



Chapter 2000

Command

Table of Contents

Section	Page
2000 Command.....	2000-1
2100 Command Structure – Unified Command Organization	2000-1
2110 Command and General Staff Planning Cycle Guide	2000-4
2200 Command/Staff Elements: Roles and Responsibilities.....	2000-5
2210 Incident Commander/Unified Command.....	2000-5
2220 Information Officer.....	2000-6
2220.1 Pre-JIC – Initial Information Officer	2000-7
2230 Safety Officer.....	2000-7
2240 Liaison Officer	2000-8
2250 Natural Resource Damage Assessment	2000-9
2260 Incident Investigation	2000-9
2300 Response and Support Agencies.....	2000-10
2310 Federal Agencies and Teams	2000-10
2310.1 Environmental Protection Agency.....	2000-10
2310.2 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	2000-11
2310.3 U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	2000-11
2310.4 U.S. Department of Commerce.....	2000-11
2310.5 U.S. Department of Defense	2000-11
2310.6 U.S. Navy.....	2000-12
2310.7 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	2000-12
2310.8 U.S. Department of Energy.....	2000-12
2310.9 U.S. Department of Homeland Security	2000-12
2310.10 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	2000-13
2310.11 U.S. Department of Interior	2000-13
2310.12 U.S. Geological Survey	2000-14
2310.13 Bureau of Land Management.....	2000-14
2310.14 Minerals Management Service	2000-14
2310.15 Bureau of Mines.....	2000-14
2310.16 National Park Service	2000-14
2310.17 Bureau of Reclamation	2000-14
2310.18 Bureau of Indian Affairs	2000-14
2310.19 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2000-14
2310.20 U.S. Department of Justice	2000-14
2310.21 U.S. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	2000-15
2310.22 U.S. Department of Transportation.....	2000-15

Table of Contents (cont.)

Section	Page
2320 State Resources/Agencies	2000-15
2320.1 Washington Resources/Agencies.....	2000-15
2320.2 Oregon Resources/Agencies	2000-21
2320.3 Idaho Resources/Agencies	2000-27
2330 State Emergency Management	2000-31
2330.1 Washington Emergency Management	2000-31
2330.2 Oregon Emergency Management	2000-32
2330.3 Idaho Emergency Management	2000-33
2340 Law Enforcement Agencies.....	2000-33
2340.1 Washington	2000-33
2340.2 Oregon.....	2000-34
2340.3 Idaho	2000-34
2350 HAZMAT Response Teams	2000-35
2360 Indian Tribes	2000-36
2360.1 Washington Tribes (29)	2000-36
2360.2 Oregon Tribes (9).....	2000-37
2360.3 Idaho Tribes (4):	2000-37
2370 Local Resources/Agencies.....	2000-37
2370.1 Washington	2000-37
2370.2 Oregon.....	2000-39
2370.3 Idaho	2000-39
2400 Reserved for Future Use	2000-39
2500 Reserved for Future Use	2000-39
2600 Reserved for Future Use	2000-39
2700 Reserved for Future Use	2000-39
2800 Reserved for Future Use	2000-40
2900 Reserved for Future Use	2000-40

2000

Command

2100 Command Structure – Unified Command Organization

Policy Statement

It is the policy of the Northwest Area Committee to 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 Command. When a federal or state agency arrives 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 command, decisions with regard to the response will be made by consensus and documented through a single Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period.

Tribal or Local Government On-Scene Coordinators. The unified command may incorporate additional tribal or local government on-scene coordinators into the command structure as appropriate.

Organizational charts for the Unified Command & Command Staff and its subordinate units are shown in figures 2000-1 and 2000-2. They serve as examples and are not meant to be all-inclusive. The functions of the Unified Command & Command Staff must be accomplished during an incident; however, they can be performed by one individual or can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority.

