Chapter 1000

Introduction

NW Area Committee Expectations:

- NW Area Committee members are aware of all interagency partners that may or should be involved in an oil/hazmat incident.

Critical Elements of Chapter 1000:

- Identifies EPA and USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinators Jurisdictional Boundary
- Outlines response authorities and policy for NW Area Committee members.
- Provides information on interagency response partners and what may trigger their involvement in an oil/hazmat incident.

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Introduction

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (NCP; 40 CFR Part 300), area committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the President. The area committees are comprised of personnel from Federal and state agencies who coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and 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.

The NCP also establishes the National Response Team (NRT) and 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs) who are responsible for national and regional planning and preparedness activities before a response action and support to the FOSC and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) when activated during a response. RRT membership consists of designated representatives from key federal response and support agencies together with affected states.

In the Northwest Area (defined as the coastal and inland zones of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington), these two groups have joined together to accomplish all planning and preparedness activities and jointly publish the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP). The purpose of the NWACP is:

1. To provide for orderly and effective implementation of response actions to protect the people, natural resources, and property of the coastal and inland zones of the Northwest area, including the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho 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, potential responsible party, 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 to be adopted as the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) and Area Contingency Plan for the northwest.

4. To provide guidance to all Facility and Vessel Response Plan reviewers and Plan holders to ensure consistency with the Area Contingency Plan.

This plan is intended for use as a guideline for coordination of spill response actions and to ensure consistency in response to spills. Federal and state rules require that a Responsible Party (RP), or spiller, must be able to manage spills with a pre-designated response management organization that accommodates a unified command structure in recognition of federal, state, tribal or local jurisdiction.

If an oil or hazardous materials spill happens in the context of a Presidentially Declared Disaster, the response may be conducted under the National Response Framework. Please refer to http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/.

1100 Authority

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)(33 USC 1321 et seq.) and the Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) address development of a National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), area contingency plans are to address responses to worst-case discharges of oil or hazardous substances, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility. The Area Committee is given the responsibility for working with the response community to plan for joint response efforts, including spill containment, mechanical recovery, use of dispersants, in-situ burning, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife.

1110 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 22 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 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 Zones Puget Sound and Columbia River, the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and the Environmental Protection Agency's Inland Region Ten excluding Alaska.

1120 Washington State

The Northwest Area Contingency Plan. The NWACP has been adopted as the state's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Plan as required by statute (see Chapter 90.56.060 RCW). This plan applies to the

activities of all state and local agencies involved in managing oil and hazardous substance spills where federal, state, and local agencies respond to a spill or potential spill of oil or hazardous substances.

Ecology is the lead agency. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is designated (see Chapter 90.56.020 RCW) 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. The director is the head of the state incident command system 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.

If a responsible party fails to respond in a manner deemed reasonably consistent with this policy and NWACP, the FOSC or Ecology may assume the lead for a portion of or the entire response. Ecology will closely coordinate with other members of the unified command prior to taking such action.

Cooperation with Other Government Entities. It is the policy of the State of Washington that it will co-manage spills of oil or hazardous substances in close cooperation with federal, local, and tribal officials as provided in this plan. A coordinated approach is the best means to provide the best protection of the state's public health and safety, natural resources, and private property.

1130 Oregon State

This plan satisfies requirements set forth in Oregon Revised Statutes 468B.495-500 and 466.620 and replaces the Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan, for the Oregon Coast, Columbia River and Willamette River to Willamette Falls (Volume II). This plan also satisfies ORS 401, 453.347, 466.620 and 469.611 and is part of the requirements of Title III Section 303 of the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986. It also replaces the Oil and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (For inland spills and non-coastal waters) [formerly Annex O]. It is intended to be consistent with all other existing plans. The Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the lead State agency on the Area Committee and provides the lead for oil and hazardous substance spill prevention efforts, contingency planning, and cleanup oversight for spills affecting state air, water, or land resources.

1140 Idaho State

This plan, in conjunction with the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan, functions as an appendix to Annex Z of the Idaho Emergency Plan, Part II, Natural and Man-made Disasters. This plan may be activated independent of the Idaho Emergency Plan. Its primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support to local government by federal, state, and private agencies for incidents involving the release or potential release of oil and hazardous substances in Idaho. It also defines the

support role of specific state agencies. This plan can be initiated at the request of local governments when their capabilities have been exceeded. Authority for implementation of the plan is derived from Executive Order 96-01, the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101 et seq), the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Title 39 Chapter 44), Radiation and Nuclear Material Act (Protection from Radioactive Materials) (Idaho Title 39, Chapter 30, Section 3005), Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Title 39, Chapter 71) and the Disaster Preparedness Act (Idaho Title 46, Chapter 10).

1200 Area Committee Purpose and Objectives

The Area Committee's primary objective is to plan for a safe, appropriate, and timely response to all reports of oil or hazardous substance spills. The Coast Guard has authority to respond in the Coastal Zone, the Environmental Protection Agency in the Inland Zone, and Washington, Oregon, and Idaho respond within their respective state boundaries. Each agency responds to reports of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances to determine their nature and immediate impact on the public health and the environment. If a responsible party is conducting proper response actions, the appropriate on-scene coordinator will use best judgment in determining the need for and scope of agency involvement.

1300 Geographic Boundaries

The geographic boundaries of this plan are the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, which include COTP zones for Puget Sound and Columbia River and EPA Inland Region Ten, excluding Alaska. All waterways that mark the boundary between two states (e.g., the Columbia and Snake Rivers) are the joint, shared responsibility of both states. Spills affecting, or with the potential to affect, shared water must be reported to both states and both states will normally participate in the unified response.

1310 Makah Tribe Lands

Makah Tribe land holdings were settled in the Treaty of Neah Bay in 1855 with the United States government, and more recently various courts have determined the Makah marine Usual and Accustomed Area consists of United states waters north of 48°02'15"N latitude (at the Norwegian Memorial), east of 125°44'00"W longitude, and west of 123°42'30"W longitude (at Tongue Point just east of Crescent Bay in the Straits of Juan de Fuca). The seaward boundary of the Makah Tribe approximates the 100-fathom isobath in the southerly direction from the US/Canada international boundary to a point due west of the mouth of the Copalis River. The Makah are the sole natural resource trustees to the mean lower low water line and co-trustees of the marine resources seaward from this line within this U&A. The Makah U&A encompasses a portion of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and the Flattery Rocks and Quileute Needles National Wildlife Refuges.

1320 EPA/USCG FOSC Jurisdictional Boundary

The boundaries between the Coast Guard and EPA areas of responsibility within Region 10 are shown in Table 1-1 and through a web interface at: http://gis1.ene.com/epar10/, they can also be viewed in PDF form: http://www.rrt10nwac.com/Maps/Default.aspx.

