2026

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan

Environmental Protection Agency

October 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROMULGATION LETTER 7

REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS BY SPILLER 8

RECORD OF CHANGES 11

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 12

GLOSSARY OF TERMS 19

1000 GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE 32

1100 Introduction 32

1110 Authority 33

1110.1 Federal Authority 34

1110.2 State Authority 34

1200 Purpose of the Area Contingency Plan 36

1210 Table of Annexes 37

1300 Area Committee Management and Administration 37

1310 Area Committee Organization 38

1320 Charter 41

1330 Area Committee Meetings 41

1340 Area Committee Annual Report 42

1400 Area Contingency Plan Validation and Testing 42

1410 Area Contingency Plan Annual Update, Review, and Approval Process 42

1420 Geographic Response Strategies/Geographic Response Plans Validation (i.e., Booming and Collection Strategies) 44

1420.1 Process to Develop Geographic Response Plans 44

1420.2 Agencies Responsible for Developing and Maintaining Geographic Response Plans and Strategies 45

1420.3 Testing Geographic Response Strategies 45

1430 Area Exercises 46

1430.1 Exercise Types 47

1430.2 Scheduling and Coordination 47

1430.3 After Action Report and Continuous Improvement 48

1440 Plan Implementation 48

1500 Area Contingency Plan's Relationship/Alignment with Other Plans Under National Response System 48

1510 Vessel Response Plans 50

1520 Facility Response Plans 51
1521 Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines 52
1522 Rail Response Plans 52
1530 Local Plans 52
1540 State Plans 53
1550 Tribal Plans 55
1560 Regional Contingency Plans 56
1570 International Plans 56
1600 Area Contingency Plan's Relationship to National Response Framework 58
1610 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex 58
1620 Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan 58
1700 Area Contingency Plan Relationship to the National Incident Management System 59
1800 Area Contingency Plan Relationship to Other Marine Transportation System Recovery Focused Response Plans Managed by the Coast Guard 60
2000 GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE & JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES 61
2100 Description of Coast Guard Coastal Zone/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Inland Zone Boundary (Line of Demarcation) 61
Table 2100-1 61
2200 Copy of Current United States Coast Guard/United States Environmental Protection Agency Memorandum of Understanding 64
2300 Geographic Boundaries/Coordinates 64
2400 Graphic(s) Depicting Geographic Area Covered by Area Contingency Plan 65
2500 Sub-Geographic Areas 65
3000 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES 66
3100 General Roles and Responsibilities 66
3110 Responsible Party/Industry Plan Holder 66
3120 Local Government 68
3130 State Government 72
3130.1 Washington State 73
3130.2 Oregon State 77
3130.3 Idaho State 84
3140 Tribal Government 85
3150 Regional Response Team 87

3160 Federal Government....88
3200 Natural Resource Trustees....90
3210 Local....91
3220 State....91
3230 Tribal....94
3240 Federal....95
3300 Support Available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator/Unified Command....97
3310 Federal Agency Scientific/Technical Support....97
3311 United States Coast Guard....97
3312 United States Environmental Protection Agency....100
3313 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration....101
3314 United States Department of the Interior....103
3315 United States Department of Health and Human Services....106
3316 United States Department of Agriculture....107
3317 United States Department of Energy....107
3318 United States Department of Transportation....108
3319 United States Department of Defense....108
3320 United States Department of Homeland Security....109
3321 Nongovernmental Organization Technical Support....110
4100 Worst Case Planning Scenarios....113
4200 Pre-Spill Endangered Species Act Consultations....113
4210 Pre-Authorizations and Best Management Practices....114
4220 Threatened and Endangered Species within the Area of Responsibility....116
4300 National Historic Preservation Act....117
4310 Pre-Authorizations and Best Management Practices....121
4400 Environmentally Sensitive Areas....121
4500 Economically Sensitive Areas....122
4600 Geographic Response Strategies....123
5000 RESPONSE....124
5100 Initial Reporting, Notification, and Preliminary Assessment Procedures....124
5110 Preliminary Assessments....126
5120 Cleanup Assessment Protocol....128
5200 Emergency Consultations....129

5210 Endangered Species Act 130
5220 Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) 131
5300 General Hierarchy of Response Priorities 135
5310 Safety 136
5320 Priority Identification and Protection Strategies 137
5330 Risk Assessment for Sensitive Area Prioritization 138
5340 Environmentally Sensitive Areas 139
5350 Wildlife Rescue & Recovery 139
5360 Aligning of Natural Resource Damage Assessment with Response 141
5400 National Incident Management System 144
5410 Unified Command 144
5420 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Decision Authority 146
5430 Responsible Party 147
5440 Common Operating Picture 149
5450 Incident Command Post 149
5460 Public Information 150
5470 Environmental Unit 153
5500 Oil Spill Containment and Cleanup 155
5510 Containment 155
5520 Shoreline Protection Options 157
5530 On-Water Recovery 158
5531 Open Water 158
5532 Nearshore 159
5533 On-Water Recovery Equipment 161
5534 Storage 162
5535 Decanting Policy 163
5540 Non-Floating Oil Recovery and Protection 167
5550 Shore-Side Recovery and Natural Collection Points 171
5560 Shoreline Cleanup 172
5561 Shoreline Cleanup Options 173
5562 Access to Shorelines for Cleanup 174
5563 Passive Oil Recovery 175
5570 Decontamination 175

5580 Waste Management and Disposal 176
5590 Terminating Cleanup Operations 181
5595 Non-Standard/Unconventional Emergency Removal Action Scenarios 182
5595.1 Flammable Liquids Response Considerations 182
5600 Oil Spill Response Funding and Cost Recovery 183
5610 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Access to Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund 183
5620 Funding Authorizations for Other Agencies 185
5630 Trustee Agency Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund 186
5700 Hazardous Substance Spill Response 187
5710 Introduction 187
5720 Environmental Support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator 189
5730 State Policy (State Hazardous Substances Response Systems) 189
5800 Hazardous Substance Spill Response Funding and Cost Recovery 194
5810 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Access to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Funding 195
5820 Funding Authorizations for Other Agencies 196
5830 Trustee Agency Access to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act 197
5840 State Funding for Hazardous Substances Response 197
5900 Response Documentation Requirements 198
5910 Incident Action Plans and Incident Documentation 199
5911 Northwest Region Naming Conventions 200
5920 Consultation Documentation and other Decision Memos 200
5930 Cost Recovery Documentation and Claims 200
5950 Post Spill Consultation 203
6000 RESPONSE RESOURCES 204
6100 Oil Spill Removal Organizations and Equipment 204
6110 Oil Spill Removal Organization Classification Program and State-Approved Primary Response Contractors 205
6120 Response Resource Inventory Database 205
6130 Classified Oil Spill Response Organization Listings for the Area 206
6140 Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums 207
6200 Hazardous Substances Response Resources 207

6300 Salvage and Marine Firefighting Resources 207
7000 RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES 209
7100 Response Technologies for Oil Spill Response 209
7110 Dispersant Use 210
7120 National Contingency Plan Product Schedule 211
7130 Special Monitoring of Dispersants (Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies Protocols) 213
7140 In Situ Burning 213
7140.1 In Situ Burning Authorization and Decision Framework 214
7140.2 In Situ Burning Zones 215
7140.3 In Situ Burning Application and Documentation 216
7150 Special Monitoring of In Situ Burning (Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies Protocols) 216
7160 Surface Washing Agents 219
7161 Bioremediation 221
7170 Special Considerations for Non-Standard Emergency Removal Action Scenarios 221
7180 Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System 222
7200 Response Technologies for Hazardous Substance Spill Control 222

PROMULGATION LETTER

REGION 10
SEATTLE, WA 98101

October 16, 2026

Region 10 Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP) Letter of Promulgation

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, and Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) was developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). Section 300.210 of the NCP states that an Area Contingency Plan shall be prepared at the direction of an On-Scene Coordinator. The NCP grants EPA jurisdiction for spill response in inland areas, and the NWIACP covers the inland zone of EPA Region 10, excluding Alaska. The NWIACP has been developed with cooperation of all designated Federal Agencies, State governments, and several tribal governments within the inland zone. This plan helps responding agencies coordinate responses to releases of oil or hazardous substances within the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho and within the Tribal lands of the federally recognized Native American Tribes in Region 10.

This plan is effective on the date of the signature below and supersedes the previous plan. The NWIACP has been published electronically and is available for viewing or download from the Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT10) website: https://www.rrt10nwac.com.

Comments and recommendations regarding this plan should be addressed to the U.S. EPA Chairperson of the Inland Area Committee. This plan will be regularly reviewed and updated. Requests for changes or amendments will be addressed during regularly scheduled Northwest Inland Area Committee Meetings.

_____

Dan Opalski, Director
Superfund and Emergency Management Division

MAKAH TRIBAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 115 • NEAH BAY, WA 98357 • 360-645-2201

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Re: Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan Letter of Promulgation

The Makah Tribe is located at the Northwest point of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State, and the current Makah Usual and Accustomed Fishing Area (U&A) covers approximately 1,550 square miles of marine territory in US waters. The 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay reserves the Makah's right to retain and exercise inherent sovereign authority over our treaty-protected area and ownership of the resources therein. The Treaty is the legal agreement between the Makah Tribe and the United States that recognizes the Makah Tribe's status as a sovereign nation and therefore a resource trustee. As a resource trustee, the Makah Tribe is interested in protecting treaty resources, including from oil spills, for the benefit of Makah tribal members.

An oil pollution incident would impact the Makah community differently than it would other US citizens. The Makah culture and well-being have always been closely tied to our relationship with the natural environment, especially the ocean. This relationship to the ocean continues today, in part through our robust and valuable treaty fisheries, which support our local economy, the food security of our community, and our cultural practices and spiritual traditions. An oil spill has the potential to close a fishery, damage habitat within the Makah U&A, and otherwise impact natural and cultural resources within the U&A. Therefore, an oil pollution incident would cause unique losses to our cultural and spiritual traditions, in addition to our economy and food security. Further, Makah fishermen can only exercise the Tribe's treaty-reserved fishing rights within the boundaries of our U&A due to the place-based nature of Makah treaty rights. Makah fishermen cannot go elsewhere to exercise this treaty right the way that non-Makah fishermen may adapt to oil pollution impacts by fishing elsewhere.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 107(f)(1) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) Section 1006(c)(3) additionally authorize tribal governments to act as Natural Resource Trustees for resources under their jurisdiction. Further, CERCLA Section 126(a) affords tribal governments substantially the same treatment as states for response-related purposes, including roles and responsibilities under the National Contingency Plan. These provisions authorize tribal governments to play a critical role in protecting public health and the environment during hazardous substance releases and oil spill incidents.

Following several catastrophic oil spills, the Makah Tribe has dedicated significant resources to oil spill prevention and preparedness. This includes hosting the Neah Bay Emergency Response Towing Vessel (1999), standing up the Office of Marine Affairs to address the risks of oil pollution to the Tribe (2008), and joining the Region 10 Regional Response Team (2008) as the first Tribe to do so. A continuation of this dedication to addressing the risk of oil pollution to Makah treaty resources has included participation in the development of the new Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan, which was developed in partnership with the EPA, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, and states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Further, as part of the National Response System, the Makah Tribe is developing a Makah Spill Response Plan that will ultimately be incorporated in the annex of this plan.

This plan serves as guidance to planners and responders preparing for a coordinated federal, state, tribal, and local response to a discharge or a substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance within Region 10 boundaries and surrounding lands and waters, which includes Makah territory and U&A. The Makah Tribe is dedicated to ensuring this plan appropriately recognizes tribal authorities and is up-to-date and actionable for responders, given its critical importance in protecting Makah treaty resources from the threat of oil spills.

Sincerely,



Timothy J. Greene Sr.
Chairman
Makah Tribal Council

STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
4040 W. GUARD STREET, BLDG. 600
BOISE, IDAHO 83705-5004

BRAD LITTLE
GOVERNOR

MAJ GEN TIMOTHY J. DONNELLAN
ADJUTANT GENERAL

BEN ROEBER
BUREAU CHIEF

To: Region 10 Regional Response Team and Northwest Area Committees
September 28, 2026

The State of Idaho, pursuant to Idaho Code Title 39, Chapter 71; Idaho Code Title 39, Chapters 1 and 44; and Idaho Code Title 46, Chapter 10, the "State Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975," as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, is responsible for preparing for and supporting coordinated response operations to hazardous materials and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents. The Idaho Hazardous Materials and Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Plan (HazMat/WMD Plan) establishes the statewide framework that coordinates state and local emergency response authorities to respond to hazardous substance incidents within the state. The plan establishes procedures for reporting, notification, communications, incident management, technical support, environmental protection, and state-level coordination through Idaho State Communications (StateComm) and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) to incident commanders throughout Idaho.

For incidents beyond the scope of the Idaho Hazardous Materials and Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Plan, the Northwest Inland Areas Contingency Plan (NWIACP) serves as an important component for the integration of federal resources into a hazardous substance incident within Idaho. This NWIACP is intended to promote regional consistency and a unity of effort for agencies and responders operating across multiple jurisdictions.

The NWIACP aligns with the Idaho Hazardous Materials and Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Plan, Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP), National Contingency Plan, the National Response Framework, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It outlines the roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among state agencies, federal partners, tribal nations, local governments, and private industry.

The Idaho Military Division, Office of Emergency Management hereby supports the promulgation of the NWIACP.

Ben Roeber
Bureau Chief
Idaho Military Division, Office of Emergency Management
Date:

Oregon
Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality
Headquarters/Portland Administrative Offices
700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97232
503-229-5696
TTY 711

October 8, 2026

TO: Region 10 Response Team

RE: Promulgation of the NW Inland Area Contingency Plan

The NW Inland Area Contingency Plan (NW-IACP) has been developed in coordination with the Federal, State and Tribal governments of the Region 10 Response Team. This plan provides an overview of the authorities, capabilities and resources for coordinating responses to releases of oil or hazardous substances within the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and the lands of Native American Tribes. This plan serves as guidance to planners and responders preparing for a coordinated federal, state, tribal, and local response to a discharge or a substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance within the EPA's Inland Zone Area of Responsibility boundaries and waters.

The plan has been prepared in accordance with Federal and State the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, and Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) and is intended to meet the requirements of ORS 466, ORS 468B, and other state hazardous materials response planning requirements.

The NW-IACP has been published electronically and is available for viewing or download from the RRT10 website: https://rrt10nwac.com/

The plan is updated annually, and any comments or recommendations regarding the plan should be addressed to the United States Coast Guard and U. S. EPA RRT Coordinators, or to DEQ's Emergency Response Program. Requests for amendments and changes will be addressed during the annual update cycle.

This letter promulgates the 2026 NW Inland Area Contingency Plan, effective October 8, 2026.

Kyrion Gray
RRT Representative
DEQ Emergency Response Program Manager

Don Pettit
Regionwide Planning Committee Representative
DEQ Senior Emergency Response Planner

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000

Subj: WASHINGTON STATE PROMULGATION OF THE NORTHWEST INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. The Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is one of three ACPs in Washington State. Each ACP is aligned with the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP), the state's master oil and hazardous substance spill prevention and contingency plan required under RCW 90.56.060.

2. Policies and procedures in this ACP are consistent with the other Washington ACPs and with the NWRCP, ensuring a cohesive statewide planning framework. If conflicting guidance is given, higher level plans should be used until guidance is brought into alignment.

3. Structure and content across the three ACPs are aligned to the maximum extent practicable to promote consistency and ease of use for industry and responders operating across multiple jurisdictions.

4. This ACP was developed in accordance with the requirements and intent of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and applicable federal regulations. This plan was also developed in accordance with the requirements and intent of RCW 90.56, RCW 88.46, and applicable state regulations.

5. Washington State is committed to coordinated, collaborative planning that engages the response community, applies lessons learned from spills and drills, and incorporates public input through a formal comment process during routine plan maintenance.

10/14/2026

Carlos Clements
Program Manager
Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and
Response Program

10/14/2026

Matt Bissell
Preparedness Section Manager
Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and
Response Program

10/16/2026

David Byers
Response Section Manager
Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and
Response Program

REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS BY SPILLER

All spills of oil or hazardous substances into navigable waters, as defined by the Clean Water Act (CWA), and all spills of a reportable quantity of hazardous substances (40 CFR Part 302) must be immediately reported by the spiller to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC will contact appropriate local U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offices. Notifying state offices does not relieve the spiller from federal requirements to notify the NRC nor vice versa.

National Response Center (NRC)

1-800-424-8802

All spills of oil or hazardous substances into Washington State waters must be immediately reported to the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WEMD).

The Washington State Emergency Management Division
24-hour Emergency Spill Response
1-800-258-5990
1-800-OILS-911

Or

Washington State Department of Ecology Region Offices
Northwest Office, Shoreline: 1-206-594-0000
Southwest Office, Olympia: 1-360-407-6300
Central Office, Union Gap: 1-509-575-2490
Eastern Office, Spokane: 1-509-329-3400

The owner or operator of a regulated vessel must notify the state of any vessel emergency that results in the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil to state waters or that may affect the natural resources of the state within one hour of the onset of that emergency.

All spills of a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous substances in Oregon must be reported by the spiller to:

The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)
24-hour Emergency Spill Response

1-800-452-0311 or 1-800-OILS-911 (in Oregon)

The party responsible for a spill of oil or hazardous substances in Idaho State is required by Idaho State law to notify the following:

Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)/
Idaho Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

24-hour Emergency Notification
1-800-632-8000 or 911 (in Idaho)

1-208-846-7610 (outside Idaho)

For spills and Marine Casualties (defined by 46 CFR 4.03) in coastal navigable waters of Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Washington Coast north of the Queets River contact:

Sector Puget Sound
1-206-217-6001

For spills and Marine Casualties (defined by 46 CFR 4.03) occurring in coastal navigable waters of the Columbia River, the Oregon Coast, and the Washington Coast south of the Queets River, contact:

Sector Columbia River
1-833-769-8724

For spills occurring in inland waters of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle 1-206-553-1263

Spills into waters shared by two states must be reported to both states.

RECORD OF CHANGES

RECORD OF CHANGES			
Change Number	**ACP Section # Changes**	**Date Entered**	**Entered By**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
AAR	After Action Report
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AFFF	aqueous film-forming foam
AIHA	American Industrial Hygienist Association
AOR	area of responsibility
API	American Petroleum Institute
ARL	Area and regional Leadership
ARTES	Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System
ARTT	Alternative Response Tool Team
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BLS	basic life support
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOA	basic ordering agreement
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CANUSPAC	The Canada-United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Arrangement
CANUSWEST	Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG-MER	USCG Headquarters Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy
CMAD	Consequence Management Advisory Division
CMC	Certified Marine Chemist
COFR	Certificates of Financial Responsibility
COMP	The Compensation/Claims Unit
COP	Common operating picture
COSRP	Comprehensive Oil Spill Response Plan
COTP	Captain of the Port
CRA	Cost-Reimbursable Agreement
CST	Civil Support Teams
CTCLUSI	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians
CWA	Clean Water Act
Coastal JRT	Joint Coastal Pollution Response Team
DHHS	The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DSL	Department of State Lands
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
Ecology	State of Washington, Department of Ecology
ECY	State of Washington, Department of Ecology
EDRC	estimated daily recovery capacity
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA	Emergency Funding Authorization
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EMFR	Emergency Management Force Readiness
EMS	emergency medical services
ENVL	Environmental Unit Leader
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
ERMA	Environmental Response Management Application
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERTV	emergency response towing vessel
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
EU	Environmental Unit
EUL	Environmental Unit Leader
Ecology	The Washington State Department of Ecology
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCP	Federal Response Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFO	first federal official
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FLAT	Federal Lead Administrative Trustee
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPAAC	Protection Agencies Advisory Council
FPN	Federal Project Number
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRP	Facility Response Plan

FSE	Full Scale Exercise
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIUE	Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises
GPVRFO	Group V Residual Fuel Oils
GRP	Geographic Response Plan
GRS	Geographic Response Strategy
GSA	General Services Administration
H&W	Health and Welfare
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	hazardous waste operations and emergency response
HHFT	high-hazard flammable train
HHS	Health and Human Services
HSRAF	Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Fund
HWG	Hazardous Waste Generator
IAA	Interagency Agreement
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDHW	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
IH	Industrial Hygienist
IMAAC	Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMD	Incident Management Division
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IMPA	Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor
IMT	Incident Management Team
IOEM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
IPAPA	Inland Port Authorities Association of America
IRAT	Incident Report and Transmittal
ISB	in situ burning
ISP	Idaho State Police
ISDA	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
ITB	Integrated Tug Barge
JHOC	Joint Harbor Operations Center
JIC	Joint Information Center

JRT	Joint Response Team
L&I	Labor and Industries
LAPIO	Low API Oil
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERA	Local Emergency Response Authority
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LGR	Local Government Reimbursement
LOC	Level of Concern
LOGCOM	Logistics Command
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MERPMAP	(Coast Guard) Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual
MFSA	Maritime Fire & Safety Association
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MTS	Maritime Transportation System
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NACES	Northwest Area Committee Exercise Schedule
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NERR	National Estuarine Research Reserve
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMFS	NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPL	National Priorities List
NR	National Register
NRC	National Response Center
NRD	National Resource Damage
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRIA	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	The National Strike Force

NSFCC	The National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWAC	Northwest Area Committee
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
NWIAC	Northwest Inland Area Committee
NWIACP	Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWRCP	Northwest Regional Contingency Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
OAR	The Oregon Administrative Rules
OCNMS	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
ODEM	Oregon Department of Emergency Management
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPHD	Oregon Public Health Division
OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
OR-OSHA	The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
ORP	Office of Radiation Programs
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSFM	Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSP	Oregon State Police
OSRA	Oil Spill Liability Account
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
OWCN	Oiled Wildlife Care Network
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PM	particulate matter
PM 10	particulate matter
PM 2.5	particulate matter
POLREP	Pollution Report
POSSE	Program of Ship Salvage Engineering
PPE	personal protective equipment
PRC	Primary Response Contractor
PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program

PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRP	potentially responsible party
PUC	Idaho Public Utilities Commission
PWS	Proposal Worksheet
QI	Qualified Individual
RAR	resources at risk
RAT	Report and Transmittal
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
REO	Regional Environmental Officer
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
ROD	Record of Decision
RP	responsible party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRI	Response Resource Inventory
RRT	Regional Response Team
RRT10	Regional Response Team Region 10
RULET	Remediation of Underwater Legacy Environmental Threats Vessels
RWPC	Regionwide Planning Committee
S&T Advisors	Science and Technology Advisors
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique
SCR	Sector Columbia River
SCR ACP	Sector Columbia River ACP
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	Salvage Engineering Response Team
SERV-OR	State Emergency Registry of Volunteers in Oregon
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SITREP	Situation Report
SMART	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
SMCA	Sunken Military Craft Act
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SORS	Spill of Regional Significance
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPR	Strategic Petroleum Reserve
SPS	Sector Puget Sound
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SUPSALV	The Supervisor of Salvage and Diving
T&E	threatened and endangered

TCS	Tribal Coordination Specialist
TERP	Tribal Emergency Response Plans
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TIPS	Tidal Inlet Protection Strategies
TOP	Technical Operating Procedure
TOSC	Tribal On-Scene Coordinator
TRP	Tribal Response Plan
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	time-weighted average
U&A	Usual and Accustomed
U.S.	United States
UC	Unified Command
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USC	United States Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UTC	Utilities and Transportation Commission
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VOO	Vessels of Opportunity
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System
VRP	vessel response plan
WA DNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
WA DOH	Washington Department of Health
WA EMD OR WEMD	Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division
WA Parks	Washington Parks and Recreation Commission
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCD	worst-case discharge
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WEMD	Washington Emergency Management Division
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WOTUS	Waters of the Unites States
WRRL	Worldwide Response Resource List
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation OR DOT
WSMC	The Washington State Maritime Cooperative
WSP	Washington State Patrol
ft	feet/foot
gpm	gallons per minute
°	degrees

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Area Committee, as provided for by Clean Water Act (CWA) Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4), is the entity appointed by the president that consists of qualified personnel from federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for an area designated by the president.

Area Contingency Plan, as provided for by CWA Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4), is the plan prepared by an Area Committee to be implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), in part to address removal of a worst-case discharge (WCD) and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the president.

Average Most Probable Discharge is a discharge of 1 percent of the volume of the WCD.

Bioremediation agents are biological agents and/or nutrient additives deliberately introduced into a contaminated environment to increase the rate of biodegradation and mitigate any deleterious effects caused by the contaminant constituents. Bioremediation agents include microorganisms, enzymes, and nutrient additives such as fertilizers containing bioavailable forms of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

Captain of the Port (COTP) is the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Sector Commander designated to serve as the COTP and the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the sector's area of responsibility under the NCP. The COTP is responsible for administering and directing all USCG activities relating to Port Safety and Security, Marine Environmental Response, and Waterway Management functions.

CERCLA is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

Claim for purposes of a release under CERCLA means a demand in writing for a sum certain; for purposes of a discharge under the CWA, it means a request, made in writing for a sum

certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.

Commander, USCG Sector Columbia River (SCR) is designated as the COTP and FOSC for the sector's area of responsibility under the NCP.

Commander, USCG Sector Puget Sound (SPS) is designated as the COTP and FOSC for the sector's area of responsibility under the NCP.

Commander, USCG Northwest District is the USCG District Commander (Admiral) who exercises operational and administrative control over all USCG units assigned to the district (with few exceptions) and acts as a direct representative of the Commandant.

Consist means the list of what each rail car is carrying. The engineer has this document.

Dispersants are substances that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil by promoting the formation of small droplets or particles of oil in the water column..

Federal On-Scene Coordinator is the federal official predesignated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP. This person represents the federal government in Unified Command.

Federally-recognized Tribe (Indian Tribe), heretofore referred to as Tribe, as defined by Section 101(36) of CERCLA, means any Tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community including any Alaska Native village but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States (U.S.) to Indians because of their status as Indians. "Indian tribe," as defined by Oil Pollution Act of 1990 Section 1001, means any Tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians and has governmental authority over lands belonging to or controlled by the Tribe.

First Federal Official is the first federal representative of a participating agency of the

National Response Team (NRT) to arrive at the scene of a discharge or a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), any necessary actions until the arrival of the predestinated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal official for any incident at the site.

Fund or *Trust Fund* means the Hazardous Substance Superfund established by Section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Incident Commander (IC) is the person who is directly responsible for coordinating and directing a comprehensive response to an emergency situation, and is designated by the responsible party (RP) or Lead Agency.

Joint Harbor Operations Center Command Duty Officer directs operational responses at the direction of the SPS Commander, holds the ultimate responsibility for all operational decisions delegated to the watch, and determines which partners must be informed regarding a particular incident or operation.

Lead Agency means the agency that provides the OSC/Remedial Project Manager (RPM) to plan and implement response actions under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state (or political subdivision of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to Section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) or U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOD, or DOE, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities whether the remedy is selected by the federal

agency for non-National Priority List (NPL) sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA Section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

Local On Scene Coordinator (LOSC) is the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP) or by other local emergency guidance references. Where no LERP exists, the police, fire chief, or other emergency services official will generally serve as the LOSC.

Higher Volume Port Areas include the Strait of Juan de Fuca at Port Angeles, Washington (including any water area within 50 nautical miles seaward); Puget Sound to the Strait of Juan de Fuca at Cape Flattery, Washington (including any water area within 50 nautical miles seaward); and Puget Sound.

Management of Migration are actions taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or restoration of surface water.

Manifest Train is a train in which each car does not carry the same commodity.

Marine Firefighting Coordinator is the officer at SPS responsible to the COTP, for overall supervision of the USCG marine firefighting support operations and execution of this plan.

Marine Inspector is the officer at the respective USCG Sector responsible for on-scene execution of COTP marine firefighting support responsibilities.

Maximum Most Probable Discharge is a discharge of the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10 percent of the volume of a WCD.

National Pollution Fund Center is the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). The center's duties include providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost

recovery efforts.

National Strike Force Coordination Center is defined by CWA Sections 311(a)(23) and (j)(2), as amended by OPA, and refers to the entity established by the secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Its responsibilities include providing a variety of technical assistance and other resources to a FOSC, and administration of the USCG Strike Teams established under the NCP.

Natural Resources are land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any state or local government, any foreign government, any Tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of a Tribe.

Navigable Waters are Waters of the United States (WOTUS) subject to jurisdiction under the CWA, excluding prior converted cropland. Although other federal agencies may determine whether an area qualifies as prior converted cropland, EPA retains final authority for determining CWA jurisdiction, as defined in 40 CFR §230.3.

Non-floating oils refer to heavy oils and Group V oils that exhibit qualities that could, due to the oil characteristics, weathering, environmental factors, or how they are discharged, potentially submerge or sink. Examples of these types of oils include, but are not limited to, Diluted Bitumen (dilbit), Group V Residual Fuel Oils (GPVRFO), Low API Oil (LAPIO), Asphalt, and Asphalt Products.

Non-persistent or Group 1 Oil means a petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions.

> (1) At least 50 percent of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340 degrees Celsius (645 degrees Fahrenheit); and
>
> (2) At least 95 percent of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 370 degrees Celsius (700 degrees Fahrenheit).

Offshore Facility as defined by Section 101(17) of CERCLA and Section 311(a)(11) of the CWA, means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel.

Oil as defined by Section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil, as defined by Section 1001 of OPA means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, that is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of Section 101(14) of CERCLA and that is subject to the provisions of that act.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is the fund established under Section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 United States Code 9509).

The On-Scene Commander is a designation per the National Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan who directs the SAR mission on-scene and has operational control of all SAR response units on scene. This is not to be confused with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) definition for “Incident Commander,” who is the person responsible for all aspects of an emergency response, including quickly developing incident objectives, managing all incident operations, applying resources, and having responsibility for all persons involved.

Primary Resource Provider is listed in the vessel response plan (VRP) as the principal entity contracted for providing specific salvage and/or marine firefighting services and resources, when multiple resource providers are listed for that service, for each of the COTP zones in which a vessel operates. The primary resource provider will be the point of contact for the plan holder, the FOSC, and the Unified Command (UC) in matters related to specific resources and services, as required in 33 CFR § 155.4030(a).

Puget Sound Vessel Traffic Service is a Branch of the Waterway Management Division of SPS. Its mission is to prevent groundings, collisions, and environmental damage while supporting navigation safety mission goals.

Onshore Facility means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States other than submerged land.

Persistent Oil means a petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for a non-persistent oil. For the purposes of this subpart, persistent oils are further classified based on specific gravity as follows:

(1) Group II - specific gravity of less than .85.

(2) Group III - specific gravity equal to or greater than .85 and less than .95.

(3) Group IV - specific gravity equal to or greater than .95 and less than or equal to 1.0.

(4) Group V - specific gravity greater than 1.0.

Preliminary Assessment under CERCLA means a review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A Preliminary Assessment may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate.

Primary Dispersant Staging Site means a site designated within a COTP Zone that has been identified as a forward staging area for dispersant application platforms and the loading of dispersant stockpiles. Primary staging sites are typically the planned locations where platforms load or reload dispersants before departing for application at the site of the discharge and may not be the locations where dispersant stockpiles are stored or application platforms are home-based.

Radiation Emergency Response Team is a group composed of individuals who will respond to any radioactive materials incident.

Rail Car Owners are the car owners who are responsible for keeping the tank car in compliance with the Hazardous Materials Regulations (inspections/repairs etc.). Railcar owners often lease the cars to the shipper for use.

Rail Commodity Owner is the owner of the product being shipped by rail. In Washington State, the owner of the oil being shipped is responsible for responding to incidents involving that oil and may be the shipper, consignee, or beneficial owner. The shipper would be contacted through the submitted emergency response contact listed on the shipping papers. It would be the shipper's responsibility to contact the owner of the oil. If using Chemtrec or another service provider, the papers must identify the person (by name or contract number) who has a contractual agreement with the service provider (49 CFR 172.201 (d)).

Rail Consignee is the company receiving the rail shipment at the destination.

Rail Shipper is the party that certifies and offers the hazardous material package for transportation. The hazardous material must be properly classified and packaged by the shipper. The shipper will then submit shipping instructions and hazardous material information to the transporter (carrier). The shippers are also required to provide and maintain emergency response information.

Rail Trackage Agreements means a type of agreement that allows carriers to operate on lines owned by other companies. Regardless of whose trains are operating on the line, the track owner is responsible for the Emergency Response phase of the incident. Once the emergency is over, cleanup or other monitoring work may be transferred to the transporter. Where trackage rights do not exist, the shipment continues to destination after transferring the material at an "Interchange Point." At this "Interchange Point" the responsibility shifts to the new line owner.

Rail Transporter (carrier) is the company required by federal law to transport from origin to destination hazardous materials that meet the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements and as certified by the "shipper." Carriers are responsible for materials that are

in transport on their system. Carriers usually operate on their own lines but often have trackage agreements in areas where they don't own the lines.

Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team means a team of local emergency responders who are trained, equipped, and organized to respond to oil and hazardous materials incidents in a given geographic area.

Release, as defined by Section 101(22) of CERCLA, means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment. This includes the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. For purposes of the NCP, release also means the threat of release. Release does not include:

- Exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim those persons may assert against the employer;
- Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine;
- Release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if the release is subject to financial protection requirements established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under Section 170;
- For purposes of Section 104 of CERCLA or any other response action, release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under Section 102(a)(1) or 302(a) of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 United States Code. 7901 et seq.); or
- The normal application of fertilizer.

Remove or Removal, as defined by Section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to public health or welfare of the United States (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and

private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove a discharge. As defined by Section 101(23) of CERCLA, remove or removal means the cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment; actions necessary in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment; actions necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate a release or threat of release of hazardous substances; the disposal of removed material; and other actions necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to public health or welfare of the United States or to the environment that may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, but is not limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under Section 104(b) of CERCLA, post-removal site control, where appropriate, and any emergency assistance that may be provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto.

Resource Provider is an entity that provides personnel, equipment, supplies, and other capabilities necessary to perform salvage and/or firefighting services identified in the VRP.

Response Community is any person who has a role in spill response.

Responsible Party (RP) Incident Commander is the representative designated by the spiller to coordinate and direct the spillers' assets and actions. This person represents the spiller in UC. They do not use the title OSC, because that term is for those with regulatory authority for spill response.

Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator is a designation per the National SAR Plan. This person is responsible for planning and operational coordination and control of SAR missions. This position has overall responsibility for execution of SAR responsibilities normally designated by the Commander of the cognizant USCG Sector or USCG Northwest District.

Spill Management Team refers to the personnel identified to staff the organizational structure identified in a response plan to manage response plan implementation.

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) means the representative designated by the state to coordinate and direct state assets and authorities during an oil or hazardous substance response. This person represents the state in UC.

State means the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP, except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.515(b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states under CERCLA.

Sinking Agents are substances introduced into an oil discharge for the purpose of submerging the oil to the bottom of a water body.

Site refers to the area covered by the extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for the implementation of a response action.

State Emergency Response Commission is a group of officials appointed by governors to implement the provisions of Title III of SARA

Substantial Threat of a discharge means any incident or condition involving a facility that may create a risk of discharge of oil. Such incidents include, but are not limited to, storage tank or piping failures, aboveground or underground leaks, fires, explosions, flooding, spills contained within the facility, or other similar occurrences.

Superfund. See CERCLA.

Surface Collecting Agents are chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

Surface Washing Agent are substances that separate oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches, rocks, metals, or concrete, through a detergency mechanism that lifts and floats

oil. Product and oil are generally to be collected and recovered from the environment with minimal dissolution, dispersion, or transfer into the water column.

Tank vessel as defined by Section 1001 of OPA is a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that:

(1) is a vessel of the United States;

(2) operates on the navigable waters; or

(3) transfers oil or hazardous material in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Tier is the combination of required resources and the times within which the resources must arrive on the scene.

Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC) is the person designated by the Tribe(s) whose areas of concern are impacted or threatened by the discharge/release.

Trustee is an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under Section 107(f) of CERCLA or Section 1006 of OPA.

Unit Train is a train that is carrying a single commodity in all cars. For example, a unit train of crude oil would be one in which every car being transported by the engines is full of crude oil.

United States Coast Guard Group/Air Station means Group Commands are established to provide coordination and efficiency of achievement of the basic missions by all operating units in their geographical area.

United States Coast Guard Sector Columbia River is responsible for administering and directing all USCG activities relating to applicable navigation, shipping, transportation, and environmental laws and regulations within the COTP. In addition, the Sector Commander provides coordination and efficiency in the achievement of the basic missions by all

operating units in their geographical area.

United States Coast Guard Sector Puget Sound is responsible for administering and directing all USCG activities relating to applicable navigation, shipping, transportation, and environmental laws and regulations within the COTP Puget Sound. In addition, the Sector Commander provides coordination and efficiency in the achievement of the basic missions by all operating units in their geographic area. Sector Puget Sound was established in 2010 which merged SPS and United States Code (USC)/Air Station Port Angeles into one command.

Vessel, as defined by Section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by Section 311(a)(3) of the CWA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

Waterfront Facility means all piers, wharves, docks, and similar structures to which vessels may be secured; areas of land, water, or land and water under and in immediate proximity to them; buildings on such structures and equipment; and materials on or in such buildings.

Worst Case Discharge, as defined by Section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.

1000 GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE

1100 INTRODUCTION

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH • EPA ACP Handbook

The Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP) provides the framework for a coordinated federal, state, Tribal, local, and Potentially Responsible Party (RP) response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil, or a release or substantial threat of release of a hazardous substance(s), within the boundaries of the Inland Zone (defined as the inland areas of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) in the Northwest Region.

Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) are required by Title IV, Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, which amends Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 United States [U.S.] Code [USC] 1321 (j) as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977 (33 USC 1251 et seq.) to complete the development of a national planning and response system. The ACPs are also written in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

As part of this National Planning and Response System, Area Committees were established for each area designated by the president. Qualified personnel from federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies comprise the Area Committee. Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing its local ACP.

In the Inland Zone and throughout the Northwest Region, the Area Committees are committed to:

- Timely notifications;

- A bias toward a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response when discharges or incidents occur;
- Making decisions through an inclusive Unified Command (UC);
- Engaging in collaborative decision-making within the Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10);
- Ensuring coordinated planning processes across the region;
- Maintaining regionwide expertise regarding the Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs) and ACPs and serving as full participants in the planning process; and
- Ensuring organized transitions occur when key personnel turnover happens within the RRT10 and any of the Area Committee agencies.

This plan is intended as a guide for coordinating response actions and ensuring consistent response to discharges or releases. Federal and state rules require that RPs manage spills with a pre-designated response management organization that accommodates a UC structure in recognition of federal, state, Tribal, or local jurisdiction.

If an oil discharge or hazardous material release occurs during a presidentially declared disaster, the response may be conducted under the National Response Framework (NRF).

1110 AUTHORITY

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • Statutory Guidance Tool • Laws, Regulations and Directives, Federal • EPA NCP Overview
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• FEMA National Response Framework • Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan • State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan

The FWPCA (33 USC 1321 et seq.) and CERCLA (or Superfund) address the development of a National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, in conjunction with the NCP, ACPs address responses to worst-case discharges (WCDs) of oil or releases of hazardous substances, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility. The Area Committee is responsible for working with the response community to plan for joint response efforts, including spill containment;

mechanical recovery; use of dispersants; in situ burning; shoreline cleanup; protection of sensitive areas; and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife.

The Northwest Inland Area Committee is established in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §300.105 and the CWA Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4). The Area Committee is appointed by the president and is composed of qualified personnel from federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies. The Area Committee is responsible for preparing the NWIACP, developed in conjunction with the NCP and the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP). The ACP addresses the removal of a WCD of oil or hazardous substance and takes action to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such discharges from vessels, offshore facilities, or onshore facilities. In accordance with 40 CFR §300.120(b), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the designated FOSC for Inland Zones.

1110.1 FEDERAL AUTHORITY

Executive Order 12777 (22 October 1991) delegates authority to designate Areas, appoint Area Committee members, specify ACP content, and review ACPs to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) (through the Department of Homeland Security) for the Coastal Zone and to the Administrator of EPA for the Inland Zone. The Coastal Zone and Inland Zone are defined in the NCP (40 CFR 300.5). EPA has NCP response authority for incidents in all areas inland of the Coastal Zone. This is the ACP for the Inland Zone (defined as the inland areas of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) in the Northwest Region.

1110.2 STATE AUTHORITY

Washington State

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is required by law (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 90.56.060) to prepare a statewide master oil and hazardous substance spill prevention and contingency plan. Ecology has adopted four contingency plans to meet this requirement; the NWRCP, the Sector Puget Sound (SPS) ACP, the Sector Columbia River (SCR) ACP, and the NWIACP. These plans guide the activities of all state and local agencies when responding to discharges or potential discharges of oil or releases or potential releases of hazardous substances.

By statute (90.56.020), Ecology is the lead state agency for spill prevention, response, and cleanup. The Ecology Director serves as the head of the state's Incident Command System (ICS) in response to a discharge of oil or a release of hazardous substances and they coordinate the response efforts of all state agencies and local emergency response personnel. The Ecology State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) also serves as the state's principal spokesperson in the Incident Command (IC) as an advocate for all state interests. If an RP fails to respond in a manner deemed reasonably consistent with the NWRCP or applicable ACP, the FOSC or Ecology may assume full or partial control of the response in consultation with UC.

Oregon State

The Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) is established as the "Lead Agency" for the State of Oregon for oil and hazardous materials releases under Oregon Administrative Rule 340-142-0005.

Under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 468B.300, ODEQ appoints an SOSC to represent the State of Oregon in response to an oil or hazardous material spill or release or threatened spill or release and to coordinate cleanup response with state and local agencies.

The NWRCP has been adopted as the state's Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan in the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan (Emergency Support Function 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response). The Northwest Area Contingency Plan replaced the Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan for the Oregon Coast, Columbia River, and Willamette River to Willamette Falls (Volume II), which is required under ORS 468B.495-500 and 466.620. This plan also satisfies ORS 401, 453.347 (Hazardous Material Emergency Response System), and ORS 466.605 to 466.680 (Spill Response and Cleanup of Hazardous Materials). ODEQ is the lead state agency on the Area Committee and provides the lead for oil and hazardous substance spill prevention efforts, contingency planning, and cleanup oversight for spills affecting state air, water, or land resources.

If an RP fails to respond in a manner deemed reasonably consistent with the NWRCP or applicable ACP, ODEQ may assume full or partial control of the response in consultation with UC.

Idaho State

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan, in conjunction with this plan and the NWRCP, supports the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP). These plans may be activated independently of the IDEOP. The primary purpose of these plans is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support to local government by federal, state, and private agencies for incidents involving the release or potential release of oil and hazardous substances in Idaho. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan defines the support role of specific state agencies. The NWRCP focuses specifically on how federal and state agencies will work together during cleanup operations. These plans can be initiated at the request of local governments when their capabilities have been exceeded. Authority for implementation of the IDEOP and The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan is derived from Executive Order 96-01; the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101 et seq.); the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Title 39 Chapter 44); the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Title 39, Chapter 71); and the Disaster Preparedness Act (Idaho Title 46, Chapter 10).

1200 PURPOSE OF THE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH • EPA ACP Handbook

The NWIACP serves as the primary guidance document for coordinated response efforts to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases within the designated Inland Zone. The ACP is intended to:

- Serve as the primary operational manual for responders during oil discharges and hazardous substance releases;
- Provide a structured and orderly approach to implementing response actions aimed at protecting worker and public health, natural resources, and property from the impacts of actual or threatened discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, including WMD;
- Promote a unified and coordinated response by federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies, as well as RPs, response contractors, and affected communities;
- Offer guidance for Facility Response Plan (FRP) and Vessel Response Plan (VRP) reviewers and plan holders to ensure alignment and consistency with the NWIACP; and
- Align with the NCP and the NWRCP to ensure a cohesive regional and national response framework.

The ACP is designed to support effective initial actions during a release or discharge, whether oil, hazardous substance, radiological, or biological, that occurs within or threatens the Inland Zone, and to incorporate procedures and protocols from other agency plans as those agencies arrive on scene and integrate into the response.

1210 TABLE OF ANNEXES

Standard Annexes	
Annex A	Master Hyperlink Index
Annex C	Fish and Wildlife
Annex D	Hazardous Substances
Annex F	Response Tools
Annex G	Voluntary Organizations Assisting in Disaster
Annex H	Emergency Support Function (ESF)-10
Annex K	Air Operations and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Support
Annex O	International Coordination and Relationship to International Plans
Non-Standard Annexes	
Annex AA	Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Glossary of Terms

1300 AREA COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA ACP Handbook

The primary objective of an Area Committee is to provide effective response planning and preparedness. Area Committees develop, maintain, and exercise ACPs. The NWIAC is a spill

preparedness and planning body composed of federal, state, Tribal, and local agency members, with industry and nongovernmental organization (NGO) representation. The NWIAC, under the direction of EPA, is responsible for developing an ACP. The NWIAC is also responsible for working with state, Tribal, and local officials to plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery; dispersant use; shoreline cleanup; protection of sensitive environmental areas; and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife.

1310 AREA COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

There are three Area Committees in the Northwest Region: SPS, SCR, and Northwest Inland. Area Committee membership is reserved for representatives with environmental, scientific, and technical expertise from federal, state, federally recognized Tribal governments, and local government agencies with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. The EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) will serve as Chair for the Area Committee. Vice-Chairs are lead representatives or delegates of a Key Member agency. A list of current Vice-Chairs can be found on the RRT/NWAC website.

The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish subcommittees as necessary to accomplish preparedness and planning tasks. Subcommittee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations, or concerned citizens. The Subcommittee Chair must be an appointed member of the Area Committee.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act prohibits industry representatives from holding Area Committee memberships; however, industry participation in Area Committee meetings is invaluable. Key industry representatives can fulfill a participant function.

The Area Committee members shall ensure that appropriate representatives from federal agencies, state agencies, federally recognized Tribal governments, and interested

stakeholders are members of the Area Committee. The members provide direction and guidance to the Area Committee. Refer to the Northwest Inland Area Committee Charter on the RRT/NWAC website. for a list of member organizations.

The Area Committee is composed of Area Committee Leadership (Chair and Vice-Chairs), Area Committee Members (Key Members, Supporting Members, and Observers), and Non-Member Participants, as defined below.

Area Committee Leadership is composed of the following:

Chair: The EPA OSC will serve as the Chair of the Area Committee. The Chair is responsible for overseeing the development of the ACP in the area of the OSC's responsibility.

Vice-Chair(s): Lead representative (or delegate) of a Key Member agency. Duties include:

- Support the Chair in planning and conducting Area Committee business. Participate in the Northwest Inland Area Steering Committee.
- Develop, maintain, and evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive ACP.
- Serve as agency decision-maker for changes and updates to the ACP.
- Coordinate agency resources for subcommittees, workgroups, and task forces.
- Provide guidance and mentorship to Area Committee members.

The Chair and Vice-Chairs act as representatives of their agencies and represent the Area Committee as a whole. They ensure that the subcommittees, workgroups, and task forces are enhancing response capabilities and that feedback from responses is incorporated into the ACP. They also ensure the ACP meets regulatory and policy requirements for their respective agencies as well as other agencies as appropriate.

Membership consists of federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies with response and preparedness responsibilities. Membership shall be designated in writing and approved by the Chair.

A roster of active Area Committee Members and Non-Member Participants is available on the RRT/NWAC website.

Area Committee Members will fall into three groups:

Key Members: Those with an active interest and with sufficient resources to play an active continuing role in the Area Committee. Key Members are eligible to provide a Vice Chair to serve on the Northwest Inland Area Steering Committee. Duties of Key Members include:

- Develop cooperative working relationships with Area Committee members and non-member participants to facilitate successful responses within the scope of the Inland Area.
- Lead or participate in Area Committee subcommittees, workgroups, and task forces, as appropriate, that support the preparation and maintenance of the ACP.
- Stay informed on ACP updates and, as appropriate, identify issues and challenges and work to develop solutions in advance of a response.

Supporting Members: Those with active, but limited interest or resources who may participate in specific issues. Supporting Members may serve in roles and positions tailored to their expertise and time/resource limitations. They may lead or participate in Area Committee subcommittees, workgroups, and task forces, as appropriate, that support the preparation and maintenance of the ACP.

Observers: Those who want to know about Area Committee activities but have no active role. Observers are subject matter experts (SMEs) in various aspects of planning and response and may serve on workgroups, task forces, or subcommittees. Observers may provide input regarding elements of the ACP as they are developed.

Non-Member Participants: NGOs and private sector entities, including regulated facilities that are not members of the Area Committee, but wish to attend specific Area Committee activities open to the public. Non-Member Participants may participate in workgroups, task forces, or subcommittees by invitation. Examples of Non-Member Participants include (but are not limited to):

- Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs)/corporations;
- Bulk liquid terminal and storage facilities;
- Qualified Individual companies; and
- Transporters of bulk oil and hazardous substances.

1320 CHARTER

The mission of the NWIAC is to ensure the highest state of readiness of the spill response community. The NWIAC will strive to accomplish this by developing a comprehensive and useful ACP, preparing the response community through training and exercises, developing coordination mechanisms to facilitate effective responses, and educating stakeholders and the public. The NWIAC will function as an efficient organization for ensuring effective response to environmental threats in the area. The NWIAC will collaborate, sharing information and resources, to produce the best possible plans and creative solutions to problems. NWIAC will employ best available research and technology in both problem-solving and decision-making. The NWIAC will learn from responses and activities, improve processes, and develop as individuals and as an organization.

The latest copy of the NWIAC Charter can be found on the RRT/NWAC website.

The mission of the Area Committee is to:

- Ensure the highest level of readiness for oil and hazardous substance response within the inland area of responsibility (AOR);
- Develop, maintain, and evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive ACP;
- Prepare the response community through training and exercises;
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms to support effective multi-agency response; and
- Engage and educate stakeholders and the public on spill prevention, preparedness, and response.

1330 AREA COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Area Committee meetings provide a forum for bringing together federal, state, Tribal, local, community-interested partners, NGOs, and the private sector for the purpose of planning and preparing for responses to major incidents that affect multiple jurisdictions. The Area Committee will meet at least two times a year.

Area Committee meetings are open meetings. It is the FOSC's responsibility to encourage appropriate agency participation. While the FOSC may delegate attendance to a designated individual, the FOSC is ultimately accountable for ensuring appropriate federal representation on the Area Committee.

The Chair shall establish the Area Committee meeting schedule based on the Area Committee's current needs and activities. The date, time, and location of future meetings shall be posted on the RRT/NWAC website.

The Chair may convene special sessions of the Area Committee as needed. The Area Committee shall meet for the purpose of assisting the FOSC in the development, review, and maintenance of the ACP and other related matters of oil and hazardous substance response. The meetings of the Area Committee shall be open to the public. If sensitive or proprietary information is planned for discussion, those meetings, at the Chair's discretion, may be closed to the public to safeguard that material. The Area Committee shall keep a record of meeting minutes, which are publicly posted on the RRT/NWAC website. All meeting minutes and other records or documents of the Area Committee are the property of EPA and are protected by U.S. law.

1340 AREA COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

EPA does not require an annual report to be submitted detailing Area Committee activities. The FOSC shall submit a report to the NRT or RRT, as requested.

1400 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN VALIDATION AND TESTING

ACPs are living documents and must be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure accuracy and utility for oil and hazardous substance response.

1410 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN ANNUAL UPDATE, REVIEW, AND APPROVAL PROCESS

The NWIACP will be reviewed annually. The annual review process aims to address:

- Validation of contact information;

- Incorporation of lessons learned from exercises or incidents;
- Validation of Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) data, as needed;
- Validation of worst-case discharge (WCD) scenarios;
- Validation of threatened and endangered species lists; and
- Identification of any gaps.

The Area Committee will receive recommendations for revisions to the NWIACP from workgroups, exercises/drills, training, FOSC guidance, and other interested parties. The Chair of the Area Committee will:

- Consider the proposed change;
- Make edits and minor changes;
- Submit major changes to the Area Committee for review and concurrence; and
- Provide feedback to the submitter on the action taken.

Any interested party may submit comments on the ACP at any time on the RRT/NWAC website.

Upon completion of an update, the FOSC must document changes via the Record of Changes log and post the most recent ACP update on the RRT/NWAC website. As this ACP serves as a key portion of Washington State's Master Oil and Hazardous Substance Response Plan, the ACP will be put up for a public comment period, as required by state laws, and any comments will be adjudicated.

1420 GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES/GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLANS VALIDATION (I.E., BOOMING AND COLLECTION STRATEGIES)

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Geographic Response Plans Guidance **Mapping and GIS:** • Oregon GRPs • NOAA ERMA • Washington GRPs
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• GRP Booming Strategy Points – Standardized Data Format

Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) contain a set of planned site-specific GRSs that are designed to give responders information to minimize impact to sensitive resources in the first few hours following a spill. Each GRP has two priorities: 1) Identify natural, cultural, and significant economic resources in a specific geographic region, and 2) Describe and prioritize response strategies to minimize damages to these resources during an oil discharge. GRPs can be located on the RRT/NWAC website.

Each GRP has several chapters that contain:

- An introduction to the plan;
- Site descriptions, including physical features, hydrology, climate, risk assessment, and literature references;
- Reference maps and prioritized tactical strategies;
- Resources at risk (RARs), including endangered species, and shoreline information; and
- Logistical information for the area.

1420.1 PROCESS TO DEVELOP GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLANS

Development of GRPs in the Inland Zone is a collaborative process coordinated through the regional GRP Subcommittee. GRPs are developed through workshops and field work involving federal, state, Tribal, and local oil discharge emergency response experts, as well as representatives from Tribes, local governments, industry, ports, environmental organizations, pilots, and response contractors. Within RRT Region 10, GRP and GRS

development is through a partnership between federal, state, and local agencies; natural/cultural/socioeconomic resource trustees; industry; OSROs; and Tribes. Staff of Tribal organizations should be engaged throughout GRP development and testing, as Tribal knowledge holders and technical staff can provide critical, unique input regarding sensitive-area identification and response prioritization. The form and content of GRPs and GRSs, as well as availability, are coordinated through the GRP subcommittee to the RRT.

1420.2 Agencies Responsible for Developing and Maintaining Geographic Response Plans and Strategies

Key agencies have committed resources to manage the development and maintenance of GRPs. Northwest Inland GRPs are co-managed by Ecology, ODEQ, IDEQ, and EPA.

For additional evaluation criteria for GRPs and GRSs, see the Geographic Response Plans Guidance tool.

1420.3 Testing Geographic Response Strategies

GRSs are tested during drills and spills or during the plan development process. Testing of the strategies is an important priority for the northwest response community. Deployment provides an opportunity for response contractors, plan holders, and agencies to verify the effectiveness of the strategy, deploy equipment, and train personnel to ensure that they are prepared for a real oil discharge. GRP strategies are updated based on the results of the drills.

It is critical to evaluate the functionality and accuracy of the data. It should be noted that the large quantity of GRS data and booming strategies may prohibit comprehensive field validation. Therefore, it is important to employ a risk-based decision-making methodology. Use the following tiered process to assist with GRS validation management.

Validation Level	Name	Description	Requirements
I	Desktop	Evaluation of GRS data by SMEs (i.e., natural resource trustees) in an office or workshop setting. Can be	All data should attain Level I validation. Level 1 validation must be revised as the

Validation Level	Name	Description	Requirements
		supplemented with computer simulations.	response environment dictates.
II	Visual Confirmation	Deployment of SMEs to specified geographic area. Visual inspection of operational environment and verification of tactical strategies. No equipment deployment. Can be supplemented with computer simulations.	Targeted for moderate to high-risk areas where a degree of uncertainty exists.
III	Equipment Deployment	Deployment of identified equipment to verify its performance in the specified operating environment.	Targeted for inconclusive Level II validation strategies. Performed in high-risk areas where rapid and efficient response is critical.
IV	Full Scale Exercise (FSE)	Deployment of all appropriate response personnel and equipment under an area full-scale exercise.	As dictated by the area exercise design/objectives.
V	Incident	Deployment of all appropriate response personnel and equipment for an actual incident.	Real world event.

1430 AREA EXERCISES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
ICS Resources: • FEMA ICS Forms
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Northwest Area Committee Exercise Schedule (NACES) • National PREP Guidelines

Opportunities to exercise this ACP, including its components and annexes, are provided through the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). PREP was established to meet the intent of OPA by creating a practical, cost-effective exercise framework that supports both government and industry preparedness efforts.

PREP is a unified federal initiative that satisfies the exercise requirements of multiple agencies, including the USCG, EPA, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

In alignment with national guidance, federal and state agencies participating in the NWIAC have adopted exercise policies consistent with PREP.

1430.1 Exercise Types

PREP exercises are classified into three primary categories:

1. Equipment Deployment Drills;
2. Incident Management Team (IMT) Discussion-Based Exercises; and
3. Operations-Based Exercises (including Functional and Full-Scale Exercises).

Each type serves a specific training and evaluation function, and all contribute to a comprehensive preparedness strategy. The scope and objectives for these exercises are defined in the PREP guidelines. Participation by Area Committee members and the broader response community will vary by exercise, from verifying contact information to contributing to scenario design, or serving as controllers and evaluators.

By engaging in PREP exercises and adhering to its guidance, federal exercise requirements under OPA are effectively met.

1430.2 Scheduling and Coordination

Effective exercise scheduling is critical to the success of national and regional preparedness efforts. While larger exercises require significant resources and coordination, advance planning ensures participant availability and allows for budget alignment.

