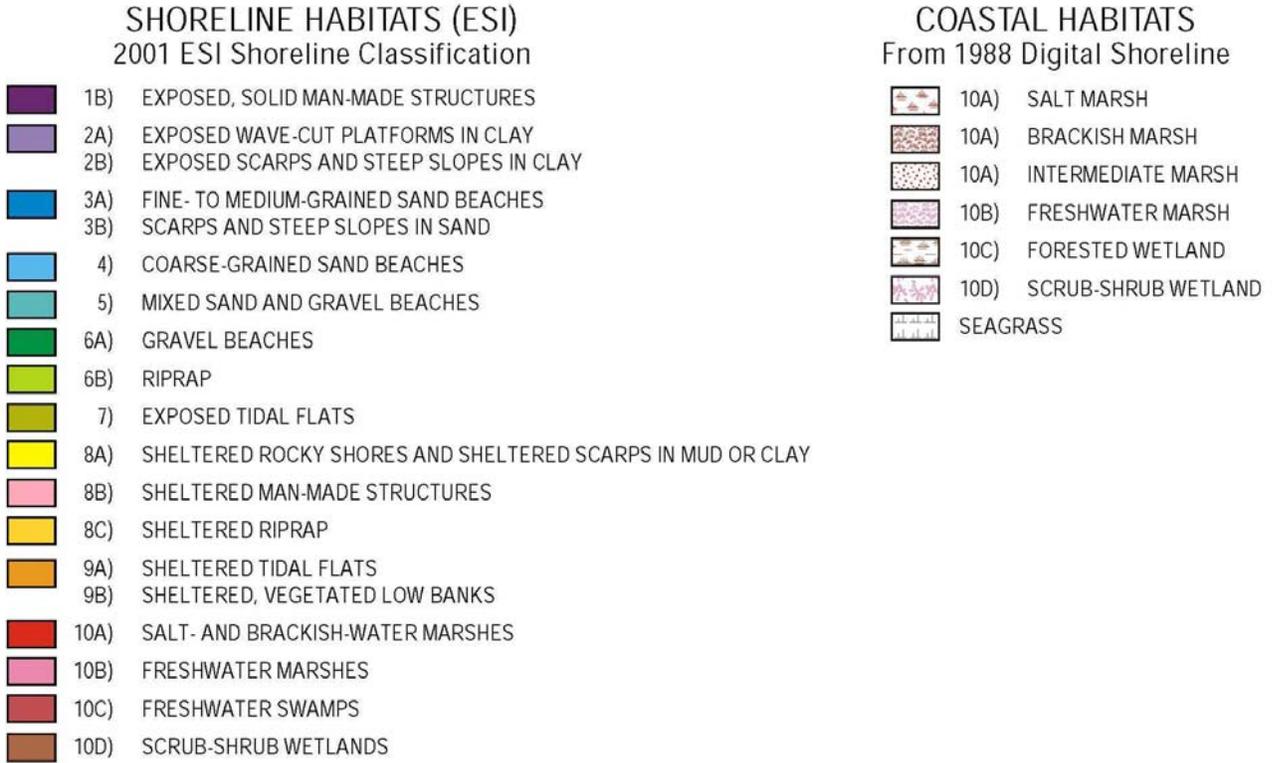
Water Body Type	Current/Wave Action	Shoreline	Strategy
Lake or Pond		ESI 1-6	Containment booming/collection point
		ESI 7-10	Exclusion booming
Rivers or Large Streams 1.6 feet (0.5) deep	Currents <1 knot	ESI 1-6	Containment booming/collection point
		ESI 7-10	Exclusion booming
	Currents 1-2 knots	ESI 1-6	Diversion booming to collection point
		ESI 7-10	Deflection booming
	Currents >2 knots	ESI 1-6	Multi-layer diversion booming to collection point
		ESI 7-10	Multi-layer deflection booming
Small Streams <33 ft wide (10m) and 1.6 ft (0.5 m) deep	Currents <1 knot	ESI 1-6	Containment booming/collection point
		ESI 7-10	Exclusion booming
	Currents 1-2 knots	ESI 1-6	Diversion booming to collection point
		ESI 7-10	Deflection booming
	Currents >2 knots	ESI 1-6	Multi-layer diversion booming to collection point
		ESI 7-10	Multi-layer deflection booming
Shallow Rivers or Streams	Currents 0-2 knots	ESI 1-6	Containment booming/collection point
		ESI 7-10	Diversion booming to collection point
Straight Coastline with Sensitive Areas	Breaking waves <1.5 ft (0.5m)	ESI 1-10	Diversion boom up current of sensitive area
	Breaking waves > 1.5 ft		Deferred Action
Entrance to Bays, Harbors, Lagoons, and Estuaries	Breaking waves <1.5 ft (0.5m) and currents < 1 Kt (0.5 m/s)	ESI 1-10	Exclusion booming
	Breaking waves <1.5 ft (0.5m) and currents >1 Kt (0.5 m/s)	ESI 1-6	Diversion booming to collection point
		ESI 7-10	Deflection booming
Breaking waves >1.5 ft (0.5m)	ESI 1-10	Deferred Action	
Narrow Channel/ Narrow Tidal Channel	Current <1 Kt (0.5 m/s)	ESI 1-10	Exclusion Booming
	Current >1 Kt (0.5 m/s)	ESI 1-6	Diversion booming with collection point
		ESI 7-10	Deflection booming
Open Water	Breaking Waves < 1.5 ft	N/A	Exclusion Booming
	Breaking waves >1.5 ft		Deferred Action