The geographic area described in this section encompasses the Thirteenth Coast Guard District as defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 3.65, specifically, this section addresses jurisdictional boundaries between the coastal and inland zones within the Captain of the Port (COTP) Puget Sound Area of Responsibility (AOR) as defined by 33 CFR 3.65-10 and the COTP Columbia River AOR as defined by 33 CFR 3.69-15.

As outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.5, the "coastal zone" is defined as "all United States waters subject to the tie, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surfaces or land substrate, and ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters."

The "inland zone" is defined as "the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding specified ports and harbors on inland rivers."

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

Table 1-1 Area of Responsibility Boundaries Between EPA and Coast Guard for Major Oregon and Washington Waters

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

Table 1-1 Area of Responsibility Boundaries Between EPA and Coast Guard for Major Oregon and Washington Waters

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Columbia River: Youngs River	Highway 101 Business Bridge
Coos Bay: Catching Slough	Permanent bridge on Coos River Road (junction of Coos River and Catching Slough)
Coos Bay: Coalbank Slough	Highway 101 Bridge
Coos Bay: Coos River	First Bridge on Coos River, upriver from Catching Slough
Coos Bay: Haynes Inlet	Mean High Water Mark of Haynes Inlet
Coos Bay: Isthmus Slough	Bascule Bridge at Bunker Hill
Coos Bay: Kentucky Slough	East Bay Drive Bridge
Coos Bay: North Slough	Mean High Water Mark of North Slough
Coos Bay: South Slough	South Slough - Mean High Water Mark on South Slough
Coos Bay: Joe Ney Slough	South Slough - Bridge at Crown Point Road
Coos Bay: Willach Slough	East Bay Drive Bridge
Coquille River	Route 101 Bridge in Bandon
Elk River	Route 101 Bridge
Little Nestucca River	Route 101 Bridge
Nehalem River	Highway 101 Bridge
Nestucca River	Pacific Avenue in Pacific City – Bridge
Rogue River	Route 101 Bridge Wedderburn to Gold Beach
Sandy River	Interstate 84 Bridge at Troutdale
Siletz River	Route 101 Bridge Kernville to Gleneden Beach
Siuslaw River	Line South from Cushman
Tillamook Bay	Mean High Water Mark
Tillamook River	Netarts Highway Bridge
Umpqua River	Line North of Scholfield Road/Umpqua Highway intersection
Umpqua River: Smith River	First Bridge Upstream of Confluence with the Umpqua River
Willamette River	Oregon City Falls
Yachats River	Route 101 Bridge
Yaquina Bay	Mean High Water Mark
Yaquina River	Butler Bridge at Toledo
Yaquina River: Depot Slough	Bridge on Old Toledo - Yaquina Road
Yaquina River: King Slough	Mean High Water Mark
Washington	
Big Quilcene River	North Quilcene Avenue Bridge
Chuckanut Creek	Highway 11 Bridge
Chehalis River	Route 107 Bridge South of Montesano
Clallam River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Columbia River	Bonneville Dam

Table 1-1 Area of Responsibility Boundaries Between EPA and Coast Guard for Major Oregon and Washington Waters

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Columbia River: Elochoman Slough (Cathlamet)	USCG Jurisdiction Throughout
Columbia River: Lake River	Bridge at Ridgefield, WA
Columbia River: Vancouver Lake Flushing Channel	Flood control gate at NW Lower River Road, Vancouver, WA
Columbia River: Washougal River	Railroad Bridge at Washougal
Cowlitz River	Route 4 Bridge at Kelso
Deep Creek	State Highway 112 Bridge
Deep River	State Highway 4 Bridge
Deschutes River	4th Avenue Bridge at Olympia
Dosewallips River	Route 101 Bridge
Duckabush River	Route 101 Bridge
Dungeness River	Dungeness Bridge in Sequim
Duwamish River	Pacific Highway South Bridge
East Twin River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Ebey Slough	I-5 Bridge in Everett
Elwha River	State Highway 112
Grays River	Route 4 Bridge at Roseburg
Hama Hama River	Route 101 Bridge
Hoko River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Hoquiam River	Route 101 Bridge
Humptulips River	Route 109 Bridge
Kalama River	Interstate 5 Bridge
Lake Washington Ship Canal (Lake Washington/Lake Union)	Montlake Bridge in Seattle
Lewis River	Interstate 5 Bridge at Woodland
Little Quilcene River	Rogers Street Bridge
Naselle River	Route 101 Bridge
Nisqually River	I-5 Bridge
Nooksack River	Slater Road North of Marietta
North River	Route 105 Bridge
North Nemah River	Route 101 Bridge at Nemah
Palix River	Route 101 Bridge
Puyallup River	I-5 Bridge
Pysht River	Bridge Northwest of Pysht, North of Highway 112
Queets River	Route 101 Bridge at Queets
Quillayute River	Entrance of Dickey River
Quinault River	Quinault River Bridge East of Taholah
Sail River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Salt Creek	Bridge on Camp Hayden Road
Sekiu River	State Highway 112 Bridge

Table 1-1 Area of Responsibility Boundaries Between EPA and Coast Guard for Major Oregon and Washington Waters

River Name/Body of Water	Boundary
Skagit River, North Fork	Route 511 Bridge Five Miles Southwest of Mount Vernon
Skagit River, South Fork	Bridge at Conway
Skokomish River, South Fork	Route 106 Bridge
Snohomish River	Interstate 5 Bridge
Sooes River	Bridge Approximately 1 Mile South of Mukkaw Bay entrance
Steamboat Slough	I-5 Bridge Near Everett
Stillaguamish River	Great Northern Railroad Bridge at Silvana
Union River	State Highway 300 Bridge
Waatch River	Bridge East of Makah Air Force Station
Whatcom Creek	Holly Avenue Bridge in Bellingham
West Twin River	State Highway 112 Bridge
Willapa Bay: South Fork Willapa River	Highway 101 Bridge
Willapa Bay: Willapa River	Highway 101 Bridge
Wiskah River	Route 12 Bridge at Aberdeen

1321 First Federal Official On Scene (FFO)

According to Section 300.135(b) of the NCP, the first federal official (FFO) affiliated with a National Response Team (NRT) member agency to arrive on scene of a discharge or release should coordinate activities under the NCP. That (FFO) is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the pre-designated FOSC and prior to the FOSC 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 (NPFC) to ensure that only one Federal Project Number (FPN) remains open for that case, as appropriate.

1322 Releases or Discharges Affecting More than One Zone Determination of FOSC

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 Incident Command System that can adequately provide for effective response in both zones. If transition of FOSC from one agency to another is necessary, the transition will generally follow the guidelines outlined in Chapter 1000 of the NWACP.