Exercise scheduling is handled in several ways:

- Annual PREP drills are implemented through industry-led WCD exercises. All drills should be submitted to the Northwest Area Committee Exercise Schedule (NACES) for coordination amongst area partners. The regional drill schedule is available at the NACES website.

- The FOSC may conduct Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises (GIUEs) to independently assess industry response capabilities. The states also have authority to conduct GIUEs. These unannounced events provide an important measure of preparedness and plan effectiveness.
- ODEQ and Ecology require regulated plan holders to coordinate with an agency planning representative when designing and scheduling required drills.

1430.3 After Action Report and Continuous Improvement

Following each exercise, state evaluations capture lessons learned from the drill and, as appropriate, identify recommended updates to the ACP.

1440 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Key members of the NWIAC are responsible for reviewing this document regularly. They are encouraged to use this plan in all response training and establish an annual training program to ensure that all parties:

- Understand and are fully aware of their respective roles and responsibilities;
- Understand their role in the UC System;
- Understand how they coordinate and communicate with other parties and agencies;
- Understand what and where their assignments will be at a spill scene;
- Understand the overall level of commitment they are to devote to spill response operations; and
- Understand how they will be notified and when to respond to such notification.

1500 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN'S RELATIONSHIP/ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PLANS UNDER NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

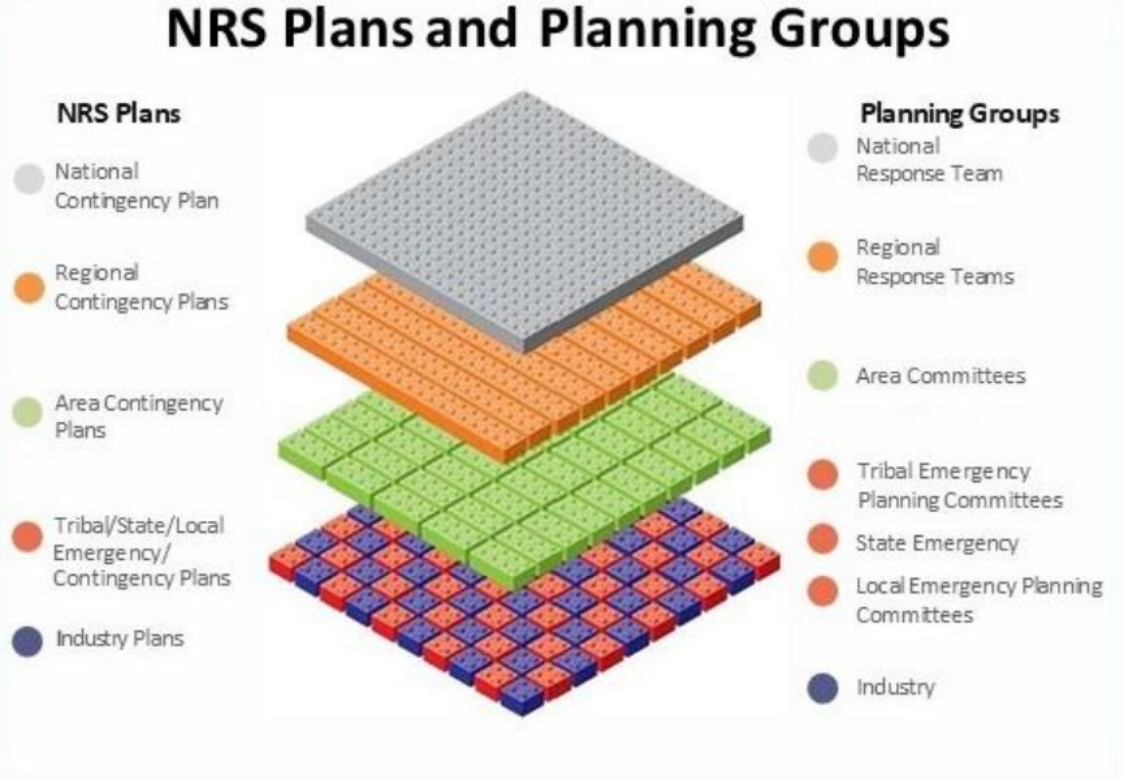
The National Response System (NRS) is a mechanism routinely and effectively used to respond to a wide range of oil and hazardous substance releases. It is a multi-layered system involving individuals and teams from Tribal, local, state, and federal agencies, as well as industry and other organizations. These groups share expertise and resources to ensure that response and cleanup activities are timely, efficient and minimize threats to human health and the environment.

At the heart of the system is the NCP. The NCP outlines the process to ensure that the federal government's resources and expertise are available immediately for response actions that are beyond the capabilities of local and state responders. The NCP provides the framework for the NRS and establishes how it works.

Each ACP is aligned with the NWRCP, which in turn aligns with the NCP, ensuring consistency in preparedness and response from the local to the national level. In cases of conflicting guidance, the higher-level plan is followed until differences are reconciled. These plans provide guidance for responders but do not alter statutory or regulatory authorities.

The coordinated planning model in the Northwest Region supports alignment of policies, facilitates interagency collaboration, and ensures effective communication across a large and diverse geographic area. This structure promotes consistent preparedness and response strategies while providing a forum for sharing expertise and lessons learned.

Figure 1500-1: Relationship between plans and planning groups within the National Response System (NRS)



1510 VESSEL RESPONSE PLANS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Abandoned and Derelict Vessel Best Management Practices

Section 4202 of OPA requires the preparation and submission of response plans for all applicable tank and non-tank vessels. These types of vessels, through their tank vessel VRP and non-tank vessel VRP, establish preparedness measures and response protocols to mitigate the impact or substantial threat of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases within their areas of operation. Due to the transitory nature of vessel operations, all VRPs are reviewed at the national level. VRPs are based upon national planning and response scenarios that articulate how a vessel will carry out a response.

UC/ICs can utilize these plans to assist with a response to a tank or non-tank vessel. The following information should be available in a VRP.

- Tank Diagrams;
- Emergency Contacts;
- Contracted Response Resources;
- Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan; and
- Emergency Lightering Procedures.

VRPs are required for all tank vessels that are constructed or adapted to carry oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, except vessels exempted under 33 CFR Part 155.1015 and fishing and fish tender vessels of not more than 750 gross tons when engaged only in the fishing industry. The requirements for these plans can be found in 33 CFR Part 155 Subpart D.

VRPs are required for non-tank vessels under 33 CFR 155.5015 if they are self-propelled, 400 gross tons or more, use oil as fuel for main propulsion, and operate on navigable Waters of the United States (WOTUS). This also includes vessels carrying oil as secondary cargo and Integrated Tug Barge units, based on their combined tonnage and oil capacity. The requirement does not apply to public vessels, foreign-flag vessels in innocent or transit

passage, vessels already covered under tank vessel VRP requirements, vessels incapable of carrying oil, permanently moored craft, or inactive vessels.

A plan must be activated when a vessel representative determines that on-board resources and personnel may not be sufficient to meet the needs of an actual or potential incident. VRP activation occurs when the vessel representative contacts the qualified individual identified in the VRP. VRP activation serves as the initial risk-based discussion critical in initiating an effective response. The FOSC may direct a vessel to activate their VRP pursuant to his/her federal removal authority under the CWA Section 311(c).

When a decision is made to mobilize resources, the resources identified in the plan must be used unless the FOSC approves a deviation. Deviations from the resource provider listed in the approved VRP should be authorized only in exceptional circumstances and only when it is determined that the deviation would provide a more expeditious or effective spill response or mitigation of environmental effects. The FOSC must document the reasons for approving the deviation for internal recordkeeping purposes.

Ecology and ODEQ also review and approve vessel response plans in accordance with RCW 88.46.060 (implemented through WAC 173-182 WAC) and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR 340-141-0140(7) and (9)), respectively.

1520 FACILITY RESPONSE PLANS

33 CFR Part 154 requires that the owner or operator of a “substantial harm” or “significant and substantial harm” facility must submit an FRP. Section 4202(b)(4)(B), as implemented at 33 CFR 154.1025(b), prohibits a facility from handling, storing, or transporting oil unless it has an approved (or interim waiver) FRP. FRPs are based upon national planning standards and response scenarios that articulate how a facility will carry out a response. FRPs must be activated by the facility owner/operator if a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge is evident.

Ecology and ODEQ also review and approve response plans in accordance with state legislation, per RCW 90.56.210 and OAR 340-141-0140(7) and (9), respectively.

1521 RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES

Owners and/or operators of onshore oil pipelines that, because of their location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil to WOTUS or adjoining shoreline must possess a response plan for onshore oil pipelines. The requirements for this response plan are found in 49 CFR Part 194.

Ecology also reviews and approves response plans in accordance with state legislation. In Oregon, contingency plans are required to be developed by companies whose pipelines transfer petroleum products over state waters. ODEQ reviews and approves pipeline contingency plans any time substantial changes require submittal of updates.

1522 RAIL RESPONSE PLANS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Responding to Rail Incidents

PHMSA, in consultation with the Federal Railroad Administration, required a Comprehensive Oil Spill Response Plan for trains containing petroleum oils. Railroads are required to share information about high-hazard flammable train operations with state and Tribal emergency response commissions to improve community preparedness.

Both Oregon and Washington State also review and approve rail response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1530 LOCAL PLANS

EXTERNAL RESOURCSES
• Find your LEPC

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are responsible for the development and maintenance of local emergency response plans in accordance with the Emergency

Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Sections 301 to 303. LEPC membership includes representatives from local government agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry.

These emergency plans include:

- Identification and location of hazardous substances;
- Procedures for immediate response to chemical accidents;
- Public notification strategies for discharges or releases;
- Identification of facility coordinators; and
- Schedules for plan testing.

The local emergency response plan is reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). RRTs may provide additional review and assistance if requested by the SERC or LEPC. In addition, Ecology may receive requests to review new or updated LEPC plans. Ecology, on behalf of the state, reviews local plans to ensure alignment with the RCP and applicable ACP(s).

Federal contingency plans are designed to coordinate with local governments. FOSCs must engage with LEPCs and ensure that ACP content aligns with Local Emergency Response Plans to the maximum extent possible.

1540 STATE PLANS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
By State: • Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan • State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan

The NCP requires the governor of each state to designate a lead state agency that will direct state-led response operations.

Washington State
Washington State has adopted the SPS ACP, SCR ACP, NWIACP, and NWRCP to serve collectively as the state's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as required by RCW 90.56.060.

Ecology is designated as the lead agency for managing oil discharges or hazardous substance releases to state waters, with responsibility for overseeing prevention, response, containment, and cleanup. Ecology also leads the state's ICS for such spills and coordinates response efforts among state and local agencies.

Oregon State
ORS 468.B establishes the primary authority of an ODEQ-appointed SOSC to compel cleanup of oil or hazardous substance releases.

The NWRCP has been adopted as Oregon's statewide oil and hazardous substances response plan by reference within the Oregon Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The RCP outlines the responsibilities of all who may be involved in response to or coordination of an incident.

The Oregon CEMP includes numerous incident type-specific annexes, several of which relate to hazardous substance responses. However, for incidents within the Inland Zone, the NWRCP, this ACP, and the associated GRPs constitute the primary plans relevant to response.

Idaho State
The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan, in conjunction with this plan and the NWRCP, supports the IDEOP. These plans may be activated independent of the IDEOP. The primary purpose of these plans is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support to local government by federal, state, and private agencies for incidents involving the discharge or potential discharge of oil and the release or potential release of hazardous substances in Idaho. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan defines the support role of specific state agencies. The NWRCP focuses specifically on how federal and state agencies

will work together during cleanup operations. These plans can be initiated at the request of local governments when their capabilities have been exceeded. Authority for implementation of the IDEOP and The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan is derived from Executive Order 96-01; the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101 et seq.); the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Title 39 Chapter 44); the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Title 39, Chapter 71); and the Disaster Preparedness Act (Idaho Title 46, Chapter 10).

1550 TRIBAL PLANS

EPA and the states recognize the sovereignty, rich cultural heritage, and traditional ecological knowledge of Tribal Nations with territories, rights, and interests in the Inland Zone. In alignment with the principles and framework of the NRS, Tribal Nations play a vital role in regional preparedness, planning, and response activities.

Tribal Nations may develop and maintain Tribal response plans to address potential chemical releases and hazardous substance emergencies. These plans complement and integrate with the ACP and other federal, state, and local plans within the NRS structure.

FOSCs maintain situational awareness of all relevant Tribal response plans and ensure that Tribal interests, resources, and authorities are appropriately addressed, as required by the NCP at 40 CFR § 300.210(c) and consistent with federal trust responsibility to Tribal governments. FOSCs must also coordinate planning and response efforts with the EPA RRT Co-Chair and ensure the inclusion of Tribal perspectives during preparedness and response activities.

Additionally, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the 1997 Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP, the FOSC must consult with affected Tribal Nations to protect culturally significant sites and historic properties during response operations. A Tribal Liaison Contact Database is available on the RRT/NWAC website.

By fostering strong partnerships with Tribal Nations and recognizing their sovereign status, this plan supports the unified, coordinated response approach envisioned by the NRF and the NRS.

For additional information on regional Tribal Nations policy, see the NWRCP, Section 1515.

1560 REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • Statutory Guidance Tool • Laws, Regulations and Directives, Federal • EPA NCP Overview

The NCP is the rule book for implementing CERCLA. All response actions by the federal agencies must be consistent with the NCP. Since inception, the NCP has required federal agencies to develop and maintain RCPs. In accordance with the NCP, RCPs function as a higher-level coordination plan for each federal region. RCPs provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants by the RRT. Vital RCP content includes but is not limited to:

a. Regional response resources and capabilities;
b. Line of demarcation between coast and Inland Zones (initially determines if the USCG or EPA is the lead FOSC); and
c. Pre-authorization policy and plans for use of chemical and biological agents on the NCP Product Schedule, or use of burning agents.

1570 INTERNATIONAL PLANS

REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Canada-U.S. Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan

The Inland Zone shares an international border to the north with Canada along the northern terrestrial boundaries of Washington and Idaho.

For oil discharges and other hazardous material releases, or potential releases that occur at or in the adjacent transboundary area, it is required that federal and state/provincial response leadership in both United States and Canada will coordinate their respective responses on their sides of the border.

The Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan (CANUSWEST) outlines how UC members from each side of the border will coordinate response activities within the inland transboundary region.

The CANUSWEST was developed to facilitate quick response to incidents involving both the United States and Canada. The plan supports the movement of resources to support incident response activities. In case of a pollution incident-related emergency or exercise that may occur in the United States or Canada, which would require emergency assistance from EPA/Environment Canada or agencies/contractors working in conjunction with EPA/Environment Canada, a call from the appropriate agency will be made. These notifications are designed to facilitate the expeditious movement of personnel and/or equipment across the U.S./Canada border when responding to emergencies and drills that assist agencies in preparing for emergencies.

Any pollution incident in one country that poses a substantial threat to the other country shall be reported immediately to the Canadian National Environmental Emergencies Center (1-819-997-3742) or the U.S. National Response Center (1-800-424-8802), depending on the incident location.

The FOSC and staff are encouraged to review and become familiar with the CANUSWEST Plan contents. The plan can be activated through the OSC or RRT Chair.

1600 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

EXTERNAL RESOURCE
• FEMA National Response Framework

The NRF is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the nation. The NRF describes authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. The NRF sets the doctrine for how the United States builds, sustains, and delivers the National Preparedness Goal's response core capabilities: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

The NRF supports the responsibilities of the FOSC, under the direction of both the FWPCA and CERCLA removal authorities.

1610 NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT ANNEX

REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA)

The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the NRF describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the federal departments and agencies governing immediate response and short-term recovery activities for releases of radioactive materials. These incidents may occur on federally owned or licensed facilities, privately owned property, urban centers, or other areas and may vary in severity from the small to the catastrophic. The incidents may result from inadvertent or deliberate acts. The NRIA applies to incidents where the nature and scope of the incident require federal response to supplement the state, Tribal, and/or local response efforts.

1620 FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)

The objective of the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) is to establish an organized and integrated capability for timely, coordinated response by federal agencies to peacetime radiological emergencies.

The FRERP:

1. Provides the federal government's concept of operations based on specific authorities for responding to radiological emergencies;
2. Outlines federal policies and planning considerations on which the concept of operations of this plan and federal agency-specific response plans are based; and
3. Specifies authorities and responsibilities of each federal agency that may have a significant role in such emergencies.

The responsibilities for response to a WMD incident lie with multiple agencies, and the Area

Committee should be prepared to provide resources under the NRF during a response to a terrorist incident. It is possible that a major public health and environmental incident could be the result, perhaps the intent, of this type of incident. The ACP may be needed to address critical short-term issues while a larger response infrastructure is developed under the full NRF. Parallel response actions by the Area Committee member agencies may be ongoing under the NRS prior to and during NRF activation.

1700 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN RELATIONSHIP TO THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

NIMS guides all levels of government, NGOs, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents.

NIMS provides stakeholders and partners across the whole community with shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS defines operational systems that guide how personnel work together during incidents. More specifics on using NIMS ICS for command and coordination in an oil discharge or hazardous substance release is discussed in Section 5400, "National Incident Management System."

The FOSC must use NIMS to support the development of a UC when the incident size or complexity determines the need. The UC structure can vary from incident to incident;

however, the FOSC must attempt to include at least a state, Tribal, and local OSC and an RP representative.

1800 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM RECOVERY FOCUSED RESPONSE PLANS MANAGED BY THE COAST GUARD

The Marine Transportation System (MTS) Recovery Plan for the SCR and SPS Captain of the Port (COTP) Zones provides procedures to facilitate a safe, efficient, and timely restoration of the MTS to pre-disruption condition. Potential cascading effects extending beyond a local MTS disruption are addressed. Regional or national impacts may be felt when a major port is interrupted or closed with restrictions. Establishing an effective and efficient MTS recovery framework to facilitate short-term recovery of the MTS and support restorative efforts beyond the initial response/recovery phase is vital to local, regional, economic, and security interests.

The MTS Recovery Plan is held and maintained by SPS and SCR. This information is publicly available. If there are MTS-related issues related to an oil or hazardous material response, this information can be accessed by contacting the corresponding sector.

2000 GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE & JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Mapping and GIS: • Pacific Northwest Jurisdiction Mapper

2100 DESCRIPTION OF COAST GUARD COASTAL ZONE/U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY INLAND ZONE BOUNDARY (LINE OF DEMARCATION)

The boundaries between the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) areas of responsibility (AORs) within the Inland Zone for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) are outlined in Table 2100-1. For an interactive tool showing jurisdictional boundaries, see the Interactive Mapping page available on the RRT/NWAC website.

TABLE 2100-1: Area of Responsibility Boundaries between EPA and USCG for Major Oregon and Washington Waters

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Oregon	
Alsea River	Line North from Mouth of Eckman Slough
Chetco River	Route 101 Bridge Brookings to Harbor
Clatskanie River	Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railroad Bridge One Mile North of Clatskanie
Columbia River	Bonneville Dam
Columbia River: Columbia Slough	North Lombard Street Bridge
Columbia River: Lewis & Clark River	Highway 101 Business Bridge
Columbia River: Scappoose Bay	Line East of Milton Creek
Columbia River: Skipanon River	Warrenton - Astoria Highway (East Harbor Drive Bridge in Warrenton)
Columbia River: Youngs River	Highway 101 Business Bridge
Coos Bay: Catching Slough	Permanent bridge on Coos River Road (junction of Coos River and Catching Slough)
Coos Bay: Coalbank Slough	Highway 101 Bridge
Coos Bay: Coos River	First Bridge on Coos River, upriver from Catching Slough

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Coos Bay: Haynes Inlet	Mean High Water Mark of Haynes Inlet
Coos Bay: Isthmus Slough	Bascule Bridge at Bunker Hill
Coos Bay: Kentucky Slough	East Bay Drive Bridge
Coos Bay: North Slough	Mean High Water Mark of North Slough
Coos Bay: South Slough	South Slough - Mean High Water Mark on South Slough
Coos Bay: Joe Ney Slough	South Slough - Bridge at Crown Point Road
Coos Bay: Willach Slough	East Bay Drive Bridge
Coquille River	Route 101 Bridge in Bandon
Elk River	Route 101 Bridge
Little Nestucca River	Route 101 Bridge
Multnomah Channel	The entire channel is in USCG jurisdiction
Nehalem River	Highway 101 Bridge
Nestucca River	Pacific Avenue in Pacific City – Bridge
Rogue River	Route 101 Bridge Wedderburn to Gold Beach
Sandy River	Interstate 84 Bridge at Troutdale
Scappoose Bay	McCoy Estates Road, east of Columbia River Highway
Siletz River	Route 101 Bridge Kernville to Gleneden Beach
Siuslaw River	Line South from Cushman
Tillamook Bay	Mean High Water Mark
Tillamook River	Netarts Highway Bridge
Umpqua River	Line North of Scholfield Road/Umpqua Highway intersection
Umpqua River: Smith River	First Bridge Upstream of Confluence with the Umpqua River
Willamette River	Oregon City Falls
Yachats River	Route 101 Bridge
Yaquina Bay	Mean High Water Mark
Yaquina River	Butler Bridge at Toledo
Yaquina River: Depot Slough	Bridge on Old Toledo - Yaquina Road
Yaquina River: King Slough	Mean High Water Mark
Washington	
Big Quilcene River	North Quilcene Avenue Bridge
Chuckanut Creek	Highway 11 Bridge
Chehalis River	Route 107 Bridge South of Montesano
Clallam River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Columbia River	Bonneville Dam
Columbia River: Elochoman Slough (Cathlamet)	USCG Jurisdiction Throughout
Columbia River: Lake River	Bridge at Ridgefield, WA
Columbia River: Vancouver Lake Flushing Channel	Flood control gate at NW Lower River Road, Vancouver, WA

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Columbia River: Washougal River	Railroad Bridge at Washougal
Cowlitz River	Route 4 Bridge at Kelso
Deep Creek	State Highway 112 Bridge
Deep River	State Highway 4 Bridge
Deschutes River	4th Avenue Bridge at Olympia
Dosewallips River	Route 101 Bridge
Duckabush River	Route 101 Bridge
Dungeness River	Dungeness Bridge in Sequim
Duwamish River	Pacific Highway South Bridge
East Twin River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Ebey Slough	I-5 Bridge in Everett
Elwha River	State Highway 112
Grays River	Route 4 Bridge at Roseburg
Hama Hama River	Route 101 Bridge
Hoko River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Hoquiam River	Route 101 Bridge
Humptulips River	Route 109 Bridge
Kalama River	Interstate 5 Bridge
Lake Washington Ship Canal (Lake Washington/Lake Union)	Montlake Bridge in Seattle
Lewis River	Interstate 5 Bridge at Woodland
Little Quilcene River	Rogers Street Bridge
Naselle River	Route 101 Bridge
Nisqually River	I-5 Bridge
Nooksack River	Slater Road North of Marietta
North River	Route 105 Bridge
North Nemah River	Route 101 Bridge at Nemah
Palix River	Route 101 Bridge
Puyallup River	I-5 Bridge
Pysht River	Bridge Northwest of Pysht, North of Highway 112
Queets River	Route 101 Bridge at Queets
Quillayute River	Entrance of Dickey River
Quinault River	Quinault River Bridge East of Taholah
Sail River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Salt Creek	Bridge on Camp Hayden Road
Sekiu River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Skagit River, North Fork	Route 511 Bridge Five Miles Southwest of Mount Vernon
Skagit River, South Fork	Bridge at Conway

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Skokomish River, South Fork	Route 106 Bridge
Snohomish River	Interstate 5 Bridge
Sooes River	Bridge Approximately 1 Mile South of Mukkaw Bay entrance
Steamboat Slough	I-5 Bridge Near Everett
Stillaguamish River	Great Northern Railroad Bridge at Silvana
Union River	State Highway 300 Bridge
Waatch River	Bridge East of Makah Air Force Station
Whatcom Creek	Holly Avenue Bridge in Bellingham
West Twin River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Willapa Bay: South Fork Willapa River	Highway 101 Bridge
Willapa Bay: Willapa River	Highway 101 Bridge
Wishkah River	Route 12 Bridge at Aberdeen

2200 COPY OF CURRENT UNITED STATES COAST GUARD/UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

While MOUs may exist for other regions, there is no existing memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the USCG and EPA specific to the Inland Zone.

In cases involving the release of oil or hazardous substances from borderline facilities, as well as those releases that threaten or have caused contamination of sediment, soil, ambient air, or other borderline areas, the duty officers from EPA and USCG will consult with each other to determine the appropriate lead agency.

2300 GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES/COORDINATES

The Inland Zone encompasses all land areas and inland waters within Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Several major interstate and shared water bodies occur within the Inland Zone. These shared resources require close coordination among federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies for response activities. In areas where precise boundaries are not defined, the boundary will generally default to the high-water mark, as described below.

2400 GRAPHIC(S) DEPICTING GEOGRAPHIC AREA COVERED BY AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

As outlined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.5, the "Coastal Zone" is defined as "all United States (U.S.) waters subject to the tide, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surfaces or land substrate, and ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters."

The "Inland Zone" is defined as "the environment inland of the Coastal Zone excluding specified ports and harbors on inland rivers."

In areas where precise boundaries are not defined, the boundary will generally default to the high-water mark. In locations where navigable waterways feed into the ocean, the boundary will generally default to the high-tide mark. This policy will help to ensure that response is not delayed because EPA and the USCG each believe a spill is located within the boundaries of the other's jurisdiction. For discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substance, pollutants, or contaminants from shoreline facilities, and for those releases that threaten or have resulted in sediment, soil, or other shoreline contamination, EPA and USCG phone duty officers will need to consult to determine the appropriate lead agency.

2500 SUB-GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The Inland Zone is not divided into sub-geographic areas.

3000 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH • EPA ACP Handbook

3100 GENERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section will provide a detailed description of the responsibilities of an owner or operator and of federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies in removing a discharge, and in mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge, as required by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 300.210(c)(ii). Roles and responsibilities for specific positions, as well as entities in general, will be laid out to guide a smooth collaboration during a response. Responsibilities may change depending on the nature of the emergency; however, they may not change outside the bounds of applicable statutes and regulations.

3110 RESPONSIBLE PARTY/INDUSTRY PLAN HOLDER

The responsible party (RP), or a designated representative, will fill the role of RP Incident Command (IC) within the Unified Command (UC). In addition, the RP's personnel will staff part of the UC's response organization within the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Admin/Finance sections. As defined in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), each RP for a vessel or a facility that discharges oil, or poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA. Any removal activity undertaken by an RP must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the Area Contingency Plan (ACP)/Geographic Response Plan (GRP)/Geographic Response Strategy (GRS), and the applicable vessel/facility response plan (FRP) required by OPA. If directed by the FOSC at any time during removal activities, the RP must act accordingly.

Each RP for a vessel or facility, from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, is liable for removal costs as specified in the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S. Code 9601 et seq.).

The following is a list of the primary duties of the RP:

- Notify appropriate agencies and other responders of the incident in accordance with applicable laws and response plans.
- Initiate UC with public safety agencies as soon as possible.
- Cooperate with local public safety agencies. This includes providing full access to properties, information, and expertise of the company. The RP conducts whatever response actions are necessary and for which its personnel are trained and equipped. This can include turning valves off, plugging leaking containers, and evacuating employees. It may include firefighting by industrial fire brigades. All of these response activities are done under the direction and authority of a public safety IC.
- Provide a Qualified Individual (QI) as applicable and required by Title 33, CFR Part 155.
- Activate the FRP or VRP if applicable.
- Arrange for spill response countermeasures and clean up as appropriate. This may include contracts with specialized Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) or Hazardous Materials contractors to clean up and mitigate a discharge or release under the direction of the IC, UC or FOSC.
- Responsible for Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) in conjunction with natural and cultural resource trustees.
- Responsible for response costs and other damages caused by the discharge or release.

The RP should conduct inquiries into the cause of the incident. This is often done with the participation or oversight of state or federal agencies. The NCP requires that response plan holders “prepare and submit a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst-case discharge (WCD), and to a substantial threat of such discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance.” These response plans are required to be consistent with the ACP.

The requirement for vessel, onshore facility, railroad, and pipeline response plans to be consistent with the ACP applies to:

- Contingency Plan: content, review, and approval;

- The execution and evaluation of spill drills and exercises; and
- The management of spill response actions

Failure to adequately conform to the ACP may result in federal and/or state agencies assuming direct control of a spill response action. However, it is also the policy of the Area Committee that the UC will encourage the RP for a spill incident, to maintain the primary responsibility for managing the response action as long as they:

- Actively and cooperatively participate in the UC structure;
- Provide an organization that is compatible with National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS);
- Provide regular communication and documentation that assure adequate response resources are being rapidly mobilized in proportion to the size of the incident; and
- Follow their approved spill contingency/response plan (if applicable), unless otherwise directed, or a deviation is agreed to, by the UC.

3120 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State, local, or Tribal public safety agencies are ordinarily the first government representatives at the scene of a discharge or release. They are expected to initiate public safety measures that are necessary to protect public health and welfare, and that are consistent with containment and cleanup requirements as stated in the NCP.

The focus of local responders is usually directed toward abating immediate public safety threats. The degree of local response will depend upon the training and capabilities of local responders relative to the needs of the specific emergency.

In some cases, first responders will identify the nature and scope of an incident. This information is then passed on to Tribal, state, and federal responders who are activated to address the situation with specific expertise and/or capabilities.

Often, local agencies take mitigating actions of a defensive nature to contain the incident and protect the public. In many instances, RPs or local agencies are capable of an aggressive response and quick abatement of immediate hazards. In these cases, local authorities

usually rely on state, federal, and Tribal responders to ensure that cleanup is complete, and remediation is sufficient.

A major role of local organizations during all emergency incidents is to provide security for all on-scene forces and equipment. For large incidents, help is often requested through the state emergency management agencies. Activities include establishing local liaison with hospitals, emergency services, and police personnel, as well as restricting entrance to hazardous areas to all but essential personnel.

Coordination with the local governmental organizations of counties, cities, or towns is especially important for traffic control, land access, and disposal of oil or hazardous substances removed during response operations. Additional coordination with impacted Tribal organizations is also crucial depending on the location and anticipated impact of the spill.

Landowners/facility managers are also encouraged to participate in planning and response. Landowners are a valuable resource due to their local knowledge. The landowner, to the extent practicable and based on the FOSC's/UC's judgment, may be included in the planning and response activities, under the direction of the FOSC through the Liaison Officer.

Landowners who provide access to or are affected by a discharge or release have jurisdiction over their lands and warrant special consideration by the responding agency or UC. In the event an incident poses, or has the potential to pose, an imminent threat to human health or the environment, it is in the best interest of the landowner to facilitate access to an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

Local Government Responsibilities in Washington

Under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52, local governments in Washington bear the legal responsibility to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Their roles include:

- Establishing emergency management organizations: Each political jurisdiction (county, city, town) must create a local emergency management organization, with a director appointed by the jurisdiction's executive officer (RCW 38.52.070 [1]).
- Exercising authority to act in disasters: Local governments may enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to respond to disasters without being bound by time-consuming legal formalities (except mandatory constitutional requirements) (RCW 38.52.070 [2]);
- Developing mutual aid arrangements: Local emergency directors can develop mutual aid agreements with public and private agencies. These agreements must align with the state emergency management plan and are activated when local capabilities are exceeded (RCW 38.52.091);
- Coordinating and using public agencies: The governor and executive heads of political subdivisions are authorized to utilize and direct all public agency services. In a proclaimed disaster, they may command citizens and their resources as needed (RCW 38.52.110); and
- Defining emergency management: Emergency management includes all non-military emergency functions related to mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and support for search and rescue in the face of natural, technological, or human-caused hazards (RCW 38.52.010 [1]).

Operational Responsibilities During an Incident

Local responders are the first line of defense during hazardous substance releases. Fire, law enforcement, and emergency medical services personnel are typically first on scene, initiating actions to protect life, property, and the environment, consistent with the containment and cleanup requirements under the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Response priorities include immediate threat mitigation—securing the area, evacuating as needed, and containing the spread. The response scale depends on local capabilities and the nature of the hazard. When needed, local teams coordinate with state and federal agencies for specialized support.

In addition to direct response actions, local governments are responsible for:

- Maintaining site security and protecting personnel and equipment during operations;
- Coordinating with local hospitals and emergency medical services to manage casualties or exposures;

- Engaging with law enforcement to restrict access to hazardous areas and control traffic;
- Supporting logistics and public communications related to evacuation, sheltering, and protective actions; and
- Assisting with waste management and disposal of hazardous substances removed during cleanup.

In complex incidents, mutual aid and state-level assistance may be required. Continued coordination with city, county, and town-level organizations is essential to ensure effective land access, public safety, and operational efficiency throughout the response.

Local Government Responsibilities in Idaho

In Idaho, local government responsibilities for responding to hazardous material releases are primarily governed by the Idaho Hazardous Substance Response Act (Idaho Code §39-7101 et seq.) and the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Local entities bear the primary responsibility for the initial response, command, and containment of an incident within their boundaries.

Every city and the board of county commissioners of every county must designate by ordinance or resolution a Local Emergency Response Authority (LERA) to act as the first responder for hazardous substance incidents within their respective jurisdictions.

The LERA is legally mandated to respond to a hazardous substance incident in a manner consistent with the Idaho Hazardous Materials Emergency Incident Command and Response Plan. The Incident Commander (IC): The designated LERA provides the Incident Commander who manages all responders on-site. Scope of Duty: Local responsibilities focus entirely on emergency mitigation and containment (monitoring, assessing, and stabilizing the release to prevent immediate harm to public health or the environment). By law, emergency duties do not include long-term site cleanup or remediation after the IC declares the emergency phase has ended.

When a chemical release exceeds local capabilities, the LERA IC has the authority to request assistance from the state. This is coordinated through the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) under the Idaho Military Division.

Regional HAZMAT Teams: Local governments can call upon Idaho's Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams. These specialized regional teams are actually hosted by local fire departments that volunteer to respond outside their normal jurisdictions, supported by state funding (such as the State Emergency Relief Fund).

Mutual Aid: Local governments are explicitly encouraged to enter into mutual aid agreements and contracts with neighboring cities, counties, private entities, and even cross-border jurisdictions (other states or Canada) to guarantee a robust response framework.

3130 STATE GOVERNMENT

A designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) of the impacted state(s) will fill the SOSC role in the UC. In addition, their staff will be part of the UC response organization and will perform the following duties:

- Represent the state in response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release or a threatened discharge or release, and to coordinate cleanup response with state and local agencies.
- Determine and implement appropriate response strategies in consultation with other members of the UC.
- Provide and coordinate state resources to the response effort as needed to accomplish combined cleanup objectives.
- Identify and maximize the protection of environmentally, culturally, and economically sensitive areas. Determine Resources at Risk (RARs).

For state-led incident responses, SOSCs, consistent with applicable Oregon and Washington State statutes and regulations (ORS 182, ORS 97.740, ORS 358.905, ODEQ Tribal Relations Policy 060.002.2010, and RCW 90.56), are responsible for coordinating state response actions and for engaging with affected Tribal governments. SOSCs will coordinate with Tribal governments in a manner consistent with state-to-Tribal government relationships, state law, and UC principles. When state agencies serve as natural resource

trustees, they will coordinate trustee activities with Tribal governments acting in their trustee capacity.

3130.1 WASHINGTON STATE

The Washington State Response System is designed to provide a coordinated state agency response, in cooperation with federal agencies, for effective cleanup of oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.

Washington State Department of Ecology

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) acts as the state IC for oil discharges or hazardous substance releases or threatened releases to waters of the state. Ecology provides 24-hour response to oil and hazardous substance spills when any amount of regulated waste or hazardous substance is released to the air, land, or water, or whenever oil is discharged on land or to state waters. As needed, Ecology deploys SOSCs to an incident. The agency maintains spill response teams in Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham, Vancouver, Spokane, and Yakima that provide round-the-clock response service to emergencies that pose an immediate threat to human health and the environment. In addition, Ecology:

- Confirms emergency notifications;
- Determines the source and cause of an incident;
- Identifies the RP for an oil discharge or hazardous substance release;
- Assumes responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the RP is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified;
- Sets state cleanup standards and ensures that source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished;
- Assists in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel;
- Determines the need for and initiates appropriate enforcement actions;
- Coordinates spill response with other Tribal, state, and federal agencies and local jurisdictions using NIMS/ICS;
- Establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC) with involved agencies and the RP to provide current and accurate information to the community;

- Conducts on-site inspections of commercial vessels and oil-handling facilities;
- Provides maritime expertise, such as advice on salvage operations;
- Leads, activates, and coordinates the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team, including the state departments of Fish and Wildlife, Health, Natural Resources, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Parks and Recreation Commission and natural resource trustees from Tribes and federal, state, and local agencies;
- Leads/supports activities of the Environmental Unit (EU) of the ICS; and
- Notifies the appropriate resource trustee agency of injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, and other wildlife.

Washington State Patrol

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) assumes responsibility as the IC and acts as the lead state agency responsible for cleanup activities when oil discharges and hazardous substance releases occur on state highways. The WSP also:

- Assists local jurisdictions with law enforcement and evacuations;
- Represents local jurisdictions as designated IC;
- Coordinates and maintains liaison with other state agencies involved with an incident;
- Assists in receiving and disseminating warning information;
- Provides communications and technical support to the incident;
- Provides radiological monitoring;
- Provides aerial reconnaissance of the impacted area;
- Coordinates fire resources when an emergency mobilization is authorized for a hazardous substance incident; and
- Provides 24-hour, statewide communications support.

Washington Emergency Management Division

The Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD) maintains a 24-hour capability to receive notification of oil discharge and hazardous substance release incidents, and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies. WEMD should be contacted via the WEMD's number, (800)-258-5990.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is a trustee of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and associated habitats in Washington State. WDFW is also a trustee of wildlife management lands and public access sites owned by WDFW. WDFW provides 24/7 response capabilities to protect and recover oiled wildlife. WDFW should be engaged in responses where a potential exists for impacts to trustee resources. In Washington, USFWS has designated WDFW's Oil Spill Team the ability to immediately assume the role of Wildlife Branch Director for oil spill response. WDFW's areas of expertise include oiled wildlife prevention, rescue, and deterring wildlife away from oil spills. In addition to wildlife response, WDFW has expertise in identifying natural resource protection needs, NRDA, and environmental sampling.

Washington Department of Natural Resources

The Washington Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR) is a trustee of state-owned aquatic lands and associated habitat, including kelp, eelgrass, sediment, and other elements of the nearshore and bedland environments. WA DNR should be engaged in a response where a potential exists for impacts to trustee resources. WA DNR's areas of expertise include Natural Resource Damage Assessment and identification of aquatic habitat/state lands protection needs. This agency should be activated by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

State Parks Commission

The State Parks Commission is a trustee of state park lands, including public recreation sites and associated natural resources. The State Parks Commission's areas of expertise include maintaining the biological, cultural, natural, and structural resources of underwater parks, beach properties, mooring buoys, boat launches, and related recreational facilities; conducting NRDA; and identifying state parks lands and property protection needs. This agency should be activated by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

Washington Department of Health

Washington Department of Health (WA DOH) is responsible for public health associated with shellfish beds. The agency also has responsibility for beach closures for human health and safety purposes, utilization of contaminated food organisms, and general health-related matters for the safety of the public. During a radiological incident, WA DOH assumes responsibility as the IC and acts as the lead agency. WA DOH should be engaged for any incident where the potential exists for seafood contamination or any incident where there are radiological concerns. WA DOH's areas of expertise include conducting NRDA, and rendering appropriate laboratory support and services to the SOSC. This agency should be activated by phone by calling the Duty Officer at (360) 888-0838.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is responsible for the protection of historic and archaeological sites. This agency also provides state historic preservation consultation to the UC during an incident response. This agency's areas of expertise include assisting with NRDA and identifying historic and archaeological resource protection needs. This agency should be activated by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

Washington Department of Agriculture

The Washington Department of Agriculture has several areas of expertise, including laboratory testing and sampling for spills involving pesticides, as well as; food product testing (milk, seaweed, etc.). This agency should be activated by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

Labor and Industries: Division of Occupational Safety and Health

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health is primarily responsible for assuring that employers, including oil spill cleanup contractors, Ecology, and other state agencies are providing safe and healthful workplaces for its employees. This agency has several areas of expertise. Labor and Industries (L&I) will evaluate the following safety and health programs:

- Site characterization and control;
- Medical surveillance;
- Decontamination procedures; and
- Personal protective equipment requirements.

L&I establishes and enforces safety requirements for emergency spill response, including for the use of volunteers. This agency can be engaged by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

Washington State Department of Transportation

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) may provide traffic control, equipment, and personnel for non-hazardous cleanup activities on state and interstate highways. This agency can be engaged by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

Utilities and Transportation Commission

Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) is responsible for developing and enforcing safety standards for natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines located within the state. This agency can be engaged by phone through the Ecology representative on the RRT.

3130.2 OREGON STATE

This section describes Oregon's statewide oil and hazardous materials response system and outlines the responsibilities of departments and agencies that may be involved in response to, or coordination of, an incident.

ODEQ oversees and coordinates the conduct of emergency response cleanup operations with appropriate federal, Tribal, state, and local emergency responders as appropriate to the incident. ODEQ determines when the cleanup of released hazardous materials meets state standards and when the state's oversight is complete. ODEQ has developed expertise in areas of EU Leader and staffing, Geographic Information System/Situation Unit support, liaison, and public information/ communications to support the SOSC in conducting

effective cleanup operations. ODEQ partners with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to incorporate their authority and expertise into spill responses.

The Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP) has been incorporated by reference into the Oregon Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan under the Emergency Support Function 10 (Hazardous Materials) Annex. Accordingly, the NWRCP has been adopted as the Hazardous Materials Response Plan for Oregon. The NWRCP and previous sections of this ACP describe the planning relationships between the RCP and the ACPs of the Northwest. The remainder of this section provides a high-level overview of the system for response to hazardous substances by Oregon departments, agencies, and authorities, with subsequent sections and the NWRCP providing more detailed information on the structure, responsibilities, and conduct of the hazardous substances response.

Per the Oregon Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, ODEQ and the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) share the primary responsibility for response to hazardous substance releases in Oregon. Descriptions of the authorities, areas of responsibility and how each fulfill their missions are described below. Each agency has separate and additional duties and authorities under Oregon law to conduct investigations and take action to control hazardous substance incidents for the protection of human health, the environment, and property.

The Oregon Department of Emergency Management is responsible for general disaster and emergency management coordination, including staffing and maintaining the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS, described below): a notification system to initiate coordination of local city/county emergency management agencies with the state agencies and departments.

Oregon Emergency Response System

Oregon law requires those responsible for releases of hazardous materials releases to notify the state through the OERS.

OERS is operated by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management. OERS is involved in all emergency response notifications after first response (911 for police, fire, medical), in emergency notification for incidents involving hazardous materials, and is a pass-through notification for NRC reports. OERS maintains a 24-hour notification asset for all state, county, and city agencies throughout Oregon. In an emergency, OERS can be reached 24/7 at (800)-452-0311. During a non-emergency, a representative from OERS can be reached by calling (503)-378-6377. All notifications will result in pages to the appropriate Oregon agency or department.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has authority and responsibility under Oregon law to protect human health and the environment during hazardous materials response incidents. ODEQ acts as the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the State of Oregon for hazardous materials incidents that pose a risk to Oregon's land, air, waters, and its inhabitants.

ODEQ is the co-lead agency with OSFM for all oil or hazardous material spills in Oregon, except for spills or releases from chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot, and radiological incidents handled by the Oregon Health Authority's Radiation Protection Services (see below).

ODEQ has a team of SOSCs that supports personnel who provide field, Command Post, and office support to incidents, as needed. ODEQ has prepared field support and information management tools to provide information needed to identify people, as well as natural and economic RAR during spill incidents, and to document field investigations and consolidate information for situational awareness and incident decision-making.

ODEQ provides guidance on the disposal of wastes generated during incident responses, and can help identify needed state environmental permits for discharges to the land, air, and water.

- Identify and prioritize the protection of vulnerable resources using local geographic habitat and environmental information.
- Counsel on cleanup and restoration standards.
- Provide toxicological information and identification of unknown pollutants.
- Provide funding for emergency removals of abandoned chemicals or materials that present a public health and environmental risk, when the owner, property owner, or RP is unable to act through the Oregon Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Fund.
- Facilitate use of ODEQ's Drug Lab Cleanup Fund for requests that come through law enforcement agencies.

ODEQ is available 24/7 through ODEQ's On-Call Duty Officer, and can be reached via OERS at (800) 452-0311.

Oregon State Fire Marshal Office

OSFM shares responsibility for response to hazardous substance releases with ODEQ. However, OSFM is responsible for the administration of the Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HAZMAT Teams). OSFM has developed a computerized system that provides data on the location and type of hazardous substances stored in Oregon directly to fire departments and HAZMAT Teams. It also provides technical information on various hazardous substances and guidance on emergency response procedures.

To ensure a reasonable emergency response time to all parts of the state, a system of state-funded regional HAZMAT Teams has been developed. The teams are equipped and trained by the state and staffed by individuals from local fire departments and other emergency providers.

OSFM's regional HAZMAT Teams have expertise in HAZMAT response and emergency response procedures that can support ICS responses. In addition, OSFM maintains Type II IMTs that can support and provide oversight of HAZMAT Team operations.

Oregon Department of Emergency Management

The Oregon Department of Emergency Management is an agency that falls under the Oregon Military Department. This agency's areas of expertise include emergency management and

coordination during disaster responses. This agency is also able to provide a Public Information Officer in support of JICs or Incident Command Posts (ICPs) for incidents. The Oregon Department of Emergency Management should be involved when a state emergency has been declared, or when there is an activation of the Emergency Coordination Center. In an emergency, this agency can be reached 24/7 via the OERS at (800) 452-0311 and via email at oers.staff@state.or.us. For a non-emergency, Oregon Department of Emergency Management can be contacted by calling (503)-378-2911.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

ODFW should be engaged in oil, hazardous substances incidents, and all other incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or its habitat degraded or destroyed. ODFW provides expertise when assessing damage to natural resources and when there is a need for rescue and rehabilitation of injured wildlife. Additionally, this agency has expertise and should assist in identification of fish and wildlife protection needs during an incident within its jurisdiction. In an emergency, this agency can be reached 24/7 via OERS at (800)-452-0311. The IC/UC can request the agency's involvement through the Oregon SOSC.

Oregon Health Authority

The Oregon Health Authority (Public Health Division) is the lead state agency for all incidents involving hazards to human beings, communicable disease agents, or radiation emergencies other than transportation accidents. This agency's capabilities include:

- Monitoring hazards such as lead, toxic materials, and household molds; and
- The Radiation Protection Services section can provide radiation monitoring expertise and training to local government emergency response agencies.

The IC/UC should request the agency's support via the Oregon SOSC.

Oregon Department of Energy

The Oregon Department of Energy is the lead state agency for radioactive materials transportation incidents. The lead state agency will provide an SOSC to direct state response

and to assist the FOSC. Assistance that may be requested from the state includes guidelines for the disposal of oily waste, identification and prioritization of vulnerable resources and local geographic and environmental information, counsel on cleanup and restoration standards, medical/toxicological information through state health officials, and identification of unknown pollutants.

Occupational Safety and Health Division

The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division operates an occupational health laboratory in Portland, Oregon, and can support an incident if there are worker health issues. The IC/UC can request the agency's involvement through the Oregon SOSC.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

The Oregon Department of Agriculture should be considered for involvement in incidents that impact agricultural resources, including commercial shellfish, as well as incidents involving agricultural production, including pesticide application. This agency has personnel with expertise on pollutant impacts to aquaculture and a pesticide analytical Response Center. In an emergency, this agency can be reached 24/7 via OERS at (800)-452-0311. During a non-emergency, a representative for this agency can be reached at (503)-986-4726 (Shellfish Program) and (503)-986-6470 (Pesticide Analytical Response Center). The IC/UC should request this agency's involvement in an incident response via the Oregon SOSC.

Oregon Department of State Lands

The Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) has interest in Incidents involving or potentially impacting agricultural, grazing, forest, estuary, tidal, offshore, and submerged and submersible lands of the state's navigable waterways, including the territorial sea.

Oregon Department of Forestry

The Oregon Department of Forestry has interest in Incidents that could impact Oregon's timber and other forest resources requiring a need to implement the Oregon Forest Practices

Act as a resource to direct forest operators and parties responsible for an oil or hazardous substances incident.

Oregon Department of Transportation

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) has response authority and capability to respond along Oregon's Highway System. ODOT has a regional network of emergency responders and equipment to provide first response to hazardous substances incidents, as well as authority and equipment to provide traffic control during emergency incidents.

Oregon State Police

The Oregon State Police (OSP) are active in the regular patrol of Oregon's highways and can provide initial IC during early phases of response. OSP can provide incident site security and access control, and the investigation of environmental crimes. OSP can also provide for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid, and site security.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) manages state-owned parks and the entirety of Oregon's open coastal beaches. OPRD has staff knowledgeable in the resources of the Oregon Coastal Zone and in the vicinity of inland state parks. OPRD is also responsible for managing Oregon's Recreation Trails, the Ocean Shores Recreation Area, and the Willamette River Greenway.

OPRD is an active participant in the investigation of and response to pollution incidents in the Coastal Zone, having the expertise to understand the risks posed to habitat and recreational users, and the authority to close beaches if warranted.

Some Oregon beaches are protected nesting grounds for a small shorebird called the western snowy plover. OPRD Beach Patrols monitor nesting habitat during nesting season (March 15 – Sept. 15), and some recreation activities may be restricted or prohibited in designated plover management areas.

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is an office within the OPRD that is responsible for protecting and preserving historic and cultural heritage sites and materials in Oregon. The SHPO must be notified in the event that oil or hazardous substance incidents threaten known or potential cultural resources, especially before digging or accessing areas known to have the cultural resources. The Inadvertent Discovery Plans referenced in this ACP were developed from the SHPO-provided template. SHPO can be notified through OERS or through ODEQ who will ensure the notification is completed.

3130.3 IDAHO STATE

The Idaho state agency responsibilities for oil and hazardous materials response are primarily governed by the Idaho Hazardous Materials / WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan and the IOEM.

State agency roles are structured to support local responders and manage large-scale environmental or health threats.

Core State Agency Responsibilities

IOEM: acts as the state repository for regulatory reporting (Tier II, TRI, RMP). Coordinates state and federal response, assists Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and manages the State Emergency Response Teams.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ): Assesses human health and environmental risks, provides radiological expertise through a Radiation Control Officer, and oversees cleanup and disposal of hazardous substances.

Idaho State Police (ISP): Provides law enforcement support, including traffic and crowd control. Can assume IC on state highways if requested by local authorities and conducts investigations for transportation-related incidents.

Idaho Transportation Department (ITD): Manages traffic detours, provides equipment for containment, and assists with debris removal from roads and emergency repairs.

Idaho Military Division (IMD): Responsible for the overall implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act and establishing regional response teams.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG): Provides personnel with peace officer powers to act as auxiliary police in the event of a major disaster. Evaluates and quantifies fish and wildlife resource losses and assists in evaluating other environmental impacts of hazardous materials incidents.

Idaho Public Utilities Commission (PUC): Assists in investigations of accidents involving railroad cars carrying hazardous material or involving public ROW railroad crossings. Assists in investigating incidents involving intrastate transmission and distribution pipeline emergencies.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA): Provides technical information on pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals used in the state. Provides technical support when hazardous materials, including radiation or radioactive materials, threaten or contaminate crops or livestock. Provides technical support and assists in evacuation of threatened livestock.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare -Division of Health (IDHW): Provides technical assistance and laboratory support for assessment of health risks associated with hazardous materials incidents, including: providing local medical personnel with appropriate information for diagnosis and treatment of persons exposed to hazardous materials, providing toxicological and radiological information on hazardous and radioactive materials, and performing laboratory analyses for public safety and incident assessment and monitoring.

The Idaho Military Division: Maintains StateComm, which serves as the dispatch center for state response. Coordinates with District Health Departments in providing emergency health services in the event of a major disaster. Coordinates with nearest hospital cache site for the release of CHEMPACK assets, in the event of nerve agent chemical exposure, or organophosphate pesticide exposure. Requests, receives, allocates, and distributes assets from the Strategic National Stockpile during a public health emergency.

Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR): Forewarns non-domestic water users of impending problems if surface or ground waters are affected. Assists in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.

3140 TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • Volunteer Guidance Tool

Tribal governments are sovereign governments recognized under federal law and possess inherent governmental authority, subject to congressional limitations and applicable federal statutes. Tribal governments may exercise authority to protect the health, safety, welfare,

natural resources, cultural resources, and trust and treaty-reserved rights of its members consistent with federal law.

Pursuant to 33 United States Code (USC) § 2706 and 42 USC § 9607(f), federally-recognized Tribes may act as natural resource trustees for natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the Tribe, or held in trust for the Tribe by the United States. Tribal trustee authority is exercised in accordance with applicable federal law, including the NCP and relevant NRDA regulations.

In furtherance of these authorities, Tribal governments are responsible for identifying and communicating Tribal jurisdictional interests, trust and treaty-reserved rights, natural resource trustee interests, and culturally-sensitive areas that may be affected by a discharge or release. Tribes may develop and maintain their own emergency response or contingency plans consistent with the NCP and the NIMS, designate Tribal representatives for preparedness and response coordination, and participate in Area Committee planning, training, and exercises. Where provided by the Tribe, relevant planning information may be incorporated into this ACP to support coordinated preparedness and response.

During an incident, Tribal governments may designate a Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC) or other authorized representative to participate in the response consistent with the ICS and the NCP. When an incident affects Tribal lands, trust lands, usual and accustomed fishing or hunting areas, trust and treaty-reserved rights areas, or other areas where a Tribe asserts jurisdiction or trustee interests, Tribes may participate in UC or provide agency representatives, technical specialists, or subject matter experts (SMEs) to the command and general staff. Tribal representatives may provide Tribal ecological knowledge, cultural knowledge, and information regarding current and historical Tribal uses of affected areas to inform response strategies and operational decision-making. Where multiple Tribes have interests in an affected area, each Tribe may designate its own representative consistent with ICS structure and incident needs.

As natural resource trustees under OPA and CERCLA, Tribal governments are responsible for assessing potential injury to Tribal trust resources and may participate in NRDA activities

consistent with 15 CFR Part 990 and 43 CFR Part 11. NRDA is distinct from response operations but may occur concurrently. Tribal trustee coordination during response will occur in accordance with the NCP, NWRCP, and applicable ACP(s).

For incidents occurring on Tribal lands, the Tribal government has authority regarding access, coordination, and the use of volunteers on those lands, consistent with applicable federal and state worker safety, liability, and emergency response requirements. All response and volunteer activities must comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER) standards (29 CFR §1910.120), NCP worker safety provisions, and ICS-established safety protocols. Additional information on volunteer roles, responsibilities, and safety requirements is provided in the Volunteer Guidance Tool.

Throughout preparedness and response activities, Tribal governments, the FOSC, and SOSCs share responsibility for maintaining effective communication; respecting jurisdictional authorities; protecting sensitive cultural information consistent with applicable law; and supporting a coordinated, efficient, and legally compliant response under the NCP; the NWRCP, and ACPs.

3150 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

The functional role of RRTs in each federal region has two principal components. One component is the standing team whose duties involve communication systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters within each RRT's respective region. The second component of the RRT is an incident-specific team that may be assembled, as determined by the operational requirements of a response, to a specific discharge or release.

The RRT has responsibility for developing an RCP and for assisting the FOSC when guidance, coordination, or resources are needed to provide an adequate response to an incident. The RRT includes designated representatives from each state within the federal region, representatives from multiple federal agencies, and designated representatives of federally

recognized Tribes within the region, consistent with the NCP. Tribal participation is based on sovereign government representation and coordination, not on the availability of response resources. During an incident, additional federally-recognized Tribes whose lands, resources, or treaty-protected interests may be affected, are consulted and coordinated with through the FOSC and UC, as appropriate. EPA and the USCG co-chair the RRT, which does not respond directly to the scene, but instead responds to developments and requests from the FOSC in accordance with the NWIACP.

For a complete description of the responsibilities of the RRT, see 40 CFR § 300.115.

Refer to the RRT10 RCP and the NRT website for a list of federal agencies and their roles and responsibilities related to ACP planning, preparedness, and response.

3160 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

In accordance with 40 CFR § 300.120, the FOSC directs federal response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release within the Inland Zone. An EPA OSC shall chair the NWIAC and oversee the development, maintenance, and implementation of the ACP for their zone.

The EPA FOSC shall receive all notices of discharges or releases located within Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Most of these notices will be routed via the NRC, but the EPA FOSC can receive notification of discharges or releases via other means as well. After receipt of the notification, the EPA FOSC shall conduct preliminary assessments using available information to determine the severity and scale of the release (40 CFR 300.305). Based on these findings, the FOSC will take appropriate response actions. In many cases, the FOSC will require the RP to take prompt and voluntary action to contain and remove the discharge while monitoring response efforts. If the RP fails to respond adequately, the FOSC will take necessary action.

During a discharge or release, the FOSC must promptly notify natural resource trustees and coordinate assessments, evaluations, investigations, and planning for removal actions. The

FOSC will promptly notify and consult with federal, state, local, and Tribal natural resource trustees at the earliest practicable time during a response. The FOSC and the trustees shall coordinate assessments, evaluations, investigations, and planning with respect to appropriate removal actions. The FOSC shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken.