NOTE: All openings, cuts, and lengths between two points of land greater than one thousand feet (1,000 ft) will receive a strategy of Deferred Action due to limited resources for initial response. All sites related to infrastructure or private resources will receive a strategy of **Notification to Site Manager**.

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Environmental Sensitivity Index Legend

LOUISIANA



Site Description

Tangipahoa Parish has a total area of 823 square miles, of which 791 square miles is land and 32 square miles (3.9%) is water. Lake Pontchartrain lies on the southeast side of the parish.

Most of the parish south of Ponchatoula consists of Holocene coastal swamp and marsh—gray-to-black clays of high organic content and thick peat beds underlying freshwater marsh and swamp.

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Maps

This Index is broken up into 2 maps listed on the following page.

MANCHAC

PONCHATOULA SE

The following pages contain the above mentioned maps and the associated sensitive sites and recommended response strategies.

New Orleans Area Contingency Plan

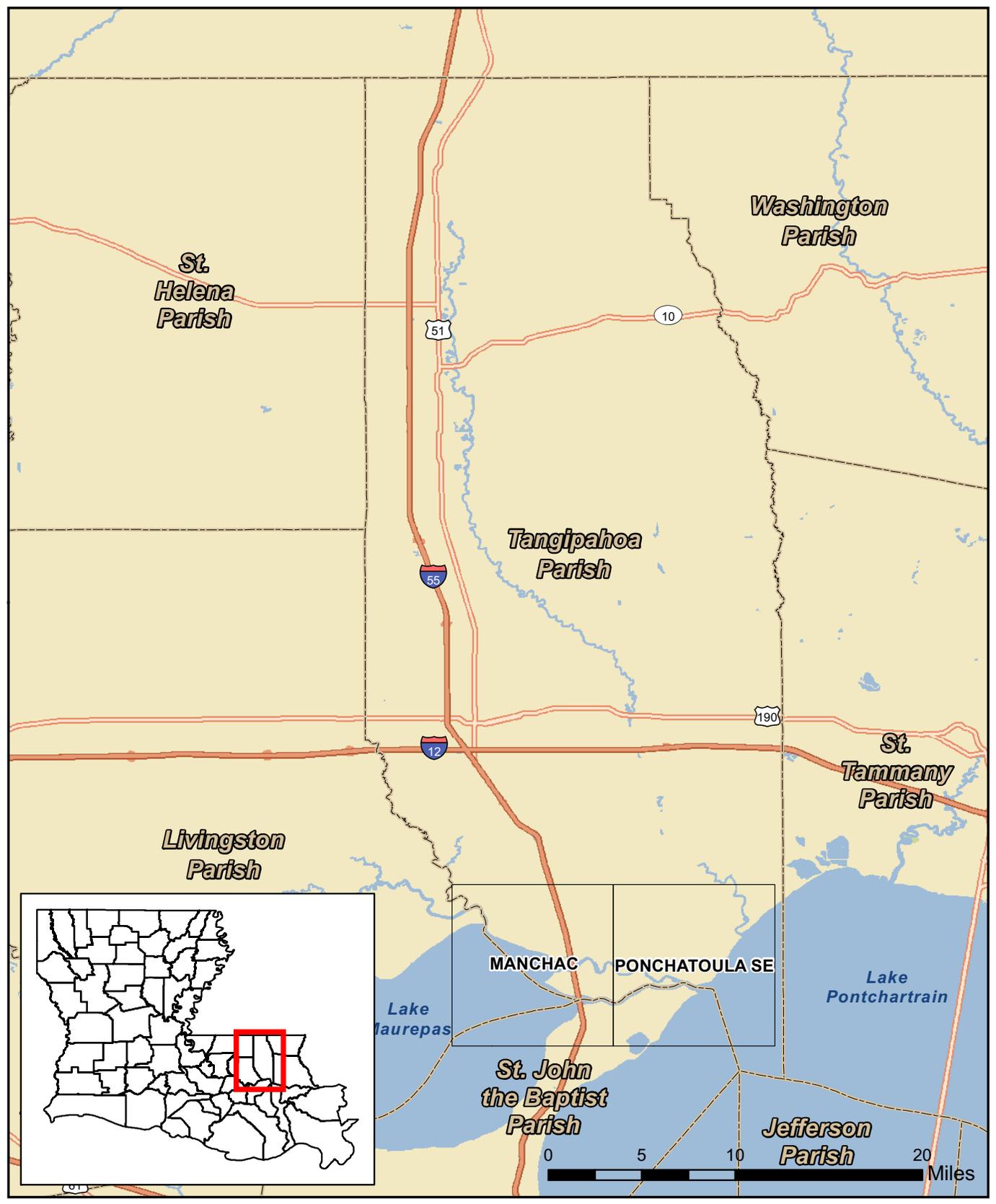
Geographic Response Plan - Tangipahoa Parish