Funding

If a spill occurs across both sides of the EPA-USCG FOSC boundary, and both an EPA FOSC and a USCG FOSC are responding, then 2 FPNs, i.e. one for each

FOSC, might be appropriate. If the spill is on the USCG side and the USCG FOSC is responding with EPA assistance, then EPA should be allowed to use the accounting line from the USCG Federal Project to set up a site in the EPA financial system to charge against. In such a circumstance, EPA would likely not need to obtain a Pollution Removal Fund Authorization (PRFA) from the USCG FOSC, but EPA would need a ceiling and a statement of work. Likewise, if the spill is on the EPA side and the USCG is assisting the EPA, the USCG should be able to charge against the EPA's Federal Project accounting line. For further clarification, the National Pollution Fund Center should be consulted, 202-493-6700.

1323 Modifications to Notification Requirements

For incidents which fall within the jurisdictional boundary of one agency and pose a threat of impact to an area within the other agency's jurisdiction, the USCG and EPA expect each agency to be notified. Duty officers and watchstanders making notifications must be informed of the need to notify both agencies for incidents which may impact both jurisdictional boundaries.

1324 EPA NCP FOSC AND COTP Overlapping Jurisdiction

There are geographic areas covered by this ACP in which EPA has NCP FOSC authorities, but where the USCG has COTP authority. Examples of these overlapping areas include, but are not limited to, the Columbia River above the Bonneville Dam, the Willamette River above Oregon City Falls and Lake Washington. If an incident occurs in these areas, the EPA FOSC must consult and coordinate with the USCG COTP or COTP's representative to ensure that both agencies are appropriately engaged in the response based on their respective authorities. During response in these situations, each agency retains its statutory authorities, but must consult with each other throughout the response or incident to ensure that both agencies are appropriately engaged in the response. The nature of response generally does not allow complete separation of the maritime casualty response from the pollution response. In these overlapping areas, the general practice will be to allow the EPA FOSC to determine whether the incident requires an NCP response, after consultation with the COTP or the COTP's representative.

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 one another 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 could be held by a representative of the agency with the greatest statutory responsibility for the incident risk during the current operational period.

1325 Oil Discharges Originating from Inland Facilities

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, either EPA nor USCG has the authority to respond.

1326 Hazardous Substances, Pollutant or Contaminant Incidents Originating from Inland Facilities

The authority to respond to releases or threats of a release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants is derived from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and is not predicated on impacts to navigable water.

1400 National Response System

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 responsible party during a response.

The three tiers are the National Response Team, Regional Response Team, and the OSC. The National Response System 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 responsible party. The NRS is used for all spills. When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism consisting of the FOSC, the SOSC, and the Responsible Party's Incident Manager and, when appropriate, tribal and local representatives.

1420 National Response Team

The NRT consists of 16 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests, and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents. The EPA serves as chair and the Coast Guard as vice-chair of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident, when the lead response agency representative serves as chair. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by a FOSC via an RRT during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

1430 Regional Response Teams

There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has federal and state representation.

EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs. RRTs are planning, policy, and coordinating bodies, and may be activated during a major incident to assist the FOSC with resources. The RRT operating in the Northwest Area has agreed to use this Area Contingency Plan as the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). They also provide guidance support and approval for pursuing certain response strategies.

Regional Response Teams (RRTs) may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the FOSC. If the assistance requested by a FOSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened. Activation procedures for RRT10 may be found in Section 9126 of this Plan. The cognizant RRTs will also be consulted by the FOSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of alternative response technologies (i.e. in-situ burning, dispersants, bio-remediation, and other chemical counter - measures) when that decision has not been pre-approved.

1440 Area Response Structure

The Northwest Area Committee 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 Incident Command System (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 command structure to jointly manage the spill incident. In the Unified Incident Command (UC), whenever possible, decisions with regard to the response will be made by consensus and documented through a single Incident Action Plan (IAP). 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 a large number of 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 Incident Command System/Unified Command (ICS/UC) organization(s);
- **Tribal and Local Government On Scene Coordinators.** The unified command may incorporate additional tribal or local government on scene coordinators into the command structure as appropriate;

- **Responsible Party Command Structure.** The person or persons responsible for a spill incident shall utilize an incident command system, which is capable of rapidly, and readily integrating into the NIMS based ICS/UC organization utilized by the NWACP signatory agencies; and
- **Response Plan Approval.** The National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 CFR 300 requires that vessel and facility response plans be compatible with the applicable Area Plan. Washington and Oregon State laws have similar provisions in RCW 90.56.210 and OAR 340-141-0140(7) and (9). Therefore, it is the policy of the Area Committee that vessel and facility contingency plans be consistent with the NWACP.

The unified incident command structure allows for a coordinated response, which takes into account the federal, state, tribal, local and responsible party 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 (Figure 1000-2) at the appropriate level.

1441 Federal On-Scene Coordinators

USCG Sector Puget Sound and Sector Columbia River maintain and manage emergency response teams for response to discharges of oil and hazardous substances in the coastal zone. These teams vary in size based on the nature of the incident. In all cases, they are tasked with assessing the discharge to determine response measures, monitor and supervise pollution countermeasures, deploy pollution control equipment as available and necessary until a contractor arrives, document all phases of the response, conduct investigations, and act for the FOSC until their arrival.

The EPA Emergency Response Program consists of emergency response FOSCs located in the regional office in Seattle and field offices in Boise, Coeur d'Alene, and Portland. Additional FOSCs for EPA Region 10 are located in Anchorage, Alaska, but they may respond to any location throughout the region, or throughout the country, as needed. The FOSCs are responsible for determining the source, cause, and responsible party, as well as initiating source control and enforcement actions as appropriate. Additional responsibilities include ensuring containment, cleanup and disposal are carried out adequately, notification of all Natural Resources Trustees, and coordination of activities with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to monitor their performance. EPA also has access to technical

assistance contractors who can provide technical oversight and other resources at spills and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In some cases, EPA's technical assistance contractor may arrive on scene prior to the FOSC. Prior to arrival of the EPA OSC, the EPA contractor will cooperate with on-site agencies but will take direction through the EPA OSC only. EPA's contractor has technical response personnel and equipment located in Seattle and Portland.

For list of Federal Response Agencies and their roles during an oil/hazmat incident, please see Appendix A.

1442 Washington Response System

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:

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) acts as 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. The agency maintains spill response teams in Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham, Vancouver, Spokane, and Yakima that provide round-the-clock response service to emergencies that pose an immediate threat to human health and the environment. In addition, Ecology:

- Confirms emergency notifications;
- Determines the source and cause of an incident;
- Identifies the responsible party for an oil spill or hazardous substance release;
- Assumes responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified;
- Sets state cleanup standards and ensures that source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished;
- Assists in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel;
- Determines the need for and initiates appropriate enforcement actions;
- Coordinates spill response with other state and federal agencies and tribal and local jurisdictions using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model of Incident Command System (ICS);
- Establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC) with involved agencies and the responsible party to provide current and accurate information to the community;
- Conducts on-site inspections of commercial vessels and oil handling facilities.

