2023

Puget Sound Area Contingency

Sector Puget Sound

5/26/2023

RECORD OF CHANGES			
Change Number	**ACP Section # Changes**	**Date Entered**	**Entered By**
2019-001	(Example) Section 1050 – Updated	12/18/2019	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-001	Section 1200: Updated Table 1000-1	08/10/2020	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-002	Section 9730: Added GRS tables 1-20.	08/19/2020	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-003	Section 9730: Added federal resources to GRS	09/09/2020	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-004	Section 1320 / 1330: Updated sections to align with regional organization.	09/16/2020	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-005	Updated ACP to include Makah Tribe Councils recommendations.	09/29/2020	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-006	Section 9200: Updated contact information after CANUSPAC exercise	10/28/2020	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-007	Section 9730, GRS-011: Updated contact information after Q1 FY21 quarterly notification exercise	02/10/2021	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-008	Added Annex 1, Wildlife	05/01/2021	MSSR2 Johnston
2020-009	Added Annex 2, Best Management Practices	05/01/2021	MSSR2 Johnston
2021-001	Completed a 12-month review of the ACP along side WA ECY and Area Committee. After a formal comment period all comments were adjudicated. Comments and recommendations are maintained at Sector Puget Sound.	5/26/2023	MSSR2 Johnston

SPS ACP / NWACP Crosswalk by Section					
SPS ACP	**NWACP**	**SPS ACP**	**NWACP**	**SPS ACP**	**NWACP**
1000		1670	New	3110	New
1100	1000 / New	1670.1	New	3200	New
1110	New	1670.2	New	3210	New
1110.1	New	1670.3	New	3210.1	New
1110.2	New	1670.4	New	3220	New
1110.3	New	1670.5	New	3220.1	New
1200	1320 / New	1680	4313	3220.2	New
1300		1700	Reserved	3230	New
1310	New	1800	Reserved	3230.1	3360
1320	New	1900	Reserved	3230.2	New
1330	New	2000		3230.3	New
1400		2100	2210, 2211	3240	3370
1410	1410, 1430	2110	New	3240.1	New
1410.1	New	2110.1	New	3240.2	9411.1, 9411.2
1420	1440	2110.2	New	3240.3	9405
1420.1	New	2120	New	3250	New
1430	New	2130	New	3250.1	New
1430.1	New	2200	2230	3260	4610, New
1430.2.1	New	2210	New	3260.1	3350
1430.2.2	New	2220	New	3260.2	New
1430.2.3	New	2300	New	3260.3	4614
1430.2.4	New	2310	New	3260.4	9406
1430.2.5	New	2320	New	3260.5	4616
1430.2.6	New	2330	New	3260.6	New
1440	New	2400	New	3270	4617
1440.1	New	2410	9210.2.2	3270.1	New
1440.1.1	New	2420	9210.2.1	3270.2	New
1440.1.2	New	2430	New	3270.3	9407
1450	New	2440	New	3270.4	New
1460	New	2440.1	New	3280	4623
1470	New	2440.2	New	3300	New
1500	New/1442	2440.3	New	3310	New
1600		2500	Reserved	3310.1	New
1610	New	2600	Reserved	3320	New
1620	New	2700	Reserved	3320.1	New
1630	New	2800	Reserved	3320.2	New
1640	4610, 4615	2900	Reserved	3320.3	New
1650	4617	3000		3320.4	New
1660	New	3100	New	3300	New

SPS ACP / NWACP Crosswalk by Section					
SPS ACP	**NWACP**	**SPS ACP**	**NWACP**	**SPS ACP**	**NWACP**
3310	New	3630.1	New	4720.2	New
3310.1	New	3630.2	New	4720.3	New
3320	New	3630.3	New	4720.4	New
3320.1	New	3700	Reserved	4720.5	New
3320.2	New	3800	Reserved	4720.6	New
3320.3	New	3900	Reserved	4720.7	New
3320.4	New	4000		4720.8	New
3320.5	3390	4100	New	4720.9	New
3330	New	4110	New	4720.10	New
3340	7100	4200	New	4720.11	New
3340.1	7231, 7232	4210	New	4720.12	New
3340.2	New	4220	New	4730	
3340.3	New	4230	New	4730.1	New
3340.4	New	4240	New	4730.2	New
3350	New	4250	New	4730.3	New
3350.1	New	4300	New	4730.4	New
3360	New	4310	New	4730.5	New
3360.1	New	4310.1	New	4730.6	New
3360.2	New	4320	4326.3	4740	New
3400	New	4320.1	New	4750	New
3410	New	4320.2	New	4760	New
3410.1	New	4320.3	New	4800	
3410.2	New	4320.4	New	4810	New
3420	New	4400	New	4820	New
3420.1	New	4410	New	4830	New
3420.2	New	4420	New	4840	New
3420.3	New	4500	New	4850	New
3420.4	New	4510	New	4860	New
3420.5	New	4600	4213.1, 4213.3	4870	New
3500	New	4700	New	4880	New
3510	New	4710	New	4890	4621
3520	New	4710.1	New	4900	Reserved
3600	9310	4710.2	New	5000	
3610	9310	4710.3	New	5100	New
3620	New	4710.4	New	5200	New
3620.1	New	4710.5	New	5210	
3620.2	New	4710.6	New	5210.1	New
3620.3	New	4720		5210.2	New
3630	New	4720.1	New	5220	New

SPS ACP / NWACP Crosswalk by Section					
SPS ACP	**NWACP**	**SPS ACP**	**NWACP**	**SPS ACP**	**NWACP**
5220.1	New	6220	6420, 6421	9000	
5220.2	New	6230	New	9100	New
5220.3	New	6300	New	9200	New
5220.4	New	6310	New	9300	New
5220.5	New	6400	New	9400	New
5220.6	New	6500	New	9500	New
5220.7	New	6600	New	9600	New
5220.8	9312	6610	New	9700	New
5220.9	New	6700	Reserved	Glossary	1000
5220.10	New	6800	Reserved	Acronyms	1000
5230		6900	Reserved	Survey	New
5230.1	New	7000			
5230.2	New	7100	7100, New		
5230.3	New	7110	7105		
5240	New	7120	7110		
5240.1	New	7130	7121, 7122		
5240.2	New	7140	New		
5300	New	7200	New		
5310	New	7210	7210		
5310.1	New	7220	7220		
5320	New	7230	7220		
5320.1	New	7300	7300		
5320.2	New	7310	7310, New		
5400	New	7320	7430		
5410	New	7330	7441		
5410.1	New	7400	7510		
5410.2	New	8000	New		
5410.3	New	8100			
5500	Reserved	8110	New		
5600	Reserved	8120	8115		
5700	Reserved	8130	8117.1		
5800	Reserved	8200	8131		
5900	Reserved	8300			
6000	New	8310	8163		
6100	New	8400			
6200	6320, New	8410	New		
6210	New	8420	8114.1		

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1000 Introduction

1100 Introduction /Authority

Area Contingency Plans (ACP) are required by Title IV, Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) which amends Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j) as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) to address the development of a national planning and response system. The ACPs are also written in accordance with the NCP and the CERCLA, as Amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

As part of this National Planning and Response System, Area Committees (AC) were established for each area designated by the president. Qualified personnel from federal, state, federally recognized tribal governments and local agencies comprise the Area Committee (AC). Each AC, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing their local ACP. The purpose of Sector Puget Sound's ACP is:

1. To provide for orderly and effective implementation of response actions to protect the people, natural and cultural resources, and property of the coastal zones of the COTP Sector Puget Sound Area, from the impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.

2. To promote the coordination of and describe the strategy for a unified and coordinated federal, state, tribal, local, potentially responsible party (PRP), response contractor, response cooperative, and community response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.

3. To be consistent with the NCP and RCP for the northwest.

4. To provide guidance to all holders and viewers of the Facility and Vessel Response Plan to ensure consistency.

Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991 gave the Commandant of the USCG (through the Secretary of Transportation) for coastal zones and the Administrator of the USEPA for the inland zones, the functions of designating areas, appointing area committee members, determining the information to be included in area contingency plans, and reviewing and approving area contingency plans.

Title IV of the Homeland Security Act, Section 402 transferred functions of the USCG from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security.

1110 Federal/State/Other Government Agencies (OGA) Authority

Identification of responsibilities and jurisdictions among Federal, State, Tribal, and Local governments in response actions, methods and procedures will enable coordination and integration amongst agencies and promote effective joint spill response operations.

1110.1 Federal

Designating areas, appointing area committee members, determining information to be included in and review of area contingency plans, has been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of October 1991, 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 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The coastal zone and inland zone are defined in the NCP (40 CFR Part 300.5). The EPA has NCP response authority for incidents in all areas inland of the coastal zone. The Coast Guard has designated, as Areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones that are within the coastal zone and for which area committees will prepare area contingency plans. COTP zones are described in Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR Part 3). This is the ACP for Coast Guard COTP Zone Puget Sound.

40 CFR Part 300 – National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NRP) is the federal law that requires development of contingency plans for oil spills and hazardous materials clean up by the USCG and EPA. Based on the DEEPWATER HORIZON ISPR, the USCG FOSCs were directed to adhere to its interpretation of the NCP, that is, each COTP/FOSC must have a standalone own ACP to ensure that each FOSC has positive control of the plans and to ensure consistency in planning and response across all Coastal Zones. In 2016, USCG FOSCs were given Headquarters' directives that each COTP/FOSC must have a standalone ACP consistent with 40 CFR Part 300 and that each Coastal Zone ACP must follow a consistent format. To support the 2016 USCG Headquarters' directives, the USCG established a process by which each stand-alone Sector ACP must be reviewed by a National Review Panel to ensure they are complete and consistent across the country. In 2019, the district provided direction and a timeline for the Sectors to complete the ACPs in time for this review. On April 01, 2020, Sector Puget Sound developed an ACP transitioning from the NWACP. To provide a well-coordinated response that is integrated and compatible, to the greatest extent possible, with the NWACP. The crosswalk outlined on pages ii-iv of this plan shows how Sector Puget Sound's Coastal ACP aligns with the NWACP.

The authority to respond to releases or threats of a release of oil is derived from the Clean Water Act. The determination of the pre-designated FOSC for oil spills from land shall be determined based on the areas vulnerable to the greatest threat. If the release or threat of a release does not impact or threaten navigable water, (navigable water is defined in federal regulations) neither EPA nor the USCG has the authority to respond. Therefore, this ACP does not include response to oil spills in waters that do not meet the legal definition of navigable waters.

The authority to respond to releases or threats of a release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants is derived from CERCLA and is not predicated on impacts to navigable water.

1110.2 State of Washington

The Washington State Department of Ecology is designated as the state's lead agency "to oversee prevention, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to an oil or hazardous substance spill to waters of the state (Chapter 90.56.020 Revised Code of Washington (RCW)). The director is the head of the state Incident Command System (ICS) in response to a spill of oil or hazardous substances and shall coordinate the response efforts of all state agencies and local emergency response personnel." The Ecology Incident Commander will

coordinate with other state agencies and be the principal state spokesperson in the incident command as an advocate for all state interests.

The Northwest Area Contingency Plan has been adopted as the state's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as required by statues (Chapter 90.56.060 RCW). The NWACP applies to the activities of all state and local agencies involved in managing oil and hazardous substance spills where state and local agencies respond to a spill or potential spill of oil or hazardous substances.

1110.3 Other Government Agencies

Other government agencies have varying authorities in the event of an environmental response depending on their jurisdiction and laws.

1200 Geographic Boundaries

The geographic area described in this section encompasses the Thirteenth Coast Guard District as defined in 33 CFR Subpart 3.65, specifically, this section addresses jurisdictional boundaries between the coastal and inland zones within the COTP Puget Sound Area of Responsibility, as defined by 33 CFR 3.65-10:

Sector Puget Sound's office is in Seattle, WA. The boundaries of Sector Puget Sound's … Captain of the Port Zones start at latitude 48°29′35″ N, longitude 124°43′45″ W, proceeding along the Canadian border east to the Montana-North Dakota boundary; thence south along this boundary to the Wyoming state line; thence west and south along the Montana-Wyoming boundary to the Idaho state line; thence northwest along the Montana-Idaho boundary to latitude 46°55′00″ N; thence west along latitude 46°55′00″ N to longitude 123°18′00″ W; thence north to a point latitude 47°32′00″ N, longitude 123°18′00″ W; thence west along latitude 47°32′00″ N to the outermost extent of the EEZ; thence northeast along the outermost extent of the EEZ to the Canadian border; thence east along the Canadian border to the point of origin.

For the purposes of COTP Zone, the Puget Sound's ACP is not further broken into sub-geographic areas. In an effort to accommodate all trustees and stakeholders, the area committee meetings are held on the Olympic Peninsula, southern area of the Puget Sound and north-eastern area of Puget Sound. The coastal zone identified within this ACP spans 13 counties within the state of Washington. The overlapping counties are as follows: Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Mason, Thurston, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, San Juan and Island County.

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) is also within the Puget Sound's ACP. OCNMS includes 3,188 square miles of marine waters off the rugged Olympic Peninsula coastline, spanning from Koitlah Point down to the mouth of the Copalis River and extending 25-45 miles seaward here is a map with the boundaries. Figure 3 is a map of the Sanctuary boundaries.

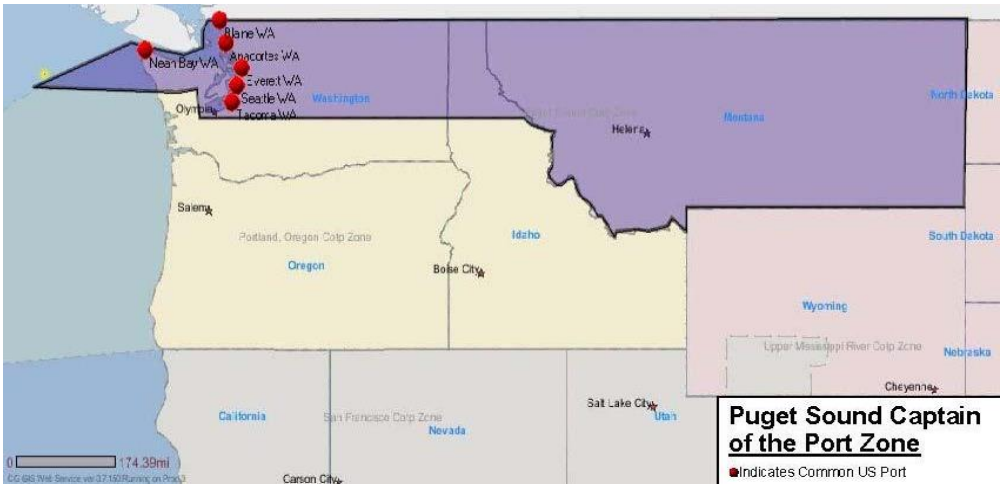


Figure 1: Sector Puget Sound COTP Zone

As outlined in the NCP, 40 CFR 300.5, the "coastal zone" is defined as "all United States 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."

Figure 2: SPS COTP Zone, Coastal Zone View

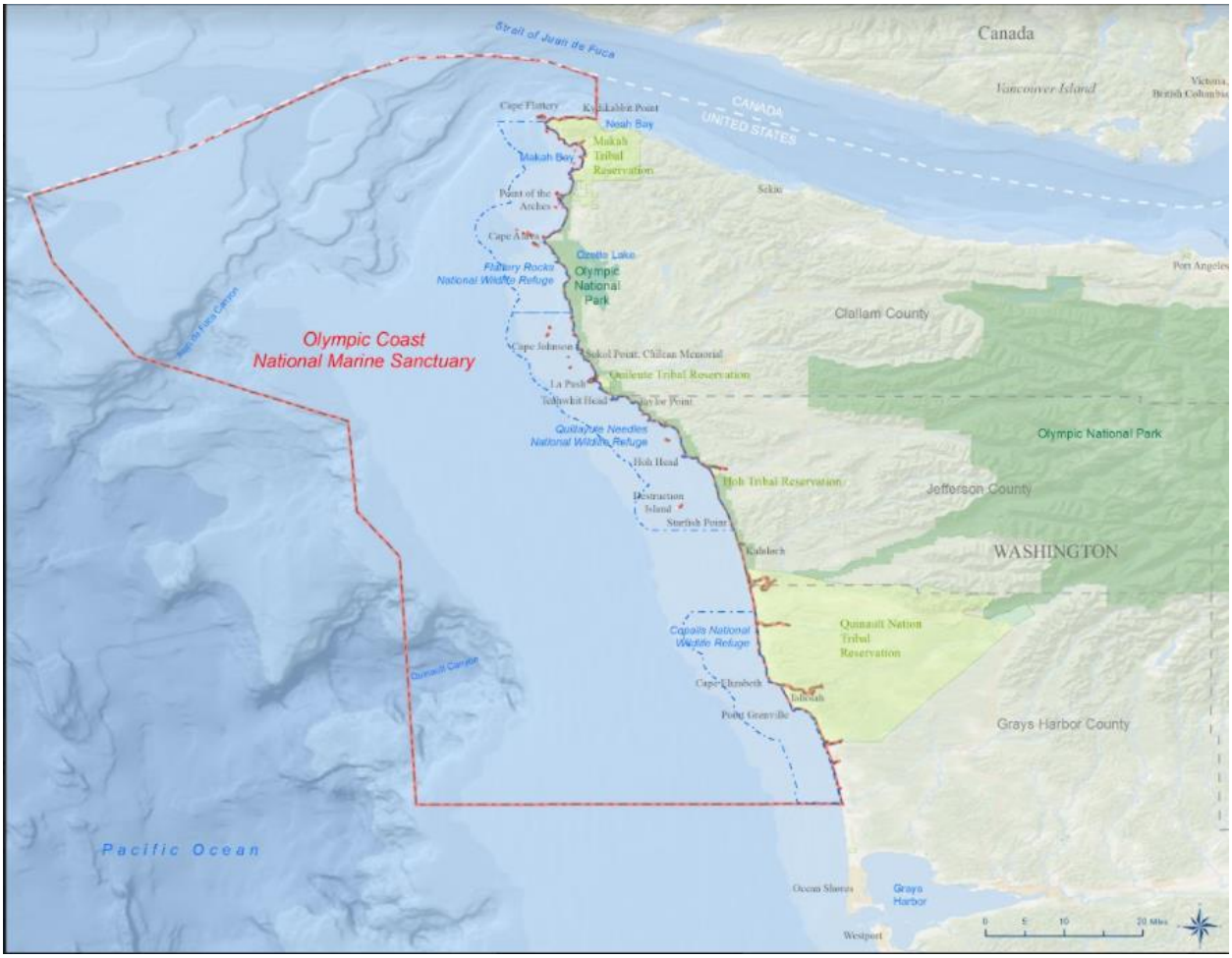


Figure 3: Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS)

The boundaries between the USCG and EPA areas of responsibility within the Puget Sound Captain of the Port Zone is defined in Table 1000-1. The Coast Guard boundaries includes all coastal territories from the indicated delineation boundary line.

Table 1000-1 Area of Responsibility Boundaries between COTP Puget Sound and EPA

River Name/Body of Water	USCG Sector Puget Sound/EPA Boundary
Big Quilcene River	Bay high water mark to first bridge at Linger Longer Road
Chuckanut Creek	Highway 11 Bridge
Clallam River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Deep Creek	State Highway 112 Bridge
Deschutes River	4th Avenue Bridge at Olympia
Dosewallips River	Route 101 Bridge
Duckabush River	Route 101 Bridge
Dungeness River	First bridge at E. Anderson Rd.
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
Hama River	Route 101 Bridge
Hoko River	State Highway 112 Bridge

River Name/Body of Water	USCG Sector Puget Sound/EPA Boundary
Lake Washington Ship Canal (Lake Washington/Lake Union)	Montlake Bridge in Seattle
Little Quilcene River	First bridge crossing river at Center Rd., Quilcene, WA
Nisqually River	I-5 Bridge
Nooksack River	Slater Road North of Marietta
Puyallup River	I-5 Bridge
Pysht River	Bridge on Pysht River Rd.
Queets River	Route 101 Bridge at Queets
Quillayute River	Mouth of Dickey River
Sail River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Salt Creek	Bridge on Camp Hayden Road
Sekiu River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Skagit River, North Fork	First bridge upstream of Skagit Bay in Rexville
Skagit River, South Fork	Fir Island Rd. Bridge in Conway. First bridge upstream of Skagit Bay
Skokomish River, South Fork	Route 106 Bridge
Snohomish River	Interstate 5 Bridge
Sooes River	Bridge Approximately 1 Mile South of Makah Bay, Tsoo-Yess Beach Road
Steamboat Slough	I-5 Bridge Near Everett
Stillaguamish River	Great Northern Railroad Bridge at Silvana
Swinomish Canal	Entire Channel
Union River	State Highway 300 Bridge
Waatch River	Hobuck Road
Whatcom Creek	Holly Avenue Bridge in Bellingham
West Twin River	State Highway 112 Bridge

Note: Table 1000-1 is not an all-inclusive list of rivers in Sector Puget Sound's AOR. All other rivers, tributaries, and estuaries not mentioned in Table 1000-1 will have a line of demarcation at their respective entrances.

1210 First Federal Official On-Scene

According to Section 300.135(b) of the NCP, the first federal official (FFO), affiliated with an NRT member agency, to arrive on the scene of a discharge or release should coordinate activities under the NCP. The FFO is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the pre-designated FOSC and prior to the FOSC's arrival on scene, any necessary actions normally carried out by the FOSC. Arrival of the FFO on scene does not affect the designation of the appropriate FOSC. If the FFO determines that the FOSC should be from the other agency, that FOSC will generally accept the transfer of authority. Once that transfer has occurred, the FOSC will need to coordinate with the National Pollution Fund Center to ensure that only one Federal Project Number remains open for that case, as appropriate.

1220 Multi-Regional Responses

According to Section 300.140(b) of the NCP, if a discharge or release affects more than one zone, determination of the FOSC should generally be based on the area vulnerable to the greatest threat. If the area vulnerable to the greatest threat cannot be determined, the Unified Command may want to consider establishing an ICS that can adequately provide for effective response in both zones.

1221 Overlapping Jurisdiction

When a spill occurs in an area where it is initially unclear which agency has FOSC authority, USCG and EPA duty officers will immediately consult to ensure that a timely response takes place. Once it is determined which agency, if any, will have FOSC authority, both agencies will continue to consult with each other to ensure that the non-FOSC agency provides adequate and appropriate support to the FOSC agency. Such support could include anything within the non-FOSC agency's statutory authority, such as on-scene observation, maritime technical advice, surface and air resources, and staffing at the Unified Command Post. It is recommended that the position of Operations Section Chief be held by a representative of the agency with the greatest statutory responsibility for the incident risk during the current operational period.

1230 Notification Requirements

In accordance with CANUSPAC the area of coverage between the United States and Canada applies to the contiguous waters defined by the international boundary between British Columbia and Washington comprising the waters of the Juan de Fuca region on the Pacific Coast as seen in Figure 4. The point of contacts and methods of activating the Plan located in the CANUSPAC.

To initiate communication through the Joint Response Team, contact District 13 JRT Coordinator at (206) 220-4662.

Figure 4: CANUSPAC Area of Coverage

1300 Area Committee

1310 Purpose

The AC is a planning and preparedness organization, although individual members may have an oil and hazardous substance response role. The planning role is required by Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the OPA 90, which tasks the AC to prepare and submit for approval an ACP, as mandated by Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) of the CWA. The USCG and respective AC members for the coastal zone will coordinate the activities of the AC and assist in the development of a comprehensive ACP that is consistent with the respective RCP and the NCP.

1320 Organization

The Area Committee will meet three times a year in the following regions: Olympic Peninsula Geographic Sub-Region, Seattle / Tacoma Geographic Sub-Region, and the Northern Geographic Sub-Region.

The Area Committee is made up of experienced environmental, scientific, and technical disciplines from federal, state, federally recognized Tribal governments and local government agencies with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. The FOSC will

serve as Chair for the Area Committee. The Washington State Department of Ecology is designated to serve as Vice-Chair.

The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish sub-committees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. Sub-committee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilots' associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations, or concerned citizens. The sub-Committee 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 and encouraged. Key industry stakeholders will fulfill a participant function.

1330 Area Committee Members

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. Below is the list of members identified by organization, not individuals. As organization positions change, new members are identified by the outgoing member.

The FOSC shall serve as the Chair for the Area Committee. The FOSC should designate a representative of a federal, state, local agency, tribal, or territorial representative to serve as Vice-Chair. The FOSC may designate multiple Vice-Chairs to the Area Committee.

Chair: U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port

Vice-Chair: State of Washington, Department of Ecology, Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program

Federal:

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Department of Defense

U.S. Navy

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

National Park Service

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Ocean Service

Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS)

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS)

Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R)

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

National Weather Service (NWS)

Department of Transportation

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

State:

Washington Department of Ecology

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife

Washington Military Department

Local:

Local Emergency Planning Committees

Fire Departments and associated Marine Units

Port of Anacortes

Port of Bellingham

Port of Bremerton

Port of Everett

Port of Olympia

Port of Port Angeles

Port of Port Townsend

Port of Seattle

Port of Tacoma

Tribes:

Cowlitz Indian Tribe

Hoh Indian Tribe

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe

Lummi Nation

Makah Tribe

Muckleshoot Indian Tribe

Nisqually Indian Tribe

Nooksack Indian Tribe

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

Puyallup Tribe of Indians

Quileute Nation

Quinault Indian Nation

Samish Indian Nation

Shoalwater Bay Tribe

Skokomish Indian Tribe

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

Suquamish Tribe

Swinomish Indian Tribal Community

Tulalip Tribes

Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Confederate Tribes and Bands of Yakama Nation

1400 National Response System (NRS)

1410 National Response Structure

The National Response System (NRS) coordinates all government agencies with responsibility for human health and environmental protection in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective cleanup of an oil or hazardous substance spill. It is a three-tiered federal response and preparedness system that supports the pre-designated FOSC and SOSC in coordinating national, regional, state, tribal, and local government agencies, industry, and the RP during a response. The three tiers are the NRT, RRT, and OSC. The NRS is described in the NCP (40 CFR 300). The NRS does not remove the primary responsibility of initiating and completing a proper response by the RP. The NRS is used for all spills. When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a UC

and control support mechanism consisting of the FOSC, the SOSC, the RP's Incident Manager, and, when appropriate, tribal and local representatives.

For situations not addressed by preauthorization plans, the EPA RRT representative may authorize the use of products listed on the NCP Product Schedule or burning agents. As appropriate, this authorization should be given with the concurrence of the affected state(s) and in consultation with DOI and DOC. It should be noted that an FOSC may authorize the use of an NCP Product Schedule substance without the concurrence of the EPA RRT representative when the use of the product is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life. Section 9101 of the NWACP is the RRT 10 NWAC Charter and further explains the membership and operation of RRT 10.

1410.1 Spill of National Significance

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) is that rare, catastrophic spill event which captures the nation's attention due to its actual damage or significant potential for adverse environmental impact. A SONS is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment is so complex, it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, tribal, local, and private resources to contain and clean up. As per the NCP (40 CFR 300.323), a discharge may be classified as a SONS only by the Administrator of the USEPA for discharges occurring in the inland zone, and only the Commandant of the USCG for discharges occurring in the coastal zone.

The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the FOSCs response organization with the SONS response organization. If a discharge occurs in the coastal zone and is classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (40 CFR 300.320 (a) (2)), or the necessary response effort is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, tribal, local and private resources to contain and clean up the discharge, the Commandant may classify the incident as a SONS under the (NCP).

The NCP describes, in part, the federal government's responsibility for strategic coordination and support of FOSC when responding to a SONS. To meet these responsibilities, the lead agency may establish an ICS Area Command (ICS-AC).

Depending on the lead agency, the Commandant of the USCG or the USEPA Administrator may classify a discharge as a SONS. The Commandant or Agency Administrator may name an ICS Area Commander (ICS-AC). The ICS AC will establish an Area Command organization. Pursuant to 40 CFR 300.323, the ICS AC will:

- Communicate with affected parties and the public;
- Provide strategic coordination of federal, state, tribal, local, and international resources at the national level; and
- This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the National Response Team (NRT), the Regional Response Team (RRT), the Governor(s) of the affected state(s), Tribal Leadership (or their designated representatives), and the mayor(s) or other chief executive(s) of local government(s). In addition, the NIMS AC will coordinate with the senior corporate management of the RP(s).

1420 Regional Response Team

There are 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs), one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean's, and Oceania. Each RRT has federal and state representation. EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. The RRTs are planning, policy, and coordinating bodies, and may be activated during a major incident to assist the FOSC with resources. The RRT also provides guidance support and approval for pursuing certain response strategies.

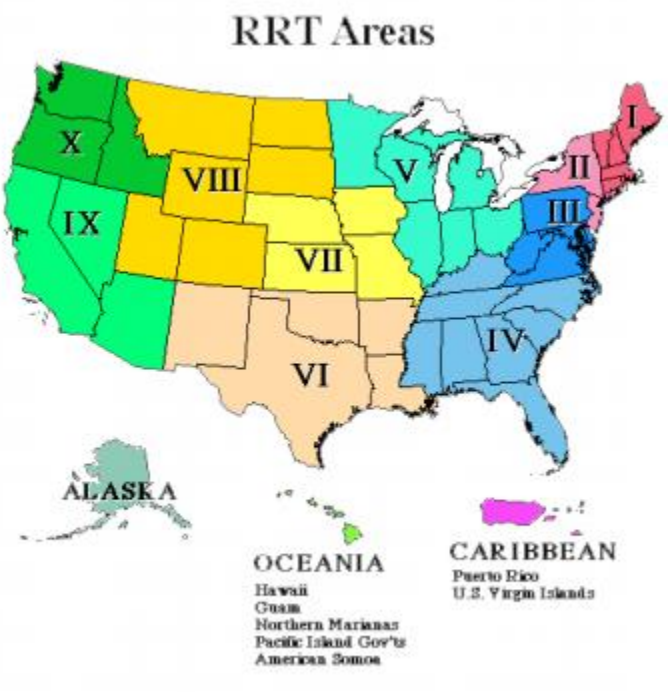


Figure 5: RRT Area of Coverage

RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the FOSC. If the assistance requested by a FOSC exceeds a RRTs capability, the RRT may request assistance from the National Response Team (NRT). During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened. The applicable TTY will be consulted by the FOSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of alternative response technologies (i.e., in-situ burning, bioremediation, and other chemical countermeasures) when that decision has not been pre-approved. The Puget Sound ACP geographical boundaries fall with the jurisdiction of RRT X.

1430 Area Response Structure

The PSAC member agencies have adopted and will manage spill incidents according to the following principles:

- **Incident Command System.** The signatory agencies will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model ICS.
- **Unified Incident Command.** When more than one of the signatory agencies arrive on scene to participate in managing a response action, the agencies will utilize a Unified Incident Command structure to jointly manage the spill incident. In the Unified Incident

Command, whenever possible, decisions regarding the response will be made by consensus and documented through a single Incident Action Plan. When a consensus cannot be reached, the FOSC has the ultimate decision-making authority.

- **Unified Area Command.** For very large single incidents or multiple, simultaneous incidents involving many resources and/or impacting a large geographic area, a Unified Area Command may be established. The Unified Area Command has the responsibility to set overall incident-related objectives and priorities, allocate critical resources based on those priorities, ensure the incident/incidents are properly managed, and ensure that incident objectives are met and do not conflict with each other. The Unified Area Command has overall responsibility for setting response priorities and objectives, which are then carried out by field ICS/UC organization(s).
- **Tribal On-Scene Coordinators.** The UC shall incorporate all potentially affected federally recognized Tribes who wish to participate as a TOSC.
- **Local Government On-Scene Coordinators.** The UC may incorporate local government OSCs into the command structure as appropriate.
- **Responsible Party Command Structure.** The person or persons responsible for a spill incident shall utilize an ICS, which is capable of rapidly and readily integrating into the NIMS based ICS/UC organization utilized by the PSACP signatory agencies.
- **Response Plan Approval.** The NCP 40 CFR 300 requires that vessel and facility response plans be compatible with the applicable Area Plan. Washington State law has similar provisions. Therefore, it is the policy of the Area Committee that vessel and facility contingency plans be consistent with the PSACP.

The Unified Incident Command structure allows for a coordinated response that considers the federal, state, tribal, local and RP concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will exert this authority only if the other members of the Unified Incident Command are not present or are unable to reach consensus quickly. During responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, local agencies may be involved as part of the UC and may provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer or the SOSC. When a UC is used, an Incident Command Post (ICP) and Joint Information Center (JIC) shall be established. The ICP shall be as near as practicable to the spill site. All responders (federal, state, tribal, local, and private) should be incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate level.

1430.1 Federal/State Role in Incident Response

Each state governor is requested to designate one state official to represent the state on the appropriate RRT. The state's office/representative may participate fully in all activities of the appropriate RRT. Each state governor is also requested to designate a lead state agency that will direct state-lead response operations. See Section 1110.2 of this plan for state agency, jurisdiction, and coordination in responding to marine spill incidents. This agency is responsible for designating the lead state response official for federal and/or state-lead response actions, and coordinating/communicating with any other state agencies, as appropriate. Local governments are invited to participate in activities on the appropriate RRT as may be provided by state law or arranged by the state's representative. Indian tribes wishing to participate should assign one person or office to represent the tribal government on the appropriate RRT. Appropriate state,

tribal and local officials will participate as part of the response structure as provided in the Area Contingency Plan.

In addition to meeting requirements for local emergency plans under SARA Title III, state and local government agencies are encouraged to include contingency planning for responses, consistent with the NCP, RCP, and ACP in all emergency and disaster planning.

For facilities not addressed under CERCLA or CWA, states are encouraged to undertake response actions themselves or to use their authorities to compel potentially responsible parties to undertake response actions.

States are encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to the applicable CERCLA sections to enable them to undertake actions authorized under subpart E of the NCP. Requirements for entering into these agreements are included in subpart F of the NCP. A state agency that acts pursuant to such agreements is referred to as the lead agency. In the event there is no cooperative agreement, the lead agency can be designated in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or other agreement.

1430.2 Industry Response Plans / Worst Case Discharges

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) to require the preparation and submission of oil spill response plans by the owners or operators of certain facilities and vessels. It also requires that the vessel or facility by operated in compliance with its submitted response plan. Failure to have submitted a response plan, and to have received approval of that plan, results in the prohibition of that vessel or facility from the handling, storing, or transporting of oil.

A major feature of the OPA 90 spill response plans is the requirement for vessel and facility owners and operators to identify and ensure the availability of, by contract or other approved means, personnel and equipment necessary to remove the “worst case discharge” to the “maximum extent practicable”.

Chapter 9000 contains planning scenarios for the Worst-Case Discharges within the Puget Sound Area Committee boundaries.

1430.2.1 Onshore Facility Response Plans

33 CFR Part 154 requires that the owner or operator of a “substantial harm” or “significant and substantial harm” facility, as defined in 33 CFR Part 154, submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) to the local COTP. Section 4202(b)(4)(B) of OPA 90 precludes a facility from handling, storing, or transporting oil unless it has an USCG approved (or interim waiver) FRP as per 33 CFR Part 154.1025(b). For all marine transportation-related facilities, reviews and approvals will be done by the local COTP. FRPs are based upon national planning standards and response scenarios that articulate how a facility will carry out a response.

Washington State, Department of Ecology also reviews and approves response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1430.2.2 Vessel Response Plans

Due to the transitory nature of vessel operations, all Vessel Response Plans (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
- Emergency Lightering Procedures

Washington State, Department of Ecology also reviews and approves response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1430.2.3 Tank Vessel Response Plans

Vessel Response Plans (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 in 33 CFR Part 155.1015 and fishing and fish tender vessels of not more than 750 gross tons when engages only in the fishing industry. The requirements for these plans can be found in 33 CFR Part 155 Subpart D.

Washington State, Department of Ecology also reviews and approves response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1430.2.4 Non-Tank Vessel Response Plans

On August 9, 2004, the President signed the Coast Guard Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 (CGMTA 2004). Section 701(a) and (b) of the CGMTS amend sections 311(a) and (j) of the FWPCA to require the Coast Guard to issue regulations that require an owner or operator of a non-tank vessel to prepare and submit to the Coast Guard a plan for responding to the maximum extent practicable to a worst-case discharge, or oil, and to a substantial threat of such discharge. The requirements for these plans can be found in 33 CFR Part 155.

Washington State, Department of Ecology also reviews and approves response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1430.2.5 Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)

The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships was amended to incorporate the requirements regarding Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEPs) of Annex I of the International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978, as amended (MARPOL 73/78).

SOPEPs are required to be carried on board all ocean-going oil tankers of 150 gross tons and above and all other vessels of 400 gross tons and above. SOPEPs are required to be reviewed and approved by the vessel's flag state (country) administration. For U.S. flag vessels 33 CFR Part 151.27 requires that the Coast Guard approve the plans. To provide consistency the review of SOPEPs, all plans will be reviewed nationally by the Coast Guard.

The purpose of a SOPEP is different than that of the vessel and facility response plans mandated by OPA 90. A SOPEP provides guidance to the ship's master and officers with respect to the onboard emergency procedures followed when a pollution incident has occurred or is likely to occur. These plans will often be in a checklist type format.

1430.2.6 Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines

Owners and/or Operators of onshore oil pipeline that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on a navigable waterway of the United States or adjourning shoreline must possess a Response Plan for Onshore Oil Pipelines. The requirements for this response plan are found in 49 CFR Part 194.

Washington State, Department of Ecology also reviews and approves response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1430.2.7 Rail Response Plans

PHMSA, in consultation with the Federal Railroad Administration required a Comprehensive Oil Spill Response Plan (COSRP) for trains containing petroleum oils. Railroads are required to share information about high-hazard flammable train (HHFT) operations with State and Tribal emergency response commissions to improve community preparedness. Washington State also reviews and approves rail response plans in accordance with state legislation.

1430.3 CANUSPAC and the Cross boarder Contingency Plan

Link to CANUSPAC Annex.

The purpose of the Pacific Geographical Annex (CANUSPAC) to the Canada – U.S. Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan (2014), is to identify the specific processes whereby both Coast Guards communicate, consult and coordinate in response to discharge or threat of discharge of pollution into the contiguous waters of interest of both Canada and the United States.

The Plan 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/marine incident related emergency or exercise that may occur in the U.S. or Canada, which would require emergency assistance from the U.S./Canadian Coast Guards or agencies/contractors working in conjunction with the U.S./Canadian Coast Guards, a call from the appropriate USCG will be made. These notifications are designed to facilitate the expeditious movement of personnel and/or equipment across the U.S./Canada boarder when responding to marine related emergencies and drills that assist agencies in preparing for marine emergencies.

Emergency Contact Numbers: These numbers are provided for plan activation.