The FOSC, consistent with the Clean Water Act (CWA) §311, CERCLA §104, and the NCP, is responsible for directing and coordinating federal response actions and for ensuring that affected Tribal governments are notified as soon as practicable when a discharge or release may impact Tribal lands, resources, or interests. The FOSC will, as soon as practicable, notify and offer emergency coordination to all affected Tribes, through appropriate designated Tribal coordinator, regarding oil discharges and chemical releases that could potentially affect Tribal interests and provide opportunities for meaningful coordination during response operations. The FOSC is responsible for integrating Tribal concerns into response objectives and strategies consistent with federal law, ICS structure, and the UC process. Where a Tribe elects not to participate directly in UC, the FOSC remains responsible under the NCP for ensuring that Tribal trust resources and interests are appropriately considered in response decision-making.

In accordance with 40 CFR § 300.310, defensive actions shall be taken as soon as possible to prevent, minimize, or mitigate threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment. These actions will be consistent with the NCP and in accordance with the RCP. The disposal of oil or contaminated materials recovered during cleanup operations shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and requirements established in the RCP (Section 5580).

When an incident spans both Coastal and Inland Zones, a UC structure is activated under the ICS. The USCG and EPA will determine who will take the FOSC role as described in the NWRCP. A full and rapid response must be carried out by the appropriate agencies, including the RP, local, state, and Tribal governments.

As outlined in the RCP, a swift "ramp-up" of resources is essential for effective source control, containment, and cleanup. Experience in the Northwest Region has shown that containment is more cost-effective and less damaging than removal. Therefore, response efforts must escalate quickly, with the necessary resources and trained personnel for the worst-case release scenario. Excessive resources can be demobilized as needed to control costs for the RP and responding agencies.

3200 NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • DOI NRDA Primer • NOAA NRDA • Response Partner Roles and Contacts

CERCLA and OPA authorize the United States, individual states, and federally-recognized Tribes to serve as natural resource trustees for natural resources under their respective trusteeships (CERCLA § 107(f)(1); OPA § 1006(c)). OPA also authorizes foreign governments to act as trustees (OPA §1006(b)(5)). Following a hazardous substance release or oil discharge, natural resource trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. NRDA is the process by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the restoration required to compensate for the injured natural resources and lost use of resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the RP. NRDAs are typically initiated concurrently with response activities.

Initiation of an NRDA usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill to document:

1) oil or hazardous substances in water, sediments, soil, and organisms;
2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat;
3) exposure pathways; and
4) measures taken to prevent or reduce immediate migration of oil or hazardous substances onto or into a trust resource. To avoid duplication of response activities

specified in an NRDA with other response activities, all sampling and field work by natural resource trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency.

If natural resources are injured by a discharge or release of a mixture of oil and hazardous substances, U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) regulations apply. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regulations apply only in assessing damages that may result from discharges of oil.

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as locations of sensitive species and habitats, that can assist in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the trustees with early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources.

For a list of agency contacts and stakeholders (to include environmental, economic, and political), see the Response Partner Roles and Contacts tool. The following list outlines the trustees for natural resources designated in Subpart G of the NCP and provides a brief description of the resources that may be potentially impacted as a result of an oil discharge or hazardous substances release. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, biota, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources. This list is provided for informational purposes and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

3210 LOCAL

The NRDA functions are the responsibility of state and federal trustee agencies. Trustee agencies seek to work cooperatively with local government, local organizations, and the RP to assess ecological injuries and human use losses caused by an oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

3220 STATE

State trustees shall act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources, including their supporting ecosystems, within the boundary of a state or belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to such state. Depending on the response, the appointed agency or agencies should designate a representative to serve as the point of contact with

the FOSC/UC. This individual should have ready access to appropriate state officials with environmental protection, emergency response, and natural resource responsibilities.

Upon notification of a discharge or release threatening natural resources, trustees are responsible for assessing potential damage, coordinating with the OSC/ Remedial Project Manager (RPM), and developing plans for resource restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement, in accordance with applicable statutes, including CERCLA, CWA, and OPA. Trustees may also conduct damage assessments, share relevant data with the OSC, and, when necessary, request federal resources to support response efforts. Their authority includes seeking compensation for damages and engaging in negotiations with RPs for remediation and restoration. For more detailed procedures on damage assessments, trustees may see 40 CFR 300.615.

Washington State

Under state law (RCW 90.56.370), individuals or companies responsible for spilling oil into state waters are liable for damages resulting from injuries to public resources. In cases where the federal damage assessment procedures are not used, the state damage assessment procedures may be used. This process in Washington State is defined in the Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment Rule (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] 173-183).

In 1989, state lawmakers created the Resource Damage Assessment Committee to oversee the protection and restoration of natural resources that are injured by oil discharges. The committee is made up of representatives from:

- Washington State Department of Ecology;
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources;
- Washington State Department of Health;
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; and
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Oregon State

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife:

Under ORS 468B.060 and ORS 468N.400, the ODFW is the lead agency and has the authority to investigate incidents that result in the injury, death, contamination, or destruction of fish, wildlife, or their habitats. ODFW's responsibilities include investigating the cause and extent of damages, seeking compensation for the value of affected fish and wildlife, and recovering the costs associated with restoring damaged habitats. The Oregon Administrative Rules 635-410 further define ODFW's role in response efforts, which include working with other agencies to eliminate pollution sources, prevent further losses, and pursue violations.

Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ):

ODEQ is the lead state agency on the Area Committee and plays a critical role in oil spill and hazardous substance response efforts within the state. ODEQ is responsible for spill prevention, contingency planning, and oversight of cleanup activities for spills that affect Oregon's air, water, and land resources. ODEQ coordinates with other stakeholders to ensure effective prevention measures and response strategies are in place to protect Oregon's environment and public health.

ODEQ has enforcement authority for environmental laws and can compel emergency response and cleanup under Oregon law, but for NRDA, ODEQ is a support agency to the ODFW.

Idaho State

Idaho does not maintain a single standalone NRDA policy document; rather, NRDA authority and procedures are implemented through a combination of federal law, Idaho statutes, and interagency trustee responsibilities. In Idaho, state participation in NRDA is supported by the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Code Title 39, Chapter 71), which authorizes state agencies to respond to releases, coordinate environmental assessment activities, and pursue cost recovery and remediation from RPs.

Within Idaho's trustee structure, the IDEQ serves as the primary state environmental trustee and lead agency for coordination of environmental response and assessment activities. Additional trustee involvement may include the Idaho Department of Fish and Game for wildlife resources, the Idaho Department of Lands for state-owned lands and water resources, and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation for recreational and public trust resources, depending on the nature and location of the injury. These agencies coordinate with federal trustees such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), and NOAA, as applicable, as well as Tribal governments when resources under Tribal trust authority are affected.

Following the initial determination, trustees proceed to the NRDA assessment phase if sufficient evidence indicates actual or potential injury to natural resources, during which they evaluate baseline conditions, determine the nature and extent of injury, establish causation, and quantify ecological and economic losses using methods such as environmental sampling, field investigations, ecological surveys, and modeling. Upon completion of the assessment, trustees develop a restoration plan identifying and evaluating alternatives to restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of injured resources based on ecological benefit, technical feasibility, cost, and public value. They then seek recovery of damages from RPs through settlement under CERCLA or OPA, or through litigation, when necessary, with recovered funds dedicated to implementing approved restoration projects that return resources to baseline conditions or provide equivalent environmental benefits. Throughout the process, Idaho coordinates trustee activities within the broader hazardous substance response framework under Idaho Code Title 39, Chapter 71, in alignment with federal CERCLA and OPA requirements to ensure integration between emergency response, environmental assessment, and long-term restoration.

3230 TRIBAL

Tribal Nations are Trustees for Tribal Natural and Cultural Resources. The Tribal chairman (or heads of the governing bodies) of Tribes, or a person designated by the Tribal officials, shall act on behalf of the Tribes as trustees for the natural resources, including their

supporting ecosystems, belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to such Tribe, or held in trust for the benefit of such Tribe, or belonging to a member of such Tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction or alienation.

Tribal representatives may choose to support the response as a subject matter expert in the Logistics, Planning, or Operations sections or the EU; or an agency representative under the Liaison Officer. If NRDA is conducted, Tribes may also participate in that effort to help define the injury done by the release. NRDA is separate and distinct from the response effort. The level of Tribal participation will depend on a number of factors, including the individual circumstances of the incident and the level of training and/or experience the representative(s) bring to the response. As with the TOSC role, the FOSC may facilitate the engagement of a Tribal Coordination Specialist (specialized Assistant Liaison Officer) who will assist Tribal representatives in navigating NIMS and ICS.

The Secretary of the Interior may act as trustee for a Tribal Nation if requested by the Tribal Nation.

3240 FEDERAL

Pursuant to the NCP 40 CFR §300, Subpart G), federal trustees are federal officials who are to act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources. The RRT is responsible for assisting the FOSC, who shall ensure that trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges or releases. The FOSC shall coordinate all response activities with affected natural resource trustees and shall consult with affected trustees on an appropriate removal action to be taken. In accordance with the NCP, FOSCs are required to contact DOI when a discharge may impact any natural resource, including endangered species or their habitat. These federal trustees are authorized to initiate damage assessments as authorized by Section 6002 of OPA and 107(f) of CERCLA.

U.S. Department of the Interior (through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Safety, and Environmental Enforcement). This department is responsible for:

- Migratory birds and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine

- mammals and their supporting ecosystems;
- Federally-owned minerals;
- Federally-managed water resources;
- Natural and cultural resources located on, over or under land administered by DOI through its component bureaus;
- National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), National Landscape Conservation
- Areas, etc.; and
- Natural resources for which a Tribe would otherwise act as a trustee in
- cases where the United States acts on behalf of the Tribe.

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) (through NOAA). This department is responsible for:

- Marine fishery resources and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems;
- National Marine Sanctuaries; and
- National Estuarine Reserves.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (DOA) (through the Forest Service). This department is responsible for:

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) This department is responsible for:

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) This department is responsible for:

- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

3300 SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO THE FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR/UNIFIED COMMAND

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • Response Partner Roles and Contacts

Technical Specialists are advisors with special skills needed to support the incident. Technical Specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS organization. If necessary, Technical Specialists may be assigned to a separate unit. The Planning Section will maintain a list of available Technical Specialists and will assign them where needed. A full list of Technical Specialists can be found in the Response Partner Roles and Contacts tool, which has contact information for some support agencies, in case the RRT10 representative is unavailable.

In order to access these specialists during a response, contact the agency representative on RRT10 to request assistance. Most of the specialists work for federal agencies. While it may not always be required, these agencies may sometimes need a request from another federal agency, such as an EPA FOSC, in order to assist on a response.

3310 FEDERAL AGENCY SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL SUPPORT

3311 UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force

The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) manages the National Strike Force (NSF), which is authorized as the National Response Unit required under OPA, with responsibility for administering the USCG Strike Teams, and maintaining response equipment inventories and logistical networks. The NSFCC offers technical assistance and equipment for spill response, assistance in coordinating resources during oil discharge response, ACP or RCP review; coordination of spill response resources information; and inspection of OSRO response equipment. Strike Teams provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the FOSC in training for spill response, stabilizing and containing the spill, and monitoring or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors.

The National Strike Force Coordination Center

The NSF's mission is to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to the USCG and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's AOR covers all USCG Districts and Federal Regions.

U.S. Coast Guard Strike Teams (Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific)

The three USCG Strike Teams are available 24 hours a day. If the Strike Team contacted is already committed, another Strike Team will be deployed. Each Strike Team maintains trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist with training in responding to spills, stabilizing and containing spills, and monitoring and/or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors. The Pacific Strike Team, based out of Novato, California, provides response coverage for the Northwest Region.

Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

The PIAT is an element of the NSFCC staff available to assist the FOSC to meet the demands for public information during a response or exercise. PIAT provides interagency crisis communication team(s) and technical expertise to assist ICs and FOSCs in meeting their objectives of truth and transparency of operations for the public. PIAT provides emergency risk communication support to ICs and FOSCs during incidents such as oil spills, hazardous substance releases, hurricanes, floods, or other disasters. Its use is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for PIAT assistance may be made through the NSFCC or NRC.

Incident Management Assistance Team

The Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) was developed by the USCG to supply a ready-made team of highly trained individuals to assist the local IC in dealing with a major incident. The IMAT is located in Norfolk, Virginia. The team is trained for initial quick response to a regionally or nationally significant event. The team consists of ICS process experts who can quickly set-up and assist in transitioning from the initial emergency phase to a more

sustained planning process. The IMAT deploys with a limited amount of equipment to ensure ICS functionality within an ICP.

National Pollution Funds Center

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) is responsible for implementing those portions of OPA Title I delegated to the Secretary of the Department in which the USCG is operating. NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from actual and potential discharges of oil. Responsibilities of the NPFC include:

1) Issuing Certificates of Financial Responsibility to owners and operators of vessels to pay for costs and damages incurred by their vessels as a result of oil discharges;
2) Providing funding to various response organizations for timely abatement and removal actions related to oil discharges;
3) Providing equitable compensation to claimants who sustain costs and damages from oil discharges when the RP fails to do so;
4) Recovering monies from persons liable for costs and damages resulting from oil discharges to the full extent of liability under the law; and
5) Providing funds to initiate NRDA activities.

U.S Coast Guard Marine Safety Center / Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT)

The U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, Salvage Engineering Response Team (SERT) provides immediate 24/7 naval architecture and salvage engineering support to USCG units in response to vessel casualties, including grounding, sinking, capsizing, collision/allision, fire, and structural damage. SERT also helps with Preparedness for Response Exercise Program exercises, and assistance with casualty investigations, including technical review and independent analysis of vessel stability and structural integrity.

SERT should be contacted by USCG units as soon as practicable following a vessel casualty, so that pertinent technical information can be gathered and SERT can be integrated quickly into the early phases of the response. Initial contact with the SERT Duty Officer should be made by phone at (202) 327-3985. The Duty Officer will provide initial assessment of the casualty and guide requests for additional information. For many casualties, the SERT Duty

Officer will request additional technical information be provided on the Rapid Salvage Survey Form.

This document serves as a basic "checklist" for many vessel casualties.

- Contact Information (24/7):
  - SERT Duty Officer Mobile Phone: (202) 327-3985
  - SERT Duty Officer Email: SERT.Duty@uscg.mil

District Response Advisory Team

District Response Advisory Teams (DRATs) assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance and personnel. Specifically, the USCG's Northwest DRAT and the Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor provide pollution planning, preparedness, and response policy guidance and assistance to an FOSC and staff on a regular basis.

3312 United States Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Response Team

In the event of a continuing release or discharge, the FOSC has access to EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT), stationed in Edison, New Jersey; Erlanger, Kentucky; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The ERT provides Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) with expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT also has access to special decontamination equipment and can provide advice on a wide range of issues such as a multimedia sampling and analysis program, on-site safety (including development and implementation plans), cleanup techniques and priorities, water supply decontamination and protection, application of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and disposal of contaminated material. The FOSC may designate an SSC as principal advisor on scientific issues who also communicates with the scientific community and assists in requests to state and federal agencies.

ERT Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

The ERT Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN), present at five geographic locations, provides 24/7 scientific and technical expertise to the FOSC or response customer for all phases of consequence management for CBRN incidents. With a focus on operational preparedness, ERT CBRN facilitates the transition of the latest science and technology to the field response community in order to provide tactical options for screening, sampling, monitoring, decontamination, clearance, waste management, and toxicological/exposure assessment during decontamination of buildings or other structures following an incident involving releases of radiological, biological, or chemical contaminants. ERT CBRN maintains critical partnerships with:

1) EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center and EPA's special teams;
2) Other federal partners including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), DOD, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/ Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); and
3) International partners.

Radiological Emergency Response Team

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs) have been established by EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support during incidents or at sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analysis of samples, as well as fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Request for support may be made 24 hours a day via the NRC or directly to the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the ORP.

3313 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides scientific support for responses and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of

coastal environments to oil or hazardous substances. NOAA provides scientific expertise on living marine resources it manages and protects. It also provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrologic, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters, as well as tide and circulation data. The Secretary of DOC, through NOAA, also acts as trustee for natural resources managed or controlled by DOC, including their supporting ecosystems. NOAA is responsible for National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERR). Padilla Bay is the one NERR located within the planning area.

Scientific Support Coordinators

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) are the principal advisors to the EPA FOSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from state and federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC leads a scientific team and strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response but ensures opinions within the community are communicated to the FOSC. The SSC can also assist the FOSC with information relating to discharge movements and trajectories. The NOAA SSC serves as the FOSC's liaison between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations. The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the FOSC, coordinating with federal agency and state representatives, appropriate trustees, and other knowledgeable local representatives.

The SSC, in accordance with the NCP, will provide the FOSC scientific advice regarding the best course of action during a discharge response. The SSC will help facilitate consensus from the federal natural resource management agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the RAR, weather information, tidal and current information, etc. The SSC will be the point of contact for the Scientific Support Team from NOAA's Hazardous Material Response and Assessment Division. The FOSC's Guide to NOAA Scientific Support outlines all of the products and services the NOAA SSC can provide for planning and response activities.

The NOAA SSC can provide training and technical expertise with Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique. The Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods for conducting shoreline assessment after an oil discharge.

The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator may be reached at (206) 526-6322 or cell (206) 348-2429. The NOAA HAZMAT Duty Officer can be reached at (206) 526-4911.

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS), a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an IC/UC operating in the Inland Zone through the Seattle Weather Forecast Office. These requests should be made to, and facilitated by, the NOAA SSC.

Office of Response and Restoration

The NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration Chemist provides support and guidance for oil and chemicals that enter the environment. They provide specialized information about where the spilled pollutant will travel in the air or water; how it will behave; whether it could react with other chemicals it is transported with or in the environment; and how it might affect people in the area or the environment. They also support the FOSC with the CAMEO and GNOME suite products.

- NOAA Chemist: (206) 526-4559

3314 United States Department of the Interior

DOI has jurisdiction over the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), fish hatcheries, and public lands. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) manages the department's response programs for oil and hazardous substance spills and oversees the department's responsibilities as a trustee for natural resources. DOI may become involved in a spill response once contacted through the REO, who is a designated member of RRT10. The REO for RRT10 is located in Portland, Oregon.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by DOI Bureaus, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Bureau of Reclamation. USFWS, an office within DOI, is responsible for the management of migratory birds, federally- listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species, and inter-jurisdictional fishes within the NWIACP planning area. NWR lands established in/near the ACP planning area include:

Washington State

- Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge;
- Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex;
    - Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge
    - Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge
    - Copalis National Wildlife Refuge
    - Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge
    - Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge
    - San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge
- Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge;
- Pierce National Wildlife Refuge;
- Franz Lake National Wildlife Refuge;
- Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge;
- Willapa National Wildlife Refuge;
- Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer;
- Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge;
- Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge;
- McNary National Wildlife Refuge;
- Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge;
- Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge;
- Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge;
- Columbia National Wildlife Refuge; and

- Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge.

Oregon State

- Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge;
- Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge;
- Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge;
- Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge;
- McKay Creek National Wildlife Refuge;
- Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge;
- Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge;
- Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge;
- Brandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge;
- Baskett National Wildlife Refuge;
- Siletz Bay National Wildlife Refuge;
- William J. Finley National Wildlife Refuge;
- Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge;
- Wapato Lake National Wildlife Refuge;
- Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge;
- Malheur National Wildlife Refuge;
- Tualatin National Wildlife Refuge; and
- Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Idaho State

- Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge;
- Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge;
- Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge;
- Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge;
- Oxford Slough National Wildlife Refuge;
- Camas National Wildlife Refuge; and
- Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge.

When a spill occurs, the appropriate USFWS office(s) will provide timely advice on measures necessary to protect wildlife from exposure, including the priority and timing of those

measures. Protective measures may include preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located or deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil or hazardous substances cannot be prevented, an immediate decision will be made regarding rescue and rehabilitation of "oiled" birds and other wildlife. Decisions to rescue and rehabilitate "oiled" wildlife must be made in conjunction with other federal and state natural resource management agencies. Wildlife rehabilitators will need federal and state permits to collect, possess, and band migratory birds and T&E species.

For more information, see the Northwest Wildlife Response Plan (NWRCP Annex D).

United States Geological Survey

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maintains expertise in water quality characterization, oil fingerprinting, submerged oil and oil-particle formation, transport and resuspension of oil in fresh waters, riverine two-dimensional particle transport/hydrodynamic simulations, ecotoxicology, time-of-travel studies for freshwater systems, and geospatial data collection of visible spill plumes applicable to spill response events in freshwater environments. In addition, USGS can provide biological survey assistance for natural resources and contaminants and contribute distribution information about sensitive species (e.g., birds, invertebrates). USGS also provides extensive expertise and information for NRDAs (e.g., aerial surveys, abundance estimation, remote sensing).

3315 United States Department of Health and Human Services

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), through the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. The ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effects on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include public health

assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency release of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances. Public Health Technical Specialists from the DHHS CDC and ATSDR can assist with environmental health support.

3316 United States Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation have been impacted by hazardous substances and other natural or manmade emergencies. The USDA may be contacted through the USFS emergency staff officers who are the designated members of the RRT.

USDA maintains trusteeship of national forest, wilderness areas, and wildlife within USDA-controlled forests, archaeological sites, range and farmlands, fisheries, and lands enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program. Additionally, the USDA plays a key role in the closing and re-opening fisheries before, during, and after cleanup operations.

3317 United States Department of Energy

The Secretary of Energy has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. DOE's landholdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices.

The DOE Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) supports ESF#12 under the National Response Framework, helping coordinate federal assistance and resources needed to restore energy to communities impacted by disasters and emergencies. The DOE Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) is the Nation's premier first responder organization for assessing radiological incidents. RAP advises federal, state,

local, and tribal public safety officials, first responders, and law enforcement personnel on steps to protect public health and safety or the environment during incidents involving radioactive materials. The DOE National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC) provides real-time assessment advisories to emergency managers during the response to a nuclear or chemical event.

3318 United States Department of Transportation

DOT provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous substances by all modes of transportation. Through the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT-PHMSA offers expertise in the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous substances.

3319 United States Department of Defense

United States Army Corps of Engineers

The Secretary of the DOD has trusteeship over the natural resources on all lands owned by DOD or the Army (including lands and facilities managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency). These lands include military bases and training facilities, research and development facilities, and munitions plants. USACE has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. USACE landholdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices.

U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage

The U.S. Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) has an extensive salvage/search and recovery equipment inventory, and the requisite knowledge and expertise to support these operations including specialized salvage; firefighting; and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading capability, even in open sea response incidents. SUPSALV can also provide equipment for training exercises in support of national and regional contingency planning objectives. The

FOSC may request assistance directly from SUPSALV. Formal requests are routed through the Chief of Naval Operations.

National Guard Civil Support Teams

National Guard Civil Support Teams (CSTs) were created in 1999 to respond to terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as well as other disasters and catastrophic events, both natural and man-made. There are 57 CSTs located throughout the United States, with at least one in each state and territory. The mission of a CST is to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRN, and high-yield Explosives incident site with responsibilities such as identifying and assessing of hazards, advising civil authorities, and facilitating the arrival of follow-on military forces during emergencies and incidents.

CSTs normally operate as a state asset, under the command and control of the state governor, but upon deployment, the unit provides direct support to the IC. CSTs support local emergency responders (fire, police, and EMS), as well as state and federal agencies such as DOE, FBI,

EPA and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Washington 10th CST is located in Tacoma, Washington. The Oregon 102nd CST is located in Salem, Oregon. The Idaho 101st CST is located in Boise, Idaho.

3320 United States Department of Homeland Security

Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center

The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center, or IMAAC, provides no-cost, expert support for incidents involving hazardous materials or chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) agents. IMAAC supports federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial first responders, emergency managers, public and environmental health practitioners, and other public safety officials by coordinating, developing, and disseminating plume models and other resources intended to support decision-making during HAZMAT/CBRNE emergencies.

Led by FEMA, IMAAC is a partnership between several federal agencies whose missions and capabilities complement one another's, providing multidisciplinary perspective to CBRNE preparedness and response efforts. These agencies come together and coordinate under IMAAC to provide the singular federal position on HAZMAT/CBRNE incidents.

3321 NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TECHNICAL SUPPORT

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • Response Partners Roles and Contacts • Volunteer Guidance Tool
EXTERNAL RESOURCES
• American Industrial Hygiene Association Directory • Find a Certified Marine Chemist

Science and Technology Advisors

Science and Technology Advisors (S&T Advisors) are typically drawn from academia and provide specialized scientific and technical expertise, to supplement and strengthen the Incident Management Team.

The advisory capability may consist of individuals or institutions and may be identified during the preparedness phase or by incident-specific needs. The relationship may be as informal as a list of names and contact information in a directory, or as formal as a pre-spill relationship defined through letter of agreement. These resources will be activated as necessary on an ad hoc basis.

The following entities represent establish S&T Advisory resources available to support the Incident Management Team:

- Pacific Shellfish Growers Association: (360)-774-4853;
- Focus Wildlife: (800)-578-3048; and
- International Bird Rescue: (707) 207-0380.

Volunteers

In times of crisis or trouble, many citizens feel compelled to help or lend their assistance and expertise to the response effort. This help can be welcome if the demands of an incident exceed the available resources or if a particular set of skills are in short supply. Volunteers can support response efforts in any number of ways such as conducting beach surveillance, providing logistical support, or assisting in the treatment of impacted wildlife. The decision to employ volunteers must carefully weigh the potential benefits against considerations of safety, liability, and operational effectiveness. In the early stages of the event and as the incident evolves, UC will decide whether volunteers will be employed and in which capacities they can serve.

For more information about the use of volunteers, see NWRCP "Use of Volunteers to Assist in Oil Spill Responses," the Volunteer Guidance Tool in the RRT10 Tools and Resources page, Annex G (Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster) of this plan, and the National Response Team's Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills.

Product Specialist

A Product Specialist is an individual who works for a private enterprise and who is knowledgeable of the operating characteristics of specific materials spilled or released that may harm the environment. Specialists that can provide technical expertise on Hazardous Materials are as follows:

- CHEMTREC: (800)-262-8200 (within the U.S.); (703)-741-5500 (Worldwide);
- USCG-Pacific Strike Team: (415)-883-3311; and
- NOAA HAZMAT Duty Officer: (206)-526-491.

Certified Marine Chemist

The USCG and OSHA require that a certificate issued by a Marine Chemist be obtained before hot work or fire-producing operations can be carried out in certain spaces aboard a marine vessel. A Certified Marine Chemist (CMC) promotes the science, and improves the

methods of evaluating and eliminating health, fire, and explosion hazards in marine and associated industries.

In complying with both the USCG and OSHA regulations, the CMC applies the requirements contained in National Fire Protection Association Standard (NFPA) 306. NFPA 306, Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels, describes conditions that must exist aboard a marine vessel. A survey by the Marine Chemist ensures that these conditions are satisfied. In addition, a CMC is able to perform similar evaluations on other than marine vessels where an unsafe environment exists for workers, or hot work is contemplated on a system that might contain residues of a flammable or combustible product or material.

CMCs are paid consultants who have the equipment and expertise to obtain temperature readings, check for the presence and concentrations of gases, and provide advice to the firefighting teams concerning the nature of chemical-related hazards encountered.

See the Tools and Resources box at the beginning of this section for helpful links and resources to find a CMC.

Certified Industrial Hygienist

An Industrial Hygienist (IH) is a professional who evaluates the health effects of chemicals or noise in a workplace. The IHs use their knowledge to anticipate when hazardous conditions could occur and cause an adverse health effect on a worker or the environment.

See the Tools and Resources box at the beginning of this section for helpful links and resources to find an IH.

Sampling

Technical Support for hazardous substances sampling can be obtained from OSROs. Additionally, the states of Oregon and Washington have technical support for sampling activities that may be obtained through the SOSC or Environmental Unit Leader. From a federal resource perspective, the Pacific Strike Team and EPA's Environmental Response Team can also provide sampling resources.

Toxicology Resources

Toxicologists study the safety and biological effects of chemicals, agents, and other substances on living organisms. They develop methods to determine harmful effects, the dosages that cause those effects, and safe exposure limits.

Contact the NOAA SSC or see the Tools and Resources box at the beginning of this section for helpful links and resources.4000 PRE-SPILL RISK ANALYSES, CONSULTATIONS & RESPONSE STRATEGIES

This part of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) outlines emergency preparedness efforts within the Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP) planning area including identification of Worst-Case Discharge (WCD) planning scenarios for all transportation modes, pre-spill consultations, the establishment of priority protection areas, and the development of response strategies for consideration in the initial stages of an incident.

4100 WORST CASE PLANNING SCENARIOS

As required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Section 311(j), ACPs, when implemented with the NCP, shall be adequate to remove a WCD and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility.

4200 PRE-SPILL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT CONSULTATIONS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide • General ESA Section 7 Consultation Process • ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation Form
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the FWPCA's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the ESA • Region 10 Biological Assessment • NMFS Biological Opinion for Region 10 • USFWS Biological Opinion for Region 10

A memorandum of agreement (MOA) was established between the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

(USFWS), NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to address required consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the FWPCA's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the ESA outline the actions to take for completing these consultations prior to and during an incident. The MOA is available on the Reference Library page of the RRT/NWAC website.

Within the Inland Zone, EPA is the Action Agency, and as such, it is the EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC's) responsibility to address any ESA Section 7 Consultation requirements by engaging the Services on the potential effects for all potential response actions that may be implemented during the emergency response.

The Biological Assessment for the Northwest Area Contingency Plan for the Response to Spills of Oil and Hazardous Substances was prepared on behalf of the USCG and EPA to evaluate the potential for adverse effects on species and habitats protected under the ESA from oil discharge or hazardous substance release response actions. USFWS and NOAA/NMFS issued responding Biological Opinions on the implementation of future emergency response actions. The Region 10 Biological Assessment and Biological Opinions can be accessed in the Reference Library on the RRT10/NWAC website.

Further guidance on initiating an ESA consultation, see the RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide.

4210 Pre-Authorizations and Best Management Practices

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Oil Spill Best Management Practices

During the Biological Assessment and subsequently received Biological Opinions from USFWS and the NOAA NMFS, review of the Pre-Authorization Zones, decision-making procedures, and best management practices (BMPs) for in situ burning (ISB), use of dispersants, and surface washing agents was completed. The opinions supported the use-

case zones, and associated procedures and BMPs for these tactics in protecting ESA species during the initial phases of oil discharge response.

- In Situ Burning of Oil Products in Remote Areas;
- Dispersant Use Zones; and
- Surface Washing Agents on the Subpart J Product Schedule.

For BMPs, see the Oil Spill Best Management Practices tool.

The ISB Pre-Authorization Zone is described as follows:

- Any area more than 3 miles from a population center (defined as 100 people per square mile).
- EPA does not intend to utilize preauthorization to apply burning agents without incident specific RRT approval in the Inland Zone.

The FOSC has the authority and responsibility for managing oil discharges in the Pre-Authorized Zone as part of a Unified Command (UC) structure. This ISB Policy and Plan authorizes the FOSC/UC to do the following without Regional Response Team (RRT) approval:

1) Under proper conditions, ignite the discharged oil without using burning agents.
2) Utilize burning agents, as appropriate, if the burning conditions are suitable. EPA does not intend to utilize preauthorization to apply burning agents without incident specific RRT approval in the Inland Zone.

No dispersant Pre-Authorization Zones exist in the RRT Region 10 Inland Zone. No surface - washing agent pre-authorization zones exist in RRT Region 10 Coastal or Inland Zones.

Any application of surface washing agents that would result in their release into the environment requires that the FOSC obtain RRT authorization prior to initiating any such applications. RRT authorization is not required for use of surface washing agents when all

effluents are recovered and properly disposed of (e.g., cleaning of boom in containment areas on land). All applications of surface washing agents will be conducted in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

4220 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES WITHIN THE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Wildlife: • RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide • Resources at Risk Response Tools • USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation **Command:** • Initial Incident Objectives for Oil Spills

A list of all threatened and endangered (T&E) species and designated critical habitat for the Northwest Region is available on the RRT/NWAC website, and on the Information for Planning and Consultation website maintained by the USFWS.

As a best practice, the Incident Command (IC)/UC should include a statement in the Incident Objectives (ICS-202) regarding the protection of T&E species and habitat resources. Additionally, staff knowledgeable about the T&E species and habitat of the local area should be assigned to the Environmental Unit (EU) as the Resources at Risk (RAR) specialist, even before consultation with the Services is initiated to minimize impacts or the potential for "take" of T&E species. Ideally, the RAR specialist will also be able to identify measures needed to protect T&E species until formal consultation can be initiated. This is usually done via an ICS-232 (RAR) document.

See the RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide and Resources at Risk Response Tools.

4300 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties: • NHPA Compliance Guide • Federal Historic Preservation laws, Regulations, and Orders
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
EXTERNAL RESOURCES
• SHPO Directory

As outlined in the NWRCP, this section describes the obligations of state and federal responders to protect cultural and historic properties during an emergency response and the procedures for meeting those obligations. For the FOSC, this section and Section 5220, "Section 106 (NHPA)", adopt the national Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response (PA) under the NCP. This section also fulfills the FOSC's responsibility to ensure that historic properties are appropriately considered in planning for an emergency response (Section IV. A. of the PA).

See the NHPA Compliance Guide and Section 5220, "Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act)" for emergency consultations.

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers provides a directory of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs).

The Tribal Resources page of the RRT10/NWAC website provides a directory of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) and instructions on how to access the Tribal Liaison Contact Database.

Responses Conducted Under National Contingency Plan Authority

The NHPA of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) requires agencies using federal funds to identify, evaluate, and, where significant, protect historic, archaeological, and traditional cultural properties. This act also established the National Register of Historic Places, expanding

federal recognition to historic properties of local and state significance. The National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior administers both programs. Regulations for these programs are contained in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, and 36 CFR Part 65, National Historic Landmarks Program.

NOAA manages maritime heritage resources within national marine sanctuary boundaries (National Marine Sanctuaries Act, 16 U.S. Code § 1431 et seq.) and complies with Sections 106 and 110 under the NHPA.

Oil can contaminate archaeological, historic, and culturally sensitive resources. Such contamination can prevent carbon dating, can damage fragile artifacts, and make restoration and preservation extremely difficult or impossible. In addition, oil discharge response activities (e.g., mechanical cleanup and staging area construction) can physically disturb or destroy artifacts and sites.

Archaeological research and inventory in the Northwest Region are incomplete, and the data that do exist are not disclosed in order to prevent looting and vandalism. The primary contact for responders seeking information and expertise on local culturally sensitive areas is the State Archaeologist in the SHPO for the state and the THPO for the affected Tribal lands. It is important that responders be aware of the types of archaeological, cultural, or historic materials that they are likely to encounter while responding to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release and that they immediately notify the FOSC/UC if these types of materials are discovered.

During Geographic Response Plan (GRP) development or revision, resource trustees and Tribes are consulted to identify strategies that may adversely impact archaeological, cultural, or historic resources. These resources are protected under federal, Tribal, and state laws. To avoid any inadvertent impacts on cultural and historic resources, responders are required to utilize existing hardened access paths and paved areas when approaching shorelines, and cleanup teams are to remain on beaches.

An FOSC, as an agency representative, is required to follow the NHPA. Thus, during a response, the FOSC will need to identify, evaluate, and, where significant, protect historic, archaeological, and traditional cultural properties. Under the NHPA, the FOSC is to protect property from 1) oil, hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant that has been discharged or released and 2) damage due to the response itself.

The NHPA was written for planned actions and does not adequately address federal actions under an emergency response. To fill that gap for environmental emergencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and eight federal agencies, including the USCG and EPA, developed and signed the PA.

Note that circumstances of a response may involve a THPO. Not all Tribes have a formally designated THPO, and the FOSC may need to consult with a Tribal representative on cultural issues instead. Wherever this document refers to a THPO, this also implies a Tribal representative for Tribes with no THPO.

Before the PA can be used, an RRT needs to adopt the NHPA into its RCP or ACP (Section VII. C. of the NHPA). As such, RRT10 incorporates by reference the NHPA into the NWACP. Subsequently, the adoption of the NHPA into the NWRCP will satisfy the USCG and EPA FOSC Section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings carried out in accordance with the NHPA and this plan as allowed under 36 CFR § 800.14(b), the implementing regulations for the NHPA.

It is necessary to define the term “emergency response” because, as stated in the title, the NHPA is an agreement regarding protection of historic properties during an “emergency response” under the NCP. The NHPA states that “an ‘emergency’ shall be deemed to exist whenever circumstances dictate that a response action to a release or discharge must be taken so expeditiously that normal consideration of the Section 106 process is not reasonably practicable.” Note that “emergency

response" is not defined in the NCP; instead all cleanups of a discharge or a release are regarded as a "removal," whether an emergency or planned. A planned removal will follow the requirements under 36 CFR §800.

Nevertheless, the term "emergency response" is widely used to distinguish a planned response from an unplanned response for administrative purposes, particularly within EPA. With few exceptions, most oil responses under Oil Pollution Act of 1990 are unplanned and thus considered emergencies. The USCG deals almost exclusively with oil discharges, and so almost all responses performed by the USCG are emergencies. However, with hazardous substances responses under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, many are planned and indeed require an action memorandum (approval and funding mechanism) before a removal can begin.

For consistency with FOSC practices, an emergency response will be considered a response performed in the context of all oil discharges and any hazardous substance release that does not require an action memorandum before initiating a removal. In these types of responses, normal consideration of the Section 106 process is deemed not reasonably practicable. However, this does not preclude following the Section 106 process, if the FOSC determines in consultation with the SHPO that conditions of the response allow for it.

In the context of this section, an emergency response shall be deemed complete using the same determination process as for a removal in the NCP under 40 CFR 300.320(b) – "Removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) in consultation with the governor or governors of the affected states."

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties: • Inadvertent Discovery Plan Template for OR • Inadvertent Discovery Plan Template for WA • NHPA Compliance Guide **Command:** • Initial Incident Objectives for Oil Spills

Pre-authorizations and/or BMPs provided during consultation for the federal actions during actual response activities will not be incorporated into the individual GRPs. This information is confidential and should not be recorded in public documents.

As a best practice, the IC/UC should include a statement within the Incident Objectives (ICS-202) regarding the protection of historic properties or cultural resources. Additionally, the Historic Properties Specialist should be assigned to the Planning Section or EU as the Historic/Cultural Resources Technical Specialist. In the Northwest Region, it is best practice to develop an Inadvertent Discovery Plan and/or a Cultural Resources Protection Plan for significant responses.

It is recommended to engage early with any questions regarding response activities involving NHPA requirements. Additionally, for guidance on consultations with THPOs see the NHPA Compliance Guide.

4400 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • NOAA Environmental Sensitivity (ESI) Maps • General ESA Section 7 Consultation Process • ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation Form

The Inland Zone includes numerous environmentally sensitive areas important to fish, wildlife, and habitat. During a response, responders will determine which areas are affected, may be affected, or not threatened.

When T&E species, designated critical habitats, or historic/cultural properties may be affected by response actions, consultations with the appropriate agencies must be initiated.

Geographic Information System data on sensitive areas, and the GRPs and Geographic Response Strategies (GRSs) offer essential narrative information and maps highlighting key habitats and species of concern. GRPs have been developed for many inland waterways.

Interactive maps and detailed descriptions in the NOAA ESI identify these sensitive areas across portions of the Inland Zone. ESI data, including GIS layers, NOAA resources, USFWS information, and habitat datasets, can be accessed and downloaded from the NOAA website.

For a complete list of GRPs, with links to those available in electronic format, visit the Geographic Response Plans page on the RRT/NWAC website.

4500 ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

As required by 40 CFR §300.210(c)(3)(i), areas of special economic or environmental importance shall be identified for protection from the impacts of a spill. Considerations include each location's significance, sensitivity to oil, anticipated impacts, and the extent to which potential losses can be recovered, restored, or compensated. Economically-sensitive areas include water intakes, high-tourism areas, significant port/industrial facilities, marinas, agricultural sites, and fishing grounds.

Washington, Oregon, and Idaho have GIS databases that capture the water intakes in the Inland Zone, which can be accessed by the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). Additionally, most of the economically-sensitive area types have specific GRSs created for their protection. The information on potentially impacted economically-sensitive areas, and the measures to be taken for their protection, are fully described in the GRP for the incident area. Note that water intakes from the ocean (including bays) are not required to obtain a state water right and, therefore, not all saltwater/brackish water intakes are known. Finally, Tribal water systems are, likewise, not subject to state water right permitting. Information on

these systems (if available) is available through EPA, which administers federal drinking water program requirements.

4600 GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Geographic Response Plans Guidance **Mapping and GIS:** • Oregon GRPs • NOAA ERMA • Washington GRPs
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• GRP Booming Strategy Points – Standardized Data Format

GRPs describe geographic areas where significant oil discharges could occur. They identify RAR in those areas and provide detailed instructions for GRSs that have been designed and pre-vetted by resource trustees to protect those sensitive resources. GRPs and GRSs have two main functions:

- Planning: GRPs document sensitive biological, cultural, and socioeconomic resources to support compliance with 40 CFR §300.210(3)(i), which requires ACPs to identify areas of special economic or environmental importance that may be affected by an oil discharge. They also support compliance with the NHPA by addressing the protection of historic and prehistoric resources.
- Operations: During the initial stages of a spill response – typically before UC is established – GRPs guide responders by providing prioritized lists of GRSs with detailed instructions to deploy those strategies.

Once UC is established, additional operational strategies and tactics can be designed and communicated through ICS-204 work assignment sheets. Because GRPs are designed for early response stages, and are broad in scope, they are not intended to address every sensitive area that could be affected, nor do they serve as an exhaustive list of all possible response strategies.

GRPs and GRSs for this planning area can be accessed on the RRT/NWAC website. The GRSs are also available via the Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) platform.

5000 RESPONSE

This Part of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) provides information outlined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §300.300 Subpart D. Response protocols are guidelines for the response community to ensure success in meeting all legal and statutory requirements before, during, and upon completion of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release incident. The NCP (40 CFR 300.317) lists three broad national response priorities:

- Safety of human life;
- Stabilizing the situation; and
- Using all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner.

Note: These national priorities do not preclude the consideration of other priorities that may arise on an incident-specific basis. Although removal actions will primarily consist of mechanical means, (boom, skimmers, etc.), Subpart J of the NCP (Use of dispersants and other chemicals) provides additional techniques for consideration to mitigate oil discharges. See Section 7000 of this ACP for information on specific techniques and processes pre-authorized within this ACP planning area.

5100 INITIAL REPORTING, NOTIFICATION, AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
96 Hour Plan: • Incident Notification Matrix • Notification List

If oil is discharged, a hazardous substance is released, or there is a threat of a discharge or release the responsible party (RP) must immediately notify:

- **National Response Center (NRC):** (800)-424-8802
- **State Notifications:**
    - **Idaho State EMS Communications Center:** (800)-632-800 or (208)-846-7610
    - **Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS):** (800)-OILS 911 or (800)-452-0311
    - **Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD):** (800)-OILS 911 or (800)-258-5990
- **State-approved contingency Plan Holder** (for vessels enrolled in an umbrella plan)

The National Response Center (NRC) is the national communications center for handling activities related to response actions. It serves as the main federal contact point for reporting oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Notification must be made immediately if the amount released meets or exceeds the reportable quantity defined under federal law (Clean Water Act [CWA]– 33 CFR Part 153, Subpart B; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] – 40 CFR Part 302). Discharges or releases on Tribal lands should be reported to the NRC. Once the NRC receives a report, it will quickly forward the information to the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

Important: Reporting to the NRC does not replace the requirement to notify the state. Reporting to state agencies does not replace the requirement to notify the NRC.

The NRC functions as the federal government's central reporting and notification point for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases under the NCP. Upon receipt of a report, the NRC disseminates incident information to appropriate federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies in accordance with established geographic notification protocols for the affected area.

Important: Agencies and organizations seeking inclusion in NRC distribution lists must coordinate directly with the NRC to ensure proper routing of notifications.

In addition to federal dissemination through the NRC, the Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD) maintain state-level emergency coordination centers that may further distribute discharge and release information to applicable entities within their respective jurisdictions.

Covered vessels (as defined by state law, e.g., RCW 88.46.010 and OAR 340-141) transiting Washington or Oregon state waters must have an approved state contingency plan. Each company may have its own plan, or it may enroll its vessels in a Washington- or Oregon-approved multi-vessel (umbrella) contingency plan, depending on where the vessel is transiting. Vessels enrolled in a multi-vessel/umbrella plan must use the notification placard provided by the state-approved contingency plan holder for notifications.

5110 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH

Upon notification of a discharge or release, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment to evaluate the threat to human health and the environment, determine the feasibility of removal or mitigation actions, and assess the RP's capacity to conduct the cleanup.

The FOSC shall, to the extent practicable, collect pertinent facts about the discharge or release, such as its source and cause; the identification of PRPs; the nature, amount, and location of discharged or released materials; the probable direction and time of travel of the discharged or released materials; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health, welfare, and safety and the environment; the potential impact on natural resources and property that may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate cost documentation. These efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and Tribal agencies. The FOSC also shall promptly notify the appropriate trustees for natural resources

of discharges or releases that are injuring or may injure natural resources under their jurisdiction

When the FOSC determines any of the following, contact the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC):

1) For petroleum product discharges, or hazardous substance releases, greater than 500 gallons.
2) When the release or discharge impacts known marine sensitive resources, such as:
    a) Marine threatened and endangered (T&E) species; and
    b) Areas that have been identified as a sensitive site.
3) For incidents that have the potential to release more than 500 gallons or the FOSC deems it appropriate to alert the NOAA SSC, such as vessel groundings.
4) For any discharge or release, or threat of a discharge or release, that could potentially impact the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) and Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.
5) When scientific support or expertise of the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) natural resource trustee (or any other natural resource trustee) is needed, regardless of the reason

When the FOSC determines any of the following, contact the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Regional Environment Officer (REO) who will notify the appropriate DOI bureaus. No further action to contact DOI for notification purposes is required.

1) For all oil discharges greater than 500 gallons; and
2) For all major potential incidents such as vessel groundings.

For oil discharges less than 500 gallons and all chemical releases, the FOSC should exercise best professional judgment in determining whether the incident has the potential to impact trust resources. When in doubt, err on the side of over-notification.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES

Operations:

- NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives
- NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies

SCAT:

- Establishing a Shoreline Assessment Program
- Example Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team Work Plan
- NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid
- Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices
- SCAT Response Tools
- Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for SCAT

When discharged oil contaminates shoreline habitats, responders survey the affected areas to determine the appropriate response. Although general approvals or decision tools for using shoreline cleanup methods can be developed during planning stages, responders' specific cleanup recommendations utilize field data on shoreline habitats, type and degree of shoreline contamination, and spill-specific physical processes. Cleanup endpoints should be established early so that appropriate cleanup methods can be selected to meet the cleanup objectives.

For area-specific Geographic Response Plans (GRPs), see the RRT10/NWAC website.

Additionally, the following tools provide guidance on the applicability of various cleanup methods for typical shoreline habitats found in the Pacific Northwest.

- NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives
- NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies

When conducted, shoreline surveys should be done systematically because they are crucial components of effective decision-making. Also, repeated surveys may be needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of ongoing treatment methods (changes in shoreline oiling conditions, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for changes in methodology, additional treatment, or constraints can be evaluated.

NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods that can be used to plan and conduct shoreline assessments after an oil discharge. It also provides considerations that should be incorporated into assessing the effectiveness of the Unified Command's (UC) shoreline cleanup decisions.

Assessment Job Aid is a supplement to NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual. It contains visual examples of many of the terms you would use during shoreline assessments. In addition to these tools, the NOAA SSC is a valuable resource to help coordinate shoreline cleanup assessments and establish shoreline cleanup protocols.

For additional guidance on establishing a shoreline assessment program, conducting a net environmental benefit analysis, and selecting cleanup endpoints appropriate for the incident, as well as plan templates (i.e., Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique [SCAT] work plan), see the SCAT Tools.

In some instances, the FOSC might conclude that the response cleanup is adequate in accordance with 40 CFR 300.320(b); however, the state could impose more stringent requirements and may continue with the cleanup activities. The RP remains obligated to stay involved in the cleanup efforts and will be liable for costs associated with the continued response efforts.

5200 EMERGENCY CONSULTATIONS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide • General ESA Section 7 Consultation Process • ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation Form **Cultural Resources & Historic Properties:** • NHPA Compliance Guide

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation directs all federal agencies to work to conserve T&E species and to use their authorities to further the purposes of the Act. Section 7 of the Act, called "Interagency Cooperation," is the mechanism by which federal agencies

ensure the actions they take, including those they fund or authorize, do not jeopardize the existence of any listed species. Additionally, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1996 (Section 106) (Public Law 89-885) requires agencies using federal funds to identify, evaluate, and, where significant, protect historic, archaeological, and traditional properties.

For more specific information, see the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP) and the RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide.

5210 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide • General ESA Section 7 Consultation Process • ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation Form
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the FWPCA's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the ESA • Region 10 Biological Assessment • NMFS Biological Opinion for Region 10 • USFWS Biological Opinion for Region 10

Response activities during oil discharges or hazardous substance releases may impact animals and their habitats, separate from the impacts of the pollutant itself. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) and its implementing regulations (50 CFR §402) require federal agencies to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), collectively referred to as the Services, regarding any federal actions that may affect listed species. In the Northwest Region, the Services have developed a procedure to initiate the Emergency ESA Consultation and to incorporate measures into the response to minimize or avoid impacts to T&E species and their habitats that may be caused by response activities.

For significant incidents (e.g., federal responses lasting more than 96 hours, or when the RRT is activated to approve the use of chemical countermeasures in navigable waters under NCP Subpart J), or for incidents that may affect listed species or critical habitats outside the action area of the Service's programmatic Biological Opinions, the FOSC is responsible for

initiating an Emergency ESA Consultation with the Services. The RRT Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide has been developed to document this process. NOAA's SSC and DOI's REO should facilitate the consultation process and coordinate subject matter expertise on listed species as appropriate. Ultimately, the FOSC is responsible for ensuring the consultation is initiated, and that mitigation measures provided through the consultation process are incorporated into the response.

5220 SECTION 106 (NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT)

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties: • NHPA Compliance Guide • Federal Historic Preservation laws, Regulations, and Orders
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
EXTERNAL RESOURCES
• SHPO Directory

Determining Presence of Historic Properties/Cultural Resources

The FOSC must first determine if there are any historic properties or cultural resources to consider during an emergency response. The FOSC may not be trained to recognize such properties or resources, or the resources may be buried and not visible. Therefore, the FOSC should assume that the emergency response location contains historic properties and cultural resources and should notify the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) at the beginning of the response to ascertain the status of the response location. Even if the FOSC is given the "all clear" from the SHPO or THPO, they should proceed cautiously, especially if the response involves excavations.

To reduce the burden of notifying the SHPO or THPO of all emergency responses, the FOSC can consult the list of types of locations and discharges/releases that are categorically excluded, provided in National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Compliance Guide. However, there are four overriding factors noted in this list that would still require

consultation with the SHPO or THPO. Therefore, the most prudent path is to notify the SHPO or THPO of all emergency responses.

SHPO or THPOs can help the FOSC by monitoring National Response Center (NRC) emails for any potential concerns. SHPOs should note that EPA and USCG do not respond to all NRC notifications and can verify if an FOSC was dispatched by calling the phone duty officer.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator Obligations

The FOSC will consider historic properties and cultural resources as defined by the NHPA during an emergency response.

Once the FOSC has determined that a response location involves historic properties or cultural resources, he or she consults with the SHPO or THPO to make informed decisions. By means identified in this plan, the FOSC will inform the SHPO or THPO of the location and nature of the emergency response and actions to take for all emergencies to which the FOSC responds. The SHPO or THPO can respond to the FOSC's notification by telephone or in person.

The FOSC may make emergency response decisions that adversely affect historic properties, but those decisions must take historic property information into account prior to authorizing actions that might affect such property.

An informed decision is one in which the FOSC has:

- Notified, consulted, and taken into account comments of the SHPO, federal ocean land-managing agencies (e.g., OCNMS, Olympic National Park, Wildlife Refuge), and Tribes;
- Consulted with a Historic Properties Specialist;
- Reviewed cultural information contained in the GRP for the area; and
- Determined whether a categorical exclusion applies.

The FOSC will notify the SHPO or THPO when an emergency response has been completed. Where an emergency response decision has adversely affected historic properties, the FOSC will consult and discuss restoration and mitigation options with the SHPO or THPO.

Cultural and Historic Property Specialist

Activating a historic property specialist is an important decision that should be made in consultation with the SHPO or THPO. The size and complexity of the response and the degree to which a historic property is involved may warrant one or more specialists. Note that any action that adversely affects historic property without having activated a historic property specialist against the recommendation of the SHPO or THPO during the consultation process may be considered an uninformed decision and inconsistent with the NWRCP.

Under ICS, the Historic/Cultural Resource Specialist will be placed in the Environmental Unit (EU) within the Planning Section. This position is referred to as the "Historical/Cultural Resources Technical Specialist" in the USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH) and the "Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist" in the EPA IMH. This position coordinates on technical matters with the SHPO or THPO on behalf of the FOSC. However, the FOSC makes all governmental decisions.

If the SHPO or THPO responds to an incident in person or visits the Incident Command Post (ICP), the visit would typically be a short one, meant to assess the situation and provide any needed advice to the FOSC. The SHPO or THPO should not serve in the UC as a Historic/Cultural Resource Specialist since that person reports to the FOSC and the FOSC consults with the SHPO or THPO.

Even if the response is led by the PRP the obligation to meet the Section 106 requirements of NHPA remains with the FOSC in UC.

The NHPA of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) requires agencies using federal funds to identify, evaluate, and, where significant, protect historic archaeological and traditional cultural properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their

actions on historic and archaeological sites that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register (NR).

The EU contacts the appropriate state historic resources entity to request a finding of presence/absence determination of cultural and historic resources in the spill vicinity or impacted area. If resources are present, the EU will recommend that the FOSC contract with an historic properties specialist from one of the federal or state agencies, or if they are not available, through a contractor that is designated to advise the FOSC. It is important that responders be aware of the types of archaeological, cultural, or historic materials that they are likely to encounter while responding to an incident and that they will immediately notify the FOSC/UC if these types of materials are discovered.

Tribal Contacts

Oil discharges that occur on or near Tribal land and may have the potential to impact cultural resources on traditional ancestral lands. When it is determined that an oil discharge has the potential to impact cultural and natural resources, Tribal leaders and/or representatives will be contacted and invited to participate in the response for the purpose of cultural and natural resource protection. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Tribal consultation in all steps of the process when a federal agency project or effort may affect historic properties that are either located on Tribal lands, or when any Tribal Nation attaches religious or cultural significance to the historic property, regardless, of the property's location. When an oil discharge response occurs on Tribal land, the federal agency must notify appropriate Tribal Nations of the undertaking and give those Tribal leaders and/or representatives the opportunity to consult. In the event of an oil discharge that may impact Tribal resources, the federal agency is responsible for notifying and consulting Tribal representatives. In the absence of an FOSC, the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) will ensure appropriate notification of and coordination with Tribal Nations. Contact information for local or regional Tribal leaders/representatives may be obtained from the Tribal Liaison Contact Database available on the RRT/NWAC website.

5300 GENERAL HIERARCHY OF RESPONSE PRIORITIES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Command: • Initial Incident Objectives for Oil Spills

The NCP establishes three priorities for the dedication of emergency oil discharge response resources:

- Protection of human health and safety;
- Protection of environmental resources; and
- Protection of economic resources.

More specifically for the Northwest, the general hierarchies of response priorities are:

- Ensure the safety of the public and response personnel.
- Control the source of the spill.
- Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas.
- Contain and recover spilled product.
- Recover and rehabilitate impacted wildlife.
- Manage a coordinated response effort.
- Remove oil from impacted areas.
- Minimize damage to economically sensitive areas.
- Keep the trustees, stakeholders, and public informed.

Response protocols are also set in place to ensure the established priorities and objectives are met during an incident.

Best Response Concept – the term "Best Response" means that a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil discharges, minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and protecting national, environmental, and economic interests.

"Best Response" equals a successful response based on achievement of certain key success factors as follows: human health, natural environment, public communication, and interested party support.

5310 SAFETY

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Command: • EPA Safety Officer Toolbox • Hazard Assessment Worksheet • Health and Safety Job Aid • Safety Office Job Aid **Operations:** • Emergency Response Community Air Monitoring
REFERENCE LIBRARY
• Safety and Health Awareness for Oil Spill Cleanup Workers

As noted in the priorities outlined in the NCP, the health and safety of the responders and the general public are of primary importance. To ensure that this priority is successfully met every time, personnel involved in oil discharge response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The primary federal safety regulations for responders are established by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and can be found in 29 CFR §1910.120; these set the safety standard for hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER). Incidents also may pose threats to those communities where the incident occurred, creating significant health and safety threats that must be addressed as part of the response. For more details about the establishment of safety protocols for responders and how to safeguard public health during a response, see the Health and Safety Job Aid and Emergency Response Community Air Monitoring tools.