- Investigates the cause of commercial vessel and oil handling facility spills;
- Provides maritime expertise, such as advice on salvage operations;
- Leads, activates, and coordinates the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team which also includes the state departments of Fish and Wildlife, Health, Natural Resources, and Community, Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and the state Parks and Recreation Commission;
- Participates in the activities of the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section of the ICS and
- Notifies the appropriate resource trustee agency of injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, and other wildlife.

Under the Washington Response System, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) assumes responsibility as Incident Commander and acts as the lead state agency responsible for cleanup activities when oil and hazardous substance spills occur on state highways. WSP also:

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

The **Washington Military Department's Emergency Management Division (EMD)** maintains capabilities to make 24-hour notifications to Ecology, WSP and other appropriate local, tribal, state, and federal agencies. EMD also:

- Activates the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when required;
- Coordinates state agency response activities within the state EOC, including procurement of state resources, as requested;
- Provides public information officer support to JICs or Incident Command Posts; and
- Provides communication links on an ongoing basis.

During oil and hazardous substance spills and releases, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Fish and Wildlife):

- Coordinates activities for the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife injured during oil and hazardous substance spills and releases;
- Assists in identification of fish and wildlife protection needs; and
- Assists in reconnaissance and NRDA efforts.

The state **Department of Health** is responsible for handling environmental spills and releases involving radioactive substances and biological agents. They assist in determination of public health impacts to fish and shellfish harvesting and consumption.

The state **Department of Natural Resources** assists in the identification of aquatic habitat/state lands protection needs.

The state **Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation** assists in the identification of historic/archaeological resource protection needs.

The state **Parks and Recreation Commission** assists in response activities involving state parks lands and property.

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 a fire department, or they may delegate that responsibility to WSP. Under SARA, Title III, Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) may be involved with planning, training, and assisting with interagency coordination. They may also activate their local Emergency Operations Center to support on-scene operations, make notifications, and respond to requests for resources and other assistance.

For list of Washington State Response Agencies and their roles during an oil/hazmat incident, please see Appendix A.

1443 Oregon State Response System

The Oregon State Response system is designed to provide coordinated state agency response, in cooperation with federal agencies, for effective clean up of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. Specific responsibilities of state agencies for planning and response are outlined in Section 1722.

For list of Oregon State Response Agencies and their roles during an oil/hazmat incident, please see Appendix A.

1444 Idaho State Response System

Local Fire Departments and Departments of Emergency Management are the primary response authority for all oil spills and hazardous materials releases. It is the state's intent to SUPPLEMENT local response activity, not supplant it. This plan and the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan are to be implemented when local capabilities have been exceeded

by the incident. The Incident Command System, when implemented by local government during initial response, will allow the state to become part of the response network without disrupting local efforts.

1445 Pacific States/BC Oil Spill Task Force

The Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force was established to provide cooperative and coordinated oil spill response and prevention efforts. Since its formation in March 1989, it has grown to include the states of Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, and California, and the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The environmental agencies of the five western states and British Columbia have agreed to work together to improve coordinated spill response in the following ways:

- Sharing state resources and assist state OSCs during major spills if requested;
- Observing state spill drills and response activities;
- Conducting joint spill drills to better coordinate trans-boundary response efforts;
- Debriefing after major spills or drills to determine changes necessary for improving spill prevention or response across state and national boundaries;
- Meeting regularly to share information and coordinate state and provincial policies with federal agencies;
- Coordinating implementation efforts, such as making rules and regulations as consistent as possible; and
- Collaborating on regional initiatives to address such issues as coastwise vessel traffic, spill data collection, and places of refuge.

West Coast Mutual Aid

During major and catastrophic spills on the West Coast, it may be necessary to expedite the cross boundary transfer of additional response capabilities that can only be provided by private contractors. Many of these contractors have signed commitments with facility and/or vessel operators that, if released to another spill, would place them out of compliance with their federal or state/provincial approved spill contingency plan.

The members of the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force are the primary state and provincial spill prevention and response agencies for Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii. In an effort to expedite and enhance the response to major West Coast spills, the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force members pre-approved and signed the 1993 mutual aid agreement which will be activated by the unified command if additional resources are needed. The purpose of the agreement is to set specified conditions whereby contingency plan holders may be allowed to meet temporarily reduced response standards in order that their response equipment may be available for mutual aid. This agreement thereby assures that most of the spill

response equipment on the West Coast will be available to respond rapidly in the event of a major spill.

Some West Coast states set planning standards (benchmarks) and let the plan holder and response contractors decide how they will be met. All major contractors have commitments under several contingency plans. This makes equipment "cascading" more difficult. To implement this policy of mutual aid, Task Force members have adopted minimum requirements for resident, non-cascadable response resources. These minimum requirements for resident response systems assure the continued ability of plan holders to initiate effective response action at their facility/vessel, should a spill occur while a portion of their response capability is out of the region for purposes of mutual aid. See http://www.oilspilltaskforce.org/docs/agreements_resolutions/MutualAid96.pdf

1500 Regional Response Team Standing Membership

A list of all RRT members' agency addresses and contact phone numbers can be found in Section 9122-9125. Activation procedures may be found in Section 9126 of this Plan.

1510 RRT Co-Chairs

- U.S. Coast Guard, District 13 and
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10

1520 Federal On-Scene Coordinators

- Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 (located in Seattle, Boise, Portland, and Anchorage)
- U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Columbia River, and
- U.S. Coast Guard Sector Puget Sound

1530 Federal RRT Representatives

- Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service);
- Department of Commerce (NOAA);
- Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers);
- Department of Energy;
- Department of Health and Human Services;
- Department of Interior;
- Department of Justice;
- Department of Labor (OSHA);
- Department of Transportation;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (Department of Homeland Security); and

- General Services Administration (GSA).

1540 State Representatives

- State of Idaho, Bureau of Homeland Security;
- State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality; and
- State of Washington, Department of Ecology.

1550 Tribe Representatives

- Makah Indian Tribe

1600 Response Policy

1610 National Response Policy

The National Response Policy is to ensure that all applicable laws and regulations are carried out. Those laws and regulations are intended to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, mitigation, or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, and overall protection of human health and the environment.

1611 High-Seas Policy

Application of the Intervention on the High Seas Act (33 USC 1471 et seq.): Under authority of the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, governments party to the present convention may take such measures on the high seas as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interests from oil or hazardous substances pollution or threat of pollution. The pollution or threat of pollution may result from a maritime casualty or acts related to such a casualty, which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences. In the event of a ship collision, stranding, or other incident on board or external to a ship outside U.S. Territorial waters which creates a potential threat of pollution by oil or hazardous substances, all available information shall be relayed to the Coast Guard which will determine whether or not grave and imminent danger to our coastline or related interests exists. Once that determination is made, the designated FOSC shall take measures to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

1612 Coast Guard Policy

The Coast Guard will respond, consistent with the policy outlined in the Northwest Area Contingency Plan. The Coast Guard 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 Coast Guard will respond. If the responsible party is conducting proper removal, the Coast Guard On-Scene Coordinator will use best judgment in determining the need for the presence of Coast Guard personnel on scene. General Coast Guard policy for pollution response is provided in Volume VI of the Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual; Thirteenth Coast Guard District

policy is provided in Appendix 38 to Annex C to the CCGD13 Standard Operating Procedures.