Sector Puget Sound need to notify Mr. Gauvin (206) 220-4226 at District 13 to activate the CANUSPAC. District 13 will notify CCG-Western Region Environmental Response at the 24-Regional Operations Centre in Victoria 1-800-889-8852. Canadian representatives will contact Sector Puget Sound at the Joint Harbor Operations Center in Seattle to activate CANUSPAC. The JHOC will contact District 13 Command Center to provide the details to DRAT.

1440 Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System is a fundamental element of incident management. The use of the ICS provides standardization through the following 14 management characteristics, each of which contributes to the strength and efficiency of the overall system:

a. Common Terminology;
b. Modular Organization;
c. Management by Objectives;
d. Incident Action Planning;
e. Manageable Span of Control;
f. Incident Facilities and Locations;
g. Comprehensive Resource Management;
h. Integrated Communications;
i. Establishment and Transfer of Command;
j. Chain of Command and Unity of Command;
k. Unified Command;
l. Accountability;
m. Dispatch/Deployment;
n. Information and Intelligence.

Like other portions of the NIMS, the ICS is a flexible, scalable, and adaptable management approach to meet the needs of any incident. The ICS, therefore, provides a core mechanism for coordinated and collaborative incident management, allowing it to address a broad spectrum of incidents from small to complex, planned and unplanned, and both natural and human caused.

A principle ICS reference is the: Incident Management Handbook (IMH), although multiple agencies have ICS guides available for use. The IMH is an excellent reference to keep and use during a response. In addition, see Section 2000 of this plan for more guidance on ICS and UC issues.

1440.1 National Responsible Party Policy

Under the FWPCA as amended by OPA 90, the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. Per FWPCA Section 311 and OPA90 Section 4201, an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the NCP and the applicable response plan. FWPCA Section 311(j)(5)(C) as implemented by OPA90 Section 4202 states that these response plans shall:

- Be consistent with the requirements of the NCP and ACPs;
- Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate UC official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to this clause;
- Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst-case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Be updated periodically; and
- Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA90 to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements for the Coastal Zone, are located in 33 CFR Part 154 and 155, respectively; 30 CFR Part 254 for Off-Shore Facilities, and 49 CFR Part 194 for Pipeline. Facility response plan regulation for the inland zone is located in 40 CFR Part 112.

Each responsible party 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 Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, RCP, ACP, and local response plans. If directed by the Unified Command at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

1440.1.1 Responsible Party Compliance Guidance

Specific responsibilities of the RP include, by are not limited to:

- Assessment of discharge or release;
- Establishment of a Command Post, in concurrence with the other On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs);
- Containment of the oil or hazardous substance spilled or released and protection of the environment, with a particular emphasis on sensitive areas, natural and cultural resources, wildlife and areas of historic significance;
- Provisions of input relative to cleanup priorities (i.e., waste minimization);
- Timely and effective cleanup;
- Disposal of oil, oily waste, and hazardous substances;
- Restoration of damage environmental/natural/cultural resources;
- Communication with local, state, federal response agencies and organizations;
- Communication with the media;
- Payment for damages;
- Steps to prevent reoccurrence of discharges or releases; and
- Wildlife collection and care in conjunction with responsible federal, state, and local agencies.

The RP has the opportunity to conduct damage assessments when required by the state/federal agencies and/or when appropriate given the RP's available resources as determined by the UC.

See Section 1540 of the NWACP, for information on "Requirements for a Full and Rapid Response" of the NWACP.

1440.1.2 Responsible Party Conformation with the ACP

The NCP requires that response plan holders "prepare and submit a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst-case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such discharge, and to a substantial threat of such discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance." These response plans are required to be consistent with the Area Contingency Plan.

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 rejection of a spill contingency/response plan; non-credit for a drill; or 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 unified command will encourage the party responsible for a spill incident, to maintain the primary responsibility for managing the response action so long as they:

- Actively and cooperatively participate in the unified command structure;
- Provide an organization which is compatible with NIMS ICS;
- Provide regular communication and documentation that assures adequate response resources are being rapidly mobilized in proportion to the size of the incident as discussed in the following section; and
- Follow their approved spill contingency/response plan (if applicable§ unless otherwise directed, or a deviation is agreed to, by the unified command.

1450 Area Exercise Mechanism

The opportunity to exercise this plan and components of this plan presents itself via the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). The PREP guidelines satisfy the exercise requirements for USCG, USEPA, PHMSA and BSEE. The PREP was developed to establish a workable exercise program, which meets the intent of OPA 90 for spill preparedness. PREP was developed to provide a mechanism for compliance with exercise requirements, while being economically feasible for government and oil industry to adopt and sustain. PREP is a unified federal effort and satisfies the exercise requirements for all federal agencies, which adheres to its guidelines. PREP represents minimum guidelines for ensuring adequate response preparedness. Additional information on PREP can be found by within the NPREP Guidelines.

The Area Exercises are divided into three classification categories: Equipment Deployment Drills, IMT Discussion-Based Exercises and Operations-Based, Functional or Full-Scale Exercises.

The scope and objectives of Area exercises are detailed in the PREP guidelines. Members of the AC and response community will be involved in each type of exercise to some degree, varying from the confirmation of a phone number to assisting in the design of a scenario and performing as a controller or evaluator of the exercise. Participating in PREP and utilization of PREP guidance will ensure that all federal exercise requirements mandated by OPA 90 have been met.

The PREP Guidelines outline the frequency and types of exercises plan holders should conduct to meet exercise requirements of the appropriate response plan regulations and how plan holders can take credit for exercises when they respond to an actual incident.

After an exercise is completed an after-action report to capture the lessons learned are documented in the Contingency Preparedness System. Subsequently, the lessons learned are identified to improve the Area Contingency Plan. A good Improvement Plan is relevant to exercise issues and include attainable outcomes that increases preparedness. Figure 6 reflects Coast Guards documentation and further oversight of remedial actions.

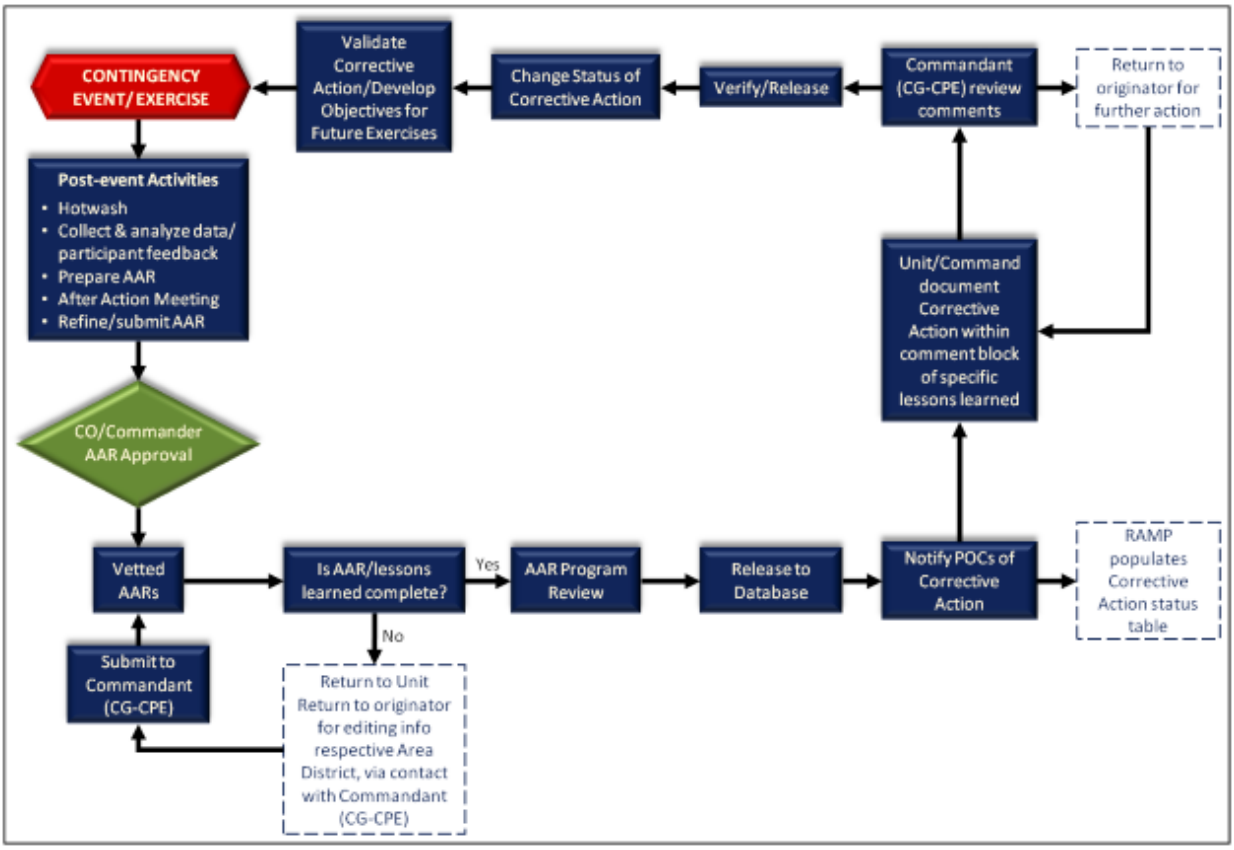


Figure 6: After Action Report and Improvement Plan Process

1460 National Response Framework

After close collaboration with state and local government officials and representatives from a wide range of public safety organization, The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, response to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The incident management system outlined in the ACP is consistent with NIMS.

The National Response Framework (NRF) and NIMS documents may be accessed at http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework

Initial response to an act of terrorism from chemical warfare agents or radiological material may not likely differ greatly from a response to other hazardous material incidents. Terrorism response for biological agents and explosives may differ significantly from typical hazardous materials incidents. It may be unclear at the initial on-set of a response whether the cause was accidental or an act of terrorism. 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. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a crime scene and preservation of evidence is critical. 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 materials problem or disaster site.

Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so that perpetrators may be identified and apprehended.

The responsibilities for response to a WMD incident lie with multiple agencies and the Area Committee should be prepared to provide resources under the National Response Framework 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 National Response Framework. Parallel response actions by the Area Committee member agencies may be on-going under the NRS prior to and during NRF activation.

Unique information regarding hazardous substance incidents, including Radiological and EMD incident can be found in Chapter 7000 Hazardous Substance.

1470 Federal Radiological Response Plan

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 incidents involving release of radioactive materials to address the consequences of the event. These incidents may occur on Federal-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 requires Federal response to supplement the State, Tribal, and/or Local incident response.

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.

There are two sections in FRERP. Section I contains background, considerations, and scope. Section II describes the concept of operations for the response.

1500 State/Local Response System

The USCG will respond, consistent with the policy outlined in the PSACP. The USCG may elect not to dispatch representatives to reported discharges where representatives of another cognizant government agency are responding. However, if federal removal is indicated within the Coastal Zone, the USCG will respond. If the RP is conducting proper removal, the USCG OSC will use best judgment in determining the need for the presence of USCG personnel on scene. General USCG policy for pollution response is provided in the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14A.

Thirteenth Coast Guard District policy is provided in the manual's Annex C, Operation, Appendix 21 - Natural Disaster Response Operations, and Annex J, Command Relationships in the Thirteenth District OPLAN 9830-11, as well as in Chapter 3, Operations, Section G, Marine Environmental Protection, and in Chapter 11, Contingency Planning, in the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Standard Operating Procedures.

State and local 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 Department of Ecology was designate by the State of Washington as their representing agency. The health, safety and welfare of each state's citizens, natural and cultural resources are of paramount concern. Washington is responsible for the control of pollutants that may impact the air, waters, and lands within its state.

The Washington State Response System is designed to provide coordinated state agency response, in cooperation with federal agencies, for effective cleanup of oil or hazardous substance spills. In Washington State, Ecology acts as the state Incident Commander for oil or hazardous substance spills or threatened spills 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 spilled 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.

Each state governor is requested to designate one state official to represent the state on the appropriate RRT. The state's office/representative may participate fully in all activities of the appropriate RRT. Each state governor is also requested to designate a lead state agency that will direct state-lead response operations. This agency is responsible for designating the lead state response official for federal and/or state-lead response actions, and coordinating/communicating with any other state agencies, as appropriate. Local governments are invited to participate in activities on the appropriate RRT as may be provided by state law or arranged by the state's representative. Tribal representative wishing to participate should assign one person or office to represent the tribal government on the appropriate RRT. Appropriate state, tribal and local officials will participate as part of the response structure.

In addition to meeting requirements for local emergency plans under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, SARA Title III, state and local government agencies are encouraged to include contingency planning for response, consistent with the NCP, RCP, and ACP in all emergency and disaster planning.

States are encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to the applicable CERCLA sections to enable them to undertake actions authorized under subpart E of the NCP. Requirements for entering into these agreements are included in subpart F of the NCP. A state agency that acts pursuant to such agreements is referred to as the lead agency. In the event there is no cooperative agreement, the lead agency can be designated in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or other agreement.

Local jurisdictions are usually the first responders to oil and hazardous substance spills and releases. Under the Washington Response System, local jurisdictions must designate a local Incident Command agency, usually the fire department, or they may delegate that responsibility to the Washington State Patrol. Under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III, Local Emergency Planning Committees may be involved with planning, training, and assisting with interagency coordination. They may also activate their local EOC to support on-scene operations, make notifications, and respond to requests for resources and other assistance. See Section 9230 of this plan for a list of county agencies within the Area Response Management System.

1600 National Policy and Doctrine

1610 National Response Doctrine

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System is the recognized standard with which management systems 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. While this system allows considerable operational flexibility, it 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.

Under the NIMS guidance, Incident Resource typing, for both equipment and overhead personnel typing protocols will be forthcoming. Resource typing, which is based upon capability, will provide a basis for which resources can be requested to support response to incidents nationwide. For example, the Coast Guard Sector will provide trained and qualified Type III Command and General Staff personnel, with some key Type III Unit Leader Positions within the Sections.

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection I of Section 311 of the FWPCA, to require the Federal OSC to "in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance – (i) into or on navigable waters; (ii) on the adjoining shoreline to the navigable waters; (iii) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or (iv) that may affect natural and cultural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States." "In carrying out these functions, the OSC may: (i) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time; (ii) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and (iii) recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed." If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including by not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural and cultural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines or the United States), the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

1620 Regional Response Doctrine

The Regional Response Doctrine is comprised of two principal components. These is a standing team which consists of designated representatives from each participating federal agency, state government, and local governments (as agreed upon by the state) of the RRT; and incident specific teams formed from the standing team when the RRT is activated for a response. On incident-specific teams, participation by the RRT member agencies will relate to the technical nature of the incident and its geographic location.

1630 Area Response Doctrine

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), area committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the President. These areas are consistent with USCG COTP zones, thus each COTP, as the FOSC, must have an area committee. The area committees are comprised of personnel from Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies who coordinate response actions with the private sector. Area Committees, under the coordinated direction of Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC§, are responsible for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Area Committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures.

This plan serves as the Puget Sound Area Contingency Plan and the area response doctrine for oil discharge and hazardous substance releases.

1640 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

OPA 90 reaffirmed the basic principle that the primary source of an oil spill preparedness and response system in the U.S. should be implemented and maintained by the private sector. It is not, nor should it be, the USCG or USEPA intent to compete with the commercial oil and hazardous materials pollution response industry. The utilization of government resources in lieu of commercial resources can place the government in a competitive environment. This is not the intent of OPA 90, as it defeats the incentive for commercial enterprise to maintain equipment and trained personnel in a competitive market.

The FOSC has the authority and responsibility in accordance with the NCP to contain, control, and carry out response activities for the removal of a discharge where a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or where natural and cultural resources are endangered. At the direction and discretion of the FOSC and the UC, when the RP executes a suitable response, any government equipment deployed should be withdrawn as commercial equipment becomes available and is placed into service.

The FOSC may consider using USEPA, USCG, DOD, or response contractor resources in such instances when the spill has been federalized and/or private sector resources cannot respond to the incident in a timely manner, or there are certain specific resources not available from the private sector.

1650 Best Response Concept

The term “Best Response” means a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil spills, minimizing consequence of pollution incidents and to protect our national environmental and economic interests.

"Best Response" equals a successful response based on achievement of certain key success factors (i.e., things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful) as follows:

- Human Health
  - No public injuries
  - No worker injuries
- Natural Environment
  - Source of discharge minimized
  - Source contained
  - Sensitive areas protected
  - Resource damage minimized
- Economy
  - Economic impact minimized
- Public Communication
  - Positive media coverage
  - Positive public perception
- Trustees and Stakeholders Support
  - Minimize trustees and stakeholder impact
  - Trustees and Stakeholders well informed
  - Positive meetings
  - Prompt handling of claims
- Organization
  - Standard response management system
  - Sufficient/efficient resources
- Cultural Resources
  - Sensitive areas protected
  - Resource damage minimized

When conducting an oil spill response, IC/UC and their Command and General Staffs should always consider the "Best Response" concept while managing operational and support/coordination functions. Additional information on "Best Response" Concept is listed in Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

IC/UC and their Command and General Staffs need to closely monitor how well incident objectives, strategies, and tactics are addressing "Best Response" and key response functions, and to make appropriate adjustments where necessary to ensure maximum potential for success.

Further guidance is in the 96-Hour Plan Tool Kit located on the RRT 10 / NWAC website.

1660 Cleanup Assessment Protocol (How Clean is Clean)

When to terminate specific oil spill cleanup actions can be a difficult decision; When is clean, clean enough? The increasing cost of the cleanup and the damage to the environment caused by cleanup activities must be weighed against the ecological and economic effects of leaving the remaining oil place. The decision to terminate cleanup operations is site-specific. After the oil and hazardous substance threat is mitigated and removal operations are completed the damaged vessel details will be provided to WA DNR and the ACOE for inclusion in the vessel removal lists.

Cleanup usually cannot be terminated while the one of the following conditions exist:

- Recoverable quantities of oil remain on water or shores.
- Contamination of shore by fresh oil continues.
- Oil remaining on shore is mobile and may be refloated to contaminate adjacent areas and near shore waters.

Cleanup may normally be terminated when the following conditions exist:

- The environmental damage caused by the cleanup efforts is greater than the damage caused by leaving the remaining oil or residue in place.
- The cost of cleanup operations significantly outweighs the environmental or economic benefits of continued cleanup.

The Environmental Unit advises the Unified Command to the determination of the response end point determination. As stated in the NWACP, the cleanup endpoint is qualitative, developed through a consensus-based process, and verified by Unified Command in consultation with trustees.

1670 Response Technologies

1670.1 Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

As identified by RRT 10, the dispersant policy is subdivided into three authorization zones: Pre-Authorization Zone, Case-by-Case Authorization Zone, and No Use Zones. Additional clarification on the dispersant policy is in Section 4610 of the NWACP.

Role of RRT

RRT 10 and member agencies have various roles related to the use of dispersants within federal waters in the RRT 10 area of responsibility. See Section 1230 of the NWACP for additional information on roles and authorities of the RRT. The following provides more specific guidance on the role of RRT 10 in each designated zone:

a. Dispersant Pre-Authorization Zone: There is no additional guidance required from the RRT prior to the application of dispersants within a Pre-Authorization Zone. The FOSC Checklist, located in Section 9406 of the NWACP, will be completed prior to use of dispersants. An Incident After-Action Report will be provided by the FOSC to all interested RRT members after the emergency response is over.
b. Case-by-Case Dispersant Authorization Zone: Areas designated as Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, the usual and accustomed areas (U&A) of the Makah Tribe, or waters within three miles of the border of the Country of Canada or the Makah Tribe U&A marine area require Case-by-Case Authorization. For areas in a Case-by-Case Authorization Zone, in order to authorize the use of dispersants, the FOSC will prepare a recommendation memo and request an activation of RRT 10 for a decision. The purpose of the activation is for the FOSC to outline the basis for the request to authorize dispersant 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 the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees. It is the policy of RRT 10 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.

1670.2 In-Situ Burn (ISB) Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

The FOSC/UC shall follow the RRT 10 In Situ Burning Decision Tree (Figure 4000-3) and the Protocols for In Situ Burning (see Section 4619 of this plan) in this Preauthorization Plan as well as guidance provided in Section 9407 of the NWACP , "In-Situ Burning Operational Planning Tool" when a decision has been made to consider the use of in-situ burning operations to mitigate spilled oil.

1670.3 Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

The objective of bioremediation is to accelerate the rate of hydrocarbon degradation due to natural microbial processes by bio stimulation or bio augmentation.

Seeding of exotic organisms for pollution response is prohibited in Response Region 10. This is due to the unproven efficacy of such procedures and the unknown ecological effects resulting from the implementation of such. See Section 4623 of the NWACP for further information.

1670.4 Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System (ARTES)

During an oil or chemical spill, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), who directs the response, may be asked to consider using a non-conventional alternative countermeasure (a method, device, or product that hasn't typically been used for spill response). To assess whether a proposed countermeasure could be a useful response tool, it's necessary to quickly collect and evaluate the available information about it.

To aid in evaluating non-conventional alternative countermeasures in particular, the **Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)** was developed. ARTES can also be used to evaluate proposed conventional countermeasures. It is designed to evaluate potential response tools on their technical merits, rather than on economic factors. Under ARTES, an Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT) rapidly evaluates a proposed response tool and provides feedback to the OSC in the form of a recommendation. The OSC then can make an informed decision on the use of the proposed tool. A set of forms has been developed for use in the ARTES process. ARTES was designed by workgroups of Regional Response Teams (RRTs) (these are teams of Federal response specialists).

ARTES is designed for two uses:

- Evaluation of product's appropriateness for use during a specific incident, under specific circumstances.
- Pre-evaluation to identify conditions under which favorable outcomes are anticipated when a product is used.

An advantage of ARTES is that it provides a management system for addressing the numerous proposals submitted by vendors and others during a spill. Subjecting all proposals to the same degree of evaluation also ensures that vendors are considered on a "level playing field."

ARTES can be used before an incident as well as during a response. If an OSC would like to consider an alternative response tool during pre-spill planning, he or she can use ARTES to evaluate the tool. Over time, the hope is that having a record of proposals on file will enable an OSC to address alternatives for future needs.

There are two ways that the ARTES process can be initiated, generally speaking:
When no spill response is in progress, a vendor can approach the OSCs (Federal or State) or Regional Response Team (RRT) members to request that a product be evaluated. It then falls on the OSC or RRT representative to determine the value of performing an ARTES evaluation on the product. In effect, the OSC and RRT representative perform first-line screening. If either the OSC or RRT representative decides that it would be appropriate for a product to be evaluated, he or she then must submit a written request for an ARTES evaluation to the Spill Response Countermeasures Workgroup chairperson at the appropriate RRT.

During a spill, only the OSC, the Unified Command, the Planning Section Chief, or the Operations Section Chief can initiate an evaluation. They would do so in response to an identified need.

Either before or during a spill, once a proposed response tool passes this initial screening step, it must be thoroughly evaluated. The vendor needs to provide complete and comprehensive information on the product by filling out the Proposal Worksheet (PWS). The information in the PWS is then reviewed by a Response Tool Subcommittee (during the planning phase) or by the Alternative Response Tool Team (during spill response operations). If the PWS is sufficient, the teams evaluate the data, provide recommendations (either to accept or not accept) to the RRT and OSC, and the report is then archived.

The RRT10 / NWAC has an Ad Hoc Equipment Group which meets periodically to review vendor equipment prior to a response.

1670.5 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technology (SMART)

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for in-situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in-situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command (representatives of the spiller and the State and Federal governments who oversee the spill response) to address critical questions:

- Are particulates concentration trends at sensitive locations exceeding the level of concern?
- Are dispersants effective in dispersing the oil?
- Having monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in-situ burning operations.

1680 Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance (Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), etc.)

The USCG works with trustee representatives on the RRT from DOI and DOC - NOAA to ensure that response actions are carried out in ways consistent with the MBTA, MMPA, ESA, MSA, and any other applicable fish and wildlife acts. In addition, staff from USFWS and NMFS, the agencies responsible for implementing fish and wildlife protection regulations, are invited to participate in area committee meetings and review of GRPs.

Consistent with the recently completed ESA section 7 consultation, any response that would require RRT activation to approve FOSC use of a product, would trigger emergency consultation with Federal Fish and Wildlife trustee agencies, USFWS and NMFS. USCG recently completed a Biological Opinion consultation under Section 7 of the ESA and is incorporating outcomes into response practices, including regular integration of Best Management Practices to protect wildlife and their habitats. Emergency Consultation may be necessary depending on the incident. See the Wildlife Annex of this plan.

See Northwest Wildlife Response Plan, Section 9310, of the NWACP

1680.1 Area/Resource Protection Acts Compliance

The USCG works with trustee representatives on the RRT from NOAA to ensure that response actions for spills that impact or have the potential to impact Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary are carried out in ways consistent with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and site-specific regulations of OCNMS. In addition, staff from OCNMS, the agency responsible for implementing sanctuary regulations, are invited to participate in area committee meetings and review of GRPs.

1690 Protection of Historic Properties (National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA))

As outlined in Section 4313 of the NWACP; this section discusses obligations required of state and federal responders to protect cultural and historic properties during an emergency response and procedures to follow to meet those obligations. For the FOSC, this section adopts a national *Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (PA)*. 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 Compliance Guide for National Historic Preservation Act During an Emergency Response, Section 9403 of the NWACP.

Responses Conducted Under NCP Authority

The National Historic Preservation Act (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 authorizes the National Register of Historic Places,

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

NOAA is legally responsible for the management of maritime heritage resources within national marine sanctuary boundaries (NMSA, 16 U.S.C. § 1431 et seq.) and works to comply with Sections 106 and 110 under the NHPA.

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

Archaeological research and inventory in Washington 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 Archeologist in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the state and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (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 spill or hazardous materials release and that they immediately notify the FOSC/UC if these types of materials are discovered.

The Regional Response Team (RRT)/NWAC will review response strategies outlined in the GRPs when they are developed or revised to identify and revise any 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 contaminate that has been spilled 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 United States Coast Guard (USCG) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 Regional or Area Contingency Plan (ACP) (Section VII. C. of the NHPA). As such, RRT 10 incorporates by reference the NHPA into the NWACP. Subsequently, the adoption of the NHPA into the NWACP 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 spill 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, and 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 the EPA. With few exceptions, most oil responses under the OPA are unplanned and thus considered emergencies. The USCG deals almost exclusively with oil spills, 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 the sake of clarity, the NWAC grants the FOSC the discretion to determine what is "reasonably practicable" in consultation with the SHPO. For consistency with FOSC practices, an emergency response will be considered a response performed in the context of all oil spills 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 OSC in consultation with the Governor or Governors of the affected states."

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 notify the SHPO/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/THPO, he or she should proceed cautiously, especially if the response involves excavations.

To reduce the burden of notifying the SHPO/THPO of all emergency responses, the FOSC can consult the list of types of locations and spills/releases that are categorically excluded, provided

in Section 9403, "Compliance Guide for National Historic Preservation Act During and Emergency Response." However, there are four overriding factors noted in this list that would still require consultation with the SHPO/THPO. Therefore, the most prudent path is to notify the SHPO/THPO of all emergency responses.

SHPO/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.

FOSC 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/THPO to make informed decisions. By means identified in this plan, the FOSC will inform the SHPO/THPO of the location and nature of the emergency response and actions to take for all emergencies to which the FOSC responds. The SHPO/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., Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, 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/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/THPO. The size and complexity of 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/THPO during the consultation process may be considered an uninformed decision and inconsistent with the NWACP.

Under ICS, the Historic/Cultural Resource Specialist will be placed in the EU within the Planning Section. This position is referred to as the "Historical/Cultural Resources Technical Specialist" in the USCG Incident Management Handbook and the "Historical/Cultural Resources Specialist" in the EPA Incident Management Handbook. This position coordinates on technical matters with the SHPO/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, the visit would typically be a short one, meant to assess the situation and provide any needed advice to the FOSC. The SHPO/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/THPO.

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

1700 Reserved
1800 Reserved
1900 Reserved for Area/District

2000 Command

2100 Unified Command (UC)

Incident Commanders 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,
- Tribal On-Scene Coordinators (TOSCs), and
- The local On-Scene Coordinators.

To be considered for inclusion as a UC member, the following criteria must be considered:

- The organization must have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident; and
- The organization must be specifically charged by law or ordinance with commanding, coordinating, or managing a major aspect of the incident response; and
- The incident or response operations must have impact on the organization's Area of Responsibility; and
- The 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 four criteria listed above; and
- Decisions reached during the initial meeting of the UC.

The makeup of the 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 Incident Action Plan, and approves the 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 his or her organization. When UC is formed, UC officials negotiate and concur on key decisions, which may include the name of the incident.

2110 Command Representatives

There are three (3) Command Representatives comprising the Command Staff. The corresponding USCG Job Aid is hyperlinked to the positions title below.

- Public Information Officer (PIO) – The PIO is responsible for the coordination and release of all information to the response workers, the media, and the public. In addition,

the PIO is responsible for press releases and the scheduling of press conferences related to the incident. The PIO may also establish a Joint Information Center (JIC), which is a coordination with the media and other agencies, to facilitate the coordinated release of available information.

- Liaison Officer (LOFR) – Establish liaison, as needed, with representatives of assisting and cooperating agencies, elected officials, stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The LOFR works closely with the Public Information Officer and the Volunteer Coordinator.
- Safety Officer (SOFR) – The SOFR is responsible for the safety of all responders associated with the response and compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations. Also, the Safety Officer is responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. This responsibility is limited to the boundaries of the response and does not extend to public safety measures no under the incident control and authority of the IC/UC.

There are Four (4) Command Representatives comprising the General Staff. The corresponding USCG Job Aid is hyperlinked to the positions title below.

- Planning Section Chief (PSC) – is responsible for the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and identifying alternative strategies for the containment and cleanup of the discharge or release.
- Operations Section Chief (OSC) – is responsible for management of the tactical response to the discharge or release, including containment and cleanup efforts.
- Logistics Section Chief (LSC) – is responsible for ensuring that the necessary personnel and equipment are obtained and delivered to conduct response operations.
- Finance/Administration Section Chief (FSC) – is responsible for the accounting management of Fund expenditures, including documentation for claims and cost recovery. This position will typically by staffed by SILC, District, or NPFC representative for marine oil spills under Coast Guard jurisdiction.

2110.1 Federal Representative

The FOSC is the pre-designated federal official responsible for ensuring immediate and effective response to a discharge or threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance(s).

- USCG pre-designated FOSCs - In accordance with the NCP the USCG shall provide FOSCs for oil discharges, including discharges from facilities and vessels under jurisdiction of another federal agency, within or threatening the coastal zone. In general, the USCG Captains of the Port (COTP) shall serve as designated FOSCs for areas in the coastal zone for which an ACP is required under CWA section 311(j). The USCG shall NOT provide pre-designated FOSCs for discharges or releases from hazardous waste management facilities or similarly chronic incidents (USCG is not FOSC for remedial actions).

- USEPA pre-designated FOSCs - In accordance with the NCP the USEPA shall provide FOSCs for discharges or releases into or threatening the inland zone and shall provide Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) for federally funded remedial actions, except in the case of state-lead federally funded response. USEPA Regional Administrators shall designate FOSCs for areas in the inland zone for which an ACP is required under CWA

section (j). USEPA will also assume all remedial actions at National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the coastal zone, even where removals are initiated by the USCG.

- DOD and DOE FOSCs - In accordance with the NCP for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel, including vessels bareboat-chartered and operated, under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD, DOE, or other federal agency: (1) In the case of DOD, or DOE, DOD or DOE shall provide FOSCs/RPMs responsible for taking all response actions; and (2) In the case of a federal agency other than USEPA, DOD, or DOE, such agency shall provide FOSCs for all removal actions that are not emergencies and shall provide RPMs for all remedial actions.

Upon receipt of notification of a discharge or release, the FOSC is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine:

- Threat to human health and the environment.
- The responsible party and its capability to conduct the removal; and
- Feasibility of a removal or the mitigation of impact.

FOSC responsibilities in the event of a discharge or release include the following:

- Notify and Coordinate with other federal, state, federally recognized tribal governments and local agencies.
- Determine whether proper response actions have been initiated.
- Collect information:
  - Concerning the discharge or release;
  - Spill source and cause;
  - The identification of potentially responsible parties;
  - The nature, amount, location, direction, and time of discharge;
  - Pathways to human and environmental exposure;
  - Potential impact on human health, welfare, and safety, and the environment;
  - Possible impact on property, natural and cultural resources;
  - Priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and
  - Estimated cost for the response.
  - Consult with RRT members as needed for incident specific issues.

When the FOSC, in exercising best professional judgment, determines any of the following, contact the NOAA SSC:

1. Petroleum product spills, or other hazardous material discharges, greater than 500 gallons.
2. The release or discharge impacts known marine sensitive resources, such as:
   a. Marine threatened and endangered species
   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 spill or release, or threat of a spill or release, that could potentially impact:
   a. The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

5. Any time scientific support or expertise of the DOC natural resource trustee (or any other natural resource trustee) is needed regardless of the reason.

2110.2 State Representative

The WA pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator will fill the role in the Unified Command. In addition, his or her staff will be part of the UC response organization and will perform the following duties:

- 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.

2110.3 Responsible Party Representative

The highest-ranking, most qualified representative of the RP will fill the role in the Unified Command. In addition, his or her staff will be expected to staff part of the UC's response organization within the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Admin/Finance sections.

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party 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 or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA 90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the NWACP, the ACP/GRS, and the applicable vessel/facility response plan required by OPA 90. If directed by the FOSC at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

Each responsible party for a vessel or facility, from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs as specified in CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

- The first response role of the RP is making notification of an incident to appropriate agencies and other responders in accordance with applicable laws and response plans.
- 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 their 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 of a public safety IC.
- Provide Qualified Individual (QI) as applicable and required by, Title 33, CFR Part 155.
- Activate the facility or vessel Response Plan if applicable.
- The RP will often contract with specialized Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) to perform cleanup and mitigate a spill 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 their spill.

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 RP should then revise prevention, preparedness, and response measures accordingly.

2120 Guidance for Setting Response Objectives

ICs 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 following 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. Chapter 4 of the IMH can be used by Command to help facilitate their responsibilities. The information/examples provided in Chapter 4 can be used as is or modified in response to specific risk applications. To aid the IC/UC, the IMH has pre-approved initial generic UC objectives under the categories of Safety, Oil Spill, Environmental, and Management. In addition, Section 9703-1 of the NWACP provides guidance when determining objectives.

The priorities of response objectives must be carefully considered since they vary from case to case, but generally they are as follows in accordance with the NCP:

- Safety of Life and Health
- Stabilize the Situation
- Control the source (Containment)
- Complete Notifications
- Coordinate Response Actions
- Protect Environmentally and Culturally Sensitive Areas
- Recover Product
- Clean Impacted Areas
- Rehabilitate Wildlife/Resources
- Customize Response Organization
- Communication Flow (Internal and External)
- Document Response

2130 General Response Priorities

The first level of response will generally be the RP, local response agencies, and state response agencies when local capabilities are exceeded. When the incident response is beyond the capability of the state response, USEPA or USCG FOSCs are authorized to take response measures deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from discharges of oil or hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The need for a federal response is based on an evaluation by the FOSC.

Local officials are usually in command of an incident and the RP for the incident is required to cooperate with and aid the local IC or UC. In most states, the role of state agencies that respond during the early stages of an incident is to provide technical advice to local commanders as soon as possible on public safety issues. [Seldom will state or federal authorities assume command from local fire or police commanders for short-term, on-site, public safety-related issues.]

However, on some incidents, both SOSCs and FOSCs may respond due to unique issues of the incident. An FOSC command structure is shown in the USCG IMH.

The UC structure identifying a multi-agency Type I, II, or III incident is also outlined by UC position element. The five types of incidents per ICS are:

- Type I Incident - Highly Complex National Interest (National)
- Type II Incident - Very Complex Regional to National (District)
- Type III Incident - Non-Routine Local Interest (Unit Level)
- Type IV Incident - Routine (Unit Level)
- Type V Incident - Initial (Unit Level)

Section 4500 of the NWACP has a general hierarchy list of response priorities for the Pacific Northwest. Specific strategies for response to spills in sensitive areas are detailed in the GRP. The general hierarchies of response priorities are:

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

2200 Safety

Personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The UC may appoint a Safety Officer and request development of a specific Site Safety Plan. Site Safety Plan Job Aid is described in Section 9203 of the NWACP, "Health and Safety Job Aid." Key safety aspects to be considered in the plan may include:

- Physical hazards (e.g., waves, tides, unstable or slippery surfaces);
- Heavy machinery and equipment;
- Chemical hazards (e.g., oil and dispersant exposure);
- Atmospheric hazards (e.g., fumes, ignition risks);
- Confined spaces;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Noise;
- Fatigue;
- Heat/cold stress;
- Wildlife (bites/stings);
- Cleanup facilities;
- Medical treatment; and
- Extreme weather.

The Hazard Assessment Worksheet as provided in Section 9701 of the NWACP, or equivalent should be completed before personnel enter a hazardous location or site for the first time. When complete the worksheet is attached to the SDS/Chemical Database Print-out/Bill of Lading and submitted to the Documentation Unit. Washington has authority for state managed programs, to include the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA). Site Safety and Health Plans are developed to meet both federal and state requirements.

2210 Site Characterization

Site Characterization information is listed in the Hazardous Substance Section.

2220 Site Safety Plan Development

Sample Site Safety Plans can be found on the Oil Spills 101 website or Section 9203 of the NWACP.

2300 Information

The Regional Response Team (RRT)/NWAC prefers that the spiller not fill the Information Officer position. This applies to both government agency and private industry spillers. However, the RRT/NWAC recognizes 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 Northwest Area Contingency Plan tools and policies and with Emergency Management Support Function #15. Upon concurrence of UC, the spiller may fill the Information Officer position. The RRT/NWAC also encourages responsible parties to designate an Assistant Information Officer, who will participate in all the meetings attended by and briefings made by the Information Officer.

The RRT/NWAC encourages RPs to designate an Assistant IO (see below) to participate in meetings attended by the IO and to be present during briefings by the IO or delegate. The IO is appointed by and reports to the Incident Commander or Unified Command. The IO should be trained in the Incident Command System (ICS), familiar with the NWACP, and experienced in public affairs, public speaking, crisis communication, media relations, and principles of JIC management.

Further regional guidance is in Section 9202, Joint Information Center Manual, of the NWACP. Additional information regarding this position under ICS can be found in Chapter 6 of the USCG IMH.

2310 Protocol for Access/Timing of Media Briefings

The question of media access to spill sites may arise during emergencies. In general, it should be the UC's policy to allow media access when public resources are concerned, with reasonable guidelines to protect personal safety and preclude 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 photos 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 received. 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 as mentioned in Section 2000-5 of the NWACP. The NRT provides Risk Communication guidance for Oil Spill Response and additional information regarding risk communications.

