



Section 9101

Region 10 Response Team and Northwest Area Committees Governance Committee Charter



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Chapter 9101-

Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT 10) and Northwest Area Committees (NWACs) Governance Committee Charter

Oil and hazardous material spill response ~~occupies~~ a unique regulatory field ~~coupled with~~ where public trust demands ~~that~~ a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response ~~action~~ by federal, state, local and responsible parties be accomplished. Despite differences in planning processes required by different agencies, the various planning bodies and plans act together to enhance response planning, and execution, for the Northwest region. This Governance define the planning bodies and their relationships, as well as membership, the governing and updating processes for the various plans.-

In Region 10, we are committed to:

- Zero missed internal notifications.
- A bias towards a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response when spills or incidents occur.
- Joint decision making through an inclusive Unified Command.
- Collaborative decision making on the RRT.
- Coordinated planning processes across the region.
- Maintaining our organization's expertise on the regional and area plans and serving as full participants in the planning process.
- Ensure that organized transitions occur when Regional Response Team (RRT) Steering Committee and Area Committee agencies experience turn-over of key people.

9101.1 RRT 10 Regional Planning, and Executive Committee Membership and Incident-Specific Activation

The RRT 10 is responsible to publish the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP), and to support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and other members of Unified Command when activated during a response. The NWRCP contains the Northwest Regional Contingency Plan, the Inland Area Contingency

Plan and state spill response plans for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho¹. The RRT also provides guidance to Area Committees of the Northwest to ensure inter-area consistency, and consistency of individual Area Contingency Plans with the Regional Contingency Plan and the National Contingency Plan.

Members of the standing RRT have a responsibility to ensure that NWRCP policies and procedures appropriately incorporate the expertise and capabilities each agency provides. Tribal governments may be members of the RRT appropriate to their geographical location.~~The RRT 10 is jointly chaired by the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard District 13.~~ The members of the RRT 10 include:

- United States Coast Guard (USCG), District 13;
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10;
- United States Department of Commerce (DOC) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]);
- United States Department of Defense (DOD) (United States Navy);
- United States Department of Energy (DOE);
- United States Department of Health and Human Services;
- United States Department of the Interior (DOI);
- United States Department of Justice;
- United States Department of Labor (Occupational Safety and Health Administration);
- United States Department of Transportation (PHMSA);~~;~~
- Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency) ~~;~~ ~~(Department of Homeland Security)~~;
- ~~General Services Administration;~~
- ~~State of Idaho, Office of Emergency Management;~~
- ~~State of Oregon, Department of Environmental Quality;~~
- State of Washington, ~~State~~ Department of Ecology;
- Makah Indian Tribe;
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; and
- Confederated Tribes~~Confederate Tribe~~ of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.

RRT10 has also requested the following additional agencies to participate in all RRT10 activities, including all meetings. Additional agencies may be identified as appropriate:

~~To facilitate decision making, an Executive Committee is also formed and is composed of the RRT members and these additional representatives:~~

- ~~▪ USCG, Sector Columbia River;~~
- ~~▪ USCG Sector Puget Sound;~~

¹ The Puget Sound and Columbia River Area Committees each maintain their own standalone Area Contingency Plans, and rely on the NWRCP for regional guidance not contained within their plans. The State of Idaho also maintains a separate emergency response plan but follows the NWRCP when resources beyond the State are necessary.

- United States Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers;
- Washington State Military Department – Division of Emergency Management
- Washington State Department of Health
- Oregon Department of Emergency Management
- Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal~~Marshall~~
- Oregon Public Health Division
- Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

An incident-specific RRT may be activated when response needs in an area exceed capabilities, transects state/area boundaries or when, per the NCP, a decision of certain members of the RRT is required. It may be activated upon the request of any RRT representative. When the RRT is activated for response actions, the chair shall be the member agency providing the OSC/RPM in accordance with 40 CFR 300.115(c). Participation on an incident-specific RRT will correspond to the nature of the incident and its geographic location. State government representatives and any potentially impacted tribes, regardless of RRT membership status, will be invited to participate in an incident-specific RRT activation. Section 9105 contains additional information on the activation of an incident-specific RRT.

The incident-specific RRT may monitor reports from the response, advise the FOSC on the duration and extent of the response, recommend specific actions related to the response, assist the FOSC in preparing information for the public, and, if necessary, recommend the appointment of a different FOSC for the response.

At times, the RRT will also use informational notifications to keep all members informed of active incidents without activating an incident-specific RRT. The RRT also conducts occasional drills to test the call out of members.