Site Safety and Health Plans must meet both federal and state requirements. Idaho, Oregon, and Washington may have additional health and safety requirements for responders.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH **Command:** • Initial Incident Objectives for Oil Spills

UCs are responsible for providing direction and guidance to the Incident Management Team (IMT). The UC must analyze the overall requirements of the incident and determine the most appropriate direction for the management team to follow during the response. This is accomplished by making key decisions, setting management team priorities, developing response objectives, and assigning work tasks to primary staff within the IMT. To aid the IC/UC, the IMH has pre-approved initial generic UC objectives under the categories of Safety, Oil Spill, Environmental, and Management.

The priorities of response objectives must be carefully considered since they vary from case to case, but the typical incident objectives for a response are:

- Ensure the safety of the public and response personnel.
- Control the source of the discharge.
- Manage response effort in a coordinated manner.
- Protect environmentally, culturally, and historical sensitive areas.
- Contain and recover spilled material.
- Recover and rehabilitate impacted wildlife.
- Clean up product from impacted areas.
- Keep the public and stakeholders informed of response activities.
- Minimize economic impacts.
- Terminate the response (demobilization).

Additional information regarding this section can be found in the EPA IMH. The Initial Incident Objectives for Oil Spills tool may also be referenced for response objectives.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties: • Inadvertent Discovery Plan Template for OR • Inadvertent Discovery Plan Template for WA **Planning:** • Resources at Risk Response Tools

In an oil pollution incident, sensitive area protection prioritization should be determined by three considerations:

1) Which sites are at risk (how soon the oil product will get to each sensitive site);
2) The predefined hierarchy of protection priorities (GRPs); and
3) The time and response resources available to implement a specified protection strategy.

If operating in an archaeologically-and/or culturally-sensitive area, take measures to protect cultural resources. The EU should develop an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (using templates found in the Tools and Resources) for any response that could encounter or threaten historical or cultural resources. Notably, this includes any responses that require digging, or in-water work that takes place in areas with known subsurface resources. In areas with known cultural/historic resources, or where early response actions identify such resources, a Cultural Resources Protection Plan should be prepared to provide adequate oversight and best work practices before work begins. When in doubt, assume any suspect material is a cultural resource. Promptly notify the EU of any discoveries. EU should consult with the SHPO and THPO from local affected Tribes when planning response activities.

Risk assessments and priority tables for specific locations are discussed in individual GRPs. A general site risk assessment is to be documented via ICS-232 resources at risk (RAR).

GRPs utilize priority tables to identify which strategies should be implemented for a given release scenario/location. Although there are not priority tables designed for every possible release scenario, all the potential locations of defined Worst-Case Discharges have priority tables designed for efficiency and expediency for time-critical responses. Priority tables can

be found in Response Strategies and Priorities section of the GRPs page on the RRT/NWAC website.

5340 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

During a response, all of the appropriate environmentally-sensitive areas will be referenced, and a determination will be made as to which areas will be directly affected, which areas could potentially be affected, and which areas have no threat of being affected. GRPs and Geographic Response Strategies (GRSs) can be used for guidance, considering any special response considerations that will need to be addressed (such as seasonality or river stage/flow conditions). Additionally, when T&E species, designated critical habitats, or historic/cultural properties may be affected by response actions, consultations with the appropriate agencies and Tribes must be initiated. Specific guidelines and requirements for environmentally-and economically sensitive resources, to include wildlife rescue and recovery, can be found in Annex C (Fish and Wildlife: Inland Zone) of this ACP.

5350 Wildlife Rescue & Recovery

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Wildlife: • Northwest Wildlife Response Plan • Managing Impacts to Fisheries • NOAA Guidelines for Assessing Exposure and Impacts of Oil Spills on Marine Mammals • Resources at Risk Response Tools • RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide • RRT10 Southern Resident Killer Whale Deterrence • USFWS Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response • USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation

Oil discharges present significant risks to wildlife and their habitats. Federal and state laws require the protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of wildlife impacted by oil discharges. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 requires ACPs to include a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Protection Plan to ensure timely, coordinated, and effective protection and recovery actions for wildlife and sensitive habitats.

Wildlife rescue and recovery operations require early and sustained coordination among agencies and organizations with the appropriate statutory authority, technical expertise, and operational resources. These activities are conducted under a UC structure and must be fully integrated with overall incident objectives, strategies, and tactics. Wildlife response operations are complex, highly visible, and require close coordination with other response functions.

Wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and recovery activities are managed by the Wildlife Branch within the Operations Section. The Northwest Wildlife Response Plan provides the operational framework for Wildlife Branch activities, including mission, roles and responsibilities, organizational structure, policies and procedures, activation criteria, and key planning and operational considerations. Reporting live, oiled wildlife and the collection of impacted carcasses is a specialized process that field staff should familiarize themselves with before entering the field. Additional operational guidance is provided in the Northwest Wildlife Response Plan, located in Annex D of the NWRCP.

The primary objectives of the Wildlife Branch during an incident are to prevent or minimize wildlife and habitat contamination where feasible; reduce injuries associated with oil exposure and response operations; provide the best achievable capture, stabilization, treatment, and care for affected wildlife; and document impacts to wildlife resulting from both the spill and response actions.

In accordance with Northwest RCP policy, representatives of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will assume the positions of Director and Deputy Director of the Wildlife Branch. State fish and wildlife representatives will assume these positions if a USFWS representative is not available or if designated by a USFWS representative. This designation may be made on a case-by-case basis or through a pre-existing agreement. Appointment of other parties, including tribal or responsible party representatives, to one both positions may be made by a USFWS representative or their designee at any time during an incident, and for such periods as may be deemed appropriate Unless otherwise indicated

by USFWS, these positions will be delegated to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for spills that occur within the legal boundaries of Washington State.

5360 Aligning of Natural Resource Damage Assessment with Response

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
General: • DOI NRDA Primer • NOAA NRDA

Under OPA, CERCLA, and various state statutes, RPs are liable for damages or injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of use of, natural resources from a hazardous substance release or oil discharge, as well as damages from the response to the release or discharge (or substantial threat of discharge/release). The measure of damages includes the cost to restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the injured natural resource; the decline in value of resources pending restoration; and the reasonable cost of assessing the damages. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) may involve a range of field surveys and studies used to develop a monetary damage claim, or may involve immediately developing a restoration plan with the RP.

Designated federal, state, and Tribal natural resource trustees are responsible for assessing damages through the NRDA process.

Section 6002 (b) of OPA provides that the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) Emergency Fund is available "to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages" (Initiate/Initiation). Initiate/Initiation activities are defined as the pre-assessment activities as outlined in 15 CFR §990, Subpart D.

Executive Order 12777 limits funding for Initiation to the federal trustees, who are as follows:

- U.S. Department of the Interior;
- U.S. Department of Commerce;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- U.S. Department of Defense; and

- U.S. Department of Energy.

Executive Order 12777 introduced the Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (FLAT) concept to provide a focal point for addressing natural resource issues associated with a specific incident. The NPFC accepts requests for Initiation only from, and normally works directly with, the FLAT. State and Tribal trustees must work through a FLAT. State and Tribal trustees acting in the event of a discharge may join with the designated federal trustees to name a FLAT.NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the ICS, however, many NRDA activities overlap with the environmental assessment performed for the spill response. The NRDA team coordinates and communicates their actions through the NRDA representative via the Liaison Officer. Therefore, NRDA representatives should remain coordinated with the spill response organization via the Liaison Officer and may need to work directly with the Incident Command (IC)/UC, Planning and Operations Sections, and SSC to resolve any issues and prevent duplicative efforts. While NRDA resource requirements and costs may fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance/Administrative Sections, coordination is important.

Criteria for Initiation

Initiation of an NRDA must be performed in response to an OPA incident, (i.e., a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters or the adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ] of the United States).

Washington State Damage Assessment Procedures:

Under state law (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 90.56.370), individuals or companies responsible for discharging oil into state waters are liable for damages resulting from injuries to public resources. In cases where the federal damage assessment procedures are not used, the state damage assessment procedures may be used. This process in Washington state is defined in the Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment Rule (Washington Administrative Code 173-183).

In 1989, state lawmakers created the Resource Damage Assessment Committee to oversee the protection and restoration of natural resources that are injured by oil discharges. Under the state's process, the spiller may be able to reduce the damages by acting quickly to contain and recover the spilled oil from the water.

Following an oil discharge, the committee will decide to proceed with a formal damage assessment, work with the spiller to develop an acceptable restoration or enhancement project or study, or use the state's oil spill compensation schedule from the Oil Spill Natural Resource Damage Assessment Rule. The compensation schedule allows the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to collect damages based on a mathematically adjusted dollar-per-gallon charge. For spills of less than 1,000 gallons, the calculated damage range is $1 to $100 per gallon. For spills of 1,000 gallons or more, this calculated range is $3 to $300 per gallon.

Ecology deposits damages collected through the compensation schedule into the state Coastal Protection Fund. The Resource Damage Assessment Committee authorizes expenditures from this fund after consulting with impacted local agencies and Tribal governments. The monies are usually used for restoration projects or studies related to resources damaged and spent in the area where the damages occurred.

Oregon State Damage Assessment Procedures:

For spills where the federal NRDA process is not used, the assessment of damages to wildlife is conducted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, with support of other Oregon state agencies. Compensation for damages to individual wildlife are collected for certain species under Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 506-720 and ORS 496-705.

Idaho State Damage Assessment Procedures:

Idaho follows NRDA federal processes, and has no state-specific procedures.

5400 NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH **ICS Resources:** • FEMA ICS Forms

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is the recognized standard with which spill management teams must demonstrate compatibility and is the measure by which regulatory agency plan reviewers, exercise evaluators, and spill responders will gauge the adequacy of response actions. The NWIAC will manage spill incidents in accordance with the NIMS version of the ICS. This system allows for considerable operational flexibility and includes a collaborative planning process that delineates key management position responsibilities, common use of forms, essential Incident Action Plan elements and response personnel and equipment resource tracking methods.

Emergency Responders at all levels of government use ICS structures to manage response operations. ICS integrates facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications into a common organizational structure. The EPA IMH is designed to assist personnel in the use of the NIMS ICS during response operations and planned events.

5410 UNIFIED COMMAND

ICs for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases will, whenever possible and practical, be organized under the UC structure, which includes, but is not limited to:

- The pre-designated FOSC;
- The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC);
- The representative of the RP;
- The Tribal On-Scene Coordinators(s) (TOSC), as appropriate; and
- The Local On-Scene Coordinators(s), as appropriate.

The UC can be established "virtually" as deemed necessary. To be considered for a UC position, the involved organization:

- Must have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident.
- Must have incident or response operations impact on the organization's Area of Responsibility.
- Must be specifically charged by law or ordinance with commanding, coordinating, or managing a major aspect of the incident response.
- Should have full organization authority to make decisions and execute all of the tasks assigned to the IC on behalf of their organization.
- Should have the resources to support participation in the response organization.

Actual UC makeup for a specific incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis, considering:

- The specifics of the incident;
- Determinations outlined in the five criteria listed above; and
- Decisions reached during the initial meeting of the UC.

Federally-recognized Tribes may elect to send a TOSC for any incident over which they have governing interests. Governing interests are defined within each treaty or Executive Order. The FOSC(s) should defer to a Tribe's interpretation of their governing interests if there is doubt.

Unified Commanders must be able to:

- Agree on incident objectives and priorities;
- Have the capability to sustain a 24/7 commitment to the incident;
- Have the authority to commit agency or company resources to the incident;

- Have the authority to spend agency or company funds;
- Agree on an incident response organization;
- Agree on the appropriate Command and General Staff position assignments to ensure clear direction for on-scene tactical resources;
- Commit to speak with "one voice" through the Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC), if established;
- Agree on logistical support procedures; and
- Agree on cost-sharing procedures, as appropriate.

The makeup of UC may change as the incident progresses, to account for changes in the situation.

The UC is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The UC directs incident activities, including the development and implementation of strategic decisions, approval of the IAP, and approval of ordering and releasing of resources. It is expected that each UC member will have the authority to make decisions and commit resources on behalf of their organization.

When a UC is formed, UC officials negotiate and concur on key decisions, which may include the name of the incident.

5420 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Decision Authority

The FOSC works in coordination with UC members to ensure a unified and effective response strategy. However, when UC members are not present, timely consensus cannot be reached, or the RP is unable to effect appropriate pollution mitigation actions, the FOSC holds authority to direct all response activities. Though the emergency response phase under 40 CFR §300.320, and federal involvement and OSLTF support concludes, the RP remains obligated to satisfy any ongoing cleanup or restoration requirements imposed by state and/or Tribal law.

5430 RESPONSIBLE PARTY

Each RP for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the EEZ of the United States, is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in OPA. Any removal activity undertaken by a RP must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the NWRCP, this ACP, and the applicable vessel or facility response plan required by OPA. If directed by the UC at any time during removal activities, the RP must act accordingly. Specific responsibilities and requirements for the RP during a pollution incident can be found in the NCP, 40 CFR § 300.305 and 40 CFR § 300.415.

Under CERCLA, an RP is potentially liable for government cleanup costs, damages to natural resources, the costs of certain health assessments, and injunctive relief where a site may present an imminent and substantial endangerment.

At the state level, liability frameworks vary:

- **Washington State:** The Model Toxics Control Act establishes a strict liability framework, holding RPs responsible for the release or threatened release of hazardous substances accountable for cleanup costs and damages.
- **Oregon State:** RPs are required to report releases, investigate site conditions, and perform or fund removal and remedial actions in accordance with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) requirements, as outlined in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 466. Oregon's laws designate liability for the costs associated with hazardous materials cleanup. RPs may be held financially accountable for remediation efforts.
- **Idaho State:** RPs are liable for the costs arising out of a hazardous substance incident, identified in Section 39-7112, Idaho Code.

The RP, or a designated representative, will fill the role in the UC. In addition, their staff will be expected to fill part of the UC's response organization within the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Admin/Finance sections.

Specific responsibilities of the RP include but are not limited to:

- Assess discharge or release.
- Robustly staff the response with a discharge management team.
- Establish a Command Post, in concurrence with the other On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs).
- Document/identify the type and quantity of oil discharged or hazardous substance released.
- Contain the oil discharged or hazardous substance released and protect the environment, with a particular emphasis on sensitive areas.
- Provide input relative to cleanup priorities (i.e., waste minimization).
- Perform timely and effective cleanup.
- Dispose of oil, oily waste, and hazardous substances.
- Restore damaged environment/natural resources.
- Communicate with local, state, Tribal, and national response agencies and organizations.
- Communicate with media in conjunction with UC.
- Pay for damages.
- Take steps to prevent reoccurrence of spills or releases.
- Collect and care for wildlife, in conjunction with responsible state, Tribal, local, and federal agencies.

The RP may be provided the opportunity to participate in damage assessment activities, as appropriate and subject to the direction and oversight of federal, state, and federally recognized Tribal natural resource trustees, and consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

5440 Common Operating Picture

A Common Operating Picture (COP) is a continuously updated, single, and shared visual display of data from multiple sources, providing real-time situational awareness to all decision-makers involved in an incident. When the UC is established, the best tool available will be agreed upon. The UC will prioritize ensuring the COP is available to or can be accessed by all parties in a response.

EPA and partnering states (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) have demonstrated the capacity to collect field data through mobile surveying tools (geo-referenced surveys on mobile phones) that fed live data to an incident-specific COP stood up to support the response. These geographic information system-based tools are effective for incidents covering large geographic areas with numerous partnering agencies and staffing. The system can be stood up within the first several hours of a response to feed the COP and gain early situational awareness for all responders.

5450 Incident Command Post

During responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases, many different local, state, and Tribal agencies may be involved as part of the UC. When a UC is used, an ICP and JIC shall be established. The ICP shall be as near as practicable to the spill site unless a "virtual" ICP is established to facilitate a distributed response structure. All responders (federal, state, Tribal, local, and private) should be incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate levels through a physical or virtual ICP.

A virtual ICP has several advantages and should be considered early in a response, before a physical ICP can be established. However, the UC will determine the appropriate ICP type on a case-by-case basis, particularly for incidents in areas with limited communications or

data connectivity and for large or geographically dispersed responses where a single ICP would not be advantageous.

5460 PUBLIC INFORMATION

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Federal Agency Guidance: • EPA IMH **Command:** • Joint Information Center Manual • Liaison Manual • NRT Public Information Resources

Public Information Officer

The RRT and NWACs prefer that the RP not fill the PIO position. This applies to both government agency and private industry RPs. However, the RRT and NWACs recognize that UC holds the discretion to fill the position with whomever they choose. UC should consider credibility with the media and public, as well as previous experience in drills or spills, familiarity with the NWRCP tools and policies and with Emergency Support Function #15 (ESF-15). Upon the concurrence of UC, the RP may fill the PIO position.

The RRT10 and NWACs encourage RPs to designate an Assistant PIO to participate in meetings attended by the PIO and to be present during briefings by the PIO or delegate. The PIO is appointed by and reports to the IC/UC. The PIO should be trained in ICS, familiar with the NWRCP, and experienced in public affairs, public speaking, crisis communication, media relations, and principles of JIC management.

Further regional guidance is in the NWRCP Annex A, Joint Information Center Manual. Additional information regarding this position under ICS can be found in Chapter 7 of the EPA IMH.

Media access to spill sites may become an issue during emergencies. In general, the UC should allow media access when public resources are involved, subject to reasonable guidelines that protect personal safety and prevent interference with response activities.

The PIO must work through and seek permission from the UC before allowing media access to the emergency scene or ICP. The PIO should obtain permission and legal counsel before releasing photographs or video footage on private property, both for purposes of conserving legal evidence and potential violation of owners' rights.

The general public's opinion of response efforts is not always based upon what action has been taken, but upon what information they receive. Supplying information to the media is a critical component of spill response and is a primary function of the FOSC. Early and accurate news releases serve to minimize public apprehension and to enhance their faith in the response community. The first release should be issued within 30 minutes of the initial notification and not longer than two hours after notification is received. The National Response Team (NRT) provides risk communication guidance for oil spill response and additional information regarding risk communications.

The following general guidelines are provided:

- Timely and accurate information should be provided to protect public health and obtain public cooperation, and to assist in guarding against further environmental damage.
- Clear communication by spill response authorities is essential for the delivery of accurate information to avert misinformation or rumors sometimes engendered by an emergency.
- It is the role of the UC—through the designated PIOs—to deliver public statements regarding the effects of a spill. Public statements regarding spill size, extent, risks to public health or resources, response actions, and anticipated impacts shall be coordinated and released through the Unified Command. This role does not rest with the RP or other non-UC entities.
- When a spill occurs, the FOSC must immediately open communications with local government officials of affected communities, conveying facts needed by residents for their own response activities and protection of public health and resources. Initial

phone calls to establish communication channels with local governments and appropriate organizations, such as fishermen, should be followed by regular updates through spill bulletins, press releases, and briefings.

- When a spill occurs, the FOSC must immediately open communications with Tribal government officials of potentially affected Tribes, conveying facts needed for their own response activities and protection of natural and cultural resources. Initial phone calls to establish communication channels should be followed by regular updates through spill bulletins, press releases, and briefings.

Joint Information Center

A Joint Information Center (JIC) is a location where public information staff from incident-response organizations co-locate to coordinate on critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public-affairs functions. Typically, an incident-specific JIC is established at a single, on-scene location, in coordination with federal, state, federally recognized Tribal governments, and local agencies, depending on requirements of the incident. An incident-specific JIC develops, coordinates, and disseminates unified news releases. News releases are cleared through IC/UC, to ensure consistent messages, avoid release of conflicting information, and prevent negative impact on operations. A JIC may be established within or near the ICP where the PIO and staff can coordinate and provide information on the incident to the public, media, and other agencies.

Liaison Officer

One of the primary incident objectives is to keep government officials, agencies, the public and other interested parties informed during a spill incident. Liaison staff are responsible for meeting this objective by ensuring that elected officials and other key stakeholders are well informed of the status of the incident, the decisions made, and the actions planned and taken by the UC.

The Liaison Officer identifies agency, elected official and stakeholder perceptions and concerns regarding the response. This is important feedback that might alter the Liaison Plan to better meet the needs for communication. To do this, the Liaison Officer must continually evaluate the effectiveness of the dialogue and communication with stakeholders.

It is the policy of the RRT10 for the Liaison Officer position be filled by a qualified representative from a federal, state, Tribal, or local agency. If no such agency representative is initially available, qualified, or willing to serve, the UC may, at its discretion, authorize an RP representative to fill the position. The RRT10 and NWACs also encourage RPs to designate an Assistant Liaison Officer to fully participate in the meetings and briefings alongside the Liaison Officer. Further responsibilities are outlined in Annex B, Liaison Manual, of the NWRCP.

The Liaison Officer should combine efforts with the PIO and their staff through the use of targeted press releases generated by the PIO. The Liaison Officer should also consider community outreach through public information meetings, open houses, and door-to-door contact in the immediate areas affected. Local elected officials may be a valuable resource to help organize these outreaches to stakeholders.

5470 ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • Environmental Unit Job Aid • Emergency Response Environmental Sampling Plan • RRT10 Permit Summary Table

Other than protecting human life and safety, reducing impacts on natural, cultural, and socioeconomic resources is the key motive in responding to oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. The EU is the central point within the Planning Section for determining how to best protect those resources.

Environmental Unit Leader

The EU, led by the Environmental Unit Leader (EUL), works closely with the Operations Section to plan activities that achieve UC's objectives while minimizing their impacts on the environment. EU and EUL responsibilities are described in the EPA IMH and the Environmental Unit Job Aid.

It is regional policy that the EUL be a representative of a government natural resource trustee or environmental agency, if available. If no such agency representative is initially available or willing to be the EUL, an RP representative may fill that role. At the discretion of the UC, the RP may be asked to lead the EU as the incident evolves.

The RP is encouraged to designate a Deputy EUL or a co-EUL, who will participate in all the meetings and briefings attended by the EUL. As the response matures, a transition to an RP-designated EUL may occur with the concurrence of the UC.

It is regional policy that the EUL be invited to all relevant meetings and briefings, including, but not limited, to the initial ICS 201 briefing, Command and General Staff meetings, Tactics meetings, Planning meetings, Operations meetings, UC briefings, and press conferences.

All trustee resource agency staff with environmental information or expertise should initially report to the EU. This includes technical specialists, such as the SSC, who may be identified elsewhere within the ICS organization. It is recognized, however, that the SSC serves as an independent advisor to the FOSC. Other technical specialists may include sampling specialists, response technology specialists, trajectory analysis specialists, weather forecast specialists, resources-at-risk specialists, and shoreline cleanup assessment specialists.

5500 OIL SPILL CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices • Oil Spill Best Management Practices • Oil Response in Fast Water Currents • NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives • NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies • Response Tools for Oil Spills

The goal of most oil spill response activities is to contain and recover the discharged oil and to minimize the impacts to natural, cultural, and socioeconomic resources.

All containment and cleanup operations should be conducted in accordance with the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize additional damage to the environment, maximize operational efficiency, and protect worker safety.

In emergency response, GRP, GRS, and GRP priority tables are pre-approved for rapid deployment. These tools are further described in Section 4600, Geographic Response Strategies. Because GRPs and GRSs are designed for early response stages and are broad in scope, they are not intended to address every sensitive area that could be affected, nor do they serve as an exhaustive list of all possible response strategies. Additional strategies must be approved by the OSC. Once UC is established, additional operational strategies and tactics can be designed and communicated through ICS-204 work assignment sheets.

5510 CONTAINMENT

Before discharged oil can be effectively recovered, its spread must be controlled using containment boom. Booms create a floating barrier on the water surface while extending a skirt below to prevent further spread. The appropriate boom size depends on local conditions.

However, booming has limitations. Oil can escape due to splash-over from breaking waves or be carried under the boom (entrainment) when currents exceed 0.7 knots and impact the

boom perpendicularly. Since tides and currents shift over time, boom positioning must be adjusted as needed, requiring personnel to monitor and reposition the boom for maximum effectiveness of the on-water containment.

Various booming strategies can help prevent oil from spreading and facilitate recovery by skimming or vacuuming. When deploying boom, several factors must be considered, including weather conditions, winds, tides, currents, vessel requirements, containment capacity, and skimming capabilities.

Sorbent booming is useful for smaller spills, areas with minimal tidal movement, or when shorelines require protection. Heavier oils can be recovered using adsorbent snare booms, while lighter fuels are typically recovered with absorbents like sausage boom, sweep, or pads. Additionally, sorbent booming can serve as an interior barrier to recover oil within the containment boom.

As oil escapes containment, recovery becomes increasingly difficult, particularly in high-wind, wave, or strong-current conditions. To mitigate this, response efforts should include preplanning for potential boom failure points and implementing measures to prevent oil from escaping.

See the GRPs for detailed containment and protection options. GRPs/GRSs present pre-identified containment, exclusion, deflection, or collection strategies for oil discharges in the Northwest.

Gasoline and other flammable liquids should generally not be boomed due to the risk of concentrating flammable vapors, which could create a fire or explosion hazard. In most cases, allowing the gasoline to naturally evaporate is the safer approach. If booming is necessary for protection, it must be done with full awareness of the risks and proper vapor monitoring. For more details, see Section 5595, Non-Standard/Unconventional Emergency Removal Action Scenarios.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives • NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies **SCAT:** • Establishing a Shoreline Assessment Program • Example Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team Work Plan • NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid • Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices • SCAT Response Tools • Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for SCAT

Pre-Impact Shoreline Cleanup

Pre-impact cleanup should be evaluated and conducted if deemed necessary under the guidance of the EU. Pre-impact shoreline cleanup will likely include removal of debris, trash, and the like, prior to impact, to limit the amount of contamination requiring proper disposal. Pre-impact cleanup can be a very effective way to lessen disposal volume. Removal of debris may be more harmful under some circumstances. Pre-impact cleanup will necessitate the development of a

Pre-impact Cleaning Plan or its incorporation into an existing response plan.

Shoreline Protection

Under certain conditions, it will be appropriate to take actions to remediate the effects of oil on shorelines. Other conditions may dictate that no actions should be taken. The primary goal of any shoreline countermeasure is the removal of oil from the environment with no further injury or destruction to that environment, ideally to help enhance the treated area's ability to recover. To best assess and determine the appropriate treatment options for affected shoreline, the SCAT provides a comprehensive program of assessment, monitoring, and treatment recommendations for affected shorelines. SCAT is typically run from the EU within the Planning Section. Once a spill occurs, typically the EU will begin to develop a SCAT plan within the first day of a response, and the Operations Section will need to coordinate

with the SCAT Coordinator to ensure appropriate interaction of the shoreline assessments and treatment recommendations with the shoreline cleanup tactics being used. The SCAT program and process typically leads the development of the Treatment Endpoints for shorelines, which will guide the Operations Section when their work on shorelines is complete.

5530 ON-WATER RECOVERY

5531 Open Water

Oil removal and recovery in open water is accomplished through the use of skimming devices once the oil has been contained. Skimmers can be freestanding, in which the skimmer is a separate piece of equipment which pumps the oil-water mixture from the contained surface into tanks on a vessel. These skimmers are usually driven by hydraulic units on board a vessel. Self-propelled skimmers have a skimmer as an integral part of the vessel. The skimming vessel positions itself at the head of a concentrated or contained pool of oil and recovers the oil into tanks on board the vessel. There is also a type of skimmer in which the weir or collection zone of the skimmer is an integral part of the boom, which is close to the skimmer.

Vessels of Opportunity (VOO), such as fishing vessels, may be used to deploy or tow boom and, depending on the size of the vessel, may be equipped with skimming equipment. VOOs need to have adequate deck space and lifting cranes to carry the necessary equipment. The USCG's Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) can be deployed on a variety of vessels.

5532 Nearshore

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives • NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies **SCAT:** • Establishing a Shoreline Assessment Program • Example Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team Work Plan • NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid • Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices • SCAT Response Tools • Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for SCAT

Shallow Water

Oil recovery techniques and equipment are different in near-shore/shallow water locations than in open water locations. Shallow draft vessels and smaller boom and skimmers are used in these situations. These vessels can maneuver into tight places behind and under wharfs or in sloughs and can actually skim next to shore in many near-shore locations.

Strategies for nearshore cleanup or coastal shallow water can differ depending on the depth of the water and the location. Nearshore operations will also require shallow draft vessels, workboats, and skimmers. However, the vessels may only be operable at high tide. At or near low tide, the operation may evolve into a shoreline cleanup operation. Any boom-towing boats or skimmers must be able to withstand going aground without sustaining major damage.

Fast Water Spill Response

Oil discharges in fast-moving water above 1 knot require special tactics and can be difficult to control and recover due to the ease with which oil mixes with water and entrains under booms and skimmers. Fast currents also make deploying equipment and maneuvering on the water very difficult and dangerous due to the high forces exerted on boats and recovery equipment. Fast water accelerates many spill processes, necessitating quicker and more efficient responses compared to stagnant water or slow-moving current conditions. More experience and skill are needed to successfully complete responses.

In RRT Region 10, "fast water" is defined as any current above 1 knot. Oil may begin to entrain under a boom at 0.7 knots; however, it is unrealistic and unnecessary to be that exact when responding to an oil discharge, so the more generalized measure of 1 knot is used. Areas of fast water exist throughout the Northwest.

In general, fast water spill response uses the same equipment as slow water spill response, but it is deployed in ways that account for the current. Examples include setting the boom on angles such that the oil flows along the boom rather than under it. The faster the current, the steeper the angle the boom must have to prevent boom failure. By setting up cascading booms, oil can be diverted away from sensitive areas or to containment or recovery devices near shorelines where currents are slower due to bottom frictional effects.

Rigging the angled booms can be time consuming. Additionally, the pressure put on the booms by the currents is substantial and creates safety hazards. To conduct these operations safely and efficiently, it is critical that experienced responders lead the deployment.

There are known "best practices" for responding in fast water, especially in challenging currents exceeding 2 knots. For example, a 10-inch boom with a 4-inch skirt and 6-inch freeboard works best in fast water, and anchoring boom in fast water requires anchors and lines that can withstand 3,000 pounds of force. Additional fast water techniques and practices are applied as well. There are some specialized pieces of equipment that are

intended to improve fast water response, as described in Oil Response in Fast Water Currents.

5533 On-Water Recovery Equipment

Skimmers

Weir skimmers recover oil by aligning a barrier just below the surface of the water and having oil floating on the water surface pass over the weir into a recovery box or pump. Weir skimmers are not the most efficient recovery systems because a large amount of water is usually collected along with the recovered oil. They do not function well in uneven seas or whenever currents exceed 0.7 knots.

Vortex skimmers use a turbine-like fan, mounted below the surface, to create a current that draws in oil floating on the water. It is then pumped to a collection tank. The device is mounted on a vessel or floats at the water surface.

Oleophilic skimmers use materials that will retain a high percentage of oil, minimizing the amount of water collected with the oil. Skimming devices can be belts, ropes, brushes, or discs that contact the oil. The device will either wring or scrape the oil from the material into a collection point for removal to a storage tank. Some belt or brush skimmers are very effective in currents exceeding 2 knots and slight to moderate sea conditions.

Suction skimmers operate in conjunction with a pump that draws liquid into the skimming device. The skimmer head generally floats on the water with an oil/water mixture being drawn into the skimmer. A typical application would include a skim head used with a truck-mounted vacuum system.

Vacuum Trucks

Vacuum trucks are frequently essential equipment for cleanup of oil discharges. A hose is extended from the truck to the oil collection or containment site to pick up the oil. If the oil is floating on water, the suction hose can be connected to a “duck bill” nozzle that has a long

horizontal slot to allow the oil to be picked up while minimizing the amount of water collected. A weir-type skimmer can also be connected to the suction hose to suck the thin layer of oil from the surface and minimize the amount of water collected at the same time. Both methods require a full-time attendant to adjust the equipment and clear debris.

Vacuum trucks work best when the oil layer is thick. If there is only a thin layer of oil on the water, much more water will be collected than oil. Recovery of a large quantity of water can make a vacuum truck operation very inefficient because the tank will quickly fill with water and little oil.

Dredges

Suction dredges are rarely used to recover oil or oiled sediments from the bottom of a water body. If dredging is considered as a recovery technique, there must be provisions for containment and storage of large quantities of recovered water along with the oil or oiled sediment. A large quantity of oil-contaminated water can present significant storage, transport, and disposal problems, which must be resolved before the activity has begun. These problems can be diminished if oil/water separation is provided, and decanting of water back to the containment area is allowed by state and federal agencies.

For additional information, see NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies.

5534 Storage

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL)

To expedite removal of discharged oil, refined products, and contaminated materials from marine waters during an emergency response, containment activities (to include temporary waste storage) may be conducted at appropriate on-shore locations.

Storage of recovered oil during on-water recovery operations will likely consist of tankage on board recovery vessels, barges, oil bladders (dracones, sea slugs, etc.), and 55-gallon

barrels to small portable tanks. Oil-contaminated debris collected on water can be placed in containers which should be lined to prevent further contamination. The Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) will likely be tasked with ensuring proper temporary storage is available for and during recovery operations. Storage of recovered oil is often challenging on responses and requires active oversight by UC. Response equipment in the Northwest Region is listed in the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL).

5535 Decanting Policy

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Decanting Response Tool **Planning:** • Decanting Approval Plan and Memo

The decanting policy is described in the NWRCP Section 4101 "Decanting Policy" with additional details in the Decanting Response Tool. Review the tool for required decanting plans and the approval process.

When oil is discharged on the water, mechanical recovery of the oil is the principal approved method of responding. However, the mechanical recovery process requires placing vessels and machinery in a floating oil environment, which can lead to incidental returns of oil and excess water into the response area. The process of decanting, or separating excess returned oil from water, can play a vital role in the efficient mechanical recovery of discharged oil because it allows maximum use of limited storage capacity, thereby increasing recovery operations.

Decanting is currently recognized as a necessary and routine part of response operations that is appropriately addressed in ACPs. In addition, some activities, such as those associated with oil recovery vessels, small boats, and equipment cleaning operations may result in incidental discharges. These activities may be necessary to facilitate response operations on a continuing basis, and all of these activities are considered to be "incidental discharges."

The Decanting Response Tool addresses "incidental discharges" associated with spill response activities. "Incidental discharge" means the release of oil and/or oily water within the response area or near the area where oil recovery activities are taking place. Incidental discharges include, but are not limited to, the decanting of oily water an oil and oily water returns associated with runoff from vessels and equipment operating in an oiled environment, as well as and the washdown of vessels, facilities, and equipment used in the response. "Incidental discharges," as addressed by this policy, do not require additional permits and do not constitute a prohibited discharge.

Oils Pre-Approved for Decanting and Associated Conditions:

Pre-approval for on-water decanting is authorized when pumping recovered oil and water ashore is not practical during the first 24 hours after the initial spill discovery. Decanting authorization is granted for the oil products listed below:

- All crude oils;
- Vacuum gas oils;
- Atmospheric gas oils;
- Recycle oils not containing distillates;
- Bunker fuels;
- No. 6 fuel oils;
- Cutter stocks; and
- Coker gas oils.

Decanting of the listed oils is pre-approved if the following conditions are met:

- Pre-approval applies to the first 24 hours after spill discovery. Decanting requests for all remaining operational periods will need to be completed and submitted to UC. The RP must fill out the NWRCP decanting request and seek UC approval prior to any additional decanting approvals from the second operational period on.
- The UC must be notified within one hour after decanting begins.

- The RP assures the UC that they are quickly obtaining adequate oil storage and skimming capacity within the first 24 hours and that the responders are expeditiously getting sufficient storage and skimming capacity on-site to alleviate the need for prolonged decanting.

The following criteria found in the current Decanting Authorization Form must be complied with:

- All decanting should be done in a designated “Response Area” within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.

- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom shall decant forward of the recovery pumps.

- Vessels not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.

- Containment boom needs to be deployed around the collection area, where feasible, to prevent loss of decanted oil or entrainment.

- Visual monitoring of the decanting shall be maintained at all times so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.

- Where feasible, decant ahead of an operating skimmer recovery system so decanting can occur ahead of the skimming system, not only within an enclosed boomed area.

- UC can revoke the pre-approval at any time if above conditions are not met.

Shore-side container decanting (i.e., vacuum truck, portable tanks, etc.) is not authorized for pre-approval under this policy. Decanting in areas where vacuum trucks, portable tanks, or other collection systems are used for shore cleanup will be subject to filling out the

decanting form in the NWRCP prior to authorization and must comply with the same rules as vessels.

Oils Requiring Approval by Unified Command Prior to Decanting

During a response, when decanting has not been pre-approved for lighter oils, which are not listed above, it will be necessary for response contractors or the RP to request from the UC written authority to decant while recovering oil so that response operations do not cease or become impaired. The UC will consider each request for decanting of lighter oils on a case-by-case basis. Prior to approving decanting, the UC should evaluate the potential effects of weather, including the wind and wave conditions, the quantity of oil spilled, and the type of oil, as well as available storage. The UC should also take into account that recovery operations as enhanced by decanting will actually reduce the overall quantity of pollutants in a more timely and effective manner to facilitate cleanup operations.

The following criteria should be considered by the UC in determining whether to approve decanting unless circumstances dictate otherwise:

- All decanting should be done in a designated “Response Area” within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.
- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom should decant forward of the recovery pump.
- All vessels, motor vehicles, and other equipment not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.
- When deemed necessary by the UC or the response contractor, a containment boom will be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of decanted oil or entrainment.
- When using decanting tank systems, tanks with baffles should be used as a best practice to speed up oil/water separation and prevent remixing.

- Visual monitoring of the decanting area shall be maintained so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.

Decanting is an option based on exclusions granted to the FOSC and SOSC related to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and under NPD authorized state discharge programs . 40 CFR §122 provides exclusions to NPDES permits to the OSC providing the discharge is in compliance with the instructions of the FOSC pursuant to 40 CFR §300. Furthermore, the state of Washington is provided exceptions to discharges of oil pursuant to RCW 90.56.320, the state of Oregon is provided exceptions to discharges of oil pursuant to ORS 468B.305 and the state of Idaho is provided an exemption pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.25.102.05.d.

All proposals to utilize decanting must be presented to the UC. The UC will include appropriate FOSC, SOSC, TOSC, LOSC, RP and other appropriate applicable entities. Using the Decanting Response Tool, the proposal should include a brief description of the area for which decanting approval is sought, the decanting process proposed, the prevailing conditions (wind, weather, sea state, etc.), and protective measures proposed to be implemented. The decision of each UC member should be documented. Authorization to decant is provided by the FOSC in all cases, and SOSC authorization is required in addition for decanting in state waters.

The FOSC and/or SOSC will review and provide directions and authorization as appropriate to requests to wash down vessels, facilities, and equipment to facilitate response activities.

This policy does not cover other activities related to possible oil discharges associated with an oil spill event, such as actions to save a vessel or protect human life, which may include such actions as pumping bilges on a sinking vessel.

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5540 Non-Floating Oil Recovery and Protection

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Non-Floating Oils Spill Response Tool • Oil Spill Best Management Practices

In the Northwest Region, non-floating oils and Group V oils are moved over the water, over highways and rail corridors, in pipelines and stored in aboveground storage tanks. Non-floating oils refer to heavy oils and Group V oils that exhibit qualities which could, due to the oil characteristics, weathering, environmental factors or how they are discharged,

potentially cause the oils to submerge or sink. Examples of these types of oils include, but are not limited to, Diluted Bitumen (dilbit), Group V Residual Fuel Oils, Low American Petroleum Institute Oil, Asphalt and Asphalt Products.

Non-floating oil that is discharged and transported in the subsurface usually remains suspended in the water column or is deposited on the seabed, usually after interaction with suspended sediments or sand. Different strategies for containing these oils can depend on the location of the oil.

The expectation of the NWIAC is that non-floating oil will be identified in the initial report of an oil discharge to the National Response Center. With knowledge that oil discharged is a non-floating oil, professional oil spill responders will identify specialized submerged oil equipment and personnel and bring it to the scene. Unified Commanders must concern themselves with writing response objectives aimed at underwater detection, containment, and recovery. See the Non-Floating Oil Spill Response Tool for details on response techniques, equipment capabilities, and considerations for non-floating oil spill response. Non-floating oil response options and considerations are further covered in detail in the GRPs available on the RRT/NWAC website.

Discharges of non-floating oil pose a substantial threat to water-column and benthic aquatic resources, particularly where significant amounts of oil have accumulated on the substrate. When oils sink or become suspended in the water column, traditional oil recovery methods (booms, skimmers, etc.) are no longer effective. Specialized equipment and techniques can be used to detect and recover non-floating oil. Because some of these techniques have the potential to cause more damage than the original oiling, it is important to consider the benefits and trade-offs associated with a particular method when selecting a response option.

Prior to recovery operations, consider conducting a Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA). The Non-Floating Oils Spill Response Tool provides more information on NEBA and specific impacts to resources at risk during a non-floating oil response.

See the Oil Spill Best Management Practices tool for additional information on Non-Floating Oil Detection and Recovery.

The recovery of sunken oil has proven to be very difficult and expensive because the oil is usually widely dispersed. Several of the most widely used recovery methods are manual removal, pump and vacuum systems, nets and trawls, dredging, and onshore recovery.

5550 SHORE-SIDE RECOVERY AND NATURAL COLLECTION POINTS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives • NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies **SCAT:** • Establishing a Shoreline Assessment Program • Example Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team Work Plan • NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid • Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices • SCAT Response Tools • Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for SCAT

Sound cleanup decisions depend on accurate information about the types of habitats that the oil affects, the degree of oiling, and the location of oiling. While consultation with the NOAA SSC is essential, the OSC should, whenever practicable, also draw on the valuable knowledge of local responders and resources. These individuals often possess firsthand insight into natural oil collection points and site-specific conditions that may not be captured in broader planning efforts. Leveraging both scientific expertise and local experience can help validate response strategies and significantly improve oil recovery operations. GRPs incorporate these natural collection points into their strategic frameworks. There are predictable shoreline areas where oil recovery can be optimized. Oil collection efforts should be prioritized in two key situations:

- Where oil naturally accumulates along the shoreline due to prevailing winds and currents; and

- Where oil can be diverted and captured as it moves along or past the shoreline, particularly in areas with lower environmental sensitivity.

5560 SHORELINE CLEANUP

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives • NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies **SCAT:** • Establishing a Shoreline Assessment Program • Example Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team Work Plan • NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid • Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices • SCAT Response Tools • Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for SCAT

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment

SCAT teams include people trained in the techniques, procedures, and terminology of shoreline assessment. Teams should include people with knowledge and experience in oil and oil cleanup techniques, geomorphology, ecology, and in some cases, archaeology. Members of a SCAT team may include representatives from the federal (usually from the NOAA Scientific Support Team or EPA), state, Tribal, the RP, and possibly the landowner or other stakeholders. A SCAT coordinator directs the activities of the SCAT teams from the command post and coordinates with people working on other aspects of the response.

SCAT teams use a collaborative, consensus-building approach to collect data. SCAT team members also prepare field maps and forms detailing the area surveyed and make specific cleanup recommendations designed to meet cleanup goals and objectives. Later, SCAT teams verify cleanup effectiveness, modifying guidelines as needed if conditions change. Although they coordinate with division supervisors in the area, they do not direct cleanup workers. The SCAT team works in the EU.

In addition, the states of Oregon and Washington have SCAT teams that may be utilized through arrangements by the SOSC or Environmental Unit Leader.

For more information, contact the NOAA SSC or see the SCAT Response Tools for additional information.

5561 Shoreline Cleanup Options

Under certain conditions, it will be appropriate to take actions to remediate the effects of oil on shorelines. Other conditions may dictate that no actions should be taken. The primary goal of any shoreline countermeasure is the removal of oil from the environment with no further injury or destruction to that environment, ideally to help enhance the treated area's ability to recover.

The SCAT program and process typically leads the development of shoreline cleanup recommendations and cleanup endpoints, which will guide the Operations Section when their work on shorelines is complete. Below are some commonly used shoreline cleanup options.

1) Shoreline Flushing/Washing: Water hoses can rinse oil from the shoreline into the water, where it can be more easily collected.

2) Booms: Long, floating interconnected barriers are used to minimize the spread of spilled oil.

3) Vacuums: Industrial-sized vacuum trucks can suction oil from the shoreline or on the water surface.

4) Sorbents: Specialized absorbent materials act like a sponge to pick up oil but not water.

5) Manual Removal: Cleanup crews using shovels or other hand tools can pick up oil from the shoreline. This method is used especially when heavy machinery cannot reach an oiled shore.

6) Mechanical Removal: Where there is access, heavy machinery such as backhoes or front-end loaders, may be used.

7) Shoreline Cleaners and Biodegradation Agents: These may be used to break down or remove oil, but can only be used with permission from the RRT.

8) Burning: Referred to as in situ burning, freshly spilled oil can be set on fire, usually while it's floating on the water surface and sometimes on oiled vegetation in order to effectively remove it.

There are nuances in cleanup strategies at every oil spill that reflect the specific oil type, local environmental conditions, shoreline habitats, shore access, and a host of safety and logistical considerations. These variables will influence the particular cleanup strategy responders use at any one spill.

5562 Access to Shorelines for Cleanup

Access to shoreline areas may be accomplished from the water, land, or air. Deployment from the water usually involves using shallow water platforms such as landing craft and skiffs. Access from a land-based response utilizes trucks, all-terrain vehicles, or other four-wheel drive vehicles, while access from the air may be possible by helicopter. For spills in the Northwest Region, access by air to some remote regions may be the only option. Permission for entry onto property must be obtained first.

For spills on Tribal lands, Tribes must be notified and engaged when responders need to access shorelines. Tribal representatives can help ensure access, protect the safety of responders, and prevent damage to natural/cultural resources associated with response as most if not all culturally sensitive sites are only shared in a prioritized manner.

5563 Passive Oil Recovery

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • Disposal and Waste Management Guidance • Incident Waste Management and Disposal Plan Template

Shoreline cleanup is usually carried out in stages, starting with the removal of the heaviest accumulations of oil, which reduces the risk of recontamination by floating oil. Passive recovery can be applied to shorelines that have already been oiled to help keep the re-mobilizing oil from refloating and migrating to other non-impacted shorelines. Passive recovery can be deployed along shorelines prior to shoreline assessment occurring. Passive recovery can also be used to line the inside of a containment, diversion, or exclusion boom as an effective collection technique.

Shoreline cleanup operations can produce a significant solid waste stream; all wastes generated must be measured, stored, and disposed of according to the approved Waste Management and Disposal Plan. See the Disposal and Waste Management Guidance tool.

5570 Decontamination

Decontamination is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment during an oil discharge response. Effective decontamination procedures protect responders from having unnecessary contact with oil that contaminates and permeates the protective clothing, respiratory equipment, tools, vehicles, and other equipment used during the response. It also protects people and the environment by minimizing the transfer of oil into clean areas of the response site and prevents the uncontrolled transportation of contaminants from the site into a community.

Personnel, vehicles, vessels, etc. responding to oil and hazardous substance incidents may become contaminated in several ways. This includes contact with oil products, vapors, gases, or particulates in the air; being splashed by materials while sampling; walking through puddles of liquid or contaminated soil; or using/handling contaminated equipment. Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminants or changing their chemical

nature to innocuous substances. How extensive decontamination must be depends on several factors, the most important being the type of contaminant impacting personnel and equipment.

A Decontamination Plan should be developed (as part of the Site Safety Plan) and set up before any personnel or equipment may enter areas where the oil recovery or cleanup is taking place. The decontamination plan should at a minimum:

- Determine the number and layout of decontamination stations.
- Determine the decontamination equipment needed;
- Determine appropriate decontamination methods;
- Establish procedures to prevent contamination of clean areas;
- Establish methods and procedures to minimize responder contact with oil during the
- Removal of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE), and;
- Establish methods for disposing of clothing and equipment that are not completely decontaminated.

The plan should be revised whenever the type of personal protective clothing or equipment changes, the site conditions change, or the site hazards are reassessed based on new information.

5580 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

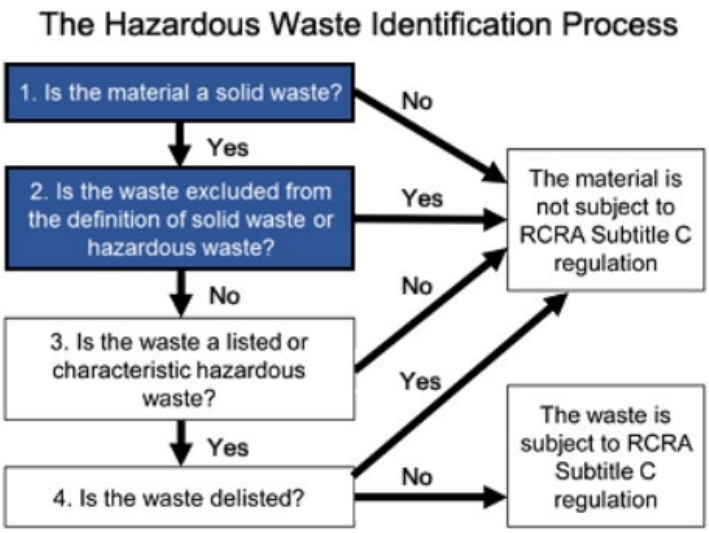
TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Planning: • Disposal and Waste Management Guidance • Incident Waste Management and Disposal Plan Template • RRT10 Permit Summary Table
EXTERNAL RESOURCES
• EPA Criteria for the Definition of Solid Waste and Solid and Hazardous Waste Exclusions

During the course of most oil discharge responses, it becomes necessary to address the proper management and disposal of oil and materials contaminated by oil. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, applies to the management and disposal of waste generated under most cleanup operations. RCRA

directs that the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible and that when wastes are generated, they are treated, stored, and/or disposed of to minimize the threat to human health and the environment in accordance with all applicable regulations, including local, state, federal, and Tribal requirements.

A waste is any solid, liquid, or contained gaseous material that is not of any further use, and either is recycled or thrown away. Under RCRA, a hazardous waste is a solid waste that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristic, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial hazard or potential hazard to human health and the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. A hazardous waste also must be a "solid waste" as defined in RCRA such as "garbage, refuse, or sludge or any other water material." A solid waste under RCRA can be a solid, semisolid, a liquid, or a contained gas. Presently there are two ways a material may be classified as a "hazardous waste." If the waste is "Listed" under RCRA regulations (40 CFR §261.20 – 261.24) or if it has one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity, as listed in 40 CFR §261. The figure below presents how to identify if a solid waste is also a hazardous waste under federal/state regulations and whether the material may additionally be subject to RCRA landfill disposal regulations. Further explanation of the hazardous waste identification process can be found at EPA's web page "Criteria for the Definition of Solid Waste and Solid and Hazardous Waste Exclusions."

Figure 5580-1. Hazardous Waste Identification Process



Most recovered petroleum oils and oily wastes do not exhibit characteristics necessary for classification as hazardous wastes, but a hazardous waste determination based on a waste profile must be made for each waste stream that originates from an incident. It is generally beneficial to keep waste streams segregated to facilitate waste determination, waste management, and proper disposal. Keeping wastes separated typically reduces waste management and disposal costs and simplifies regulatory review and approval by applicable local, state, federal, and Tribal authorities.

Determining whether a solid waste (including oil wastes and liquids) is regulated as hazardous waste under RCRA depends largely on “knowledge of process” – information about how the waste was generated. That information helps identify what analytical data may be needed to determine whether the waste exhibits a hazardous characteristic or is subject to RCRA land-disposal restrictions. When knowledge of process is available at the time of the incident, it can streamline waste-management decision-making. When the waste source is unknown, additional sampling and analysis will be required to determine whether the waste is classified as hazardous under state and/or federal law.

Management and Disposal of Incident-Generated Wastes

It is critical for the lead agency in an immediate removal operation to recognize that contaminated soils, dredge spoils, drums, tanks, refuse, water, or other associated materials during a response to an oil discharge are to be considered potential hazardous wastes and must be disposed of as such in accordance with RCRA, as well as all applicable local, state, and Tribal regulations governing the management and disposal of hazardous wastes. Many of the removal actions employed by the lead agency will create a situation in which the lead agency has assumed the responsibility as a generator of hazardous wastes.. These wastes then become subject to the "cradle to grave" manifesting procedures currently in effect under the governing RCRA regulations. The lead agency must ensure that the hazardous waste generated from his or her removal actions is transported by an approved hazardous waste hauler to an approved hazardous waste facility. The lead agency should consider the possibility of employing on-site treatment (e.g., incineration, biological treatments, chemical treatments, waste stream treatment methods, etc.). Approved and effective on-site treatment often resolves the problem of simply transporting the waste to another location.

It is imperative that the planning and setup for the management of wastes be initiated before oil recovery or cleanup operations (and especially the generation of wastes) begin. Establishing waste staging areas, staging area management, a waste tracking system, and staffing of waste management positions needs to be pre-planned to safely and properly manage incident-generated wastes prior to the transfer to recycling or waste disposal facilities, in coordination with applicable local, state, federal, and Tribal governments, as appropriate. A template for developing an incident-specific Waste Management and Disposal Plan (and waste tracking system) is provided, along with the RRT10 Permit Summary Table on the RRT website under the Tools and Resources tab. If wastes generated by the response are determined through their waste profiles to be classified as hazardous wastes under state or federal RCRA law, then a Hazardous Waste Generator ID (HWG) Number will be required for the response. The HWG ID Number can be issued by the states

or EPA or, where applicable, by a federally-recognized Tribe with authorized hazardous waste program authority.

Disposal facility information is available in the Oregon and Washington Disposal Facilities tabs of the Disposal and Waste Management Guidance.

Washington Disposal Guidelines

Disposal practices in the State of Washington shall be performed in accordance with state disposal guidelines. Guidelines are available from Ecology and can be found in the Disposal and Waste Management Guidance.

Oregon Disposal Guidelines

ODEQ's general policy is that recovered oil and oily debris is to be recycled and reused whenever possible, thereby reducing the amount of oily debris to be burned on-site or disposed of at a solid waste landfill. Discharged oils and oil-contaminated materials resulting from control, treatment, and cleanup shall be handled and disposed of in a manner approved by ODEQ. General guidelines for the handling, storage, and recycling/reuse or disposal of wastes can be found in the Disposal and Waste Management Guidance.

Decanting Policy

For information on decanting, see Section 5535 Decanting Policy.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives • NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies **SCAT:** • Establishing a Shoreline Assessment Program • Example Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team Work Plan • NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid • Northwest Area Shoreline Countermeasures Manual and Matrices • SCAT Response Tools • Shoreline Segmentation Guidance for SCAT

Cleanup endpoints are the agreed-upon level of cleanliness or condition that must be reached before UC considers the cleanup complete. Endpoints are site-specific and describe the point in a response when further cleanup would cause more harm than good, or when no significant oil remains. Cleanup endpoints can be qualitative or quantitative but should be selected to meet the response objectives. See NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Job Aid for a comprehensive discussion on developing spill-specific cleanup endpoints. Additional resources can be found in the SCAT Tools.

In accordance with 40 CFR §300.320, "Removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the FOSC in consultation with the governor(s) of the affected state(s). When the FOSC considers removal complete, the OSLTF removal funding shall end." State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subparts D and E of the NCP that involve expenditures of the OSLTF or CERCLA funds unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established in accordance with Section 5600.

While federal response may conclude at this point, the RP may have additional long-term cleanup responsibilities to meet state requirements, such as clean up and restoration requirements. The FOSC will support a coordinated transition to ensure these obligations are clearly communicated and enforced.

5595 Non-Standard/Unconventional Emergency Removal Action Scenarios

5595.1 Flammable Liquids Response Considerations

Spills of gasoline and other flammable liquids, including many crude oils, present significant challenges for both response operations and public safety. Gasoline-range products, including straight-run naphtha, alkylate, reformate, and other volatile hydrocarbon fractions, possess flashpoints below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (37.8 degrees Celsius [°C]) and can create substantial fire and vapor hazards when spilled into the environment. Immediate actions are necessary to control the source of the release (where safe), eliminate ignition sources, establish isolation distances, notify regulatory agencies, and initiate a preliminary safety plan.

In response to gasoline and similar volatile liquids, booming is generally not recommended due to the risk of concentrating flammable vapors, potentially creating a fire or explosion hazard. However, under specific circumstances, booming may be employed as a deflection or exclusionary measure, particularly in areas where vulnerable infrastructure (e.g., piers) may be at risk. Any booming activity must be done with full awareness of the vapor hazard and under strict safety conditions, ensuring that vapor monitoring is in place to monitor for flammable, toxic, and reduced oxygen levels.

While containment may seem like an effective response option, it is important to consider the broader environmental and safety implications. In most cases, the more prudent course of action is to allow gasoline to evaporate naturally, especially if the spill is dispersed over a large area. If booming is deemed necessary by the FOSC or UC, it should be limited to deflection booming to guide the liquid away from sensitive areas, or protection booming to shield critical infrastructure, but only before the gasoline reaches these areas.

Non- per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances foam application may be considered in cases where gasoline is threatening public safety or causing an imminent fire risk, but it should be applied only after assessing vapor concentrations. Foam can effectively suppress vapors but should be used carefully to avoid unnecessary disruption of the local environment and

waterways. All response actions must prioritize safety, ensuring that responders are not exposed to unsafe conditions and that the risks associated with gasoline and other flammable liquids are minimized.