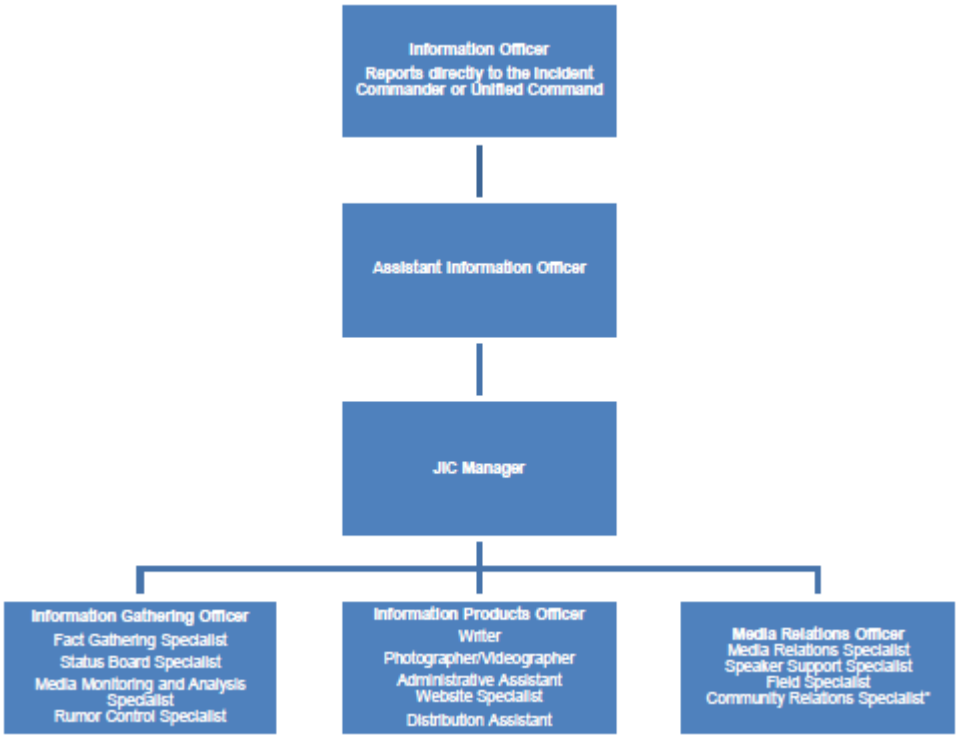
The following general guidelines are provided:

- 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.
- The FOSC must immediately establish and maintain his/her position as chief articulator of an incident. It is the FOSCs and SOSCs role - not the role of the spiller or others--to deliver public statements regarding the effects of a spill, including evaluations of a spill's size, extent, nature, dangers to public health or resources, details of the response plan, the FOSCs expectations for response plan implementation, degree of success or lack of success of a spill response, and the anticipated long-term effects of a spill.
- 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.

2320 Joint Information Center (JIC)

A JIC is a physical location where personnel with public information responsibilities from organizations involved in incident management activities can co-locate to perform 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.



2330 Media Contacts

Television Stations				
Station	**Affiliation**	**City**	**Phone**	**Email**
KVOS	IND	Bellingham	360-671-1212	info@kvos.com
KTBW	REL	Federal Way	253-874-7420	ktbw@tbn.org
KCPQ	FOX	Seattle	206-674-1313	tips@q13.com
KCTS	PBS	Seattle	206-728-6463	
KING	NBC	Seattle	206-448-5555	newstips@king5.com
KIRO	CBS	Seattle	206-728-7777	newstips@kirotv.com
KMYQ	MY	Seattle	206-674-1313	tips@q13fox.com
KOMO	ABC	Seattle	206-404-4000	tips@komo4news.com
KONG	IND	Seattle	206-448-5555	newstips@king5.com
KSTW	CW	Seattle	206-441-1111	
KUNS	SPN	Seattle	206-404-5867	
KBTC	PBS	Tacoma	253-680-7700	programming@kbtc.org

Radio Stations			
Station	**City**	**Phone**	**Email**
KBKW AM	Aberdeen	360-533-3000	info@jodesha.com
KDUX FM	Aberdeen	360-533-1320	donna@kdux.com
KJET FM	Aberdeen	360-533-3000	info@jodesha.com

KSWW FM	Aberdeen	360-533-3000	info@jodesha.com
KWOK AM	Aberdeen	360-533-1320	donna@kdux.com
KXRO AM	Aberdeen	360-533-1320	pat@kdux.com
KXXK FM	Aberdeen	360-533-1320	donna.rosi@morris.com
KWLE AM	Anacortes	360-293-3141	jdella@1340thewhale.com
KAFE FM	Bellingham	360-734-9790	kafe@kafe.com
KBAI AM	Bellingham	360-734-9790	kbaipd@cascaderadiogroup.com
KGMI AM	Bellingham	360-734-9790	kgmi@kgmi.com
KISM FM	Bellingham	360-734-9790	kism@kism.com
KPUG AM	Bellingham	360-734-9790	thezone@kpug1170.com
KUGS FM	Bellingham	360-650-4771	KUGS.NewsDirector@wwu.edu
KZAZ FM	Bellingham	800-842-8991	nwpr@wsu.edu
KARI AM	Blaine	360-371-5500	gary@kari55.com
KRKO AM	Everett	425-304-1381	andrew.skotdal@krko.com
KRPI AM	Ferndale	360-384-5117	grace@krpiradio.com
KBDB FM	Forks	360-374-6233	
KBIS AM	Forks	360-374-6233	
KLAY AM	Lakewood	253-581-0324	klay1180@blarg.net
KAPS AM	Mount Vernon	360-424-7676	kapsradio@gmail.com
KBRC AM	Mount Vernon	360-424-1430	kbrcradio@gmail.com
KSVR FM	Mount Vernon	360-416-7711	mail@ksvr.org
KWDB AM	Oak Harbor	360-675-7320	newsroom@kwdb.com
KAOS FM	Olympia	360-867-6888	kaos@evergreen.edu
KGY FM	Olympia	360-943-1240	news@kgyradio.com
KGY AM	Olympia	360-943-1240	news@kgyradio.com
KRXY FM	Olympia	360-236-1010	krxy@krxy.com
KXXO FM	Olympia	360-943-9937	news@mixx96.com
KONP AM	Port Angeles	360-457-1450	info@konp.com
KITZ AM	Port Orchard	360-876-1400	news@kitz1400.com
KBKS FM	Seattle	206-494-2000	tyler@kissfmseattle.com
KEXP FM	Seattle	206-520-5800	info@kexp.org
KGNW AM	Seattle	206-443-8200	webmaster@kgnw.com
KHHO AM	Seattle	206-494-2000	rich.moore@clearchannel.com
KING FM	Seattle	206-691-2981	
KIRO FM	Seattle	206-726-7000	newsdesk@973kiro.com
KIRO AM	Seattle	206-726-7000	newsdesk@973kiro.com
KISW FM	Seattle	206-285-7625	bthorpe@kisw.com
KJAQ FM	Seattle	206-805-0965	carey.curelop@cbsradio.com
KJR FM	Seattle	206-494-2000	
KJR AM	Seattle	206-494-2000	johnpeake@clearchannel.com
KKMO AM	Seattle	206-443-8200	
KKOL AM	Seattle	206-443-8200	daved@salemradioseattle.com
KKWF FM	Seattle	206-285-7625	seapa@entercom.com
KLFE AM	Seattle	206-443-8200	chuck@kgnw.com
KMPS FM	Seattle	206-805-0941	email@kmps.com
KMTT FM	Seattle	206-233-1037	mkaplan@entercom.com
KNBQ FM	Seattle	206-494-2000	
KNDD FM	Seattle	206-622-3251	mkaplan@entercom.com
KNHC FM	Seattle	206-252-3800	
KNTS AM	Seattle	206-443-8200	
KOMO AM	Seattle	206-404-5666	tips@komo4news.com
KPLZ FM	Seattle	206-404-4000	STARcomment@fisherradio.com
KPTK AM	Seattle	206-805-1090	Communitymatters@am1090seattle.com

KRIZ AM	Seattle	206-323-3070	ztwins@aol.com
KSGX FM	Seattle	206-494-2000	johnpeake@clearchannel.com
KTTH AM	Seattle	206-726-7000	chauge@bonneville.com
KUBE FM	Seattle	206-494-2000	EricPowers@KUBE93.com
KUOW FM	Seattle	206-543-2710	newsroom@kuow.org
KVI AM	Seattle	206-404-4000	570KVI@fisherradio.com
KXPA AM	Seattle	206-292-7800	adminkxpa@qwestoffice.net
KYIZ AM	Seattle	206-323-3070	gametime@ztwins.com
KZIZ AM	Seattle	206-323-3070	ztwins@aol.com
KZOK FM	Seattle	206-805-1090	careyc@kzok.com
KMAS AM	Shelton	360-426-1030	kmasnews@kmas.com
KCIS AM	Shoreline	206-546-7350	news@kcisradio.com
KCMS FM	Shoreline	206-546-7350	news@spirit1053.com
KPLU FM	Tacoma	253-535-7758	news@kplu.org
KUPS FM	Tacoma	253-879-3288	thesound@ups.edu

Newspaper			
Station	**City**	**Phone**	**Email**
Daily World	Aberdeen	360-532-4000	press_releases@thedailyworld.com
Bellingham Herald	Bellingham	360-676-2600	newsroom@bellinghamherald.com
The Sun	Bremerton	360-377-3711	sunnews@kitsapsun.com
Daily Herald	Everett	425-339-3000	newstips@heraldnet.com
Skagit Valley Herald	Mount Vernon	360-424-3251	citydesk@skagitvalleyherald.com
The Olympian	Olympia	360-754-5400	news@theolympian.com
Peninsula Daily News	Port Angeles	360-452-2345	news@peninsuladailynews.com
Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Online only)	Seattle	206-448-8000	citydesk@seattlepi.com
Seattle Times	Seattle	206-464-2111	business@seattletimes.com
News Tribune	Tacoma	253-597-8742	newstips@thenewstribune.com

2400 Liaison

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

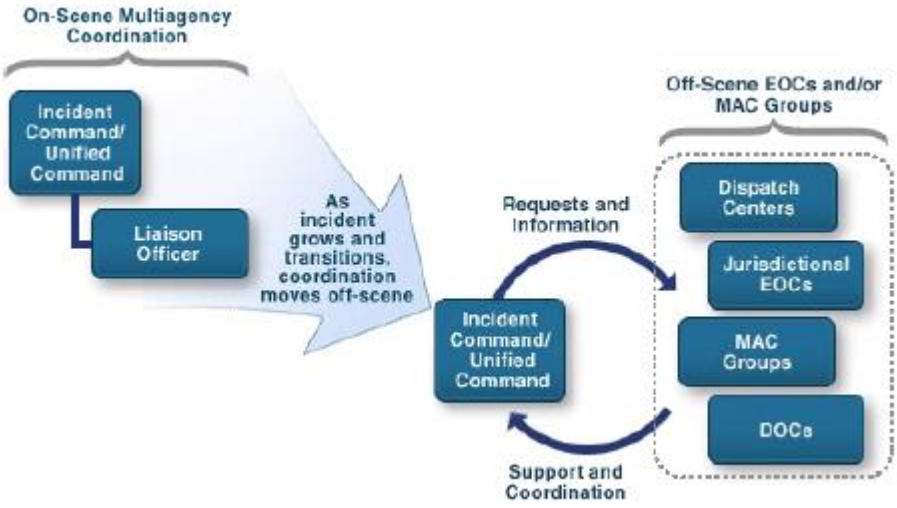
As stated in the Section 2000-9 of the NWACP, given the importance of the Liaison Officer (LNO) duties, and to ensure public confidence and trust, it is the policy of the RRT 10 and NWAC for the LNO position to be filled by a qualified representative of a federal, state, tribal, or local agency, if available. If no such agency representative is initially available, qualified, or willing to be the LNO, an RP representative may, upon the UC's concurrence, fill that role. The RRT 10 / NWAC also encourages responsible parties to designate an Assistance LNO to participate in the meetings and attended by the LNO. Further responsibilities are outlined in Section 9210, "Liaison Manual" of the NWACP.

2410 Multiagency Coordination System

Multiagency coordination is a process that allows all level of government and all disciplines to work together more effectively. Multiagency coordination occurs across the different disciplines involved in incident management, across jurisdictional lines, or across levels of government. Multiagency coordination can and does occur on a regular basis whenever personnel from different agencies interact in such activities as preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Often, cooperating agencies develop a Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) to better design how they will work together and to work together more efficiently; however, multiagency coordination can take place without established protocols. MACS may be put in motion regardless of the location, personnel titles, or organizational structure.

Initially the Incident Command/Unified Command and the Liaison Officer may be able to provide all needed multiagency coordination at the scene. However, as the incident grows in size and complexity, off-site support and coordination may be required.



Integral elements of MACS are dispatch procedures and protocols, the incident command structure, and the coordination and support activities taking place within an activated Emergency Operations Center. Fundamentally, MACS provide support, coordination, and assistance with policy-level divisions to the ICS structure managing an incident.

2420 Investigators

Civil and criminal investigators from federal and state agencies may not be a part of the UC, except to the extent that their expertise may help identify cause(s) of the accident that resulted in the spill and determine immediate mitigating actions in coordination with the salvage group to deal with such issues. While investigations personnel may report to individuals that are part of the UC, the investigators are separate, and should be clearly delineated as such so as not to introduce potentially polarizing forces into the UC where collaboration and cooperation are key to a rapid and well-coordinated response. Coordination with, and access to UC is conducted through the LOFR.

2430 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

Under OPA and CERCLA and various state statutes, Responsible Parties (RPs) are liable for damages for injury to, destruction of, or loss of use of, natural resources from a chemical release or oil discharge and damages from the response to the release or discharge (or substantial threat of discharge). 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. Designated federal, state, and tribal natural resource trustees (NRDA Trustees) are responsible for assessing damages through the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process.

Washington State Damage Assessment Procedures:

Section 6610 of the NWACP provides Washington States Damage Assessment procedures. 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 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 spills. The committee is made up of representative 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
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historical Preservation

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 spill, 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 rule. The compensation schedule helps to determine a monetary value (damages) for injuries to public resource caused by the oil spill. The compensation schedule allows Ecology to collect damages based on a dollar per gallon charge. For spills less than 1,000 gallons this is $1 to $100 per gallon range. For Spills of 1,000 gallons or more this range is $3 to $300 per gallon spilled.

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.

As described by the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (2014), NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command

System (ICS). However, given that NRDA activities usually overlap those of the response, a plan for coordination and cooperation between the two efforts is necessary. Guidance for coordinating NRDA with response activities is located under Section 2250 of the NWACP.

2440 Agency Reps

In many multi-jurisdiction incidents, an agency or jurisdiction may send an AREP who is not on direct tactical assignment but is there to assist in coordination efforts. An AREP is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident. AREPs report to the LOFR or to the IC/UC in the absence of the LOFR. AREPs should:

- Ensure that all agency resources are properly checked in at the incident.
- Attend briefings and planning meetings as required.
- Provide input on the use of agency resources unless resource Technical Specialists are assigned from the agency.
- Cooperate fully with the IC/UC and the General Staff on agency involvement at the incident.
- Ensure the well-being of agency personnel assigned to the incident.
- Advise the LOFR of any special agency needs or requirements.
- Report to home agency dispatch or headquarters on a pre-arranged schedule.
- Ensure all agency personnel/equip are properly accounted for prior to departure.
- Ensure all required agency form, reports, and documents are completed prior to Demob.
- Have a debriefing session with the LOFR or IC/UC before demobilizing

Additional information regarding this position under ICS can be found in Chapter 6 of the USCG IMH.

2450 Stakeholders

The LOFR should combine efforts with the Public Information Officer (PIO) and their staff through the use of targeted press releases generated by the PIO. The LOFR 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.

2450.1 Environmental (Sierra Club, Save the Bay, etc.)

The LOFR should work with the Unified Command to explore the feasibility of obtaining a seat at the decision-making table during the planning phase. LOFRs should include as many stakeholders as possible in response planning, including elected officials, affected business interests and environmental stakeholders. Environmental Stakeholders and local environmental advocacy groups should be involved in the Area Committee, as needed.

2450.2 Economic (Port operators, tourist hotels, etc.)

The LOFR should work with the Unified Command to identify the many economic stakeholders throughout the Puget Sound including but not limited to the following industries and committees:

- Oil and HAZMAT
- Cargo / Commodities
- Maritime Passenger Transportation

- Recreational Industry and Tourism
- Waterfront Facilities
- Tug and Barge Committee
- Area Maritime Security Committee
- Area Committee
- MTRSU Committee

2450.3 Political (local, state, etc.)
The LOFR should work with the Unified Command to identify the many Federal, State, and Local governments and agencies that operate within Puget Sound.

Further details for all Command and General Staff is located in the Coast Guard Job Aids.

2500 Reserved
2600 Reserved
2700 Reserved
2800 Reserved
2900 Reserved for Area/District

3000 Operations

3100 Operations Section Organization

The Operations Section is responsible for all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Section is responsible for developing detailed operational plans with representatives from federal, state, tribal, local and RP organizations based on UC objectives. The Operations Section collects information from field level sources, assessing the situation, communicates with and makes recommendations to the UC.

3110 Organization Options

Additional organization options are listed in Chapter 20 of the IMH. An organizational chart of the Operations Section and its subordinate units is listed. It serves as an example and is not meant to be all inclusive. The functions of the Operations Section must be accomplished during an incident; however, they can be performed by one individual or can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority. A brief description of each position is provided in the subsequent pages. See Wildlife section 3600 of this plan for management and use of volunteers.
The Operations Section and the OSC in particular, works together with the Planning Section, following the Planning P to help generate the IAP, which identifies the operational tactics and strategies to support and mitigate the incident.

3200 Recovery and Protection

The Recovery and Protection Branch is responsible for overseeing and implementing protection, containment and cleanup activities established in the IAP. Because this branch is so diverse in its operations, it may be divided into the following groups:

- Protection Group

- On Water Recovery Group
- Shoreside Recovery Group
- Disposal Group
- Decontamination Group

Additional information regarding this position can be found Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

3210 Protection

The Protection Group is responsible for the proper deployment of containment, diversion, exclusion and sorbent boom/materials in designated locations and implements proper cleanup methods using the following guidelines:

- Ensure proper protection strategies are in place with proper deployment of diversion and exclusion booming techniques. Continue to evaluate booming strategies.
- Consult input from the Trustees on the Environmentally Sensitive Index (ESI) listing (NOAA & USEPA sensitivity atlases). Ensure cleanup methods are appropriate for area being cleaned.
- Do not conduct cleanup with methods that cause more damage than the oil that would have been removed.
- Ensure workers know what to look out for, avoid, or protect.
- If dispersants, burning, or use of other chemicals is a viable option, seek approval and plan logistics early.
- Each incident is different and may require extensive research to determine the appropriate cleanup method(s). All available resource information should be used to determine what is appropriate. These include, but are not limited to, SSC, Atlantic Strike Team (AST), State Trustee resources, and Manufacturer and/or users of the chemical involved.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

3210.1 Containment and Protection Options

See the GRPs for detailed containment and protection options.

Gasoline and Other Flammable Liquids Response Policy

Spills of gasoline and other flammable liquids, including many crude oils, pose significant response challenges, as well as serious health and safety concerns for responders and communities downstream and downwind from the release. Gasoline range products are finished gasolines and volatile hydrocarbon fractions used for blending into finished gasoline, including straight-run naphtha, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene, and other refined petroleum products with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius). When these types of products are spilled into the environment, it is imperative to take immediate steps to control the source of the release (where safe), to eliminate all possible ignition sources, to quickly establish isolation distances, to notify regulatory and local response agencies, and to initiate a preliminary site safety plan prior to any response activities. However, it is essential that

no personnel enter a potentially unsafe environment prior to an initial safety assessment, including vapor monitoring for flammable, reduced oxygen, and toxic levels.

In many cases, highly flammable liquids should not be contained for spill response. Containing gasoline and other highly flammable liquids increases the risk of fire by delaying dispersion of vapors into the atmosphere. The risks posed by response techniques, such as booming and applying foam to spilled gasoline and other flammable liquids, are warranted only under very limited circumstances. However, in some cases, and as judged by the FOSC, Incident Command, or UC, containment and the use of foam may be appropriate and necessary in response to an imminent threat to public health and safety and the environment. Deflection and protection booming can be used to move flammable liquids away from sensitive areas but must be conducted in a safe manner, within safe atmospheric levels. In unaffected downstream or down current areas at risk, boom should be deployed prior to arrival of the product. Though mechanical recovery of flammable liquids on water can be an effective practice under some circumstances, often the more prudent response option is to allow flammable liquids to evaporate and dissipate.

3220 On-Water Recovery

The On Water Recovery Group is responsible for managing on water recovery operations in compliance with the IAP. The Group may be divided into Strike Teams, Task Forces, and Single Resources. Duties include:

- Direct, coordinate and assess effectiveness of on water recovery actions.
- Modify protective actions as needed.
- Direct the delivery, deployment and operation of skimmers
- Provide a field status of skimming operations to the OSC.
- Maintain estimates of recovered product.
- Identify resource support needs.
- Ensure recovery and temporary storage systems are adequate and operate properly.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

3220.1 Recovery Options

On water recovery options will likely include SORS, small boat skimming systems and sorbent materials. The major recovery systems for the Puget Sound area are described in the following link: https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Plans-policies/Contingency-planning-for-oil-industry/Technical-manuals.

3220.2 Storage (e.g., on board, x-fer to storage tanks, etc.)

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. Response equipment in the Pacific Northwest is listed in the WRRL.

3230 Shoreside Recovery

The Shoreside Recovery Group is responsible for managing shoreside cleanup operations in compliance with the IAP. Duties include:

- Direct, coordinate and assess effectiveness of shoreside recovery actions.
- Modify protective actions as needed.
- Report on the efficiency of Shoreside recovery and cleanup methods.
- Ensure adequate and proper temporary storage is in place.
- Identify resource support needs.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

3230.1 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.

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. On USCG spills, 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.

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 coastal spills in the Pacific Northwest, access by air to some remote regions may be the only option. In some cases, permission for entry onto private property must be obtained first.

For spills on Reservation 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 priority manner.

Passive Oil Recovery

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 Disposal Plan (Sections 4325 and 9405 of the NWACP).

3230.2 Pre-Beach Cleanup

Pre-beach cleanup should be evaluated and conducted if deemed necessary under the guidance of the Environmental Unit. Pre beach cleanup will likely include removal of debris, trash, and the like, prior to impact, to limit the amount of contamination requiring proper disposal. Pre-beach cleanup can be a very effective way to lessen disposal volume. Removal of debris may be more harmful under some circumstances. Pre-cleaning operations will necessitate development of a Pre-Cleaning Plan or incorporation into an existing response plan.

3230.3 Temporary Storage Sites

Adequate and proper storage is necessary to enable oily debris to be collected safely and securely at the spill location or sites. Storage can be limited to a few 55-gallon drums or can be tank trucks, baker tanks, or small to large storage tanks. It is essential that the storage device be compatible for the recovered material and meet USDOT and/or USEPA requirements as applicable. Roll on/off dumpsters can be used to collect large amounts of oil contaminated debris, while salvage drums can be used for smaller quantities. It is essential that the dumpster or similar storage device be lined with plastic material to prevent further contamination and leakage. A disposal plan will be written for an incident to describe the conditions to be maintained at temporary storage sites. A sample disposal plan is located at the following link: https://www.oilspills101.wa.gov/northwest-area-contingency-plan/incident-command-system-toolkit/environmental-unit-resources/.

3240 Disposal

Ensure adequate disposal of released substances. Moving of hazardous substances off site must comply with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under certain circumstances, some of the procedural requirements of the RCRA regulations can be waived. The specific circumstances are described in the RCRA regulations (see Section 4315 of the NWACP, “Resource Conservation and Recovery Act” for RCRA guidance).

- Outline the disposal plan, prepared with the EU and in accordance with the disposal guidelines found in Section 4325 and Section 9405 of the NWACP, “Disposal Guidance for Washington State and Oregon State.”
- Comply with federal, state, and local disposal laws/regulations:
    - Obtain necessary permits.
- Determine the volume of oil or hazardous substance for disposal and possible recovery credit.
- Take measures to minimize waste:

  - Segregate clean from contaminated waste.
  - Line storage area to contain contaminated waste.
- Identify disposal locations (on site vs. offsite).
- Secure transportation for product disposal.

3240.1 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

A waste is any solid, liquid, or contained gaseous material that is not of any further use, and either is recycled or thrown away. According to RCRA, a hazardous waste is a waste that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristic, it 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 as "garbage, refuse, or sludge or any other water material." A solid waste 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, corrosively, reactivity, and toxicity, as listed in 40 CFR 261.

Any discussion of the disposal of oil or hazardous material recovered during clean-up of a discharge or release in the Pacific Northwest must first recognize the location of the removal site will play a major role in the disposal method decision-making process. Washington has its own state laws and regulations. Therefore, each incident will be unique and only generalities can be made concerning some aspects of disposal.

3240.2 Decanting Policy

The decanting policy is maintained within the NWACP under Section 9411. Review the linked section for required decanting plans and the approval process.

See Section 4621 of the NWACP for authorization requirements.

When oil is spilled 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 spilled 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 Area Contingency Plans (see National Contingency Plan Revisions, 59 Federal Register 47401, Sept. 15, 1994). 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."

Section 9411 of the NWACP addresses "incidental discharges" associated with spill response activities. "Incidental discharge" means the release of oil and/or oily water within the response area

in or near the area where oil recovery activities are taking place. Incidental discharges include, but are not limited to, the decanting of oily water, oil and oily water returns associated with runoff from vessels and equipment operating in an oiled environment, and the wash down 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. See 33 Code of Federal Regulations 153.301, 40 Code of Federal Regulations 300, Revised Code of Washington 90.56.320(1), Washington Administrative Code 173-201A-110, Oregon Revised Statutes 468b.305 (2)(b).

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 NWACP decanting request and seek UC approval prior to any additional decanting approvals from the second operational period on.
- The Incident Commander must be notified within one hour of decanting being initiated and must then immediately notify the UC.
- 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.

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.

3240.3 Sample Waste Management Plan (reference Permits in Planning)

See Section 9405 of the NWACP.

3250 Decontamination

The Decontamination Group Supervisor is responsible for decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes. Contaminated personnel and personnel entering contaminated areas shall be decontaminated in accordance with the instructions of the site SOFR. Duties include:

- Implement the Decontamination Plan.
- Determine resource needs.
- Direct and coordinate decontamination activities.
- Brief site SOFR on conditions.
- Establish the Contamination Reduction Corridor(s).
- Identify contaminated people and equipment.
- Supervise the operations of the decontamination element in the process of decontaminated people and equipment.
- Maintain control of movement of people and equipment within the Contamination Reduction Zone.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Entry Leader.
- Maintain communications and coordinate operations with the Site Access Control Leader.
- Coordinate the transfer of contaminated patients requiring medical attention (after Decon) to the Medical Group.
- Coordinate the handling, storage and transfer of contaminants within the contamination reduction zone.

Additional information regarding this position can be found Chapter 20 & 21 of the USCG IMH

3250.1 Sample Decontamination Plan

Chapter 10 of the Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities is available for reference. Chapter 10 of this OSHA manual covers Decontamination and Decon Plans.

3260 Dispersants

Within the AOR the areas of pre-approval, case by case, and no use for dispersants are pre-designated. See Section 1640 for information pertaining to dispersant use. Figure 4000-1 below is used in determining if dispersant should be considered a viable option. Figure 4000-1 is established by the RRT 10, and further information is located in the NWACP Section 4600.

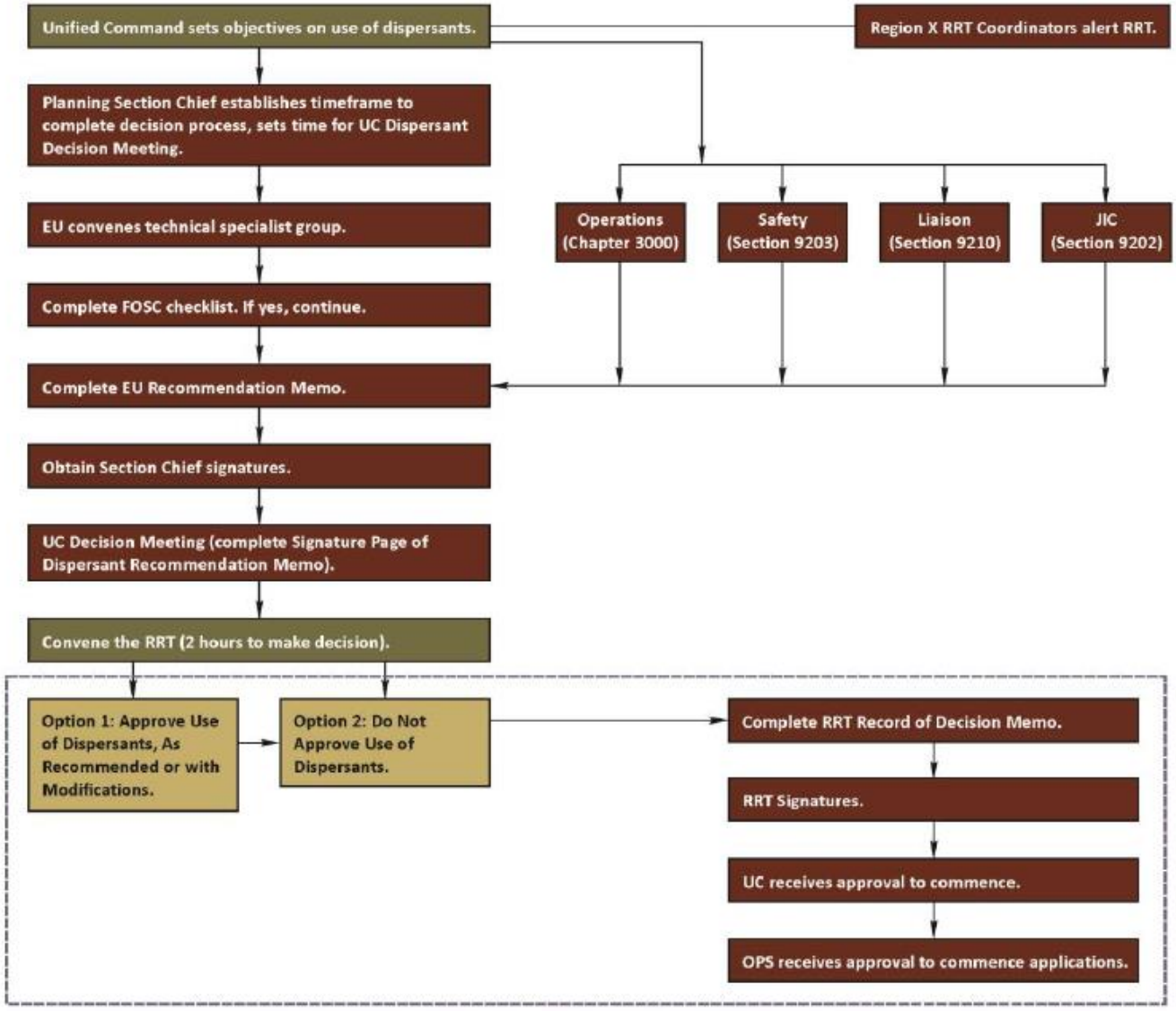


Figure 4000-1 Process for Decision Making Regarding Use of Dispersants in Case-by-Case Approval Zones

3260.1 Dispersant Options

Dispersants typically work best on spilled oil with a relatively low viscosity at the time of treatment and when there is wave energy to mix the dispersant into the oil. Viscous and emulsified oil typically may not disperse as effectively as fresher oil, even with sufficient mixing. Therefore, the window of opportunity for application of dispersants is small, meaning that all preparations, authorizations, and logistics must be undertaken as expeditiously as possible while ensuring thorough adherence to all appropriate regulations and notifications.

Dispersants are typically applied using either a vessel or aircraft-mounted spraying unit. Spray systems need to be able to apply the appropriate dispersant dosage in droplets that are the appropriate size. Droplets that are too small can be subject to wind drift; those that are too large will pass right through the oil slick. Both the flow rate and the droplet size are a function of the spray bar pressure and nozzle type. Application systems should be calibrated prior to use, preferably with the specific dispersant type to be used. This determination should be made in the Operations Section during the preparation for the RRT dispersant use approval decision.

Approved dispersants are listed in the NCP Product Schedule (https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/ncp-product-schedule-products-available-use-oil-spills) as per Subpart J of the NCP. In the Northwest, dispersant stockpiles are maintained by some of the OSROs.

3260.2 Dispersant Checklists

See Section 9406, Tool 1 FOSC Dispersant Standard Conditions Checklist, in the NWACP.

3260.3 Preauthorized Zones

RRT 10 Dispersant Use Zones Summary Table

Dispersant Pre-Authorization Zone	● United States marine waters 3 to 200 nautical miles from the coastline outside Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca or an island shoreline except for waters designated as a part of Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) and the Makah Tribe Usual and Accustomed marine area or waters within 3 miles of the border of the Country of Canada or the Makah Tribe Usual and Accustomed marine area
Dispersant Case-by-Case Authorization Zone	● All United States marine waters in Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca that are both within 3 nautical miles from the coastline or an island shoreline and greater than 10 fathoms (60 feet) in depth. ● Waters designated as a part of Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and waters that are part of the Makah Tribe Usual and Accustomed marine area which are also greater than 10 fathoms (60 feet) in depth. The Strait of Juan de Fuca and North Puget Sound from Point Wilson to Admiralty Head and north, and greater than 10 fathoms (60 feet) in depth. ● Marine waters within 3 miles of the borders of the Makah Tribe Usual and Accustomed marine area and the country of Canada.
No Dispersant Use Zones	● 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, 122 40' 70" W).

● Freshwater environments.

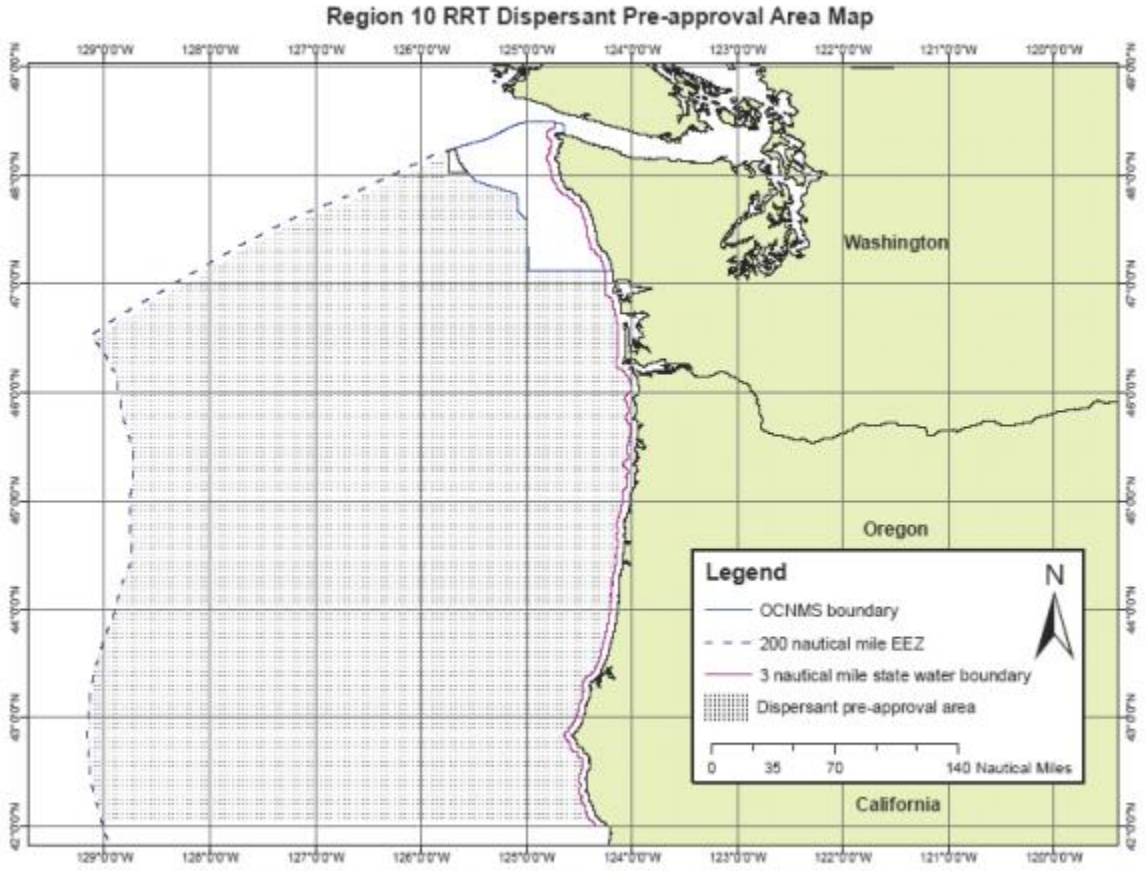


Figure 4000-2 Dispersant Pre-Authorization Zone

3260.4 Dispersant Response Plan Worksheet

See Section 9406, in the NWACP.

3260.5 SMART Protocol

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for *in-situ* burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and *in-situ* burning operations. Data are channeled to the UC to address critical questions about effectiveness and effects. Monitoring data can assist the UC with decision-making for dispersant and *in-situ* burning operations.

It is the policy of the NWAC and RRT 10 that the SMART protocols will be used, to the extent possible, for monitoring after the application of dispersants. Additional detail on the SMART protocols may be found at http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/smart. To monitor the efficacy of dispersant application, SMART recommends three options, or tiers, described below.

Tier I

A trained observer flying over the oil slick assesses dispersant efficacy and reports back to the UC. Tier, I monitoring, at a minimum, must be conducted during any dispersant application.

Tier II

Tier II provides real-time data from the treated slick. A sampling team on a boat uses a fluorimeter to continuously monitor for dispersed oil 1 meter under the dispersant treated slick. The team records and conveys fluorimeter data, with recommendations, to the UC. Water samples will be taken for later chemical analysis at a laboratory.

Tier III

By expanding the monitoring efforts in several ways, Tier III provides information on the dispersed oil movement and fate. (1) Two fluorimeters are used on the same vessel to monitor at two water depths; (2) Monitoring is conducted in the center of the treated slick at several water depths, from one to ten meters; and (3) A portable water laboratory provides data on water temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity.

3260.6 Types of Equipment Required

The types of equipment required for using dispersants include airplane equipment with in-line spray system, workboats with spray system, helicopters with buckets, ancillary pumping equipment and hoses, and DOT storage containers.

3270 ISB

All areas in the AOR are case by case for the use of ISB. The RRT 10 *In Situ* Burning Policy and Plan for ocean and coastal waters and the inland zone has been developed based on the recognition that in some instances, the physical collection and removal of oil is infeasible or inadequate, and the use of *in-situ* burning as an oil spill response technique must be considered.