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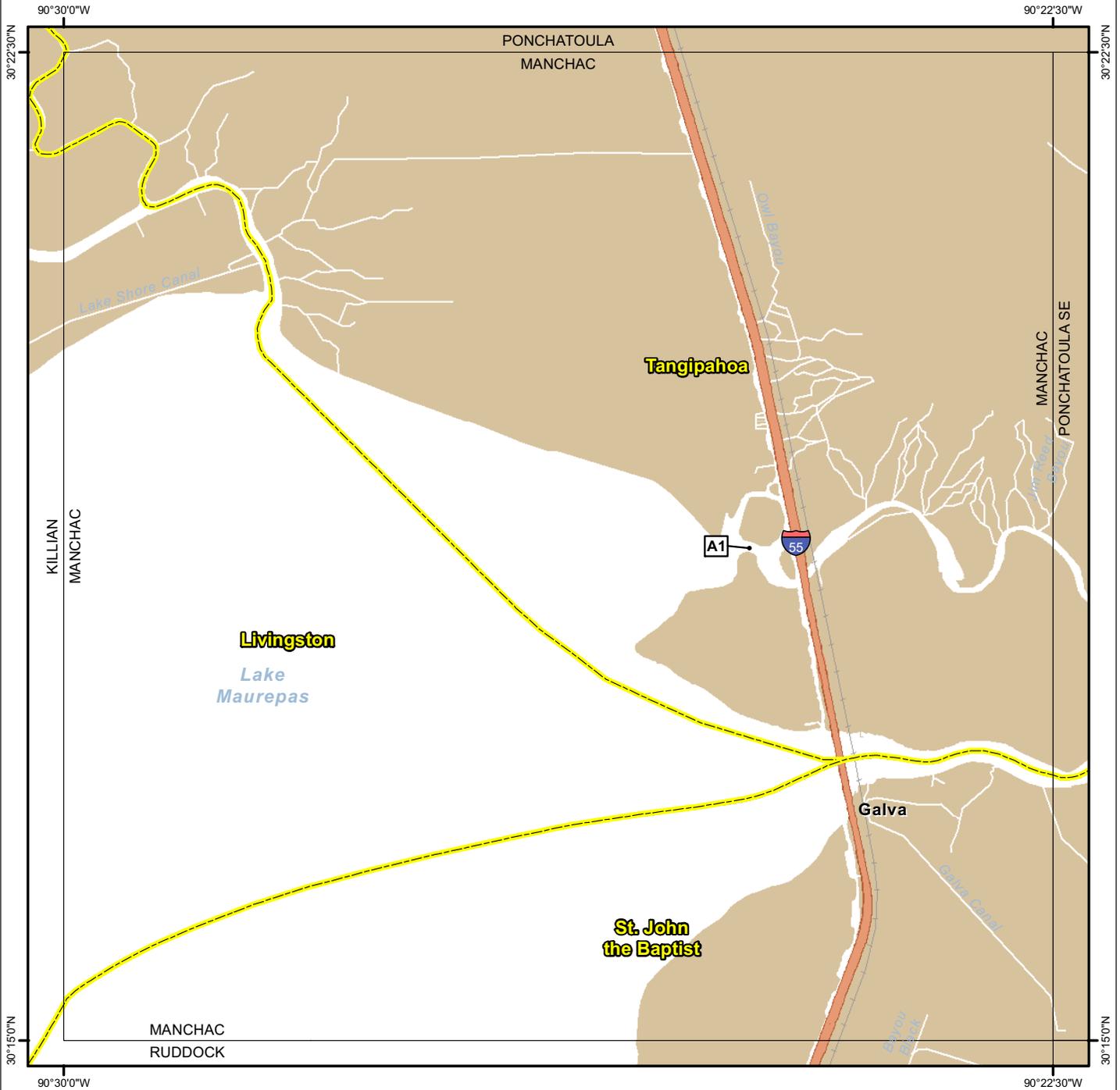