5600 OIL SPILL RESPONSE FUNDING AND COST RECOVERY

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Finance/Cost: • National Pollution Funds Center: The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund • NPFC User Reference Guide

The FOSC is authorized to access the OSLTF for oil discharges to fund federal response actions. The FOSC will establish a federal project number (FPN) utilizing National Pollution Fund Center's (NPFCs) current guidance and management systems.

RPs are liable for damage claims and removal costs resulting from discharges or substantial threats of discharges of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States. If the RP is unknown, OSLTF will fund immediate actions to initiate recovery actions. When the RP is known but is either unable or unwilling to act, the OSLTF can be used to fund recovery operations. NPFC may seek cost recovery from all responsible parties.

5610 FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR ACCESS TO OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND

The OSLTF is available to the FOSC for the payment of removal costs determined by the FOSC to be consistent with the NCP as a result of, and damages resulting from a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil impacting the navigable waters of the United States. The OSLTF was established by Section 311(k) of the FWPCA and is administered by the USCG's NPFC. In the event of an oil discharge, an FOSC, state, claimant, or trustee can obtain access to these federal funds through the processes outlined in the following sections.

The FOSC has been delegated the authority to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil into waters of the United States.

The prerequisites that must be met before a removal cost incurred by a FOSC can be paid from the OSLTF are:

a. The removal costs must result from an OPA incident. OPA defines an "incident" to mean "any occurrence or series of occurrences having the same origin, involving one or more vessels, facilities, or any combination thereof, resulting in the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil."

b. The removal costs must result from removal of an oil discharge or the mitigation of a substantial threat of an oil discharge: (1) into or on the navigable waters of the United States; (2) on the adjoining shorelines to navigable waters of the United States; (3) into or on the waters of the EEZ; or (4) that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.

c. The action giving rise to the removal costs must be consistent with the NCP.

For RP-led responses, the OSLTF is available for FOSCs to monitor response actions to ensure proper removal actions are taking place in accordance with the NCP, RCP, and ACP. For cases where the source or RP is either unknown, or is unable or unwilling to meet this obligation, the OSLTF is available to pay for removal costs and claims.

The following funding limitations exist in accessing the OSLTF:

- The maximum, per incident, is $1.5 billion, or the balance in the OSLTF, whichever is less.
- Removal funding (including response to a substantial threat of discharge) and initiate request funding are limited to the funds available in the OSLTF Emergency Fund.
- There is a maximum of $750 million per case to satisfy Natural Resource Damage claims and assessments.
- Initiation of NRDA costs may be paid out of the Emergency Fund, subject to its availability and the process through which funding was requested.

- The discharge (or substantial threat of discharge) must impact navigable waters of the United States (including the 200-mile EEZ).

5620 Funding Authorizations for Other Agencies

Access to the OSLTF for reimbursement of removal costs incurred by state, local (political subdivisions of a state), and Tribal entities is now primarily governed by Cost-Reimbursable Agreements (CRAs).

State, local, and Tribal entities seeking reimbursement for removal actions consistent with the NCP should coordinate with the FOSC and follow established procedures for entering a CRA with the USCG. Specific requirements and application processes for these agreements will be outlined in forthcoming guidance and regulations. While the details are still being developed, entities should be prepared to demonstrate:

That proposed actions are consistent with the NCP, including 40 CFR §300.305(c) (requiring a reasonable effort by the RP to perform removal actions):

- That the proposed level of response, actions, and amounts requested are appropriate for the circumstances;
- That the entity has the means to complete the proposed removal actions; and
- The FOSC will provide initial coordination of CRA requests and subsequent coordination and oversight.

Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations:

Federal, state, local, and Tribal governments assisting the FOSC during a response may receive reimbursable funding through a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The NPFC can be consulted regarding PRFAs, but authorization to establish and use this funding source is provided by the FOSC. The decision to utilize another agency for assistance in the response must be documented (including Statement of Work) and signed by the FOSC. After the PRFA has been approved, the assisting agency must follow the documentation

requirements outlined in the PRFA. Requests for additional or increased funding must be submitted to the FOSC.

Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

When an FOSC makes the determination that a Department of Defense (DOD) asset or DOD resources are necessary to conduct a response (i.e., U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving [SUPSALV]), a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request, vice a PRFA, must be established.

5630 TRUSTEE AGENCY ACCESS TO THE OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND

Section 6002 (b) of OPA provides that the OSLTF Emergency Fund is available "to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages" (Initiate/Initiation). For the purpose of this agreement, initiate activities have been defined as the pre-assessment activities, as outlined in 15 CFR §990, Subpart D.

Executive Order 12777 limits funding for Initiation to the federal trustees, who are as follows:

- United States Department of the Interior;
- United States Department of Commerce;
- United States Department of Agriculture;
- United States Department of Defense; and
- United States Department of Energy.

Executive Order 12777 introduced the Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (FLAT) concept to provide a focal point for addressing natural resource issues associated with a specific incident. The NPFC accepts requests for Initiation only from, and normally works directly with, the FLAT. State and Tribal trustees must work through a FLAT. State and Tribal trustees acting in the event of a discharge may join with the designated federal trustees to name a FLAT.

Together, the NPFC Natural Resource Damage Claims Manager and the FLAT will execute a request and authorization for obligation of funds through an Interagency Agreement (IAA). For more information about the process of initiating an NRDA and for the regulations and procedures for making a Natural Resource Damage (NRD) claim, see NPFC Natural Resource Damage Claims.

Criteria for Initiation

Initiation of a NRDA can be performed in response to an OPA incident, (i.e., a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters or the adjoining shorelines or the EEZ of the United States).

5700 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL RESPONSE

5710 INTRODUCTION

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Hazardous Substances: • CAMEO • Chemtrec • Emergency Response Guidebook • EPA List of Lists • EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan • Hazard Assessment Worksheet • Initial Hazmat Incident Objectives • Response for Chemical Spills **General:** Response Partner Roles and Contacts

This section of the ACP provides guidelines for initial actions to control, contain, and remove released hazardous substances and addresses unique issues associated with their release. Hazardous substance response is outlined in Subpart E of the NCP (40 CFR Part 300 Subpart E), which sets methods and criteria for determining the appropriate response authorized by CERCLA and CWA Section 311(c). This includes:

- Releases of hazardous substances into the environment; or

- Releases of pollutants or contaminants that pose an imminent and substantial danger to public health.

Hazardous substance releases can present immediate threats to human health, even in small quantities. A Hazardous Substance is any substance designated as such by EPA under CERCLA, CWA Section 311(c).

Other potential environmental regulations may constrain the response to, and management of, certain hazardous materials encountered in active incident responses. The Substance Registry Services hosted by EPA can be searched for information on the regulatory applicability of specific chemicals under environmental laws such as the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

For many hazardous substances, EPA's List of Lists provides the threshold quantities that require reporting of releases to the environment under the applicable federal hazardous substance laws. The states typically rely on these same threshold reporting quantities for their reporting requirements. These threshold quantities do not constitute cleanup levels, but may provide information relative to the potential that releases constitute de minimis releases.

Pollutants or contaminants are substances that are not defined as hazardous substances, but present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare of the United States (40 CFR 300.400(a)(2)). Pollutant or contaminant responses are also guided by 40 CFR Part 300 Subpart E. Once a substance has been determined to be a pollutant or contaminant, the response proceeds similarly to responses to releases of hazardous substances. There are significant differences in cost recovery procedures for pollutants or contaminants. See Section 5800 for more information.

Many RRT10 and Northwest Inland Area Committee member agencies have specific roles during a hazardous substance release, including chemical, biological, or radiological incidents. This document serves as a general guide for interagency coordination and resources. If the incident triggers the National Response Framework (NRF), hazardous

substance response may follow ESF-10 and may reference this plan. For an inclusive list of Federal and State Agencies, see the Response Partner Roles and Contacts tool.

5720 Environmental Support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator

The FOSC and UC can expect environmental support from the agencies listed in Section 3300 Support Available to the FOSC/UC. Support may also be provided by state, local, and Tribal governments.

The NOAA Scientific Coordinator is staffed 24/7 and can be reached at (206)-526-4911 or via email: ssc.northwest@noaa.gov.

5730 State Policy (State Hazardous Substances Response Systems)

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
By State: • Idaho Hazmat Plan • Oregon Hazardous Materials Response and Readiness • Washington Oil and Hazardous Materials Response ESF-10 Plan **General:** • Response Partner Roles and Contacts

State and local public safety organizations are anticipated to initiate emergency public safety measures that are necessary to protect public health and welfare. These safety measures are consistent with containment and cleanup requirements in the NCP and are responsible for directing evacuations pursuant to existing state and local procedures.

Oregon State

The NWRCP has been established as the State of Oregon's Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan through adoption by the Oregon Emergency Response System Council and has been incorporated into the state's Emergency Operations Plan as an annex. The NWRCP and associated plans, the NWIACP, SCR ACP, and the applicable GRPs. Together, these plans constitute Oregon's statewide oil and hazardous materials response system and outline the responsibilities of all who may be involved in the response or coordination of an incident.

The first emergency responder to arrive at the scene becomes the IC until relieved, or when the incident is over. ODEQ and the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) are the lead agencies for oil or hazardous material releases and represent the State of Oregon as ESF-10 co-leads. ODEQ and OSFM provide 24-hour response to oil and hazardous substance releases when any amount of regulated waste or hazardous substance is released to the air, land, or water, or whenever oil is spilled on land or to state waters.

To ensure a reasonable emergency response time to all parts of the state, a system of state-funded regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HAZMAT Teams) has been developed. The teams are equipped and trained by the state and staffed for the most part by individuals from local fire departments and other emergency providers.

ODEQ is the lead agency of the State of Oregon during the cleanup phase of oil and hazardous material incidents, and relieves the IC (typically local police or fire agencies) when the life safety portion of the emergency response is complete and the focus of the effort is on containment and cleanup of oil or hazardous materials.

The SOSC is the state official appointed by ODEQ when serving as the lead agency to represent the interests of the Department and the State of Oregon in response to an oil or hazardous material spill or release or threatened spill or release. The SOSC coordinates the interests of other state and local agencies within a UC. Before assuming an IC role under NIMS ICS, the SOSC may provide technical advice to police, fire, and other first responders, and coordinate a cleanup response with state and local agencies. As needed, ODEQ deploys SOSCs and Incident Management Teams to an incident.

The Oregon Health Authority (Public Health Division) is the lead state agency for all incidents involving hazards to public health, communicable disease agents, or radiation emergencies other than transportation accidents. The Oregon Department of Energy is the lead state agency for radioactive materials transportation incidents. The lead state agency (depending on response type) will provide an SOSC to direct state response and to assist the FOSC. Assistance that may be requested from the state includes guidelines for the disposal of oily

waste, identification, and prioritization of vulnerable resources, local geographic and environmental information, counsel on cleanup and restoration standards, medical/toxicological information through state health officials, and identification of unknown pollutants.

For a list of Oregon state response agencies and their roles during an oil/hazardous materials incident, see the Response Partner Roles and Contacts tool (Oregon Agency Response Partners: Roles and Contacts).

Washington State

The Washington State Response System is designed to provide coordinated state agency response, in cooperation with federal agencies, for effective cleanup of oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. In Washington State, Ecology acts as the state IC for oil or hazardous substance spills or threatened spills to waters of the state. Ecology provides 24-hour response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases when any amount of regulated waste or hazardous substance is released to the air, land, or water, or whenever oil is discharged on land or to state waters. As needed, Ecology deploys SOSCs to an incident. The agency maintains spill response teams in Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham, Vancouver, Spokane, and Yakima that provide round-the-clock response service to emergencies that pose an immediate threat to human health and the environment.

The Washington ESF-10 Hazardous Materials Plan is available in the Tools and Resources

For Washington State phone numbers, see the Response Partner Roles and Contacts tool. Notification requirements for spills in Washington State are as follows:

- For discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances to surface or groundwater, any person who is responsible for a spill or non-permitted discharge must immediately notify WEMD and the NRC. (RCW 90.56.280)

- Releases of dangerous waste or hazardous substances to water, ground, or air that threaten human health or the environment must be immediately reported to the Ecology regional office. (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] 173-303-145)
- Discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances to the ground that create a human health or environmental threat must also be reported to Ecology, in writing, within 90 days of discovery. (WAC 173-340-300)
- Leaking underground storage tanks must be reported to Ecology within 24 hours of discovery. (WAC 173-340-450)

Additionally, for discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances and dangerous waste that threaten human health and the environment, immediate notification is required to all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

For releases or discharges that result in emissions to the air, notify all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan. Notification is also required to the local Clean Air Agency, where one exists, and the Ecology Regional Office.

Performing federal notifications does not satisfy Washington State notification requirements. Notification of federal and state agencies does not guarantee notification of local responders. Notify local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

If radioactive materials are involved in any type of release, the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection should be notified at 206-NUCLEAR - (206) 682-5327.

Idaho State

The State of Idaho shall maintain a coordinated hazardous substance response system to protect life, property, public health, critical infrastructure, and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous materials. The system integrates local, Tribal, state, federal, and private-sector capabilities to support preparedness, response, recovery, and

mitigation activities in accordance with the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act, the Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act, applicable federal regulations, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The primary objectives are to protect public safety, stabilize incidents, minimize environmental impacts, and support community recovery.

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan shall be activated when Idaho State Communications (StateComm) is notified of an incident involving hazardous chemicals, biological agents, explosive devices, or radioactive materials. IC should determine when state assistance is needed. StateComm will notify appropriate response and support agencies and coordinate required notifications. All hazardous materials and WMD incidents shall be reported to StateComm, regardless of whether outside assistance is requested, to satisfy state reporting requirements and enable state and federal agencies to fulfill regulatory, investigative, and support responsibilities. For incidents exceeding the capabilities addressed in Idaho's Hazardous Materials Plan, applicable portions of regional and federal contingency plans may be implemented.

Hazardous substance incidents shall be managed using the ICS. The IC shall be the senior official from the jurisdiction with primary authority over the incident, typically the local fire department or other Local Emergency Response Authority (LERA). The IC is responsible for tactical operations, responder safety, protective actions, and overall incident management. When multiple jurisdictions or agencies have authority, a UC structure shall be established.

When state assistance is requested or required, the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) shall coordinate state resources and designate a State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). The SOSC may be assigned from IOEM, the IDEQ, or another state agency with subject matter expertise appropriate to the incident. The SOSC serves as the primary state representative, coordinates state agency support, facilitates resource requests, and serves as the liaison between local, state, and federal partners. State agencies, including IOEM, IDEQ, public health agencies, the Idaho State Police, and other supporting organizations,

shall provide technical expertise, environmental assessment, public health guidance, regulatory oversight, and specialized resources as needed. Response priorities shall include life safety, incident stabilization, environmental protection, and property conservation. Protective actions may include evacuation, shelter-in-place, containment, decontamination, environmental monitoring, and public information activities as directed by IC.

The State of Idaho shall maintain resource management, mutual aid, training, exercise, and preparedness programs to support hazardous substance response operations. Participating agencies shall maintain NIMS compliance and ensure personnel receive appropriate training. Following incident stabilization, recovery activities may include environmental remediation, damage assessment, health monitoring, site restoration, and cost recovery from RPs as authorized by law. This policy shall be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect changes in laws, regulations, operational requirements, and lessons learned from incidents and exercises.

5800 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL RESPONSE FUNDING AND COST RECOVERY

CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

The law authorizes two kinds of response actions:

- Short-term removals, where actions may be taken to address releases or threatened releases requiring prompt response; and
- Long-term remedial response actions, that permanently and significantly reduce the dangers associated with releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances that are serious, but not immediately life threatening. These actions can be conducted only at sites listed on EPA's Superfund: National Priorities List.

5810 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Access to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Funding

Federal

An FOSC is authorized to access the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund (Superfund) when it undertakes response activities pursuant to CERCLA and consistent with the NCP Subpart E – Hazardous Substance Response.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act Fund

Other federal agencies have authority to expend Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with EPA. Agency expenditures will be reimbursed in accordance with the procedures specified in these Interagency Agreements and MOUs. The CERCLA statute allows states and federally-recognized Tribes access to Superfund monies only through a Cooperative Agreement between EPA and the state or Tribe.

In accordance with 40 CFR §300.415(b)(2), the Trust Funds may be used to undertake immediate removal actions when the agency providing the FOSC determines that such action will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life or health or to the environment from such situations as:

- Human, animal, or food chain exposure to acutely toxic substances
- Contamination of a drinking water supply
- Fire and/or explosion
- Similar acute situations

In the event of a hazardous substance release or imminent threat of a release, the FOSC can obtain access to federal funds through CERCLA.

- The FOSC determines if federal funds are required and requests a spending ceiling and CERCLA Project Number from the NPFC Case Officer/Regional Manager. The

FOSC can fund USCG resources contracts, other government agencies, and contractor costs through the CERCLA Project Number (NPFC User Reference Guide, Chapter 3).

CERCLA Access Criteria and Limitations:

The release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant must impact the environment. "Environment" is defined in CERCLA as waters of the United States, other surface waters, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface, or ambient air.

- There is no provision for state access.
- There is no provision for funding pre-assessment phase activities of NRDA.
- Compensation to claimants damaged by hazardous substances is not available.
- The substance must not be oil as defined by 33 USC Section 2701(23) (NPFC User Reference Guide, Chapter 3)

Releases of CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity are subject to reporting to the NRC at (800)-424-8802 under CERCLA (40 CFR Part 300.125(c). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under Section 304 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4.

CERCLA and EPCRA-reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's List of Lists.

5820 FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OTHER AGENCIES

Interagency Agreements

Funding authorizations to the CERCLA trust fund are available for other federal agencies. When it occurs, it is conducted through an Interagency Agreement (IAA). IA's require

negotiations between each agency, and are not likely tools to use on emergency responses, though may be more likely on longer term cleanup of hazardous substances.

5830 Trustee Agency Access to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Finance/Cost: • EPA Local Governments Reimbursement Program

States are not eligible for reimbursement from the Superfund and no state may request reimbursement on behalf of political subdivisions within the state.

EPA will make all decisions regarding the recovery of expenditures from the Superfund. If a federal agency is performing work during a CERCLA emergency response, that work can be funded through an Emergency Funding Authorization (EFA). EFAs require a scope of work and estimates on expenditures and must be submitted to the EPA OSC in advance of costs being incurred.

All agencies expending Superfund money must submit an itemized account of all funds expended in accordance with provisions of contracts, Interagency Agreements, or Cooperative Agreements with EPA. All EFAs will eventually need to have an IAA established, even after the work is completed. These agreements must be in place prior to the expenditure of funds. For more information see the EPA Local Government Reimbursement Program.

5840 State Funding for Hazardous Substances Response

Oregon State

Under ORS 465.255 through 465.260, the owners or RPs in possession of oils and/or hazardous substances that have been spilled are responsible to conduct and pay for all costs associated with cleanup.

Costs from several sources, including natural resources damages penalties, tipping fees at hazardous waste landfills, remedial action costs, and environmental enforcement penalties

contribute to the HSRAF administered by ODEQ under ORS 465.381. The Oregon Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Fund (HSRAF) may be used for ODEQ's remedial action costs at contaminated sites that may affect human health or the environment.

The Orphan Site Account is a subaccount within HSRAF and is additionally funded through fees associated with the possession of hazardous substances and by the sale of general obligation bonds as allowed under ORS 453.398 to 453.402. This account is used to fund expenses of the department related to activities associated with removal or remedial action at properties that have been identified as orphan sites.

Under ORS 465.104 to 465.127, the Oregon Department of Revenue collects fees associated with the withdrawal of petroleum products from bulk facilities. These funds support agencies in carrying out the state's oil, hazardous material, and hazardous substance emergency response program as it relates to the maintenance, operation, and use of public highways, roads, streets, and roadside rest areas. This fund is used primarily by the ODOT and DEQ.

Under ORS 475.405 to 475.495, funds (including forfeiture of property) are recovered or received from RPs and from federal, state, and local government and are placed in the Oregon Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund. These funds are used by ODEQ to clean up illegal drug manufacturing sites as needed. Cleanup and disposal of chemicals located at an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site may be performed by law enforcement agencies and is coordinated through an ODEQ SOSC.

5900 RESPONSE DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The NCP outlines broad documentation and cost recovery requirements and can be found in 40 CFR §300.315. During significant and complex pollution responses, it is encouraged to establish Documentation Unit Leaders to oversee all facets of incident-related documentation.

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
ICS Resources: • FEMA ICS Forms • IAP Cover Sheet Template

The Incident Action Plan (IAP) is a foundational tool used in managing spill responses under the ICS. The IAP outlines incident objectives, operational period goals, and the tactical strategies necessary to manage the incident effectively. IAPs are a tool to coordinate all parties towards accomplishing the incident objectives, and plan for future operational periods.

The IAP is developed for each operational period by the UC using the standard ICS planning process. It provides clear direction and ensures that response activities across federal, state, Tribal, local, and private entities are coordinated and aligned with established priorities.

An IAP typically includes the following components:

- Incident objectives;
- Organization assignments;
- Operational resources;
- Communications plan; and
- Site map and other relevant documentation.

The UC will develop and approve the IAP during incidents requiring a multi-agency response. The UC ensures integration of federal, state, Tribal, local, and RP interests. When consensus cannot be reached, the FOSC retains final decision-making authority.

The IAP ensures:

- All responding agencies work toward shared objectives.
- Tactical resources are deployed efficiently.
- Public messaging is coordinated (e.g., through the JIC when established).

- Logistical and safety considerations are integrated into the response.

All IAPs developed during an incident must remain consistent with the overall objectives established by the UC and any applicable contingency or response plans. Documents and operational records generated by third-party contractors or response organizations in support of incident operations shall be shared with federal, state, and Tribal governments, as appropriate. This ensures transparency, supports unified situational awareness, and facilitates accountability across all participating agencies throughout the response.

Under responses part of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission assignment, FEMA will establish expectations and guidance for incidents.

5911 Northwest Region Naming Conventions

When UC is formed, UC officials negotiate and concur on key decisions, which may include the name of the incident. See NWRCP the Northwest Region Naming Conventions for Oil Spills.

5920 Consultation Documentation and other Decision Memos

Decision memos should document significant actions, decisions, or non-concurrence during response operations to ensure accountability and informed decision-making. Key decision points to record may include, but are not limited to, decanting, in situ burning, compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and no effect memos from the Services, health and human safety measures, the use of alternative technologies, high-risk operational decisions, cleanup endpoint decisions, and places of refuge.

Ideally, all members of the UC should sign all decision memos.

5930 Cost Recovery Documentation and Claims

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Finance/Cost: • NPFC User Reference Guide

Through Executive Orders, certain functions of the FWPCA and CERCLA were delegated to EPA and USCG. CERCLA established the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund for

hazardous substance responses (excluding petroleum). Section 311 of the CWA, amended by OPA, created the OSLTF to support petroleum discharge responses, NRDAs, and damage/removal cost claims. Access to both funds is granted via EPA–USCG MOUs.

FOSCs must notify NPFC of the discharge source (or unknown source) and any potential RPs as required under 40 CFR §300.315.

Examples of documentation include:

- Notice of Federal Interest (CG-5549);
- Notice of Federal Assumption;
- Notice of Designation;
- Administrative Order; and
- Cost Documentation Package or Incident Report and Transmittal.

Reports

- Information about common reports used to document response operations are provided below; however, this is not an exhaustive list, and additional reporting requirements may apply depending on the incident. FOSC Reports: As required by the NCP, the FOSC report shall record the situation as it developed, the actions taken, the resources committed, and the problems encountered.
- Situation Report: NIMS ICS Form 209, a standardized NIMS/ICS report used by emergency responders to communicate essential intelligence, incident status, and resource needs to strategic leadership and stakeholders. Pollution Reports: As required by the NCP, this report provides stakeholders with ongoing incident status and resource requirements.

Timekeeping

To be eligible for reimbursement, timekeeping logs must clearly denote regular time, overtime, premium pay, and dates/times of activation.

Cost Documentation

Parties making claims against the trust fund may need to submit detailed records of hours worked and duties performed, logs of equipment used, and other expenses incurred during a response in order for the claims to be settled.

Claims Against the OSLTF

Except as noted below, all claims for removal costs or damages must be presented first to the RP or guarantor of the source.

If a claim is presented and each person to whom the claim is presented denies all liability for the claim; or the claim is not settled by any person by payment within 90 days after the date upon which (A) the claim was presented, or (B) advertising was begun pursuant to 33 CFR §139.309(d), whichever is later, the claimant may elect to commence an action in court against the RP or guarantor or to present the claim to the Fund.

Claims for removal costs or damages may be presented first to the Fund only -

- By any claimant, if the Director, NPFC, has advertised or otherwise notified claimants in writing;
- By an RP who may assert a claim under Section 1008 of the Act (33 USC 2708);
- By the governor of a state for removal costs incurred by that state; or
- By a U.S claimant in a case where a foreign offshore unit has discharged oil causing damage for which the Fund is liable under Section 1012(a) of the Act (33 USC 2712 (a)).

Covered categories (as defined in 33 CFR Part 136):

- Removal costs;
- Property damage (real/personal);
- Loss of profits/earning capacity;

- Loss of subsistence use;
- Loss of government revenue;
- Increased public service costs; and
- Damages to natural resources.

More guidance is available in the NPFC User Reference Guide.

5950 Post Spill Consultation

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Command: • Response Partner Rols and Contacts **Planning:** • NHPA Compliance Guide • Resources at Risk Response Tools **Wildlife:** • Northwest Wildlife Response Plan

For actions not covered by a pre-spill consultation that are used, or considered for use, during an emergency response, the FOSC must follow ESA and/or Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) emergency response procedures and complete ESA and/or EFH consultations in collaboration with the Services once the emergency phase of the response has ended. To the extent applicable, post-spill NHPA Section 106 consultations with the SHPO (and possibly others) would also need to be completed if not initiated or completed during the emergency phase.

The following annexes and tools contain more information regarding post-spill consultations:

- Annex C: Fish and Wildlife;
- Response Partner Roles and Contacts;
- Northwest Wildlife Response Plan;
- NHPA Compliance Guide; and
- Resources at Risk Response Tools.

6000 RESPONSE RESOURCES

The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) to require the preparation and submission of response plans by the owners or operators of certain oil-handling facilities and for certain oil-carrying tank and non-tank vessels (referred to here as plan holders). These plan holders are required to submit response plans that identify and ensure, through contracts or other approved means (e.g., letters of intent), the availability of response resources (i.e., personnel and equipment) necessary to remove a worst-case discharge (WCD), including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge.

6100 OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Response Procedures and Equipment: • USCG Response Resource Inventory System • Ecology Spills Map • Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL)

OPA reaffirmed the principle that the primary oil discharge preparedness and response capability in the United States (U.S.) should be implemented and maintained by the private sector. Neither the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), nor any state, Tribal, or local agency has the capability of responding to an oil discharge on their own, but relies upon industry to supply the necessary equipment and personnel needed to complete a response. Various agencies have some capabilities and resources to use on a response, but the primary responding equipment and labor will be provided by the responsible party in the vast majority of incidents.

6110 Oil Spill Removal Organization Classification Program and State-Approved Primary Response Contractors

Federal Requirements: OSRO Classification

Facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans (FRPs) (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §112.20) are required to have an Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) with trained personnel and equipment to remove a WCD and other discharges of oil. The OSRO can be either personnel onsite or a contracted organization. OSROs can choose to obtain a voluntary OSRO classification, provided by the U. S. Coast Guard (USCG), but it is not required.

State Requirements: Primary Response Contractors Approval

Washington State approves Primary Response Contractors (PRCs) for inclusion in state-required oil spill contingency plans. PRCs are companies or cooperatives with trained personnel and equipment that respond to oil discharges. They maintain pre-staged equipment caches strategically located throughout the region to meet state-specific planning standards, which may exceed federal requirements in some cases. Visit Ecology's website for a list of state-approved PRCs.

Oregon does not review or approve PRCs listed in facility or vessel contingency plans but does inspect and verify equipment listed in all contingency plans.

Idaho does not review or approve PRCs listed in facility contingency plans.

6120 Response Resource Inventory Database

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Response Procedures and Equipment: • USCG Response Resource Inventory System • Ecology Spills Map • Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL)

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-182-800 requires PRCs to maintain a current inventory of response equipment by listing resources on the Worldwide Response Resource

List (WRRL), or by providing an equivalent electronic equipment list. The WRRL is a centralized, web-based system that catalogs oil spill response equipment available throughout the Northwest Region, supporting rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response operations. Responders can access this database to identify, evaluate, and mobilize response resources. The WRRL outlines types of response equipment maintained by participating private and public response organizations.

State agencies within the Northwest Region, as well as industry representatives, use the WRRL database to support response and preparedness activities to:

- Locate and order response equipment during a drill or spill;
- Provide an overall picture of the region's response resources;
- Develop and review oil spill contingency plans; and
- Evaluate contingency plan adequacy through planning standards.

To access a map of response equipment in the Northwest Region, see the Equipment tab of the Ecology Spills Map. See Tools and Resources to access the WRRL database

6130 Classified Oil Spill Response Organization Listings for the Area

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
By State: • Ecology Approved Primary Response Contractors

Responders and plan holders seeking information on classified OSRO providers may consult both federal and state resources.

At the federal level, the USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) maintains a portion of the RRI database that provides open, public access to OSRO classification reports.

Separately, Washington State maintains a list of PRCs – companies or cooperatives with trained personnel and equipment that respond to oil spills. The State of Washington requires PRCs to be approved by Ecology for inclusion in state oil spill contingency plans. This state-

level designation includes additional regulatory compliance, equipment standards, and response time requirements specific to Washington's spill prevention and response framework.

Visit Ecology's website to view approved PRCs

6140 Oil Spill Response Cooperatives and Consortiums

There are numerous industry-funded major oil spill response cooperatives and consortiums in the United States. Unlike a classified OSRO, which is hired by a single plan holder to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, these organizations are formed to provide pollution response services to companies from the oil and gas industry that elect to become members and pay for the coverage or service. Each consortium or cooperative makes the decision about the type and quantity of equipment they offer to their member clients. This equipment is often highly specialized and tailored to allow them to internally meet WCD planning standards. Some local examples include the following:

- Clean Rivers Cooperative;
- Marine Spill Response Corporation; and
- Maritime Fire & Safety Association.

6200 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RESPONSE RESOURCES

For more information on area specific Hazardous Substance response, see Section 5700. Hazardous Substances Response Resources can be found in Annex D.

6300 SALVAGE AND MARINE FIREFIGHTING RESOURCES

Contacts for Salvage References and Support:

The Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV) can provide the services of naval architects, may provide the services of naval salvage vessels, and has access to contracts that will provide the services of commercial salvors and equipment. SUPSALV has developed and has available software for rapid analysis of longitudinal strength and intact/damaged stability; the software is known as Program of Ship Salvage Engineering (POSSE).

- Navy Supervisor of Salvage:
  - Supervisor of Salvage Operations (202) 781-2736
  - After hours and on weekends (NAVSEA Duty Officer) (202) 781-3889
  - Switchboard (202) 781-1731
  - Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering SUPSALV http://www.supsalv.org

The USCG Marine Safety Center Salvage Emergency Response Team can evaluate vessel stability, hull strength, and salvage plans and may be available to go on scene. The Marine Safety Center may be able to provide vessel plans, if the ship is U.S. flagged.

- USCG Marine Safety Center Salvage Team:
  - During business hours: (202) 327-3985 Duty email: SERT.Duty@uscg.mil
  - After hours, contact the USCG Headquarters Command Center: (202) 327-3985

The U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) can respond to floating logs, debris, and navigational hazards, including derelict vessels up to 30 feet in length.

7000 RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES

An effective response to environmental emergencies - particularly oil discharges and hazardous substance releases - relies heavily on the rapid deployment of appropriate response technologies. This chapter of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) provides a comprehensive overview of the methods and strategies available for mitigating the environmental and public health impacts of such incidents, as well as region-specific information regarding the use of these technologies. By outlining the capabilities, limitations, and operational considerations for various response technologies, this chapter serves as a key resource for responders and planners working to protect sensitive resources and restore affected areas.

7100 RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES FOR OIL SPILL RESPONSE

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • NCP Subpart J Product Schedule

While mechanical methods - like booms and skimmers - are the primary tools for oil spill cleanup, other technologies such as chemical dispersants, surface washing agents, bioremediation products, and in situ burning (ISB) may also be used when appropriate.

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) requires Regional Response Teams (RRTs) and Area Committees to consider whether and how these alternative tools should be used as part of their planning efforts. Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10) has developed policies to guide their approval and use. Many of these technologies may require RRT notification and/or approval prior to use.

Under the NCP:

- Pre-Authorization Plans can be developed during planning, which outline when and how certain agents may be used. These plans must be reviewed and approved (or modified) by the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate state, Tribal, and federal natural resource trustees.

- During a response, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) can approve the use of certain agents - such as dispersants or bioremediation products - with the agreement of EPA and the appropriate state agency, and in consultation with natural resource trustees from the U.S Department of Commerce (DOC) through NOAA and the Department of the Interior (DOI).
- The FOSC must also consult with Tribal governments that have treaty rights in the affected waters, when practicable.
- In life-threatening emergencies, the FOSC can use these agents without prior approval if it's necessary to protect human life, but only with temporary exception pursuant to 40 CFR § 300.910(d).

The use of these agents must follow federal rules:

- Products like dispersants and bioremediation agents must be listed on EPA's NCP Product Schedule. Burning agents are an exception and are not listed.
- The Product Schedule is not an automatic approval - authorization to use these products must still go through the appropriate decision-making process unless urgent human safety is at risk.

In areas near the U.S.-Canada border, decisions must also involve the Joint Coastal Pollution Response Team through the involvement of the RRT.

7110 DISPERSANT USE

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • FOSC Dispersant Standard Conditions Checklist • RRT10 Record of Dispersant Decision • Dispersant Authorization Process and Decision Support Tools • NOAA Dispersant Application Observer Job Aid • Operations Section Dispersants Guidance Tool • RRT10 Record of Dispersant Decision • EU Dispersant Recommendation Memo to UC **Mapping and GIS:** • RRT10 Dispersant Policy Map

The No Dispersant Use Zones within the Northwest Region are as follows:

- Marine waters that are both less than 3 nautical miles from the coastline and less than or equal to 10 fathoms (60 feet) in depth;
- Marine waters south of a line drawn between Point Wilson (48º 08' 41" N, 122º45' 19" W) and Admiralty Head (48º 09' 20" N, 122º 40' 42" W); and
- Freshwater environments.

Because dispersants are not applicable in freshwater, no dispersant pre-authorization zones exist within the Region 10 Inland Zone. In these areas, dispersants may be used only if, in the judgment of the FOSC, they are required to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life. If a FOSC determines that dispersant use is necessary, the FOSC will document this decision, notify the RRT co-chairs as soon as practicable following a decision to use dispersants, and provide an Incident After-Action Report (AAR) to all interested RRT member agencies. The RRT will be notified by the FOSC as soon as practicable following a dispersant use decision. For an outline of suggested information to include in an Incident AAR, see the Dispersant Authorization Process and Decision Support Tools.

7120 National Contingency Plan Product Schedule

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • NCP Subpart J Product Schedule

EPA prepares and maintains the NCP Product Schedule, which lists dispersants and other chemical and biological agents that may be authorized for use on oil discharges.

Sinking agents are not listed on the Product Schedule as they are prohibited under the NCP 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.910(e). Burning agents are addressed within the NCP but are not listed on the Product Schedule.

The Product Schedule includes the following categories of chemical agents or additives:

- *Bioremediation agents* are biological agents and/or nutrient additives deliberately introduced into a contaminated environment to increase the rate of biodegradation and mitigate any deleterious effects caused by the contaminant constituents. Bioremediation agents include microorganisms, enzymes, and nutrient additives, such as fertilizers, containing bioavailable forms of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- *Dispersants* are substances that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil by promoting the formation of small droplets or particles of oil in the water column.
- *Herding agents* are substances that form a film on the water surface to control the spreading of the oil to allow for oil removal.
- *Surface washing agents* are substances that separate oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches, rocks, metals, or concrete, through a detergency mechanism that lifts and floats oil. Product and oil are generally to be collected and recovered from the environment with minimal dissolution, dispersion, or transfer into the water column.
- *Solidifiers* are substances that, through a chemical reaction, cause oil to become a cohesive mass, preventing oil from dissolving or dispersing into the water column. Solidifiers are generally collected and recovered from the environment.

Any of these chemical response measures may warrant consideration during a response, depending on conditions. All require approval in accordance with the NCP.

Per 40 CFR §300.920(e), the listing of a product on the Product Schedule does not mean that EPA approves, recommends, licenses, certifies, or authorizes the use of the product on an oil discharge. The listing means only that data has been submitted to EPA as required by 40 CFR §300.915.

Before any chemical countermeasure may be used, the FOSC must first seek RRT10 approval through the consultation and concurrence process or have its use preauthorized.

The only exception to this is when the FOSC determines temporary provisional use is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life (40 CFR §300.910(d)).

7130 Special Monitoring of Dispersants (Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies Protocols)

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocols

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for ISB and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command (UC)to address critical questions:

- Are dispersants effective in dispersing the oil?

Are dispersant operations reducing environmental impacts and should their use be continued, modified, or discontinued?

It is the policy of the Northwest Region that the SMART protocols will be used, to the extent possible, for monitoring after the application of dispersants; however, application in the Inland Zone is unlikely.

7140 In Situ Burning

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • EU In Situ Burn Recommendation Memo • EU In Situ Burn Preauthorization Zone Worksheet • EU In Situ Burn Case by Case Zone Worksheet • In Situ Burning Operations Planning Tool • In Situ Burn Preliminary Operational Feasibility Worksheet **Mapping and GIS:** • RRT10 In-Situ Burning Policy Map

ISB removes oil from the water surface by burning it in place. This response technique converts floating oil into combustion gases and particulate matter (PM) that are dispersed

into the atmosphere. Under specific conditions, ISB may provide a rapid, logistically simple, and effective means of reducing shoreline impacts and environmental damage from discharged oil, particularly when mechanical recovery or other response options are infeasible or would result in greater environmental harm. Because a significant portion of the oil is converted to gaseous combustion products, the need for collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of recovered material may be substantially reduced. While ISB reduces the threat posed by on-water oil, it introduces potential impacts associated with airborne emissions; therefore, public health, safety, and environmental considerations must be evaluated prior to use.

For ISB operations, oil floating on the water surface must typically be contained into slicks of sufficient thickness (generally two to three millimeters) to sustain combustion. Containment may be achieved using specialized fire-resistant boom ("fire boom") or natural barriers such as shoreline features. On land, oil may be burned on combustible substrates (e.g., vegetation, logs, debris); oil on non-combustible substrates may require the use of a burn promoter. Emulsified oils or oils with high water content may not ignite or sustain a burn. In certain circumstances, such as spills occurring in ice conditions, ISB may be the only viable response option.

7140.1 In Situ Burning Authorization and Decision Framework

Subpart J of the NCP provides that the FOSC, with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT10 and the RRT representatives of the state(s) with jurisdiction overwaters threatened by the release or discharge, and in consultation with Department of Commerce (DOC) and Department of the Interior (DOI) trustee representatives to RRT10, may authorize the use of burning agents on oil spills on a preauthorized or case-by-case basis (40 CFR §300.910(c)).

Federally-recognized Tribes will be afforded substantially the same treatment as states (40 CFR §300.5 *State*). Accordingly, Tribal representation will be required for pre-authorization

concurrence, or for concurrence on a case-by-case basis for the application of burning agents in waters under Tribal jurisdiction.

When ISB is being considered, the FOSC/UC shall follow the RRT10 In Situ Burning Decision Tree, NWRCP Protocols for In Situ Burning, and the guidance provided in the In Situ Burning Operations Planning Tool.

7140.2 In Situ Burning Zones

7140.2.2 ISB Case-by-Case Zone

The ISB Pre-Authorization Zone is defined as areas located more than three miles from human population centers. Human population is defined as 100 people per square mile. Within the Preauthorization Zone, the FOSC/UC is authorized by RRT10 to:

- Ignite discharged oil without the use of burning agents under appropriate conditions.
- Utilize burning agents, when conditions are suitable, in accordance with the RRT10 ISB Pre-Authorization Plan, pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR § 300.910(d).

7140.2.2 ISB Case-by-Case Zone

The ISB Case-by-Case Zone includes areas within 3 miles of human population centers, defined as 100 people per square mile. In this zone, the following applies:

Without RRT10 approval:

- Ignite discharged oil without the use of burning agents under appropriate conditions.
- Use burning agents when, in the judgment of the FOSC, their use is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life.

7140.2.3 With RRT1 Approval:

- Use burning agents to initiate or sustain ISB operations, subject to any constraints established by RRT10.

7140.3 In Situ Burning Application and Documentation

Once the FOSC/UC determines that ISB should be considered, the In Situ Burn Preliminary Feasibility Analysis Worksheet shall be completed to assess operational and environmental suitability. If conditions are appropriate:

- For spills in the Pre-Authorization Zone, the ISB Application (short form; Section 9407, Tool 3) shall be completed after or concurrent with burn operations and submitted to RRT10 members for documentation and informational purposes.
- For spills in the Case-by-Case Zone, the ISB Application shall be completed and submitted to RRT10 for authorization prior to initiating burning operations, unless no burning agents will be used and ignition only is proposed.

7140.4 Equipment Requirements

Typical equipment required for ISB operations includes, but is not limited to:

- Fire-resistant boom (minimum 500 feet);
- Ignition source;
- Two vessels capable of deploying and towing fire boom;
- Tow lines (minimum 300 feet for crew safety); and
- Air monitoring equipment.

7150 Special Monitoring of In Situ Burning (Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies Protocols)

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocols

SMART is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for ISB and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during operations. Data are channeled to the UC to address effectiveness or if airborne particulate concentrations at sensitive locations exceed the level of concern. Having monitoring data can assist the UC with decision-making for operations.

EPA Region 10 and the USCG National Strike Force maintain qualified personnel and equipment to perform SMART.

SMART should not be construed as a regulatory requirement, but has been well-established as a best practice available for the FOSC or UC to assist in decision-making. While every effort should be made to implement SMART, or parts of SMART, in a timely manner, ISB operations should not be delayed solely to allow for the deployment of the SMART teams. This is particularly the case where ISB operations are authorized or approved by the FOSC in accordance with applicable regulations in the NCP; or regional contingency plans; or where other incident- or location-specific monitoring protocols have been established for ISB operations.

General Considerations

In general, SMART is conducted when there is a concern that the general public may be exposed to smoke from the burning oil. Accordingly, monitoring should be conducted when the predicted trajectory of the smoke plume trajectories indicate that smoke may reach population centers, and when ground-level particulate concentrations of smoke particulates at ground level may exceed safe levels. Monitoring is not required when such impacts are not anticipated.

Execution of ISB has a narrow window of opportunity. It is imperative that the monitoring teams are alerted of possible ISB and SMART operations as soon as burning is being considered, even if implementation is not certain. This increases the likelihood of timely and orderly SMART operations.

Team Deployment

The UC–led monitoring teams will collect air monitoring/sampling data using the RRT10–Modified SMART Protocol. These data will be shared with the state, local, and/or Tribal air agencies responsible for the areas with regulatory monitors/samplers potentially impacted by smoke plumes resulting from ISB operations.

Monitoring locations are dictated by the potential for smoke exposure to human and environmentally sensitive areas. Taking into account the prevailing winds and atmospheric conditions, the location and magnitude of the burn, modeling output (if available), the location of population centers, and input from state and local health officials, the monitoring teams are deployed where the potential exposure to the smoke may be most substantial (sensitive locations). Precise monitoring locations should be flexible and determined on a case-by-case basis. In general, one team is deployed at the upwind edge of a sensitive location. A second team is deployed at the downwind end of this location. Both teams remain at their designated locations, moving only to improve sampling capabilities. Each team uses a real-time particulate monitor capable of detecting the small particulates emitted by the burn (EPA Region 10 will monitor both particulate matter (PM) 2.5 or smaller and PM 10 or smaller), a global positioning system, and other equipment required for collecting and documenting the data.

ICS Operations

SMART activities are directed by the Operations Section Chief in the Incident Command System (ICS). It is recommended that a "group" be formed in the Operations Section that directs the monitoring effort. The head of this group is the Monitoring Group Supervisor. Under each group there are monitoring teams. At a minimum, each monitoring team consists of two trained members: a monitor and assistant monitor. The monitor serves as the team leader. The teams report to the Monitoring Group Supervisor who directs and coordinates team operations, under the control of the Operations Section Chief.

The observation and monitoring data will flow from the Monitoring Teams to the Monitoring Group Supervisor who then forwards data to the ISB Technical Specialist (within the Planning Section). The ISB Technical Specialist, or his/her representative, reviews the data and, most importantly, formulates recommendations based on the data. The Technical Specialist communicates these recommendations to the UC.

Levels of Concern

In the Inland Zone, a conservative upper limit of 35 micrograms of PM 2.5 per cubic meter of air, averaged over one hour, will be used. The monitoring teams should utilize the time-weighted average readings to determine the approach or exceeding of the levels of concern, due to the inherently less variability of the measurement. The UC must determine early on in the response what conditions, in addition to the levels of concern, justify termination of a burn or other action to protect public health. The UC should work closely with local Public Health organizations in determining burn termination thresholds.

For additional information, see the In-Situ Burning Operations Planning Tool.

7160 SURFACE WASHING AGENTS

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Alternative Technologies: • EU Surface Washing Agent Recommendation Memo to UC • Surface Washing Agent Authorization Process and Decision Support Tools

Surface-washing agents are chemicals that are used to enhance oil removal from exposed substrates and hard surfaces. Only surface washing agents that are included in the current NCP Product Schedule may be approved by the FOSC for use during oil discharges. They generally contain a mixture of a non-polar solvent and a surfactant. The solvent dissolves into the highly viscous or weathered oil to create a less viscous and somewhat uniform liquid oil or oily mixture. The surfactant reduces the interfacial tension between the liquid oil and the surface to which the oil has adhered. Depending on environmental conditions and the selection and combination of solvents and surfactants, the removed oil will either float or disperse, giving rise to “lift and float” and “lift and disperse” descriptors of surface washing agents. The latter has a negative environmental impact for most shallow water coastal environments; therefore, products that “lift and float” are preferable.

When selecting a surface washing agent for use during a particular response, special consideration should be given to:

1. Its effectiveness on a particular oil and substrate;

2. The comparative toxicity among different surface washing agents; and
3. The availability of the surface-washing agent to be acquired in a useful time period.

Only surface washing agents that are included in the current NCP Product Schedule may be approved by the FOSC for use during oil discharges.

FOSC Authorization Recommendation

No surface washing agent Pre-Authorization Zones exist in the Northwest Inland Area.

To receive authorization to approve the use of surface-washing agents, the FOSC will prepare a recommendation memorandum (by completing the tools in the Surface Washing Agent Authorization Process and Decision Support Tools) and request an activation of RRT10 for a decision on the proposed action.

The purpose of the RRT activation is for the FOSC to outline the basis for the request to authorize surface washing agent use and, pursuant to 300.910(b) of the NCP, seek concurrence from the EPA representative to the RRT and, as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the states with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge. This activation will also serve as consultation with DOC and DOI natural resource trustees. It is the policy of RRT10 to also consult with appropriate Tribal governments with off-reservation treaty rights in navigable waters threatened by a release or discharge of oil, when practicable. Oil trajectory, potential impact areas, and the respective sensitivities of the resources at risk in those areas should be considered.

The RRT members will sign the recommendation memo and return it, along with any specific details, conditions, constraints, or other pertinent information, to the FOSC. If surface washing agents are subsequently used, the FOSC will provide an Incident AAR to all interested RRT member agencies after the emergency response is over.

7161 BIOREMEDIATION

TOOLS AND RESOURCES
Operations: • Oil Spill Best Management Practices

Bioremediation is a technical process wherein nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus are seeded in the affected water, encouraging the growth of hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria. Hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria occur naturally in soil and water worldwide. The use of bioremediation in open water is an unproven technology that currently shows little or no promise of removing significant quantities of oil from the surface of the water prior to shoreline impact or natural dispersion. Bioremediation by nutrient enhancement or seeding of biodegrading organisms is, therefore, not allowed on the surface of open water. This policy can be reviewed by the RRT if there is new and significant evidence that bioremediation can be a significant factor in oil removal on open water.

Bioremediation of soil/shorelines should generally be used as the primary treatment only when oil concentrations are low (less than 15 grams of oil for every kilogram of sediment) and conventional forms of cleanup (heavy equipment use or manual cleaning) are likely to do more damage than good. Bioremediation should be viewed as a polishing agent for the final stages of cleanup rather than as a primary response tool, especially considering the slow rates of reaction to degrade the oil, and therefore, cleanup via this method will be allowed only on a case-by-case basis with RRT10 concurrence. Bioremediation agents with additives (for example, perfumes and nutrients) should not be used in shoreline settings or where sensitive aquifers could be impacted.

For additional bioremediation policy, see the NWRCP and the Oil Spill Best Management Practices tool.

7170 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR NON-STANDARD EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTION SCENARIOS

To be developed.

7180 ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL EVALUATION SYSTEM

EXTERNAL RESOURCES
• Alternative Response tool Evaluation System (ARTES)

Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES) provides a structured process for evaluating proposed response tools, particularly non-conventional countermeasures, based on technical merit. An Alternative Response Tool Team reviews proposals and provides recommendations to the UC to support decision-making.

ARTES supports both incident-specific evaluations and pre-incident screening to identify appropriate use conditions. The process may be initiated by authorized personnel during a response or by an On-Scene Coordinator (state or federal) or RRT members prior to an incident. Proposals undergo initial screening, followed by detailed evaluation based on information submitted by the proponent, with results documented and archived for future reference.

7200 RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL CONTROL

To be developed.

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP)

Acronym List

Annex AA

October 2026

Acronym	Definition
AAR	After Action Report
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AFFF	aqueous film-forming foam
AIHA	American Industrial Hygienist Association
AOR	area of responsibility
API	American Petroleum Institute
ARL	Area and regional Leadership
ARTES	Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System
ARTT	Alternative Response Tool Team
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BLS	basic life support
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOA	basic ordering agreement
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CANUSPAC	The Canada-United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Arrangement
CANUSWEST	Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG-MER	USCG Headquarters Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy
CMAD	Consequence Management Advisory Division
CMC	Certified Marine Chemist
COFR	Certificates of Financial Responsibility
COMP	The Compensation/Claims Unit
COP	Common operating picture
COSRP	Comprehensive Oil Spill Response Plan
COTP	Captain of the Port
CRA	Cost-Reimbursable Agreement
CST	Civil Support Teams
CTCLUSI	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians
CWA	Clean Water Act
Coastal JRT	Joint Coastal Pollution Response Team
DHHS	The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DSL	Department of State Lands
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
Ecology	State of Washington, Department of Ecology
ECY	State of Washington, Department of Ecology
EDRC	estimated daily recovery capacity
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA	Emergency Funding Authorization
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EMFR	Emergency Management Force Readiness
EMS	emergency medical services
ENVL	Environmental Unit Leader
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
ERMA	Environmental Response Management Application
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERTV	emergency response towing vessel
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
EU	Environmental Unit
EUL	Environmental Unit Leader
Ecology	The Washington State Department of Ecology
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCP	Federal Response Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFO	first federal official
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FLAT	Federal Lead Administrative Trustee
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPAAC	Protection Agencies Advisory Council
FPN	Federal Project Number
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FSE	Full Scale Exercise

FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIUE	Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises
GPVRFO	Group V Residual Fuel Oils
GRP	Geographic Response Plan
GRS	Geographic Response Strategy
GSA	General Services Administration
H&W	Health and Welfare
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	hazardous waste operations and emergency response
HHFT	high-hazard flammable train
HHS	Health and Human Services
HSRAF	Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Fund
HWG	Hazardous Waste Generator
IAA	Interagency Agreement
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDHW	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
IH	Industrial Hygienist
IMAAC	Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMD	Incident Management Division
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IMPA	Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor
IMT	Incident Management Team
IOEM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
IPAPA	Inland Port Authorities Association of America
IRAT	Incident Report and Transmittal
ISB	in situ burning
ISP	Idaho State Police
ISDA	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
ITB	Integrated Tug Barge
JHOC	Joint Harbor Operations Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
JRT	Joint Response Team

L&I	Labor and Industries
LAPIO	Low API Oil
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERA	Local Emergency Response Authority
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LGR	Local Government Reimbursement
LOC	Level of Concern
LOGCOM	Logistics Command
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MERPMAP	(Coast Guard) Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual
MFSA	Maritime Fire & Safety Association
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MTS	Maritime Transportation System
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NACES	Northwest Area Committee Exercise Schedule
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NERR	National Estuarine Research Reserve
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMFS	NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPL	National Priorities List
NR	National Register
NRC	National Response Center
NRD	National Resource Damage
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRIA	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	The National Strike Force
NSFCC	The National Strike Force Coordination Center

NWAC	Northwest Area Committee
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
NWIAC	Northwest Inland Area Committee
NWIACP	Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWRCP	Northwest Regional Contingency Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
OAR	The Oregon Administrative Rules
OCNMS	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
ODEM	Oregon Department of Emergency Management
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPHD	Oregon Public Health Division
OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
OR-OSHA	The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
ORP	Office of Radiation Programs
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSFM	Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSP	Oregon State Police
OSRA	Oil Spill Liability Account
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
OWCN	Oiled Wildlife Care Network
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PM	particulate matter
PM 10	particulate matter
PM 2.5	particulate matter
POLREP	Pollution Report
POSSE	Program of Ship Salvage Engineering
PPE	personal protective equipment
PRC	Primary Response Contractor
PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization

PRP	potentially responsible party
PUC	Idaho Public Utilities Commission
PWS	Proposal Worksheet
QI	Qualified Individual
RAR	resources at risk
RAT	Report and Transmittal
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
REO	Regional Environmental Officer
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
ROD	Record of Decision
RP	responsible party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRI	Response Resource Inventory
RRT	Regional Response Team
RRT10	Regional Response Team Region 10
RULET	Remediation of Underwater Legacy Environmental Threats Vessels
RWPC	Regionwide Planning Committee
S&T Advisors	Science and Technology Advisors
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique
SCR	Sector Columbia River
SCR ACP	Sector Columbia River ACP
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	Salvage Engineering Response Team
SERV-OR	State Emergency Registry of Volunteers in Oregon
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SITREP	Situation Report
SMART	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
SMCA	Sunken Military Craft Act
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SORS	Spill of Regional Significance
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPR	Strategic Petroleum Reserve
SPS	Sector Puget Sound
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SUPSALV	The Supervisor of Salvage and Diving
T&E	threatened and endangered
TCS	Tribal Coordination Specialist

TERP	Tribal Emergency Response Plans
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TIPS	Tidal Inlet Protection Strategies
TOP	Technical Operating Procedure
TOSC	Tribal On-Scene Coordinator
TRP	Tribal Response Plan
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	time-weighted average
U&A	Usual and Accustomed
U.S.	United States
UC	Unified Command
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USC	United States Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UTC	Utilities and Transportation Commission
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VOO	Vessels of Opportunity
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System
VRP	vessel response plan
WA DNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
WA DOH	Washington Department of Health
WA EMD OR WEMD	Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division
WA Parks	Washington Parks and Recreation Commission
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCD	worst-case discharge
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WEMD	Washington Emergency Management Division
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WOTUS	Waters of the Unites States
WRRL	Worldwide Response Resource List
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation OR DOT
WSMC	The Washington State Maritime Cooperative
WSP	Washington State Patrol
ft	feet/foot
gpm	gallons per minute
°	degrees

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP)

Master Hyperlink Index

Annex A

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Part Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex		OCT 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table Of Contents

1000 Introduction **3**

1100 Purpose 3

2000 References **4**

1000 Introduction

The Master Hyperlink Index serves as a reference for federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies that may have jurisdiction or regulatory authority over a pollution event, or that can provide support/expertise to a response effort. In addition, applicable plans and response strategies published by other government entities and port partners to aid in the response of a pollution event have been included.

1100 Purpose

This list of hyperlinks was current as of October 2026 but may be superseded by updates posted to the RRT10/NWIAC Tools and Resources webpage. Please refer to that webpage for the most current links and resources.