3270.1 ISB Options

In order to minimize environmental impacts and facilitate effective cleanup of an oil spill, responders have a limited number of techniques available to them. These include mechanical methods, use of certain chemical countermeasures, and ISB. In situ burning involves the controlled burning of oil that has spilled from a vessel or a facility, at the location of the spill. Under certain specific conditions, ISB may offer a logistically simple, rapid, inexpensive, and relatively safe means for reducing shoreline impacts of an oil spill. Moreover, because a large portion of the oil is converted to gaseous combustion products, the need for collection, storage, transport, and disposal of recovered material can be substantially reduced. ISB may be able to remove a large amount of spilled oil before spreading and drifting of the spill fouls shorelines and threatens wildlife. In certain circumstances, such as oil spilled in ice conditions, burning may be the only viable response technique. Authorization of ISB is subject to consultation and concurrence from the state, DOI and DOC. Considerations for use should include an analysis of oil location and potential impact of smoke on downwind populations.

3270.2 ISB Checklists

See Section 9407, Tool 3 and 4 of the NWACP.

3270.3 Preauthorized Zones

a. ISB Pre-Authorization Zone: The In-Situ Burning Preauthorization zone is described as any area that is more than 3 miles from human population. Human population is defined

as 100 people per square mile. The FOSC/UC is authorized by RRT 10 to do the following without approval:

1. Under proper conditions, ignite the spilled oil without using burning agents.
2. Utilize burning agents, as appropriate, if the burning conditions are suitable.

b. ISB Case-By-Case Zone: The ISB Case-by-Case zone is described as any areas within 3 miles of human population. Human population is defined as 100 people per square mile. The FOSC options are as follows:

1. Without RRT 10 Approval
    i. Under proper conditions, ignite the spilled oil without burning agents.
    ii. Use burning agents to initiate/sustain in-situ burn when, in the FOSC's judgment, the use of burning agents is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life.
2. With RRT 10 Approval
    i. Use burning agents to initiate and sustain in-situ burning to mitigate spilled oil within any constraints provided by RRT 10.

Once an oil spill has occurred, and the FOSC/UC has determined that in-situ burning should be considered to help mitigate the impact of the spilled oil, the FOSC/UC shall complete the In-Situ Burn Preliminary Feasibility Analysis Worksheet to determine if conditions are appropriate for in-situ burning. If the worksheet indicates that conditions are appropriate for burning, then the FOSC/UC completes the appropriate application form depending on whether the spill occurred in the Preauthorization zone (short form) or Case-by-Case zone (long form).

a. For spills in the Preauthorization zone, the In Situ Burning Application short form (see Section 9407, Tool 3) shall be completed after or concurrent with all burning operations and provided to RRT 10 members in a timely manner for documentation and informational purposes.
b. For spills in a Case-by-Case zone, the full form (see Section 9407, Tool 4) shall be completed before commencing any burn (unless no burning agents will be used and only ignition will occur), and provided to RRT 10 members in a timely manner for their authorization decision.

3270.4 Types of Equipment Required

- Fire-resistant boom: At least 500 feet.
- Ignition Source:
- Two Vessels: Capable of towing fire boom.
- Tow Lines: At least 300 feet for crew safety.
- Air Monitoring Equipment

3280 Bioremediation

Bioremediation of Shorelines

Seeding of exotic organisms for pollution response is prohibited in Response Region 10. This is due to the unproven efficacy of such procedures and the unknown ecological effects resulting from the implementation of such.

Bioremediation in Open Water

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.

3290 Surface Washing Agents

Section 4624 of the NWACP outlines the regional requirements for surface washing agents.

No surface washing agent pre-authorization zones exist in region 10.

In order to receive authorization to approve the use of surface washing agents, the FOSC will prepare a recommendation memorandum (by completing the tools in Section 9423) and request an activation of RRT 10 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 the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees. It is the policy of RRT 10 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 RARs in those areas should be considered.

The RRT members will sign the recommendation memo, indicating their support or opposition to the proposal, 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 After Action Report to all interested RRT member agencies after the emergency response is over.

Further guidance on the process to obtain approval for the use of surface washing agents is located in Section 9423 of the NWACP.

3300 Emergency Response

The emergency response branch is primarily responsible for overseeing and implementing emergency measures to protect life, mitigate further damage to the environment, and stabilize the situation. This branch is divided into the following groups:

- Search and Rescue
- Salvage
- Fire Suppression

- Hazardous Materials
- Emergency Medical Services
- Law Enforcement

3310 Search and Rescue (SAR)

Search and Rescue will take precedence over environmental response. The Search and Rescue (SAR) group is responsible for prioritization and coordination of all SAR missions directly related to a specific incident. SAR resources can be activated by contacting USCG Sector Puget Sound Command Center at (206) 217-6002 or via Channel 16 VHF-FM on radio.

3310.1 SAR Area Resources

USCG area resources are coordinated by USCG Sector Puget Sound and AIRSTA Port Angeles.

3320 Salvage/Source Control

The Salvage and Source Control group is responsible for coordinating and directing all salvage operations. This includes development and implementation of the Salvage Plan and managing dedicated salvage resources. The COTP has jurisdiction over vessel salvage; however, this does not preclude any other agencies' interests or responsibilities with respect to spill prevention or response.

3320.1 Assessment & Survey

The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground survey, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision making.

3320.2 Stabilization

Damage control actions may range from augmenting the ship's crew to conducting firefighting and flooding control. During the stabilization phase, the Salvor should take steps to limit further damage to the vessel and to keep the ship from being driven harder aground or breaching. Response leaders will gather information and formulate a Salvage Plan that specifies actions to be taken during the refloating and post-refloating phases of the salvage. This phase of operations must take into account the potential discharge of oil or hazardous substance into the environment. Upon stranding, the vessel's master should take the following steps:

- Have ship's personnel report to emergency stations
- Secure watertight closures
- Notify Coast Guard, vessel's operations controller and EMD
- Request salvage assistance
- Note course and speed at time of stranding
- Obtain and provide, if necessary, an accurate cargo stowage plan
- Evaluate the following:
    - Safety of personnel
    - Weather and sea conditions
    - Forecast for change in w/s conditions
    - Nature of the seafloor, shoreline
    - Depth of water around ship
    - Ground reaction

- Damage to hull
- Damage to shafting, screws, and Rudder
- Risk of further damage
- Prospect of maintaining communications
- Ground reaction
- Likely draft/trim
- Potential for discharge of pollutants
- Position of vital and cargo systems' Valves
- The liquid level of all tanks (i.e., fuel, ballast, cargo, etc.)

The vessel's master SHOULD:

- Determine the vessel's condition
- Take action to stabilize the ship

The vessel's master should NOT:

- Jettison weight in an attempt to lighten ship prior to an attempt to back the vessel off
- Attempt to back the vessel off when the bottom is torn open
- Fail to take action to stabilize the ship and to determine its condition

The vessel's master should request salvage assistance immediately, and not delay pending the result of an early attempt to refloat the vessel. If the damage assessment shows the ship will not broach, sink, or capsize, the master can attempt to back the vessel clear using full engine power on the next high tide.

The Responsible Party should take the following steps:

- Contact the Coast Guard COTP and provide current information
- Implement Unified Command System organization

Identify salvage resources available and time required for resources to arrive on scene:

- Salvage manager
- Salvage vessel(s)
- Tugs
- Beach gear
- Barges with ground tackle
- Lifting vessels
- Pumps and hoses
- Hull patching equipment, cement
- Initiate salvage response. Over-estimate resources needed
- Inform vessel's master of all actions taken
- Obtain services of naval architect
- Conduct analysis of ship's longitudinal strength and damaged stability

After the threat of loss to life is eliminated and the emphasis shifts to protection of the environment and property, the COTP/FOSC will monitor the mounting salvage efforts of the Responsible Party and provide technical review and information. In the event that the

Responsible Party is unable or unwilling to respond to the casualty, the government will respond to the salvage requirement, utilizing commercial and government facilities and resources.

3320.3 Specialized Salvage Operations

Refloating - The refloating phase commences when the salvage plan is executed and ends when the ship begins to move from her strand. The plan should be considered a working plan with prudent changes made in response to changing conditions. During this phase, all parties should be in close communication, and the process should be brought to a halt if significant safety problems develop. The salvor, responsible party, and the FOSC/Captain of the Port have the authority to stop salvage operations in this case.

Post-Refloating - This phase commences when the ship begins to move off the strand and is completed when the ship has been delivered to safe haven or repair facility, and all salvage resources and equipment have been removed from the salvage site. The options for disposal of the vessel include:

- Steaming into port, or to another location within the port
- Towing to safe haven
- Anchoring in preparation for tow or temporary repairs
- Beaching if the ship is in danger of sinking
- Scuttling or sinking

These items should be addressed in the salvage plan and updated as necessary following refloating. Following refloating, the salvor should check the following items:

- Overall seaworthiness
- Vessel's bottom, for damage hidden by the strand
- Potential for oil or pollution
- Piping systems and machinery
- All ship's systems necessary for the transit
- Ship's stability, list, and trim (may necessitate loading or shifting of weights)
- Patching and pumping arrangements for compartments
- Towing bridle, day marks, and navigation lights (an insurance line should be rigged even when the ship proceeds under its own power).

During the Post-Refloating Phase, the vessel is secured and delivered to the designated port facility. Following this phase, the Responsible Party shall submit a completed form CG-2692 and any other requested information to the USCG Sector Puget Sound.

3320.4 Types of Equipment required

As stated above, the FOSC/COTP may obtain technical expertise and resources from the U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage and the USCG Marine Safety Center. A general list of the types of resources that may be required during a salvage operation are:

- Salvage master
- Salvage vessel(s)
- Tugs
- Beach gear

- Barges with ground tackle
- Lifting vessels
- Pumps and hoses
- Hull patching equipment, cement

3320.5 Salvage Guidelines

Before, during, and/or after an oil spill or potential incident, salvage assistance may be required. A salvage plan may be developed within the response organization for, but not limited to, vessel stranding, vessel sinking's and rescues (towing). The IC/UC will review and approve or disapprove the salvage plan based on the resulting risk to human life, port security, and the environment.

Initial rescue efforts will have priority over pollution response efforts, to the extent that they may interfere. Subsequent to any rescue efforts, the pollution response efforts and salvage efforts may be conducted concurrently. The On-Scene Coordinator will prioritize actions when interference between salvage and pollution response efforts cannot be eliminated.

USGC COTPs have jurisdiction over vessel salvage; this does not preclude any other agencies' interests with respect to spill prevention or response. Ecology would normally be part of the Salvage/Source Control Group.

For general guidelines to follow in responding to an incident that requires salvage operations, refer to United States Navy Salvage Manual Volume 1–6 http://www.supsalv.org/00c2_publications.asp?destPage=00c2&pageId=2.6 and Section 5230 of the NWACP for Resource Listings.

For additional salvage guidance, see Sector Puget Sound's Salvage Annex to the Marine Transportation Security Plan. For specific salvage resource lists also see the Western Response Resources Inventory at http://www.wrrl.us/.

Contacts for Salvage References and Support:

- 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 Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV) http://www.supsalv.org

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 salvers 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).

- 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 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.

- United States Army Corps of Engineers:
  - Vessel PUGET Supervisor: 206-498-8795
  - Vessel PUGET Captain: 206-399-0358

The United States Army Corps of Engineers can respond to floating logs, debris, and navigational hazards, including derelict vessel up to 30 feet in length. A majority of this response work is conducted by the vessel PUGET, a 104-foot vessel with a 20-ton crane, typically moored at the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks in Seattle.

NOTE: Be prepared to provide the following information when calling for support: brief description of services required, location, urgency, point of contact, and telephone number. If the task is urgent and requires immediate mobilization, this fact should be clearly articulated and include a statement that funding will be provided by separate correspondence.

- Ecology
  - Through Washington Department of Emergency Management 24-hour number: (800) 258-5990

Ecology can provide response and reviews of salvage or lightering plans.

3330 Marine Fire Fighting

See Salvage and Marine Firefighting, Section 8000 for more information.

3340 Hazmat

While the basic Incident Command System (ICS)/Unified Command is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident, there are a number of factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this chapter is to provide information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including weapons of mass destruction incidents.

The Region 10 Response Team/Northwest Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substances incident, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or another terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). The NWACP is a good general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil or hazardous substances incident. When an incident is large enough in scope to trigger the National Response Framework (NRF), hazardous substance response will be conducted under Emergency Support Function 10 and may use this plan as a guide.

3340.1 Initial Emergency Response Procedures

Federal

Releases of CERCLA-regulated hazardous substances in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity are subject to reporting to the National Response Center (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 SARA, 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" at: http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/epcracerclacaa-ss112r-consolidated-list-lists-march-2015-version. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with Reportable Quantities in Curies.

While there are no statutory reporting requirements for releases of "pollutants or contaminants" or 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.

State

For Washington phone numbers, see Appendix 9220. 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. (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. Also, in western Washington notify the local air pollution control authority, or in Eastern Washington notify the appropriate regional Ecology 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.

3340.2 Evacuation Procedures

Hazardous Materials consist of a variety of different harmful properties and therefore evacuation procedures are likely to vary greatly for each. The following list of links can support the IMT in making a decision on when and who to evacuate should the incident require it.

Description	**Web Link**
NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/200 3-154/
OSHA Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities	http://www.osha.gov/Publications/complinks/OSHGHazWaste/4agency.html
Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing	http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd0470146818.html
3M Respirator Selection Guide and Odor Thresholds for respirators	http://multimedia.3m.com/mws/mediawebserver?mwsId=SSSSSuH8gc7nZxtUOxmG4x_SevUqe17zHvTSevTSeSSSSSS--&fn=3M%20Respirator%20Selection%20Guide_Se
ATSDR Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures: includes information on physical properties, symptoms of exposure, standards and guidelines, personal protection, decontamination, and care for first responders, prehospital, and hospital providers.	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MMG/in dex.asp
Chemical Properties	**Web Link**
Chemical Hazards Response Information System	http://ccinfoweb.com/products/web/chempendium.html
ATSDR Chemical Specific Information	http://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp
ATSDR Chemical Specific 2-Page info sheets	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/in dex.asp
NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
American Conference of Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices	http://www.acgih.org/forms/store/ProductFormPublic/search?action=1&Product_productNumber=01 00Doc
Wiley Guide to Chemical Incompatibilities	http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd0470387637.html
Chemical Properties Handbook, Thermodynamics-Environmental Transport, Safety and Health	http://www.amazon.com/ChemicalProperties-Handbook
Related Properties for Organic and Inorganic Chemicals(not a link to the book)	Thermodynamics-Engironmental/dp/0070734011

The Merck Index	http://www.rsc.org/merck-index
Crop Protection Handbook (formerly the Farm and Chemical Handbook)	http://www.meistermedia.com/publications/meisterpro-cropprotection-handbook/
First Responder References:	**Web Link**
Hazardous Materials Guide for First Responders	http://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/nfirs_q494/nfirs_module_7_ hazmat.pdf
CSX Corporation Transportation Emergency Response to Railroad Incidents	http://csxhazmat.kor-tx.com/
DOT Emergency Response Guidebook	http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
DOT Emergency Response Guidebook Mobile app	http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/portal/site/PHMSA/menuitem.ebdc7a8a7e39f2e55cf2031050248a0c/?vgnextoid=f6db5aaa0581d310VgnVCM1000001ecb7898RCRD&vgnextchannel=c8e71dec94973110VgnVCM1000009ed07898RCRD&vgnextfmt=print

3340.3 Hazmat POCs

Entity	Location	Phone Number	Capabilities
Federal Assistance			
EPA – Region 10	Seattle, WA Portland, OR Boise, ID Coeur d'Alene, 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
Washington State Assistance			
National Guard 10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray, WA	253-512-8063	TIC, WMD, Rad
Washington State Department of Ecology	Bellevue, WA	800-258-5990	TIC, WMD
Washington State Department of Health	Olympia, WA	206-NUCLEAR 360-888-038	Rad, WMD

3340.4 Types of Equipment required

Many special teams maintain the equipment needed to properly respond to Hazardous Material Incidents, including Federal, State and Local Agencies listed above. Additionally, the following can provide specialized assistance as needed: 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, Radiation, Nuclear, Explosive Warfare Agents

(CBRNE). Contractor Support There are a number of contractors in the Northeast 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 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

3350 Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Emergency Medical Services has the responsibility for coordinating and directing all medical services related to the incident. Local fire department and emergency medical services will be relied on for this activity.

3350.1 EMS

See Section 5320.2 of this plan.

3360 Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all law enforcement activities related to the incident, including but not limited to, isolating the incident, crowd control, traffic control, evacuations, beach closures, and/or perimeter security.

3360.1 Perimeter/Crowd/Traffic/Beach Control

Perimeter/Crowd/Traffic/Beach Control, if needed, should be coordinated with local law enforcement authorities and may be augmented or replaced with contact security for protracted responses.

3360.2 Safety/Security Zones

A **Safety Zone** (33 CFR 165.20 Subpart C) is defined by the COTP, as a water area, shore area, or water and shore area to which, for safety or environmental purposes, access is limited to authorized persons, vehicles, or vessels. It may be stationary and described by fixed limits or it may be described as a zone around a vessel in motion.

A **Security Zone** (33 CFR 165.30 Subpart D) is defined as an area of land, water, land and water which is so designated by the Captain of the Port or District Commander for such time as is necessary to prevent damage or injury to any vessel or waterfront facility, to safeguard ports, harbors, territories, or waters of the United States or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States. The purpose of the security zone is to safeguard from destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of similar nature: (1) vessels (2) harbors (3) ports, and (4) waterfront facilities: in the United States and all territory and water, continental or insular, that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

3400 Air Ops

The Air Operations Branch is responsible for all aspects of incident aircraft from supporting tactical operations to logistical support of the aircraft. The primary responsibilities of the Air Operations is outlined in the USCG IMH.

- Request declaration or cancellation of restricted air space area

- Providing enforcement of safety regulations

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 7 of the USCG IMH.

3410 Air Tactical

The Air Tactical Group Supervisor is primarily responsible for tactical operations of aircraft and aircrews. Including coordination and scheduling of aircraft operations intended to locate, observe, track, surveil, support dispersant applications, or other deliverable response application techniques, or report on incident situation when fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft are airborne at an incident.
Duties include:

- Participate in AOBD planning activities.
- Inform AOBD of group activities.
- Coordinate activities with AOBD.
- Identify resources/supplies dispatched for Air Tactical Group.
- Obtain assigned ground-to-air frequency for airbase operations from COML or Incident Radio Comms Plan (ICS 205-CG).
- Inform AOBD of capability to perform night flying service.
- Ensure compliance with each agency's operations checklist for day and night operations.
- Debrief as directed at end of each shift.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 7 of the USCG IMH.

3410.1 Aerial Surveillance

The Air Tactical Group Supervisor performs aerial surveillance coordination activities with airborne fixed and/or rotary wing aircraft. Aerial Surveillance to locate, observe, track, and support dispersant applications or other response application techniques, including reporting incident situation. This includes oil spill tracking, observation and remote sensing. These aerial missions will be coordinated with scientific and technical specialists. Findings will be reported up the IMT chain of command to support Operations and Planning Sections. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor briefs AOBD and updates Situation Leader (SITL).

3410.2 Aerial Dispersant Application

Tank vessels carrying petroleum oil as a primary cargo that operate in any inland, nearshore, or offshore zone with pre-authorization for dispersant use must identify response resources within their response plan. Dispersant response resources must meet the criteria set forth in 33 CFR 155.1050 (k) and be capable of commencing dispersant-application operations at the site of a discharge within 7 hours of the decision by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator to use dispersants.

See Section 3260 of this plan for further information concerning dispersant usage.

3410.3 Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions

A Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) is a regulatory action issued via the United States Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) system to restrict certain aircraft from operating within a defined area, on a temporary basis, to protect persons or property in the air or on the ground. This restriction

applies to planes, helicopters, and also unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs; often referred to as drones).

To request a TFR during an incident, call the Seattle Air Route Traffic Control Center (ZSE) at 253-351-3520, commonly referred to as Seattle Center, which supervises all Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) facilities that fall under the NWACP including Washington, all of Oregon except the southeastern corner, and northern Idaho. For incidents not in that area the correct Air Traffic Control Center will be Salt Lake City Center (ZLC) at 801-320-2500. If unable to reach the FAA over the phone, requestors may contract the United States Coast Guard Sectors Puget Sound for assistance contacting the FAA through their respective Air Stations.

TFRs are authorized under several different sections of the Code of Federal Regulations. Generally speaking, TFRs in connection with a discharge/release can be requested by military commands; federal security/intelligence agencies; regional directors of the Office of Emergency Planning, and State Governors.
The following information is required when requesting a TFR:

- Name and organization of person recommending or requesting a TFR;
- Brief description of the situation;
- Location, size, and altitudes of the restricted area requested (normally no more than a five-mile nautical mile radius and an altitude between 2,000 and 5,000 feet above mean sea level or MSL);
- Estimated duration of restrictions; and
- Name of agency responsible for on-scene emergency activities and telephone of other communication contact.

The most recent circular on requesting a TFR can be found on the FAA website at this link. In large responses, the Air Operations Branch will be responsible for obtaining a TFR. Once confirmed, the Air Operations Branch should share this information with the OSC, Safety, and the Public Information Officer (PIO) at a minimum.

Licensed pilots typically understand the TFR process and how to verify if a TFR has been established by the FAA. However, many members of the public who purchase private UAVs do not. To better communicate the establishment of a TFR to this segment of the population, it is recommended the Air Operations Branch Director, or their designee fill out the template and provide the PIO/Joint Information Center so they can disseminate the specifics of the TFR on social media.

> #NOTICE #UNIFIEDCOMMAND #AVIATION a Temporary Flight Restriction, including #DRONES, is in affect for the area (South of W-Road; North of X-Bridge; East of Y-River; and West of Z-Bay) up to an altitude of X-feet. Aircraft/drones may not operate in this area without FAA permission. This TFR is to protect (INCIDENT NAME) responders. For more info visit: (small URL to FAA TFR site).

3410.4 Permanent Area Restrictions

For permanent area restrictions contact FAA.

Contact Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary if flying below 2,000 feet in a NOAA Regulated Overflight Zones (15 CFR 922.152(a)(7)) unless overflights are necessary to respond to emergencies threatening life, property, or the environment (15 CFR 922.152(b)).

3420 Air Support

The Air Support Group Supervisor is primarily responsible for supporting aircraft and aircrews. This includes providing fuel and other supplies; providing maintenance and repair of aircraft; keeping records of aircraft activities; and providing enforcement of safety regulations. Also managing Helibases and Helispot operations and maintaining liaison with fixed-wing air bases. Duties include:

- Participate in AOBD planning activities.
- Inform AOBD of group activities.
- Identify resources/supplies dispatched for the Air Tactical Group.
- Request special air support items from appropriate sources through Logistics Section.
- Determine the need for assignment of personnel and equipment at each airbase.
- Coordinate activities with the AOBD.
- Obtain assigned ground-to-air frequency for airbase operations from COML or Incident Radio Coms Plan (ICS 205-CG).
- Inform AOBD of capability to perform night flying service.
- Ensure compliance with each agency's operations checklist for day and night operations.
- Ensure dust abatement procedures are implemented at Helibases and Helispots.
- Provide crash-rescue service for Helibases and Helispots.
- Debrief as directed at the end of each shift.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 7 of the USCG IMH.

3420.1 Airports/Helibases

See Section area specific GRSs for a listing of Airports and Helibases. Helibases is a location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters.

The FAA may be reached at: 866-835-5322

3420.2 Helospots

Sector Puget Sound's Command Center can obtain a list of approved Helospots via the FAA.

3420.3 List of Certified Helos/Aircraft Providers

Local response contractors can provide a list of certified helicopter and aircraft providers throughout the port. Request for assets should be made via the ICS 213rr following the resource request process.

3420.4 Fuel/Maintenance Sources

Local fuel contractors can provide a list of certified helicopters and aircraft providers through the port. Request for assets should be made via the ICS 213rr following the resource request process.

3420.5 Air Traffic Control Procedures

For Air Traffic Control Procedures contact the FAA

3500 Staging Areas

Environmental, cultural, and historical sensitive areas should be considered when selecting staging areas. All effort should be taken to minimize the impact on these areas. The STAM is under the direction of the OSC and is responsible for managing all activates within the Staging Area.

Additional information regarding this position under ICS can be found in Chapter 7 of the USCG IMH.

3510 Pre-Identified Staging Areas

See appropriate Geographic Response Plan.

3520 Security

Security for the staging areas will be coordinated between the Unified Command, Responsible Party, and the local law enforcement in the area.

Additional information regarding this position under ICS can be found in the USCG IMH.

3600 Wildlife

The primary purpose of the Wildlife Branch is to provide the best achievable care for impacted wildlife and to minimize wildlife losses, including preventing injury to wildlife or habitats both from the oil and from response countermeasures. It is the policy of the Northwest Area Committee (NWAC) that 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. If there is a significant marine mammal response component to an incident, a representative from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) may be appointed to the position of Deputy Director. Appointment of other parties, including tribal representatives, Responsible Party representatives, or others to one or both of these positions may be made by a USFWS representative or designee at any time during an incident, and for such periods of time as may be deemed appropriate. The tribes retain sovereign authority to manage wildlife resources issues within reservation boundaries. Unless otherwise indicated by USFWS, the Wildlife Branch Director position will be delegated to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for spills that occur within the legal boundaries of Washington State.

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for implementing the Wildlife Response Plan for the Northwest Area, provided in Section 9310 of the NWACP, “Northwest Wildlife Response Plan.” Wildlife Response Tools are provided in Section 9311 of the NWACP, “Northwest Area Wildlife Deterrence (Hazing) Resources.” The Wildlife Response Plan describes the roles, responsibilities, and duties of the Wildlife Branch and associated personnel in detail. The Wildlife Branch is responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable federal and state wildlife laws and mandates. Trustee agencies provide input into the selection of response methods used so that wildlife operations comply with each trustee’s governing laws and their obligations to preserve and protect wildlife and habitat. During a spill response, the wildlife trustee agencies will advise the Wildlife Branch about local

wildlife resources, sensitive species or habitats, logistical considerations, and other issues that arise. Indian Tribes retain sovereign authority to manage wildlife resource issues within reservation boundaries. It is necessary for agencies to consult and coordinate with tribal governments whose lands may be impacted by an oil spill.

The Wildlife Branch will be activated when either a federal or state trustee agency, Responsible Party, or UC determines that an oil spill has occurred in the vicinity of wildlife resources (mammals or birds) or has a trajectory that puts wildlife resources at risk. Washington contingency plan holders have contracts with qualified wildlife rehabilitators to be used during wildlife responses. Activities associated with the activation of the branch will be appropriate to the size of the spill. Activation of personnel and equipment is based primarily on anticipated adverse effects to wildlife. On every spill response, the first action of the Wildlife Branch must be to deploy skilled and experienced observers to the vicinity of spill location to conduct an initial wildlife impact assessment, in order to determine the extent of the initial and potential wildlife impacts in a timely manner. The ability to effectively determine the size and scale of the wildlife response is highly dependent on skilled observers arriving on scene quickly. The Wildlife Response Plan in Section 9310 of the NWACPNWACP, describes specific response strategies for oiled birds and sea otters, as well as deterrence and monitoring options for killer whales.

Depending on the size of an incident, the Wildlife Branch may range in size from just the Branch Director position to full activation of the organization, as presented in in Figure 3000-1, including the associated equipment and personnel resources. Within the Wildlife Branch, there are three groups: the Wildlife Reconnaissance Group, the Bird Recovery & Rehabilitation Group, and the Marine Mammal Recovery & Rehabilitation Group. The Wildlife Branch coordinates and manages the activities of all personnel in the Wildlife Branch who are under the authority of the UC during a spill response. These include federal, state, and local agencies along with commercial and nonprofit organizations responsible for wildlife.

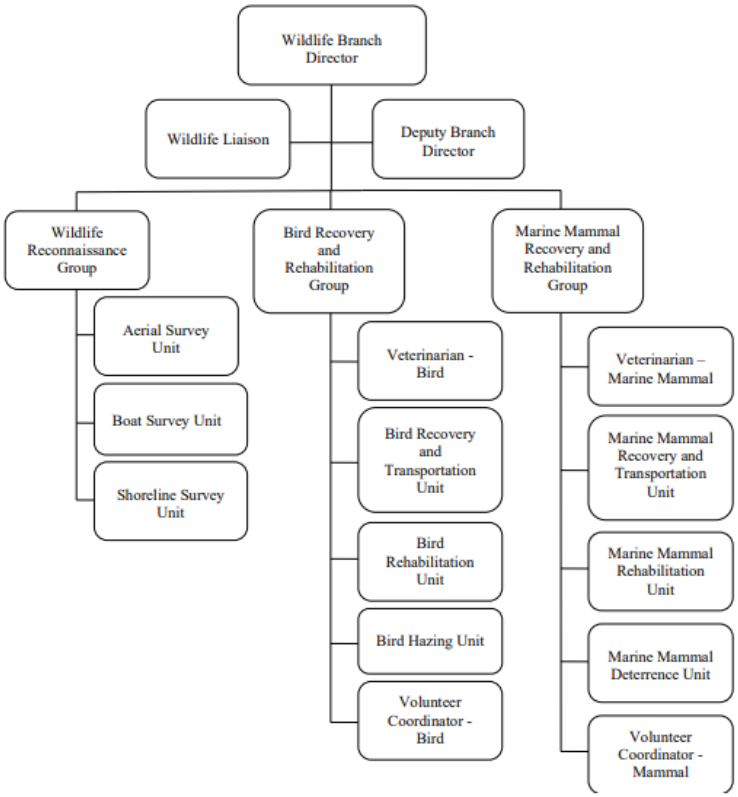


Figure 3000-1 Wildlife Branch Organization Structure

The Wildlife Branch, working for the Operations Section Chief, will develop operational strategies, tactics, and resource needs for its operations and present them in the IAP. Wildlife Branch activities affect and interact with numerous other sections of the Incident Command, and it is important that good communications are established and maintained between the Wildlife Branch and other responders. Coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit (EU), a part of the Planning Section, is essential. The Wildlife Branch is responsible for providing information to the UC, the Planning Section, and the Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center regarding the daily numbers of live and dead animals.

Worker safety must be considered before any wildlife response effort is conducted. Therefore, all Wildlife Branch activities must conform to the Site Safety Plan for the response. Additional safety requirements may be included in an incident specific Wildlife Branch Safety Plan. Appropriate biosecurity measures will be utilized to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases between wildlife and personnel during an oiled wildlife response.

The determination to suspend wildlife operations and demobilize the Wildlife Branch is made by the UC based upon a recommendation from the Wildlife Branch Director, and in consultation with other trustee agencies.

The process of cleaning and rehabilitating oiled wildlife may take several weeks to months, and some animals, especially those recovered late during a response, may still require care for a period after other response resources have demobilized. For this reason, the wildlife

rehabilitation personnel, equipment and facilities deployed by the Wildlife Branch could be the last resources of the UC to be demobilized following a response.

As animals are released, and fewer animals remain in care, Wildlife Branch personnel and equipment resources will be gradually demobilized as appropriate - following the standard checkout procedures identified through the ICS and the UC. More detailed information concerning the responsibilities of the Wildlife Branch can be found in Section 9310 of the NW RCP.

3610 Fish and Wildlife Protection Options

Measures to protect wildlife may include all or a combination of the following:

- **Preventing** the spill from reaching areas where wildlife is located by either containing, deflecting or recovering the material, or
- **Deterring** wildlife from entering areas already affected by contamination.

Wildlife deterrence devices or methods are generally grouped into visual or auditory, or a combination of both. In an emergency, the USFWS, NMFS, State wildlife agency, or local USDA Wildlife Services office may be able to locate and provide limited amounts of this equipment.
See Section 9311 of the NW RCP for further guidance.

3620 Recovery

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil occurs, an immediate decision must be made concerning the capture and rehabilitation of oiled birds and other wildlife. That decision must be made in consultation with appropriate State and Federal natural and cultural resource trustees, because State and Federal permits are usually required for such activities. The Department of the Interior (DOI) has statutory responsibilities (delegated to the USFWS) for the protection of migratory birds and federally listed threatened and endangered species. If wildlife other than migratory birds or federally listed species are found injured, the responsible agency would typically be the State wildlife agency.

3620.1 Wildlife Recovery Operations/Procedures

The USFWS, NMFS, and state natural and cultural resource agencies are responsible for overseeing spill response activities relative to their effects on fish and wildlife resources. These oversight responsibilities are carried out under the overall direction of the FOSC. In some instances, the federal and state agencies will participate in activities such as hazing, capture, relocation and release of wildlife. Those natural and cultural resource agencies typically do not conduct treatment or rehabilitation of injured trust resources. However, all wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts will be directed by USFWS and/or the state wildlife agency, including the approval of a qualified wildlife rehabilitator (QWR). The USFWS and state wildlife resource agencies will usually recommend that the RP or FOSC enter into a contract with a QWR. In all cases where a QWR is utilized, the USFWS and state natural and cultural resource agencies will remain in an oversight role. Oversight responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the identification and certification of a QWR; the supervision/oversight of injured wildlife collection, handling, cleaning and associated veterinary care; the release of successfully rehabilitated wildlife to the wild; and/or the disposition of carcasses to labs and evidence storage.

The Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environment section of the GRPs contain guidance on rehabilitation facilities, equipment and training requirements.

3620.2 Recovery Processing

Detailed information concerning capture and recovery of birds is contained in the USFWS - Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response. Only trained individuals should undertake the capture and treatment of oiled birds, and teamwork is essential to minimize additional stress to the birds.

The USFWS's Division of Law Enforcement (DLE) is responsible for investigating suspected and alleged violations of federal wildlife laws including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 USC 703 *et seq.*, the ESA, 16 USC 1538 *et seq.*, the Eagle Protection Act, 16 USC 668a *et seq.*, the National Wildlife Refuge Act, 16 USC 668dd *et seq.*, and several others. Wildlife injuries, mortalities and habitat impacts resulting from spills can constitute violations of DLE - enforced laws. Agents of DLE may be required to initiate investigations during the spill response phase in order to document violations and collect evidence in a timely manner. It should be emphasized that maintaining chain of custody is paramount when handling wildlife which may be considered evidence for potential litigation. DLE agents will need to establish chain of custody from the onset of any capture or recovery. These officers will normally coordinate their activities with the FOSC or other on scene law enforcement personnel. Additionally, the USFWS agents can ensure that responders possess the necessary federal permits and that wildlife-related response activities are accomplished in accordance with applicable law and permit provisions.

Processing procedures will be specified as incident specific criteria dictates.

3620.3 Carcass Retrieval and Processing

When collecting carcasses during capture activities, capture teams should receive guidance from natural and cultural resource management agencies as to which carcasses to collect and how to record the location and condition of the carcass prior to collection. Oiled carcasses should be collected in accordance with spill-incident specific instructions and chain of custody protocols as provided by the natural and cultural resource management agencies. Each carcass should be photographed then placed in an individual bag or wrapped in aluminum foil; labeled with date, time, location, and collector's name; and taken to a designated morgue location

3630 Wildlife Rehab

Washington contingency plan holders have contracts with qualified wildlife rehabilitators to be used during wildlife responses. The Wildlife Rehabilitation Center Manager is responsible for the oversight of facility operations including receiving oiled wildlife at the processing center, recording essential information, collecting necessary samples, and conducting triage, stabilization, treatment, transport, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. The Wildlife Rehabilitation Center Manager is responsible for assuring appropriate transportation to appropriate treatment centers for oiled animals requiring extended care treatment.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

3630.1 Wildlife Rehab Operations

The contamination of wildlife by oil has a high public impact, which must be recognized by the FOSC, the UC, and members of the RRT. Public interest, inquiries, criticism, and demands for

the cleaning of affected wildlife can seriously hamper the FOSCs ability to proceed with mitigation of the spill. Early inspection of impacted or potentially impacted areas known to be wildlife habitat should be made by the FOSC, and at first sign of wildlife involvement, the FOSC should contact the DOI on the respective RRT to request organization and supervision of the wildlife protection efforts. Funding will be required either from the responsible party or the pollution fund for these efforts. The following brief synopsis outlines the three elements of a wildlife conservation program:

- Protection: Hazing devices and removal of dead impacted wildlife may be helpful in keeping other wildlife from impacted areas. Baiting clean areas is another method of protecting unoiled wildlife.
- Collection: Only trained collectors should be allowed to participate, due to safety considerations such as (1) the potential for contact with pollutants; (2) physical hazards involved in the handling of wildlife; and (3) the potential for additional stress placed on the wildlife involved. Federal and state permits are required for collection of most wildlife.
- Rehabilitation: This medical procedure should be done by trained and permitted supervision. In addition to trained and permitted rehabilitators, considerable additional resources – including trained volunteers, supplies, and facilities – are critical to a timely and effective rehabilitation effort.

The Wildlife Branch must coordinate its efforts with the NRDAR Unit via the LOFR and Resources at Risk Specialists within the Environmental Unit of Planning. Federal Trustees from the USFWS and state trustees, as well as Tribal Trustees, will have personnel in these cells. This coordination must start up early if these cells are activated.

If the decision is made, in consultation with the applicable natural and cultural resource trustees, to go forward with wildlife rehabilitation, a standard set of identified criteria will be used by USFWS and state wildlife agencies in selecting or recommending a QWR. The NCP in 300.210 (4) (ii) (h) requires the fish and wildlife input to identify and secure the means of providing, if needed, the minimum required OSHA and USEPA training for volunteers, including those who assist with injured wildlife. The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HAZCOM) should be used as a standard for communicating the potential hazards to individuals involved in assisting injured wildlife. HAZCOM applies to wildlife rehabilitation organizations because petroleum and hazardous chemicals are considered a human health hazard. Besides chemical hazards, other hazards such as mechanical, physical and biological hazards are also present during rescue and rehabilitation activities.

Workers must be aware of and trained on dealing with these hazards as well. Training elements should include field and facility concerns on the behavior of impacted birds, proper animal restraint, and personal protective equipment and clothing to protect workers from blood-borne pathogens and zoonosis (diseases transmittable from animals to humans). Personnel health and safety concerns relating to wildlife rescue and rehabilitation should be considered in all plans and actions when dealing with contaminated wildlife. The Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environment portion of the External Annex contains additional information on safety, training and potential risks associated with wildlife rescue and rehabilitation. In addition the USFWS -

Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response, Chapter 4 contains specific information on stabilization and rehabilitation.

