Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP)

PROMULGATION LETTER PLACEHOLDER

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

911 (for emergencies)

1-800-632-8000 (in Idaho)

1-208-846-7610 or 1-800-632-8000 (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	**RCP Section # Changes**	**Date Entered**	**Entered By**

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Annex B Liaison Manual

Annex C Oil Spill Best Management Practices

Annex D Northwest Wildlife Response Plan

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.