FOSCs must follow regional policy consistent with federal regulations regarding activation of the RRT and approving authorities of the EPA and the states or tribes with jurisdiction over certain waters when using Schedule J products.

9101.1.2 RRT Co-Chairs and Meeting Governance

The standing RRT 10 is co-chaired by the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard

9101.2 Northwest Area Committee Membership

The NWAC is jointly chaired by the Captains of the Port for Puget Sound and Columbia River and EPA's Emergency Response Program Manager. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho lead response agency representatives serve as co-vice chairs. Other member representatives include the following:

- DOC (NOAA);
- DOI;

- ~~▪ Other federal agencies, such as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Navy, United States Food and Drug Administration;~~
- ~~▪ Other state agencies, such as the Oregon State Public Health Officer, Oregon State Fire Marshal, Washington Department of Health, Washington Military Department Division of Emergency Management, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, and Idaho Department of Health and Welfare;~~
- ~~▪ Local government agencies;~~
- ~~▪ Tribes;~~
- ~~▪ Nongovernmental organizations;~~
- ~~▪ Nonprofit organizations;~~
- ~~▪ Industry; and~~
- ~~▪ Response contractors.~~

~~9101.1.2 RRT and Area Committee Function~~

~~The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) is the rule book for implementing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act and Oil Pollution Act of 1990. All response actions by the federal agencies must be consistent with the NCP. Since inception, the NCP has required federal agencies to develop and maintain Regional Contingency Plans. After the enactment of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (prompted by lessons learned from the Exxon Valdez oil spill), the NCP was updated to require Area Contingency Plans and Area Committees across the United States.~~

~~Region 10 has developed a consolidated plan whereby the United States Coast Guard (USCG), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), member tribes and three Pacific Northwest states in the region sign on to one plan that meets the requirements for both a Regional Contingency Plan and three Area Contingency Plans. Previous state and federal Regional Contingency Plans were shelved for an area wide focus on one consolidated plan. Then Region 10 combined the RRT meetings with the Area Committee meetings. The resulting RRT/Area Committee plan is written to apply to both organizations jointly.~~

~~9101.1.3 Relationship of RRT to NWAC:~~

~~The RRT has two roles specified in the NCP:~~

- ~~1. Support the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) during incident-specific activations.~~
- ~~2. Ensure effective regional planning and preparedness.~~

~~The Northwest Area Committee is fully functional and effective at multi-agency joint planning and preparedness, and the RRT's primary focus is on preparing for incident specific activations and planning for support of the FOSCs. RRT Co-Chairs and all RRT members are encouraged to attend the Area Committee~~

~~meetings, in order to support and maintain familiarity with FOSC and State On-Scene Coordinator issues and concerns.~~

~~9101.1.4 RRT and Area Committee Meetings~~

~~The decision to form the joint Executive Committee and hold joint meetings was made around 2002. There are at least three joint meetings per year, each a day and a half long. The joint meetings are moved around the region in an attempt to maintain a presence and outreach to as many local responders as possible. The Northwest Area Committee Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs hold additional meetings in their Sectors or subareas to supplement the three annual combined meetings. The objective of the meetings is to engage with local officials and responders from the local area where the meeting is held.~~

~~See a brief overview of the two-day combined meeting agendas below:~~

~~**Day 1:** Half-day session with RRT 10/NWAC Executive Committee. The Executive Committee meeting is open to the NCP-designated RRT members, Area Committee Co-Chairs, and any other agency representatives invited by them. At the end of the half-day meeting, there is the option of a closed-door session for NCP-designated RRT members only, where sensitive issues may be discussed. Any NCP-designated RRT member may raise issues for discussion during the closed-door session. All RRT member agencies should have a representative at these half-day Executive Committee and closed-door RRT sessions.~~

~~**Day 2:** Full-day Area Committee meeting, hosted by EPA, USCG Captain of the Port, and States. The objective is to engage with local officials and responders from the local area where the meeting is held. This provides an opportunity for the EPA, Captain of the Port, and State that are hosting the meeting to create a meeting agenda that will be interesting and worthwhile for their local community. This meeting is open to everyone.~~

~~All members have voice and vote at all Area Committee proceedings. Robert's Rules of Order govern all meetings. Motions are carried by a simple majority of votes cast by member agencies, but most decisions are arrived at by consensus. The Area Committee meets as determined by the membership but at least semiannually. The Area Committee does not constitute a formal Federal Advisory Committee; therefore, each agency is responsible for funding its own participation.~~