3630.2 Rehab Facilities

Facility needs usually focus on the majority of species affected by a petroleum discharge, which are generally birds. Facility requirements can vary significantly, depending on overall size of response, species and age of wildlife contaminated, the type of contaminant, the season/weather, the location of the spill, and the rehabilitation effort. The facility needed will vary according to the needs of the specific spill situation and should be determined by the QWR experienced in oil spill response work. A suitable facility must have a large open space on the ground floor that can easily be configured and reconfigured to accommodate the changing needs of this unique form of wildlife rehabilitation. All rehabilitation efforts should be accommodated under one roof. A warehouse, armory, motor pool or convention hall that is accessible to a trained labor force is within reasonable distance from hotel accommodations and has adequate parking and exterior grounds could meet this requirement. The facility may be located up to 3-4 hours from the spill site, provided that on-scene stabilization is administered prior to transport. An oil spill stabilization site can be located at the time of the spill. The Responsible Party should be proactive in this effort.

3630.3 Rehab Procedures

The goal in rehabilitating wildlife during an oil spill response is the release of a healthy individual back into its natural environment. It should be noted that only trained personnel should administer this type of care. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the spilled contaminant should be reviewed prior to handling contaminated wildlife. All chemical hazards to humans also apply to the affected bird or other wildlife species. The steps in the rehabilitation process are outlined in much detail in the USFWS Best Practices attachment chapter 4.

The rehabilitation guideline process can be summarized in the following steps:

Stabilization

Evaluation and admission

Euthanasia (covered by policy or plan with natural resource agency)

Necropsy

Cleaning

Husbandry

3700 Reserved

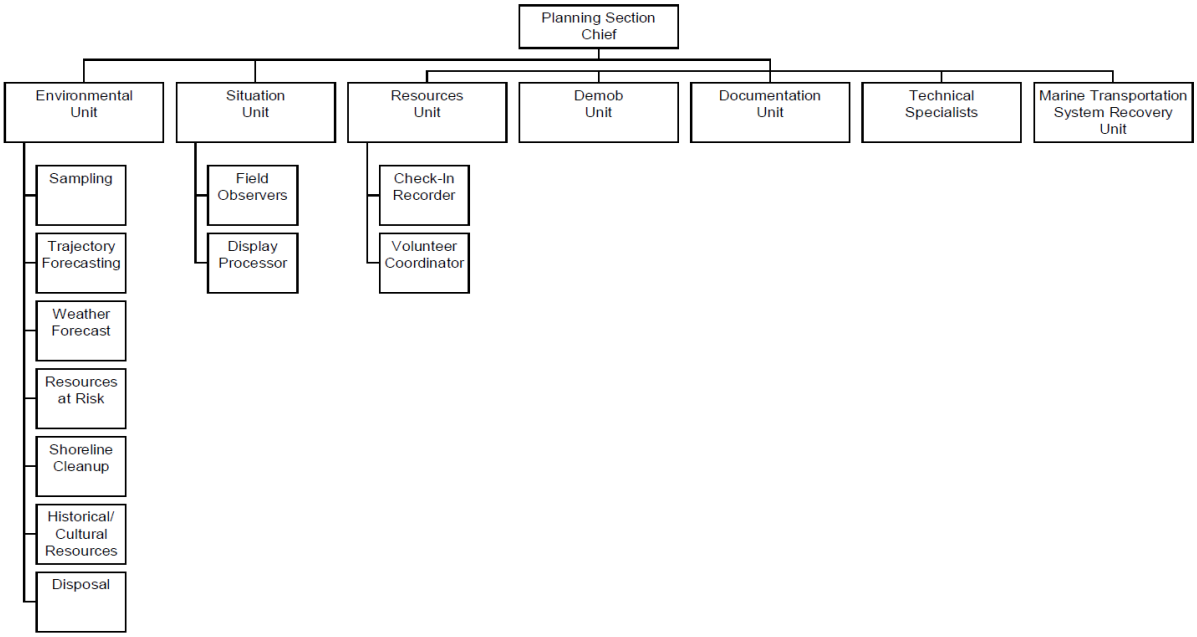
3800 Reserved

3900 Reserved for Area/District

4000 Planning

4100 Planning Section Organization

Planning Section function and staff positions can be found in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Guidance. The pattern for response will follow the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) processes and position descriptions. Where NIMS ICS does not describe a process or organizational requirement, the incident specific need will be addressed during the incident.



4110 Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide

The planning cycle for the Unified Command & Command Staff and its subordinate units is shown in Figure 4-2. The cycle is based on a 12-hour period and may be modified based on the actual duration of the operational period.

4200 Situation

The Situation Unit is responsible for collecting and evaluating information about the current, and possible future, status of the spill and the spill response operations. This responsibility includes compiling information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled, the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location, and anticipated trajectory, and impacts on natural and cultural resources. Depending upon the spill's impact and proximity to nearby densely populated/occupied areas in Sector Puget Sound's Coastal Zone, this responsibility shall also include compiling information on the nature and extent of vapors produced by the spilled oil including the concentration and trajectory of any vapor plume likely to impact such sensitive surrounding populations. This also includes providing information to the Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist(s) for mapping the current and possible future situation and preparing reports for the Planning Section Chief. The Situation Unit Leader Job Aid lists the responsibilities of the Situation Unit Leader.

4210 Common Operating Picture (COP)

When a response is managed solely by the Coast Guard the Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) Geographic Information System (GIS) tool will be used. Additionally, when Unified Command is established the best tool available will be agreed upon. It is a web-based program designed to assist both emergency responders and environmental resource managers in dealing with incidents that may adversely impact the environment. ERMA integrates and synthesizes various real-time and static datasets into a single interactive map, thus provides fast visualization of the situation and improves communication and coordination among responders and environmental trustees and stakeholders. Within a UC construct the best GIS tool available will be considered.

Geographic Response Strategies are located on RRT 10 site.

4220 Weather/Tides/Currents

Upon request, the NOAA Scientific Support Team will provide the geographic specific atmospheric conditions, weather, tide, and current information. Listed below are various other resources that may be referenced to determine weather, tide, and current information.

NOAA's NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE - The National Weather Service is the primary source of weather data, forecasts, and warnings for the United States. Television weathercasters and private meteorology companies prepare their forecasts using this information. The NWS is the official voice for issuing warnings during life threatening weather situations.

MARINE WEATHER – Forecasts for U.S. Oceans and Lakes, including real-time buoy observations.

NOAA's Marine Prediction Center – The National Ocean Service (NOS) Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) collects and distributes observations and predictions of water levels and currents to ensure safe, efficient, and environmentally sound maritime commerce.

Tides Online - Offering near real-time tidal and storm surge water level observation data and plots.

4230 Situation Unit Displays

Establishing situational displays should include (list is not all inclusive):

- Story Board (Initial Notification, Weather/Tides, POLREPS/SITREPS – USCG Term, ICS 201 or IAP)
- Situations Display Map
    - Impact Area
    - Trajectories
    - Divisional Boundaries
    - Functional Groups
    - Safety/Security Zones
    - ICS Facilities

Depending on the phase of the response:

- ICS 202 - Incident Objectives
- ICS 232 – Resources at Risk
- ICS 206 – Medical Plan
- ICS 230 – Meeting Schedule
- ICS 207 – Organization Chart
- ICS 205 – Comms Plan
- ICS 209 – Incident Summary

Reference IMH
The displays should be established in a manner that lets anyone examining them quickly capture the information they are looking for. Displays serve both responders and are a part of the historical record of the incident. The situation display map/chart is used for briefings and meetings, and the need for current and accurate information is essential.

The displays should never be moved. If the complexity of the incident requires a dedicated briefing area, a duplicate set of maps will have to be maintained.

4240 On-Scene Command and Control (OSC2)

Reserved

4250 Required Operational Reports

ICS – Form 209: The Incident Response Status Summary (Form 209) is used by Situation Unit personnel for posting information on status boards and provided to Command Staff members, giving them essential information for planning for the next operational period. The form provides information to the information officer to prepare news media releases and summarize incident information for local and off-site coordination centers.

SITREPS-POLS: A detailed chronicle of events and response activities is maintained throughout significant incidents, some of which are included in Situation Report Pollution (SITREP-POLs) sent to federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies involved in the cleanup efforts or that have a vested interest in the spill. SITREP-POLs are written as events change that warrant advisement but tend to be sent daily during significant ongoing events. After an incident, the spill response procedures and diagrams, SITREP-POL, lessons learned, etc., may be summarized in an OSC Report, as requested by the NRT or RRT. These reports have typically been reserved to document major incidents.

4300 Resources

The Resource Unit Leader (RESL) is responsible for maintaining the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved through the tracking of all tactical resources, including check-in, status, current location, etc., enabling the RESL to assign available resources. The RESL is also responsible for the completion of ICS forms 203, 204, & 207.

4310 Resource Management Procedures

The Resource Status Display is a visual identifier of all dedicated resources of an incident. The display can be digital or make use of T-Cards. The display should be separated by General Staff Sections and then by subsequent units, grouping resources assigned to each section. The naming on each header card is derived from the name of each unit identified by its respective Section Chief.

4310.1 Check-in Procedures

Personnel and equipment arriving at the incident can check in at various incident locations (e.g., staging areas, base camps, heli-bases, and ICP). Check-in consists of reporting specific information that is recorded on the forms listed below. Managers at these locations record the information and give it to the Resources Unit as soon as possible. The Resources Unit is responsible for providing the forms to the Finance Section. The Resources Unit maintains a master list of all equipment and personnel that have reported to the incident. All completed original forms MUST be given to the Documentation Unit.

It is recommended that the Check-In Recorder use the check-in form as described in the ICS forms as follows:

- ICS 211 – Check-in List (Communicate to Resources Unit ASAP
- ICS 211e-OS – Check-in List Equipment (Communicate to Resources Unit ASAP)
- ICS 211p-OS – Check-in List Personnel (Communicate to Resources Unit ASAP)

4320 Volunteers

See Section 4326 of the NWACP for further information.

During an initial response before a need for volunteers has been expressed, the 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.

Volunteers who may participate in an emergency as part of a hazardous material or oil spill response team should be trained, at a minimum, to the first responder awareness level training prior to participating in an incident. HAZWOPER First Responder Awareness level may be provided as just-in time training as opportunities allow.

4320.1 Assistance Options

Volunteers may be used for an oil spill on a case-by-case basis. Due to potential hazards, safety/exposure concerns, and a potential for a lack of pre-established medical monitoring and training, volunteers may be best utilized away from incident hazards and exposures working in the ICP for the General Staff answering phones, documenting the incident on ICS 214s, acting as check-in recorders, and helping with food and water for responders. The FOSC will work with the applicable ACs to facilitate volunteer outreach to identify Affiliated Volunteer Organizations (AVOs) and analyze their capabilities and resources regarding volunteer management and services. When possible, agreements with AVOs will be made.

4320.2 Assignment

- Beach Pre-cleaning. Volunteers may be used to pre-clean beaches prior to the onshore arrival of oil (training and licensing depending).
- Beach Patrol and Surveillance. Volunteers may be used to survey shorelines that have the potential to be impacted by offshore spills.
- Wildlife Notification/Cleanup/Rescue. As part of the beach control activity, volunteers may be used to notify wildlife services of injured wildlife and if adequately trained, assist in wildlife cleanup.
- Administrative/Logistical Work. Volunteers may be used in computer programming, data management, personnel support (providing food, water, and messages§ and general coordination support.
- Crowd Control. Volunteers may be used in cooperation with law enforcement officers to setup police barricades, if the work does not involve physical contact with onlookers. Operating telephone networks designed to address public input and concerns, and other tasks in the Command Port or uncontaminated area as specified by the FOSC/SOSC.

4320.3 Coordination

The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including recruitment, induction, and deployment. The Volunteer Coordinator is part of the Planning Section and reports to the Resources Unit Leader. See the IMH for further responsibilities.

During the initial response before a need for volunteers are expressed, the ICS structure may not contain positions specific to volunteer coordinators. In this instance 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 exist 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.

4320.4 Training

Training requirements for volunteers will be specific to the task being performed. All volunteers will be required to complete, at a minimum, a one-hour safety training course in general first aid and site safety, to be sponsored by the responsible party. Uncompensated workers tasked to perform post-emergency response operations as delineated in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(11) and OSHA's inspection guidelines for post emergency response operations will be required to receive training if required by the OSC in consultation with the OSHA RRT representative. The VLO/VUL will be responsible for the maintenance of a training log to document the training that each volunteer receives. The log shall be made available to the OSC upon request, and the OSC will ensure each worker is properly trained and placed in work environments consistent with the provisions of this plan. The OSC may also elect to solicit the assistance of such agencies as OSHA, American Red Cross, and FEMA to assist in the training of volunteers.

The handling of wildlife involves specialized training in order to minimize the possibility of injury. All volunteers assisting with wildlife capture and rehabilitation must attend additional

training beyond that required by OSHA. The recruitment and deployment of volunteers for wildlife recovery/rehabilitation will be directed by the Wildlife Branch Chief in consultation with the QWRs.

Additionally, all volunteers selected for use during an incident response must have completed the following training:

- Incident Command System: IS-100 and IS-200. These courses are available online from FEMA at http://training.fema.gov/IS/.
- Additional "just-in-time" training might be provided to volunteers by the Volunteer Manager before vetting them to the UC for service

Due to the limited time and resources available for "just-in-time" training, it is unlikely that many volunteers will be utilized during an incident response. Every effort will be made to assign convergent volunteers selected for use by the UC to augment those AVOs or teams already engaged in the incident support. At the discretion of the UC, the Corporation of National and Community Service (CNCS) might be engaged to manage unaffiliated volunteer integration into the incident response, as described in CNCS Memorandum of Understanding, dated 31 March 2011, between CNCS, USCG, and EPA.

4400 Documentation

Government expenses must be properly documented in order to recover costs. This will serve to provide the responsible party with an accurate accounting and in the event, litigation is necessary, to provide concise, accurate and admissible evidence. The NPFC has published a Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) manual for Resource Documentation to assist OSC's. The NPFC webpage, http://www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/publications/tops.html will summarize the most important spill funding details.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 8 of the USCG IMH.

4410 Services Provided

Complying with documentation requirements can become complex, but two methods have been identified by the NPFC to help ease the burden: (a) the Pollution Incident Daily Resource Reporting System (PIDRRS) commonly known as "Dailies"; and (b) an NPFC approved alternate record keeping system.

1. PIDRRS is a series of forms, instructions, and submission schedules, described in detail in the TOPs. It is based on the use of Standard Rates, which are published dollar rates for particular person, services, or products. The following rate schedules apply for various resources:
    a. Contractors use rates as prescribed in their BOA or as agreed to with the Contracting officer;
    b. Coast Guard Units use standard rates found in Commandant Instruction 7310 (series); and

c. Other government agencies may have a publication listing their standard rates, and if so, should provide this to the OSC. If not, that agency should execute a Pollution Funding Authorization Agreement with the OSC.

2. An NPFC – approved alternate system for government agencies must be an existing system for documenting activities and costs and must be approved by the NPFC in advance.

4420 Administrative File Organization

Establishing and maintain an administration filing system is dependent on the complexity of the incident as well as the potential for future litigation. Typically, the person assigned to the Documentation Unit Leader position will be experienced in the management of such tasks. Assistants should review the job aid found at the website provided.

4500 Demobilization

Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity. Note that not all agencies require specific demobilization instructions.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 8 of the USCG IMH.

Steps in the Demobilization Process

1. All unit leaders in Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration identify any surplus resources at least 24 hours in advance of their anticipated demobilization time. The RESL will work with the OSC to identify operational resources.
2. Identified surplus resources for each Section are given to the Section Chief who will forward the tentative list of surplus resources to the Planning Section Demobilization Unit.
3. The Demobilization Unit will compile a tentative list of surplus resources from all Sections and send them to the IC/UC via the PSC.
4. IC/UC approves the list of resources to be demobilized.
5. Approved demobilization list is sent to the Resources Unit and to the appropriate Section Chiefs.
6. Section Chiefs notify the resources under their control that they have been approved for demobilization and the procedures to follow.
7. Demobilization Unit ensures that the check-out process is followed.
8. Demobilization Unit sends completed Demobilization Check out forms to Documentation Unit for the historical record.

4510 – Sample Demobilization Plan

A Demobilization Plan template is available in Section 8.6 of the DMOB Unit Leader Job Aid.

4600 – Environmental

See Section 4213 of the NWRCP for regional policy concerning the Environmental Unit.

The major responsibilities of the Environmental Unit are:

- Identifying all natural resources, economic resources, and cultural/historic properties likely to be affected by the spill or release and recommending priorities to protect these resources;
- Providing guidance for the implementation of protection strategies contained within Geographic Response Plans (GRPs);
- Working with the Operations Section to establish any additional environmental protection strategies not identified in GRPs;
- Working with the Operations Section to coordinate wildlife rescue/rehabilitation activities;
- Developing a Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) Plan;
    - Establishing and managing the SCAT
    - Using SCAT information to recommend shoreline cleanup recommendations, priorities, and restrictions
    - Providing guidance regarding "how clean is clean" decisions;
- Providing technical review and recommendations regarding the use of alternative technologies;
- Developing a disposal plan;
- Providing information to the Joint Information Center and Incident Commander/Unified Command regarding natural and cultural resource concerns/impacts;
- Coordinating with Natural Resource Damage Assessment activities;
- Coordinating with the Wildlife Branch and Air Operations Branch on issues involving wildlife hazing.

The responsible party shall not serve as the ENVL. Technical Specialists frequently assigned to the Environmental Unit may include:

- Scientific Support Coordinator;
- Sampling Specialists;
- Response Technologies Specialists;
- Trajectory Analysis Specialists;
- Weather Forecast Specialists;
- Resources at Risk Specialists;
- Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT);
- Historical/Cultural Resources Specialists;
- Disposal Technical Specialists;

See Environmental Unit Leader Staffing Policy in Section 4213.2 of the NWRCP for further details.

4700 Technical Support

Certain incidents may require the use of Technical Specialist (THSP) who have specialized knowledge and expertise. THSP are advisors with special skills needed to support the incident. THSP may function within the Planning section or be assigned anywhere in the ICS

organization. If necessary, Technical Specialists may be formed into a separate unit. THSP major responsibilities include:

- Provide technical expertise and advice to Command and General Staff as needed.
- Attend meetings and briefings as appropriate to clarify and help resolve technical issues within area of expertise.
- Provide technical expertise during the development of the IAP and other support plans.
- Work with the SOFR to mitigate unsafe practices.
- Work closely with LOFR to help facilitate understanding among trustees, stakeholders and special interest groups.
- Be available to attend press briefings to clarify technical issues.
- Research technical issues and provide finding to decision makers.
- Trouble shoot technical problems and provide advice on resolution.
- Review specialized plans and clarify meaning.
- In addition, the THSP is responsible for the following sub-units if established:

A Legal Specialist will act in an advisory capacity during the response. A Human Resources Specialist is responsible for providing direct human resources services to the response organization, including ensuring compliance with all labor-related laws and regulations.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 8 and Chapter 20 of the USCG IMH.

4710 Hazardous Materials

Local USCG Incident Management teams and Hazardous Material teams should be used throughout the response to ensure the safety of the public and responders, a multitude of technical specialists can assist in the response to a Hazardous Material Release including but not limited to:

4710.1 Toxicologist

A specialist who studies the nature, adverse effects, symptoms, mechanisms, treatment and detection of poisons.

4710.2 Product

A specialist who has the expertise or knowledge in the characterization of a specific product, Specialists that can provide technical expertise on Hazardous Materials are:

USCG-Pacific Strike Team: (415) 883-3311

NOAA HAZMAT Duty Officer: (206) 526-4911

4710.3 Certified Marine Chemist

Marine Chemists are paid consultants with 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

4710.4 Certified Industrial Hygienist

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

4710.5 Chemist or Chemical Engineer

The Chemist or Chemical Engineer works with technology of large-scale chemical production and the manufacture of products through chemical process

4710.6 Sampling

The Sampling Specialist is responsible for providing a sample plan to coordinate collection, documentation, storage, transportation and submittal of samples to appropriate laboratories for analysis or storage. See the IMH for further responsibilities.

4720 Oil

4720.1 Scientific Support Coordinator

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators are the principal advisors to the USCG 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 spill 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 NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator may be reached at **(206) 526-6322,** or cell **(206) 348-2429**.

4720.2 Lightering

Reserved.

4720.3 Salvage

See Section 8000, Salvage and Marine Firefighting, of this plan.

4720.4 Shoreline Cleanup & Assessment Technique

See Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) Response Tools in Section 9421 of the NWRCP for further details.

The Shoreline Cleanup Assessment (SCA) Specialist is responsible for providing appropriate cleanup recommendations as to the types of the various shorelines and the degree to which they have been impacted. This specialist will recommend the need for, and the numbers of, Shoreline Cleanup & Assessment Technique (SCAT) Teams and will be responsible for making cleanup recommendations to the Environmental Unit Leader.

4720.5 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

See Section 2430 of this plan for further information.

4720.6 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)
See the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL) for identified regional resources.

4720.7 Response Technologies (Dispersant, ISB, Bioremediation, Mechanical)
See the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL) for identified regional resources.

4720.8 Decontamination
See the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL) for identified regional resources.

4720.9 Disposal
See the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL) for identified regional resources.

4720.10 Dredging
Army Corp of Engineers can aid in contacting companies capable of performing dredging operations.

4720.11 Deepwater Removal
Navy SUPSAVL and the RRT can aid in contacting companies capable of performing deep-water removal response efforts.

4720.12 Heavy Lift
Navy SUPSAVL, USCG SERT and the RRT can aid in contacting companies capable of performing Heavy Lift removal response efforts.

4730 General

4730.1 Cultural & Historic Properties
The signatory federal departments and agencies enter into a programmatic agreement to ensure that historic properties are considered in their planning for and conduct of emergency response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 CFR Part 300. The agreement provides a process for ensuring appropriate consideration of historic properties during pre-incident planning and emergency response. It also provides for development of regional agreements which address regional concerns and conditions. In addition, the agreement provides an alternative process to ensure appropriate consideration of historic properties considered so by the National Historic Preservation Act during an emergency response. State Historic Preservations Officers must be contacted prior to clean up activities in areas suspected of having cultural resources.

4730.2 Legal
Contact USCG District Thirteen Legal at 206-220-7110 for assistance. The Legal Specialist will act in an advisory capacity during an oil spill response.

- Participate in planning meetings if requested.
- Advise Unified Command on legal issues relating to in-situ burning, use of dispersants, and other alternative response technology.
- Advise Unified Command on legal issues relating to Natural Resource Damage Assessment.

- Advise UC on legal issues relating to investigation.
- Calculate and verify the volume of petroleum recovered, including petroleum collected with sediment/sand, etc.
- Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS form 214).

4730.3 Chaplain

The Chaplain Emergency Response Technical (CERT) Specialist is responsible for identifying and securing the services of sufficient Chaplains necessary to carry out pastoral care duties to provide for the spiritual and emotional needs of all Coast Guard personnel involved in a major disaster. The CERT Specialist is responsible for making an immediate assessment of how many Chaplains are required to provide adequate pastoral care and make the necessary notifications to ensure their immediate response and presence. The CERT Specialist is the point – of-contact for all requests from operational units for Chaplains and their services and is responsible for the appropriate assignments and duties of all Chaplains involved in Coast Guard operations. The CERT Specialist reports directly to the IC.

4730.4 Public Health

Public Health Technical Specialists may be needed to provide public health/worker health and safety technical knowledge and expertise in events involving oil, hazardous substance/materials, radiation, or health and medical issues. Public Health Technical Specialists from the Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention can provide technological assistance in the following areas:

- Human health threat assessment
- Environmental health threat assessment
- Exposure prevention
- Worker health and safety
- Toxicology and health physics
- Epidemiology
- Public health communications

4730.5 Human Resources

The Human Resources Specialist is responsible for providing direct human resources services to the response organization, including ensuring compliance with all labor related laws and regulations. If it is necessary to form a Human Resources Unit, it is normally in the Finance/Admin Section.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Provide a point of contact for incident personnel to discuss human resource issues and/or concerns.
- Participate in daily briefings and planning meetings to provide appropriate human resource information.
- Post human resource information, as appropriate.
- Receive and address reports of inappropriate behavior, acts, or conditions through appropriate lines of authority.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS-214).

4730.6 Critical Incident Stress Management

The CISM Specialist is responsible for identifying and securing the immediate response and services of sufficient CISM team members necessary to carry out CISM duties to provide for the psychological and emotional needs of all Coast Guard personnel involved in a major incident. The CISM Specialist is the POC for all requests from operational units for CISM services and is responsible for the appropriate assignments and duties of all CISM team members involved in the evolution. Due to the importance of the mental well-being of all response personnel and the highly specialized nature of the program, the CISM Specialist would be assigned to the command level of the organization and would report directly to the IC or UC.

4740 Law Enforcement

Many federal, state, and local governmental agencies work together during a law enforcement event. Federal, state, and local agencies will have both distinct and complementary jurisdictions.

4750 SAR

Many federal, state, and local governmental agencies work together during a Search and Rescue (SAR) incident. While the U.S. Coast Guard is ultimately responsible for SAR on the navigable waterways of the United States, it relies heavily upon state and local assets to successfully resolve cases, with minimal loss of life.

4760 Marine Fire

Refer to Section 8000 for Marine Fire Fighting Plan.

4800 Required Correspondence, Permits & Consultation

4810 Administrative Orders

An Administrative/Directive Order is an intermediate step that the FOSC may take in ensuring that appropriate action is taken in an oil or hazardous material spill incident. The order directs the responsible party to take specified action without the FOSC assuming total control of the spill response.

4820 Notice of Federal Interest

A Notice of Federal Interest (Form CG-5549) for an oil pollution incident informs the potential responsible party that there has been or potentially will be a spill of oil or hazardous materials for which the individual may be financially responsible.

4830 Notice of Federal Assumption

A Notice of Federal Assumption instructs the responsible party or suspected responsible party that cleanup activity to date has not been satisfactory and that the FOSC intends to conduct the cleanup from that point on. The responsible party remains financially responsible for the cleanup and penalties.

4840 Letter of Designation

A Letter of Designation of a source is required in actual or potential spills where the potential for third party claims exists. The FOSC is responsible for notifying the NPFC as to whether the source has been identified. Notification to the NPFC may be by telephone, letter, or message (included as part of a SITREP-POL). A standard form letter for the designation of sources is

currently under development by the Coast Guard. Additional guidance may be in NPFC Instruction M5890.3A – Technical Operating Procedures for Designation of Source.

4850 Fish and Wildlife Permits

The ACP works to ensure that response actions are not likely to adversely affect or jeopardize Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) species, protected marine mammals, listed migratory bird species, or essential fish habitat (EFH) under Federal Acts described in this plan.

As outlined in the Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act (ESA MOA), T/E species and critical habitats information obtained from the Services (National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) are compared against potential response actions as in the "effects matrix." It offers a preliminary assessment of sensitive site protection strategies for potential response actions that are non-incident specific.

Final estimates of whether response actions may adversely affect T/E species, critical habitat, fish and wildlife, or EFH can only be made during an actual spill incident when seasonal and environmental conditions are known. Under emergency consultation at the time of an actual incident, specific for a response action, the Services will provide best management practices (BMPs) for species or habitat to minimize, mitigate or eliminate altogether its adverse effects.

Approval of the ACP itself does not constitute an action that affects T/E species, critical habitat, fish and wildlife, or EFH. The Coast Guard FOSC and Area Committee hope the ACP is never used however, when necessary, the ESA MOA and pre-authorization agreements in this ACP per 50 CFR 402.05 can serve to expedite a response decision when time is of the essence. The Coast Guard is aware of its responsibility under the Federal ESA and other fish and wildlife Acts and coordinates its pre-spill planning, spill response and post-spill activities with the Area Committee, Federal Trustees and Services, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Federal and State permits generally allow permit holders to collect, transport, possess, rehabilitate, euthanize, release or band migratory birds. Some permit holders also have authority to handle threatened and endangered species under separate Federal permits. Each of these permits encompasses more than one species. If a bird were considered to be migratory, but also threatened or endangered, it must be covered under a threatened and endangered species permit. If rescue and rehabilitation efforts are deemed to be necessary and worthwhile, the following Federal permits may apply:

Migratory Birds:
Banding or marking: 50 CFR 21.22. A permit is required before any migratory bird is captured for the purposes of banding or marking. Permits and official bands are issued by the U.S. Geological Survey, Bird Banding Laboratory for this purpose. Any rehabilitation group that participates in wildlife response activities and bands migratory birds is required to possess this permit.

Special Purpose Permit: 50 CFR 21.27. May be issued for special purpose activities related to migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs. During oil spills and discharges, it is expected that the initial cleaning, emergency care, and triage of animals will be done by contracted experts under a Special Use Permit. Unless authorized by the USFWS, no individual rehabilitator or rehabilitation group will be designated as "in charge" of rehabilitation efforts but will work with the cleanup team under USFWS regional guidelines. Off-site rehabilitation of any migratory bird will be done only by federally licensed rehabilitators. The licensed rehabilitator must notify the USFWS within 48 hours of acquiring an injured bird. The USFWS provides disposition guidance at any time. A Special Use permit does not authorize the use of recovering sick or injured migratory birds for display or educational purposes.

Eagle Permits: 50 CFR 22. These permits authorize the taking, possession, or transportation of bald eagles or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes. They may be required for the possession of such birds during rehabilitation. The USFWS must be notified within 48 hours of acquisition of any Bald and or Golden Eagle. Directions will be given at that time regarding disposition and or continued treatment.

Endangered Species: 50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32. Permits are for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, or for incidental take. There is normally a 30-day comment period for this type of permit, which may be waived by the USFWS Director during emergency conditions where the life and health of a specimen is threatened and there is no alternative available. Rehabilitators participating in wildlife responses that include endangered species must be authorized to handle endangered species. In the case of endangered migratory birds, the rehabilitator must have a valid Special Purpose Permit that includes endangered species.
It is important to know that the Federal Regulations for the Endangered Species Act include provisions that allow for handling of sick, injured and orphaned wildlife specimens by certain individuals. 50 CFR 17.21(c)(3) & (4) describe this authority for endangered wildlife and 50 CFR 17.31(b) describes the authority available for threatened wildlife. In this section of the regulations, certain employees of the USFWS, other Federal land management agencies, National Marine Fisheries Service and state conservation agencies are given the authority to aid wildlife species and are given specific steps that must subsequently be followed regarding disposition of these specimens.

Sources of Federal Permits:

Inquiries regarding **Federal Migratory Bird permits** and criteria for qualified wildlife rehabilitators are to be directed to the following:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: 360-753-9440
http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/mbpermits.html

In a spill situation, response and rehabilitation permit needs for endangered species will be determined by the USFWS and NMFS on an emergency case by case basis administered under 50 CFR17.21, 22, 31, and 32. Specific information with regard to obtaining a federal permit for endangered species rehabilitation can be obtained through the USFWS Region 5 Ecological Services Operations Office listed above.

USFWS and NMFS personnel will handle all Federal permit activities through the Ecological Services Field Office responsible for the area where the spill occurs. The Field Office will coordinate Migratory Bird and Endangered Species permit needs with appropriate Regional Office staff.

4850.1 Marine Mammal Deterrence

NOAA's Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (MMHSRP) holds a permit from NMFS (Permit No. 24359) that authorizes emergency response in relation to oil spills, including the use of marine mammal deterrence activities. The USCG is a co-investigator on this permit and is authorized to implement the activities outlined in the co-investigator letter provided by the MMHSRP.

4850.2 National Marine Sanctuary Permits/Authorizations

National Marine Sanctuary Permits/Authorizations: 15 CFR 922.152 and 922.154. In sanctuary waters, OCNMS regulations generally prohibit certain activities, including overflights lower than 2,000 feet within 1 nautical mile of shore and offshore islands, seafloor disturbance, and discharges. These prohibitions do not apply to activities necessary to respond to emergencies threatening life, property, or the environment. However, an OCNMS permit may be required if response activities continue beyond an initial emergency.

Inquiries regarding Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary permits are to be directed to the Permits Coordinator: 360-406-2081.

https://olympiccoast.noaa.gov/protect/permits/

https://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/management/permits/welcome.html

4860 ESA Consultations

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between USCG, EPA, USFWS, and NMFS to address required consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act (ESA) outlines the actions to take for completing these consultations prior to and during an incident.

Further guidance on initiating an ESA consultation is located in the RRT 10 / NWAC response plan under section 9404 of the NWACP.

4870 Disposal

Only facilities with a dangerous waste permit may treat other businesses' dangerous waste or store dangerous waste on a long-term basis. This permit is also required to dispose dangerous waste by burning or burying. These permitted businesses are often called Treatment, Storage, Disposal, or Recycling Facilities (TSDs or TSDRs).

The Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction Program may be reached at (360) 407-6700.

The following locations are permitted to dispose of dangerous waste:

- Bonneville Power Administration
- Emerald Kalama Chemical LLC
- Emerald Services Tacoma
- Keyport Naval Facility
- Phillips 66 Ferndale Refinery
- Stericycle Kent
- Stericycle Tacoma

4880 Dredging

Unified Commands will work with Army Corps of Engineers to get an emergency dredging permit.

4890 Decanting

This policy addresses "incidental discharges" associated with spill response activities. "Incidental discharge" means the release of oil and/or oily water within the response area in or proximate to the area in which oil recovery activities are taking place during and attendant to oil spill response activities. Incidental discharges include, but are not limited to, the decanting of oily water, oil and oily water returns associated with runoff from vessels and equipment operating in an oiled environment and the wash down 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. See 33 CFR 153.301, 40 CFR 300, RCW 90.56.320(1), Washington Administrative Code 173-201A-110, ORS 468b.305 (2)(b).

Further details are outlined in Section 4621 of the NWACP for decanting plan and approval process.

Oils Pre-Approved for Decanting and Associated Conditions
See Section 4621.2 of the NWACP for additional information.

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 NWACP decanting request and seek UC approval prior to any additional decanting approvals from the second operational period on.
- The Incident Commander must be notified within one hour of decanting being initiated and must then immediately notify the UC.
- 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 could occur ahead of a skimming system instead of just inside 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 NWACP prior to authorization and must comply with the same rules as vessels.

Oils Requiring Approval by Unified Command Prior to Decanting
See Section 4621.2 of the NWACP for additional information.

The following criteria should be considered by the Unified Command 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 FOSC, SOSC, 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.

The response contractor or RP will seek approval from the FOSC and/or SOSC prior to decanting by presenting the UC with a brief description of the area for which decanting approval is sought; the decanting process proposed; the prevailing conditions (wind, weather, etc.); and protective measures proposed to be implemented. The FOSC and/or SOSC will review such requests promptly and render a decision as quickly as possible. FOSC authorization is required in all cases, and SOSC authorization is required in addition for decanting activities 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.

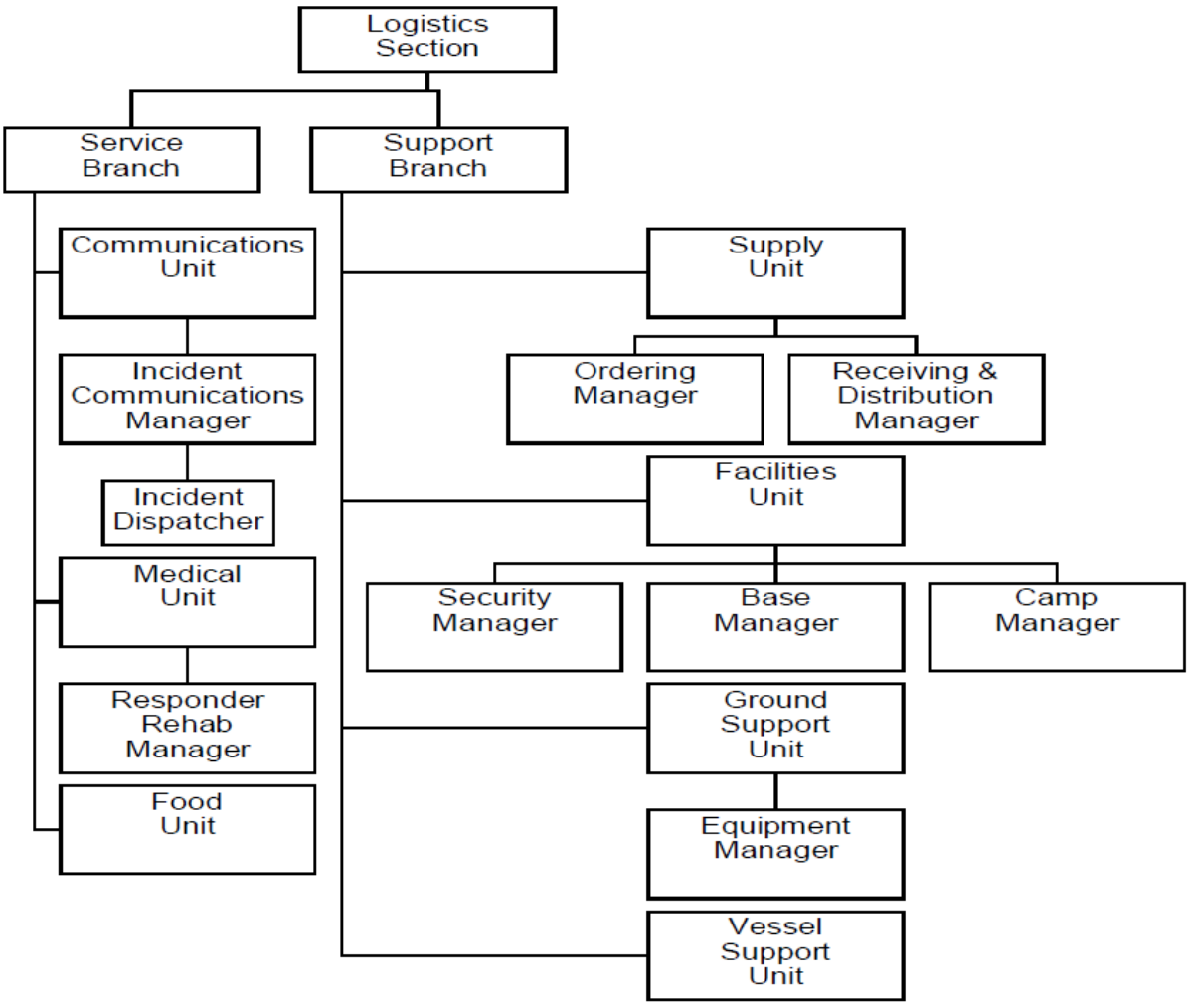
4900 Reserved for Area/District

5000 Logistics

5100 Logistics Section Organization

The following is an organizational chart of the Logistics Section and its subordinate units. It serves as an example and is not meant to be all-inclusive. The functions of the Logistics Section must be accomplished during an incident; however, they can be performed by one individual or can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority.

Information regarding the Logistics Section and Staff position within the command is located in Chapter 10 of the USCG IMH.



5200 Support

The Support Branch Director, when activated is under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief. The Support Branch Director is responsible for development and implementation of logistics plans in support of the Incident Action Plan to include providing personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies to support incident operations. The Support Branch Director supervises the operations of Supply, Facilities, Ground Support, and Vessel Support.