Incident Command

Unified Command Structure/Incident Command System

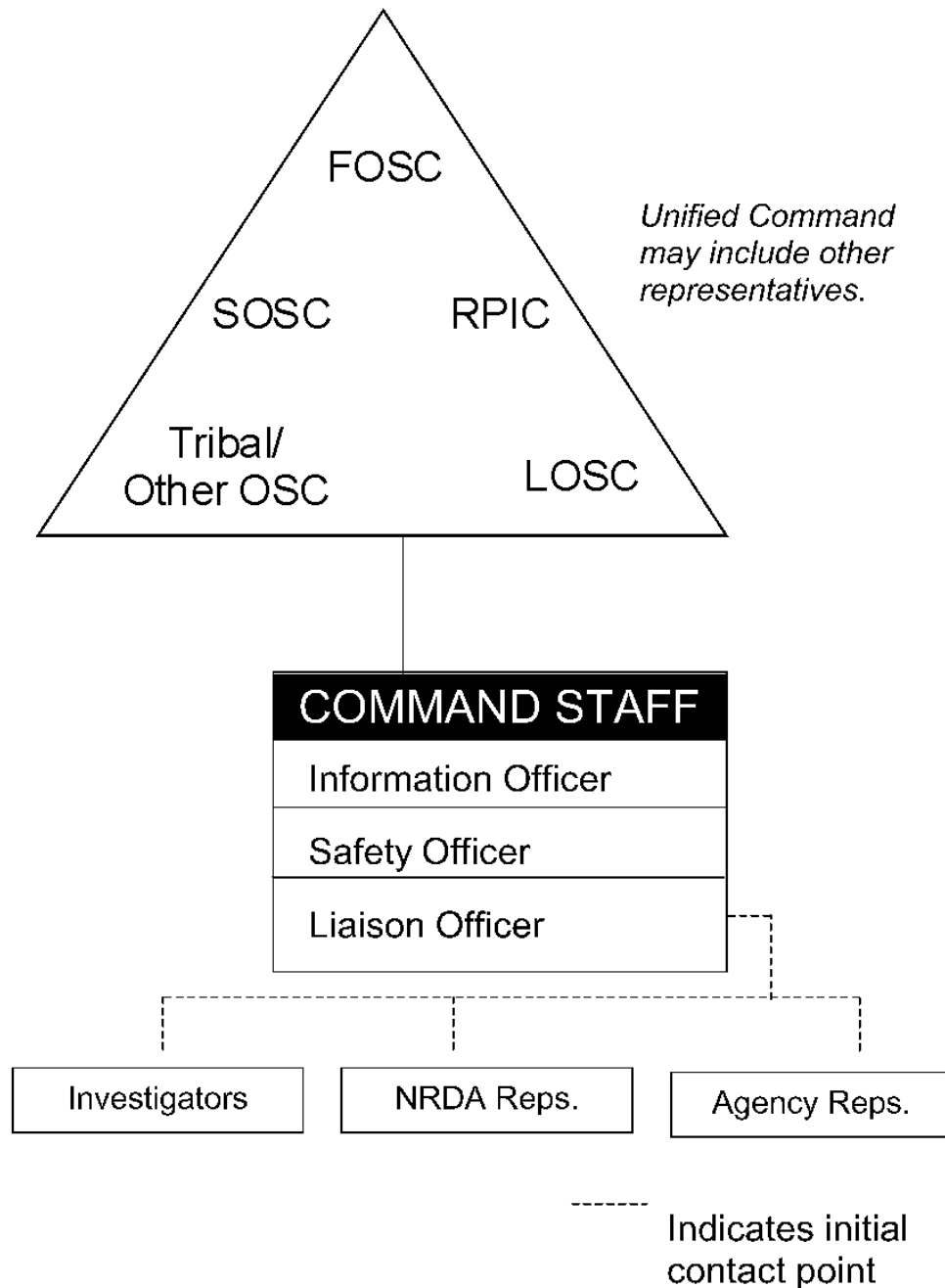


Figure 2000-1 Incident Command

2000-3