1613 Environmental Protection Agency Policy

By statute, EPA is the FOSC for inland spills of oil or hazardous substances. In most instances, EPA is not the first responder on scene. EPA works in cooperation with other responders, but has not delegated their responsibility as FOSC. In all spill situations, it is EPA's intent to contribute to the response by working with the local, state, tribal authorities, general public, and Federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. During a response to a release, the potentially responsible parties (PRP), if known, available, and willing, are generally given the opportunity to adequately respond. The U.S. EPA works closely with the PRPs when they are known and willing to take action to ensure that the release reaches an adequate and rapid conclusion with a minimum impact on the environment. In the event of a spill where the PRP is not identified, does not respond to contain or clean up the spill, or does an inadequate job responding, EPA responsibilities may include taking over the response or assuming a co-lead role in a unified command with state and local responders.

1614 Department of Defense and Department of Energy Policies

In the case of the Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), when a response to a release or threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant is on, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD or DOE, those agencies shall provide FOSCs responsible for taking all response actions. DOD will be the removal response authority with respect to incidents involving DOD military weapons or munitions or weapons or munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD. For oil spills on DOD facilities, the Coast Guard or EPA is the pre-designated FOSC, as appropriate.

1620 State Response Policy

1621 Washington State Policy

Washington State law has established the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) as the pre-designated State OSC (SOSC) for all oil and hazardous substance spills in state waters. As such, Ecology is also responsible for supporting Federal response actions. In this role, Ecology effectively represents all State agencies and the interests of the State and its citizens. Ecology will respond to any significant discharge or threatened discharge. Ecology will provide local geographic and environmental information; identify and prioritize vulnerable resources in consultation with other resource agencies through the NRDA team; fund orphan oil spills through the Oil Spill Recovery Act (OSRA); and coordinate with other State agencies. The State of Washington has devised parallel statutes on water pollution and marine transportation safety that meet, or in some cases exceed, those standards set forth in federal legislation. Chapter 90.48 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) has made it unlawful to cause or permit the discharge by any means, of polluting matter into the waters

of Washington State. Additionally, this Act designates the State of Washington as a participant in the federal permit program. It is the policy of the state to use the unified command system (UCS) (as described in Section 2000 of this plan) during response to significant spills or threatened spills.

1622 Oregon State Policy

The NW Area Contingency Plan provides a description of Oregon's statewide oil and HAZMAT response system and outlines the responsibilities of all those who may be involved in an incident. It provides for a coordinated Oregon state agency response.

To ensure a reasonable emergency response time to all parts of the state, a system of state funded regional hazardous materials response teams consisting of highly trained individuals has been developed. The teams are equipped and trained by the state and manned for the most part by individuals from local fire departments and other emergency providers.

The Office of the State Fire Marshall has developed a computerized call-up system. The system provides data on the location and type of hazardous materials stored around the state. It also provides technical information on various hazardous materials and guidance on emergency response procedures. This plan, together with the information system, the training program, and the regional teams is designed to insure that all emergency responders are adequately prepared for HAZMAT incidents.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the lead agency for oil or hazardous material spills, except for spills or releases from chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. The Oregon Office of Emergency Management is the lead state agency for spills or releases from chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. The Oregon Department of Human Services is the lead state agency for all incidents involving hazards to human beings, communicable disease agents, or radiation emergencies other than transportation accidents. The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) is the lead state agency for radioactive materials transportation incidents. The lead state agency will provide a state on-scene coordinator (SOSC) to direct state response and to assist the FOSC. Assistance which may be requested of the State includes guidelines for the disposal of oily waste, identification, and prioritization of vulnerable resources, local geographic and environmental information, counsel on cleanup and restoration standards, medical/toxicological information through State health officials and identification of unknown pollutants.

State Assistance

- **Abandoned Chemicals.** The Oil and Hazardous Materials Fund may be used by DEQ to contract for emergency removals of materials presenting public health and environmental risk if the owner, property owner, or responsible party is unable to act. This assistance may be on a cost reimbursement basis;

- **Drug Lab Chemicals.** Requests for use of DEQ's Drug Lab Cleanup Fund must come through a law enforcement agency; and
- Financial reimbursement is also available through the State Fire Marshall's Office for HAZMAT Team response within the terms of the response contract.

1623 Idaho State Response Policy

Idaho uses a collaborative system in responding to hazardous materials incidents. A single phone call to the state provides immediate access to virtually any resource needed at a hazardous materials incident. The state plays a key role in facilitating and fostering the collaborative efforts and the Bureau of Homeland Security is responsible for ensuring that emergency response is timely and effective. Local, state, and federal responses are expected to be coordinated and in support of local efforts.

Unified Command and NIMS is the standard method of operation. The state's representative to command under emergency or disaster conditions is designated by the Idaho Adjutant General. It is policy in Idaho that responders operate only within the scope of their training and the state has set clear training guideline in the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident/WMD Command Response and Support Plan. The Idaho Division of Environmental Quality directs long-term site remediation efforts with the cooperation and support of other state and federal agencies.

1630 Multinational Policy

The United States and Canada share responsibilities in numerous locations covered by this plan. The northern boundary of the States of Washington and Idaho is the Canadian border. U.S. and Canadian OSCs will cooperate fully to respond to pollution incidents that affect or threaten to affect both parties. Toward this end, the Canada-United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency plan for spills of oil and other harmful substances (CANUSPAC) (http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/ eng/CCG/ER_International_Agreements) and the Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan (CANUSWEST) (www.canuswest.com) provide guidance for a joint response.

Any pollution incident posing a substantial threat to the other country shall be reported immediately by the Canadian National Environmental Emergencies Center (NEEC) (1-819-997-3742) or the U.S. National Response Center (NRC) (1800-424-8802), depending on the incident location. In addition, the EPA Region Ten duty officer in Seattle shall notify the Environment Canada duty officer in Vancouver, or vice versa, in the event of an incident with cross-border impacts.

This Area Contingency Plan is compatible with the CANUSPAC and CANUSWEST Joint Contingency Plans.

1640 Responsible Party Policy

Responsible Party Conformance with NWACP

The National Contingency Plan 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 a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance. These response plans are required to be consistent with applicable Area Contingency Plans."

The requirement for facility and vessel response plans to be consistent with the Northwest Area Contingency Plan applies to:

- Vessel and Facility 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 NWACP 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 NW 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.