A Personnel and Service Directory can be found in Section 9200 of this plan.

5210 Supply

5210.1 Oil Response Equipment

Oil spill response equipment is consolidated on the Worldwide Response Resource List.

5210.2 Hazardous Substance Response Equipment

Hazardous Substance response equipment is consolidated on the Worldwide Response Resource List.

5220 Facilities

The Facilities Unit Leader is primarily responsible for the layout and activation of incident facilities (e.g., Base, Camp(s), and ICP(s)). The Facilities Unit provides sleeping and sanitation facilities for incident personnel and manages base and camp operations. Each facility is assigned a manager who reports to the Facilities Unit Leader and is responsible for managing the operations of the facility. The basic function or activities of the Base or Camp Manager are to oversee all of the primary services and support activities that take place at the Base, including security services and general maintenance. The Facility Unit Leader reports to the Support Branch Director.

5220.1 Incident Command Post (ICP) Options

Command posts are established to assist the FOSC, or Unified Command, in command-and-control functions of response operations. Members of the FOSC's or Unified Command's staff are organized within the command post for acquiring, consolidating, and coordinating critical information required for command and control of response operations. It is the responsibility of the command staff to provide this information in a timely and accurate fashion. The full integration of the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and Responsible Party's respective staffs at a central location greatly facilitates this process.

Initial Command Post. The IMT space is the location from which FOSC will mount the initial response to any reports of pollution. For at least the initial phase of the response the incident will be managed from the IMT space. As the response posture escalates the response efforts may be managed from the Cascade Conference Room, third floor of Sector Puget Sound.

Forward Command Posts. There may be a need for a forward deployed command post as close to the scene as possible. The forward command post is used as a working/meeting area by the on-scene incident management team and investigators. Historically, these have been provided by the responsible party or facility at which the incident is located.

5220.2 ICP Needs

Several basic features must be considered when selecting ICP sites. These considerations include:

- **Location** – The incident command post should be in the general area of the incident. It does not need to be at the incident site and for many reasons should be located away from the incident, including preventing the administrative activities surrounding a spill from interfering with operations.
- **Size** – The command post must be capable of accommodating the number of people anticipated. An estimated need of 50 – sq. ft. / person will provide adequate workspace within the ICP. Additional support area for food service, etc. should be considered.
- **Layout** – The command post should be compatible with the NIMS organization. Individual spaces for the following are desirable:
    - Unified Commander Private Rooms
    - Unified Command Center
    - Planning Section
    - Logistics Section
    - Operations Section
    - Finance Section
    - Public Affairs (Should be separated from the above.)
    - Meeting Room (Should be separated from the above.)
- **Parking** – Parking for personnel plus visitors and command vehicles should be present.
- **Electricity and Internet** – Power demands at command posts are heavy. Computers, cell phones, and radios are becoming standard equipment for responders. Each person in the command post will likely have need for at least one outlet. Power strips can decrease the required number of building outlets provided the electrical supply is adequate for the load.
- **Telephones** – Telephones are critical. For planning purposes one phone line for every two people in the command post is used. Some of these phones should be designated "incoming only".
- **Air Operations** – Air over-flights will be a normal part of the incident response daily routine. Heliport/bases should be in close proximity to the command post. This will reduce staff and unified commander's travel time to and from over-flights.
- **Security** – A security control station will be needed, along with sufficient security personnel to control access to the command center and associated peripheral equipment/facilities.
- **Sanitary Facilities** – Provisions should be made to accommodate large numbers of people on site around the clock.

5220.3 Berthing

Military personnel who are brought into the area on government orders to participate in various response operations must use ADTRAV, the Coast Guards Travel Management Center.

ADTRAV website: https://uscg.rezdesk.com/

ADTRAV Contact: 855-576-4781

Civilians should be housed in area hotels or motels.

5220.4 Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

County	Port	Contact Number
Clallam	Port of Port Angeles	360-457-8527
Island	Port of Coupeville	360-222-3151
	Port of South Whidbey	360-221-1120
Jefferson	Port Townsend	360-385-0656
King	Port of Seattle	206-787-3000
Kitsap	Port of Bremerton	360-674-2381
	Port of Brownsville	360-692-5498
	Port of Keyport	541-760-0176
	Port of Kingston	360-297-3545
	Port of Manchester	360-871-0500
	Port of Poulsbo	360-779-9905
	Port of Silverdale	360-698-4918
	Port of Tracyton	360-698-4918
Mason	Port of Allyn	360-275-2430
	Port of Dewatto	360-372-2695
	Port of Grapeview	425-610-6552
	Port of Hoodsport	360-877-9350
	Port of Shelton	360-426-1151
Pierce	Port of Tacoma	253-383-5841
San Juan	Port of Friday Harbor	360-378-2688
	Port of Lopez	360-468-4116
Skagit	Port of Anacortes	360-293-3134
	Port of Skagit	360-466-3118
Snohomish	Port of Edmonds	425-775-4588
	Port of Everett	425-259-6001
Thurston	Port of Olympia	360-528-8000
Whatcom	Port of Bellingham	360-676-2500

5220.5 Staging Areas

See Washington States Department of Ecology Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL).

5220.6 Security Providers

The Security Manager is responsible to provide safeguards needed to protect personnel and property from loss or damage.

- Establish contacts with local law enforcement agencies as required.
- Contact agency representatives to discuss any special custodial requirements that may affect operations.
- Request required personnel support to accomplish work assignments.
- Ensure that support personnel are qualified to manage security problems.
- Develop security plan for incident facilities.

- Adjust security plan for personnel and equipment changes and releases.
- Coordinate security activities with appropriate incident personnel.
- Keep the peace, prevent assaults, and settle disputes through coordination with Agency Representatives.
- Prevent theft of all government and personal property.
- Document all complaints and suspicious occurrences.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

Sector Puget Sound will work with local Police Departments for security related issues. If necessary, the FOSC may establish a PRFA to obtain services.

5220.7 Airports/Heliports

Name	City	County	Number
Sekiu	Seiku	Clallam	360-417-3376
Quillayute	Forks	Clallam	360-374-5412
Forks Municipal	Forks	Clallam	360-374-5412
William R. Fairchild International	Port Angeles	Clallam	360-417-3376
Sequim Valley	Sequim	Clallam	360-683-4444
Jefferson County International	Port Townsend	Jefferson	360-385-2323
Apex	Silverdale	Jefferson	360-698-1564
Bremerton National	Bremerton	Jefferson	360-813-0828
Sanderson Field	Shelton	Mason	360-426-1151
Hoskins Field	Olympia	Thurston	360-491-6723
Olympia Regional	Olympia	Thurston	360-528-8079
Tacoma Narrows	Tacoma	Pierce	253-853-5844
Pierce County Thun Field	Puyallup	Pierce	253-841-3779
Vashon Municipal	Vashon	King	206-463-3142
Seattle Tacoma International	Seattle	King	206-787-4682
Snohomish County Paine Field	Everett	Snohomish	425-388-5125
Whidbey Airpark	Langley	Island	360-321-0510
Camano Island Airfield	Camano Island	Island	360-629-4812
A J Eisenberg	Oak Harbor	Island	360-929-6802
Anacortes	Anacortes	Skagit	360-293-3134
Bellingham International	Bellingham	Whatcom	360-671-5674
Blaine Municipal	Blane	Whatcom	360-332-8311
Point Roberts Airpark	Point Roberts	Whatcom	360-945-3139
Orcas Island Airport	Eastsound	San Juan	360-376-5285
Friday Harbor	Friday Harbor	San Juan	360-378-4724
Lopez Island Airport	Lopez	San Juan	360-468-4116

5220.8 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDs)

The disposal of recovered spilled material and contaminated debris can pose many immediate and long-range problems. Therefore, it is imperative that the disposal process be addressed early in the operation. Common problems encountered include the need to identify a disposal site, obtaining a complete analysis of the spilled material, or simply arranging for transport of the material. If ignored, disposal issues can easily complicate and compound cleanup operations. The following is general guidance on the storage, transportation and disposal of spilled materials and contaminated debris.

TEMPORARY STORAGE SITES

Site Selection: A temporary storage site provides a location to store oily sediment and debris removed during shoreline cleanup operations. Identify temporary storage early in the response due to anticipated large accumulation of oiled/contaminated debris. It will also provide the FOSC time to identify licensed transporters and acceptable disposal methods. The temporary storage sites should be located in areas with good access to the shoreline cleanup operation and to nearby streets and highways. They should be selected and prepared to minimize contamination of surrounding areas from leaching oil. Therefore, storage sites should not be located on or adjacent to ravines, gullies, streams, or the sides of hills, but on flat areas with a minimum of slope. Good storage site locations are flat areas such as parking lots (paved or unpaved), and undeveloped lots adjacent to the shoreline. They should have sufficient room for trailers to maneuver easily and should have ample room for staging roll offs and equipment. The safety and efficiency of operations is contingent upon having enough space.

Site Preparation: Once a location is selected, certain site preparations are usually necessary to contain any leaching oil. An earthen berm should be constructed around the perimeter of the storage site. If a paved parking lot is used, earth would have to be imported from nearby areas; if an unpaved surface is used, material can be excavated from the site itself and pushed to the perimeter thereby forming a small basin. Entrance and exit ramps should be constructed over the berm to allow cleanup equipment access to the site. If the substrate or berm material is permeable, plastic liners should be spread over the berms and across the floor of the storage site to contain any possible oil leachate. Regardless, it is 162 always advisable during waste handling, transfer, or storage to cover the area of operation with plastic sheets to prevent further contamination.

Site Logistics: In a large-scale incident, vacuum trucks will be in limited supply. Consequently, it will be necessary to quickly off-load them into frac tanks or roll off boxes. Ramps and pumps will be needed to access these boxes and transfer separated product and water for disposal. Additional logistics including backboards (required to protect from backsplash) may be necessary. Mobil steam units and portable steam coils will be needed to liquefy heavy oil so that it can be vacuumed to and from trucks efficiently. If used, a minimum of 2 roll offs will be necessary at all times to receive oil from vac trucks. An area within the site should be dedicated for this function of the temporary storage area. In addition, a staging area will be needed for drums which will be used for collecting solid contaminated debris, personnel protective equipment disposal, small quantity variant waste streams and other spill related tasks. Machinery dedicated to maneuvering these drums around the temporary staging area will also be needed. A dedicated area for staging full drums will ensure their identification for disposal.

Collection Points: A large spill will require roll offs to be staged in various locations along the shoreline adjacent to cleanup activities. A strategic deployment of available boxes made at various collection points along the shoreline to receive spill cleanup material will free cleanup crews from the task of transferring spill related materials to a collection site. This will increase the efficiency of the collection by focusing the energy of trained workers where it is needed most. These roll off boxes, once full, would then be transported to the designated central staging area for further collection and transportation off site to a treatment, storage and disposal facility.

Emergency Lightering Contractors: See USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center Regional Response Inventory (RRI) website for contractor/OSRO oil spill response resources, temporary storage, disposal and lightering equipment, https://cgrri.uscg.mil.

Barge Operators for Temporary Storage: All barge fleet capacities are approximate and represent the maximum number of barges owned by the companies. Most large companies have contracts with, and utilize, specific tugboat operators.

5220.9 Local Area Resources and Maintenance Facilities

An Emergency Response Towing Vessel (ERTV) is permanently stationed at Neah Bay. The towing vessel is an important safety net to prevent disabled ships and barges from grounding off the Pacific Coast or in the Western Strait of Juan de Fuca. To activate the ERTV for assistance contact USCG Command Center at (206) 499-6205. Capabilities include:

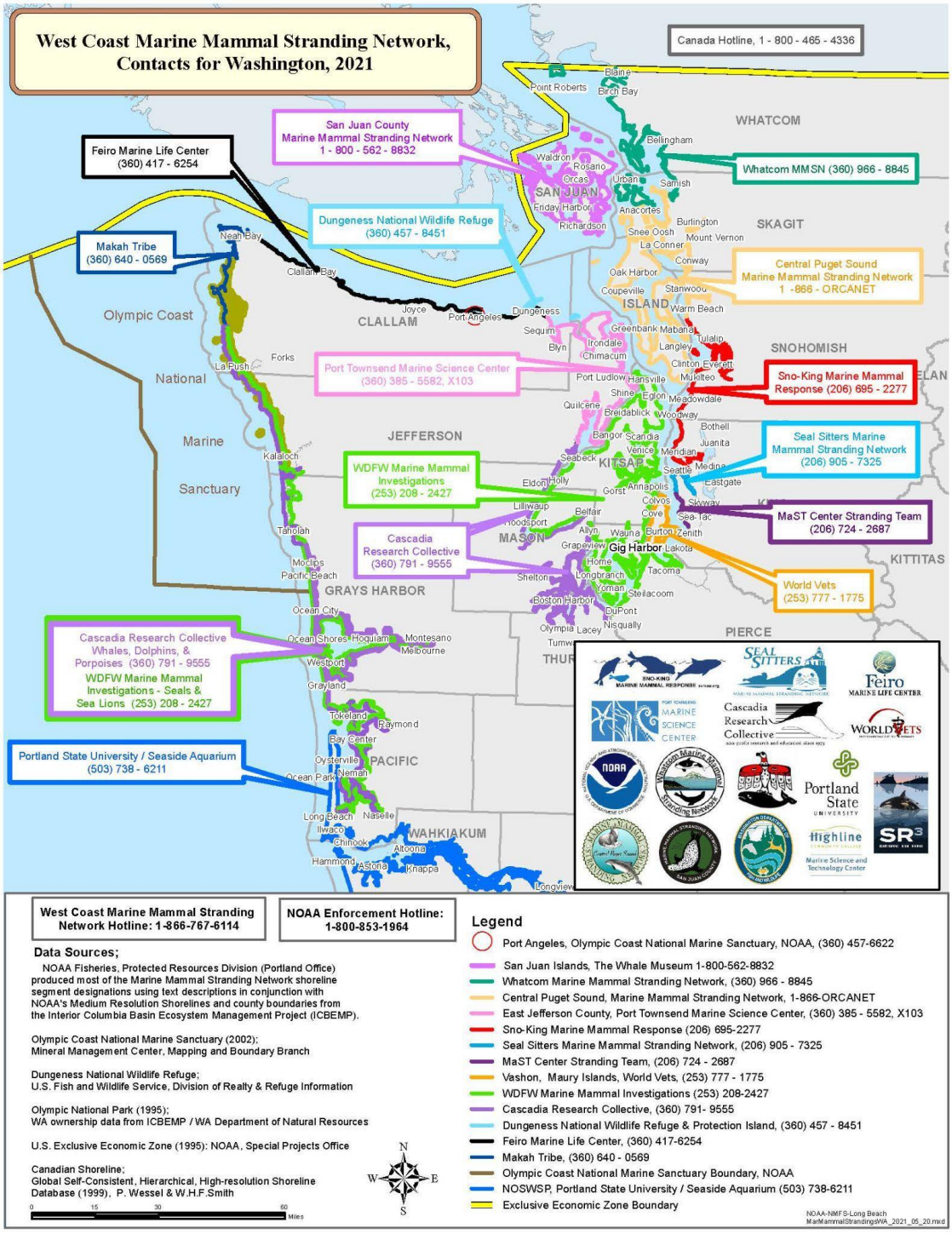
- Underway within 20 minutes of call out.
- Able to deploy 24 hours/day to provide emergency assistance.
- Able to hold or tow a drifting vessel, even in severe weather (wind and waves).
- Equipped with a ship anchor recovery chain and line-throwing gun.
- Damage control resources, vessel dewatering tools, and air monitoring instruments staged onboard.

5220.10 Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources

Under the NCP, 40 CFR 300.330, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (DOI), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and State representatives to the RRT shall arrange for the coordination of professional and volunteer groups permitted and trained to participate in wildlife dispersal, collection, cleaning, rehabilitation, and recovery activities. These activities shall be consistent with 16 U.S.C. 703-712 and applicable state laws. The Scientific Support Coordinator serves as the liaison with fish and wildlife assistance organizations. In reference to Bird and Wildlife Treatment by Volunteers, volunteers desiring to aid in the treatment of birds and other wildlife will be permitted to do so at the discretion of the FOSC; however, such volunteers will be under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representative. The USFWS Rep will coordinate with the FOSC, RRT, State, and Local Agencies in this effort and provide adequate training for volunteers. See section 4320 of this plan for additional information of the use of volunteer assistance. Conservation activities will normally be conducted during Phase III operations, described in Section 300.310 of the National Response Plan.

The NOAA West Coast Marine Mammal Stranding Network (WCMMSN) was established in the early 1990's under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Members of the network respond to marine mammal stranding events along the California, Oregon, and Washington coasts and is part of a nationwide network. The Regional MMSN Coordinator for Oregon and Washington is Kristin Wilkinson (kristin.wilkinson@noaa.gov; 206-550-6208). The WCMMSN

hotline is 1-866-767-6114. There is complete network coverage of the Washington shoreline.



This document is also available for download at:: https://media.fisheries.noaa.gov/2021-07/strandingnetwork-washington-2021.pdf?null

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Groups which have Marine Mammal Handling Experience

Resource	Response Type	Contact Number
Whatcom MMSN	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	360-966-8845
San Juan County MMSN (The Whale Museum)	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	1-800-562-8832
Central Puget Sound MMSN	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	888-672-2683
Port Townsend Marine Science Center MMSN	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	360-385-5582 x 103
Sno-King Marine Mammal Response (Seattle MMSN)	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	206-695-2277
Seal Sitters MMSN	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	206-905-7325
SR3 SeaLife Response, Rehab, and Research	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response. SR3 can perform health assessments, stranding response support, euthanasia, necropsy, live animal stabilization, and transport services as requested by the West Coast Marine Mammal Stranding Network.	425-346-9798
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	253-208-2427
MaST-Highline Community College	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	206-724-2687
World Vets	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response. World Vets	253-777-1775

	provides 24 hour or less care for small pinnipeds in Washington State and can perform health assessments, stranding response and vessel support, euthanasia, necropsy, live animal stabilization, and transport services as requested by the West Coast Marine Mammal Stranding Network anywhere in the Pacific Northwest.	
Cascadia Research Collective	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	360-791-9555
Feiro Marine Life Center	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	360-417-6254
Makah Fisheries	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	360-640-0569
Northern Oregon Southern Washington MMS Program (Portland State University and Seaside Aquarium)	Live and Dead Marine Mammal Stranding Response	503-738-6211

Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Centers

Resource	Location	Contact Number
PAWS Wildlife Center	15305 44th Avenue W Lynnwood, WA 98087	425-742-8942425-412-4040
Wolf Hollow Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	284 Boyce Road Friday Harbor, WA 98250	360-378-5000
Point Defiance Zoo and Aquarium	5400 N. Pearl St. Tacoma WA 98407	253-404-3671
SR3 SeaLife Response, Rehab, and Research	22650 Dock Ave S Des Moines, WA 9898	425-346-9798
World Vets	9711 18th Ave NW Gig Harbor, WA 98332	253-777-1775
Whatcom Humane Society Wildlife Rehabilitation Services	2172 Division St Bellingham, WA 98226	360-920-3663

5230 Vessel Support

5230.1 Boat Ramps/Launching Areas

See Washington States Department of Ecology Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL).

5230.2 Vessel/Boat Sources

The contracted OSRO can provide a variety of different Vessel/Boat options.

5230.3 Maintenance

Each agency or contracted OSRO is responsible for maintenance of their assets.

5240 Ground Support

The Ground Support Unit Leader is primarily responsible for management of tactical equipment, vehicles, mobile ground support equipment and fueling services; transportation of personnel, supplies, food and equipment in support of incident operations; and implementing the Traffic Plan.

5240.1 Vehicle Sources

USCG responders may reserve vehicles from the Motor Pool Base Seattle. General Services Administration (GSA§ will provide vehicles or contract vehicles for long term events. Logistics Section Chief and/or Vehicle Support Unit Leader will assist with commercial vehicle rentals.

5240.2 Maintenance

Vehicle maintenance to be provided via existing Sector contracts, GSA, or by RP.

5300 Services

The Service Branch Director is responsible for the management of all response personnel service activities at the incident including for, medical and communications units.

5310 Food

The Food Unit Leader is responsible for supplying the food needs for all responders and overhead personnel, including all remote locations, such as staging areas, as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical feed assignments.

5310.1 Catering/Messing Options

Logistics Section Chief and Food Unit Leader will coordinate catering and messing options are needed. If ICP is located at Sector Puget Sound, on-site galley is available. If RP is named, RP would be responsible to provide messing.

5320 Medical

The Medical Unit Leader is primarily responsible for the development of the Medical Plan (ICS-206), providing medical care, overseeing health of response personnel, obtaining medical aid and transportation for ill injured response personnel, coordinating with other functions to resolve health and safety issues, and preparation of medical reports and records.

5320.1 Medical Facilities

Name	Address	City	Access to Hyperbaric Chambers
Virginia Mason Medical Center	1100 Ninth Ave	Seattle	Yes
Swedish Edmonds Hospital	21600 Pacific Highway, Ste 150	Edmonds	Yes
Forks Community Hospital	530 Bogachiel Way	Forks	No
Olympic Medical Center	939 Caroline St	Port Angeles	No
Naval Hospital Whidbey Island	3475 N. Saratoga St.	Oak Island	No
Whidbey General Hospital	101 North Main St.	Coupeville	No

Jefferson General Hospital	834 Sheridan St.	Port Townsend	No
Franciscan Saint Francis Hospital	34515 9th Ave South	Federal Way	No
Group Health Seattle Hospital	201 16th Ave. East	Seattle	No
Harborview Medical Center	325 Ninth Ave.	Seattle	No
Kindred Hospital Seattle – First Hill	1334 Terry Ave.	Seattle	No
Kindred Hospital Seattle - Northgate	10631 8th Ave. NE	Seattle	No
Northwest Hospital / UW	1550 North 115th St.	Seattle	No
Seattle Children's Hospital & Reg. Med. Center	4800 Sandpoint Way ME	Seattle	No
Shick Shadel Hospital	12101 Ambaum Blvd S. W.	Seattle	No
Swedish Medical Center, Cherry Hill	500 17th Ave	Seattle	No
Swedish Medical Center, Ballard	5300 Tallman Ave. NW	Seattle	No
Swedish Medical Center, First Hill	747 Broadway	Seattle	No
University of Washington Medical Center	1959 NE Pacific St.	Seattle	No
Veterans Affairs Medical Center	1660 S. Columbian Way	Seattle	No
Harrison Memorial Hospital	2520 Cherry Ave.	Bremerton	No
Harrison Memorial Hospital, Silverdale	1800 NW Myhre Rd	Silverdale	No
Naval Hospital	1 Boone Road	Bremerton	No
Mason General Hospital	901 Mountain View Drive	Shelton	No
Franciscan Saint Anthony Hospital	11567 Canterwood Blvd NW	Gig Harbor	No
Francisican Saint Clare Hospital	11315 Bridgeport Way SW	Tacoma	No
Francisican Saint Joseph Medical Center	1717 South "J" St	Tacoma	No
Madigan Army Medical Center	Building 9040 Jackson Drive	Tacoma	No
Multicare Mary Bridge Children's Hospital	317 Martin Luther King Jr Way	Tacoma	No
Multicare Tacoma General	315 Martin Luther King Jr Way	Tacoma	No
Multicare Tacoma General, Allenmore	1901 S. Union Ave.	Tacoma	No
Peace Health-Peace Island Medical Center	1049 San Juan Valley Road	Friday Harbor	No
Island Hospital	1211 24th St	Anacortes	No
Skagit Valley Hospital	1415 E. Kincaid St	Mt. Vernon	No
BHC Fairfax Hospital	916 Pacific Ave.	Everett	No
Providence Regional Medical Center, Everett	916 Pacific Ave.	Everett	No
Swedish Edmonds Hospital	21601 76th Ave W	Edmonds	No
Capital Medical Center	3900 Capital Mall Dr. SW	Olympia	No
Providence Saint Peter Hospital	413 Lilly Rd. NE	Olympia	No
Peace Health Saint Joseph Hospital	2901 Squalicum Parkway	Bellingham	No
Peace Health Saint Joseph Hospital – South	809 East Chestnut	Bellingham	No

5320.2 Ambulance/EMS Services

County	Name	City	Phone Number
Clallam	Clallam County Fire District 3	Sequim	360-683-4242
	Olympic Ambulance	Sequim	360-681-4882
Island	South Whidbey Fire/EMS Station	Freeland	360-321-1533
Jefferson			
King	King County Medical One	Kent	206-296-8550

	King County EMS	Seattle	206-296-4693
Kitsap	Olympic Ambulance	Bremerton	360-377-7777
Mason	Olympic Ambulance	Shelton	360-426-3403
Pierce	Pierce County EMS Office	Tacoma	253-798-7722
San Juan	San Juan Island EMS	Friday Harbor	360-378-5152
	San Juan County Fire District #14	Lopez Island	360-468-2991
Skagit	Skagit County Department of EMS	Mount Vernon	360-416-1830
Snohomish	Northwest Emergency Ambulance	Everett	425-328-7651
Thurston	Olympic Ambulance	Lacey	360-459-5680
Whatcom	Whatcom County EMS	Bellingham	360-788-6418

5400 Communications

The Communications Unit Leader is responsible for developing the Communications Plan (ICS-205), obtaining, distributing, and supporting operation of computer and radio incident communications equipment, and the data management infrastructure to support information flow. See section 9501.3 of this plan for State and Volunteer Radio Communications details.

5410 Communications Plan

An incident Communications Plan (ICS-205) is critical to avoid confusion and ensure effective communication during incident response. The ICS-205 includes all radio frequency assignments, telephone numbers and other communication methods for each operational period.

The ICS-205 is included in the Incident Action Plan and applicable contact numbers will be listed on Assignment List (ICS-204).

5410.1 Incident Communications

This section identifies the radio frequencies that will be used for inter-agency communication during response operations. Most of the frequencies are VHF-FM marine band.

For an effective response, a continuous and effective communications plan must be in use. The primary method of communication at the Unified Command Post (if possible) is telephone, cellular telephone, VHF-FM radio, facsimile, and computer telecommunications. All agencies have a Communication Plan that should be used until ICS-205 is customized to incident.

VHF-FM Channel 21A (157.05Mhz) - ground communication between the Unified Command and USCG units on-scene. Secondary frequency for communication between the Unified Command and local agencies on-scene.

RP primary and secondary frequencies will be determined as needed.

Local government agencies such as police, fire, county sheriffs, and environmental health departments have frequencies and communications systems established. It is not the intent of this plan to interfere with or change those established systems.

USCG Working Frequencies

Channel 23A USCG primary working frequency for communication between USCG units and other USCG personnel who are part of the FOSC staff, security, and SAR operations.

Channel 81A is the secondary working frequency.

5410.2 Communications Support

The Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team possesses a cache of programmable hand-held VHF-FM radios and a computer which can tune those radios to any frequency. The Strike Team also owns several portable repeaters, which can be tuned to a desired frequency and deployed wherever necessary.

Coast Guard Deployable Communications Force supports CONUS/OCONUS missions within 6-hours of notification. These teams reside in Novato, CA and Chesapeake, VA. They are comprised of highly skilled technicians and subject matter experts who operate advanced command, control, and communication assets.

Deployable Communications Force asset request is available through the Coast Guard Portal.

5410.3 Communication Facilities

Sector Puget Sound's Joint Harbor Operations Center is the FOSC's primary communication facility. It has a system of high sites along the coast designated to provide VHF-FM and UHF coverage of the entire coast called Rescue 21. Rescue 21 provides the communications infrastructure for Search and Rescue, Marine Safety, Law Enforcement, Environmental Protection, and Homeland Security Missions.

Sector Puget Sound's Joint Harbor Operations Center: 206-217-6002

5500 Reserved

5600 Reserved

5700 Reserved

5800 Reserved

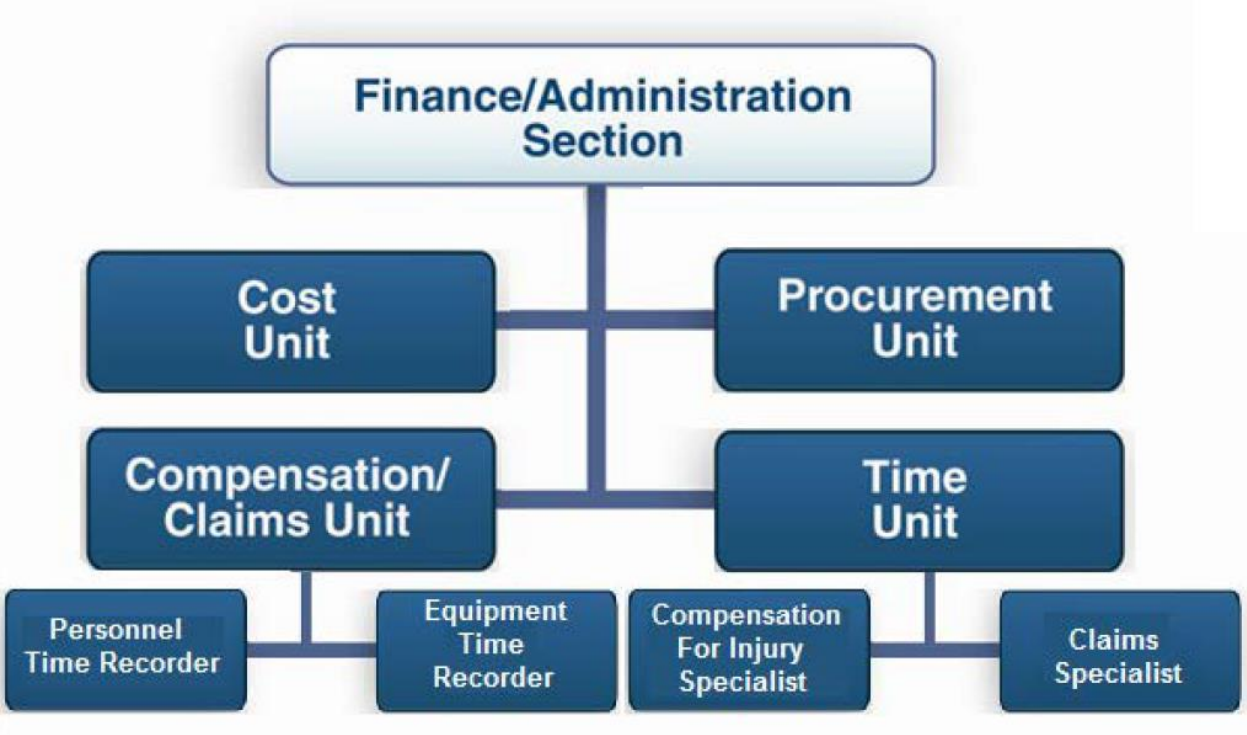
5900 Reserved for Area/District

6000 Finance/Administration

The Finance/Administrative Section is responsible for all administrative and financial considerations on an incident. This includes Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit, and Cost Unit. The IC/UC will determine the need for a Finance/Admin Section and designate a qualified individual to fill the role of Finance Section Chief (FSC). The Finance/Admin Section is generally set up for any incident which may require on-site financial management.

Additional information regarding this position can be found in Chapter 11 of the USCG IMH.

6100 Finance/Administrative Section Organization



6200 Fund Access

Responsible parties 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 U.S. For cases where the responsible party is either unknown, or is unable or unwilling to meet this obligation, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) will pay for removal costs and claims. The OSLTF is administered by the Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) in Arlington, VA, whose concurrent missions are to provide FOSCs with the financial resources to ensure timely and effective response, to ensure legitimate damage claims are liquidated expeditiously, and to ensure proper documentation of expenditures to facilitate cost recovery from responsible parties.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The OSLTF was established by section 311 (k) of the FWPCA and is administered by the USCG. Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) subchapter M provides regulatory information on state access to the OSLTF, claims procedures, financial responsibility for vessels, and other topics. Additional information on the OSLTF can be found in "Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) Funding for Oil Spills" (NPFCPUB 16465.2) and in Chapter 7 of the USCG Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI (COMDTINST M16000.11).

In the event of an oil spill, the FOSC, states, claimants, and trustees can obtain access to federal funds. FOSCs can obtain immediate access to a funding account and ceiling for incident response by accessing the Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System online at: https://npfc.uscg.mil/canaps/.

The following funding limitations exist in accessing the OSLTF:

- The maximum, per case, is $1 billion, or the balance in the OSLTF, whichever is less.
- Removal funding (including response to a substantial threat) and initiate request funding are limited to the funds available in the OSLTF Emergency Fund.
- There is a maximum of $500 million per case to satisfy Natural Resource Damage claims and assessments.
- Initiation of Natural Resource Damage Assessment (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 Exclusive Economic Zone).

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA) Fund
A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the USCG and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows the USCG to access the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund when the USCG undertakes response activities pursuant to CERCLA, Executive Order 12316, and the provisions of Subpart E of the NCP. When EPA provides the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), the OSC has the authority to spend up to $200,000 in emergency situations. The EPA Regional Administrator has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed $6,000,000. Expenditures exceeding $6,000,000 must be approved by EPA Headquarters. When the USCG provides the OSC, the USCG OSC has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed $50,000. USCG OSCs can receive approval for CERCLA Trust Fund expenditures up to $250,000 through the Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District. For additional expenditures, approval from the EPA Office of Land and Emergency Management is necessary. To access the fund, an account number must be obtained from EPA Headquarters.

Other federal agencies have authority to expend Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements (IAGs) and MOUs with EPA. Agency expenditures will be reimbursed in accordance with the procedures specified in these IAGs and MOUs. The CERLCA statute allows state access to Superfund monies only through a Cooperative Agreement between EPA and the state.

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 OSC 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; and
- 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.
- Removal funding is limited to no more than $2,000,000 or 12 months duration. EPA may grant incident specific waivers to this requirement.
- FOSCs may only obligate less than $250,000 for an incident without an approved Action Memorandum. (See NPFC User Reference Guide, Chapter 3, Section entitled “EPA Superfund Removal Procedures-Action memorandum Guidance.”)
- 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 United States Code Section 2701(23) (NPFC User Reference Guide, Chapter 3)

6210 Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Access

When responding to an oil pollution incident, and when deemed appropriate, the FOSC assigns a Federal Project Number (FPN) and assigns a dollar ceiling to the amount to be used from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) which is maintained by the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC). As removal activities proceed, if it appears costs will exceed the original ceiling the FOSC requests an increase to the ceiling.

Each contractor or government agency is responsible for keeping track of their costs during the removal and for staying within the limits designated by the FOSC or requesting more if needed. FOSC’s do not document or report costs for the assessment phase, except for "out of pocket"

costs. "Assessment phase" is defined as the phase between notification of a discharge and substantial threat of a discharge, by whatever means, and the determination by the FOSC that further action or presence is required. Even when "out of pocket" assessment phase costs are documented and reported, it is to support charges to the OSLTF, and not for cost recovery from the Responsible Party.

The costs of all purchases, contracts, services, and authorizations of activity are applied against the ceiling. Each contractor or government agency is responsible for keeping track of their costs during the removal and for staying inside the limits given to them by the FOSC or requesting an increase in the established ceiling.

6220 State Access

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) allows state governors to request payments of up to $250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC, who will determine eligibility. If a state anticipates the need to access the fund, it must advise the NPFC in writing of the specific individual who is designated to make requests. The designation must include the person's name, title, address, telephone number, and the capacity in which they are employed. FOSCs will provide initial coordination of the request and subsequent coordination and oversight.

Eligibility for State Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The following eligibility considerations will be evaluated by the FOSC when contacted by the state requesting OSLTF monies:

1. Is the incident eligible for immediate removal under the Clean Water Act, as amended by the OPA?
2. Is the substance discharged/threatening discharge oil?
3. Did the incident occur after August 18, 1990?
4. Is the aggregate amount of the request equal to or less than $250,000?
5. Are the proposed actions consistent with the NCP (including the requirement in 40 CFR 300.305 (c) that a reasonable effort was voluntarily made by the discharger to promptly perform removal actions)?
6. Are the proposed level of response, proposed actions, and amounts requested appropriate for the circumstances?
7. Does the state have the means to complete immediate removal?

The FOSC will then notify the state and the NPFC Director of his or her decision.

State Access to the CERCLA Fund

Expenditures of Trust Fund money by a state must be performed in accordance with a contract or cooperative agreement between EPA and that state.

6230 Trustee Access

Section 6002 (b) of the 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 will only accept requests for Initiation 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 spill may join with the designated Federal Trustees to name a FLAT.

Criteria for Initiation

Initiation of a 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 of the United States.

6300 Cost

Cost Unit is responsible for providing for cost reporting of labor, materials, and supplies used during the incident. The Cost Unit will:

- Manage, coordinate and perform cost documentation in accordance with OSLTF and state requirements to account for response costs.
- Identify additional resources and logistics support needed to perform cost documentation and time keeping services.

6310 Cost Documentation Procedures, Forms & Completion Report

Through Executive Orders, the President has delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested to him by the FWPCA and CERCLA to the EPA and the USCG. Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund has been set up to fund federal responses to hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, as defined by CERCLA that may present an imminent or substantial threat to public health or the environment. Responses to discharges of petroleum products are specifically excluded from CERCLA. Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the OPA, established the OSLTF for response to discharges of petroleum products Response includes conducting NRDAs and paying claims for removal costs or damages. EPA and the USCG both have access to both funds through MOUs established between both agencies. Only costs incurred during containment, countermeasures, cleanup, and disposal (Phase III) during a federal response to an oil pollution incident are recoverable from the Pollution Fund (311 (k)) and must be certified as Phase III costs by the FOSC. The NCP contains information and procedures with regard to both the FWPCA and CERCLA and contains sections dealing with documentation and cost recovery for both acts. USCG Commandant Instruction 16465.1 defines documentation for enforcement and cost recovery. The instruction is incorporated into this plan by reference.

Letters

- Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident (Form CG-5549);
- Notice of Federal Assumption; and
- Letter of Designation of Source.

The OSC is responsible for notifying the NPFC of the source of a discharge, actual or potential. The NPFC must also be notified if the source is not identified. Notification may be made by letter, Rapidraft, or message (POLREP or Situation Report). The NPFC should be contacted for guidance on procedures, or with any questions relating to this.

- Administrative/Directive Order (To be distributed under separate cover).

Reports

- FOSC Reports will be submitted as determined necessary by the RRT for a particular incident.

- POLREPS shall be submitted for the coastal zone in accordance with the requirements outlined in Volume VI, Chapter 7.B.5.b of the Marine Safety Manual. The POLREP format can be found in Volume VII of the Marine Safety Manual. In the inland zone, POLREPS shall follow the format outlined in EPA's Superfund Removal Procedures: Removal Response Reporting guidance.