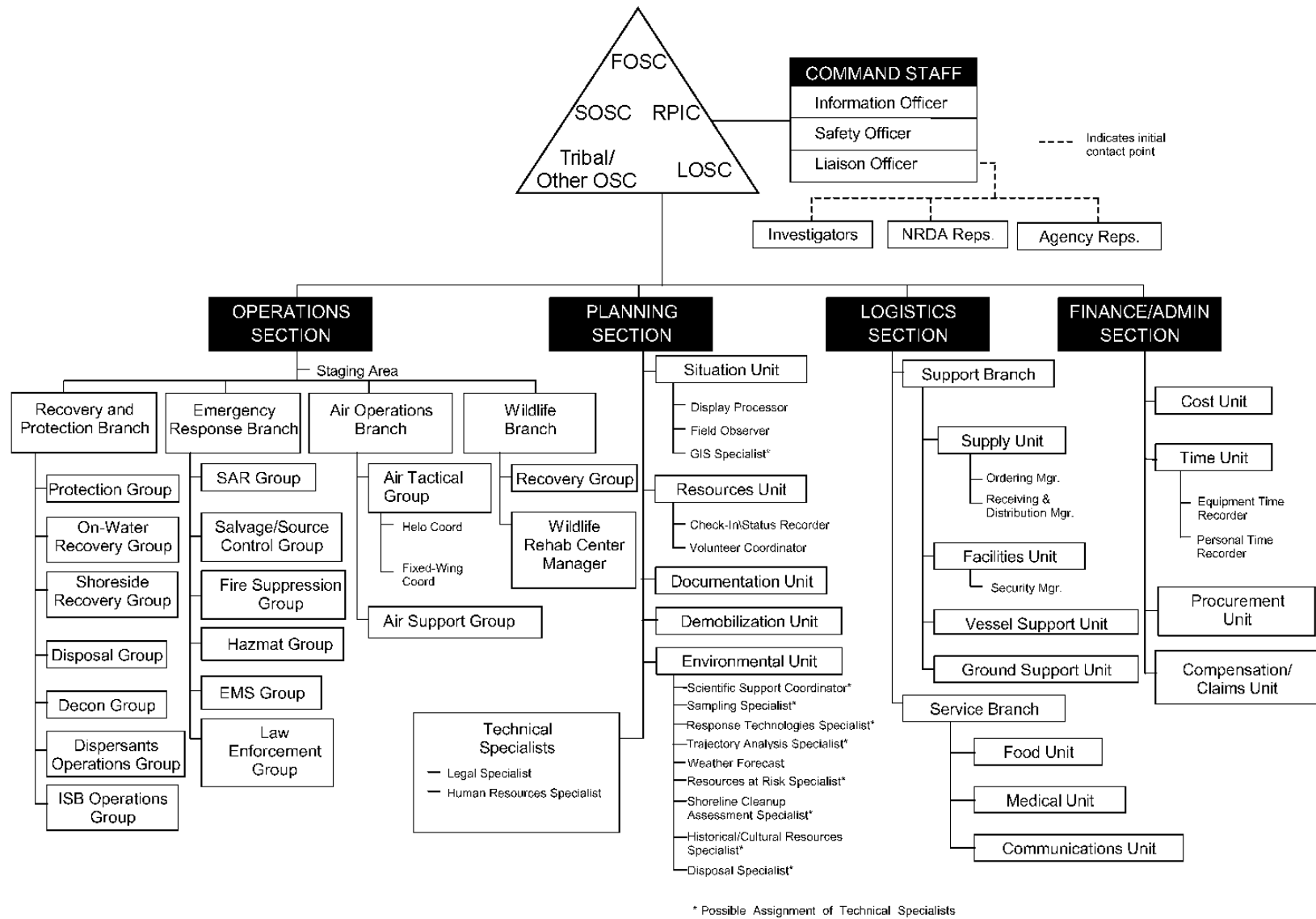
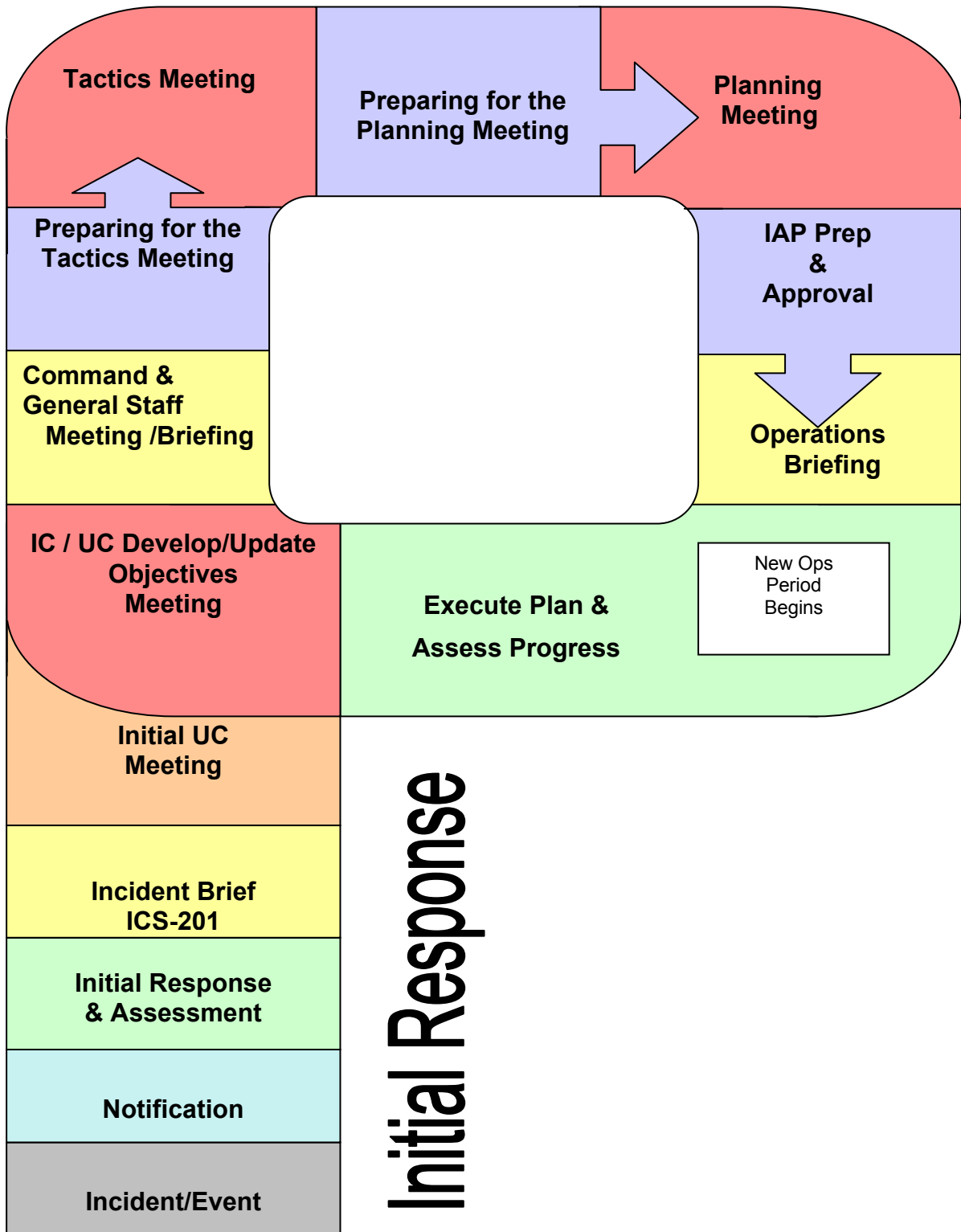