Requirement for a Full and Rapid Response

Adequate response resources must be rapidly mobilized if initial source control, containment and cleanup efforts are to be successful. Experience in the Northwest has found that it is much more cost-effective and far less damaging to natural resources to contain an oil spill rather than to remove it from the water and beaches.

Therefore, it is the policy of the Northwest Area Committee that the response to a spill incident should be promptly "ramped-up" to provide adequate equipment and trained personnel to effectively respond to the highest quantity of product that will most likely be released. If it is determined that excessive response resources are ordered or mustered they may be canceled or demobilized to help control the cost of the response action to the responsible party and responding agencies.

The emergency response towing vessel (ERTV) stationed at Neah Bay is an important safety net to prevent disabled ships and barges from grounding in the

western Strait of Juan de Fuca or off our outer coast. Funding for the ERTV is provided by private maritime industry financed and managed operations. The maritime shipping industry established an ERTV contract (vessel under charter to the Washington State Maritime Cooperative) to maintain an industry funded standby towing capability at Neah Bay. As required by Washington statute, the U.S. Coast Guard and Ecology may separately contract for the services of the ERTV stationed at Neah Bay to respond to an emerging maritime casualty, or as a precautionary measure.

If a responsible party fails to respond in a manner deemed reasonably consistent with this policy and NWACP, the FOSC or SOSC may assume the lead for a portion of or the entire spill. The agency proposing to assume lead for the clean up will closely coordinate with other members of the unified command prior to taking such action.

Another reason that rapid response and containment is important is that, while the Northwest Area has one of the best spill response systems in the world, there are certain weaknesses in the response community's ability to mount a fully effective response. These weaknesses are:

- **Coastal Response.** During certain times of the year, it is very difficult to mount an effective response action for spills in the outer coastal environment. This difficulty is due to the long transit distance from the major Columbia River and Puget Sound equipment stores to the outer coast. Once equipment arrives on-scene in the coastal environment, sea state and meteorological conditions (such as fog, wind, and rain) may dramatically limit or terminate effective oil booming and on-water oil recovery efforts;
- **Response in Shallow Marine Embayments.** Diversion and containment booming and intertidal shoreline clean-up is very difficult in many of the Northwest's environmentally sensitive shallow marine estuaries such as the Columbia River, Padilla Bay and the Nisqually Delta. Once oil enters these intertidal areas, extensive environmental damage is likely and recovery technology has minimal effectiveness. In these environments, conventional shoreline clean-up activities themselves can cause extensive damage and are therefore seldom used; and
- **Response to Catastrophic Oil Spills[1].** Should a catastrophic oil spill occur, it is likely that there will not be adequate response resources in the Northwest Area to manage and clean-up the spill. Therefore, the Northwest Area will rely in part on mutual aid from other West Coast and other jurisdictions to provide much of the necessary response resources. In order to expedite decision-making on West Coast mutual aid, the

[1] Note: Where a catastrophic onshore oil discharge or Hazardous Material release may impact or potentially impact a navigable waterway, it may be that both the U. S. Coast Guard and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, upon consultation, provide Unified Command representation during the initial phases of an incident.

Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force adopted a Mutual Aid Plan (see Section 1545).

Umbrella Vessel Contingency Plans

Washington and Oregon require vessel oil spill contingency plans from all tank vessels and cargo and passenger vessels (300 gross tons and over) to be submitted for review and approval. There are two options vessel owners and operators have to meet these vessel contingency plan requirements. The first option is to submit a company-specific vessel oil spill contingency plan to the states. The other option is to enroll in one of the organizations that operate umbrella vessel contingency plans.

The Washington State Maritime Cooperative (WSMC) and the Maritime Fire and Safety Association (MFSA) provide contingency plan coverage, primary response contractors, and a spill management team to enrolled vessels for a per trip fee. These contingency plan services are provided for immediate response coverage, with the intention to transition to the responsible party within the first 24 hours of the oil spill response. The WSMC provides this coverage in Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Washington Coast. The MFSA provides coverage for the Lower Columbia River and Lower Willamette River.

Vessels enrolled with WSMC or MFSA are expected to follow the approved umbrella contingency plan throughout the duration of the spill response. The State and Federal On-Scene Coordinators must approve any deviation from the vessel contingency plan. All changes in ICS command staff to allow enrolled party representatives to participate must be approved by the unified command. Where inadequate staff replacements are available to the enrolled party the regulatory agencies may contract with qualified local persons to fill organizational posts. Representation by an enrolled vessel owner or operator's selected ICS staff and qualified individual is not guaranteed after the removal of the cooperative's preapproved representatives.

Note: The U. S. Coast Guard Non-Tank Vessel Response Plan regulations may impact the Blanket Plans in Washington and Oregon. Sectors Puget Sound and Columbia River will keep their respective state partners up-to-date.

Appendix A
Response Partners: Roles and Contacts

Federal Agency Response Partners: Roles and Contacts

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
US EPA	- Provides FOSC for inland oil/hazmat incidents - Voting member of incident specific RRT activations for the use of alternative technologies - Permits Ocean Dumping - Can activate NCP Special Teams Emergency Response Team and Radiological Emergency Response Team	- Environmental sampling - Air and water monitoring - Human health impacts - WMD response	800-424-8802 www.epa.gov/oem www.ert.org www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/rert.html www.epa.gov/aboutepa/region10.html
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)			
US Coast Guard (USCG)	- Provides FOSC for coastal oil/hazmat incidents - Voting member of incident specific RRT activations for the use of alternative technologies - Can activate Strike Teams	- Marine oil spill response operations - Vessel Safety and Navigation - Responder Safety - Incident Management	800-424-8802 www.uscg.mil/d13/ www.uscg.mil/d13/sectpugetsound/default.asp www.uscg.mil/d13/sectcolrvr/default.asp
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	- FOSC requests advice or assistance on coordinating civil emergency planning and mitigation efforts - Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) also provides extensive rapid deployable mobile communications for use in oil/hazmat response After a presidential disaster declaration, FEMA will coordinate all federal action, oil/hazmat activities will be coordinated via ESF#10	- Communication - Interagency coordination	Region 10 Regional Response Coordination Center at (425) 487-4600 www.fema.gov

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Department of Health and Human Services			
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	- HazMat or Oil releases that have potential to impact public health	- Assessment of health hazards at a response - protection of response workers - Interpret monitoring data and issuing public health warnings	www.hhs.gov/about/regions/r10contacts.html
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	- Need for public health assessment of oil/hazmat incident - Need for health consultation regarding specific hazardous substances - Need to establish health surveillance and registries - Need to develop and disseminate information regarding human health impacts	- Toxicology - Public health impacts	By Phone, go through EPA R10 Duty Officer http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/atsdrhome.html
US Dept. of Agriculture	- Oil/hazmat impacts to agriculture	- Measurement, evaluation and monitoring of soil, water, wildlife and vegetation for hazardous substance impacts.	- By Phone, go through US Forest Service representative who is official RRT member.
Department of Commerce			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	- FOSC requests scientific support - Actual or potential Impacts to endangered marine species, marine mammals or National Marine Sanctuaries.	- Oil/hazmat hazard assessment - Oil/hazmat trajectory modeling - Effects of oil/hazmat on coastal environments	By Phone, go through USCG or EPA Duty Officer http://response.restoration.noaa.gov