6400 Time

The Time Unit Leader is responsible for personnel and equipment time recording. The accurate reporting of time for personnel and equipment shall be conducted in the following manner:

Personnel

- Establish and maintain a file for personnel time reports within the first operational period. Initiate, gather, or update a time report from all applicable personnel assigned to the incident for each operational period. Maintain a log of excessive hours worked and give to Time Unit Leader daily.
- Ensure that all personnel identification information is verified to be correct on the time report.
- Post personnel travel and work hours, transfers, promotions, specific pay provisions and terminations to personnel time documents.
- Ensure that time reports are signed. Close out time documents prior to personnel leaving the incident. Distribute all time documents according to agency policy.

Equipment

- Advise Ground Support Unit, Facilities Unit, and Air Support Group of the requirement to establish and maintain a file of daily records for equipment time reports. Assist units in establishing a system for collecting these equipment time reports.
- Post all equipment time tickets within four hours after the end of each operational period.
- Prepare a use and summary invoice for equipment (as required) within 12 hours after equipment arrival at incident.
- Submit data to Time Unit Leader for cost effectiveness analysis.

- Maintain current posting on all charges or credits for fuel, parts, services and commissary.
- Verify all time data and deductions with owner/operator of equipment.
- Complete all forms according to agency specifications. Close out forms prior to demobilization. Distribute copies per agency and incident policy.
- The logistics section of the ICS can arrange to have meals purchased from local establishments (e.g., supermarket deli box lunch) and charge to fund. All personnel that are Temporary Assigned Duty (TAD) at spill site must have these meals annotated on their orders.

6500 Compensation/Claims

The Compensation/Claims Unit Leader is responsible for the overall management and direction of all compensation for Injury Specialists and Claims Specialist assigned to the incident. Persons and government agencies, including tribes, which incur damages because of discharges or substantial threats of discharges of oil are entitled to compensation and OPA ’90 provides for a mechanism to expedite this process. The Responsible Party (RP) is primarily liable for satisfying legitimate claims expeditiously. If the RP is either unknown, or is unable or unwilling to meet this obligation, or the claim is denied or remains unpaid for 90 days the NPFC is authorized to evaluate and pay the claim from the OSLTF. This applies to both uncompensated removal costs and uncompensated damages resulting from the discharge. Section 1002 of OPA 90 describes damages as including natural/cultural resources, real or personal property, subsistence use, revenues, profits and earning capacity, and public services.

The RP, as designated by the OSC, is required to advertise, in a manner directed by the NPFC, the name, address, telephone number, office hours, and workdays of the person or persons to whom claims are to be presented and from whom claim information can be obtained. If the RP denies responsibility, proves unwilling or unable to deal with claims, or refuses to advertise, the NPFC will assume the role of responsible party for the purpose of receiving and paying claims. As such, the NPFC will advertise as described above, listing either their offices in Arlington, VA, or a locally established claims office, as deemed appropriate by the OSC and NPFC for the case.

Further details on NPFC Oil Spills Claims are found at:
https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Claims/

6600 Procurement

The Procurement Unit Leader is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases and fiscal agreements.

6610 Contracting Officer Authority

A contractor with a BOA contract must be selected over a non-BOA contractor. BOA contractors are initially hired by verbal order followed Authorization to Proceed followed by a written contract (Optional Form 347) for each incident, which will include the specific number of personnel and equipment needed, estimated cost, and the Federal Product Number (FPN).

If the BOA contractor cannot provide a timely and adequate response another BOA contractor or a non-BOA contractor may be selected. Selection of a non-BOA contractor is normally reserved

for a SILC designated Contracting Officer. However, if a Contracting Officer cannot be reached in a timely manner, the FOSC is authorized to issue non-BOA purchase orders, on an emergency basis only. The FOSC must contact the Contracting Officer within twenty-four hours after exercising this emergency authority.

If the FOSC determines that another agency (federal, state, federally recognized Tribal governments and local) can assist in a removal effort, the FOSC may authorize that agency to perform removal actions, by executing a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) which specifies who is authorized to do what, when, and at what cost.

Current BOA Contractor List: http://www.uscg.mil/silc/emergency.asp

6700 Reserved

6800 Reserved

6900 Reserved for Area/District

7000 Hazardous Substances

While the basic Incident Command System (ICS)/Unified Command is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) incident, there are several factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this chapter is to provide Sector Columbia River Area Contingency Plan (SCR ACP) users with information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including weapons of mass destruction incidents.

Many Region 10 RRT / Northwest Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a hazardous substances incident, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or other terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). This document is a general guide for interagency coordination and resources during a response to any type of oil or hazardous substances incident. When an incident is large enough in scope to trigger the National Response Framework (NRF), hazardous substance response will be conducted under Emergency Support Function 10 and may use this plan as a guide. For more information on federal disaster and homeland security planning, see the Chapter 1000, “Introduction” of the NWACP.

See Section 7000 of the NWACP.

8000 Marine Fire Fighting

This section is written in accordance with the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response (MER) and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14A, which requires COTP to develop current and effective contingency plans, supported by the port community, providing adequate response by the available federal, state, municipal and commercial resources to fires and other port emergencies.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (PL93-498) declares that firefighting is and should remain a state and local function. Generally, boundaries extend 3 NM from shore along the ocean. State and local firefighting jurisdiction extends to these boundaries.

The Coast Guard, under the provisions of the Port and Waterways Safety Act, has broad authority to prevent damage to, or the destruction/loss of, any vessel, or bridge or any other structure on or in the navigable waters of the United States. This statute, along with the provisions of 14 U.S.C. 88(b) (render aid and save property), provides authority for such assistance against fires as the Coast Guard may afford with is available resources.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) mandated that owners and operators of vessels and Marine Transportation Related (MTR) facilities must identify response resources with firefighting capability. 33 CFR §154 requires MTR facilities that do not have adequate firefighting resources located at the facility or which cannot rely on sufficient local firefighting resources must identify and ensure the availability of adequate resources within 24 hours. 33 CFR §155 requires that vessel owners and operators must identify commercial resources capable of deploying to the port within 24 hours.

8100 Authority and Responsibilities

8110 Captain of the Port Responsibility

The Coast Guard COTP is charged by the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 USC 1221) with responsibility for navigation and vessel safety, safety of waterfront facilities, and protection of the marine environment within the area of responsibility. This responsibility extends to ships and their crew, but also personnel responsible for structures in, on, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters of the United States, or the resources within these waters.

To fully carry out these responsibilities, the COTP has the authority under the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 USC 1223-1225) to direct the anchoring, mooring, or movement of a vessel; to specify times of vessel entry, movement, or departures to, from, or through ports, harbors or other waters; to restrict vessel operations in hazardous area or, under hazardous conditions to vessels which have particular operating characteristics, or capabilities; or to direct the handling, loading, discharge, storage and movement, including emergency removal, control and disposition of explosives or other dangerous cargo or substances, on any bridge or other structure on or in the navigable waters of the United States or structure immediately adjacent to those waters.

Additionally, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 USC 1321 (d) (1)), the COTP may, whenever a marine disaster in or upon the navigable waters of the United States has created a substantial threat to the environment, because of a discharge of large amounts of oil or hazardous substance from a vessel, coordinate and direct all public and private efforts directed

at removal or elimination of such threat, and summarily remove and, if necessary, destroy such vessel.

The Intervention on the High Seas Act (33 USC 1471, et Seq.) extends the Coast Guard's authority to take similar preemptive or corrective action on the high seas (i.e., beyond the 3 mile territorial sea). Specifically, it authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to take such measures on the high seas as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests from pollution or threat of pollution to the sea by oil or hazardous substances which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences. This authority rests with the Commandant. The COTP will make any recommendations to take such action to the Commandant, via the Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District.

Coast Guards Policy on Firefighting – While the Coast Guard has an interest in fighting fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities in or along the navigable waters of the United States, or in the waters in which a resultant pollution hazard would threaten navigable waters of the United States or its resources, this interest does not extend to preemption of local responsibility and authority for firefighting. Under this policy the Coast Guard COTP works with port authorities and local government within his/her area of jurisdiction to maintain current and effective contingency plans to support the port community, including its fire departments, to ensure coordination of federal, state, municipal and commercial resources that respond to fires and other incidents. This policy is buttressed by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (PL 93-498) which states that firefighting is and should remain a state and local function.

8120 State Policy

The Washington State Fire Services Resources Mobilization Plan has been developed in support of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.54. Authorization of state fire resources mobilization may be requested when (1) all local and mutual aid resources have been expended in attempting to control an emergency incident presenting a clear and present danger to life and property; or (2) a non-stabilized incident or simultaneous incidents presenting a clear and present danger to life and property and requiring in addition to local resources and mutual aid, the deployment of additional resources as established by the Region Fire Defense Plan approved by the State Fire Defense Committee.

Washington State Department of Ecology is required to take all actions necessary to respond to a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or hazardous substances into the waters of the state. The Washington Department of Ecology Spills program is responsible for these response activities and considers any disabled vessel situation involving significant marine firefighting or salvage operation as a potential spill and would participate in the Unified Command.

8130 Local Fire Department

Local fire departments are responsible for fire protection within their jurisdictions. In a number of cities, this responsibility includes marine terminals and facilities. Some of these terminals and facilities have entered into mutual aid agreements with the surrounding fire departments.

Typical responsibilities of local fire departments include:

- Establish an Incident Command;

- Request necessary personnel and equipment in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements and Washington State Resource Mobilization Plan;
- Make all requests for USCG/federal personnel, equipment and waterside security through COTP; and
- Establish liaison with law enforcement for landside traffic and crowd control, scene security and evacuation.

8200 Process for Moving a Burning Vessel

A crucial decision that must be made by the COTP is whether or not a burning vessel should be allowed to enter or move within the port. Types of vessel movements that may be required in an emergency include movement from sea to an anchorage or a pier; from an anchorage to a pier; from a pier to an anchorage; grounding a vessel; or scuttling a vessel offshore.

Due to the limited resources available to fight an offshore fire, the COTP may consider allowing a burning vessel to enter port. The numerous considerations that are part of this decision can be found below, as well as in Volume VI, Chapter 8, of the Marine Safety Manual (MI6000.11) and Section 9410 of the NWACP. In addition, the Owner/Operator/Agent should be contacted concerning liability and surety bonds should be reviewed and considered as part of this decision.

The amount of information and number of considerations may seem too complicated to resolve in an emergency, but it is important that a thorough analysis of all risks be conducted. An overall perspective is needed to prevent concern for a single vessel from narrowing our vision. A burning vessel is only a small part of the resources (other ships, ports, facilities, personnel, and marine environment) that must be protected. The COTP should approach such an incident by considering the navigable waterways as a system used by various parties for transportation, recreation, and commerce. The most important consideration must be how the life safety and the effect on the maritime system. A burning vessel must be considered as only a single element within that system. The COTP must not jeopardize the other elements to save a single vessel, if the risk to the system is too great. The possibility of having a ship sink in a key navigation channel, thus blocking it, or spreading the fire to a waterfront facility, must be evaluated.

There are numerous considerations that the COTP should evaluate when faced with the decision of whether or not to allow a burning vessel to enter or move within a port. The following information should be gathered and considered prior to making such a decision:

a. Location and extent of fire;
b. Status of shipboard fire-fighting equipment;
c. Class and nature of cargo (HAZMAT);
d. Possibility of explosion;
e. Possibility of vessel sinking/capsizing;
f. Hazard to crew or other resources where vessel is present;
g. Forecasted weather (including bar conditions if applicable);
h. Maneuverability of the vessel (i.e., is it a dead ship, etc.);
i. Availability (and willingness) of assist tugs;
j. Effect on bridges under which the vessel must transmit;
k. Potential for the fire to spread to the pier or pier structures;
l. Fire-fighting resources available ashore and offshore;
m. Consequences/alternatives if the vessel is not allowed to enter or move; and

n. Potential for pollution.

The above considerations should be investigated by the fire department chief and COTP by examining the vessel and her cargo manifest before the vessel is allowed to enter port or move within the port. The COTP should make a decision only after consultation with the appropriate Fire Department Chief, Port Director, local government officials (i.e., Mayor, Director of Emergency Services), vessel owner's agent, and other experts depending on the circumstances.

Entry to port or movement may be permitted when:

a. The fire is already contained or under control;
b. There exists little likelihood that the fire would spread;
c. A greater possibility exists that fire could and would be readily extinguished with available equipment in port before encountering any secondary hazards of explosion or spread of fire; and
d. All relevant parties consulted.

Entry to port or movement may be denied when:

a. There is a greater danger that the fire will spread to other port facilities or vessels;
b. The likelihood of the vessel sinking or capsizing within a navigation channel, and becoming an obstruction exists;
c. The vessel might become a derelict;
d. Unfavorable weather conditions preclude either the safe movement of the vessel under complete control or would hamper firefighting (look for high winds, fog, strong currents, etc.); and
e. Risk of a serious pollution incident by oil or hazardous substances exists; the COTP, in conjunction with USCG D13 and the Regional Response Team 10 (RRT10), shall assess the pollution risks and determine whether they are to be ordered to proceed to sea to reduce the pollution hazards.

Additional considerations:

a. Safety broadcast and Notice to Mariners;
b. Ordering the movement of other vessels or cargo that may be impacted; and
c. Locating the vessel to best facilitate use of available resources.

8300 Local Resources

8310 Fire Boats

Location	POC	Phone No.	Name	Notes
Santa Marina	Anacortes PD	360-428-3211	PD Boat	32 ft. inner harbor, 250 gpm
Shelter Bay	Swinomish Tribe	360-428-3211		32 ft. inner harbor, 250 gpm
Squalicum Harbor	Bellingham FD	360-676-6814	Salish Star	38ft., Draft 22in., 30 gal. Foam, 3000 gpm
Station 3	Seattle, WA	206-386-1498	Chief Seattle	96ft. Draft 7ft., 700 gal AFFF, 10,000 gpm
Station 3	Seattle, WA	206-386-1498	Fireboat 1	50ft., Draft 26in., 204 gal AFFF, 6000 gpm
Station 5	Seattle, WA	206-386-1498	Leshi	108ft., Draft 10ft., 8 monitors, 6k gal Novacool, 22,000 gpm
Station 5	Seattle, WA	206-386-1498	Fireboat 2	50ft., Draft 26in., 204 gal AFFF, 6000 gpm
Station 5	Seattle, WA	206-386-1498	Rescue Boat 5	28ft., High Speed Water Rescue

Friday Harbor Marina	San Juan Island Fire and Rescue	360-378-4141	Sentinel	38ft., Draft 3.5ft., Landing Craft, Available to Whatcom, Skagit, and Island Counties and the Canadian Gulf Islands, 1500 gpm
Thea Foss Waterway	Tacoma FD	253-627-0151	Commencement	70ft., Draft 3.5ft On Cushion, 2 Monitors, 7100 gmp
Des Moines Marina	Tacoma FD	253-627-0151	Defiance	50ft., Jet Drive, 100 gal AFFF, 7000 gpm
PT Defiance	Tacoma FD	253-627-0151	Destine	30ft., Jet Drive, 15 gal AFFF, 1750 gpm

8400 Marine Firefighting Checklist

8410 Initial Notification

Once the notification has been initiated, it is urgent that the receiving station, whether it is the local Fire Department, Washington State Department of Ecology, or the Coast Guard ascertain the necessary facts to correctly respond to the incident. The following initial information should be determined:

- Name and Number of the person reporting;
- Nature of emergency (i.e., fire, explosion, collision);
- Location of the incident, specific as possible (i.e., name of vessel, anchorage, facility);
- Exact location of fire, by compartment and deck (number 3 hold, starboard side or the tween deck);
- Whether there is anyone trapped or injured;
- Details as best as possible as to class of fire (i.e., what is burning, type of fuel, cargo);
- Determine if there are any hazardous cargo in or near the fire;
- What current firefighting efforts are in progress; and
- If the report concerns a vessel, additional information should be obtained as follows:
    - What is the vessel's capability to maneuver?
    - Does the master desire to moor or anchor the vessel? (Assume vessel underway or at anchor. Easiest way to fight fire is alongside a pier.)

8420 United States Coast Guard Action in a Fire Department's Jurisdiction within Sector Puget Sound's SAR Zone and COTP Puget Sound's Zone

The response action to be taken in any fire department jurisdiction in Sector Puget Sound's SAR zone follows:

1. Upon the receipt of a report of fire, the USCG JHOC watch stander shall notify the Command Duty Officer (CDO), who shall complete the Vessel Fire Quick Response Card (QRC).
2. The CDO shall notify designated personnel on the QRC.
3. USCG personnel shall respond as directed by JHOC CDO.
4. The appropriate fire bureau shall be contacted if they have not already been advised of the fire. If the fire is in the Seattle Fire Department's area of jurisdiction, one or more fireboats will likely be dispatched to the scene. Communications shall be established on Channels 16 or 22A between the Sectors responding small boat (if dispatched) and the fireboats.

5. If the fire occurs in the jurisdictional area of a fire department that does not have a fireboat, it should be determined whether the local fire department has sought any outside assistance from other Fire Departments. If no outside assistance has been sought, the options available should be presented to the local fire department, and a plan of action should be coordinated with the USCG if necessary.
6. Unless involved in a serious SAR case, the CDO shall dispatch a boat to the scene immediately. If available, the UTB and/or RBM should be selected. This should occur regardless of whether the fire department requests USCG assistance. The boat crew should be rapidly briefed concerning the extent of the fire.
7. Response team personnel, acting as the OSC's representative shall be dispatched to meet with the Fire Department Incident Commander in charge of shoreside operations. This will provide a communications link between the COTP and the Fire Department. Orders for coordination of USCG firefighting activities at the scene shall be passed through the USCG shore response team (OSC's representative). Communications shall be established between the shore response team (OSC representative), the Sector, and the UTB, on VHF-FM Channels assigned by the JHOC CDO, or by cellular telephone.
8. Issue a safety broadcast, or Urgent Marine Information Broadcast (UMIB) to advise the maritime community of the fire and presence of waterborne firefighting units on-scene.
9. As a rule, Sector Puget Sound will provide firefighting services if life is threatened, or as requested by the fire department unless, in the opinion of the shoreside USCG OSC or coxswain, they are beyond the capability of the boat, either because of the boat's characteristics, inadequate personal protective equipment, or low experience level of the crew. All actions shall be reported to the CDO at the time services are requested. USCG forces shall never act without the approval or at the request of the shore-based Incident Commander. Where USCG firefighting services are not needed, the USCG boat shall remain on scene to direct marine traffic or provide such other services as directed by the OSC.
10. If a fire is reported to be ashore at or on a ship at a grain elevator or oil terminal, the following actions will be taken:
    a. The JHOC CDO will determine if unaffected vessels moored to the facility need to be moved immediately, with or without tugs and pilots, depending upon circumstances. A COTP order may be required.
    b. Movement of other vessels in the area will be considered based upon degree of risk.
    c. Pilots and tugs are to be deployed as early as possible.
    d. Vessels moored at other types of facilities involved in a fire may be moved based upon the degree of danger to the vessel.
    e. USCG personnel will board all vessels in a fire area and inform the Senior Deck Officer to secure ship operations and be prepared to get underway.
    f. Inform the local agents of vessels involved in the incident of the situation and any anticipated movement of their vessels.
    g. Vessels to be moved are to be directed to a harbor, anchorage, or another dock away from the fire area.
    h. If appropriate, a safety zone will be established for the protection of vessels, water, and shore areas.

9000 Appendices

9100 Emergency Notification

9110 Initial Assessment Check-off List

Pollution Response and Investigation Checklist

Part I Complete for notifications

Discharge / Release Details

RP Name: _____

Date/Time: _____

Source: _____

Location:_____

Body of Water:_____

Latitude/Longitudes/MM:_____

_

Material/RQ:_____

Quantity/Max Potential:_____

Reporting Party Name/Contact #:

_____

Cause of discharge/release:_____

_____

Does the incident meet a data entry exemption? Y / N

Exemption: Outside jurisdiction, erroneous report, mystery spill, unmet RQ, NPDES discharge/release

(If no, proceed to Part II)

Part II Complete when the preliminary investigation data entry exemptions are not met

Preliminary Assessment & Initiation of Action

- ☐ Consult with ACP and Annexes (GRPs)
- ☐ Ensure activation of FRP/VRP
- ☐ Identify Hazards/PPE
- ☐ Identify RP:_____
- ☐ Classify the spill category (Minor, Medium, Major)
- ☐ Ensure the NRC is called (1-800-424-8802)
- ☐ Identify and coordinate internal/external notifications per the Emergency Contact Notification List located in 9200 of the ACP.
- ☐ Notify IO Shop (commercial vessels & credentialed mariners)
  - ☐ Does this spill impact or have the potential to impact OCNMS? Contact NOAA SSC.
- ☐ Contact SSC and DOI to initiate Consultation
  - Date: _____
  - Time:_____
  - POC:_____

Contact District Thirteen DRAT before starting to use the following options:

- ☐ Dispersant
- ☐ In-Situ Burn
- ☐ Decanting
- ☐ Surface Washing Agent

Date/Time DRAT was contacted:_____

Who is the DRAT POC:_____

Investigation and Response Efforts

- ☐ Conduct initial assessment on scene, identify hazards, verify pollution report details & ensure source secured
- ☐ Issue NOFI
- ☐ Obtain on-scene data (weather, etc.…)
  - Wind Speed: _____
  - Wind Direction: _____
  - Tide:_____
  - Sunset/Rise:_____
  - Precipitation:_____
- ☐ Brief command and provide a recommended course of action
- ☐ Determine if further assistance is needed: (FOSCR/DRAT/IMT/District Legal/Other Agencies)
- ☐ Determine appropriate response actions
  - Physical Containment
  - Product Recovery
- ☐ Determine if a Site Safety Plan is necessary
- ☐ Determine if Dive Plan/Salvage Plan is necessary
- ☐ Determine if a shoreline cleanup assessment is necessary
- ☐ Complete a 201 & SITREP/POL
- ☐ Collect evidence (documentation, physical, oil samples, photos) to support five elements
- ☐ Interview witness
- ☐ Consider other USCG tools (Admin Orders, COTP Orders)
- ☐ Forecast the product trajectory through SSC

	*Identify safe distance when dealing with Haz Sub and reevaluate as weather changes.

General Contacts to Consider	
Federal Contacts	
National Pollution Funds Center	(202) 795-6003
NPFC 24-Hour Contact	(202) 494-9118
NPFC Regional Manager: Mr. Greg Buie	(202) 795-6073
West Coast Case Manager Mr. Richard Boes	(202) 795-6071
PAC Strike Team	(415) 883-3311
NOAA SSC	(206) 348-2429
Dept. of Interior	(503) 720-1212
State Contacts	
WA State Department of Ecology	(360) 407-6000
State Historical Preservation Office	(360) 586-3065
Local Contacts	
County Emergency Management	See Section 9200 of this plan
County Sheriff's Office	See Section 9200 of this plan
City Emergency Management	See Section 9200 of this plan
Tribal Contacts	
Council	See Section 9200 of this plan
Tribal Historical Preservation Officer	See Section 9200 of this plan

Notes:_____

9200 Personnel and Services Directory

9210 Federal Resources/Agencies Contacts

Agency / POC	Contact Number	Date/Time Contacted
Trustees for Natural Resources		
Department of Agriculture		
Julie Creed	W: 503-808-2526 M: 503 709-8882	
Department of Commerce		
Marla Steinhoff	M: 206.295.1594	
Department of Defense		
Heather Parker	W: 360-340-5991 M: 360-340-5991	
Department of Energy		
Diana Clark	W: 509-376-8519 M: 509-544-8495	
Anthony McKarns	W: 509-376-8081	
Department of Interior		
Regional Environmental Officer	O: 503-326-2489 M: 503-720-1212	
Department of Justice		
Laurie Du (ENRD)	W: 202-616-7349 M: 202-598-3100	
Brian Kutz (ATF)	M1: 206-713-1905 M2: 202-230-0660	
Department of State		
Van Reidhead	W: 202-647-3947 M: 571-236-8819	
General Services Administration		
John Fitzgibbon	W: 253-931-7079 M: 253-293-8217	
United States Coast Guard		
National Strike Force (NSF)		
Pacific Strike Team	O: 415-883-3311 CDO: 415-559-9908	
Public Information Assist Team	O: 252-331-6000 CDO: 252-267-3458	
District Response Assist Team		
Chief of MER	O: 206-220-7221	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)		
SSC CDR Faith Knighton	W: 206-526- 6322 M: 206- 348-2429	
Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Vessel Operations Coordinator	W: 360-406-2085 M: (360) 460-2822	
U.S. Navy Supervisor of Diving and Salvage (SUPSALV)		
NAVSEA Duty Officer	O: 202-781-3889	
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Response Teams		
Seattle Office	O: 206-553-1263	
Criminal Investigation Division	O: 206-258-0758	

Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)		
Rhonda Kaetzal	W: 206-553-0530 M: 206-471-2443	
CDR Arthur Wendel	W: 206-553-0454 M: 206-735-6494	

9220 State Resources/Agencies Contacts

Agency / POC	Contact Number	Date/Time Contacted
Government Official Liaisons (Governor's Aide, County Executive)		
Governor's Office Contact	O: 360-902-4111	
Clallam County Commissioners	O: 360-417-2233	
Jefferson County Administrator	O: 360-385-9100	
Grays Harbor County Commissioner	O: 360-249-3731	
Kitsap County Commissioners	O: 360-337-7080	
Mason County Commissioners	O: 360-427-9670	
Thurston County Commissioners	O: 360-786-5414	
Pierce County Executive	O: 253-798-7477	
King County Executive	O: 206-263-9600	
Snohomish County Executive	O: 425-388-3050	
Skagit County Commissioners	O: 360-416-1300	
Whatcom County Executive	O: 360-778-5200	
San Juan County Manager	O: 360-378-3870	
Island County Commissioners	O: 360-679-7354	
Trustees for Natural Resources		
Department of Ecology		
Headquarters	O: 360-407-6000	
Northwest Regional Office	O: 425-649-7000	
Southwest Regional Office	O: 360-407-6300	
Bellingham Field Office	O: 360-255-4400	
Vancouver Field Office	O: 360-690-7171	
Richland – Nuclear Waste Program	O: 509-372-7950	
24- Hour Emergency Spill Response	O: 800-258-5990	
State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)		
Emergency Management Division	O: 253-512-7010	
State Environmental Agencies		
Department of Natural Resources		
Northwest Region	O: 360-856-3500	
Olympic Region	O: 360-374-2800	
South Puget Sound	O: 360-825-1631	
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)		
Director: Allyson Brooks, Ph.D.	O: 360-586-3066	
Deputy: Greg Griffith	O: 360-586-3073 C: 360-890-2617	
Reception	O: 360-586-3065	
Law Enforcement Agencies		
Washington State Patrol	O: 360-596-4000	
Fire Marshal Office	O: 360-596-3900	
Hazardous Substances Response Teams		
Department of Ecology		
Northwest Office, Bellevue	O: 425-649-7000	
Southwest Office, Olympia	O: 360-407-6300	

9230 Local Resources/Agencies

Agency / POC	Contact Number	Date/Time Contacted
Trustees for Natural Resources		
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)		
Emergency Management Division	O: 253-512-7010	
Local Environmental Agencies		
County Emergency Management - EOC Coordinators		
Clallam: Anne Chastain	O: 360-417-2483	
Jefferson: John Crooks	O: 360-344-9719	
Grays Harbor: Sheriff Rick Scott	O: 360-249-3711	
Kitsap: Elizabeth Klute	O: 360-307-5871	
Mason: Office	O: 360-427-9670	
Thurston: Office	O: 360-867-2800	
Pierce: Jody Ferguson	O: 253-798-6595	
King: Brendan McCluskey	O: 206-205-4060	
Snohomish: Office	O: 425-388-5060	
Skagit: Vickie Fontaine	O: 360-416-1850	
Whatcom: County Sheriff's Office	O: 360-676-6681	
San Juan: Mark Tompkins	O: 360-370-7517	
Island: Office	O: 360-679-7370	
Law Enforcement Agencies		
County Sheriff's Office		
Clallam: Bill Benedict	D: 360-417-2459	
Jefferson: Joe Nole	O: 360-386-3831	
Grays Harbor: Rick Scott	O: 360-249-3711	
Kitsap: Gary Simpson	O: 360-337-7101	
Mason: Casey Salisbury	O: 360-427-9670 x313	
Thurston: John Snaza	O: 360-786-5500	
Pierce: Paul Pastor	O: 253-798-7530	
King: Mitzi Johanknecht	O: 206-296-4155	
Snohomish: Ty Trenary	O: 425-388-3393	
Skagit: Don McDermott	O: 360-416-1911	
Whatcom: Bill Elfo	O: 360-778-6600	
San Juan: Ron Kerbs	O: 360-378-4151	
Island: Rick Felici	O: 360-678-4422	
Port Authority/Harbormaster		
Port of Bellingham	O: 360-676-2500	
Port of Bremerton	O: 360-674-2381	
Port of Everett	O: 425-259-3164	
Port of Friday Harbor	O: 360-378-2688	
Port of Kingston	O: 360-297-3545	
Port of Olympia	O: 360-528-8000	
Port of Poulsbo	O: 360-779-3505	
Port of Seattle	O: 206-285-9714	
Port of Tacoma	O: 253-383-5841	

Fire Departments		
Clallam County		
Clallam Bay		
Clallam County Fire District 5	O: 360-963-2371	
Forks		
Clallam County Fire Protection District 1	O: 360-374-5561	
Neah Bay		
Neah Bay Fire Department	O: 360-645-2701	
Port Angeles		
Clallam County Fire District 2	O: 360-452-7725	
Clallam County Fire Protection Dist. 4	O: 360-928-3132	
Port Angeles Fire Department	O: 360-417-4655	
Sequim		
Clallam County Fire District 3	O: 360-683-4242	
Jefferson County		
Brinnon		
Jefferson County Fire Protection Dist. 4	O: 360-796-4450	
Port Ludlow		
Port Ludlow Fire Department	O: 360-437-2236	
Quilcene		
Jefferson County Fire District 2	O: 360-765-3333	
Sequim		
Jefferson County Fire District 5	O: 360-797-7711	
Grays Harbor		
Aberdeen		
Aberdeen Fire Department	O: 360-532-1254	
Cosmopolis		
Cosmopolis Fire Department	O: 360-532-6429	
Hoquiam		
City of Hoquiam Fire Department	O: 360-532-3312	
Ocean City		
Grays Harbor Fire District 7	O: 360-289-4338	
Ocean Shores		
Ocean Shores Fire Department	O: 360-289-3611	
Pacific Beach		
Grays Harbor Fire District 8	O: 360-276-4807	
Taholah		
Quinault Division of Natural Resources	O: 360-276-8211	
Westport		
Westport Fire Department	O: 360-268-9235	
Kitsap		
Bainbridge		
Bainbridge Island Fire Department	O: 206-842-7686	
Bremerton Fire Department		
Bremerton Fire Department	O: 360-473-5380	
Keyport		
Poulsbo Fire Department	O: 360-779-3883	
Kingston		
North Kitsap Fire and Rescue	O: 360-297-3619	
Port Orchard		
South Kitsap Fire and Rescue	O: 360-871-2411	
Poulsbo		
Poulsbo Fire Department	O: 360-779-3997	

Poulsbo Fire Department 77	O: 360-697-8286	
Silverdale		
Central Kitsap Fire Department	O: 360-447-3550	
Mason		
Belfair		
Mason County Fire District 2	O: 360-275-6711	
Grapeview		
Mason County Fire Protection 3	O: 360-275-4483	
Hoodsport		
Mason County Fire Protection District 1	O: 360-877-5186	
Shelton		
Mason County Fire District 4	O: 360-426-7222	
Mason County Fire District 5	O: 360-426-5533	
Mason County Fire District 9	O: 360-427-7427	
Tahuya		
Mason County Fire Protection District 8	O: 360-275-6478	
Union		
Mason County Fire District 6	O: 360-898-4871	
Thurston		
Lacey		
Lacey Fire District 3	O: 360-491-2410	
Olympia		
McLane Black Lake Fire Department	O: 360-866-1000	
North Olympia Fire Department	O: 360-705-0234	
Thurston County Fire District 8	O: 360-491-5320	
Thurston County Fire District 13	O: 360-866-9000	
Yelm		
Bald Hills Fire Department	O: 360-894-2517	
SE Thurston Fire Authority	O: 360-458-2799	
Pierce		
Anderson Island		
Anderson Island Fire Department	O: 253-884-4040	
DuPont		
DuPont Fire Department	O: 253-964-8414	
Gig Harbor		
Pierce County Fire Protection District 5	O: 253-851-3111	
Lakebay		
Pierce County Fire Protection District 16	O: 253-884-2222	
Steilacoom		
McNeil Island Fire Department	O: 253-512-6520	
Steilacoom Public Safety	O: 253-581-0110	
Tacoma		
Central Pierce Fire and Rescue	O: 253-538-6400	
Tacoma Fire Department	O: 253-591-5737	
University Place		
Pierce County Fire Protection District 3	O: 253-564-1622	
King		
Burien		
King County Fire Protection District 2	O: 206-242-2040	
Federal Way		
South King Fire and Rescue	O: 253-839-6234	
Seattle		
North Highline Fire District	O: 206-243-0330	

Port of Seattle Fire Department	O: 206-787-5327	
Seattle Fire Department	O: 206-386-1400	
Shoreline		
Shoreline Fire Department	O: 206-533-6500	
Vashon		
Vashon Island Fire and Rescue	O: 206-463-2405	
Snohomish		
Edmonds		
Edmonds Fire Department	O: 425-771-0215	
Everett		
Everett Fire Department	O: 425-257-8100	
Snohomish County Airport Fire Department	O: 425-388-5480	
Snohomish County Fire District 27	O: 360-444-6886	
Snohomish County Fire District One	O: 425-551-1200	
Lynnwood		
Lynnwood Fire Department	O: 425-775-3473	
Marysville		
Marysville Fire Department	O: 360-363-8500	
Snohomish County Fire Protection Dist. 15	O: 360-659-2416	
Mukilteo		
Mukilteo Fire Department	O: 425-263-8150	
Stanwood		
Snohomish County Fire Department 19	O: 360-652-8277	
Skagit		
Anacortes		
Anacortes Fire Department	O: 360-293-1925	
Skagit County Fire Protection District 11	O: 360-299-1281	
Bow		
Edison Bow Fire Department	O: 360-766-6325	
Burlington		
Skagit County Fire District 14	O: 360-724-3451	
Guemes Island		
Guemes Island Fire Department	O: 360-293-8681	
La Conner		
La Conner Fire Department	O: 360-466-3515	
Skagit County Fire District 13	O: 360-466-4439	
Skagit County Fire Protection District 13	O: 360-466-1224	
Whatcom		
Bellingham		
City of Bellingham Fire Department	O: 360-778-8400	
North Whatcom Fire and Rescue	O: 360-318-9933	
Whatcom County Fire District 8	O: 360-733-8401	
Blaine		
North Whatcom Fire and Rescue	O: 360-318-9933	
Ferndale		
North Whatcom Fire and Rescue	O: 360-318-9933	
Whatcom County Fire Protection District 7	O: 360-384-0303	
Lummi Island		
Whatcom County Fire District 11	O: 360-758-2411	
San Juan		
Eastsound		
San Juan Protection District 2	O: 360-376-2331	
Friday Harbor		

Friday Harbor Fire Department	O: 360-378-4186	
San Juan Island Fire Department	O: 360-378-5334	
Lopez Island		
San Juan County Fire Protection District 4	O: 360-468-2991	
Shaw Island		
San Juan County Fire District 5	O: 360-468-2788	
Island		
Camano Island		
Camano Island Fire and Rescue	O: 360-387-1512	
Clinton		
Central Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue	O: 360-678-3602	
Island County Fire District 3	O: 360-321-1533	
Coupeville		
Central Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue	O: 360-678-3602	
Freeland		
Central Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue	O: 360-678-3602	
Island County Fire District 3	O: 360-321-1533	
Langley		
Central Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue	O: 360-678-3602	
Island County Fire District 3	O: 360-321-1533	
Oak Harbor		
Island County Fire District 2	O: 360-675-1131	
Oak Harbor Fire Department	O: 360-679-4541	
Hazardous Substances Response Teams		
Clallam		
Clallam County Fire District 3	O: 360-683-4242	
Pierce		
East Pierce Fire and Rescue Department	O: 253-863-1800	
King		
Eastside Hazardous Materials Team	O:	
Snohomish		
Snohomish County HAMAT Response Team	O: 425-776-3722	
Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)		
Naval Air Station Whidbey Island		
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Det NW	O: 360-257-4468	
Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments		
Clallam		
Clallam County Health & Human	O: 360-417-2303	
Clallam County Health Department	O: 360-374-3121	
Jefferson		
Jefferson County Public Health	O: 360-385-9400	
Jefferson County Environmental Health	O: 360-385-9444	
Grays Harbor		
Grays Harbor Environmental Health Div.	O: 360-249-4222	
Kitsap		
Kitsap Public Health District	O: 360-728-2235	
Mason		
Mason County Public Health		
Shelton Office	O: 360-427-9670 x400	
Belfair Office	O: 360-275-4467 x400	
Elma Office	O: 360-482-5269 x400	
Thurston		
Thurston County Environmental Health	O: 360-867-2500	

Pierce		
Tacoma Pierce County Health Department	O: 253-798-6500	
King		
King County Environmental Health	O: 206-263-9566	
King County Health Department Inc.	O: 206-477-8000	
Snohomish		
Snohomish Health District		
Everett Office	O: 425-339-5200	
Lynnwood Office	O: 425-258-8400	
Skagit		
Skagit County Public Health Department	O: 360-336-9380	
Skagit County Public Environmental Health	O: 360-336-9474	
Whatcom		
Whatcom County Health Department	O: 360-778-6000	
San Juan		
San Juan County Health Services	O: 360-378-4474	
San Juan County Environmental Health	O: 360-370-7524	
Island		
Island County Health Department		
Coupeville Office	O: 360-679-7350	
Camano Office	O: 360-387-0184	
Langley Office	O: 360-221-8880	