Sector New Orleans GRP

Tangipahoa Parish Index Map



MANCHAC Quad



Legend

• GRP Sites

□ Quad Boundary

▭ Parish Boundaries



0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

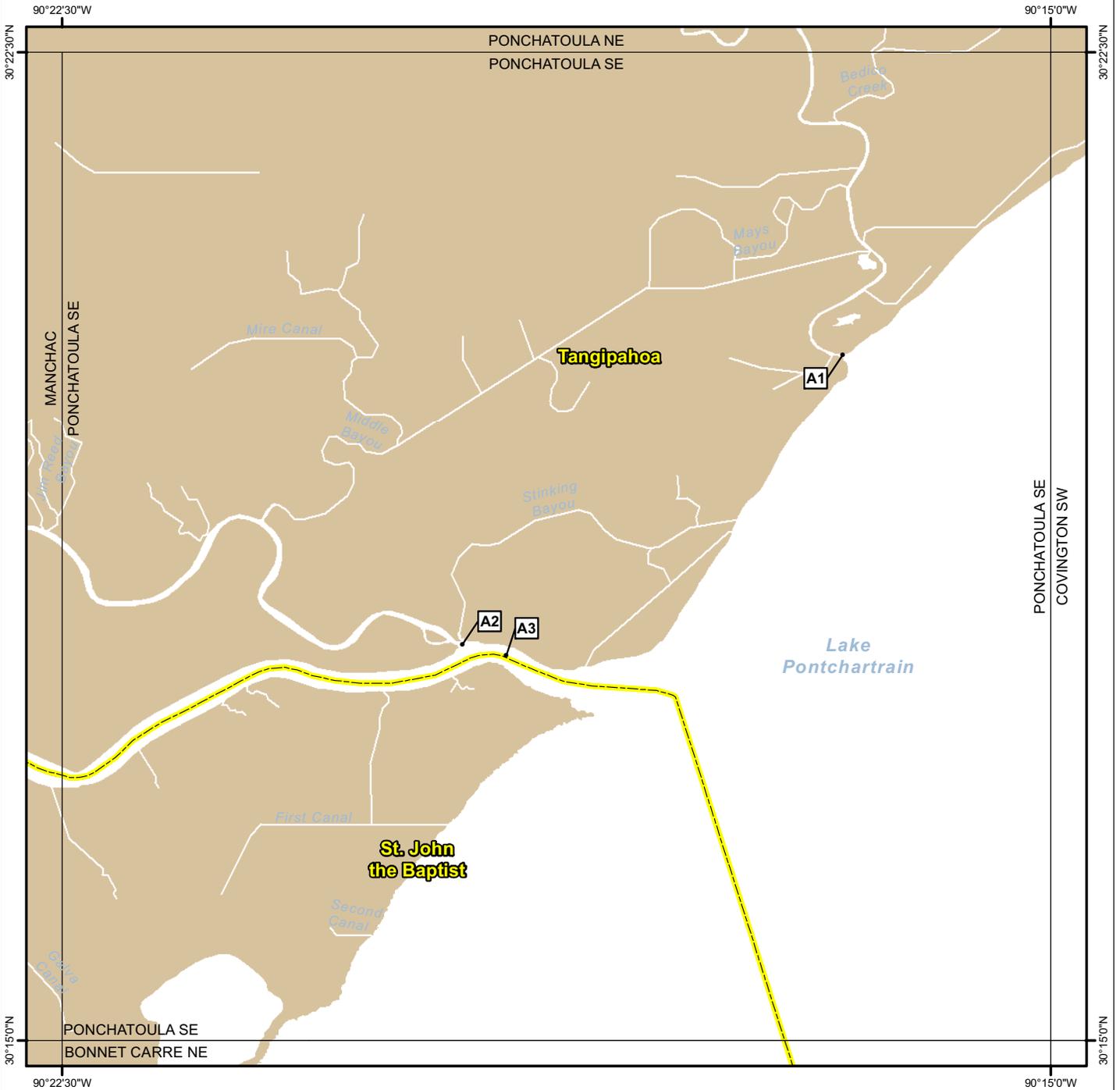
0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

Published: 2016.03.21



Site Information: A1		Location Information	
Name:	North Pass	Parish:	Tangipahoa
Priority:	A	Quad Name:	MANCHAC
Site Alias:	N/A	Quad Number:	3009045
Site Description: West Inlet of North Pass from Lake Maurepas		Mile Marker:	
		Managed (Y/N)?:	Y
		Latitude:	30° 18' 44.264" N
		Longitude:	90° 24' 48.052" W
Response Considerations			
Site Strategy:	Diversion Booming to Collection Point	Site Strategy Comments:	N/A
Site Waterbody Type:	Narrow Tidal Channel	Site Specific Safety Concerns:	N/A
Current Wave Action:	Current >1 kt.	Access Area:	N/A
Waterbody Opening:	< 500 ft.	Collection Point:	N/A
Staging Area:	N/A		
Resources At Risk			
ESI Code:	1-6	Resources At Risk Comments:	Freshwater marshes with fish and wildlife species.
Socio-Economic Resources:	N/A	Seasonal Sensitivity:	Year round usage for bird, fish, and crab species.
Contact Information			
Contact:	N/A	Special Contact:	N/A
Site Statistics			
Submitted By:	USFWS and LDWF	Submit Date:	2015.04.01