~~9101.3 Steering Committee~~

~~The Steering Committee is responsible for ensuring that the NWACP/Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) remains a valuable response tool for local, state, and federal responders in the Northwest Area. At the direction of the RRT and NWAC, the Steering Committee shall undertake efforts to review and improve the NWACP/RCP, conduct outreach activities to increase the general understanding of the NWACP/RCP, and make recommendations to the RRT and Area~~

~~Committee regarding planning and preparedness activities. The Steering Committee is also responsible for coordination of task forces and ensuring assigned tasks are carried out. The following is a list of the primary duties the Steering Committee is responsible for in coordinating the task forces:~~

- ~~▪ Work with the RRT/NWAC Executive members to identify work priorities and a schedule for completion;~~
- ~~▪ Assign projects and track task force progress;~~
- ~~▪ Review task force work plans to assure they reflect Steering Committee priorities and are kept up to date;~~
- ~~▪ Assure each task force has an appointed contact on the Steering Committee; and~~
- ~~▪ Coordinate the development of new task forces as needed and as directed.~~

~~The Steering Committee includes members from EPA; USCG (District 13, RRT meetings are led by the two Co-Chairs. There are at least three RRT meetings per year. These three meetings are held in conjunction with meetings of the combined Northwest Area Committees (NWACs), as described in the section below. The locations are moved around the region to maintain a presence and outreach to local responders and communities. Agendas for the RRT meetings are developed by the federal RRT Coordinators, assisted by the Steering Committee.~~

9101.2 Meeting Relationship Between the RRT and the Northwest Area Committees

~~The Pacific Northwest planning bodies are comprised of the RRT, the Inland Area Committee, the Puget Sound Area Committee and the Columbia River Area Committee. The three Area Committees in the Pacific Northwest together are collectively known as the NW Area Committees. As described above, the Northwest Area Committees will meet together a minimum of three times a year. The Chairs and Co-Vice-Chairs of each of the Area Committees may also conduct additional meetings in their respective zones to supplement the three annual combined meetings. The objectives of the NW Area Committees meetings are to maximize collaboration and coordination among the region's Area Committees, and the RRT, and to ensure unity of effort in both prevention of and response to an oil spill. Typically, the winter meeting will be co-hosted by USCG; Sector Puget Sound and Washington, the spring/summer meeting will be co-hosted by EPA and Idaho, and the fall meeting will be co-hosted by USCG, and Sector Columbia River and Oregon.~~

~~To further ensure that all planning bodies and plans are working together, a Steering Committee and Leadership Committee have been formed, as described in the section below.~~

9101.2.1 Leadership Committee and Coordinated Planning

The Leadership Committee is a consortium of leaders from agencies and Tribes charged with maximizing coordination and consistency across all plans, identifying best practices and lessons learned, cultivating partnerships, and directing the work of the Steering Committee. The Leadership Committee is comprised of the RRT10 Co-Chairs, EPA leadership from the Inland Area Committee, leadership from the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, the RRT10 member tribes, the Department of Commerce and Department of the Interior.

Leadership Committee members have an equal voice in the coordination processes.

- The group will work together to ensure all levels of plans remain valuable, coordinated in their update processes and consistent in their content for the local, state, tribal, and federal responders throughout the Pacific Northwest.
- The group will work together to determine whether an issue is applicable region-wide or pertinent only to a specific area, and make recommendations on the best way for an issue to be addressed in furtherance of common goals.

Meeting are facilitated, and agendas are prepared in advance, by the Steering Committee, as described below. The Leadership Committee shall meet on an *as needed* basis. The Leadership Committee operates under a separate signed charter.

9101.2.2 The Steering Committee

Steering Committee membership is based on the level of engagement of the individual agencies in either the RRT10 or the Northwest Area Committees. The current Steering Committee core members are the EPA, USCG District 13, USCG Sector Puget Sound, USCG Sector Columbia River,); the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; DOC/NOAA; DOI; the DOD/Navy; ~~and the Makah Indian, and the Confederated Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.~~ Steering Committee meetings are open to other RRT agencies and Tribes, who may also be members if they wish. The Steering Committee serves multiple purposes relevant to all levels of planning, including, but not limited to: ~~EPA and USCG District 13 currently co-chair the Steering Committee.~~