9240 Tribal Government

Agency / POC	Contact Number	Date/Time Contacted
Hoh (2426 Lower Hoh Rd., Forks, WA 98331)		
24-Hour Emergency: Jefferson County	360-385-3832 ext. 1	
Natural Resources: Steve Allison	360-374-5404	
Public Safety Officer: Harold Miller	360-374-3382	
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (1033 Old Bly Hwy, Sequim 98382)		
Christopher Burns (Primary Contact)	360-681-4618 (O) 360-460-8877 (C)	
Elizabeth Tobin	360-912-2961 (C) 360-681-4656 (O)	
Rory Kallappa	360-477-0233 (C) 360-681-4629 (O)	
Natural Resources: Uz Tobin	360-683-1109	
Lower Elwha Klallam (760 Stratton Road, Port Angeles, WA 98363)		
Glenn Roggenbuck	360-912-2624	
Police Department: Chief of Police Rodney Charles	360-452-6759	
Natural Resources: Matt Bern	360-457-4012 ext. 7458	
Lummi (2665 Kwina Rd., Bellingham, WA)		
24-Hour Emergency: Whatcom County Dispatch	360-676-6911	
Tribal Police Workday Until 1630 Only	360-452-6759	
Natural Resources: Director Merle Jefferson	360-312-2328 (O) 360-410-1706 (C)	
Police: Chief Robert Wilson	360-312-2273	
Marine Unit: Sgt Conway	360-384-0945/2266	
Makah (Neah Bay, WA, 98357)		
24-Hour Emergency: Makah Police Department	360-645-2701	
General Administration	360-645-2201	
Makah Tribal Council: Councilman Chad Bowechop	360-640-0295 (C)	
Natural Resource Enf.: Sgt Robin Butterfield	360-640-1333	
Tribal Historic Preservation Office: Janine Ledford	360-645-2711	
Muckleshoot (39015 – 172nd Ave. SE Auburn, WA 98092)		
24-Hour Emergency: King County Dispatch Sup.	206-296-3311	
Natural Resources: Glen St. Amant	253-876-3130	
Nisqually Tribe (4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE, Olympia, WA 98513)		
24-Hour Emergency: Nisqually Tribal Police	360-459-9603	
Natural Resources: David Troutt	360-456-5221	
Nooksack Tribe (5016 Deming Rd., Deming, WA, 98244)		
24-Hour Emergency: Whatcom County Dispatch	360-676-6911	
Police Department: Chief Jim Fernando	360-297-9065	
Natural Resources: Gary MacWilliams	360-592-5176	
Port Gamble S'Klallam (31912 Little Boston Rd. NE, Kingston, WA 98346)		
24-Hour Emergency: Kitsap County Dispatch	360-308-5400	
Police Dep: Director Public Safety Karl Gilje, Sr.	360-297-6333	
Natural Resources: Paul McCollum	360-297-6288	
Puyallup (3009 East Portland Ave., Tacoma, WA 98404)		
24-Hour Emergency: Puyallup Tribal Police	253-680-5656	
Natural Resources: Russ Ladley	253-680-5568	
Quileute (90 Main St., La Push, WA 98350)		
24-Hour Emergency: Clallam County Dispatch	360-417-4970/2259	
Police Department: Bill Lyon	360-374-6163	
Natural Resources: Mel Moon, Jr.	360-374-3133	

Samish Indian Nation (8327 Summit Park Rd., Anacortes, WA 98221)		
Natural Resources: Todd Woodard	360-293-6404 ext. 119	
Shoalwater (2373 Old Tokeland Rd, Tokeland, WA 98590)		
24-Hour Emergency	360-267-6766	
Natural Resources: Steve Spencer	360-267-8110	
Skokomish (80 N Tribal Center Rd, Shelton, WA 98584)		
24-Hour Emergency: Mason County Dispatch	360-427-7761	
Police: Chief Doug Smith	360-426-4760	
Natural Resources: Director Joseph Pavel	360-877-5213 ext. 457	
National Resources Officer: Jonathon Wolf	360-877-5213 ext. 507	
Squaxin Island (10 SE Squaxin Lane, Shelton, WA 98584)		
24-Hour Emergency: Mason County Dispatch	360-427-7761	
Police	360-426-5222	
Natural Resources: Sgt Fist	360-490-0072	
Stillaguamish (22712 6th Ave NE, Arlington, WA 98223)		
24-Hour Emergency: Tribal Police Duty Phone	425-508-2765	
Natural Resources: John Drotts	360-435-2755	
Suquamish (18490 Suquamish Way, Suquamish, WA 98392)		
24-Hour Emergency: Kitsap County Dispatch	360-308-5400	
Tribal Police: Chief Mike Lasnier	360-394-8538	
Natural Resources: Dee Williams	360-394-8505	
Marine Enforcement: Dep Chief Mark Brennan	360-394-8541	
Swinomish (11404 Moorage Way, LaConner, WA 98257)		
24-Hour Emergency: Skagit County Dispatch	360-336-3131	
Tribal Police (0800-1700)	360-466-7244	
Natural Resources: Ms. Lorraine Loomis	360-466-7228	
Emergency Management: Jim Sande	360-466-7244	
Tulalip (6406 Marine Drive, Tulalip, WA 98271)		
24-Hour Emergency: Tulalip Police Dispatch	360-716-4608	
Natural Resources: Danny Simpson	360-716-4480	
Upper Skagit (25944 Community Plaza Way, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284)		
24-Hour Emergency	360-854-7080	
Natural Resources: Scott Schuyler	360-854-7100	

Tribal Vessel Identification Reference List			
HOH	HOH Tribe	SKK	Skokomish Tribe
JST	Jamestown s'Klallam Tribe	SST	Sauk-Suiattle Tribe
KWA	Quinault Nation	STL	Stillaguamish Tribe
KWL	Quileute Nation	SUN	Suquamish Tribe
LEK	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	SWN	Swinomish Tribe
MKH	Makah Tribe	SXN	Squaxin Island Tribe
NKK	Nooksack Tribe	TUL	Tulalip Tribe
PGK	Port Gamble's Klallam Tribe	XWL	Lummi Nation

9300 Draft Incident Action Plan (IAP)

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period to be covered by IAP (Date/Time) From: To:	CG IAP COVER SHEET

3. Approved by Incident Commander(s):

ORG	NAME

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

The items checked below are included in this Incident Action Plan:

☐ ICS 202-CG (Incident Objectives)

☐ ICS 202A-CG (Command Direction)

☐ ICS 203-CG (Organization List) – OR – ICS 207-CG (Organization Chart)

☐ ICS 204-CGs (Assignment Lists)

One Copy each of any ICS 204-CG attachments:

☐ ICS 205-CG (Communications Plan)

☐ ICS 206-CG (Medical Plan)

☐ ICS 208-CG (Site Safety Plan) or Note SSP Location

☐ Map / Chart

☐ Weather Forecast / Tides/Currents

Other Attachments

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

4. Prepared by: **Date/Time**

9400 Area Planning Documentation

Appendix 9400 of the ACP has been developed by Sector Puget Sound and is based on an assessment of all potential sources of discharges in this area, meeting the provisions of 40 CFR 300.210(c) of the NCP.

At a minimum, Appendix 9400 addresses the following area planning elements:

- Oil spill discharge and hazardous substance release history.
- A risk assessment of potential sources of discharge with the area.
- A description of planning assumptions describing a realistic assessment of the nature and size of possible threat and resources at risk.
- Planning scenarios that provide for a Worst Case Discharge (WCD), a Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD), and Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD) from a vessel, onshore facility, pipeline, or rail operating in the area as applicable.

9410 Discharge and Release History

Within Sector Puget Sound's AOR the average spill is less than 100 gallons, with only very few being in the category of greater than 1000 gallons. The Bellingham area sees the most spills, followed by the Seattle area. The majority of spills are from recreational vessels followed by commercial vessels. Due to the prevention measures in place, there are no known significant spills originating from onshore facilities in the past 5 years.

ARCO ANCHORAGE Grounding 1985

The largest historical spill in Sector Puget Sound's AOR was the grounding of the tank vessel ARCO ANCHORAGE in Port Angeles, WA on December 21, 1985. The grounding took place within the harbor of Port Angeles. Resulting in approximately 239,000 gallons of crude oil being discharged.

Custer Crude Oil Derailment 2020

On December 22, 2020, a BNSF train derailed near Custer, WA. Ten rail cars derailed resulting in three cars discharging Bakken crude oil and catching on fire. An estimated 28,962 gallons of oil were lost in the incident. Much of the oil burned up, evaporated, or was recovered. Although this is an example of an incident within the Captain of the Port Zone there was no impact to the navigable waters of the United States.

9420 Risk Assessment

Sector Puget Sound contains 24 bulk oil transfer waterfront facilities and 17 mobile transfer facilities as defined by 33 CFR 154. Annually, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound Area sees 8300 deep draft vessels transits. On average there are nine cargo vessels and two tank vessels transiting daily.

Two factors combine to make tank vessels the most probable source of oil in a catastrophic situation: the large amount of oil carried, and the hazards associated with vessel movement (grounding, collision, etc.).

Aframax oil tankers are the largest tank vessels transiting the Strat of Juan de Fuca and the Puget Sound area. Aframax are considered medium-sized oil tankers with dead weight tonnage (DWT) between 80,000 and 119,999. The typical capacity of an aframax is 120,000 metric tons of crude oil. With the expansion of the Trans Mountain pipeline to Westbridge Marine Terminal there is a potential increase of marine traffic estimated between 325 to 408 transits per a year. This is potential increase of approximately 600% of annual vessel traffic through the Haro Strait and Boundary Pass from 2018. An example of an aframax vessel is the Erik Spirit which has a worst case discharge of 824,393 BBLs or 34,624,506 gallons.

The Puget Sound region and the international waters between Canada and the U.S. are the primary high-risk sites for oil spill incidents in Washington State. Of West Coast ports, Puget Sound has the heaviest vessel traffic and the most dangerous marine conditions.

Spill History tells us that a majority of the most probable spills occur due to a bilge pump from a recreational or fishing boat. The hazard assessment section shows that moorage facilities in proximity to sensitive wetlands pose higher risk. The marinas in the more remote areas also tend to have lower slip fees and often older boats that receive less maintenance or attention. The operation of a vessel in such a state of repair, in proximity to a sensitive wetland, is a considerable risk.

9430 Planning Assumptions - Background Information

The following assumptions are made for the WCD planning scenarios:

- The Coast Guard strives to maintain an open port, in which every effort is taken to maintain port operability.
- A worst-case discharge will require a coordinated response effort among stakeholders and trustees.
- Oil spills will occur with little or no warning.
- Cargo diversions from areas impacted by large-scale MTS disruptions will require surge management and increased safety and security measures.
- A worst-case discharge, lasting beyond 72 hours, will degrade local USCG capabilities and require large-scale support from resources outside the affected area.
- Other contingency plans may be executed in conjunction with this ACP.
- USCG missions will be conducted at normal operating levels during the response.
- Responders will be adequately trained in oil/hazardous substance response and will operate within the level of their training, expertise, and capabilities as described in 20 CFR 1910.120.
- A worst-case discharge scenario will draw major media, government, and tribal interests.

9440 Planning Scenarios

As required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Section 311(j), Area Contingency Plans, when implemented with the National Contingency Plan, shall be adequate to remove 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. For planning purposes, the worst case scenarios will address all modes of transportation to include; Vessels, Onshore Facilities, Railroad and Pipelines.

Vessel WCD Scenario:

1) A fully laden, inbound tank vessel is involved in a grounding at Buckeye Shoals in Rosario Straits of Puget Sound. Damage to the vessel is extensive. As a result of the extensive damage, the vessel sinks within five hours of grounding, allowing the release of approximately 35 million gallons of crude oil into the environment.

Onshore Facility WCD Scenario:

1) A refinery in Blaine, WA has a catastrophe resulting in a loss a tank containing 21 million gallons of Group 3, persistent oil. The discharge impacted the navigable waters adjacent to Cherry Point. Sector Puget Sound Captain of the Port Zone contains five refineries. The WCD scenario for planning purposes is calculated as the total loss of the largest tank. The WCD scenario was selected based on projected discharge volume, economic resources at risk, proximity to the international boarder and areas of environmental sensitivity.

Railroad WCD Scenario:

1) A unit train containing 118 tank cars is involved in a derailment near Golden Garden Park, north of Seattle, WA. The resulting derailment caused the discharge of approximately 531,000 gallons of crude oil around Elliot Bay. The WCD scenario was selected based on projected discharge volume, economic resources at risk and environmental sensitivity.

2) A unit train containing 118 tank cars is involved in a derailment in Bellingham, WA. The resulting derailment caused the discharge of approximately 531,000 gallons of crude oil near Bellingham Bay. The WCD scenario is based on projected discharge volume, cultural resources, and environmental sensitivity.

Pipeline WCD Scenario:

1) The pipeline crossing the Swinomish Channel was impacted causing the discharge of 258,090 gallons of crude product. The discharge impacted Padilla Bay. The WCD scenario is based on cultural resources, economic and environmental sensitivity.

2) The pipeline crossing the East Waterway of the Duwamish Waterway was impacted causing the discharge of 301,728 gallons of refined product. The discharge impacted

Elliott Bay. The WCD scenario is based on economic resources, environmental sensitivity, and cultural resources.

9500 List of Agreements

Federal Agencies:

EPA & USCG:

MOU between EPA & USCG on Assessment of Civil Penalties for Discharges of Oil and Designated Hazardous Substances

MOU between EPA & USCG Concerning the Mitigating of Damage to the Public Health or Welfare caused by a Discharge of a Hazardous Substance Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1321)

MOU between EPA & USCG Procedures for USCG Access to Superfund to Support Coast Guard Implementation of CERCLA

MOU between EPA & USCG (with respect to the prevention of oil discharges from vessels and onshore and offshore facilities)

EPA, NIOSH, OSHA, & USCG:

MOU between EPA, NIOSH, OSHA, & USCG Guidance for Workers Protection During Hazardous Waste Site Investigations and Clean Up and Hazardous Substance Emergencies

DOT, DOD, DOC, DOI, USDA, USDT, & EPA:

MOU between DOT, DOD, DOC, DOI, USDA, USDT, & EPA Regarding the Interagency Committee on the Marine Transportation System (ICMTS)

EPA, GSA, & USCG:

MOU between EPA, USCG, & GSA Pertaining to the Federal Response under the National Oil Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

EPA, USCG, DOC, DOI, USDA, DOD, DOE, & DOJ:

MOU between EPA, USCG, DOC, DOI, USDA, DOD, DOE, & DOJ Concerning the Exercise of Authority under Section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

FWS & USCG:

IAA between the FWS & USCG for Participation in Pollution Incidents

NPFC, USCG & NOAA:

MOU for funding and reimbursement in support of FOSC's for oil and/or hazardous substance removal and Federal Trustees to initiate assessment of natural resource damages.

DOI & DOT (USCG):

MOU between DOI & DOT Concerning Respective Responsibilities under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

USCG, EPA, DOI, FWS, & NOAA:

MOA between USCG, EPA, DOI, FWS, & NOAA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act

NCB & USCG:

MOU between USCG & NCB Regarding the Safe Carriage and Stowage of Hazardous Materials

DoD & USCG:

MOA between DOMS & USCG for Aerial Application of Dispersants during Oil Spill Cleanup and Recovery Operations

MOA between the DOD & DOT on the use of USCG Capabilities and Resources in Support of the National Military Strategy

MOU between U.S. Navy & USCG on the Marine Safety Manual

MOA between U.S. Army & DOT on the Marine Safety Manual

MOA between U.S. Army & USCG on Responses to Marking and Removal of Sunken Vessels and Other Obstructions to Navigation

MOA between USCG & USACE to Establish a Cooperative Working Relationship to Provide Short Range Aids to Navigation Data for the Production of National River Authority Inland Electronic Navigational Charts Thereby Promoting Public Safety

IAA between USACE & USCG to Promote the Effective Utilization of Respective Resources While Engaged in Surveillance and Enforcement of Federally Contracted Ocean Dumping Activities Associated with Federal Navigation Projects

FEMA & USCG:

MOU between USCG & FEMA Regarding Support for Operations outside the Scope of the Stafford Act

FEMA & EPA:

Policy Guidance between FEMA& EPA for use on all ESF #10 Mission Assignments

DCPA & USCG:

MOU between DCPA & USCG to Identify and Fix by Agreement the Responsibilities, Functions, and Working Relationships of the USCG and DCPA

MISNA & USCG:

MOA between USCG and MISNA to Improve the Communications and Working Relationship between Parties to Address Common Goals of Sharing and Disseminating Information that Impacts the MTS and MDA

DOT & USCG:

MOA between DOT & USCG to Expedite Requests for Rulings of the Coastwise Transportation Laws during Environmental Response Activities

International Agreements:

MOU between USCG & Canada Concerning Research and Development Cooperation in Spill Response Technology (Update)

MOU between USCG & Canada Concerning Research and Development Cooperation in Spill Response Technology

MOU between USCG, Mexico, & Canada on the Exchange of Information Related to Maritime Safety, Security, and Pollution Prevention

State/Local Governments/Partnerships:

MOU between DOT (USCG) & Washington State on the Development of a Long-Term Oil Spill Risk Management Plan for the North Puget Sound Area

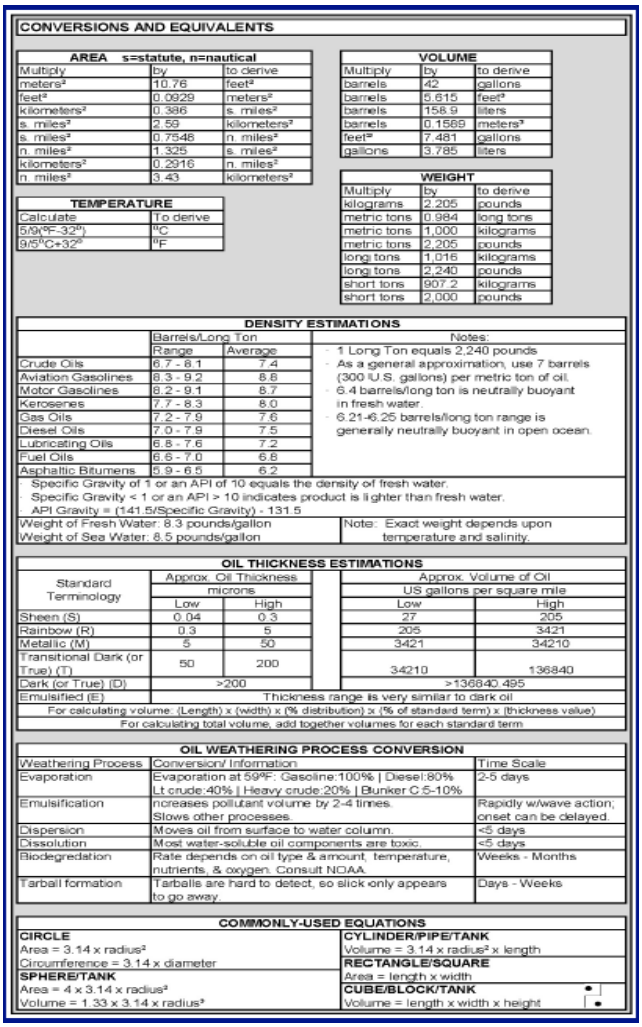
9600 Conversions

NUCOS: Unit Converter for Spill Responders
The NOAA Unit Converter for Oil Spills (NUCOS) is a simple desktop tool that converts basic units of velocity, mass, length, etc., but more specifically, converts units that are unique to oil spill response.

NUCOS includes some of the lesser-known units used in managing oil and chemical spills. For example, it converts the units for oil volume, viscosity, and density from the conversion list of the Estimated Dispersant System Potential calculator (EDSP), a tool that helps spill responders assess dispersant application system performance.

https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/response-tools/nucos-unit-converter-spill-responders.html

Conversions are located at: http://www.conversiontables.info/.



CONVERSIONS AND EQUIVALENTS

AREA s=statute, n=nautical

Multiply	by	to derive
meters²	10.76	feet²
feet²	0.0929	meters²
kilometers²	0.386	s. miles²
s. miles²	2.59	kilometers²
s. miles²	0.7548	n. miles²
n. miles²	1.325	s. miles²
kilometers²	0.2916	n. miles²
n. miles²	3.43	kilometers²

VOLUME

Multiply	by	to derive
barrels	42	gallons
barrels	5.615	feet³
barrels	158.9	liters
barrels	0.1589	meters³
feet³	7.481	gallons
gallons	3.785	liters

TEMPERATURE

Calculate	To derive
5/9(°F-32°)	°C
9/5°C+32°	°F

WEIGHT

Multiply	by	to derive
kilograms	2.205	pounds
metric tons	0.984	long tons
metric tons	1,000	kilograms
metric tons	2,205	pounds
long tons	1,016	kilograms
long tons	2,240	pounds
short tons	907.2	kilograms
short tons	2,000	pounds

DENSITY ESTIMATIONS

	Barrels/Long Ton	
	Range	Average
Crude Oils	6.7 - 8.1	7.4
Aviation Gasolines	8.3 - 9.2	8.8
Motor Gasolines	8.2 - 9.1	8.7
Kerosenes	7.7 - 8.3	8.0
Gas Oils	7.2 - 7.9	7.6
Diesel Oils	7.0 - 7.9	7.5
Lubricating Oils	6.8 - 7.6	7.2
Fuel Oils	6.6 - 7.0	6.8
Asphaltic Bitumens	5.9 - 6.5	6.2

Notes:
- 1 Long Ton equals 2,240 pounds
- As a general approximation, use 7 barrels (300 U.S. gallons) per metric ton of oil.
- 6.4 barrels/long ton is neutrally buoyant in fresh water.
- 6.21-6.25 barrels/long ton range is generally neutrally buoyant in open ocean.

Specific Gravity of 1 or an API of 10 equals the density of fresh water.
Specific Gravity < 1 or an API > 10 indicates product is lighter than fresh water.
API Gravity = (141.5/Specific Gravity) - 131.5

Weight of Fresh Water: 8.3 pounds/gallon
Weight of Sea Water: 8.5 pounds/gallon
Note: Exact weight depends upon temperature and salinity.

OIL THICKNESS ESTIMATIONS

Standard Terminology	Approx. Oil Thickness microns		Approx. Volume of Oil US gallons per square mile	
	Low	High	Low	High
Sheen (S)	0.04	0.3	27	205
Rainbow (R)	0.3	5	205	3421
Metallic (M)	5	50	3421	34210
Transitional Dark (or True) (T)	50	200	34210	136840
Dark (or True) (D)	>200		>136840 495	
Emulsified (E)	Thickness range is very similar to dark oil			

For calculating volume: (Length) x (width) x (% distribution) x (% of standard term) x (thickness value)
For calculating total volume, add together volumes for each standard term

OIL WEATHERING PROCESS CONVERSION

Weathering Process	Conversion/ Information	Time Scale
Evaporation	Evaporation at 59°F: Gasoline:100% | Diesel:80% Lt crude:40% | Heavy crude:20% | Bunker C:5-10%	2-5 days
Emulsification	ncreases pollutant volume by 2-4 times. Slows other processes.	Rapidly w/wave action; onset can be delayed.
Dispersion	Moves oil from surface to water column.	<5 days
Dissolution	Most water-soluble oil components are toxic.	<5 days
Biodegredation	Rate depends on oil type & amount, temperature, nutrients, & oxygen. Consult NOAA.	Weeks - Months
Tarball formation	Tarballs are hard to detect, so slick only appears to go away.	Days - Weeks

COMMONLY-USED EQUATIONS

CIRCLE
Area = 3.14 x radius²
Circumference = 3.14 x diameter

SPHERE/TANK
Area = 4 x 3.14 x radius²
Volume = 1.33 x 3.14 x radius³

CYLINDER/PIPE/TANK
Volume = 3.14 x radius² x length

RECTANGLE/SQUARE
Area = length x width

CUBE/BLOCK/TANK
Volume = length x width x height

9700 List of Response References

9710 Relevant Statute/Regulations/Authorities List

Federal Water Pollution Control Act

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, Section 105 of CERCLA

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 300

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization ACT (SARA Title III)

National Marine Sanctuaries Act, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Regulations, 15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 922 Subpart O

Endangered Species Act of 1973

Robert T. Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act

Historical Preservation Act of 1966

9720 Relevant Instructions/Guidelines/Standard Procedures and Practices List

U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Manual, COMDTINST M16000.14A

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP), CGTTP 3-75.1

Marine Environmental Response (MER) Administrative Orders Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP), CGTTP 3-75.3

Marine Environmental Response (MER) Pollution Response Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP), CGTTP 3-75.4

Marine Environmental Response (MER) Oil Sampling Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP), CGTTP 3-75.6

9730 Geographic Response Strategies

Washington State identifies Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) as Geographic Response Plans (GRP) are developed and maintained along with the RRT. Each plan covers a specific geographic area and contains information meant to aid the response community in managing the

incident through, and as necessary beyond, the initial phase of the response. Information contained in the plans include site descriptions, reference maps, recommended response strategies, shoreline information, resource at risk details, and logistical information. The plans are located at the following RRT/NWAC site:

https://rrt10nwac.com/GRP/Default.aspx.

Validating the functionality and accuracy of the large quantity of GRS data and booming strategies may prohibit comprehensive field validation. To assist with GRS validation management, the following tiered process is outlined in Table 9730.1.

9730.1: Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) Tiered Validation Levels

Validation Level	Name	Description	Requirements
I	Desktop	Evaluation of GRS data by subject matter experts (i.e., natural resource trustees) in an office or workshop setting. Can be supplemented with computer simulations.	All data should attain Level I validation.
II	Visual Confirmation	Deployment of subject matter experts 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 setting.	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.

See Sector Puget Sound's Quick Reference Cards (QRC) for initial response considerations. In addition to the NWAC/RRT specific GRP, the Area Contingency Plan sub-divided the coastal zone into 20 QRC to assist responders in the region. The intent of the QRC is to be used by initial responders along with the NWAC/RRT GRP's. The GRP's address site specific concerns whereas the QRC address concerns across an operating area within the coastal zone. The QRCs are located on Sector Puget Sound's Homeport site.

9740 Technical References List

CANAPS
Corporation for National and Community Service
Endangered Species
Endangered Species - NMFS
Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Resources
Endangered Species Act Consultation on Pre-Spill Planning Response Tool Template
Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA)
FOSC Financial Management Checklist
FOSC Guide to NOAA Scientific Support
FOSC Guide to Environmental Response
Incident Management Handbook (IMH)
National Historic Preservation Act Compliance Guide
NOAA Job Aids for Spill Response
NOAA Response and Planning Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills
NOAA Response Link
National Preparedness Resource Library
National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP) Guidelines
National Response Framework
NPFC Technical Operating Procedures
NPFC User Reference Guide
NRT Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills
Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities
OSLTF Claim Form
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
SCAT Forms
Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard
USCG Response Resource Inventory System (RRI)
USCG Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) Library
USCG Incident Management Software System
USCG Social Media Field Guide
USDA APHIS Wildlife Service
USDOT Federal Aviation Administration
USFWS - Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response
Volunteering In America

9740.1 NCP Product Schedule

The 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 spills. The Product Schedule contains five product categories:

- Dispersants
- Surface washing agents
- Surface collecting agents
- Bioremediation agents
- Miscellaneous oil spill control agents

Sinking agents and sorbents are not listed on the Product Schedule. Burning agents are addressed within the NCP but are not listed on the Schedule. The updated Product Schedule is located at:

https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/ncp-product-schedule-products-available-use-oil-spills

9740.2 Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Pocket Guide

Emergency Response Guide, 2016

9740.3 Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) Manual

The Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) is designed to provide information needed for decision-making by responsible Coast Guard personnel during emergencies that occur during the water transport of hazardous chemicals. CHRIS also provides much information that can be used by the Coast Guard in its efforts to achieve better safety procedures and so prevent accidents.

CHRIS consists of a handbook or manual, a hazard assessment computer system (HACS), and technical support personnel located at Coast Guard headquarters. These components and their relations to one another are described in Section 2 of the CHRIS Manual.

https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/DCO%20Documents/National%20Strike%20Force/foscr/ASTFOSCRSeminar/References/CHRISManualIntro.pdf?ver=2017-09-15-105040-973

9750 Places of Refuge

A “place of refuge” is defined as a location where a vessel needing assistance can be moved to, and where actions can then be taken to stabilize the vessel, protect human life, reduce a hazard to navigation, and/or protect sensitive natural/cultural resources and other uses of the area (e.g.,

subsistence fishing, commercial fishing, recreational boating). A place of refuge may include constructed harbors, ports, natural embayment, potential grounding sites, or offshore waters. This section identifies the process to identify potential docking, anchoring, mooring, and grounding locations that may be selected as Places of Refuge in the Captain of the Ports area of responsibility. Actual designation of a Place of Refuge will always be an incident-specific decision made by the U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port for Puget Sound in collaboration with the Area Committee. See Section 9420 of the NWACP for the process of identifying a place of refuge.

9800 Reserved

9900 Reserved for Area/District

Glossary

The definitions and acronyms utilized throughout this plan are taken from the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300.5), CERCLA, OPA 90, or the CWA, as amended by OPA 90.

ACTIVATION - Means notification by telephone or other expeditious means to the appropriate state and local officials, or to the regional or district office of participating agencies.

ADVERSE WEATHER - Means the weather conditions that will be considered when identifying response systems and equipment in a response plan for the applicable operating environment. Factors to consider include significant wave height, ice, temperature, weather-related visibility, and currents within the Captain of the Port (COTP) zone in which the systems or equipment are intended to function.

AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (facilities) - Means a discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels or l percent of the volume of the worst case discharge.

AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (vessels) - Means a discharge of 50 barrels of oil from the vessel.

COASTAL WATERS - Generally means U.S. waters which are navigable by deep-draft vessels, including the contiguous zone and parts of the high seas to which this plan is applicable, and other waters subject to tidal influence.

CONTIGUOUS ZONE - Means the zone of the high seas, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, which is contiguous to the territorial sea, and which extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial sea.

DISTRICT RESPONSE GROUP (DRG) – The DRG provides the framework within which the USCG District to organize resources for all-hazard response operations. This framework helps to ensure that all assets residing in the district can be brought to bear in the most efficient manner, to assist the Incident Commander in responding to an incident.

DISTRICT RESPONSE ADVISORY TEAM (DRAT) – The DRAT is a readily accessible, deployable team which provides technical and logistical support for the Sector Commanders within the USCG District. Their explicit responsibility is to enhance all-hazard response preparedness for each port within the district, and to provide expertise and technical assistance to the FOSC during oil spills or chemical releases. In addition to this team, there are personnel identified as Expanded DRAT members co-located at the district that bring additional capabilities to bear as needed.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE - Means the zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States extending to a distance up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (FOSC) – The federal official pre-designated by the USEPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP (40 CFR Part 300) or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP. A FOSC can also be designated as the Incident Commander.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM - A NIMS/ICS compliant overhead organization that can effectively manage an incident by developing and implementing appropriate strategies and tactics to accomplish incident objectives.

INLAND WATER - For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

MAJOR DISCHARGE - Means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters; or a discharge to the coastal waters of more than 100,000 gallons of oil; or a discharge of a hazardous substance that poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, or results in critical public concern (40 CFR Part 117).

MARINE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED FACILITY (MTR facility) - Means an onshore facility, including piping and any structure used to transfer oil to or from a vessel, subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 154 and any deep-water port subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 150.

MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (facility) - Means the planning values derived from the guidelines for determining and evaluating the required response resources for facility response plans per 33 CFR 154 Appendix C.

AXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE (vessel) - Means the planning values derived from the guidelines for determining and evaluating the required response resources for vessel response plans per 33 CFR 155.1050, 155.1052, 155.1230 or 155.2230, as appropriate.

MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (facility) - Means a discharge of the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10 percent of the volume of a worst-case discharge.

MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE (vessel) - Means a discharge of up to 2,500 barrels of oil for vessels with an oil cargo capacity equal to or greater than 25,000 barrels; or 10% of the vessels oil cargo capacity for vessels with a capacity of less than 25,000 barrels.

MEDIUM DISCHARGE - Means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters. A discharge of a hazardous substance equal to or greater than a reportable quantity as defined by regulation (40 CFR 117).

MINOR DISCHARGE - Means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil; or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil; or a discharge of a hazardous substance in a quantity less than that defined as reportable by regulation (40 CFR 117).

NON-PERSISTENT OR GROUP I OIL - Means a petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions - At least 50% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340 degrees C (645 degrees F); and at least 95% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 370 degrees C (700 degrees F).

NON-PETROLEUM OIL - Means oil of any kind that is not petroleum based. It includes, but is not limited to, animal and vegetable oils.

PERSISTENT OIL - Means petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for non-persistent oils. For the purposes of this document, persistent oils are further classified based on specific gravity as follows:

- Group II - Specific gravity less than .85 (e.g., gasoline, kerosene, Nigerian Light Crude).
- Group III - Specific gravity between .85 and less than .95 (e.g., Arabian and Kuwait Crude).
- Group IV - Specific gravity between .95 to and including 1.0 (e.g., Bunker C, #6 Fuel Oil).
- Group V - Specific gravity greater than 1.0 (e.g., Carbon Black).

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL (S) - Means an English-speaking representative(s) of the facility identified in the plan, located in the United States, available on a 24-hour basis, familiar with implementation of the facility response plan, and trained in his or her responsibilities under the plan.

RESPONSE RESOURCES - Means the personnel, equipment, supplies, and other capability necessary to perform the response activities identified in a response plan.

SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (SONS) - is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment is so complex, it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local and private resources to contain and clean up. Only the Commandant of the Coast Guard or the Administrator of the USEPA can declare a SONS.

SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A DISCHARGE (facility) - Means any incident or condition involving a facility that may create a risk of discharge of fuel or cargo oil. Such incidents include but are not limited to storage tank or piping failures, above ground or underground leaks, fires, explosions, flooding, spills contained within the facility, or other similar occurrences.

SUBSTANTIAL THREAT OF A DISCHARGE (vessel) - Means any incident involving vessel that may create a significant risk of discharge of fuel or cargo oil. Such incidents include, but are not limited to groundings, standings, collisions, hull damage, fire, explosion, flooding, on-deck spills, loss of propulsion, or other similar occurrences.

TRUSTEE – means an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian 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 the OPA.

VESSELS CARRYING OIL AS A PRIMARY CARGO - Means all vessels carrying bulk oil cargo that have a Certificate of Inspection issued under 46 CFR Subchapter D (except for dedicated response vessels), Certificate of Compliance, or Tank Vessel Examination Letter.

VESSELS CARRYING OIL AS A SECONDARY CARGO - Means vessels carrying oil pursuant to a permit issued under 46 CFR Subchapter D (30.01-5), 46 CFR Subchapter H (70.05-30), or 46 CFR Subchapter I (90.05-35), an International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) or Noxious Liquid Substance (NLS) certificate required by 33 CFR 151.33 or 151.35, a dedicated

response vessel operating outside a response area, or any uninspected vessel that carries bulk oil cargo.

WORST CASE DISCHARGE (facilities) - Means:

- For facilities with above ground storage, not less than –
  - Loss of the entire capacity of all tank(s) at the facility not having secondary containment; plus
  - Loss of the entire capacity of any single tank within a second containment system or
  - The combined capacity of the largest group of tanks within the same secondary containment system, whichever is greater; and
- For facilities with below-ground storage supplying oil to or receiving oil from the MTR portion means
  - The cumulative volume of all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold and the non-transportation-related portion of the facility. The discharge of each pipe is calculated as follows:
- The maximum time to discover the release from the pipe in hours, plus the maximum time to shut down flow from the pipe in hours (based on historic discharge data or the best estimate in the absence of historic discharge data for the facility) multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in barrels per hour (based on the maximum daily capacity of the pipe) plus the total line marine manifold and the non-transportation related portion of the facility.

WORST CASE DISCHARGE (vessel) - Means a discharge in adverse weather conditions of a vessel's entire oil cargo.

Acronyms

AC Area Committee

ACP Area Contingency Plan

AMSP Area Maritime Security Plan

AOR Area of Responsibility

ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry

AST Atlantic Strike Team (USCG)

AVO Affiliated Volunteer Organization

BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs

BOA Basic Ordering Agreement

BBL Barrel (42 U. S. gallons)

BSEE Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

CAC Crisis Action Center

CANUSLAK Canadian/ U.S. Lakes Annex to the Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan

CBRNE Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive

CEQ Council on Environmental Quality

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liabilities Act

CHRIS Chemical Hazardous Information Response System

CGHQ Coast Guard Headquarters

CO Commanding Officer

COMMCEN Communications Center

COTP Captain of the Port (USCG)

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CWA Clean Water Act

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

DOL U. S. Department of Labor

DRAT District Response Advisory Team

DRG District Response Group

EOC Emergency Operations Center

ERT Environmental Response Team (USEPA)

FAA Federal Aviation Administration

FLAT Federal Lead Administrative Trustee

FOSC Federal On-Scene Coordinator (USCG)

FINCEN Coast Guard Finance Center

FWPCA Federal Water Pollution Control Act

33 USC 1321 - U. S. Code Title 33, Part 1321 (Codified version of the FWPCA)

GAL Gallon

GRS Geographic Response Strategy

GSA General Services Administration

ICS Incident Command Structure

ICS-AC Area Command

IMAT Incident Management Action Team

IMH Incident Management Handbook

ISB In-Situ Burn

JIC Joint Information Center

JOC Joint Operations Center

MIPR Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

MOA Memorandum of Agreement

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

MSM Marine Safety Manual (USCG)

MSST Marine Safety and Security Team

MTSRU Marine Transportation System Recovery Unit

NCP National Contingency Plan

NIC National Incident Commander

NICa Alternate National Incident Commander

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPFC National Pollution Fund Center

NPS National Park Service

NRC National Response Center

NRDAR Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

NRF National Response Framework

NRS National Response System

NRT National Response Team

NSF National Strike Force

NSFCC National Strike Force Coordination Center (USCG)

NWS NOAA National Weather Service

OCNMS Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

OPA 90 Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OR&R NOAA Office of Response and Restoration

OSC On-Scene Coordinator (USEPA)

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSLTF Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

OSRO Oil Spill Removal Organization

PA Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

PAO Public Affairs Officer

PIAT Public Information Assist Team (USCG)

POLREP Pollution Report in Message Format

PREP National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program

PRFA Pollution Removal Funding Authorization

PRP Potentially Responsible Party (CERCLA)

RAR Resources at Risk

RCP Regional Contingency Plan

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

RP Responsible Party

RRC Regional Response Center

RRI Response Resource Inventory

RRT Regional Response Team

SDS Safety Data Sheet

SILC Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center

SONS Spill of National Significance

SSC Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)

SUPSALV Supervisor of Salvage (USN)

U&A Usual and Accustomed fishing area

UAC Unified Area Command

UCS Unified Command System

USACOE U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

USC U. S. Code

USDOT U. S. Department of Transportation

USEPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USCG U. S. Coast Guard

USGS U. S. Geological Survey

USN U. S. Navy

Sector Puget Sound Area Contingency Plan User Survey

Submitters Details

Name Click or tap here to enter text.

Email: Click or tap here to enter text.

Company/Agency: Click or tap here to enter text.

Phone Number (Optional): Click or tap here to enter text.

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1) Overall, how would you rate the Area Contingency Plan (1-10 with 10 being the highest mark): Choose an item.

2) How you rate the overall usability of the Area Contingency Plan (1-10 with 10 being the highest mark): Choose an item.

3) Which areas of the Area Contingency Plan are most important to you?

   Click or tap here to enter text.

4) Which areas of the Area Contingency Plan are least important to you?

   Click or tap here to enter text.

Recommended Changes

ACP Section(s): Click or tap here to enter text.

Comments:

Click or tap here to enter text.

Email this survey to: D13-SMD-SectorPugetSound-IMD@uscg.mil.