Figure 2000-2



2110 Command and General Staff Planning Cycle Guide

2200 Command/Staff Elements: Roles and Responsibilities

The Area Committee has adopted the NIMS-based Incident Command System (ICS) as the basic model for managing a coordinated response. Under the Unified Command Structure, the Federal government, state, and responsible party will each provide an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), who will consult each other and share decision-making authority regarding spill response and clean-up management issues. Depending on the circumstances of the incident, a local or tribal entity may also provide an OSC. Together, these OSCs will jointly serve as the Unified Command.

2210 Incident Commander/Unified Command

Incident Commanders for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases will, whenever possible and practical be organized under the Unified Command Structure which includes, but not limited to:

- The pre-designated Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC);
- The State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC);
- The representative of the Responsible Party (RP); and
- The local and/or tribal On Scene Coordinators, as appropriate.

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

1. The organization must have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident; and
2. The organization must be specifically charged by law or ordinance with commanding, coordinating or managing a major aspect of the incident response; and
3. The incident or response operations must have impact on the organization's Area Of Responsibility; and
4. The organization should have the resources to support participation in the response organization.

Actual Unified Command makeup for a specific incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into account:

- The specifics of the incident;
- Determinations outlined in the four criteria listed above; and

- Decisions reached during the initial meeting of the Unified Command.

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

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

2220 Information Officer

The Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing information, with Unified Command's approval, about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations in as timely a manner as possible. The PIO will obtain information from technical experts to provide to the press and other interested parties. The PIO is also responsible for controlling direct media access to staff within the Unified Command structure. See section 9610 for the Joint Information Center Manual.

Keeping the public and other interested parties informed is always a primary incident objective. Staff members responsible for meeting this objective ensure the community is well informed of the status of the incident, the decisions made and actions taken by the Unified Command. The ultimate purpose of public information efforts conducted during an environmental emergency is to ensure the public is well informed by issuing timely, credible and coordinated releases of accurate information to the news media, government officials and the public. Information may come from flyover or other video coverage, phone calls, in-site interviews, web site posting, public meetings, or other methods.

The RRT/Northwest Area Committee recognizes there is a shared responsibility among the Unified Command representatives to ensure accurate and credible information is made available. It is also the shared role of the Unified Command representatives to ensure appropriate staffing in all positions within the Incident Command System. However, given the importance of the Information Officer duties, and to ensure public confidence and trust, it is the policy of the RRT/Northwest Area Committee for the Information Officer position to be filled by a qualified representative of a federal, state, tribal, or local agency, if available. If no such agency representative is initially available, qualified, or willing to be the Information Officer, a responsible-party representative may, upon the Unified Command's concurrence, fill that role. Furthermore, a transition to a responsible party designated Information Officer may occur with the concurrence of the Unified Command. The RRT/Northwest Area Committee also encourage responsible parties to designate an Assistant Information Officer, who will participate in all the meetings attended by and briefings made by the Information Officer.

2220.1 Pre-JIC – Initial Information Officer

When an incident occurs, there is a high demand for information. Public perception is often shaped by impressions formed in the first few hours of response. It is critical that timely, accurate information be disseminated to media in a coordinated fashion.

When a state environmental or emergency management agency, the Coast Guard or the EPA first learns about a spill, the respective public information officers should quickly contact one another to share information in an effort to release a joint statement to the media. This first release should be issued within 30 minutes of the initial notification and not longer than two hours after notification is received. Initial media releases should be approved by the FOOSC or his/her designated representative and the SOSOC prior to release.

Until a JIC is established, communication with the media and other key audiences is carried out by a lead agency's information office, either remotely or on-site. This Initial Information Officer carries out activities with or without assistance. The time needed to travel to the command post and have basic JIC operations in place will affect decisions about how and by whom communications are conducted. For example, issuing the initial news release within a couple hours of notification may require that facts be provided over the phone or electronically to an agency public information officer operating from the office or a remote location.

The Initial Information Officer is concerned with both communications (who to communicate with, both media and public) and logistics (how to communicate), if operating from the command post or remote locations. Initial media releases should be approved by the FOOSC and SOSOC or their delegates prior to release. This may entail sending the text by email, fax or by reading the text over the phone.

In order to build trust with the public and among agencies that are responding to the incident, every press release should include a "cooperative response statement." This statement should include, by name, all the primary participating agencies who are responding to the spill.

The volume of material spilled is an important piece of information that the public and media are generally interested in during the early hours of an incident. Unless responding agencies have accurate information regarding the volume spilled that has been approved through the Unified Command for release, initial press releases should use a range of volumes, the potential spill volume, or emphasize that the volume is only an estimate which may change as more accurate information is obtained.