- Monitoring emerging response issues and the relationship to regional planning and preparedness activities;
- Monitoring lessons learned at spills or drills to improve the NWRCP, or make recommendations to any of the Area Committees;
- Monitoring all levels of planning for consistency and coordinated updates/maintenance;
- Conducting outreach to increase the general understanding of the Pacific Northwest planning approach and emerging response issues;

- Advising the Leadership Committee on whether an issue is applicable region-wide or pertinent only to a specific area(s);
- Managing the NWRCP update process;
- Coordinating and facilitating meetings of the Leadership Committee, as needed.
- Providing the coordination and logistics of the combined RRT and NWACs meetings;
- Working with the RRT to identify priorities and a schedule for completion;
- Assigning projects and track task force/workgroup/subcommittee progress;
- Reviewing task force/workgroup/subcommittee work plans to assure they reflect Leadership and Steering Committee priorities and are kept up to date;
- Assuring each task force/workgroup/subcommittee has an appointed contact on the Steering Committee and an Executive Sponsor on the RRT or one of the Area Committees; and

Working with the Leadership Committee
9101.3.1 – Task Forces, Subcommittees and Work Groups

~~Task forces are formed for short term projects addressing specific issues. They may be formed at the direction of the Executive Committee members or the Steering Committee as needed. Subcommittees and Work Groups may be established to work on longer term projects. The NWAC/RRT Executive Committee sponsor one NWAC Summit each year in which Area Committee members gather and determine which planning priorities should be addressed for the upcoming NWACP update. A task force is formed for each planning priority. After a specified planning issue has been addressed, the task force is disbanded. The Steering Committee coordinates all task force work.~~

9101.4 Summary of RRT/NWAC Organizational Groups:

- ~~Workgroups: Work in subject areas that require ongoing attention to improve both the NWACP and the function of the RRT/NWAC. Area planning developments should be memorialized in the NWACP if appropriate. The workgroups report to the Steering Committee.~~
- ~~Subcommittees: Work in subject areas that require ongoing attention to improve both the NWACP and the function of the RRT/NWAC. Area planning developments should be memorialized in the NWACP if appropriate. May work for the RRT or the Area Committee, may be assigned a sponsor. Will work under a signed charter and report as assigned to either the RRT, Area Committee chairs and co-chairs or the Steering Committee.~~
- ~~Task Forces: Work on specific issues that have a limited scope and a clear end point. The task forces report to the Steering Committee.~~
- ~~Steering Committee: Guides the preparedness work of the Area Committee and the RRT task of preparing to support the FOSCs. Ensures that workgroup and task force efforts are meeting the needs of the~~

~~Executive Committee. Frames decision points for the Executive Committee. Manages the annual update to the NWACP.~~

- ~~• RRT Coordinators: Designated to coordinate the development of new task forces/workgroups/subcommittees as needed and as directed.~~

~~The Steering Committee operates under a separate signed charter.~~

9101.3 Area Committees and Area Plans

~~For the purpose of clarity, this Section contains a short description of each Area Committee and Area Contingency Plan in the Pacific Northwest. Additional details can be found in the separate Area Contingency Plans themselves.~~

9101.3.1 Inland Area Committee and Inland Area Contingency Plan

~~The Inland Area Committee is chaired by the work of the RRT, which includes preparedness and planning responsibilities. In R10, the RRT Coordinators from EPA and each of the Region 10 northwest states serve as co-vice-chairs. This Committee maintains the Inland Area Contingency Plan through an annual planning process that includes up to three Inland Area Committee meetings per year. One of these Area Committee meetings will correspond with a joint RRT10 and NWACs meeting.~~

~~Updates to the Inland Area Contingency Plan portion of the NWRCP will be affected through the Inland Area Committee. Any recommendations or taskings coming from the Steering Committee or Leadership Committee (such as from an annual NW Planning Summit or from written comments received from planning stakeholders) that impact the Inland Area Contingency Plan will be presented to this Area Committee for consideration and any potential action including incorporation into the NWRCP/Inland ACP.~~

9101.3.2 Puget Sound Area Committee & Puget Sound Area Contingency Plan

~~The Puget Sound Area Committee is chaired by the USCG Puget Sound Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), with the State of Washington designated to USCG District 13 also serve as the vice-chair. The Puget Sound Area Committee is responsible for the standalone Puget Sound Area Contingency Plan. Any recommendations coming from the Steering Committee or Leadership Committee (such as from an annual NW Planning Summit) that impact the Puget Sound Area Contingency Plan will be presented to this Area Committee for consideration and any potential action including incorporation into the Puget Sound ACP.~~

9101.3.3 Columbia River Area Committee & Columbia River Area Contingency Plan

The Columbia River Area Committee is chaired by the USCG Columbia River FOOSC with the States of Washington and Oregon designated to serve as the co-vice-chairs. The Columbia River Area Committee is responsible for the Columbia River Area Contingency Plan. Any recommendations coming from the Steering Committee or Leadership Committee (such as from an annual NW Planning Summit) that impact the Columbia River Area Contingency Plan will be presented to this Area Committee for consideration and any potential action including incorporation into the Columbia River ACP.