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Department of Defense			
Department of Defense (DOD)	- Provides FOSC when release is on, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel under DOD jurisdiction, custody or control. - Oil/hazmat incident requires additional response resources, and base commander agrees to provide support.	- WMD - Radiation	By Phone, go through US Army Corps of Engineers representative to the RRT.
US Navy SUPSALV	- Provides FOSC when oil/hazmat release is from a Naval facility - FOSC requests support	- Ship salvage - Shipboard damage control - Diving	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -
US Army Corps of Engineers	- Oil/hazmat incident impacts a river whose flow is controlled by USACE dams	- Navigation channels - River level and current	- By Phone, contact US Army Corps of Engineers representative to the RRT.
Department of Energy (DOE)	- Provides FOSC for releases of oil/hazmat when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel operated under the jurisdiction, custody or control of DOE. (This is typically nuclear power plants.) - When FOSC requests assistance with radiological detection and assessment	- Radiological detection and monitoring. - Radiological material handling and disposal	- By Phone, contact DOE representative to the RRT.
- **Department of Interior**			
Department of Interior (DOI)	- Release on land managed by bureau - Trustee Agency/Department support needed	-	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT - www.DOI.gov

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
US Geologic Survey (USGS)	- FOSC requests geologic or hydrologic support	- Geology - Hydrology - Natural Hazards	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT - www.usgs.gov
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	- FOSC requests technical support - Release impacts BLM managed land	- Minerals - soils - vegetation - wildlife habitat - archaeology - wilderness areas	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT - - www.blm.gov -
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)	- Release at offshore facility	-	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -
Bureau of Mines	- Release from mining source -	- Analysis and identification of inorganic hazardous substances and technical expertise in metals and metallurgy relevant to site cleanup	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -
National Park Service (NPS)	- Release from NPS Facility - Release Impacting NPS Lands	- Natural and cultural expertise, including wilderness, archaeology, Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), wildlife, fisheries, vegetation, air quality. Emergency Management:	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
		Incident Command System expertise	
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)	- Release from BOR facility - Release Impacting BOR facility - FOSC requests change in water release from BOR managed dam	- Operation and maintenance of water projects in the west, engineering, hydrology, and reservoirs	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	- Release is impacting or has the potential to impact Indian Lands, shellfish areas or cultural sites	- Identify tribal government officials for consultation	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -
US Fish and Wildlife Service	- FOSC request support for assessing or mitigating risks to fish or wildlife habitat	- Anadromous and certain other fishes and wildlife, including endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, and certain marine mammals; waters and wetlands; containments affecting habitat resources; and laboratory research facilities	- By phone contact DOI representative to the RRT -
Department of Justice (DOJ)	- FOSC requests law enforcement or site security support - WMD or suspected WMD event	- Can provide expert legal advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and federal agency responses.	-
Department of Labor, Occupational	- FOSC requests support assessing and mitigating the risk of responder health impacts.	- Review of health and safety plans - Review of work practices	-

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)			
Department of Transportation (DOT)	- Incident is impacting or has the potential to impact interstate highways	- Reconstructing and repairing interstate highways as a result of accidental, natural, disaster, or other emergency - Removing obstructions/encroachments from interstate highway rights of way - Closing interstate highways and restricting travel when there is danger to traffic	-

Washington Agency Response Partners: Roles and Contacts

Agency Name		Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Department of Ecology	- Provides SOSC for coastal and inland oil/hazmat incidents - Voting member of incident specific RRT activations -	- Marine and inland oil spill response operations - Vessel Safety - Pipeline Readiness - Responder Safety - Incident Management	- Environmental sampling - Air and water monitoring - Human health impacts	Via WEMD 800-258-5990 http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills.html

Agency Name		Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Emergency Management Division	Maintaining a 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies	- Oil and hazardous material incidents	Activating the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as needed to coordinate state resource identification and acquisition in support of Ecology response	http://www.emd.wa.gov/
Department Fish & Wildlife	- Trustee of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and associated habitats; also trustee of wildlife management lands and public access sites.	- Potential impacts to trustee resources	- Environmental sampling - Natural Resource Protection, - Oiled Wildlife Rescue - Natural Resource Damage Assessment.	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/oil_spill/
Department of Natural Resources	- Trustee of state-owned aquatic lands (SOAL) and associated habitat, including kelp, eelgrass, sediment, and other elements of the near-shore and bedland environments.	- Potential impacts to trustee resources	- Natural Resource Damage Assessment.	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT http://www.dnr.wa.gov/Pages/default.aspx
State Parks Commission	- Trustee of state park lands, including public recreation sites and associated	-	- maintaining the biological, cultural, natural, and structural resources of numerous underwater	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT

Agency Name		Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	natural resources.		parks, beach properties, mooring buoys, boat launches, and related recreational facilities and assorted equipment - Natural Resource Damage Assessment.	
	Responsible for public health associated with shellfish beds. Has responsibility for beach closures for human health and safety purposes, utilization of contaminated food organisms, and general health-related matters for the safety of the public. - During radiological incident assumes responsibility as IC, and acts as the lead agency.	-	- Natural Resource Damage Assessment. - WDOH is to render all appropriate laboratory support and services to the SOSC.	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT http://www.doh.wa.gov/
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	Responsible for protection of historic and archaeological sites. Provides State	-	laboratory testing and sampling for spills involving pesticides; and food product testing (e.g.	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT http://www.dahp.wa.gov/

Agency Name		Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	Historic Preservation consultation??? -		milk, seaweed, etc.). -	
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT
Labor and Industries: Washington Industrial Safety and Health Administration	Primarily responsible for assuring that employers, including oil spill clean-up contractors, Ecology, and other state agencies are providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees	DLI will evaluate the following safety and health program; Site characterization and control; Medical surveillance; decontamination procedures;; Personal protective equipment requirements. L&I establishes and enforces safety requirements for emergency spill response, including for the use of volunteers. -	L&I establishes and enforces safety requirements for emergency spill response, including for the use of volunteers. -	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT
Department of Transportation	- May provide traffic control, equipment, and personnel for non-hazardous clean-up activities on state	-	-	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT

Agency Name		Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	and interstate highways.			
Utilities and Transportation Commission	- responsible for developing and enforcing safety standards for natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines located within the state.	-	-	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT http://www.utc.wa.gov/regulatedIndustries/transportation/pipeline/Pages/default.aspx
Washington State Patrol	- In the event of a spill occurring on a state highway, Ecology coordinates with the Washington State Patrol (WSP), which assumes responsibility as IC, and acts as the lead agency responsible for clean-up activities.	-	-	By phone, contact Ecology representative on the RRT