2000 References

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
National Response Framework	https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/NRF_FINALApproved_2011028.pdf	A guide for how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. If a spill occurs during a presidentially declared disaster, the response may be conducted under this framework.	Section 1100
Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT10) and the Northwest Area Committees - Comments	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=comments	A webpage where interested parties can submit comments or recommended changes to the Area Contingency Plan (ACP).	Section 1410
RRT10 and the Northwest Area Committees	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/	The official website for RRT10 where the latest ACP updates are posted.	Section 1410
RRT10 Geographic Response Plans (GRPs)	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=plans5	A site containing planned, site-specific geographic response strategies (GRSs) to minimize impact to sensitive resources during a spill.	Section 1420
Geographic Response Plans Guidance	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/Geographic_Response_Plans_Guidance.pdf	A guidance document providing evaluation criteria for GRPs and GRSs.	Section 1420.2

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency PREP Resources	https://www.epa.gov/oil-spills-prevention-and-preparedness-regulations/2016-national-preparedness-response-exercise-0	Resources from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the 2016 National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP).	Section 1430
Northwest Area Committee Exercise Schedule (NACES)	https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/naces/	The regional drill schedule for the Northwest Area Committee, used for coordinating exercises.	Section 1430.2
RCW 90.56.210	https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=90.56.210	Washington State law regarding the review and approval of facility and vessel response plans by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).	Section 1520
Responding to Rail Incidents	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/Responding_to_Rail_Incidents.pdf	A tool providing additional information on responding to rail incidents involving hazardous materials.	Section 1522
Northwest Regional Contingency Plan	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=plans2	A higher-level coordination plan for each federal region, providing the structure for responding to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.	Section 1560

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
National Response Team (NRT) Abandoned Vessel Guidance	https://nrt.org/sites/2/files/NRT%20Abandoned%20Vessel%20Authorities%20and%20Best%20Practices%20Guidance%20FINAL%2001JULY2020.pdf	Guidance NRT on authorities and best practices for dealing with abandoned vessels.	Section 1600
National Response Framework (NRF) ESF-10 Annex	https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_10_Oil-Hazardous-Materials.pdf	The annex to the NRF that covers oil and hazardous materials response.	Section 1600
Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA)	https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_incident-annex_nuclear-radiological.pdf	An annex to the NRF describing policies and responsibilities for responding to releases of radioactive materials.	Section 1610
33 CFR §3.65-15	https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/chapter-I/subchapter-A/part-3	Federal regulation defining the Captain of the Port (COTP) Area of Responsibility (AOR) for Sector Columbia River (SCR)	Sections 2000, 2300
EPA Region 10 Jurisdiction Mapper	https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=609375dea9ef4013a3cc5b35e6a9ecac	An interactive map from EPA Region 10 showing the jurisdictional boundaries between the USCG Coastal Zone and the EPA Inland Zone.	Section 2100
RRT10 and NWACs Maps	https://rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=maps	A web interface providing maps and information on boundaries between the USCG and EPA AORs.	Sections 2200, 2500

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) Boundary Map	https://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/protect/regulations/boundarymap.html	A map showing the boundaries of the OCNMS.	Section 2400
Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD)	https://mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division	Website for the WEMD, which receives notifications of spill incidents.	Section 3130.1
Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	https://dahp.wa.gov/	Website for the Washington agency responsible for the protection of historic and archaeological sites.	Section 3130.1
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)	https://www.utc.wa.gov/	Website for the Washington agency responsible for safety standards for natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines.	Section 3130.1
RRT10 and NWACs	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/	Website for the RRT10 and NWACs, which assists the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) with guidance, coordination, and resources.	Section 3150
NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/manual_shore_assess_aug2013.pdf	A manual from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) outlining methods for conducting shoreline assessment after an oil spill.	Sections 3313.1, 5120

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
Washington State Patrol Toxicology Laboratory Division	http://www.wsp.wa.gov/forensics/toxicology.htm	Website for the Washington State Patrol Toxicology Laboratory, a resource for toxicology specialists.	Section 3320
Washington State Department of Health	https://www.doh.wa.gov/AboutUs/ContactUs	Contact page for the Washington State Department of Health, a resource for toxicology specialists.	Section 3320
RULET Vessel: *Larry Doheny* Screening Level Risk Assessment Package	https://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/protect/ppw/pdfs/larry_doheny.pdf	A NOAA report on the tanker SS *Larry Doheny*, a legacy shipwreck considered a pollution risk.	Section 4110
RRT10 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Consultation Documents	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=consultation	A webpage providing access to the Region 10 Biological Assessment and Biological Opinions regarding the ESA.	Section 4200, 4220
USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC)	https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/	A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) website providing lists of threatened and endangered (T&E) species.	Section 4220
National Register of Historic Places	https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm	The official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.	Sections 4300, 5220

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) Directory	https://ncshpo.org/directory/	A directory to find State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs).	Section 4300
RRT10 and NWACs Tribal Resources	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=tribal	A webpage providing a directory of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs).	Section 4300
Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/pacific-northwest-erma	A NOAA platform that provides interactive maps and data to identify sensitive areas in the Pacific Northwest.	Sections 4400, 4600, 5400
RRT10 Geographic Response Plans	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=plans5	A collection of GRPs for the RRT10 area with strategies to protect sensitive resources.	Sections 4400, 4600, 5120, 5330, 5510, 5540
40 CFR 300 Subpart D & 300.317	https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-300/subpart-D	Federal regulations from the National Contingency Plan (NCP) outlining response phases and priorities.	Section 5000
NOAA Characteristic Coastal Habitats	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/characteristic-coastal-habitats.html	A NOAA guide on the applicability of various cleanup methods for typical shoreline habitats.	Section 5120
NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-	A job aid from NOAA with visual examples for conducting shoreline assessments.	Section 5120

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
	spills/resources/shoreline-assessment-job-aid.html		
Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) Tools	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/SCAT_Tools.pdf	Tools for shoreline cleanup and assessment, net environmental benefit analysis, and selecting cleanup endpoints.	Section 5120
RRT10 ESA Compliance Guide	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/RRT10_Endangered_Species_Act_Compliance_Guide.pdf	A guide on ESA compliance for federal responders to use during emergencies in RRT Region 10.	Section 5210
USFWS ESA Section 7 Consultation Programmatic Biological Opinion	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/USFWS_Final%20Biological%20Opinion_Region10_2020.pdf	The USFWS's Biological Opinion on the effects of spill response activities on listed species.	Section 5210
National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Biological Opinion	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/NMFS_Biological_Opinion_Region10_2021.pdf	The National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFSs) biological opinion on the effects of spill response activities on listed species.	Section 5210
Interagency ESA Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	https://www.nrt.org/sites/2/files/ESAMOA.pdf	A national MOA providing guidance for collaboration on ESA issues during emergencies.	Section 5210
Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)	https://erma.noaa.gov/northwest	A web-based geographic information systems tool that provides a common operating picture for emergency responders.	Section 5440

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
GRSs on ERMA	https://erma.noaa.gov/northwest/erma.html	The ERMA portal to access GRSs.	Section 5440
National Response Team (NRT)	https://www.nrt.org/	Website for the NRT, which provides guidance on risk communication for spill response.	Section 5460
NRT Public Information Resources	https://www.nrt.org/main/Resources.aspx?ResourceType=Public%20Information&ResourceSection=2	NRT resources page providing guidance on risk communication for oil spill response.	Section 5460
Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP) Section 2240	https://www.rrt10nwac.com/LinkPage?site=nwac&page=plans2	NWRCP policy regarding the appointment of the Liaison Officer.	Section 5460
Liaison Manual Section 9210	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/Liaison_Manual.pdf	The Liaison Manual within the NWRCP, outlining responsibilities for the Liaison Officer.	Section 5460
Oil Spill Response in Fast Currents. A Field Guide	https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/tr/pdf/ADA400660.pdf	A field guide on tactics and equipment for responding to oil spills in fast-moving water.	Section 5532.2
Oil Response in Fast Water Currents	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/Oil_Response_in_Fast_Water_Currents.pdf	A document on specialized equipment and techniques for fast water oil spill response.	Section 5532.2
Washington Department of Ecology Technical Manuals	https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/plans-	Technical manuals from Washington Deptartment of	Section 5533

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
	policies/contingency-planning-for-oil-industry/technical-manuals	Ecology (Ecology) describing oil recovery systems for the Puget Sound area.	
Characteristics of Response Strategies	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/Characteristics_Response_Strategies.pdf	A NOAA document providing information on oil recovery techniques, including dredging.	Section 5533
Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL)	https://wrrl.world/fmi/webd/WRRL	A web-based system that catalogs oil spill response equipment in the Pacific Northwest.	Sections 5534, 6100, 6121
Decanting Response Tool	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/Decanting_Response_Tool.pdf	The RRT10 tool containing the decanting policy, required plans, and approval process.	Section 5535
Characteristic Coastal Habitats	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/Characteristic_Coastal_Habitats.pdf	A NOAA document illustrating attributes of coastal habitats at risk from oil spills and response considerations.	Section 5550
Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)	https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/shoreline-cleanup-and-assessment-technique-scat.html	A NOAA webpage with information on the SCAT program for assessing oiled shorelines.	Sections 5120, 5560.1

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Waste	https://www.osha.gov/hazardous-waste	An OSHA website with recommended procedures and practices for decontamination.	Section 5570
EPA - Defining Hazardous Waste	https://www.epa.gov/hw/defining-hazardous-waste-listed-characteristic-and-mixed-radiological-wastes	An EPA webpage explaining the process for identifying hazardous waste.	Section 5580
Permit Summary Table	https://nrt.org/sites/175/files/RRT10_Permit_Summary_Table.pdf	A table of permits on the RRT webpage, referenced for obtaining a Hazardous Waste Generator ID number.	Section 5580.1
Washington State-Approved Primary Response Contractors (PRCs)	https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/plans-policies/contingency-planning-for-oil-industry/primary-response-contractors	A list of approved PRCs from Ecology.	Sections 6110.2, 6130
National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) Response Resource Inventory (RRI) Public Classification Reports	https://cgrri.uscg.mil/PublicClassificationReports.aspx	Publicly available reports classifying OSRO's capabilities.	Sections 6120, 6130
Response Resource Map	https://gis.ecology.wa.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=591270509d254f189fb63d4c2d0af340	A map showing the location of oil spill response equipment in the Northwest.	Section 6121

Document name	Hyperlink	Summary	Location (Section)
33 CFR Part 136	https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/chapter-I/subchapter-M/part-136	Federal regulation defining the categories of claims that can be made against the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF).	Section 6121
National Pollution Funds Center Claimant's Guide	https://www.uscg.mil/Portals/0/NPFC/docs/PDFs/Claimant%20Guide.pdf	A guide from the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) for claimants seeking compensation from the OSLTF.	Section 5930

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP)

Fish and Wildlife

Annex C

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Part Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex		OCT 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Introduction 3

2000 Purpose 4

3000 Scope and Activation 5

4000 Key Points for Oil Spill Responders 6

4100 Wildlife Branch Organization 6

4200 Activating the Wildlife Branch 6

4300 Wildlife Response Actions 8

4400 Key Regulatory Framework 8

4500 Roles and Responsibilities Summary 9

4600 Safety 9

4700 Coordination with Other ICS Sections 10

5000 Wildlife Response Tools and Resources 11

6000 Full Plan Reference 13

1000 Introduction

Oil discharges and hazardous substance releases can significantly impact fish, wildlife, and their supporting habitats. Early coordination with natural resource trustees and wildlife response specialists is essential to minimize environmental impacts and ensure that appropriate wildlife protection and recovery measures are implemented.

This annex provides Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP) users with a high-level overview of the Fish and Wildlife Response framework and how it is incorporated into incident response operations. It introduces the Northwest Wildlife Response Plan, describes how wildlife response fits within the Incident Command System (ICS), summarizes the most critical guidance for responders, and directs users to the appropriate resources for detailed guidance.

The Northwest Wildlife Response Plan is available at: Northwest Wildlife Response Plan.

2000 Purpose

The purpose of the Northwest Wildlife Response Plan is to establish a coordinated framework for protecting, rescuing, rehabilitating, and managing wildlife affected by oil or hazardous substance spills while supporting the overall spill response under the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

More specifically, the plan is intended to:

- **Protect wildlife and sensitive species** – Provide strategies and response options to minimize exposure of fish, birds, mammals, and other wildlife to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.
- **Coordinate agencies and organizations** – Clarify roles and responsibilities among federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies, as well as wildlife rehabilitation organizations and subject-matter experts.
- **Integrate wildlife operations into the ICS** – Establish the structure and functions of a Wildlife Branch within the response organization so wildlife operations are coordinated with the overall spill response.
- **Provide operational guidance** – Outline procedures for wildlife reconnaissance, deterrence, capture, transport, stabilization, treatment, rehabilitation, and release.
- **Support natural resource trustee responsibilities** – Assist trustee agencies in protecting and managing wildlife resources during response and recovery actions.

3000 Scope and Activation

Unified Command (UC) should consider activating a Wildlife Branch when an incident has the potential to impact fish, wildlife, or sensitive habitats. Early activation helps ensure that wildlife protection strategies are implemented quickly and that trained wildlife response personnel are integrated into the response organization.

Situations that may warrant activation include:

- Observed oiling or contamination of wildlife;
- High risk to protected or sensitive species;
- Large-scale spills in areas with significant wildlife resources;
- Incidents occurring near wildlife refuges, critical habitat, or migration corridors;
- Public or media attention related to wildlife impacts; and
- Recommendations from natural resource trustees or wildlife response experts.

4000 Key Points for Oil Spill Responders

The following sections summarize the most critical information from the Northwest Wildlife Response Plan that a responder needs to know. This is not a substitute for reading the full plan but provides an operational quick reference.

4100 Wildlife Branch Organization

The Wildlife Branch operates within the Operations Section of the ICS structure and reports to the Operations Section Chief. It maintains close coordination with the Environmental Unit (EU) and Situation Unit within the Planning Section. Five functional groups comprise the Wildlife Branch:

Group	Primary Function
Reconnaissance Group	Locates oiled or at-risk wildlife in and around the spill area using aerial, boat, shoreline, and hotline teams. Provides information to direct recovery and deterrence efforts.
Deterrence Group	Moves animals away from oil using a variety of methods.
Recovery Group	Searches for and captures oiled or at-risk animals. Works by boat, all-terrain vehicle (ATV), vehicle, or on foot, depending on the spill location.
Field Stabilization Group	Provides immediate care to animals after recovery and prior to transport to the primary rehabilitation facility. May include fluid therapy and temperature regulation.
Care and Processing Group	Operates the primary rehabilitation facility. Provides medical stabilization, washing, waterproofing, pre-release conditioning, and carcass documentation.

4200 Activating the Wildlife Branch

Upon notification of a significant oil spill, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or its designee, will immediately assume the role of Wildlife Branch Director (WBD) and initiate branch operations. In Washington State, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Oil Spill Team may assume the WBD role pursuant to its memorandum of agreement (MOA) with USFWS.

Key activation considerations include:

- Product type (refined products are more acutely toxic to wildlife);
- Extent of release and size of the impacted area;
- Presence of federally or state-listed species;
- Numbers and types of wildlife in the area;
- Habitat type (e.g., wetland, estuarine, etc.);
- Seasonality (breeding seasons, migration periods); and
- Weather and water conditions.

4300 Wildlife Response Actions

Wildlife response actions are discrete, sequential activities that work together to minimize adverse effects of oil on wildlife and maximize the rehabilitation and release of affected animals:

- **Initial Wildlife Impact Assessment** – Rapid assessment (typically one to two days) of the types, numbers, and location of oil-impacted wildlife to establish early operational needs;
- **Wildlife Reconnaissance** – Ongoing gathering of location data on oiled wildlife to direct Recovery Group efforts;
- **Oiled Wildlife Recovery** – Search and capture of oiled animals; transport to field stabilization or rehabilitation facility;
- **Field Stabilization** – Immediate care post-capture to ensure animals are stable for transport. May include fluid therapy and warming or cooling;
- **Rehabilitation** – Specialized care at the primary facility including medical stabilization, washing, waterproofing, and pre-release conditioning;
- **Release** – Return of recovered animals to the wild only after they are fully cleaned, waterproof, and medically cleared. Coordinated with USFWS, state trustees, and media; and
- **Deterrence** – Operations using various techniques to move at-risk animals away from oil before they become impacted.

4400 Key Regulatory Framework

Wildlife Branch operations must comply with the following key federal laws. The WBD is responsible for ensuring compliance and will coordinate with the EU to address permitting requirements:

- **Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)** – Prohibits pursuing, killing, possessing, or transporting most native birds without a permit. Wildlife Response Service Providers must hold a Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit; incident-specific USFWS authorization is also required.

- **Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)** – Prohibits "take" of marine mammals. Government officials may take marine mammals during official response duties to protect animal welfare or public health.
- **Endangered Species Act (ESA)** – Prohibits take of listed species. Emergency Section 7 consultation with USFWS and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is required when response actions may affect listed species. The ESA Compliance Guide, available on the Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10)/Northwest Area Committees (NWAC) Tools and Resources page, provides detailed procedures.
- **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act** – Prohibits take of eagles; relevant if eagles are present in the spill area.

4500 Roles and Responsibilities Summary

- **Wildlife Branch Director (WBD)** – Oversees all Wildlife Branch operations; reports to Operations Section Chief; ensures regulatory compliance; coordinates with UC, Planning, Logistics, trustees, and Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) teams.
- **Deputy Wildlife Branch Director** – Shares WBD duties; manages day-to-day operations and personnel; often focuses on Incident Command Post (ICP)-level coordination while WBD interfaces with UC.
- **Wildlife Technical Specialist/Liaison** – Provides technical expertise on species-specific issues; liaises with trustee agencies and subject-matter experts.
- **Wildlife Safety Specialist** – Develops and monitors the wildlife-specific Site Safety Plan; ensures all personnel have appropriate hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER) training and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- **Group Supervisors (Reconnaissance, Deterrence, Recovery, Field Stabilization, Care & Processing)** – Direct Group operations under WBD guidance; manage team leaders and field personnel.

4600 Safety

Worker safety must be considered before any wildlife response activity. Specific hazards include:

- Toxic vapors and contact with oil or hazardous substances;
- Fire risk in or near the spill area;

- Hazardous weather, water conditions, and unstable footing;
- Zoonotic diseases (including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza [HPAI]);
- Physical injury from animal handling; and
- Fatigue during extended response operations.

All Wildlife Branch personnel must conform to the Site Safety Plan, hold current HAZWOPER certification at the appropriate level for their tasks, and wear the required PPE. Task-specific safety briefings must be conducted each day prior to field activities.

4700 Coordination with Other ICS Sections

- **Situation Unit (Planning)** – The Wildlife Branch provides daily wildlife status reports (live/dead animal counts, deterrence activities, impact summaries) for incorporation into the Incident Action Plan.
- **Environmental Unit (EU) (Planning)** – Coordinates on ESA compliance, waste management, and minimizing impacts of spill response activities on wildlife. EU Leader facilitates ESA Section 7 emergency consultations.
- **Liaison Officer/Joint Information Center (JIC)** – The Wildlife Branch provides information for public communications regarding wildlife impacts; coordinates volunteer management and agency interactions through the Liaison Officer.
- **Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)** – Wildlife Branch supports trustee NRDA efforts through documentation of wildlife impacts, collection of biological samples, and preservation of carcasses as evidence.
- **Logistics Section** – Wildlife Branch coordinates resource, equipment, and facilities requests (including mobile rehabilitation units, care centers, and transportation) through Logistics.

5000 Wildlife Response Tools and Resources

The following tools and resources are listed under the **Wildlife** section of the RRT10/NWAC Tools and Resources webpage. Each tool title links directly to the resource. Responders are encouraged to bookmark the full tools page and review these resources during pre-spill planning and exercises.

Tool / Resource	Description
Emergency Care and Rehabilitation of Oiled Sea Otters: A Guide for Oil Spills Involving Fur Bearing Animals	A comprehensive field guide providing protocols for the emergency care, handling, and rehabilitation of sea otters and other fur-bearing animals affected by oil spills. Covers capture techniques, initial care, cleaning procedures, and recovery processes.
Managing Impacts to Fisheries	Guidance for response personnel on assessing and managing the impacts of oil and hazardous substance spills on fisheries resources, including strategies for protecting fish habitat, coordinating with fisheries managers, and documenting impacts for NRDA purposes.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps	Interactive mapping resources that identify and rank shoreline and inland areas by their sensitivity to oil spills. ESI maps depict biological resources (including wildlife habitats and species locations), human-use resources, and shoreline sensitivity to guide protection and cleanup priorities.
NOAA Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)	A web-based geographic information system mapping tool developed by NOAA that integrates environmental, operational, and response data in real time during spill incidents. Used to display sensitive biological resources, track response operations, and support situational awareness for wildlife and environmental protection.
NOAA Guidelines for Assessing Exposure and Impacts of Oil Spills on Marine Mammals	Technical guidelines from NOAA providing methods for evaluating the exposure of marine mammals to oil spills and assessing resulting biological impacts. Supports field documentation, injury assessment, and NRDA injury determination for marine mammal populations.

Tool / Resource	Description
NOAA West Coast Maps	A collection of NOAA Fisheries maps covering the United States (U.S.) West Coast, depicting species distributions, critical habitat areas, and other fisheries-related spatial data relevant to spill response planning and wildlife impact assessment.
Northwest Wildlife Response Plan	The regional plan governing the response to wildlife impacted by oil and hazardous substance spills in the Pacific Northwest. Establishes organizational structure, agency roles and responsibilities, operational protocols, and coordination mechanisms for oiled wildlife response operations.
Resources at Risk (RAR) Response Tools	A collection of tools and reference materials to help responders identify, prioritize, and protect natural RARs during spill incidents, including sensitive biological habitats, species of concern, and shoreline environments across the Northwest Region.
RRT10 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Compliance Guide	A guidance document outlining ESA Section 7 emergency consultation requirements and compliance procedures for response personnel. Provides step-by-step direction for initiating consultation with NOAA Fisheries and USFWS to ensure spill response activities minimize impacts to listed species and critical habitat.
RRT10 Southern Resident Killer Whale (SRKW) Deterrence Task Force Final Report	The final report of the RRT10 task force established to address the risk of oil spill response activities impacting SRKWs, a critically endangered, distinct population segment. Contains deterrence protocols, recommended best practices, and appendices for field application during response operations.
USFWS Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response	USFWS guidance document describing best practices for the capture, handling, initial care, and rehabilitation of migratory birds oiled during spill incidents. Addresses regulatory considerations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and coordination with authorized wildlife rehabilitation facilities.
USFWS Information for Planning and Consulting (IPAC)	An online USFWS tool that helps users identify threatened & endangered species and other sensitive resources potentially affected by a proposed action or response activity in a given

Tool / Resource	Description
	location. Used to support ESA Section 7 consultation and response planning for wildlife protection.

6000 Full Plan Reference

This annex is intended to introduce the Northwest Wildlife Response Plan, highlight the most critical information for oil spill responders, and direct users to key tools and resources. It is not a substitute for the full plan.

The Northwest Wildlife Response Plan (Annex D of the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan) is the governing document for all oiled wildlife response operations across Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. It contains complete guidance on:

- Wildlife Branch organizational structure and staffing tables;
- Full position descriptions and job aids for all Wildlife Branch roles;
- Detailed operational procedures for reconnaissance, deterrence, recovery, stabilization, rehabilitation, and release;
- Special protocols for SRKWs, sea otters, snowy plovers, and other sensitive species;
- Sample forms and templates for wildlife response documentation;
- Initial tasking checklists and Day 1 Wildlife Plan templates; and
- Key contacts and internet resources for wildlife response,

Access the full Northwest Wildlife Response Plan here:

- Northwest Wildlife Response Plan (Northwest Regional Contingency Plan, Annex D)

For additional tools and resources, visit the RRT10/NWAC Tools and Resources page:

- https://www.rrt10nwac.com/ResponseTools

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP)

Hazardous Substance Response

Annex D

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex	All	OCT 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
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Table of Contents

1000 Introduction 4
1100 Scope 4
1200 Definition of Hazardous Substances 4
1300 Authorities 5
1310 Federal 5
1320 Idaho State 6
1330 Oregon State 7
1340 Washington State 8
2000 Command 11
2100 Hazardous Substance Incident/Unified Command Objectives 12
2200 Criminal Incident Management 12
2300 Notification Requirements 15
2310 Federal 15
2320 Idaho State 15
2330 Oregon State 16
2340 Washington State 17
2350 Public Information 18
2360 Health and Safety 18
2370 Liaison 18
3000 Operations 20
3100 Sampling Assistance and Resources 20
3200 Laboratory Assistance and Resources 23
4000 Planning 24
4100 Coordination with other Hazardous Materials Planning 24
4200 Natural Resource Trustees 24
4210 Federal Trustees 25
4300 Air Plume Modeling 26
4400 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup 27
4500 Disposal 28
4510 Hazardous Waste 28
4520 Radioactive Waste 28
4530 Biological Waste (WMD) 29
5000 Logistics 30
5100 Emergency Response Teams 30

5110 Federal Emergency Response Teams 30
5120 Idaho Response Teams..... 32
State response teams can be activated by calling State Communications Center at (800) 632-8000 or (208) 846-7610. 32
5130 Oregon Response Teams 32
5140 Washington Response Teams 33
5150 Private Emergency Response Teams 34
5200 Contractor Support 35
6000 Finance/Administration 37
6100 Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) 38
6200 Cost Documentation..... 38

1000 Introduction

While the basic Incident Command System/Unified Command (ICS/UC) is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, there are a number of factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this annex is to provide Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP) users with information specific to responses to hazardous substance releases.

Many Northwest Inland Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substance incident. The NWIACP is a good general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

1100 Scope

This annex will focus on hazardous substance incidents with the following characteristics:

- Multi-agency and/or multi-jurisdictional response;
- Exceeds localized (town/city/parish/state) response capacity;
- Response exceeds one operational period;
- Release or imminent release of hazardous substances; and
- Response phase of the incident, through stabilization.

1200 Definition of Hazardous Substances

Before the process of planning for a hazardous substance incident response can begin, there has to be a clear understanding of the types of materials that are to be covered under this annex. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 defines hazardous substances as “hazardous waste” under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as hazardous substances regulated under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA). In addition, any element, compound, mixture, solution, or

substance may also be specifically designated as a "hazardous substance" under CERCLA. This definition includes numerous hazardous chemicals as well as chemical warfare agents and radionuclides. CERCLA hazardous substances are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4.

CERCLA also applies to "pollutants or contaminants" that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States. An imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare is caused when the pollutant or contaminant will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. Most biological warfare agents have been determined to be pollutants or contaminants under CERCLA.

Petroleum products such as diesel and gasoline are typically excluded from CERCLA and are generally not considered to be "hazardous substances" under federal statute. State environmental statutes may, however, consider these materials hazardous substances. This annex does not specifically deal with issues related to responses to petroleum products.

1300 Authorities

1310 Federal

Federal authorities for response to hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant; including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent releases are outlined in CERCLA (42 USC 9604) and the NCP, 40 CFR Part 300. Federal On Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) are the federal officials predesignated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to coordinate response activities. As the state and local responders' gateway to the resources of the National Response System (NRS), it is the FOSC's responsibility to provide access to resources and technical assistance that may not be otherwise available to a community.

Similar to oil spills, federal response authorities are shared by EPA and the USCG, with EPA maintaining jurisdiction of hazardous substance releases in the Inland Zone and

the USCG in the Coastal Zone. EPA also acts as the lead for longer-term hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant cleanups in the Coastal Zone. Responsibility for radiological responses are more complex and are dependent on the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Nuclear/Radiological Annex to the National Response Framework.

1320 Idaho State

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) responds to the release of oil and hazardous substances under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	IDAPA	Lead Agency
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02	IDEQ
Spills of hazardous substances to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02.85	IDEQ
Spills of oil to water	Rules for Petroleum Release Corrective Action	58.01.24	IDEQ
Hazardous/dangerous waste management	Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste	58.01.05	IDEQ
Non-Hazardous/dangerous waste management	Solid Waste-Management Rules	58.01.06	IDEQ
Hazardous waste cleanup	Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste	58.01.05	IDEQ
Non-Hazardous waste cleanup	Solid Waste Management Rules	58.01.06	IDEQ
Pesticide cleanup	Pesticide Use Rules	02.03.03.850	ISDA
Spillers' responsibility for cleanup	Land Remediation Rules	58.01.18	IDEQ
Designation of the IC Agency	Emergency Response Commission Rules Hazardous Substance Response Rules	15.06.05	IOEM
Responsibility for illegal drug laboratory cleanup	Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup	16.02.24.200	IDEQ

Property contaminated by the manufacture of illegal drugs	Cleanup Process	16.02.24.300	H&W
Key: H&W = Health and Welfare. IDAPA = Idaho Administrative Procedure Act. IDEQ = Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. IOEM = Idaho Office of Emergency Management. ISDA – Idaho State Department of Agriculture.			

1330 Oregon State

The State of Oregon shares the primary responsibility for response to hazardous materials releases between the Department of Environmental Quality's (ODEQ) Emergency Response Program and the Oregon Department of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). ODEQ shares the responsibility for protection of public health with the Oregon Health Authority.

ODEQ's Emergency Response Program and partnering agencies assist in the development of the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP). The NWRCP has been adopted as the State of Oregon's plan for response to hazardous materials releases, as an appendix to the State of Oregon Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan. ODEQ's Emergency Response Program also participates in the Sector Columbia River and Northwest Inland Area Committees as vice-chair, county/regional Local Emergency Planning Committees, and various watershed-based response planning organizations in Oregon.

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	ORS/OAR	Lead Agency
Oil Spill Planning and Response (Oil Spill Contingency Planning & Fees)	Oil or Hazardous Materials Spillage	ORS Chapter 468B.300 to 468B.500 /340 Division 141	ODEQ
Oil Spill Planning and Response (Oil and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Requirements)	Oil or Hazardous Materials Spillage	ORS Chapter 468B.300 to 468B.500 /340 Division 142	ODEQ
Hazardous Substance Removal or Remedial Action	Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials	ORS Chapter 465.200 to 465.545/ 340 Division 122	ODEQ
Isolating Contaminated Property	Public Health Measures	ORS 433.142, 433.220	OPHD
Responding to a Public Health Emergency	Public Health Emergencies	ORS 433.441 to 433.466; OAR 333, Division 3	OHA
Authority to Enforce Public Health Laws (covers all applicable areas)	Public Health Measures	ORS 431.262	OHA
Drug Lab Cleanup	Cleanup of Toxic Contamination from Illegal Drug Manufacturing	ORS 453.855 to 453.395; OAR 333, Division 40	OHA
Hazardous Material Emergency Response System	Community Right to Know	ORS 453.374	OSFM
State Fire Marshal	Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team	ORS 453.380	OSFM
Public Health Director Public Health Director	Authority of the Public Health Director during a Public Health Emergency Temporary Restriction of Movement Emergency Health Care Services Emergency Health Care Centers; Emergency Operations Plan	ORS 333-003-0020 ORS 333-003-0070 ORS 333-003-0100 ORS 333-003-0130 ORS 333-003-0200	OHA

	Public Health Emergency Plans		

Key:
ODEQ = Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.
OAR = Oregon Administrative Riles.
OHA = Oregon Health Authority.
OPHD = Oregon Public Health Division.
ORS = Oregon Revised Statutes.

1340 Washington State

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Spills Program responds to releases of oil, hazardous substances, and illegal drug manufacturing facilities under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	RCW/WAC	Lead Agency
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Pollution Control Act	RCW 90.48	Ecology
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response Act	RCW 90.56	Ecology
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Hazard Waste Management Act	RCW 70.105 WAC 173-303	Ecology
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Model Toxics Control Act	RCW 70.105D WAC 173-340	Ecology
Spillers Responsibility for Cleanup	Special Rights of Action and Immunities	RCW 4.24.314	Ecology/WSP
Illegal drug chemical precursors, equipment, and waste generated	Uniform Controlled Substances Act	RCW 69.50.511	Ecology
Designation of the IC Agency	Hazardous Material Incidents	RCW 70.136.030	WSP
Responsibility for Illegal Drug Laboratory Cleanup	Uniformed Controlled Substance Act	RCW 69.50.511	Ecology
Property Contaminated by the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs	Contaminated Properties	RCW 64.44	WA DOH
Radiation Protection Standards	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-221	WA DOH
Radiation Protection – Workers Rights	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-222	WA DOH

Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-231	WA DOH
Radiation Waste Disposal	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.98 WAC 246-250	WA DOH
Regulation of all Potential and Actual Radioactive Air Emissions	Nuclear Energy and Radiation	RCW 70.94 WAC 246-247	WA DOH
Key: WA DOH = Washington State Department of Health Ecology = Washington State Department of Ecology RCW = Revised Code of Washington WAC = Washington Administrative Code WSP = Washington State Patrol			

2000 Command

The complexity and jurisdictional characteristics of an incident will determine the level of involvement of federal, state, local, Tribal, Responsible Party (RP), and other responders. It is expected that the UC participants will be determined based on each incident. The table below outlines the state and federal lead agencies for specific incident types.

Note: this chart only shows the agency with primary authority; it does not reflect the fact that multiple agencies typically coordinate on each incident

	Oil	HazMat	Biological	Radiological	Disaster
Washington	Ecology	WSP or other designated local Agency (RCW 70.136)	Washington State Department of Health	WA DOH	Washington State Emergency Management Division
Oregon	ODEQ	OSFM	Oregon Department of Public Health	Oregon Department of Public Health	Oregon Office of Emergency Management
Idaho	IOEM	IOEM	IOEM	IOEM	IOEM
Federal	• EPA • USCG	• EPA • USCG	EPA	• EPA • USCG • DOE • DOD • United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission • NASA	• FEMA

Key:
DOD = United States Department of Defense
DOE = United States Department of Energy
DOH = Washington State Department of Health
EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
IOEM = Idaho Office of Emergency Management
NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration
ODEQ = Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OSFM = Oregon Department of the State Fire Marshal
USCG = United States Coast Guard
WSP = Washington State Patrol

EPA has developed an Incident Management Handbook that provides guidance on organizational setup and roles/responsibilities for hazardous substance incidents.

2100 Hazardous Substance Incident/Unified Command Objectives

Primary UC Objectives:

- Identify the hazards;
- Isolate the hazard area;
- Protect the safety of the public and responders;
- Establish Command;
- Complete notifications; and
- Activate response plans.

Other Possible UC Objectives:

- Threat assessment;
- Hazard detection and reduction;
- Environmental monitoring;
- Sample and forensic evidence collection/analysis;
- On-site safety; and
- Assess impacts to critical infrastructure and cascading impacts.

2200 Criminal Incident Management

It may be unclear at the onset of a response whether the cause was accidental or criminal. Local responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release. In instances where criminal activity is suspected, coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders, who view the incident as a hazardous substances problem or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended.

Since September 11, 2001, much attention has been given to terrorist incidents. A nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous substances incident with a criminal investigation component. As such, it should be responded to under the National Response System and potentially the NRF. The Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex to the NRF also provides guidance on response to criminal incidents with significant impacts. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene, thus giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local/state law enforcement agencies the initial lead in each response. It is important to be aware that the FBI and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) can activate federal resources to assist in the response activities not only for the criminal investigation but for Incident Command support to provide information on critical infrastructure, cascading impacts, Geographic Information System products, and access to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Gateway systems.

The Unified Command responding to an incident involving terrorism must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the federal government's response mechanism for these types of incidents. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 gave the DHS the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a state and local response; however, nothing in the NRF changes the legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal, state, or local laws and regulations. Members of the Unified Command may find themselves working with or for DHS, the FBI, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or a number of other federal agencies under the NRF.

Terrorism Credible Threat Determination

If a responder suspects terrorism, the FBI and local/state law enforcement must be notified as soon as possible. Given available evidence, statements, scenario, and intelligence, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies will determine whether the incident is credible. The FOSC may be approached by the law enforcement agencies (FBI or local/state law enforcement agencies) to assist in obtaining initial investigative samples to confirm their "credible threat" determination if local sampling resources are not identified or available.

The FOSC should share all available and applicable information, with the law enforcement agencies' assistance, in making these determinations.

2300 Notification Requirements

2310 Federal

Releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center under CERCLA, 40 CFR Part 300.125(c). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under Section 304 of SARA Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA hazardous substances, and their RQs, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA RQs may also be found in the EPA's "List of Lists" at EPA NEPIS. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with RQs in Curies.

While there are no statutory reporting requirements for releases of pollutants or contaminants for terrorist-related threats; the National Response Center will accept all reports of potential terrorist incidents and pass the report along to the appropriate agencies. All emergencies should also be immediately reported to 911 to activate local law enforcement and response resources.

2320 Idaho State

The Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Act), Title 39, Chapter 71, requires any person releasing a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance as defined within the Act to notify the Idaho Office of Emergency Management. Unauthorized release of hazardous materials to state waters or to land where there is a likelihood the hazardous material will enter waters of the state as identified in IDAPA 58.01.02.850 or petroleum releases meeting conditions identified in IDAPA 58.01.24.060 must report the release to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Notification through the State Communications Center meets the notification requirements identified above. For Idaho notification phone numbers, see the "Required Notifications by Spiller" at the beginning of this plan. Spillers must also contact the local emergency response agency (commonly

accessed through 911). While all state agency reporting requirements are met by calling the State Communications Center, a spiller is not relieved of notifying the NRC or other reporting requirements by calling the Idaho State Communications Center. Spillers, however, may seek advice on reporting requirements through the Idaho State Communications Center.

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan is initiated through notification of the State Communications Center. This center will contact cognizant local, state, and federal agencies. Unless the spill requires no further actions, a conference call among pre-identified agencies will occur within 15 minutes of the initial call to the center. This conference call will be used to coordinate further response activities and to begin the transition from emergency to remediation.

2330 Oregon State

The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), Oregon Revised Statute 466.635 requires any person owning or having control over oil or hazardous material and who has knowledge of a spill or release to immediately notify ODEM through OERS, as soon as that person knows the spill or release is a reportable quantity. Oregon Revised Statutes 824.088 requires that railroads notify ODEM of any derailment or fire involving or affecting hazardous materials. Recently written Oregon Administrative Rule 741-510-0045 requires railroads to report to OERS any release of hazardous material during transportation, not just from a derailment or fire. Oregon Administrative Rules 345-60-030 requires similar notification for radioactive material incidents. Sections 304, Title III of SARA requires facilities to notify the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance.

OERS provides 24-hour service through the Law Enforcement Data System division of the Department of State Police. Administration of the OERS will be transitioning from the

Department of State Police to the Department of Emergency Management in mid-2026.

2340 Washington State

Notification requirements for spills in Washington State are as follows:

- For spills or discharges of oil or hazardous substances to surface or groundwater, any person who is responsible for a spill or non-permitted discharge must immediately notify the Washington State Emergency Management Division and the National Response Center. (RCW 90.56.280)
- Releases of dangerous waste or hazardous substances to water, ground or air that threaten human health or the environment must be immediately reported to the Ecology regional office. (WAC 173-303-145)
- Spills of oil or hazardous substances to the ground that create a human health or environmental threat must also be reported to Ecology, in writing, within 90 days of discovery. (WAC 173-340-300)
- Leaking underground storage tanks must be reported to Ecology within 24-hours of discovery. (WAC 173-340-450)

Additionally, for spills of oil, hazardous substances, and dangerous waste that threaten human health and the environment, immediate notification is required to all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

For spills or discharges that result in emissions to the air, notify all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan. Notification is also required to the local Clean Air Agency, where one exists, and the Ecology Regional Office.

Performing federal notifications does not satisfy Washington State notification requirements. Notification of federal and state agencies does not guarantee notification of local responders. Notify local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

If radioactive materials are involved in any type of release, the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection should be notified at 206-NUCLEAR - (206) 682-5327.

2350 Public Information

For the most update public information management strategies, best practices and job aids, follow the protocols and procedures outlined in the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan Annex A: Joint Information Center Manual and the National Response Team (NRT) Joint Information Center (JIC) Model.

2360 Health and Safety

To promote health and safety, follow OSHA's Hazardous waste operations and emergency response requirements of 29 CFR Part 1 910.120. For hazardous substance specific information please see Section 7000 of this annex for reference materials to learn where you can find information specific to health and safety during hazardous substance incidents.

2370 Liaison

The following is a list of potential stakeholders who may be involved, in addition to the agencies who are typically involved in an oil spill.

- Local/state hazardous material and health departments;
- Local/state emergency management agencies;
- Bomb squads or United States Department of Defense Explosive Ordinance Detachments;
- United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control, or Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry;
- United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Department of Energy;
- United States Department of Agriculture;
- National Guard Civil Support Teams;
- USCG National Strike Force;
- Private sector cleanup contractors;
- Laboratories/transportable laboratories; and/or

- Other stakeholders identified in this plan or other local plans.

3000 Operations

Operations activities for hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant releases are dependent upon the manner in which they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the environment (air, water, soil) and/or structures impacted by the release.

However, operations activities can be grouped into the following general steps.

- Notification;
- Evacuation/shelter-in-place;
- Communication of the hazard warning to others;
- Removal of victims to a safe area;
- Observation of signs and symptoms of casualties;
- Determination of extent of contamination;
- Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones;
- Control of access to area;
- Determination of the contaminant/hazards involved;
- Control/stoppage of further releases;
- Initiation of emergency decontamination of casualties;
- Initiation of decontamination procedures for response personnel/equipment;
- Sampling of water/soil/air/product;
- Containment of material already released;
- Implementation of countermeasures;
- Determination of threat to human health and the environment;

3100 Sampling Assistance and Resources

The following agencies can provide on-site sampling followed by laboratory analysis of hazardous substances. For each entity, we have identified their capabilities with these abbreviations: Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC), Chemical or Biological Warfare Agents

(WMD), Radiation (Rad).

Entity	Location	Phone Number	Capabilities
Federal Assistance			
EPA – Region 10	Seattle, WA Portland, OR Boise, ID	206-553-1264	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
USCG Pacific Strike Team	Novato, CA	(415) 883-3311	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit	Washington, D.C.	(202) 324-3000	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
Idaho State Assistance			
Idaho National Guard 101st Civil Support Team	Boise, ID	Through State Communications Center at (800) 632-8000	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program	Idaho Falls, ID	Through State Communications Center at (800) 632-8000	**Rad**
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	Boise, ID	Through State Communications Center at (800) 632-8000	**TIC, WMD**
Oregon State Assistance			
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	**TIC, WMD**
Oregon Department of Public Health Radiation Protection Services	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	**Rad**
Oregon Department of Public Health Mobile Emergency Response	Portland, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	**TIC, WMD, Rad**

Laboratory			
Oregon Department of State Fire Marshal	Salem, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
Oregon OSHA	Wilsonville, OR	Through OERS at 800-452-0311	**TIC, Occupational exposures**
Oregon National Guard 102nd Civil Support Team	Salem, OR	Through OERS at 1-800-452-0311	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
Washington State Assistance			
National Guard 10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray, WA	253-512-8063	**TIC, WMD, Rad**
Washington State Department of Ecology	Shoreline, WA	Through Washington State Emergency Management Division at 800-258-5990	**TIC, WMD**
Washington State Department of Health	Olympia, WA	206-NUCLEAR 360-236-3300	**Rad, WMD**
Key: **OERS = Oregon State Emergency System** **OR = Oregon** **Rad = Radiation** **TIC = Toxic Industrial Chemicals** **WA = Washington** **WMD = Weapons of Mass Destruction (chemical or biological warfare agents)**			

For a complete listing, see the: Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook.

3200 Laboratory Assistance and Resources

The following laboratory resources and networks can be used to identify appropriate sampling techniques, analytical methods, and available laboratories for the analysis of samples from various matrices:

Laboratory Source	Description	Contact/Info
Centers for Disease Control	Laboratory Response Network – A collaborative effort of federal, state, military, and private labs to aid in response effort of a TIC, WMD, or Rad event.	800-232-4636 https://emergency.cdc.gov/lrn/index.asp
EPA Environmental Response Laboratory Network	A network of agency, state environmental, commercial, and other federal laboratories who will provide integrated, rapid analysis using standardized diagnostic protocols and procedures	https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/environmental-response-laboratory-network
EPA Laboratory Compendium	Network of EPA national labs, state public health, and private labs to aid in a water security event, in addition to TIC, WMD, and Rad events	703-818-4200 https://cfext.epa.gov/cetl/lblogin.cfm?action=None
Association of Public Health Laboratories	State Public Health Laboratories – Emergency Contact Directory	https://www.aphl.org/programs/preparedness/Crisis-Management/Pages/Emergency-LabContacts.aspx
National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program	Current listing of accredited environmental labs and their primary accreditation body, in addition to types of sample media the labs can analyze.	http://www.nelac-institute.org/
National Environmental Method Index (NEMI)	Search all chemical, biological, microbial, toxicity, and physical methods in NEMI	https://www.nemi.gov/home/
EPA Method Collection	Standard Analytical Methods for environmental measurement and regional EPA laboratory contact information	http://www.epa.gov/fem/methcollectns.htm

4000 Planning

4100 Coordination with other Hazardous Materials Planning

Planning for hazardous substance responses happens at a number of levels throughout Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. As a result of SARA Title III requirements, SERCs, LEPCs, and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) were formed. Within Washington State, absent a formal TERC, the senior tribal representative is responsible for implementation of all SARA Title III provisions. The purpose of these groups is to develop local emergency response plans, participate in exercises to ensure preparedness at the local level, and arrange for training for local responders. In addition, local departments of emergency management (or similar groups) may assist with these functions as well as notifications of hazardous substance incidents. The federal government provides very limited funding to SERCs, LEPCs, and TERCs through the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program. The level of SERC, TERC, and LEPC activity varies widely across the region. The emergency management positions vary from state to state and may be a department of emergency management, emergency services, civil defense, or disaster services.

Various federal and state statutes require facilities and vessels to develop emergency response plans to deal with their operations, as well as potential off-site impacts. Finally, the NWIACP serves as the primary response planning document for the federal and state hazardous materials response agencies in the area of responsibility.

4200 Natural Resource Trustees

The following list outlines the Trustees for natural resources designated in Subpart G of the NCP, and provides a brief description of the resources that may be potentially impacted as a result of an oil spill or hazardous material release. Natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, biota, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources. This list is provided for informational purposes and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

4210 Federal Trustees

4210.1 Department of the Interior

Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, this department are the trustees for:

- Migratory birds and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystems;
- Federally owned minerals;
- Federally managed water resources;
- Natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by DOI through its component bureaus;
- National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Landscape Conservation Areas, etc; and
- Those natural resources for which an Indian tribe would otherwise act as trustee in those cases where the United States acts on behalf of the Indian tribe.

4210.2 Department of Commerce

Through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), this department is a trustee for:

- Marine fishery resources and certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and marine mammals and their supporting ecosystem;
- National Marine Sanctuaries; and
- National Estuarine Reserves.

4210.3 Department of Agriculture

Through the U.S. Forest Service, this department is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, or under land administered by USFS.

4210.4 Department of Defense

The DoD is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, and under land administered by the DoD.

4210.5 Department of Energy

The DOE is the trustee for any natural and cultural resources located on, over, and under land administered by the DOE.

4300 Air Plume Modeling

The NRF designates the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) as the single federal source of airborne hazards predictions during incidents that involve multiple federal agencies. IMAAC is responsible for producing and disseminating predictions of the effects of hazardous chemical, biological, and radiological releases.

IMAAC is not intended to replace or supplant dispersion modeling capabilities that federal agencies currently have in place to meet agency-specific mission requirements. Rather, it provides interagency coordination to use the most appropriate model for a particular incident and for delivery of a single federal prediction to all responders. Information on the IMAAC can be found at: http://www.dhs.gov/imaac. To request IMAAC support, state, local, tribal, and federal officials should contact the IMAAC Technical Operations Hub, run by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency at (703) 767-2003. The IMAAC products are available on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) IMAAC page. To open an HSIN account, contact the HSIN Helpdesk at 1-866-430-0162 (available 24/7) or send an email to HSIN.HelpDesk@hq.dhs.gov requesting an HSIN account and access to the IMAAC community of interest.

Air Plume Modeling Contact Information

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (206) 526-4911

Washington State Department of Ecology, Air Program (800) 258-5990, ask for Ecology

responder.

Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO): For direct air plume modeling:

The CAMEO® Suite of applications (including CAMEO, Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres [ALOHA], and Mapping Application for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks [MARPLOT]) is designed to allow the user to plan for and respond to a hazardous substances incident.

CAMEO Chemicals has identification information and response recommendations for thousands of chemicals commonly transported in the United States. CAMEO is a set of blank database templates that state and local organizations can enter information for facilities that store hazardous substances. The CAMEO software suite can be downloaded for free from: http://www2.epa.gov/cameo.

In the state of Washington, any local jurisdiction may obtain this information by contacting Ecology Community Right to Know at (800)633-7585. In Oregon, the same information may be obtained through the Office of the State Fire Marshal Hazardous Substance Information Hotline at (503)378-6835. In Idaho, this information can be obtained by calling the Emergency Communications Center at 208-846-7610.

ALOHA can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display the toxic threat zones on a digital map via MARPLOT. ALOHA can also estimate thermal and explosive threat zones of flammable chemicals. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses electronic maps created by the United States Bureau of the Census that cover the entire country and can be downloaded for free as part of the CAMEO software suite mentioned above.

4400 Transition to Long-Term Cleanup

At some point after the peak of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a long-term clean-up/remedial phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and

the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. Also, it is possible that additional federal and/or state agency representatives may need to be involved with the long-term phase to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed. It is critical that the initial responders debrief the incoming clean-up staff prior to demobilizing. Standard long-term/remedial clean-up actions are:

- Perform risk assessment for remaining contaminants;
- Evaluate clean-up/decontamination options;
- Implement cleanup alternatives; and
- Long-term monitoring or remediation of impacted area, if necessary.

4500 Disposal

A number of different hazardous/solid wastes may be generated as a result of an incident. The Responsible Party or lead agency must address proper disposal of the wastes in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the NCP, the NWIACP, state, and local regulations. Options for disposal of material connected to the emergency response action will be coordinated with the state and with support by the federal agencies for those agents, substances, or radioactive materials that need special care.

4510 Hazardous Waste

	Hazardous Waste Regulator	Additional Information
Idaho	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	https://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-management-and-remediation/hazardous-waste-in-idaho/
Oregon	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Hazards-and-Cleanup/hw/Pages/HW-Reporting.aspx
Washington	Washington Department of Ecology	https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/our-programs/hazardous-waste-toxics-reduction

4520 Radioactive Waste

	Radioactive Waste Regulator	Additional Information
Idaho	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/region-state/idaho.html
Oregon	Oregon Department of Public Health: Radiation Protective Services	http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/RadiationProtection/Pages/index.aspx
Washington	Washington Department of Health Radiation Protection	https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/radiation

4530 Biological Waste (WMD)

The need to dispose of material contaminated with biological agents is rare, and therefore standard protocols do not exist. Often it is possible to neutralize the biological agent, after which the material may be treated as non-hazardous waste or non-infectious waste. The appropriate disposal method for biological waste will be dependent on the specific situation. It will require consultation between local, tribal, state, and federal partners as well as agreement from the disposal site operator.

5000 Logistics

5100 Emergency Response Teams

There are several specially trained hazardous materials teams (both public and private) throughout the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington that will most likely be involved in hazardous substance spills. The following tables provide information on how to contact these various teams.

For a handbook on teams that are considered National Assets, see Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contacts Handbook (2005).

5110 Federal Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-wide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24-Hour Phone
EPA Emergency Response	Seattle, WA Portland, OR	Yes	Both	206-553-1263
EPA Radiological Emergency Response	Las Vegas, NV	Yes	Both	206-553-1263
Fairchild Fire Department (HazMat Team)	Fairchild Air Force Base	No	Both	509-247-2643
Hanford Fire Department	Hanford	No	Both	509-373-2745
Joint Base Lewis McChord (HazMat Team)	McChord	Yes	Both	253-982-2603 253-912-4442
Pacific Strike Team (USCG)	Novato, CA	Yes	Both	415-883-3311
Naval Base Kitsap Bremerton	Bremerton	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
Naval Base Kitsap Bangor	Bangor	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
NAS Whidbey Island Ault Field	Whidbey Island	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064

Key:
EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
HazMat = hazardous materials
NAS = Naval Air Station
OR = Oregon
USCG = United States Coast Guard

WA = Washington

5120 Idaho Response Teams

No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
RRT1	Spokane Fire Department	Spokane, WA	Both	Yes
RRT2	Lewiston Fire Department	Lewiston	Both	Yes
RRT3	Caldwell Fire Department	Caldwell	Both	Yes
RRT4	Boise Fire Department	Boise	Both	Yes
RRT5	Twin Falls Fire Department	Twin Falls	Both	Yes
RRT6	Pocatello Fire Department	Pocatello	Both	Yes
RRT7	Idaho Falls Fire Department	Idaho Falls	Both	Yes
CST	101st Civil Support Team	Boise	Both	Yes
RAP	Region 6 RAP	Idaho Falls	Both	Yes
IOEM	Office of Emergency Mgt	Boise	Both	Yes

State response teams can be activated by calling State Communications Center at (800) 632-8000 or (208) 846-7610.

5130 Oregon Response Teams

No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
HM01	Douglas County	Roseburg	Both	Yes
HM02	Eugene	Eugene	Both	Yes
HM03	Gresham/Multnomah	Gresham	Both	Yes
HM04	Klamath/Lake	Klamath Falls	Both	Yes
HM05	Linn/Benton	Corvallis	Both	Yes
HM06	Portland	Portland	Both	Yes
HM08	Southern Oregon	Medford	Both	Yes
HM09	Tualatin	Portland	Both	Yes
HM10	Hermiston	Hermiston	Both	Yes
HM11	Astoria	Astoria	Both	Yes
HM13	Salem	Salem	Both	Yes
HM14	Ontario	Ontario	Both	Yes
HM15	Coos Bay	Coos Bay	Both	Yes

OSFM	State Fire Marshal	Salem		Yes
OHA	Radiological Emergency Response Team	Portland		Yes
CST	102nd Civil Support Team	Salem	Both	Yes

All State of Oregon hazardous Materials Response Teams are activated by calling OERS at (800)425-0311

5140 Washington Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-Wide	Team Level	24-Hour Phone
Eastside	Bellevue Fire Department	No	Both	425-452-2048
Everett	Everett Fire Department	Yes	Both	425-257-8100
South King Fire and Rescue	South King Fire and Rescue	Yes	Both	253-946-7249
Graham/Central Pierce	Central Pierce Fire and Rescue	No	Both	253-588-5217
Kent	Kent Fire and Life Safety	Yes	Both	253-856-4374
Lynnwood SW Snohomish	Lynwood Fire Department	Yes	Both	425-649-7000
Marysville	Marysville Fire Department	N/A	Both	360-653-1122
Port of Seattle	POS/SEATAC Airport Fire Department	Yes	Both	206-433-5380
Renton	Renton Fire Department	No	Both	425-235-2121
Seattle	Seattle Fire Department	No	Both	206-386-1481
Specialized Emergency Response Program (SERP)	Bellingham Fire Department	No	Both	360-778-8400
Spokane	Spokane Fire Department	Yes	Both	509-532-8900
Tacoma	Tacoma Fire Department	Yes	Both	253-627-0151 253-591-5733
Tri County Hazmat Response Group	Richland Fire Department	Yes	Both	509-628-0333
Tukwila	Tukwila Fire Department	Yes	Both	206-625-5011
Vancouver Hazmat 81	Vancouver Fire Department	Yes	Both	360-696-4461
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Fire Department	Yes	Both	509-527-1960
Washington State University	Pullman	Yes	Both	509-335-8548
Yakima Valley NH3	Sunnyside Fire Department	No	Both	509-865-4338
Yakima Fire Department	Yakima Fire Department	No	Both	800-572-0490
Greater Palouse Hazmat Team	Pullman Fire Department		Both	509-332-2521

Team Name	Base	Region-Wide	Team Level	24-Hour Phone
10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray	Yes	Both	253-512-8063

Hazardous Substance response equipment is consolidated on the Worldwide Response Resource List: https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Plans-policies/Contingency-planning-for-oil-industry/Worldwide-Response-Resource-List

5150 Private Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested	24-Hour Phone
Airgas	Multiple	Yes	Yes	866-734-3438
BNSF Railway	Multiple	Yes	Yes	800-832-5452
Union Pacific Railway	Multiple	Yes	Yes	888-877-7267
BOC Gases	Multiple	Yes	Yes	800-232-4726
Shell Puget Sound Refinery	Anacortes, Washington	Yes	No (Not available beyond facility)	360-293-0800

5200 Contractor Support

There are a number of contractors in the Northwest Area with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

Ecology maintains a list of Washington State cleanup contractors. This list is maintained as a service to assist RPs in identifying potential contractors in their area. Ecology does not certify or endorse any contractors on this list, nor does Ecology verify that they are adequately trained, licensed, or insured. This list is maintained at: https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/plans-policies/contingency-planning-for-oil-industry/primary-response-contractors

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality maintains a contract with select local environmental response companies. Through the Oregon Cooperative Purchasing Program, which recognizes certain agencies and organizations within the State of Oregon as authorized to purchase the goods and services available under a price agreement entered into by the State, ORCPP members including cities, counties, school districts, public universities, special districts, Qualified Rehabilitation Facilities, residential programs under contract with the Oregon Department of Human Services, United States governmental agencies, and American Indian tribes or agencies can leverage this state-wide contract. ORCPP membership can be verified through the webpage below or by contacting DAS PS at (503) 378-2497 http://egov.oregon.gov/DAS/PFSS/SPO/coop-menu.shtml.

Information and procedures for leveraging the state environmental contractor can be accessed by Oregon Tribes, cities, counties, and municipalities through the State On-Scene Coordinator.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality maintains contracts with select environmental response companies that may provide support to an incident when requested through the State Communications Center bridge call. Contractor support is primarily provided when the responsible party is unknown, unable or unwilling to provide adequate response to the hazardous substance incident. Contractor support may also be initiated if regional response team is

requested but unable to respond. Contractor support should be initiated through the State Communications Center.

6000 Finance/Administration

There are a number of federal and state funding sources that may be accessed to pay for costs incurred at an incident. These sources are set up as funding mechanisms in the event that the responsible party is unable/unwilling to provide funding of response actions. Access to these funding sources is possible through the federal or state agency that is responsible for administering the fund.

Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) was established to pay for cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The EPA manages and administers this fund. In order for a response or clean-up to be initiated using the Superfund, there must be a release or the threat of release of a CERCLA hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The release must cause a threat to public health or welfare or the environment based on the criteria outlined in the NCP, 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2). Pollutants or contaminants must meet a higher threshold of posing an "imminent and substantial endangerment" to human health or the environment. The FOSC makes these determinations.