PONCHATOULA SE Quad



Legend

• GRP Sites

□ Quad Boundary

▬ Parish Boundaries



0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

Published: 2016.03.21



Locator Map

Site Information: A1		Location Information	
Name:	Mouth of Tangipahoa River	Parish:	Tangipahoa
Priority:	A	Quad Name:	PONCHATOULA SE
Site Alias:	N/A	Quad Number:	3009046
Site Description: Tidal Inlet		Mile Marker:	N/A
		Managed (Y/N)?:	N
		Latitude:	30° 20' 12.156" N
		Longitude:	90° 16' 34.629" W
Response Considerations			
Site Strategy:	Multi-Layer Diversion Booming to Collection Point	Site Strategy Comments:	N/A
Site Waterbody Type:	Rivers or Large Streams	Site Specific Safety Concerns:	N/A
Current Wave Action:	Currents >2 kts.	Access Area:	N/A
Waterbody Opening:	< 500 ft.	Collection Point:	N/A
Staging Area:	N/A		
Resources At Risk			
ESI Code:	1-6	Resources At Risk Comments:	N/A
Socio-Economic Resources:	N/A	Seasonal Sensitivity:	N/A
Contact Information			
Contact:	N/A	Special Contact:	N/A
Site Statistics			
Submitted By:	Tangipahoa Parish personnel	Submit Date:	2014.09.08

Site Information: A2		Location Information	
Name:	Mouth of North Pass	Parish:	Tangipahoa
Priority:	A	Quad Name:	PONCHATOULA SE
Site Alias:	N/A	Quad Number:	3009046
Site Description: Tidal Inlet		Mile Marker:	N/A
		Managed (Y/N)?:	N
		Latitude:	30° 18' 00.481" N
		Longitude:	90° 19' 27.794" W
Response Considerations			
Site Strategy:	Multi-Layer Diversion Booming to Collection Point	Site Strategy Comments:	N/A
Site Waterbody Type:	Narrow Tidal Channel	Site Specific Safety Concerns:	N/A
Current Wave Action:	Current >1 kt.	Access Area:	N/A
Waterbody Opening:	500-1000 ft.	Collection Point:	N/A
Staging Area:	N/A		
Resources At Risk			
ESI Code:	1-6	Resources At Risk Comments:	N/A
Socio-Economic Resources:	N/A	Seasonal Sensitivity:	N/A
Contact Information			
Contact:	N/A	Special Contact:	N/A
Site Statistics			
Submitted By:	Tangipahoa Parish personnel	Submit Date:	2014.09.08

Site Information: A3		Location Information	
Name:	Mouth of South Pass	Parish:	Tangipahoa
Priority:	A	Quad Name:	PONCHATOULA SE
Site Alias:	N/A	Quad Number:	3009046
Site Description: Tidal Pass		Mile Marker:	N/A
		Managed (Y/N)?:	N
		Latitude:	30° 17' 55.699" N
		Longitude:	90° 19' 07.802" W
Response Considerations			
Site Strategy:	Diversion Booming to Collection Point	Site Strategy Comments:	N/A
Site Waterbody Type:	Narrow Tidal Channel	Site Specific Safety Concerns:	N/A
Current Wave Action:	Current >1 kt.	Access Area:	N/A
Waterbody Opening:	500-1000 ft.	Collection Point:	N/A
Staging Area:	N/A		
Resources At Risk			
ESI Code:	1-6	Resources At Risk Comments:	N/A
Socio-Economic Resources:	N/A	Seasonal Sensitivity:	N/A
Contact Information			
Contact:	N/A	Special Contact:	N/A
Site Statistics			
Submitted By:	Tangipahoa Parish personnel	Submit Date:	2014.09.08

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Comments/Corrections/Suggestions Form

Directions:

Fill in your name, address, agency, and phone number. Fill in the blanks regarding the location of information in the plan being commented on. Make Comments in space provided. Add extra sheets as necessary. Submit to:

Address: Commander
 U.S. Coast Guard
 Sector New Orleans
 Contingency Planning
 200 Hendee Street
 New Orleans, LA 70114

Email: Anne.M.Duffus@uscg.mil

Name: _____	Title: _____	Agency: _____
Address: _____		
City: _____	State/Province: ____	Zip/Postal Code: _____
Phone: () _____	E-Mail: _____	

Site: _____	Page: _____
Location on page (Chapter, section, paragraph) (e.g. 2.1, paragraph 3): _____	

Comments: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