9101.4 Relationship among the RRT, NWACs and Tribal Nations

For the purpose of clarity, this Section contains a description of the relationship among the RRT, Area Committees and Tribal Nations.

9101.4.1 Tribal Nations

Tribes are sovereign governments with jurisdiction over lands and waters across the region, with some Tribes holding off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights reserved through treaties. Tribes also have interests to protect cultural and natural resources significant to the Tribe in designated geographic areas. The federal government has a trust obligation to the Tribes to protect and collaboratively manage both Tribal jurisdictional lands and culturally significant resources off of Tribal jurisdictional lands. Federal agencies have an obligation under federal executive order, federal law, and agency policies to uphold treaty-protected rights and to consult with Tribes to ensure that their actions consider the impacts to tribal lands, cultural resources, and the health and welfare of tribal citizens.

Federal agencies' trust responsibility requires tribal engagement and actions to improve planning and decision-making, responder safety, and environmental protection in the region. Tribal members and staff have detailed, unique, and deep local knowledge that is essential in response.

As sovereign governments, Tribes decide how to organize and implement emergency response for their jurisdictional lands as well as for resources at risk outside Tribal jurisdiction. Tribes may maintain their own emergency plans.

Area Committees

Any Tribe may attend and fully participate with any of the three Area Committees in the Pacific Northwest, ~~Co-Chairs of the Steering Committee,~~ and any associated Task Forces/Workgroups/Subcommittees. Tribes will benefit in the shared goals of spill prevention, preparedness, response, and natural resource damage assessment. Tribes are also invited to participate as decision-makers in the Puget Sound, Columbia River and Inland Area Committees.

RRT

The governing bodies of any federally recognized Tribes in the Pacific Northwest may join the RRT as members. As such, they are also able to join the RRT

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Leadership Committee and/or Steering Committee if they so choose. Increasing the participation of tribal governments in all spill planning and preparedness activities in the northwest, including the RRT10, is a long-standing goal in the region, supported by several years of Tribal Task Forces and now a permanent Tribal Engagement Subcommittee.

The participation of tribal governments in both the standing and incident-specific RRT supports these responsibilities and can be mutually beneficial for both Tribes and the federal and state response community. For example, tribal participation in the standing RRT allows both Tribes and the federal and state response community to ensure that tribal perspectives are incorporated into regional policies and decision-making (i.e. dispersant use zones) – ensuring smooth implementation in the event of an incident. It also facilitates relationship-building and capacity-building among Tribes and federal and state response decision-makers through consistent participation. The participation of tribal governments in incident-specific RRTs is also critical. Tribes may also participate in Unified Command or within the Incident Management Team responding to a particular incident. Primarily, participation helps ensure that Tribes have access to a primary channel for incident-specific information and coordination. Not only do Tribes have jurisdiction over their lands and waters, but they may also be able to contribute resources, trained staff, as well as detailed local knowledge of ecological and cultural resources and local logistics. Tribes may also be better able to articulate the inter-tribal cross-jurisdictional concerns and help federal and state responders ensure that the appropriate tribal authorities are represented. Particularly as the Tribal Coordination Specialist role within an Incident Management Team is developed, trained tribal staff may be uniquely qualified to fill this role for incidents outside of their jurisdiction.

Current tribal government members of the RRT 10:

- The Makah Indian Tribe; RRT member since 2008.
- The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; RRT member since 2016
- The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians; RRT member since 2019. The Tribe holds an Estuary Response Plan for its jurisdictional lands.

Regardless of formal participation in the RRT or Area Committees, tribal governments are essential response partners. It is important to note that the membership status of Tribes in the RRT does not determine their ability to represent their sovereign government as a Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (and throughout the ICS structure) in the event of an incident. The NWRCP explicitly includes the Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC) role as a decision-maker in Unified Command. In the event of an incident, any affected tribal government may designate a TOSC representative.