The NCP 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2) criteria for accessing the Superfund:

- Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants;
- Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- Hazardous substance or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of a release;
- High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate;
- Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to or be released;
- Threat of fire or explosion;
- The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release; and

- Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

6100 Local Government Reimbursement (LGR)

Federally recognized tribal governments and local governments (county, city, municipality, or township) may apply for reimbursement of costs incurred in response to an incident through the EPA, which administers the Superfund. States are specifically excluded from seeking reimbursement from the Superfund. Federally recognized tribal governments and local governments are eligible for reimbursement up to $25,000 per incident for costs such as overtime charges, response contractors, equipment purchased for the response, and replacement of damaged equipment. The EPA may accept only one request for reimbursement for each hazardous substance release incident. EPA cannot reimburse for costs previously budgeted for by the local government. More information for the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program may be obtained by calling EPA's LGR Helpline at: (800) 431-9209 or visiting the following link: https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program

6200 Cost Documentation

All entities and agencies should document the full range of costs in responding to an incident. It may be unclear at the onset of an incident how costs might be recovered; thus, it is important that records are accurate and complete.

Upon completion of all site activities and/or completion of each phase of an incident, the FOSC may be responsible for submitting letters and/or reports to other agencies. The NCP requires that an FOSC Report be submitted if requested by the NRT or RRT. Also, those responders and agencies that accessed fund sources must provide written documentation and information to support the cost incurred. Costs must be fully and accurately documented throughout a response. Cost documentation should provide the source and circumstance of the release, the identity of the Responsible Parties, the response actions taken, accurate accounting of federal, state, or private party costs incurred for response actions, impacts, and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP)

Planning and Response Tools

Annex F

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Part Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex			Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Introduction 3

2000 Purpose 4

3000 Scope 5

Tools and Resources – Reference Tables 6

Table 1: Tools and Resources by Position 6

Table 2: Tools and Resources by Subject 14

Table 3: Agency Response Guides 28

1000 Introduction

The Planning and Response Tools annex provides "grab-and-go" resources, such as Quick Response Cards (QRCs), checklists, and other job aids for emergency personnel. These resources are compiled in an extensive database maintained by the Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10) to ensure efficiency across the three Northwest Area Committees (NWACs), which are made up of Sector Puget Sound (SPS), Sector Columbia River (SCR), and the Northwest Inland Area Committees. This central repository supports planning and response for oil discharges or hazardous substance releases across planning areas. All tools are hyperlinked and incorporated by reference into the Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP).

2000 Purpose

To effectively mitigate the impact of oil and hazardous substance incidents, response personnel must develop clear objectives, strategies, and tactics. A wide array of planning and response tools are available to inform this decision-making process. The selection of the right tools is critical and depends on factors such as the incident's magnitude, environmental conditions, and the discharge status. These tools have been designed and adapted for the local environments and response capabilities. This list was current as of October 2026 and may not reflect subsequent updates. For the latest information, please consult the Tools and Resources webpage.

3000 Scope

The RRT10 website serves as a central repository for an extensive, though not exhaustive, collection of tools and resources. These are designed to assist emergency planners and responders in developing preparedness initiatives and effective response strategies.

Tools and Resources: https://www.rrt10nwac.com/ResponseTools

Requests for updating information on the website should be directed to Regionwide Planning Committee or the appropriate Area Committee. If the hyperlink does not work, please copy and paste the URL directly into your web browser.

The below tables provide an overview of the Tools and Resources available on the RRT10 website as of October 2026.

Tools and Resources – Reference Tables

Source: RRT10 Northwest Area Committees – Tools and Resources

Table 1: Tools and Resources by Position

** Links marked with asterisk (*) are accessible only to authorized users.*

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Command	Incident Specific RRT10 Activation QRG	Guidance on when and how to activate the Regional Response Team (RRT) for a specific incident, including notification thresholds, activation levels, and team member responsibilities.	§ 5100 (Initial Reporting); referenced in §§ 5410–5420 (Unified Command [UC]/Federal On-Scene Coordinator [FOSC] Authority)
Command	Response Partner Roles and Contacts	Reference guide listing response partner agencies and their roles, responsibilities, and contact information for coordinating multi-agency response efforts.	§ 5710 (Hazardous Substance Response) — references Tools & Resources page for agency list.
Command	96-Hour Plan	Toolkit for planning and tracking critical response actions during the first 96 hours of an incident; covering priorities, assignments, and milestones.	§§ 5300–5320 (Response Priorities/Priority Protection Strategies); 96-hour toolkit items appear throughout §§ 5410–5470
Command	RRT10 Endangered Species Act Compliance Guide	Procedural guide for ensuring compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) during emergency response operations, including consultation requirements and protective measures.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA Consultations); §§ 5210, 5950 (Emergency & Post-Spill ESA Consultations)
Command – Public Information Officer (PIO)	Joint Information Center Manual	Comprehensive manual for managing public communications during an incident, including media relations, messaging strategies, and Joint Information Center (JIC) operations.	§ 5460 (Public Information/JIC operations)

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Command – PIO	National Response Team (NRT) Public Information Resources	Collection of public information tools, templates, and references to support communication officers during an emergency response.	§ 5460 (Public Information)
Command – Safety Officer	Health and Safety Job Aid	Job aid providing health and safety guidance for response personnel, covering hazard identification, protective measures, and safety protocols.	§ 5310 (Safety) — directly hyperlinked; cross-referenced for Site Safety Plan development
Command – Safety Officer	Safety and Health Awareness for Oil Spill Cleanup Workers	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) booklet covering safety and health hazards encountered during oil spill cleanup operations, including personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements and chemical exposure guidance.	§ 5310 (Safety) — OSHA HAZWOPER (29 CFR 1910.120) cited
Command – Safety Officer	Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's HAZWOPER Standard	OSHA guidance on training requirements for marine oil spill response workers under the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard.	§ 5310 (Safety) — OSHA HAZWOPER standard cited
Command – Safety Officer	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safety Officer Toolbox	EPA collection of safety officer tools and references for managing health and safety programs at emergency response sites.	§ 5310 (Safety)
Operations	Operations Section Organizational Guidance	Guidance for organizing and managing the Operations Section of an Incident Command System (ICS) structure during a spill response.	§§ 5400–5470 (National Incident Management System [NIMS]/ICS/Operations Section structure)
Operations	Oil Response in Fast Water Currents	Technical guidance for responding to oil spills in rivers, streams, or tidal areas	§§ 5510–5535 (Containment and On-Water Recovery);

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
		with fast-moving currents, including containment and recovery strategies.	Geographic Response Plan (GRP) references in § 4600
Operations	Derelict Vessel Best Management Practices (BMPs)	BMPS for managing derelict vessel incidents, including assessment, pollution prevention, and removal procedures.	§ 5595 (Non-Standard/ Unconventional Emergency Removal Action Scenarios)
Operations	Marine Debris and Severe Marine Debris Events	Guidance for responding to marine debris incidents and large-scale debris events, including debris identification, prioritization, and cleanup approaches.	§ 5595 (Non-Standard/ Unconventional Emergency Removal Action Scenarios)
Operations	Dispersant Authorization Process and Decision Support	Step-by-step process for requesting and obtaining authorization to use dispersants during a spill response, including decision criteria and documentation requirements.	§ 4210 (Pre-authorizations and BMPs) — dispersant pre-authorization zones defined; § 5560 (Shoreline Cleanup) cross-reference
Operations	*In Situ* Burning (ISB) Operations Planning Tool	Planning tool for evaluating and implementing ISB as a spill response technique, including authorization procedures, safety considerations, and operational guidance.	§ 4210 (Pre-authorizations and BMPs) — ISB pre-authorization zones defined
Operations	Decanting Response Tool	Guidance for evaluating and implementing decanting—returning water separated from recovered oil back to the environment—during skimming operations.	§ 5535 (Decanting Policy) — directly referenced as 'Section 4621 of the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP)'; § 5580.2
Operations	Non-Floating Oils Spill Response Tool	Reference tool for responding to spills of oils that sink or neutrally buoy in the water column, addressing unique detection, tracking, and recovery challenges.	§ 5540 (Non-Floating Oil Recovery and Protection) — directly referenced as 'Section 9412'

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Operations	GRP Booming Strategy Points	Summary of pre-identified booming strategy locations and tactics drawn from GRPs to protect sensitive areas from oil spills.	§§ 4600, 5510 (Containment); GRPs referenced throughout §§ 5320–5340
Operations	Emergency Response Community Air Monitoring Tools	Framework for establishing an air monitoring program to protect community health during response operations involving chemical or combustion hazards.	§ 5310 (Safety) — Emergency Response Community Air Monitoring Tools referenced
Operations	Shoreline Countermeasures Manual	Manual covering shoreline protection and cleanup countermeasures, including boom deployment, sorbent application, and manual removal techniques.	§§ 5560–5561 (Shoreline Cleanup); referenced as Sections 9420–9423
Operations	Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL)	Searchable database of oil spill response equipment and resources available worldwide; maintained to support responders in locating needed assets.	§ 5533 (On-Water Recovery Equipment) — WRRL directly linked
Operations	Northwest Equipment Spreadsheet*	Spreadsheet of response equipment located in the Pacific Northwest region (authorized users only).	§ 5533 (On-Water Recovery Equipment)
Operations	Characteristic Coastal Habitats – Choosing Spill Response Alternatives (NOAA)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) guide describing coastal habitat types and their sensitivity to oil, with recommendations for selecting appropriate spill response alternatives to minimize environmental damage.	§ 5550 (Shore-side Recovery and Natural Collection Points) — directly hyperlinked
Operations	National Contingency Plan (NCP) Subpart J Product Schedule	EPA schedule listing spill-treating agents—dispersants, surface-washing agents, and other products—that have	§ 4210 (Pre-Authorizations and BMPs) — surface-

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
		been evaluated and may be authorized for use during oil spill responses.	washing agents on Subpart J Schedule
Operations	NOAA's Characteristics of Response Strategies	NOAA reference comparing the characteristics, effectiveness, and tradeoffs of major oil spill response strategies including mechanical recovery, dispersants, and ISB.	§ 5533 (On-Water Recovery Equipment) — directly linked for dredge/recovery information
Operations	Response System Planning Calculators (BSEE)	BSEE calculators for estimating mechanical recovery system performance and planning offshore spill response resource requirements.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Operations	BSEE Offshore Information for Coastal Zone Contingency Planning	BSEE resource providing offshore infrastructure data and oil spill risk information to support coastal zone area contingency planning.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Operations	SMART Protocols (Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies)	Protocols for monitoring the effectiveness of dispersant application and ISB operations using standardized field sampling techniques.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Operations	NOAA Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) Response Tools for Oil Spills	Suite of NOAA tools to support oil spill response, including trajectory modeling, environmental sensitivity mapping, and spill impact analysis resources.	§§ 5320–5340 (Priority Protection); § 5470 (Environmental Unit [EU])
Operations	NOAA OR&R Open Water Oil Identification Job Aid for Aerial Observation	Visual job aid for aerial observers to identify and estimate oil type and thickness on open water using standardized observation criteria.	§§ 5530–5531 (On-Water Recovery / Open Water)
Operations	NOAA OR&R Dispersant	Field job aid for personnel observing dispersant	§ 4210 (Pre-Authorizations and

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
	Application Observer Job Aid	application operations, covering observation methods, documentation requirements, and communication protocols.	BMPs); § 5560 (Shoreline Cleanup)
Operations	Best Practices for Safe Handling of Lithium-Ion Cells and Batteries	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) guidance on safely handling lithium-ion cells and batteries encountered in emergency response scenarios, including hazard awareness and handling precautions.	§ 5595 (Non-Standard/ Unconventional Emergency Removal Scenarios)
Planning	Permit Summary Table	Summary table of permits that may be required during spill response operations, identifying applicable regulatory programs, triggers, and responsible agencies.	§ 5540 (Non-Floating Oil) — 'Refer to the permit summary table in Section 9401'; § 5580.1 (Waste Management) — directly hyperlinked
Planning	NHPA Compliance Guide	Guide for meeting National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements during emergency response, including Section 106 consultation procedures and documentation steps.	§§ 4300–4310 (National Historic Preservation Act); § 5220 (Section 106 Consultations)
Planning	Disposal and Waste Management Guidance	Guidance for managing, characterizing, transporting, and disposing of waste materials generated during spill response operations.	§ 5580 (Waste Management and Disposal) — referenced as 'Section 9405'
Planning	Resources at Risk Response Tools	Tools for identifying and prioritizing natural, cultural, and economic resources at risk from a spill, supporting protection and response decision-making.	§ 5330 (Risk Assessment for Sensitive Area Prioritization) — ICS-232 Resources at Risk; § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Planning	Managing Impacts to Fisheries	Guidance for assessing and mitigating spill impacts to commercial and subsistence fisheries, including	§§ 5340–5350 (Environmentally-Sensitive Areas/Wildlife);

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
		communication with fishing communities and regulatory agencies.	§ 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Planning	Places of Refuge	Procedures and criteria for evaluating and designating a place of refuge for a vessel in distress, balancing environmental risk with vessel and crew safety.	§ 5920 (Consultation Documentation) — places of refuge listed as key decision point
Planning	Environmental Sampling Plan	Framework for designing and implementing environmental sampling during a response, covering sampling objectives, methods, quality assurance, and chain-of-custody.	§ 5470 (Environmental Unit) — sampling specialists noted
Planning	SCAT Tools	Reference tools supporting Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) surveys, including field forms, oiling characterization protocols, and reporting guidance.	§§ 5520, 5560–5561 (Shoreline Protection/ Cleanup) — 'Section 9421 of the NWACP' cited; § 5590 (Terminating Cleanup)
Planning	Shorelines Segmentation Guidance for SCAT	Methodology for dividing impacted shorelines into survey segments to support systematic SCAT assessment and cleanup operations.	§§ 5560–5561 (Shoreline Cleanup) — referenced as 'Sections 9421 and 9422'
Planning	Surface Washing Agent Authorization Process	Process and criteria for authorizing the use of surface washing agents to remove oil from shorelines, including pre-authorization requirements and field application guidelines.	§ 4210 (Pre-authorizations and BMPs) — surface washing agent authorization process described; § 5560 (Shoreline Cleanup)
Planning	Hazard Assessment Worksheet	Structured worksheet for evaluating hazardous substance incidents, identifying chemical properties, exposure pathways, and protective action recommendations.	§§ 5700–5710 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response); § 5310 (Safety) — also noted as 9701

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Planning	Initial Hazmat Incident Objectives	Guidance for establishing initial incident objectives and priorities for hazardous materials incidents, supporting early decision-making and response actions.	§§ 5700–5710 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response Introduction)
Planning	Initial Incident Objectives for Oil Spills	Guidance for establishing initial incident objectives and priorities specific to oil spill responses, supporting early decision-making.	§ 5320 (Priority Identification and Protection Strategies) — 'Section 9703 of the NWACP' cited
Planning	Suspicious Package/Envelope Decision Matrix	Decision matrix to guide response actions when encountering suspicious packages or envelopes, covering threat assessment and notification procedures.	§ 5700 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response)
Planning	NOAA OR&R Response Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills	Suite of NOAA tools supporting response planning and decision-making for both oil and chemical spills.	§ 5470 (Environmental Unit); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response)
Planning	NOAA OR&R Seafood Safety After an Oil Spill	NOAA guidance on assessing seafood safety following an oil spill, including sampling protocols, closure criteria, and communication with fishing communities.	§§ 5340–5350 (Environmentally-Sensitive / Wildlife); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Planning	Southern Resident Killer Whale Deterrence Task Force Final Report	Final report from a task force established to develop methods for deterring Southern Resident Killer Whales from areas with active spill response operations to minimize disturbance.	§ 5920 (Consultation Documentation) — whale deterrence cited as key decision point
Planning	Damaged Lithium-Ion Battery Management Guide for Electric Vehicles and Mobility Devices	Operational guide for safely managing damaged or thermally compromised lithium-ion batteries in electric vehicles and mobility devices during emergency response operations.	§ 5595 (Non-Standard/ Unconventional Emergency Removal Scenarios)

Category / Position	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Planning	Mercury Spill Guidance	Guidance for responding to mercury spill incidents, including containment, cleanup procedures, waste handling, and exposure precautions.	§ 5700 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response)
Logistics	Logistics Resource List	Reference list of logistics resources, vendors, and support services commonly needed to sustain spill response operations.	§§ 5400–5470 (NIMS/ICS structure); logistics support throughout response operations
Logistics	USCG Response Resource Inventory System	U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) searchable database of response equipment inventories and contractor resources available to support Coast Guard-led spill response operations.	§ 6120 (Response Resource Inventory Database)
Finance / Cost	NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG)	Comprehensive online reference guide for accessing and using the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) through the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC), covering claim procedures, documentation, and reimbursement processes.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Finance / Cost	Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under OPA 90	Detailed procedures governing how state agencies can access OSLTF resources for spill response under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA).	§§ 5620–5630 (Funding Authorizations / Trustee Access to OSLTF)
Finance / Cost		Overview of the OSLTF, including funding sources, eligible uses, access procedures, and the roles of the NPFC.	§§ 5600–5630 (Oil Spill Response Funding and Cost Recovery)

Table 2: Tools and Resources by Subject

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
96-Hour Plan	Agenda for VIP Tour Briefing	Template agenda for briefing VIP visitors at an incident command post, covering key talking points and tour logistics.	§ 5460 (Public Information) — VIP briefing and stakeholder engagement
96-Hour Plan	Calling Elected Officials Script	Scripted talking points for Liaison Officers making notification calls to elected officials during an incident.	§ 5460 (Public Information); § 1300 (Area Committee — elected official coordination)
96-Hour Plan	Daily Briefing Checklist	Checklist to ensure all critical items are covered during daily operational briefings throughout an incident.	§§ 5400–5420 (NIMS / Unified Command /FOSC Authority)
96-Hour Plan	Decisions Affecting Historic and Cultural Resources Documentation Record	Standardized form for documenting response decisions that may affect historic or cultural resources, supporting regulatory compliance.	§§ 4300–4310 (NHPA); § 5220 (Section 106 Consultations); § 5920 (Decision Memos)
96-Hour Plan	Dispersant Record of Decision	Fillable template for documenting the decision to authorize dispersant use, including decision criteria, approvals, and conditions.	§ 4210 (Pre-Authorizations and BMPs); § 5920 (Consultation Documentation and Decision Memos)
96-Hour Plan	ESA Emergency Consultation Documentation Record	Form for documenting emergency consultation with NOAA Fisheries under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) during a response.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA); § 5210 (Emergency ESA Consultations); § 5920 (Decision Memos)
96-Hour Plan	ESA Emergency Consultation Documentation Record (USFWS)	Form for documenting emergency Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) during a response.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA); § 5210 (Emergency ESA Consultations); § 5920 (Decision Memos)
96-Hour Plan	EU Recommendation	Memo template for the EU to transmit formal	§ 5470 (Environmental Unit)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
	Memo to the FOSC/UC	recommendations to the FOSC or UC.	— EU leads recommendations to FOSC/UC
96-Hour Plan	Example Objectives for Oil Spill Incidents	Sample incident objectives for oil spill responses, providing a starting point for Incident Command to develop site-specific goals.	§ 5320 (Priority Identification and Protection Strategies) — 'Section 9703 of the NWACP' cited
96-Hour Plan	Example Public Health Message	Sample public health messaging templates for communicating health and safety guidance to affected communities during an incident.	§ 5460 (Public Information)
96-Hour Plan	FOSC Dispersant Standard Conditions Checklist	Checklist of standard conditions the FOSC must verify before authorizing dispersant application.	§ 4210 (pre-Authorizations and BMPs) — FOSC Checklist referenced for dispersant pre-authorization
96-Hour Plan	ICS 201 – Incident Briefing	Standard ICS 201 incident briefing form for documenting initial situation information, resource assignments, and organizational structure at the start of a response.	§§ 5400–5420 (NIMS / Unified Command) — initial incident briefing
96-Hour Plan	ICS 232 – Resources at Risk Summary	ICS form for summarizing resources at risk (RAR) identified by the EU for use in operational planning.	§§ 4220, 5330 (Resources at Risk — ICS-232 specifically cited)
96-Hour Plan	ICS Form 215 – Operational Planning	Fillable ICS 215 form used during operational planning to identify tactics, resource needs, and work assignments for the next operational period.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
96-Hour Plan	Incident Notification Matrix	Matrix identifying which agencies and officials must be notified based on incident type, size, and location.	§ 5100 (Initial Reporting, Notification, and Preliminary Assessment)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
96-Hour Plan	JIC Organization Chart	Organizational chart template for standing up a Joint Information Center (JIC) illustrating staffing structure and reporting relationships.	§ 5460 (Public Information/JIC operations)
96-Hour Plan	Liaison Job Aid Checklist	Step-by-step checklist guiding a Liaison Officer through key tasks from incident mobilization through demobilization.	§§ 1300–1310 (Area Committee); § 5410 (Unified Command — Liaison function)
96-Hour Plan	Liaison Officer and Public Information Officer Position Descriptions	Position descriptions outlining the duties and qualifications for the Liaison Officer and Public Information Officer (PIO) roles.	§ 5460 (Public Information / PIO); § 5410 (Unified Command)
96-Hour Plan	Liaison Officers Expectations	Overview of performance expectations and working norms for Liaison Officers assigned to an incident command post.	§ 5410 (Unified Command)
96-Hour Plan	Liaison Organization	Diagram and description of how the Liaison function is organized within an incident command structure.	§ 5410 (Unified Command)
96-Hour Plan	Liaison Plan Template	Template for developing a Liaison Plan that identifies agency representatives, coordination needs, and communication protocols.	§ 5410 (Unified Command)
96-Hour Plan	News Release JIC Template	Standardized news release template for Joint Information Center use, formatted for rapid media distribution during an incident.	§ 5460 (Public Information / JIC)
96-Hour Plan	Non-Floating Oils Response Considerations Form	Fillable form for documenting response strategy considerations when responding to a spill involving non-floating or sunken oils.	§ 5540 (Non-Floating Oil Recovery and Protection)
96-Hour Plan	Notification List	Working list template for tracking agency and stakeholder notification contacts during the initial phase of a response.	§ 5100 (Initial Reporting, Notification, and

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
			Preliminary Assessment)
96-Hour Plan	Operations Section Checklist	Checklist guiding Operations Section personnel through critical setup tasks, briefing requirements, and ongoing operational duties.	§§ 5400–5500 (NIMS / Operations Section)
96-Hour Plan	Permit Tracking Template	Spreadsheet template for tracking the status of permits, consultations, and authorizations required during a spill response.	§ 5540 (Non-floating Oil) — 'Refer to the permit summary table in Section 9401'; § 5580.1 (Waste Management)
96-Hour Plan	Press Conference Script Template	Scripted template to help the PIO structure and deliver a press conference during an incident.	§ 5460 (Public Information / JIC)
96-Hour Plan	RRT10 In-Situ Burning Application Form	Application form for requesting Regional Response Team authorization to conduct ISB of spilled oil.	§ 4210 (Pre-Authorizations and BMPs) — ISB authorization process described
96-Hour Plan	Sampling Plan Template	Template for developing an environmental sampling plan, including objectives, station locations, parameters, and QA/QC procedures.	§ 5470 (Environmental Unit) — environmental sampling noted
96-Hour Plan	Sit Unit Situation Status Sheet	Status tracking form used by the Situation Unit to record and report current incident conditions, response activities, and resource deployment.	§§ 5400–5410 (NIMS / Unified Command / Planning Section)
96-Hour Plan	Spill Containment and Cleanup Considerations Guide	Decision support guide covering key containment and cleanup considerations to help Incident Command select effective response strategies.	§§ 5500–5590 (Oil Spill Containment and Cleanup)
96-Hour Plan	Town Hall Meeting Logistics Checklist	Checklist for planning and executing a community town hall meeting during an incident, covering venue,	§ 5460 (Public Information)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
		communications, and stakeholder engagement.	
96-Hour Plan	Tribal/Trustee Technical Coordination Master List	Master contact list template for coordinating with Tribal governments and natural resource trustees during a response.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Wildlife	Wildlife Response Plan	Comprehensive plan for protecting and rehabilitating wildlife affected by oil spills, including oiled bird and marine mammal response procedures.	§ 5350 (Wildlife Rescue & Recovery) — Wildlife Response Plan referenced and hyperlinked
Wildlife	ESA Compliance Guide	Procedural guide for ensuring compliance with the ESA during emergency response, including consultation requirements and protective measures.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA Consultations); §§ 5210, 5950 (Emergency & Post-Spill ESA Consultations)
Wildlife	Resources at Risk Response Tools	Tools for identifying and prioritizing natural, cultural, and economic RARs from a spill, supporting protection and response decision-making.	§ 5330 (Risk Assessment for Sensitive Area Prioritization) — ICS-232 Resources at Risk; § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Wildlife	Managing Impacts to Fisheries	Guidance for assessing and mitigating spill impacts to commercial and subsistence fisheries, including communication with fishing communities and regulatory agencies.	§§ 5340–5350 (Environmentally-Sensitive Areas / Wildlife); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Wildlife	NOAA ERMA (Environmental Response Management Application)	Online mapping tool for visualizing environmental data, sensitive resources, and response activities to support spill response decision-making.	§§ 5320–5340 (Priority Protection / Environmentally-Sensitive Areas); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Wildlife	NOAA Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps	Pre-computed maps classifying shoreline sensitivity and identifying biological resources and human-use areas to guide spill response prioritization.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Wildlife	West Coast Fishing Permits	NOAA database of commercial fishing permits along the West Coast, useful for identifying fishing activity and permit holders potentially affected by a spill.	§§ 5340–5350 (ESAs / Wildlife); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Wildlife	Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Domains	Interactive map showing designated recovery domains for salmon and steelhead populations to support ESA compliance and resource protection during response.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA); § 5210 (Emergency ESA)
Wildlife	Species and Habitat App	NOAA interactive application for identifying federally listed and managed species and habitats by location to support environmental review during a response.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA); § 5210 (Emergency ESA)
Wildlife	West Coast Critical Habitat	Maps and GIS data showing federally designated critical habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species along the West Coast.	§§ 4200–4220 (Pre-Spill ESA); § 5210 (Emergency ESA)
Wildlife	NOAA West Coast Maps	Collection of NOAA spatial data and maps for West Coast fisheries, habitat, and species to support planning and response.	§§ 5320–5340 (Priority Protection); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Wildlife	Harbor Seals Pupping Timeframes Along the West Coast	Map showing seasonal harbor seal pupping periods by location along the West Coast, supporting protective action timing during a response.	§ 5350 (Wildlife Rescue & Recovery); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Wildlife	USFWS Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care	USFWS guidance on capturing, stabilizing, transporting, and caring for oiled migratory birds during a spill response.	§ 5350 (Wildlife Rescue & Recovery)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
	During Oil Spill Response		
Wildlife	Biological Assessment – USCG District 17 and EPA Region 10 (Alaska)	Biological assessment evaluating the potential effects of oil spill response activities in Alaska on threatened and endangered species under ESA Section 7.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Wildlife	Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement: Oil Spill Response and the Endangered Species Act	Memorandum of agreement (MOA) among federal agencies establishing a coordinated process for meeting ESA Section 7 obligations during oil spill planning and response.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Wildlife	NOAA Guidelines for Assessing Exposure and Impacts of Oil Spills on Marine Mammals	NOAA technical guidelines for evaluating and documenting the exposure and biological impacts of oil spills on marine mammal populations.	§ 5350 (Wildlife Rescue & Recovery); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Wildlife	Southern Resident Killer Whale Deterrence Task Force Final Report	Final report from a task force established to develop methods for deterring Southern Resident Killer Whales from areas with active spill response operations to minimize disturbance.	§ 5920 (Consultation Documentation) — whale deterrence cited as key decision point
Wildlife	Oil Spill Impacts on Plankton Quick Response Guide	Quick reference guide for understanding and communicating the potential effects of oil spill events on plankton communities and aquatic food webs.	§§ 5340–5350 (ESAs/Wildlife); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties	NHPA Compliance Guide	Guide for meeting National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements during emergency response, including Section 106 consultation procedures and documentation steps.	§§ 4300–4310 (National Historic Preservation Act); § 5220 (Section 106 Consultations)
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties	Federal Historic Preservation Laws, Regulations, and Orders	National Park Service compilation of federal laws, regulations, and executive orders governing the protection of	§§ 4300–4310 (NHPA); § 5220 (Section 106 Consultations)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
		historic properties, useful for determining compliance requirements.	
Cultural Resources & Historic Properties	Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response	Agreement establishing a programmatic approach for federal agencies to fulfill Section 106 responsibilities when conducting emergency oil and hazardous substance response activities.	§§ 4300–4310 (NHPA) — PA adopted per § 4300; § 5220 (Section 106 Consultations)
Hazardous Substances	Hazard Assessment Worksheet	Structured worksheet for evaluating hazardous substance incidents, identifying chemical properties, exposure pathways, and protective action recommendations.	§§ 5700–5710 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response); § 5310 (Safety) — also noted as 9701
Hazardous Substances	Initial Hazmat Incident Objectives	Guidance for establishing initial incident objectives and priorities for hazardous materials incidents.	§§ 5700–5710 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response Introduction)
Hazardous Substances	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (FEMA)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) program providing planning and preparedness resources for communities near chemical stockpile sites.	§ 5700 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response)
Hazardous Substances	Chemtrec	24-hour emergency response service providing chemical hazard information, safety data, and expert guidance to emergency responders during chemical incidents.	§ 3320 (Non-Governmental Technical Support) — CHEMTREC 1-800-262-8200 directly listed
Hazardous Substances	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO), EPA	EPA software suite for emergency planners and first responders to store and access chemical data and model releases of hazardous materials.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	Emergency Response Guidebook (2020)	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) field guide providing first responders with	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
		guidance on the initial response to hazardous materials incidents, including identification, protective distances, and safety precautions.	
Hazardous Substances	EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan (2017)	EPA plan describing the agency's role and procedures for responding to radiological emergencies, including contamination assessment and protective action guidance.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	Patient Decontamination in a Mass Chemical Exposure Incident: National Planning Guidance	U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) evidence-based guidance for planning and executing patient decontamination operations following a mass chemical exposure event.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	List of Lists: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA, and CAA Section 112(r)	EPA-consolidated reference list of hazardous chemicals subject to federal emergency planning, reporting, and risk management requirements.	§ 5710 (Hazardous Substance Introduction) — EPA 'List of Lists' directly linked; § 5810 (FOSC Access to CERCLA Funding)
Hazardous Substances	NIH PubChem Open Chemistry Database	National Institutes of Health (NIH) searchable database of chemical substances with physical, safety, and biological activity data for use in hazard assessment.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework	Federal annex defining roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms for responding to nuclear or radiological incidents under the National Response Framework (NRF).	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	NCP 40 CFR 300.400 – Hazardous Substance	Federal regulatory provisions governing the response to hazardous substance releases under the NCP.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
	Response (Subpart E)		
Hazardous Substances	International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Codes	International Maritime Organization (IMO) international code for the safe transport of dangerous goods by sea, used to identify marine cargo hazards during vessel-based incident response.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	NFPA Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials	National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guide covering fire and explosion hazards of chemicals, supporting hazard analysis and firefighting decisions.	§ 5700 (Hazardous Substance Spill Response)
Hazardous Substances	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) quick-reference guide providing occupational exposure limits, health effects, and protective equipment recommendations for hundreds of chemicals.	§ 5310 (Safety); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response)
Hazardous Substances	Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities	Guidance manual for protecting worker health and safety at hazardous waste sites and emergency response operations.	§ 5310 (Safety); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response)
Hazardous Substances	NIOSH Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards	NIOSH technical guidelines providing occupational exposure limits, health effects, and control recommendations for specific chemical hazards.	§ 5310 (Safety); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response)
Hazardous Substances	NOAA CAMEO – Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations	NOAA web-based version of CAMEO providing tools for managing chemical information and planning emergency response to hazardous substance incidents.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Hazardous Substances	NOAA ALOHA – Air Hazard Modeling Program	NOAA atmospheric dispersion modeling program used to estimate airborne hazard zones from chemical releases to support evacuation and protective action decisions.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP
Hazardous Substances	Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams Capabilities and Contact Handbook	Directory of specialized hazmat response teams with their capabilities, equipment, and contact information for mobilization during complex chemical incidents.	§§ 3310–3330 (Federal/State/Local Scientific and Technical Support)
Hazardous Substances	NOAA's Air Resources Laboratory HYSPLIT	NOAA trajectory and dispersion model for tracking the movement and spread of airborne pollutants, smoke, and hazardous chemical releases.	§§ 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response); § 3310 (Federal Scientific/ Technical Support — NOAA)
Hazardous Substances	NOAA OR&R Response Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills	Suite of NOAA tools supporting response planning and decision-making for both oil and chemical spills.	§ 5470 (Environmental Unit); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response)
Hazardous Substances	U.S. NRC Emergency Preparedness and Response	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) resources for emergency preparedness and response at licensed nuclear facilities, including guidance for coordinating with first responders.	§§ 1610–1620 (Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex / Federal Radiological Response Plan)
Natural Disasters / Stafford Act	FEMA Region 10	FEMA Region 10 homepage providing information on disaster declarations, programs, contacts, and resources for Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.	§§ 1600–1610 (ACP Relationship to National Response Framework); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response — NRF/Stafford Act context)
Mapping and GIS	NOAA ERMA (Environmental Response	Online mapping tool for visualizing environmental data, sensitive resources, and	§§ 5320–5340 (Priority Protection / Environmentally-

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
	Management Application)	response activities to support spill response decision-making.	Sensitive Areas); § 5470 (Environmental Unit)
Mapping and GIS	ShoreZone Mapper	Interactive mapping tool displaying Alaska ShoreZone coastal habitat data, including shoreline type, slope, and biological cover, for use in spill response planning.	§§ 5320–5340 (Priority Protection/ ESAs)
Air Operations	Airline Data Inc.	Commercial aviation data provider offering airport and airline information useful for coordinating aerial response assets and logistics.	§§ 5400–5420 (NIMS / Unified Command) — air logistics support
Air Operations	AirNav.com	Online directory of airport facility information including runway lengths, fuel availability, and contact data for logistics and aircraft dispatch planning.	§§ 5400–5420 (NIMS / Unified Command) — air logistics support
Air Operations	AirportIQ 5010: Airport Master Records and Reports	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) airport master record database providing detailed facility data to support air operations planning during a response.	§§ 5400–5420 (NIMS / Unified Command) — air logistics support
Air Operations	National Weather Service	NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS) providing official weather forecasts, watches, warnings, and advisories to support safe air and field operations.	§ 5100 (Initial Reporting/Preliminary Assessment); §§ 5530–5535 (On-water Recovery) — sea state conditions
SCAT	SCAT Tools	Reference tools supporting Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) surveys, including field forms, oiling characterization protocols, and reporting guidance.	§§ 5520, 5560–5561 (Shoreline Protection / Cleanup) — 'Section 9421 of the NWACP' cited; § 5590 (Terminating Cleanup)

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
SCAT	Shorelines Segmentation Guidance for SCAT	Methodology for dividing impacted shorelines into survey segments to support systematic SCAT assessment and cleanup operations.	§§ 5560–5561 (Shoreline Cleanup) — referenced as 'Sections 9421 and 9422'
SCAT	NOAA Shoreline Assessment Job Aid (2014)	NOAA field job aid for conducting shoreline oiling assessments using standardized SCAT survey methods.	§§ 5560–5561 (Shoreline Cleanup); § 5590 (Terminating Cleanup) — NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual 4th Ed. cited
SCAT	Shoreline Assessment Manual, 4th Edition (NOAA, 2013)	Comprehensive NOAA manual for planning and conducting shoreline oiling assessments, covering survey design, data collection, reporting, and adaptive management.	§ 5590 (Terminating Cleanup Operations) — NOAA Shoreline Assessment Manual 4th Ed., Section 5.3 directly cited
Response Procedures & Equipment	USCG Response Resource Inventory System	USCG searchable database of response equipment inventories and contractor resources available to support Coast Guard-led spill response operations.	§ 5533 (On-Water Recovery Equipment); § 2000 (Threat Identification / OSRO resources)
Response Procedures & Equipment	Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL)	Searchable database of oil spill response equipment and resources available worldwide, maintained to support responders in locating needed assets.	§ 5533 (On-Water Recovery Equipment) — WRRL directly linked
Response Procedures & Equipment	NW Equipment Spreadsheet*	Spreadsheet of response equipment located in the Pacific Northwest region (authorized users only)..	§ 5533 (On-Water Recovery Equipment)
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NOAA National Center for Environmental Information – Geophysics and Bathymetry	NOAA data portal for geophysical and bathymetric datasets including magnetic, gravity, and seafloor topography data useful for spill trajectory and navigation planning.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP.

Subject Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NOAA National Center for Environmental Information – Oceans & Coasts	NOAA resource for oceanographic and coastal environmental data including sea surface temperatures, salinity, and currents.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP.
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NOAA National Center for Environmental Information – Weather and Climate	NOAA portal for historical weather and climate datasets to support environmental baseline analysis and post-incident assessment.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP.
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NOAA Tides and Currents	NOAA interactive tool providing real-time and predicted tide levels and current data at monitoring stations throughout the United States.	Not directly referenced in the NWIACP.
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NWS Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service	NWS tool for monitoring river stage and streamflow forecasts across the Pacific Northwest, supporting spill trajectory and flood response planning.	§§ 5510–5530 (Containment) — river stage/fast water current context
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NWS River Conditions	NWS current river condition reports for Pacific Northwest waterways, useful for assessing in-water spill response conditions.	§§ 5510–5530 (Containment/On-water Recovery) — river conditions for response planning
Weather, Rivers, Tides & Ice	NWS SPOT Weather Forecast for Incidents and Events	NWS service for requesting custom weather forecasts for specific incident locations to support field operations planning.	§ 5100 (Initial Assessment); § 5310 (Safety) — weather conditions for operations

Table 3: Agency Response Guides

Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
Federal Agency Guidance	U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook	USCG handbook covering incident management principles, ICS structure, and operational procedures for Coast Guard-led emergency response operations.	§§ 3300, 5320 (Support Available/ Priority Identification) — IMH specifically cited; § 5400 (NIMS / USCG ICS)
Federal Agency Guidance	U.S. EPA Incident Management Handbook	EPA handbook describing the agency's incident management framework, roles, and procedures for responding to oil and hazardous substance releases.	§§ 5400–5420 (NIMS/Unified Command); § 5700 (Hazardous Substance Response)
Federal Agency Guidance	EPA ACP Handbook	EPA guidance for developing ACPs, covering planning requirements, stakeholder coordination, and plan content standards.	§§ 1200–1210 (Purpose of the ACP/Annexes); § 1430 (Area Exercises — PREP guidelines)
Federal Agency Guidance	USCG Coastal ACP Handbook	USCG guidance for developing coastal ACPs, including organizational requirements, geographic annexes, and response resource planning.	§§ 1200–1210 (Purpose of the ACP)
Regionwide Guidance & Policy	Pacific Northwest Spill Contingency Planning Framework	Regional framework establishing coordinated oil spill contingency planning standards and expectations across the Pacific Northwest for federal, state, Tribal, and industry partners.	§§ 1500–1560 (ACP Alignment with Other Plans); § 1200 (Purpose of ACP — RCP alignment)
Regionwide Guidance & Policy	Pacific Northwest Spill Contingency Planning Updates Summary	Summary document communicating key updates to the Pacific Northwest spill response planning framework, intended to inform stakeholders of changes to regional planning expectations.	§§ 1500–1560 (ACP Alignment with Other Plans)
Regionwide Guidance & Policy	RRT10 Notification vs Activation	Guide clarifying the distinction between notifying and activating the RRT, including thresholds and decision criteria for each action.	§ 5100 (Initial Reporting, Notification, and Preliminary Assessment); §§

Category	Title	Description	NWIACP Reference
			5410–5420 (Unified Command / FOSC Authority)

Northwest Inland
Area Contingency Plan
(NWIACP)

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Annex G

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Part Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex		OCT 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Introduction 4
1100 Use of Volunteers during a Pollution Incident 4
2000 Volunteers - General Categories 5
2100 Affiliated Volunteers 5
2200 Unaffiliated Volunteers 5
2300 Unaffiliated Volunteer Management Planning 5
3000 Volunteer Organization in Incident Command System 7
3100 Volunteer Coordinator/Volunteer Unit Leader 9
3200 Use of Volunteers within Specific Incident Command System Units 11
3300 Volunteer Operations Center Guidance 13
3400 Volunteer Operations Center Equipment and Supplies List 14
3500 Guidelines on Personal Protective Equipment 16
4000 Federal Agency Volunteer Management Policy 17
4100 Volunteer Policy of the Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan 17
4110 State Volunteer Management Policies 18
4200 Health and Safety Standards 19
4300 Safe Use/Training of Volunteers 19
4400 Basic Guidelines for Handling Volunteers 20
4500 Volunteer Assignments 20
4600 Use of Volunteers for Shoreline Cleanup 20
4700 Volunteer Training Courses 21
4710 24-Hour HAZWOPER 21
4720 8-Hour HAZWOPER 22
4730 4-Hour HAZWOPER 22
4740 4-Hour Hazard Communications (HAZCOM) 22
4750 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Training 23
4760 Site Safety Training 23
5000 Volunteer Unit Administrative Issues 24
5100 Policy Regarding Donations 24
5200 Press Releases 24
5300 Demobilization and Debriefing 24
Appendix A – Volunteer ICS-204 25
Appendix B – Volunteer Request Form 27
Appendix C – Sample Volunteer Registration Form 29
Appendix D – Volunteer Timesheet 31
Appendix E – Sample Volunteer Press Release 32

1000 Introduction

The demands of an incident may exceed the resources of government organizations. Volunteers can support response efforts in many ways but the use of volunteers during an oil spill response is not automatic. The decision to employ volunteers will take into account the benefits that might be gained and the safety and liability realities. The Unified Command (UC), in the early stages of the event, will decide whether volunteers will be employed and the capabilities in which they can serve. For additional information on the Regional Response Team (RRT) and Northwest Area Committees' policy on volunteer use, see the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP), Section 4326.4 (Decision to Use Volunteers) and the Volunteer Guidance Tool.

1100 Use of Volunteers during a Pollution Incident

Human health and safety is the first priority in a decision regarding use of volunteers. The benefit of volunteer efforts must be weighed against concerns for volunteer safety. Based on the conditions specific to an incident, the UC will determine the suitability of integrating volunteers, whether affiliated or unaffiliated, into an oil spill response.

The use of volunteers to assist in oil spill responses is recognized in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR § 300.185(c). The definition section of the NCP includes "volunteer" as follows:

- A volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, that has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 USC 742f(c)).

A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

2000 Volunteers - General Categories

2100 Affiliated Volunteers

Affiliated volunteers are individuals associated with an Affiliated Volunteer Organization prior to an incident. They usually have received sufficient training to allow them to contribute to their host organization, although individuals may not be trained in oil spill response. Affiliated Volunteer Organizations generally hold nonprofit status and provide some form of training, maintain an affiliated volunteer database, and have volunteer functions to facilitate current volunteer experience and communication. These groups also accept donations of money or materials.

2200 Unaffiliated Volunteers

Unaffiliated volunteers are individuals not affiliated with an existing Affiliated Volunteer Organization. After a spill has occurred, unaffiliated volunteers may express a spontaneous desire to participate in a response effort, but may have little to no oil spill response training. Oil spills typically receive significant press coverage and produce strong public concern for public health and injury to wildlife and the environment. This visibility and concern motivate citizens to assist where they can in the oil spill response. The ability to give the public an opportunity to volunteer during an oil spill can be helpful for their emotional experience and can assist in altering public perception in a positive manner.

2300 Unaffiliated Volunteer Management Planning

Local government and nonprofit sector agencies are generally responsible for the mobilization, management, and support of volunteers, with support from the state and federal levels. Specialized planning, information sharing, and management structure are necessary to coordinate efforts and maximize the benefits of volunteer involvement.

Consistent and timely communication should be utilized in order to educate the public, minimize confusion, and clarify expectations. Volunteers can be successful participants in emergency management systems when they are flexible, cooperative, aware of risks, and willing to be coordinated by local emergency management experts. Ideally, all volunteers should be affiliated with an established organization and trained for specific disaster response activities. However, the spontaneous nature of individual volunteering is inevitable; therefore, it must be planned for and managed.

The successful integration of citizen involvement in an emergency management setting is imperative to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters in our communities. Therefore, all unaffiliated volunteers should be directed toward the Oil Spill Volunteer Registration Form for Washington and the Oregon Volunteers in Disaster page for Oregon nongovernmental organizations.

3000 Volunteer Organization in Incident Command System

During an initial response before volunteer interests have been expressed, the Incident Command System (ICS) structure may not contain positions specifically dedicated to volunteer management. The Liaison Officer will query other ICS Sections and Units concerning the need for the use of volunteers, or if there is interest expressed by the public and, therefore, a need to respond to requests for volunteers exists, the Liaison Officer will assign a Volunteer Coordinator to manage the work. If there are a significant number of volunteers needed, the Planning Section Chief will establish a Volunteer Unit under Planning. When the Unified Command (UC) approves the use of volunteers, the UC will have the options of:

- Assigning a Volunteer Coordinator who will be the Liaison Officer or delegated staff if volunteer interest is low; or
- Creating a Volunteer Unit under the Planning Section and assigning a Volunteer Unit Leader (VUL) if volunteer interest is moderate or high.

Volunteers may not report directly to the Command Post for registration and training but may be registered, trained, and deployed from an alternate location.

If the UC decides to coordinate with the local government in using volunteers (other than oiled wildlife), local government representatives will be notified via the Liaison Officer or the VUL. Local government will advise the UC regarding their ability to assist in the requested volunteer effort. If a particular local government cannot assist in volunteer coordination, the UC or VUL can request a neighboring city or county to facilitate volunteer coordination for the un-assisting local government. After participating local government partners have received, registered, and trained the requisite volunteers, that local agency will continue to coordinate with the VUL in the management of volunteers throughout the response. Volunteers shall only be deployed through direct

written tasking from the UC during the tactics meeting via the Incident Action Plan (IAP) process.

3100 Volunteer Coordinator/Volunteer Unit Leader

The National Response Framework (NRF) identifies the VUL as ideally being a federal, state, or local official trained in managing volunteers, knowledgeable in contingency operations, and capable of providing leadership. This guidance should also be considered when assigning a Volunteer Coordinator under the Liaison Officer for incidents with low volunteer interest. The Volunteer Coordinator workload should be periodically evaluated.

For incidents with moderate to high volunteer interest, a Volunteer Unit will be established under the Planning Section with a VUL assigned. To effectively manage volunteers, the VUL should have additional staff trained in the managing and training of volunteers. This staff should include representatives from local government agencies within the affected jurisdictions, as much as possible. The VUL is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including coordination with local government agencies. The VUL is part of the Planning Section and reports to the Resource Unit Leader. The VUL responsibilities include:

- Ensuring proper registration, tracking, and implementation of volunteers, according to UC guidance;
- Coordinate with the Resource Unit Leader to determine where volunteers are needed;
- Coordinate with the Joint Information Center (JIC) to advise the public of scheduled volunteer information sessions, where/how to register volunteer interest, whether volunteers are/are not needed; how volunteers might interfere with response workers, and the limited roles volunteers may perform, if needed (i.e., potential health risks; cannot pick up oiled rocks or wildlife unless specially trained);
- Identify any necessary skills and training needs;
- Verify minimum additional training needed, as necessary, with the Safety Officer (SOFR) or units requesting volunteers (if special skills are required);
- Activate, as necessary, standby contractors for various training needs;

- Activate pre-identified and pre-trained volunteers as necessary;
- Coordinate with Logistics Section Chief for Volunteer housing and meal accommodations;
- Assist with volunteer special needs, as possible; and
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS form 214).

3200 Use of Volunteers within Specific Incident Command System Units

Table 1 Location of volunteers within an ICS Organization

Location of Volunteer *Positions noted with a "C" if appropriate for Unaffiliated Volunteers	Task	Training
Logistics Branch		
C	**Inventory Control Photocopying, filing, clerical support, distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE), equipment, supplies, construction of support structures**	**2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, unless otherwise noted in job description**
Transportation Unit		
C	**Driver (carpools, trucking), scheduling, dispatching, runner**	**2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, unless otherwise noted in job description**
Interpretation		
C	**Language translation (this will fall into any function needing language support)**	**2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety**
Medical Assistance Unit		
C	**Inventory and delivery of medical supplies. First aid responder**	**2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, unless otherwise noted in job description**
Personnel Services Unit		

Location of Volunteer *Positions noted with a "C" if appropriate for Unaffiliated Volunteers	Task	Training
C	**Housing Assistant, Laundry Services**	**2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety**
Public Information Unit		
C	**Receptionist**	
	Volunteer registration, scheduling coordination **Photocopying, filing, clerical support** **Media monitoring, recording, web searches** **Community door-to-door distribution**	
On-Scene		
C	**On-scene support, driver, first aid responder, Volunteer Supervisor, and traffic monitor**	**See specific job description. At a minimum, 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety. If operating in the warm or hot zone, shall have the 24-Hour HAZWOPER**
Shoreline Cleanup		
	Cleanup of non-oiled debris and materials prior to oil impact ONLY **Beach Patrol/Wildlife Notification.** **See below for information on utilizing volunteers for shoreline cleanup.**	**2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER**

3300 Volunteer Operations Center Guidance

In setting up the Volunteers Operation Center (VOC), the Volunteer Coordinator/Unit Leader should consider the following:

- Arrange space to allow for foot traffic and to maximize wall space.
- Face tables and chairs so that information can be viewed easily.
- Allow enough space, pens, clipboards, etc. so that volunteers can fill out registration materials.
- Clearly identify the reception desk/area.
- Provide seating.
- Post signs directing potential volunteers to the building/room.
- In the event of a large spill response where sufficient staffing is available at the VOC and volunteer needs are extensive, set up stations for each major class of work, such as:
    - Administration/Clerical;
    - Wildlife Rehabilitation Center;
    - Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance;
    - Logistical;
    - Technical;
    - Medical; and
    - Public Relations.
- Assign early volunteers as couriers, bringing information about volunteer needs from the Incident Command Post (ICP) to the VOC.
- Set aside time and space for training and orientation.
- Set up an information bulletin board. This area may serve as an informal information and referral area.

Early volunteers should be used to supplement staffing of the VOC. Early staffing needs at the VOC include (see Volunteer Assignments for more details):

- Receptionist;
- Administrative Coordinator/Officer Manager;
- Driver;
- Interviewer;
- Communications Specialist;
- Information Management Chief;
- Liaison Chief;
- Medical Unit Worker;
- Orientation and Training Coordinator;
- Public Relations and Community Liaison;
- Safety Officer Assistant;
- Scheduler/Time Card Assistant;
- Volunteer Supervisor; and
- Runner/Courier.

Volunteers arriving on scene who have not first checked in must be referred back to the VOC for assignment. Recommended equipment setup (adjust according to size and scope of operation):

- Waiting area - any couches or comfortable chairs available, locate near entrance;
- Reception Station - Near entrance, one to two tables, three chairs;
- Registration Station - two to three rectangular tables, six to eight chairs;
- Volunteer Coordinator/Unit Leader's Desk - a desk or small table, two chairs; and
- Orientation and Training Station - One rectangular table or two small tables, three to four chairs.

3400 Volunteer Operations Center Equipment and Supplies List

Many of the following items can be gathered prior to an incident and kept in a "Go-Kit" ready to deploy upon activation. It is especially helpful to have copies of all the

necessary forms for registering and placing volunteers so they are organized and ready to go. “Go-Kits” can also contain basic office supplies, local maps, cellular phones, and any other items useful for beginning operations.

- Guidelines on PPE;
- Volunteer timesheets;
- Volunteer Waivers and Release of Liability;
- Authorization to Use Private Vehicle Forms;
- Volunteer Registration Forms;
- Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM) training course description;
- Emergency Action Plan training description;
- Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training course descriptions;
- Workplace Health and Safety training description;
- ICS course descriptions;
- Volunteer position descriptions;
- Volunteer section of Area Contingency Plan (ACP);
- Local maps;
- Poster board and large marker pens (for signage);
- Clipboards;
- Pens and pencils;
- Folder and labels;
- Stapler, paper, staplers, pencil sharpener, tape, scissors, Post-it® notes, push pins, etc.;
- Spiral notebooks (to create logbooks);
- Duct tape;
- Fax machine;
- Phones and phone lines;
- Printers;

- Copier;
- Computers;
- Bulletin boards;
- Cellular phones;
- Several large tables and chairs to set up stations for medium-to-large-scale operation; and
- Volunteer instructions.

3500 Guidelines on Personal Protective Equipment

This list identifies the suggested minimum PPE for volunteers. A basic assumption is that the atmosphere is safe to breathe and work in; therefore, respiratory protection is not necessary. The primary hazards encountered during response activities for a coastal area are slips, trips, and falls. Suggested minimum Volunteer PPE:

- Impermeable jacket, pants, and gloves;
- Safety boots that may be cleaned and reused;
- Eye protection (goggles); and
- Head protection (hard hat).

Other PPE to consider depending on site, environmental conditions, extent of duties, and nature of work:

- Chest waders;
- Day-glow vest;
- Ear plugs;
- Heavy fabric work gloves;
- Personal flotation device (life jacket); and
- Safety glasses or face shields.

4000 Federal Agency Volunteer Management Policy

The three primary federal regulations governing oil spill response, 40 CFR Part 300, 29 CFR Part 1910.120 (Occupational Safety and Health Standards/HAZWOPER) and 40 CFR § 311 (Worker Protections) do not exclude the use of volunteer organizations. However, all spill response operations must comply with these regulations. 29 CFR § 1910.120 outlines various health and safety requirements for different on-site activities. In addition, various federal property owners (e.g., U.S. Department of Defense [DOD] and U.S. Department of Energy [DOE]) may have specific regulations, policies, or national security concerns regarding the use of volunteers. The Coast Guard requires a "hold harmless" clause to be signed by each volunteer. The legal representative of these organizations must be consulted prior to employing volunteers. Please see the following policy, regulations, and guidelines for additional direction on how to properly employ volunteers:

- NRT_Use_of_Volunteers_Guidelines_for_Oil_Spills_FINAL_signatures_inserted_Version_28-Sept-2012.pdf.
- Emergency Response Program to Hazardous Response Releases, 29 CFR 1910.120(q); see also Appendix E of 29 CFR 1910.120 (Training Curriculum).
- 8182 Department of Labor OSHA 3172.
- 40 CFR Part 311.
- http://www.training.fema.gov/ (free IS100 and IS700 training).

4100 Volunteer Policy of the Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan

The general policy accepted by the SCRACP is that volunteers will normally be used in low- risk activities and only after receiving safety training appropriate for their designated activities. If volunteers are used for higher risk activities such as wildlife rehabilitation or pre-cleaning beaches, specialized training and, in some cases, licensing may be required. For general guidance on volunteer usage in Region 10, go to

the Volunteer Guidance Tool located in the Tools and Resources section of the Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10) website. In general:

- Volunteers associated with an Affiliated Volunteer Organization and with documented specialized training will be given higher priority.
- Unaffiliated volunteers must participate through either local government or an Affiliated Volunteer Organization.
- Use of unpaid, Unaffiliated Volunteers will supplement, not replace, the work of professional responders.
- For safety, liability, and management reasons, volunteers will not be used during hazardous substance or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents.

4110 State Volunteer Management Policies

Washington and Oregon both have policies regarding the use of volunteers for incident response. See Sections 1600 and 1700 of the Volunteer Guidance Tool on the Regional Response Team (RRT) Tools and Resources page.

4110.1 Washington Volunteer Management Policy

Washington State has an established system to pre-register volunteers and operators of "vessels of opportunity" that have expressed interest in being trained and available to assist in responding to oil spills.

Washington Volunteer Wildlife Rescue Operations

Oiled wildlife response programs throughout the world regularly incorporate the volunteers as a part of their overall rescue strategy. In Washington State, volunteers are used in combination with paid staff and consultants. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is recognized as the affiliated organization for the purpose of recruiting and training volunteers for oiled wildlife rescue.

Washington Volunteer Emergency Worker Program

Washington State's Emergency Worker Program is designed for use during emergencies, disasters, and related incidents. Local governments, with the Washington Military Department; Emergency Management Division providing assistance, implement the Emergency Worker Program. Please refer to Chapter 118-04 of the Washington Administrative Code or contact local emergency management agencies.

4110.2 Oregon Volunteer Management Policy

State agencies may provide training but have limited resources to manage volunteer organizations. Use of volunteers is typically through sponsoring organizations such as the Cascades Region of the American Red Cross, the Oregon Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (Oregon VOAD), the State Emergency Registry of Volunteers in Oregon (SERV-OR), and AmeriCorps Vista Partnership Project.

4200 Health and Safety Standards

The minimum training required for volunteers involved in removal operations should be consistent with HAZWOPER standards set forth in Emergency Response Program to Hazardous Response Releases, 29 CFR § 1910.120(q).

4300 Safe Use/Training of Volunteers

Appropriate training shall be provided to volunteers prior to participation in a spill response.