Oregon Agency Response Partners: Roles and Contacts

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Oregon Emergency Management (under the Oregon Military Department) Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for:	Declared Emergencies Activation of the state Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) When coordination of state agency response activities within the state ECC is needed	Emergency Management and Coordination of Response to disasters Providing public information officer support to Joint Information Centers or Incident Command Posts, if needed.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-378-2911
The **Oregon Emergency Response System** (OERS, under the Oregon State Police)	All emergency response notification after first response (after 911 for police, fire, medical) Emergency notification for hazardous materials incidents Pass through notification for NRC reports	Maintains 24-hour notifications to all state, county and city agencies responsible for emergency response throughout Oregon.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** 503-378-6377 (alternate number) oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-378-6377
Office of the State Fire Marshal Hazmat Teams	Provides Hazardous Materials Incident response Provides for access to Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) Responsible for the duties of the State Emergency Response Commission under SARA Title III and Oregon statute.	Regional hazardous materials response teams (HAZMAT Teams) Hazardous materials response guidance and guidance on emergency response procedures. Hazardous materials response management	911 for fir or hazmat response Also can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: **503-931-5732 (24 hr Duty Officer)** 503-378-3473 (State Fire Marshal)

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	Provides coordination and oversight for Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)	Incident command system response (Type II IM Team) Training, equipment and response activities of the state's 14 regional hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response teams. Maintenance and use of the statewide Fire Net/HAZMAT microwave relay radio system.	
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Emergency Response Program	Lead agency for coordination oil or hazardous materials responses, except for spills or releases from chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot and radiological incidents. DEQ maintains a 24/7 system of response coordinators and duty officers to allow for around the clock response to incidents affecting Oregon. Oregon DEQ has also established a team of State On-Scene Coordinators (SOSCs) and support personnel that provide field,	Provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials, and environmental pollution control and remediation techniques. Investigative support and expertise on environmental and public health issues related to oil and hazardous material incidents. Assists with hazardous materials clean up.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-229-5696

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	command post, and office support to incidents as needed. Provide state on-scene coordinator (SOSC) support to assist the FOSC. Provides guidance on the disposal of oily waste, identification, and prioritization of vulnerable resources, local geographic and environmental information, counsel on cleanup and restoration standards, toxicological information and identification of unknown pollutants. Provides funding for emergency removals of abandoned chemicals or materials presenting public health and environmental risk if the owner, property owner, or responsible party is unable to act through the Oregon Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Fund (HSRAF) Provides for use of DEQ's Drug Lab Cleanup Fund if request comes through a law enforcement agency.	Develops comprehensive plans and programs for air and water pollution control and solid and hazardous waste disposal. Coordinates with special teams (OSFM HazMat Teams, ODOT Incident Response Teams, USCG, EPA, local emergency responders and others).	

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Oregon Health Authority (OHA)/ Public Health Division Office of Environmental Public Health Radiation Protection Services	Primary responsibility to respond to incidents involving radioactive materials and biological agents, and shares responsibility for coordination of responses to incidents with the potential to impact public health. Oregon Health Authority is the lead state agency for all radiation emergencies except for those delegated to the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), and all human disease-related emergencies and drinking water emergencies. Public Health Division coordinates with partners and provides any necessary assistance on all matters related to health hazards in response to any incident affecting public health and the health care system in Oregon.	Control of environmental hazards through oversight of public drinking water systems, restaurants and other food service facilities. Monitors other hazards such as lead, toxic materials and household molds. The Toxicology staff in the Office of Environmental Public Health protects the health and safety of the public from environmental hazards. The **Radiation Protection Services Section** provides radiation monitoring expertise and is the state's primary radiological response organization. It also provides radiation monitoring training to local government emergency response agencies.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: **971-246-1789 (24hr Duty Officer)** 971-673-1217 (Pesticide/Poison Prevention) 971-673-0494 (State Toxicologist) 971-673-0405 (Drinking Water Program) 971-673-0442 (Drug Lab Program) 971-673-0490 (Radiation Protection Svcs.)
Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSHD)	Worker health issues	Operate occupational health laboratory in Portland.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-378-3272

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
Oregon Department of Agriculture	Impacts to agricultural resources including commercial shellfish Incidents involving agricultural production (including pesticide application)	Agricultural production facilities including confined feeding operations Impacts to aquaculture Pesticide Analytical Response Center	In emergency, can be **reached 24/7 via OERS at: 1**-800-452-0311 oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-986-4726 (Shellfish Program) 503-986-6466 (Pesticide Analytical Response Center)
Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)	Radioactive materials transportation incidents	Direct response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities and vehicles. Identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases, and in the removal and disposal of those contaminants affected by radiological material. Providing additional informational assistance to Oregon Public Health Authority and other medical services as needed.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-378-4040
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	Oil and hazardous materials incidents and all other incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or their habitat degraded or destroyed. Coordinates the activities of for the	Assessing damage to natural resources. Rescue and rehabilitation of injured wildlife Assists in identification of	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-947-6083 (NRDA)

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife injured during oil and hazardous substance spills and releases Assists in reconnaissance and NRDA efforts.	fish and wildlife protection needs	503-947-6088 (Habitat) 541-867-0300x228 (Marine Issues)
Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)	Incidents and all other incidents that could impact Oregon's timber and other forest resources Need to implement the Oregon Forest Practices Act as a resource to direct forest operators and parties responsible for an oil or hazardous materials incident in clean up	Assessing damage to natural resources. Forest Practices Act implementation to direct hazardous materials cleanup	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-945-7200
Department of State Lands (DSL)	Incidents involving or potentially impacting agricultural, grazing, forest, estuary, tidal, offshore, and submerged and submersible lands of the State's navigable waterways including the territorial sea managed by DSL		In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-986-5224
Oregon State Police (OSP)	Need for Initial Incident Command during early phases of response Need for incident site security and access control Criminal investigation of environmental crimes	Incident command OSP can provide for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid and site security.	**911 for emergency response** Also can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-229-5593

Agency Name	Triggers for Involvement	Areas of Expertise	24 Hr Contact Information
	Incidents occurring on or having the potential to impact state highway transportation systems and aviation Need for traffic control on state highways	Provide highway maintenance workers and incident responders trained to the operations level for small amounts of operating fuels only (not cargo) for incidents on state highways.	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-229-5129 (Hazmat) 503-378-8689 (Aviation)
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Incidents which may impact or disturb historical and/or cultural resources	Identification of historic/archaeological resource protection needs	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-986-0674
Oregon Parks Division (OPD)	Incidents impacting or involving State-owned parks.	Knowledge of resources in coastal zone and in vicinity of inland state parks	In emergency, can be reached 24/7 via OERS at: **1-800-452-0311** oers.staff@state.or.us For non-emergency contact: 503-986-0652 (Safety & Risk Manager)