9101.4.2 State of Washington

The State of Washington is represented on the RRT by the Department of Ecology Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program. The NWRCP 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 Revised Code of Washington). In addition, Ecology is a vice-chair of the Puget Sound Area Committee and co-vice-chair of the Columbia River Area Committee and Inland Area Committee. They also participate in county/regional Local Emergency Planning Committees.

The Washington Department of Health and the Military Department – Division of Emergency Management participate on the RRT 10. These agencies, plus the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and others, are active participants in the regional planning processes.

9101.4.3 State of Idaho

The State of Idaho is represented on the RRT by the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM). IOEM works closely with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) which is also an active participant in RRT10.

IDEQ also serves as co-vice chair for the Inland Area Committee and assists in the development of the NW Inland Area and Regional Contingency Plan (NWRCP).

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan (aka 'The Yellow Book') is the primary mechanism for initial response to HAZMAT incidents in Idaho and supports the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP). This plan may be activated independently of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support to local government by state, federal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release or potential release of hazardous materials/WMD in the State of Idaho.

9101.4.4 State of Oregon

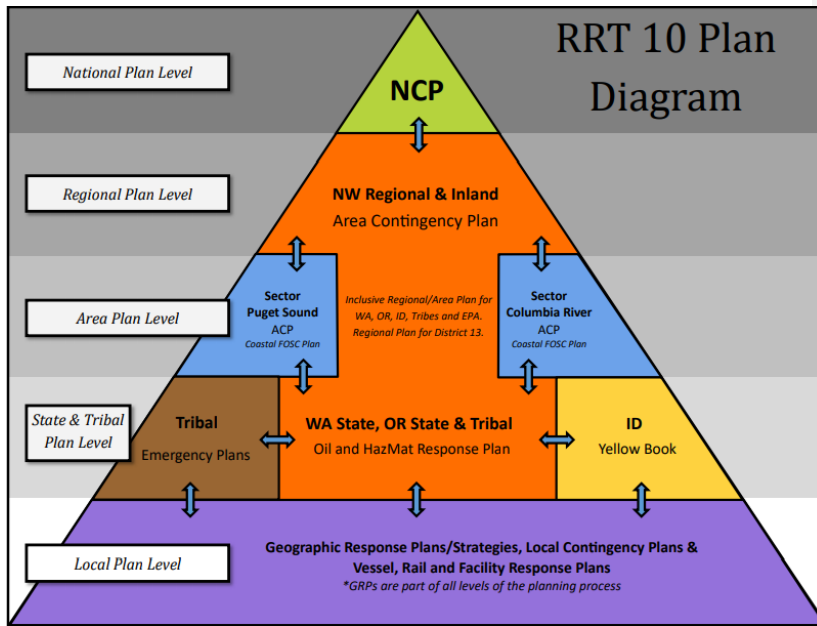
The State of Oregon is represented on the RRT by the Department of Environmental Quality's Emergency Response Program. ODEQ shares the responsibility for protection of public health with the Oregon Health Authority and the response to hazardous materials releases with the Office of the State Fire Marshal who also participate in RRT10.

ODEQ's Emergency Response Program assists in the development of the NWRCP. This plan has been adopted as the State of Oregon's plan for response to hazardous materials releases, as an appendix to the State of Oregon Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan.

ODEQ's Emergency Response Program also participates in the Columbia River and Inland Area Committees as co-vice-chair, county/regional Local Emergency Planning Committees and various watershed-based response planning organizations in Oregon.

Relationship of Response Plans in the NW

The following graphic depicts the relationship between the various levels of planning in the Northwest.



9101.5 RRT 10/NWACs Web Page

The Region 10 Regional Response Team and the Area Committees of the Pacific Northwest maintain a centralized webpage (<https://rrt10nwac.com/NWACP/Default.aspx>) where the NWRCP, Area Contingency Plans, Geographic Response Plans and other response tools and fact sheets can be accessed. This site also contains links to the Worldwide Response Resources List and the regional drill calendar.

- ~~Area Committee Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs: Acts as representatives for their agency and approve RRT/NWAC policy and procedures. Ensures that the steering committee, workgroups, and task forces are enhancing their ability to respond. Ensures that responses are conducted in accordance with the NWACP.~~
- ~~RRT Co-Chairs: Ensures that the RRT is ready to fulfill its NCP obligations. Ensure that adequate area planning is conducted.~~

~~Executive Committee Members: Ensures that NWACP policies and procedures appropriately incorporate the expertise and capabilities each agency provides.~~