- In accordance with the National Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substances (40 CFR § 300), volunteers SHOULD NOT participate in the physical removal or cleanup activities during an oil spill response and should be limited to non-hazardous activities.
- Volunteers SHOULD NOT be deployed or be used in exclusionary hot zones.
- Volunteers who do take part in spill response operations must be trained in accordance with 29 CFR § 1910(q) and any applicable state requirements.
- 29 CFR §120, Appendix E, Section C, “Emergency response training,” provides Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHAs) recommendations to

employers, employees, or volunteers in public sector emergency response organizations if they are outside of federal OSHA jurisdiction.

- Volunteers should have IS100 and IS700 training if they will be assigned any duties within the ICP. This training is free at http://www.training.fema.gov/is/.

4400 Basic Guidelines for Handling Volunteers

Volunteer coordination in an oil spill offers complications not normally encountered in response. Some considerations may include:

- Unaffiliated volunteers who arrive unannounced should be escorted by authorized safety personnel. Using volunteers at the ICP may create an information security risk. Volunteers should not have access to certain information not previously determined to be releasable to the public. Any requests for information shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) process and/or authorized by the Public Information Officer (PIO).
- There are many agencies involved in oil spill response. The UC should be aware of any litigious issues between agencies, Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs), and subsequent access to sensitive or confidential information.
- Volunteers should not be deployed or used in the same locations as the OSROs, Natural Damage Assessment (NRDA) teams, or Wildlife Search and Collection Teams, unless previously authorized and approved.

4500 Volunteer Assignments

The UC may perform a risk-benefit analysis to determine if properly trained volunteers may be used for certain tasks during a response. At a minimum, all volunteers are required to attend a two-hour Workplace Health and Safety Training and Site Safety Training, prior to conducting any work. For a listing of possible positions that may be filled by volunteers, please refer to Section 7.0 in the National Response Team's Use_of_Volunteers_Guidelines_for_Oil_Spills.pdf.

4600 Use of Volunteers for Shoreline Cleanup

Volunteers will not automatically be used for shoreline cleanup. The benefit of volunteer efforts must be weighed against concerns for public safety. Based on the conditions

specific to that incident, the UC will determine the suitability of employing volunteers for shoreline cleanup missions. When considering the use of volunteers of federally administered lands, the FOSC will consult with and gain the concurrence of the cognizant Federal Lands Manager prior to the use of volunteers on federal lands. In reviewing the potential use of volunteers in shoreline cleanup, the UC will consider the following factors:

- Primary safety hazards (volume, exposure potential, size type, and toxicity of discharged oil);
- Secondary safety hazards (sneaker waves, tides, visibility, slips/falls);
- OSHA guidance;
- Possible cleanup locations;
- Logistics and administrative support requirements (training, PPE, multi-jurisdictional coordination, public information);
- Local government desire to manage volunteers (including recruiting, administering, training, deployment, recovery/decontamination); and
- Weather/tidal conditions.

4700 Volunteer Training Courses

Volunteers will be given appropriate training before being assigned. Training must be current. Any prior volunteer HAZWOPER training shall be renewed with new oil spill training sessions to satisfy a current oil spill volunteer response. This may cause delays in assignment if the volunteer has to be trained at the spill site but it will avoid needless injuries. Volunteers must be trained to perform the tasks they are asked to do. An inexperienced and untrained volunteer will not be assigned to perform a task requiring training and/or experience.

4710 24-Hour HAZWOPER

The 24-Hour HAZWOPER is for volunteers identified prior to a spill who will back up the Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit capturing oiled birds and mammals. They would be in the

hot or warm zone, within permissible exposure limits. The Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit has been given primary responsibility for capture and care of oiled wildlife; therefore, other volunteers will be called only when the capacity of the Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit is exhausted.

4720 8-Hour HAZWOPER

The 8-Hour HAZWOPER is required for volunteers who have had the 24-hour training, but need an annual refresher to be current. The Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response will provide refresher training for a pre-determined number of volunteers who are identified as Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit back-up.

4730 4-Hour HAZWOPER

If the supply of 24-Hour HAZWOPER trained volunteers is exhausted and more are needed to back up the Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit at an incident, a 4-Hour on-scene HAZWOPER training will be given to non-24-Hour trained volunteers. Individuals trained at the 4-Hour level may use this training only once, at a single incident. If the individual finds that they may need to attend future spills, this person must secure training at the appropriate level.

4740 4-Hour Hazard Communications (HAZCOM)

The training is for volunteers who could be a backup in a rehabilitation facility. There is no refresher. The volunteer cannot be in the warm or hot zone. The 4-Hour HAZCOM includes:

- Fundamentals of Toxicology;
- Chemical/physical properties of petroleum products;
- Physical Hazards (noise, thermal, lifting safety, slips, trips, and falls, and electrical safety);
- Biological Hazards (zoonotic diseases, soil/water borne diseases, alligators,

snakes, spiders, and insects of concern);

- PPE (boots, gloves, work suits, safety glasses, and hearing protectors);
- Decontamination of personnel and equipment; and
- Reporting injuries (worker compensation forms and deadlines).

4750 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Training

This training will be conducted on-site for volunteers who will be working in the support zone (will not be in the warm or hot zone). The 2-Hour training includes:

- Physical Hazards (safe lifting, slips, trips, and falls; general office ergonomics, general electrical safety);
- Chemical hazards (toner, disinfectants, rubber cement, etc.);
- Safe Driving;
- Rest breaks/replacement for exhauster workers; and
- Reporting of injuries, worker compensations forms and deadlines.

4760 Site Safety Training

This training is to orient the volunteers of specific hazards at the site of the spill.

5000 Volunteer Unit Administrative Issues

5100 Policy Regarding Donations

The Volunteer Unit does not accept donations.

5200 Press Releases

The example press release contained in this plan is to be revised to accommodate each specific incident and issued through the PIO. As an incident and the status of volunteer utilization changes, the Volunteer Coordinator or the VUL prepares additional press releases and presents them to the UC and the PIO or JIC Manager for approval for editing and distribution to the media.

See Appendix E for the Sample Volunteer Press Release.

5300 Demobilization and Debriefing

As the need for volunteers winds down, the UC will deactivate the Volunteer Unit. As activities subside at the Volunteer Unit, the Volunteer Coordinator, or the VUL will manage ongoing volunteer operations. Final duties for the Volunteer Unit staff should include coordinating debriefing opportunities for volunteers and any follow-up recognition that local governments or the state would like to provide to citizens who volunteered their time and energy in the response.

Appendix A – Volunteer ICS-204

1. Operations Personnel			
Operations Section Chief		Division/Group Supervisor	
Branch Director		Supervisor Number	

2. Resources Assigned					
ST/TF/Single Resource	Leader	# of Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT/Time	Pick Up PT/Time
Logistics Unit					
Transportation Unit					
Food Preparation					
Medical Assistance					
*Shoreline					
Personnel Services					
Public Relations					

3. Control Operation *01 Safety Officer per 10 volunteers*
4. Special Instructions *Volunteers will NEVER be in contact with potential contaminants or pollutants.*

9. Division/Group Communication Summary							
Function	System	Channel	Frequency	Function	System	Channel	Frequency
Command				Support			

Appendix B – Volunteer Request Form

Date/Time: _____
Requesting Organization/ Agency/Unit: _____
Name of Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____
VOLUNTEER NEEDS

Total Number of Volunteers Needed: _____
Job Title/Description: _____

Duties	Experience/ Skills	Training Provided?

Equipment/Special Clothing Needs: _____

_____

Description of Training to be Provided: _____

_____

Job Location: _____

_____

Date/ Time Volunteers Needed: _____
Please Check if Available: Restrooms_____ Parking_____

Safety Equipment _____ Telephone

Transportation to Work Site _____
Volunteer(s) should report to the following person for additional training/instruction:

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____
Location: _____

For Office Use Only

Follow-up date & time: _____

Follow-up action: _____

Position(s) filled? _____

Volunteer Name(s): _____

Appendix C – Sample Volunteer Registration Form

If this document is retained and filed by a federal agency, do NOT file by name or other personally identifiable information of the volunteer. Doing so may be a violation of the Privacy Act, 5 USC 552a.

Name: _____ Date: _____
Phone (day): _____ (eve.) _____ (fax):_____
Email: _____
Address: _____
Age (must be over 18): _____
Present employer: _____ Occupation: _____
Availability: _____
Do you have a current driver's license? _____
Are you affiliated with any response organization/volunteer group? If so, which?

Are you in good health and not pregnant? _____
Do you suffer from any heart or respiratory condition? _____
Are you able to lift 35 lbs? _____
Health Insurance Provider/Contact information: _____
Do you speak any language other than English? _____
Are you certified in any of the following? Certification Type/Agency Exp. Date

Bird Rescue/Rehab.: _____
Hazmat/HAZWOPER: _____
First Aid/CPR: _____
Coast Guard licenses: _____
ICS Training: _____
Other training/experience: _____
Oil spill experience: _____

Placement Preference

Wildlife Rehabilitation Center: _____
Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance: _____
Administrative/Clerical _____ Basic Needs/Logistics _____
Technical _____ Mechanical _____ Public Relations _____
Other: _____

Geographic area preference: _____
Emergency Contact Name:_____

Phone (day and eve.) _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____ Date: _____
Printed Name: _____

Appendix D – Volunteer Timesheet

Volunteer Name: _____

Telephone Number:

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	Total Hours	Functions Performed/Daily Supervisor

Supervisor Signature: _____

Appendix E – Sample Volunteer Press Release

(City Name) –In response to the approximate _____ -gallon oil spill in/at _____, the UC has activated the Volunteer Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX. Hotline staff will record the caller's name, telephone number, availability, and applicable skills or training. The caller will be informed if or when volunteers will be utilized for spill response and briefed on other event-specific information as needed.

Federal, state, and local governments have determined what tasks are appropriate for volunteer effort, have identified and pre-trained an existing group of volunteers statewide, and have developed a system to activate those volunteers. The system will be activated if the UC at the spill decides that volunteers are needed for the response effort. At that time, a volunteer operations center will be established. If additional volunteers are needed, the hotline listing will be publicized through the news media.

The public is advised to stay away from the spill site, as their presence can hamper cleanup efforts and increase danger factors. Oil is a hazardous material, and to work in or near the oil, one is required to complete 8 to 40 hours of HAZWOPER training. Additionally, for the safety of both the public and animals, only trained wildlife specialists should attempt to handle oiled wildlife.

The public can help at this by reporting any oiled animals to the Oiled Wildlife Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX (not the volunteer hotline #). Trained professional entities that focus on individual oiled animals and their survival after an oil spill will be notified. Modern technology, properly equipped facilities, and new rehabilitation protocols standardize care throughout the state, increasing wildlife survival rates. Wild animal survival rates increase with a decrease of human contact.

Please call the Volunteer Hotline for frequent updates.

Note: All press releases must be approved by the UC/PIO before statements are released to the media/public.

Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP)

Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF-10)

Annex H

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Part Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex		OCT 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Introduction 3
1100 Scope 3
1200 Situation and Assumptions 4
1300 Primary Agencies 6
1301 Federal Agencies 6
1302 Washington 6
1303 Idaho 8
2000 Funding 10
2100 Federal Emergency Management Agency Mission Assignment 10
2200 Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund 11
2300 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act 11
3000 Operations 13
3100 Orphan Containers 13
3110 Household Hazardous Waste 14
3201 Washington 15
3202 Oregon 15
3203 Idaho 16
4000 Planning 17
4100 Planned Agency Mission Support 17
5000 Cost Documentation 19

1000 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to identify federal, state, and local agency responsibilities and resources for managing emergent hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents, oil spills, and other unanticipated incidents. In addition, this annex's content is meant to help minimize exposure and/or damage to human health and safety or to the environment caused by the actual or threatened release of HAZMAT, oil spills, and other incidents.

The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the nation. The NRF describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. The NRF provides coordinating mechanisms to bring in additional agencies and components as they are needed.

The NRF's Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes categorize capabilities and resources based on the functions most likely needed during an incident. In the case of a large-scale natural disaster or a significant terrorist attack, it may be necessary to activate all ESFs. However, for a localized event such as a flood or tornado, only a few ESFs may need to be activated.

1100 Scope

Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF-10) may be activated as a Mission Assignment directly under the NRF in a Stafford Act disaster response, or may be initiated within a Community Lifeline response as a Line of Effort (LOE) within an Incident Action Plan. ESF-10 procedures have been developed at the federal and state level to guide the response to HAZMATs release or upset conditions that could involve potential releases of HAZMATs during disasters and other incidents.

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF-10 include:

- Coordinate the actions necessary to carry out functions related to providing support to

local governments in response to HAZMAT-related activities.

- HAZMAT includes chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

1200 Situation and Assumptions

The Northwest Region is faced with a number of natural and manmade hazards that may require HAZMAT support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF-10 activities include:

- High volumes of HAZMAT are transported through many smaller communities that lack the resources to combat a large-scale incident they could create. An incident could occur anywhere and at any time without warning.
- HAZMAT incidents can threaten public health and safety, as well as the environment. While most HAZMAT incidents involve smaller volumes of material, they do require specific approaches to different types of chemical and waste releases. It is important to assess the characteristics of the hazard, acquire the necessary resources, and develop a site-specific emergency response plan.
- The commencement of emergency response operations for HAZMAT incidents may require multiagency and multidisciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire response, law enforcement, environmental assessment, containment and cleanup, fish and wildlife response, emergency medical services, public health, and others, if needed.
- Some incidents may not have immediately obvious impacts on life, property, and the environment but may still have subtle long-term consequences for human health and the environment that will require further assessment and remediation.

ESF-10 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- A natural or technological disaster could result in one or more situations in which HAZMAT is released into the environment.
- Fixed facilities (chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industrial facilities) that produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of HAZMAT could be damaged, rendering existing spill control apparatus and containment measures ineffective.
- HAZMAT being transported may be involved in marine shipping, railway, highway, or airline incidents.
- Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly

released may present serious problems.

- Emergency exemptions may be needed for timely management and/or disposal of HAZMAT to protect human health and the environment.
- Local laboratories responsible for analyzing HAZMAT and normal waste management facilities used during smaller incidents may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

1300 Primary Agencies

1301 Federal Agencies

ESF-10 provides for a coordinated federal response to actual or potential oil and HAZMAT incidents when activated for Stafford Act incidents or federal-to-federal support. ESF-10 responses to oil and HAZMAT incidents are generally carried out in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP). NCP response structures and coordination mechanisms remain in place but coordinate with National Response Framework (NRF) mechanisms. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) respond at the on-site tactical level, and RRTs and the National Response Team may be activated to coordinate ESF-10 interagency actions and provide support to the OSC. EPA and DHS/USCG also provide representatives, as appropriate, to the Joint Field Office (JFO), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), and National Response Coordination Center (NRCC). Some procedures in the NCP may be streamlined or may not apply. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Policy 9523.8 applies to funding for ESF-10 activities. During Stafford Act responses, EPA and DHS/USCG OSCs retain their authority to act under the NCP if necessary.

EPA serves as the primary agency for ESF-10 actions in the Inland Zone, and DHS/USCG serves as the primary agency for ESF-10 actions in the Coastal Zone (as defined in Regional Contingency Plan [RCP] and Area Contingency Plan [ACP]). For incidents affecting both, EPA is the primary agency and DHS/USCG serves as the deputy.

1302 Washington

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and Washington State Patrol (WSP) coordinate the response to HAZMAT incidents, oil spills, or releases, and identify local jurisdiction, state agency, and federal responsibilities for the management of ESF-10.

Ecology is responsible for coordinating ESF-10. Key responsibilities include:

- Act as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for state oil and HAZMAT spills, except on the highways or where the local jurisdiction or WSP is designated Incident Commander (IC).
- Provide 24-hour response to HAZMAT, oil spill, or other release incidents.
- Make emergency notifications.
- Determine the source and course of the incident.
- Identify the responsible party (RP) for a HAZMAT, oil spill, or release incident.
- Assume responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the RP is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified and a federal agency is not part of the incident response.
- Set cleanup standards for the state. Ensure that source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished.
- Assist in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel.
- Initiate enforcement actions, as appropriate.
- Coordinate spill response with other state and federal agencies and local jurisdictions using Unified Command (UC) and the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) with involved agencies and the RP to provide current and accurate information to the community.
- Activate and coordinate the activities of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team.
- Notify the appropriate resource trustee agency of injuries or threat to fish, shellfish, habitat, or other wildlife.
- Make on-site inspections to HAZMAT, oil spill, or other releases.
- Provides maritime expertise and advice to the SOSC.

WSP will provide the following ESF-10 responsibilities:

- Provide 24-hour response to HAZMAT, oil spills, or other releases at the request of the on-scene IC.
- Assume the role of incident command agency on state and interstate highways,

unless provided by local agreement. Assume the role of incident command agency in designated areas, as well as in those areas where a designation has not been established by the local jurisdiction. (Revised Code of Washington [RCW] 70.136.030).

- Assist local jurisdictions with law enforcement and evacuations. (Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan [CEMP] ESF-10, Hazardous Materials 12 Edition III February 2009).
- Assist local jurisdictions with ICS functions when requested.
- Coordinate and maintain liaison with other state agencies involved with an incident.
- Assist in receiving and disseminating warning information.
- Provide communications and technical support to the incident.
- Provide aerial reconnaissance of impacted area.
- Coordinate delivery of fire resources when emergency mobilization is authorized under the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan for a HAZMAT incident.

1303 Idaho

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #10 – Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Annex establishes the state's approach for coordinating support to state, tribal, and local authorities when there is a major discharge and/or release of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) or regarding the potential or actual use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). Support is provided during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. As the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #10, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) coordinates state, tribal, and local support during major hazardous materials (HAZMAT) releases or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents.

- Incident Planning & Support: Convenes response partners to develop incident-specific support plans, provides technical expertise, and assists in updating State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Incident Action Plans (IAPs).

- Interagency Coordination: Establishes direct communication with affected

jurisdictions and maintains operational alignment among federal, state, tribal, and local partners.

- Resource & Team Management: Identifies resource requirements, prioritizes requests, maximizes available assets, and coordinates the deployment of Idaho's Specialized Response Teams to assist local Incident Command.

- Situational Awareness & Reporting: Gathers damage assessments via State Communications or Incident Command Posts, anticipates operational needs, and maintains a common operating picture using WebEOC and Situation Reports (SITREPs).

- Operational & Administrative Continuity: Manages Mission Assignments (MAs) and Requests for Assistance (RFAs), supports on-scene recovery through demobilization, and provides assistance with enforcement, cost recovery, and federal disaster declarations.

2000 Funding

This section identifies the federal funding authorities that may be applied to support ESF-10 response actions during incidents affecting the Inland Zone. Funding mechanisms are incident-specific and depend on the type of release, the existence of a RP, and whether federal assistance is provided under independent statutory authority or through a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mission Assignment (MA). The authorities described below provide the financial framework necessary to conduct timely oil and HAZMAT response operations and to support coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local response partners.

2100 Federal Emergency Management Agency Mission Assignment

When a natural disaster is of such magnitude that a state government's resources are overwhelmed, the state may request federal response assistance to supplement ongoing disaster relief activities. The reimbursement of federal agency expended funds in support of FEMA disaster relief efforts is permitted when support is provided under a MA. An MA is a work order issued to a federal agency by FEMA directing the completion of a specific task, and citing funding, management controls, and guidance.

Although most agencies assigned an MA will be reimbursed for their efforts, under the Stafford Act FEMA can task agencies without expectation of reimbursement. MAs are directives issued by FEMA. They are not contracts or Interagency Agreements (IAAs); rather, MAs are agreements between FEMA and the responding agencies. In most cases, MAs are issued only for assistance under the Stafford Act, not for assistance provided that would normally fall under an agency's independent authorities or responsibilities.

FEMA typically assigns MAs to address actions required under one of the 15 different ESFs described in the NRF. The NRF establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach

to enhance the ability of the federal government to manage domestic incidents. Consequently, the ESFs are categorized around the major response and recovery functions associated with an incident, such as ESF 1 – Transportation, ESF-9 – Search and Rescue, and ESF-10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials.

EPA has been delegated as a primary agency to execute ESF-10. In addition to its role as primary, EPA may receive tasking by FEMA under several MAs for the other ESFs; e.g. an air station launches a helicopter to provide technical assessments of damaged water and wastewater systems for FEMA (ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering) and assisting in determining when drinking water is safe for human consumption (ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services).

2200 Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) pays for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills or substantial threats of oil spills to navigable waters of the United States. The OSLTF is used for costs not directly paid by the polluter, referred to as the RP. The fund is also used to pay costs to respond to "mystery spills," for which the source has not been identified.

2300 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) enables federal agencies to respond immediately to hazardous substance releases and contamination problems that pose a threat to public health and the environment. Removal costs are recovered from the RP(s) by EPA. Post-storm, there will be a prevalent threat to public health due to the presence of orphaned containers in yards, schools, playgrounds, workplaces, and other public locations as citizens return to their counties once the flooded and impacted areas are accessible. Threats to the environment exist when orphaned containers are deposited into the wetlands, wildlife refuges, and many other sensitive

ecosystems. Additional threats include releases from chemical facilities, chemical transfer facilities, and various other facilities that use, produce, transport, or have a supply of hazardous substances.

The Superfund was designed to address discrete incidents and not multiple chemical releases across a large region. Hence, the full impact of hazardous substances to the public and the environment cannot be ascertained in totality with limited CERCLA funding. For HAZMAT, an ESF-10 MA is critical to completing a comprehensive needs assessment and mitigating all actual and potential releases of hazardous substances that are an imminent and substantial threat to the Inland Zone. The highest priority HAZMAT targets will be those that are actively leaking, an imminent threat to public health or welfare and/or have actual or potential impact to navigable waterways. Where the RPs are known, an initial effort shall be made, to the extent practicable, to determine whether they can and will perform the necessary removal action promptly and properly.

3000 Operations

Primary and support agencies will maintain contact with ESF-10 and prepare to conduct operations in support of ESF-10 during periods of activation. ESF-10 personnel will be familiar with the NRF and the corresponding annex with federal counterpart concepts, actions, and responsibilities. This familiarization will include, but not be limited to, the structure, organization, functions, and responsibilities of the Incident Management Team. Provide ESF-10 representation to JFO, as requested.

3100 Orphan Containers

Following a natural disaster, the Inland Zone can be littered with numerous drums, cylinders, tanks, and other containers that contain crude oil, refined petroleum products, chemicals and other HAZMAT. Many of these items are stranded in and adjacent to residential communities, but others are stranded in adjacent inland habitats that are accessed and utilized by the public. Most of these items are classified as orphaned, or abandoned, and are a threat to public health and safety because of the potential for direct exposure or secondary contamination. An additional concern is the unknown nature of the containers' contents. Changing weather conditions or exposure to fires may cause releases that would result in increased public risk and the potential need for evacuations.

To mitigate the threats posed by orphaned drums and HAZMAT, field operations will include a wide range of response activities and techniques. The goal of all recovery operations will be to minimize the risk to the public and responders and minimize the environmental impact of the response operations overall. Any orphan container that can be accessed by field response teams is also accessible by the public and, therefore, constitutes a potential threat to public health and safety.

Investigations relate to large orphan containers that have a known and viable industry owner. One objective of the investigation process is to attempt to contact the suspected owner to coordinate removal and any required pollution response under the owner's

funding.

Operational Planning includes charting suspected targets using a geographic information system (GIS), developing operational tactics, and consulting with natural resource trustees. Technical experts and appropriate spill response guides such as the Emergency Response Guide (ERG), Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS), and Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) reference resources should be consulted during operational planning to ensure a safe and properly mitigated response.

Actual oil/HAZMAT removal will be conducted in a safe manner. Based on the mitigation options available, consideration will be given to that which results in the least environmental impact, i.e., “do no more harm than good.”

Hazardous Household Waste (HHW) may be recovered by orphaned drum and orphan container recovery teams at sites where field activities are being conducted. Disposal for the field component of this operation is limited to transferring the material to one of the established disposal staging areas. Final disposal of collected Oil/HAZMAT debris is outside of the scope of this document. As previously stated, all orphan containers that pose a risk to public health and safety will be removed unless the risk for habitat damage exceeds the benefit of removal.

3110 Household Hazardous Waste

After a natural disaster that impacts a populated area, there is sometimes a need to identify and remove household hazardous waste (HHW) from residential properties before continuing through the process of demolishing and/or rebuilding damaged structures. ESF-10 mission assignments from EEMA may task EPA with conducting a wide area assessment of HHW throughout an area impacted by wildfires, floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters.

If tasked by FEMA, EPA would work with impacted states, tribal, and local governments to

provide services within the scope of the assignment from FEMA. EPA has contractors that specialize in the identification and collection of HHW from residential properties. 3200 Displaced Vessels

3201 Washington

In Washington, the Derelict Vessels Act (RCW 79.100) gives authorized public entities the legal authority to take control of, remove, and dispose of abandoned or derelict vessels in Washington waters. Authorized public entities include the Department of Natural Resources (DNR); Department of Fish Wildlife; Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; metropolitan park districts; port districts; and any city, town, or county with ownership, management, or jurisdiction over the aquatic lands where an abandoned or derelict vessel is located. DNR manages the statewide Derelict Vessel Removal Program, maintains a derelict vessel inventory, and provides funding guidance and assistance to other authorized public entities that remove vessels. If a vessel is in immediate danger of sinking, breaking up, blocking navigation channels, or posing an imminent threat to human health or safety, including the threat of environmental contamination, a public entity may take control of the vessel to mitigate the posed threat if the owner is unwilling or unable to do so. Temporary possessions are followed by a custody procedure, unless the vessel owner takes responsibility for the vessel, which includes paying any costs owed.

3202 Oregon

In Oregon, ORS 830.911 gives abandoned and derelict vessel seizure authority to "authorized agencies" (law enforcement agencies, federal agencies, the State Marine Board, or any other public body, as defined in ORS 174.109). An authorized agency that has probable cause to believe a vessel is an abandoned or derelict vessel may initiate seizure in accordance with ORS 830.918 (notice is given to the vessel owner who has at least 10 business days to correct the problem or request a hearing), secure the vessel, take action to mitigate threats of environmental harm, or tow and store the vessel. An authorized agency that acts on an abandoned or derelict vessel without initiating seizure

must make a good faith attempt to notify the owner. In all cases, before a vessel can be disposed of, notice must be given according to ORS 830.918. Marine debris, including vessels no longer capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water due to their dilapidated condition, may be disposed of without notice. The Oregon Abandoned and Derelict Vessel Program and the Abandoned and Derelict Vessel Fund were established by the 2023 Oregon legislature. The Program is housed in the Department of State Lands, and moneys in the Fund are continuously appropriated to the Department for the purpose of carrying out the Program's provisions, which may include reimbursing authorized agencies for expenses associated with addressing abandoned and derelict vessels.

3203 Idaho

Idaho does not have specific statues or rules addressing abandon or derelict vessels. Through Idaho Code, Title 67, Chapter 70, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation oversees the registration of all vessels operated on waters of the state. There is no existing Idaho statue that defines ADVs, however for incidents occurring in Idaho where hazardous materials are released or a release is likely to occur, reporting through 911 is recommended. 911 calls are routed to Idaho's State Communications Center. Hazmat incident response will be initiated through the State Communications Center.

4000 Planning

This section outlines ESF-10 planning considerations for the coordinated federal response to actual or potential oil and HAZMAT incidents within the area. It describes how planned agency mission support is organized and integrated with National Contingency Plan (NCP) and National Response Framework (NRF) structures, and how roles and responsibilities are applied across jurisdictions. The subsections that follow address federal ESF-10 coordination and state-specific planning considerations necessary to support effective response operations in the Inland Zone.

4100 Planned Agency Mission Support

There will inevitably be activities that occur following a natural disaster or terrorism attack that are not covered in this guidance which will require close coordination between the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), ESF-10, and State. Additionally, HAZMAT releases and/or problems may not be identified for some time after the occurrence of the disaster (e.g., the day the earthquake or hurricane hits). Decision makers must be aware that such typical occurrences are associated with the disaster and that the determination of the threat posed by such releases is made at the time the release or incident is discovered (e.g., drums containing HAZMAT, discovered after flood waters recede, may pose a threat to public health that warrants response, even if the typical emergency phase of operations has ended).

FEMA retains the right to issue an MA to EPA for activities not traditionally tasked to the EPA following close coordination among the FCO, ESF-10, and the affected state, Tribal, or territorial government. Additional activities must be specifically listed in the MA scope of work.

Activities that EPA will fund:

- EPA will use CERCLA funds to pay for emergency response activities related to all preexisting Superfund sites, that is, sites that have ongoing CERCLA response

actions or are currently listed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

- EPA will use Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund funds to pay for all response activities related to pre-existing Oil Pollution Act removal actions.

Activities that FEMA will fund through Stafford Act:

These activities must be specifically requested by the state and be beyond the state's capability for a MA and associated funding to be issued. Decisions will be made in consultation with the ESF-10 representative. Activities listed below are typical response actions that occur following a natural disaster.

- Staffing of pre-deployment teams (i.e., Regional Operations Center, Emergency Support Team);
- Retrieving and disposing of orphan tanks and drums;
- Household hazardous waste program expenditures;
- Technical assistance to states; and
- Pumping of water contaminated with HAZMAT or oil from basements when the problem is a widespread threat to public health;
- Initial assessments to determine if an immediate health and safety threat exists;
- Control and stabilization of releases of HAZMAT or oil to deal with immediate threats to public health and safety;
- Cleanup and disposal of HAZMAT that is necessary to mitigate immediate threats to public health and safety;
- Monitoring of immediate health and safety threats resulting from debris removal operations.

5000 Cost Documentation

Each ESF primary agency is responsible for tasking support agencies by completing a sub-tasking document that describes the work to be performed, estimates date of completion, and establishes a funding limitation. The primary agency is responsible for monitoring the progress of a sub-tasked support agency and approving the request for reimbursement submitted by the support agency to the primary agency and subsequently billing FEMA.

Northwest Inland
Area Contingency Plan
(NWIACP)

Air Operations and Unmanned Aircraft Systems Support

Annex K

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Part Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex		OCT 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Introduction 3

1100 Scope 3

1200 Authority and Policy 3

1300 Request and Coordination of UAS Support 4

1310 Request Process 4

1320 Command and Control 4

2000 Definitions and Acronyms 5

3000 UAS Operational Capabilities 5

3100 Mission Sets 5

3200 Mission Planning Considerations 6

3300 Partner Agency UAS Capabilities 8

3310 Idaho State Department of Ecology 8

3320 Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality 8

3330 Washington State Department of Ecology 8

3330 NOAA Office of Response and Restoration 8

4000 Safety and Compliance 10

4100 Operational Safety Requirements 10

4200 Data Management and Reporting 10

5000 UAS Policy 13

5100 Governing Authorities 13

5200 Federal UAS Policy 13

5210 Temporary Flight Restrictions 13

5220 FAA Part 107 16

5230 EPA UAS Policy 17

5300 Regional and State UAS Policy 17

5310 State of Washington 17

5320 State of Oregon 18

5400 Tribal Airspace Considerations 19

5500 Multi-Jurisdictional Policy Compliance Guidance 19

1000 Introduction

This annex establishes the framework for requesting, coordinating, and employing Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) in support of incident response within the Inland Zone. UAS capabilities enhance situational awareness, environmental assessment, operational effectiveness, and responder safety during all phases of an incident.

1100 Scope

This annex applies to all incidents managed under the Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP), including but not limited to:

- Oil and hazardous substance spills;
- Maritime Transportation System (MTS) disruptions;
- Natural disasters and extreme weather events;
- Environmental damage assessments; and
- Critical infrastructure inspections.

UAS operations conducted under this annex support Unified Command (UC) and are integrated into the Incident Command System (ICS).

1200 Authority and Policy

UAS operations will be conducted in accordance with:

- National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- EPA Incident Management Handbook;
- EPA UAS policy and guidance;
- State agency UAS policies (as applicable); and
- Applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Regulations.

UAS assets are employed as **complementary capabilities** and do not replace manned aviation or contractor-provided aerial services.

1300 Request and Coordination of UAS Support

1310 Request Process

- Requests for UAS support shall be initiated through the Air Ops Branch Director.
- UAS tasking will be integrated into the operational planning cycle and Incident Action Plan (IAP).

1320 Command and Control

- UAS operations fall under the Operations Section.
- Tactical direction is provided by the Air Operations Branch.
- Coordination with the **Planning Section**, including the Situation Unit Leader (SITL), is required to ensure reporting, documentation, and integration into the Common Operating Picture (COP).

2000 Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions and acronyms concerning unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) operations are found in 14 CFR 1.1 located here: [eCFR :: 14 CFR 1.1 -- General definitions. (FAR 1.1)]

3000 UAS Operational Capabilities

UAS operations may support the following mission sets during incident response. Pilots shall use the mission decision guidance in Section 3100 to determine the appropriate platform, sensor, and data type for each deployment.

3100 Mission Sets

Mission	Objectives & Applications	Operational Guidelines & Recommended Data
Surveillance, Reconnaissance & Monitoring	Conduct rapid aerial surveys of spills, debris, and discharge sources. Monitor cleanup operations, track spill movement, and inspect vessels/infrastructure.	Provides real-time overwatch and situational awareness, reducing responder exposure in hazardous or remote areas. Video and photos at sufficient altitude.
Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) and Shoreline Assessment	Map oiled shoreline segments and support environmental damage assessments.	Nadir image mosaic (lawnmower pattern). Upload to Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) for COP integration. Fly during low or falling tide to maximize visible shoreline.
Sheen Detection & Hotspot Identification	Investigate specific areas of concern (concentrated oil, debris fields, derelict vessels). Confirm oil presence when visual identification is ambiguous.	Nadir, oblique, and thermal photos. Avoid flying directly over water between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. to minimize sun glint. Use a circular polarizing (CPL) filter

Mission	Objectives & Applications	Operational Guidelines & Recommended Data
		to enhance oil/water contrast.
Wildlife & Habitat Detection	Locate oiled or impacted wildlife in low-light or visually complex environments (e.g., rocky shores, estuaries). Monitor for the presence of Southern Resident Killer Whales and direct whale deterrence on-water task force resources.	Utilize thermal sensors. Maintain safe standoff distances. Coordinate with the Wildlife Branch and check disturbance restrictions prior to flight.

3200 Mission Planning Considerations

Per the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) UAS Guidance (2024), the following six planning questions shall be addressed before each UAS deployment. This framework ensures the right data are collected safely and efficiently, and that products are immediately useful to responders.

- What data is needed?
  - Identify mission type (reconnaissance, SCAT, hotspot, sheen detection, wildlife/habitat).
  - Define target (vessel, shoreline, spill source, debris).
  - Specify required data products (video, nadir photos, mosaic, thermal).
- Where will operations occur?
  - Evaluate weather and environmental conditions (wind, precipitation, temperature, tidal stage for shoreline work).
  - Assess airspace using Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability (LAANC) or Notice to Air Missions (NOTAMs).
  - Determine whether temporary flight restrictions (TFRs) or restricted areas are in the proposed flight area.
  - Check ground restrictions including national parks, wildlife refuges, and protected habitat.

- Identify suitable launch/recovery zones with clear sightlines and minimal electromagnetic interference.

- When is the best time to fly?
  - For overland missions, fly midday (10 a.m. - 2 p.m.) to minimize shadows.
  - For on-water missions, avoid midday sun glint; fly in the morning or late afternoon.
  - For shoreline SCAT, target low or falling tide to maximize visible beach face coverage.
- What platform and sensor are needed?
  - Match the UAS platform and sensor to mission requirements. A true-color (RGB) camera handles most missions.
  - Thermal (infrared) sensors improve oil detection when visual contrast is poor.
  - A circular polarizing filter (CPL) is recommended for imaging oil or sheen on water.
  - Confirm the platform is on the approved U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Blue UAS or National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)-compliant list, and that all equipment is serviceable.
- Who is part of the operation?
  - All missions require an FAA Part 107-certified Pilot in Command (PIC) and a trained Visual Observer (VO).
  - Brief all crew on mission objectives, airspace, hazards, and emergency procedures.
  - Coordinate with the incident Aviation Branch or Operations Section Chief as applicable.
  - FAA Part 107 generally prohibits flight over uninvolved persons.
- How will data be managed and delivered?
  - Establish a data management plan before flight.
  - Identify storage media, folder structure, file naming conventions, and delivery pathway to UC.
  - Plan for timely upload to ERMA or other designated COP platform.
  - See Section 4200 for detailed data management requirements.

3300 Partner Agency UAS Capabilities

3310 Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) does not maintain a UAS program but can request UAS support through other state agencies and pre-contracted emergency response contractors.

3320 Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality

The Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) does not maintain a UAS program but does have access to these services through other state agencies and through pre-contracted emergency response companies.

3330 Washington State Department of Ecology

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) maintains an established FAA-compliant UAS program supporting environmental monitoring and spill response missions statewide. Ecology UAS capabilities include:

- Spill and emergency response reconnaissance;
- Shoreline and coastal erosion assessment;
- Environmental monitoring and habitat surveys;
- High-resolution mapping and geospatial products; and
- Infrastructure and facility inspections.

Requests for Ecology UAS support are coordinated through UC via the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).

3330 NOAA Office of Response and Restoration

The NOAA (OR&R) supports spill response and natural resource damage assessment within the Columbia River AOR, including aerial reconnaissance in support of scientific and environmental missions. OR&R UAS and aerial support capabilities include:

- Oil spill trajectory modeling and shoreline assessment support;

- Marine and estuarine habitat surveys and environmental monitoring;
- Geospatial mapping and orthomosaic imagery of impacted areas;
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) documentation support; and
- Temporal change monitoring and post-incident recovery assessment.

OR&R support is coordinated through UC and integrated into incident operations via the FOSC or SOSC.

4000 Safety and Compliance

Safe and compliant UAS operations are essential to protecting personnel, the public, and the operational integrity of incident response. All UAS personnel shall adhere to applicable federal regulations, EPA policy, and unit-level operating procedures.

- Any mishap, including property damage, injury, flyaways, or near mid-air collisions, must be reported to the designated Aviation Safety Officer (ASO) and the chain of command within 24 hours of the incident.
- Flight logs, maintenance records, General Assessment of Risk (GAR) forms, and pilot currency records must be maintained securely and made available for inspection upon request.

4100 Operational Safety Requirements

The following requirements apply to all UAS operations conducted under this annex:

- All UAS operations must comply with FAA regulations and member-agency policy.
- A GAR shall be completed and recorded prior to each flight operation.
- UAS operations must be deconflicted with manned aviation assets operating within or transiting the area of operations.
- A documented pre-flight inspection of the airframe, payloads, control station, and battery health must be completed prior to launch.
- If night operations are authorized, the UAS must be equipped with anti-collision lighting visible for at least three statute miles.
- UAS firmware must be up-to-date, and operations must adhere to established Operational Security (OPSEC) guidelines regarding data transmission and payload usage.

4200 Data Management and Reporting

Effective data management is a critical component of mission success. Per NOAA OR&R Data Management Guidance (2024), the following practices shall be followed for all UAS collections to ensure data are preserved, usable for decision-making, and available for post-incident review and NRDA.

Data Types	Best Practices
Video	Best kept under 10 minutes per clip. Useful for reconnaissance, monitoring spill movement, and documenting response activities. Take a nadir photo at the start and end of each video to capture coordinates.
Nadir Photos	Camera pointed directly downward. Used for accurate target location, mosaic creation, and SCAT mapping.
Oblique Photos	Side-angle imagery. Useful for detecting sheen, inspecting vessels and debris, and assessing shoreline oiling and habitat.
Image Mosaic	Overlapping nadir photos collected in a lawnmower pattern, stitched into a georeferenced map product. Ideal for SCAT operations and COP integration. Mosaics uploaded to ERMA provide "Red Kite" mapping that can be ready within one hour of upload.
Thermal Imagery	Infrared sensor data is used to detect oil on water (oil is warmer than water during the day, cooler at night) and to identify impacted wildlife. Store in a separate subfolder with "TIR" suffix in file names.

Folder Structure and File Naming

All collected imagery and derived products shall be organized into a standardized folder structure on an approved, cyber-secure storage device. Create an Incident/Event Parent Folder with the following subfolders:

- RAW – all files copied from SD card;
- Nadir;
- Oblique;
- Metadata – mission log;
- Thermal/thermal infrared – if applicable;
- Videos; and
- Derived Products – mosaics, classifications.

Note: Retain all original SD cards as primary authoritative source records.

NOAA DIVER Data Uploads

Files uploaded to the NOAA repository shall have names that follow this convention: Type_YYYYMMDD_HHMM_Sensor_Collector (e.g., Nadir_20260310_0830_RGB_SCR-UAS01.zip). Use underscores, not spaces or dashes. Include date (YYYYMMDD), 24-hour local time, sensor type (RGB, TIR, MSS), and collector identifier. This convention ensures rapid identification, sorting, and searchability within the NOAA DIVER data warehouse.

COP Integration and Delivery

- Geotagged nadir, oblique, and thermal imagery shall be packaged as zipped files and uploaded to the NOAA DIVER data warehouse at the end of each operational period (or when connectivity allows). Coordinate upload with the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) or OR&R data management point of contact.
- Approved image products shall be posted to ERMA® for integration into the COP and IAP. Red Kite photo maps and georeferenced mosaics are the primary ERMA deliverables; mosaics should be limited to approximately two gigabytes per package for upload efficiency.
- All raw and processed data, including SD cards and external drives, must be retained per EPA and NOAA records management requirements. Full-resolution data shall always be preserved for legal, law enforcement, and NRDA documentation purposes. DIVER and ERMA data are maintained for up to six months post-incident unless legal constraints require longer retention.
- Preferred image file format is GeoTIFF (EPSG:4326 or EPSG:3857). Use a consistent spatial projection across the entire project. GPS tracklines (GPX or GIS format) shall be downloaded and archived with each mission collection when technically feasible.

5000 UAS Policy

UAS operations conducted under this Annex are subject to a layered policy framework encompassing federal regulations, EPA agency policy, supporting agency policy, and the laws and guidelines of the states and jurisdictions within the SCR AOR. Planners and operators should verify the current status of applicable laws and policies prior to operations, as regulations continue to evolve.

This section summarizes that framework based on the Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10) Northwest Area Committee UAS Task Force "Summary and Comparison of Regional UAS Policies" (October 2018).

5100 Governing Authorities

UAS operations will be conducted in accordance with:

- National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- EPA Incident Management Handbook;
- Applicable FAA regulations;
- EPA UAS policy and guidance; and
- State agency UAS policies (as applicable).

5200 Federal UAS Policy

5210 Temporary Flight Restrictions

Determination of Need

During an oil spill response, the EPA Incident Commander (IC) or FOSC determines that a TFR is necessary. The primary reasons for a TFR during a spill include:

- Protecting response personnel and aircraft (e.g., preventing collisions between low-flying media or civilian aircraft and low-level Coast Guard or contracted aerial reconnaissance, dispersant spraying, or rescue flights); and
- Preventing an unsafe congestion of sightseeing aircraft over the disaster area.

- Possible “Hazards Release Activity” with the potential for an explosive environment, which can occur during discharges of oil.

Coordination and Request
EPA will formally submit the TFR request through the **Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC)** that has jurisdiction over the airspace covering the spill.

- Requests are usually made by EPA via the FAA coordination facility (often the nearest Flight Service Station [FSS] or directly to the ARTCC).
- EPA Emergency Response Branch has dedicated staff with FAA points of contact to evaluate and request TFRs.
- EPA provides the FAA with the specific parameters of the required TFR:
    - **Location:** Center point (latitude/longitude) and the radius (usually limited to within three nautical miles, though it can be adjusted based on the scale of the spill).
    - **Altitudes:** Surface up to a specific altitude (typically 2,000 to 3,000 feet Above Ground Level (AGL)).
    - **Duration:** Effective times or until further notice.
    - **Purpose:** Protecting disaster relief aircraft or hazard area.
    - **Point of Contact:** The name, agency (EPA/UC), and phone number of the official directing the relief activities.

FAA Issuance of the NOTAM
Once the FAA reviews and approves the request, they issue a **NOTAM** under 14 CFR 91.137. This NOTAM legally restricts flight operations in the defined airspace.

- The NOTAM will specify that only aircraft directly participating in the relief operations (e.g., EPA, contracted response aircraft, or state/local emergency aircraft) under the direction of the EPA UC are authorized to enter.

Airspace Management & Authorization
Once the TFR is active, EPA (often through an Air Operations Branch Director within the UC) manages who is allowed in the airspace.

- **Response Aircraft:** helicopters, contracted uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS/drones), and spotter planes operate within the TFR as authorized.
- **Media/Non-Response Aircraft:** Any media or private aircraft wishing to enter the TFR must obtain explicit permission.

5220 FAA Part 107

Title 14 CFR Part 107 is the primary federal regulatory framework governing small UAS (under 55 lbs) operations in the National Airspace System. Key requirements include:

Operating Requirements. Visual line of sight (VLOS) must be maintained at all times. Maximum altitude is 400 feet AGL. Maximum airspeed is 100 miles per hour. Minimum flight visibility is three statute miles. Operations in Class G airspace do not require air traffic control authorization; Classes B, C, D, and E (excluding E-2 airspace) require prior ATC approval. UAS may not be operated over uninvolved persons or from a moving vehicle except in sparsely populated areas.

Pilot Certification. The Remote Pilot in Command (PIC) must hold a valid FAA Remote Pilot Airman Certificate, be at least 16 years of age, and have passed an FAA aeronautical knowledge test or hold a Part 61 pilot certificate with completion of an online training course.

UAS Registration and Airworthiness. No airworthiness certificate is required. A preflight visual and operational check must be performed. All UAS subject to Part 107 must be registered with the FAA.

Incident Reporting. Any UAS operation resulting in serious injury, loss of consciousness, or property damage of $500 or more must be reported to the FAA within 10 days.

Waivers and Special Governmental Interest Authorization. The FAA may waive certain Part 107 requirements where the applicant demonstrates safe operation. The FAA's Special Governmental Interest (SGI) process provides an expedited pathway for government agency operations supporting firefighting, search and rescue, law enforcement, critical infrastructure restoration, incident awareness and analysis, damage assessments, and media coverage. SGI authorizations can permit operations in controlled airspace and disaster TFRs, beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), and at night.

Waiver for flights above 400 feet above ground level. EPA Emergency Response Branch have points of contact with SGI designations. These points of contact can make a request to FAA for clearance to fly above 400 feet AGL.

LAANC. The LAANC is an FAA-industry collaboration enabling near real-time airspace authorizations for UAS operations near airports. Operators in the SCR AOR should use LAANC to obtain airspace authorizations in controlled airspace.

5230 EPA UAS Policy

EPA policy prohibits the collection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) by UAS. When contracting commercial UAS operators, the contractor is solely responsible for compliance with FAA regulations. All contracted operations must be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws.

5300 Regional and State UAS Policy

5310 State of Washington

The Washington State Office of Privacy and Data Protection has published UAS Policy Guidelines applicable to state agency operations. These guidelines address the following areas relevant to incident response operations within Washington State:

- 4th Amendment and law enforcement requirements: UAS use for surveillance of targeted individuals requires adherence to applicable warrant and legal authorization requirements.
- Purpose of use recording: Agencies must document the intended purpose of each UAS deployment.
- Data minimization: Collection should be limited to information necessary for the stated mission purpose.
- FAA compliance: All operations must comply with applicable FAA regulations.
- Annual policy review: Agencies are expected to conduct annual reviews of their UAS policies to reflect evolving law and technology.
- Data sharing restrictions: Guidelines address limitations on sharing UAS-collected data with federal and local agencies, including third-party storage specifications and intergovernmental disclosure policies.

The Washington State Department of Ecology Spills Program has approved agency UAS-specific policies and guidelines, which are consistent with those outlined in this ACP Annex.

5320 State of Oregon

Oregon has enacted several statutes governing UAS operations relevant to incident response. Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 837.300–837.390 and 837.995 require public bodies operating UAS to establish data management policies, to post those policies publicly, and to include retention schedules, third-party storage specifications, and intergovernmental disclosure policies. ORS 498.128 prohibits the use of drones to pursue or harass wildlife.

ORS 837 prohibits harassment of persons by UAS over private property, while permitting law enforcement use of UAS for accident scene reconstruction. ORS 837.365 modifies these provisions, designating weaponization of UAS as a Class A misdemeanor and establishing protections for critical infrastructure. The Oregon Department of Transportation has published a UAS Operations Manual covering aircraft, pilot, and operational standards for state agency use.

ODEQ does not have approved UAS-specific policies. Operators coordinating with ODEQ should verify current policy status prior to joint operations.

5330 State of Idaho

Idaho has two statutes addressing UAS operations applicable to incident response. Idaho Code Title 21, Chapter 2 regulates the use UAS in Idaho. This statute specifically prohibits a person, entity or state agency from using an UAS for surveillance of, gather evidence or collect information about, or photographically or electronically record specifically targeted person or specifically targeted private property. The statute does not prohibit the use by law enforcement agency, fire department, or other local or state government from using an UAS to assess damage due to a natural disaster for fire or to assist in the response to

emergencies in which there is an imminent threat to lives or property, or to respond to an emergency affecting public safety.

Idaho Code Title 36, Chapter 1100 prohibits the use of motorized vehicles including UAS from harassing game animals or game birds in the state except under specific conditions.

5400 Tribal Airspace Considerations

Under the Drone Federalism Act of 2017, Tribal governments have authority equivalent to state and local governments to regulate UAS operations below 200 feet aboveground level for safety and privacy purposes, including at Tribal events. When conducting UAS operations over or near Tribal lands in the SCR AOR, operators should identify applicable Tribal regulations and coordinate with tribal authorities as appropriate. Tribal coordination should be established through the IC or FOSC, consistent with the government-to-government consultation requirements applicable to the incident.

5500 Multi-Jurisdictional Policy Compliance Guidance

Analysis by the RRT10 UAS Task Force identified three primary policy issues shared across all regional UAS frameworks: (1) compliance with FAA Part 107, (2) security and law enforcement concerns including search warrant requirements, protection of critical infrastructure, and prohibition of weaponization, and (3) public privacy rights and reasonable expectations of privacy. Future legislative actions in the region are expected to continue alignment with CFR Part 107, Washington State Policy Guidelines, and standards established by agencies such as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

For all UAS operations conducted under this Annex, the UAS Coordinator shall verify applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements prior to deployment. When operating across state lines or in jurisdictions with specific UAS statutes, the FOSC should obtain legal guidance from the appropriate District or Sector legal officer. International UAS regulations for Canadian or other foreign operations shall be verified

through International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) guidance available at: https://www.icao.int/safety/UA/UASToolkit/Pages/State-Regulations.aspx and with Tribal authorities, as appropriate. Tribal coordination should be established through the IC or FOSC, consistent with the government-to-government consultation requirements applicable to the incident.

Northwest Inland
Area Contingency Plan
(NWIACP)

International Coordination and Relationship to International Plans

Annex O

October 2026

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date	Name
1	New Annex	All	October 2026	Northwest Inland Area Committee
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Table of Contents

1000 Purpose of This Annex 4

1100 Scope 4

2000 Plan Purpose – Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan 5

2100 Bilateral Concept of Operations 6

2200 Regional Preparedness and Planning 6

4000 Notification and Activation Procedures 7

4100 Notification Obligation 7

4200 How to Notify 7

4300 Notification Form 7

4400 Activation 8

5000 Trans-Boundary Movement of Response Resources 8

6000 Post-Incident Reporting 8

7000 Access to the Plan 8

1000 Purpose of This Annex

This annex provides Northwest Inland Area Contingency Plan (NWIACP) responders with an operational overview of the Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan (the "Inland Plan"). The Inland Plan is the governing bilateral framework under which Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) coordinate preparedness and response to harmful substance incidents occurring along the inland boundary. This CANUSWEST-South Annex of the Inland Plan provides details on jurisdictional roles and responsibilities as well as on response procedures related to the implementation of the plan in EPA's Region 10.

Responders activating this annex should understand how:

- Establishes the legal and operational basis for cross-border coordination;
- Defines notification, activation, and deactivation protocols during a spill event;
- Identifies roles and responsibilities for both ECCC and EPA on-scene commanders;
- Provides the framework for movement of response resources across the international border; and
- Guides responders through the five defined response phases from discovery through deactivation.

1100 Scope

The Inland Plan applies to all polluting incidents along the inland boundary that have the potential for transboundary effects, and may address polluting incidents that, although directly affecting only one country, are of such magnitude to justify notifying or requesting assistance from the other country (e.g., for technical advice, responders, and equipment). Incidents occurring in the waters or coastal areas at the border described in the Annexes of the Marine Plan are not covered by the Inland Plan. In the case of an inland incident where

the pollutants spread to any major waterways covered by the Marine Plan, the country providing the initial OSC/SSC is to notify and coordinate with federal entities.

Responders should reference this annex when:

- A pollution event originates in U.S. and has, or is likely to have, trans-boundary impacts;
- A pollution event originates in Canadian and threatens transboundary areas of the U.S. within EPA Region 10;
- A spill of unknown origin (mystery spill) is detected in the boundary area; or
- Response resources from Canada are needed to supplement U.S. operations, or vice versa.

2000 Plan Purpose – Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan

The Inland Plan sets forth a cooperative mechanism for preparedness for and response to a significant polluting incident that causes, or may cause, damage to the environment along the inland boundary or that may constitute a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property. The Inland Plan may also be activated to facilitate the provision of assistance for polluting incidents that, although directly affecting one country, are of such magnitude to justify a request for assistance from the other country (e.g., for technical advice, responders, and equipment).

The objectives of the CANUSWEST-SOUTH Annex are to:

- enable timely and accurate notification of federal, provincial/territorial/state, First and Tribal Nations, and local authorities concerning polluting incidents that occur along the shared inland boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the States of Montana, Washington, and Idaho that are of a magnitude that causes, or

may cause, damage to the environment or constitutes a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property;

- establish effective preparedness and response cooperation mechanisms between Canada and the U.S. to deal with such polluting incidents, when there is either the potential for cross-border impacts or when only one country is likely to be impacted but the size of the incident might justify a request for assistance from the other country;
- comply with applicable health and safety standards of each country as part of any joint response effort;
- enable the safe and timely movement of adequate resources including personnel, equipment and supplies across the Canada-U.S. border to respond to a polluting incident; and
- coordinate timely public information releases in both countries.

2100 Bilateral Concept of Operations

The Inland Plan establishes the Regional Joint Response Teams (RJRTs), which are responsible for developing the annexes for the six regional planning areas. The Inland Plan also establishes an International Joint Advisory Team (IJAT). The IJAT is the policy and advisory body with overall responsibility for the maintenance, promotion, and coordination of the Inland Plan. The IJAT is located in the headquarters (HQ) of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and the U.S. National Response Team (NRT). The IJAT also provides advice and assistance to the RJRTs. The RJRT is the regional body responsible for providing advice and support to the On Scene Coordinator(s) (OSC) (U.S.) and to the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) (Canada). The Inland Plan also establishes notification procedures and an incident management structure.

2200 Regional Preparedness and Planning

Through its geographically specific annexes (CANUS annexes), the Inland Plan provides detailed guidance for the region most relevant to the Northwest Inland Area Committee: CANUSWEST-SOUTH. CANUSWEST-SOUTH applies to that portion of the Canada-U.S. inland boundary (an approximate 25 km or 15.5 mile zone on each side of the border) between the Province of British Columbia and the States of Montana, Washington, and Idaho, which overlaps with EPA Region 10.

4000 Notification and Activation Procedures

4100 Notification Obligation

Any polluting incident is to be reported to the other country without delay by telephoning the appropriate contacts (as referenced in the Inland Plan CANUSWEST-SOUTH Annex) or the Canadian NEEC or the U.S. National Response Center (NRC).

4200 How to Notify

Notifications are made to:

- U.S. National Response Center (NRC): 1-800-424-8802 or (202) 267-2675 (24-hour)
- Canadian NEEC: 1-866-283-2333

4300 Notification Form

If the polluting incident is considered significant, a written notification message is to be originated by the appropriate RJRT Co-chair, sent to the other RJRT Co-chair and to the IJAT Co-chairs, and acknowledged in writing by the recipient. Both RJRT Co-chairs are to follow up with subsequent notifications. This written notification message is not to activate the Inland Plan but is to permit assessment and immediate preparation for the possibility of its activation. The written notification message is to include the geographical position of the incident, a situation summary, and other appropriate data, and is to be distributed to all

appropriate officials through each country's notification systems. The standard format for the written notification message as well as the notification diagrams can be found in Appendix E of the Inland Plan.

4400 Activation

Activation of a coordinated bilateral response may be made verbally between the FOSC and the ECCC, followed by written confirmation.

Upon receipt of an Inland Plan activation message, the Co-Chairs are to notify their respective federal entities verbally and in writing that a significant polluting incident has occurred or has the potential to occur.

5000 Trans-Boundary Movement of Response Resources

One of the most operationally significant provisions of the Inland Plan is the framework for moving equipment and personnel across the international border during a response. Clearance procedures for trans-boundary movement of response resources during an incident are detailed in the CANUSWEST-SOUTH Annex.

6000 Post-Incident Reporting

Within 180 days of completing joint response operations, the FOSC and ECCC must jointly prepare a Post Incident Report (After Action Report). The Participant who initiated the coordinated response leads the first draft. Copies are submitted to the RJRT co-chairs and the IJAT. Lessons learned inform future planning, exercises, and plan modifications.

7000 Access to the Plan

The full text of the Canada-United States Inland Pollution Contingency Plan and the CANUSWEST-SOUTH Annex are available on the RRT/NWAC website.