2230 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. Although

the Safety Officer may exercise emergency authority to stop or prevent unsafe acts when immediate action is required, the Safety Officer will attempt to correct unsafe acts or conditions through the regular line of authority. The Safety Officer maintains awareness of active and developing situations, ensures the preparation and implementation of the Site Safety Plan, briefs personnel and includes safety messages in each Incident Action Plan.

2240 Liaison Officer

Incidents that are multi-jurisdiction, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff. The Liaison Officer may have assistants as necessary.

Keeping the public and other interested parties informed is a primary incident objective. Staff members responsible for meeting this objective ensure that elected officials and stakeholders are well informed of the status of the incident, the decisions made and actions taken by the Unified Command. The ultimate purpose of public information efforts conducted during an environmental emergency is to ensure the public is well informed by issuing timely, credible and coordinated releases of accurate information to the news media, government officials and the public.

The liaison officer has the following responsibilities:

- Serve as the initial point of contact for participating federal, state, and local agencies with a vested interest in the response;
 - Maintains a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and Agency Representatives, including name and contact information.
- Receive and coordinate all calls from public and private entities offering assistance or requesting information;
 - Keep agencies supporting the incident aware of incident status.
- Identify public and private concerns related to the status and effectiveness of the spill response.
 - Coordinates response resource needs for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration activities and Investigation activities with the Operations Section Chief.
 - Coordinates activities of visiting dignitaries (VIP Tours).
 - Participates in command and general staff meeting and the planning meeting, providing limitations and capability of assisting agency resources.

The RRT/Northwest Area Committee recognizes there is a shared responsibility among the Unified Command representatives to ensure accurate and credible information is made available. It is also the shared role of the Unified Command representatives to ensure appropriate staffing in all positions within the Incident Command System. However, given the importance of the Liaison Officer duties, and to ensure public confidence and trust, it is the policy of the RRT/Northwest Area Committee for the Liaison Officer position to be filled by a qualified representative of a federal, state, tribal, or local agency, if available. If no such agency representative is initially available, qualified, or willing to be the Liaison Officer, a responsible-party representative may, upon the Unified Command's concurrence, fill that role. Furthermore, a transition to a responsible party designated Liaison Officer may occur with the concurrence of the Unified Command. The RRT/Northwest Area Committee also encourage responsible parties to designate an Assistant Liaison Officer, who will participate in all the meetings attended by and briefings made by the Liaison Officer.

2250 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

NRDA involves identifying the type and degree of impacts to public biological and cultural resources in order to assist in restoring those resources. NRDA may involve a range of field surveys and studies used to develop a monetary damage claim, or may involve immediately developing a restoration plan with the responsible party. NRDA activities for small spills typically involve simplified assessment methods and minimal field data collection.

Given that the goals of NRDA are outside the sphere of most emergency spill response actions, NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command System. However, particularly in the early phases of a spill response, many NRDA activities overlap with environmental assessment performed for the sake of spill response. Because NRDA is carried out by natural resource trustee agencies and/or their contractors, personnel limitations may require staff to perform NRDA and response activities simultaneously. Therefore, NRDA staff should remain coordinated with the spill response organization, and need to work with the Liaison Officer to coordinate with the Unified Command, Environmental Unit, Wildlife Rescue/Rehabilitation Branch and the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator to resolve any problems or address areas of overlap. While NRDA resource requirements and costs may fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance sections, coordination is again important.

2260 Incident Investigation

Investigators from federal and state agencies will not normally be a part of the Unified Command. While personnel may report to individuals that are part of the UC, the investigators should be separate so as not to introduce polarizing forces into the Unified Command system. Coordination with Unified Command is done through the Liaison Officer.

2300 Response and Support Agencies

2310 Federal Agencies and Teams

2310.1 Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 maintains an emergency response team for incidents in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The majority of the response assets are located in Seattle, but limited materials are also located in Portland and Anchorage. Federal On-Scene Coordinators are on call 24/7 and can provide a variety of real-time monitoring, modeling and sampling assistance. EPA has extensive capabilities for air, water, soil, and product sampling. EPA is experienced with industrial chemicals as well as chemical, biological, and radiological warfare agents.

2310.1.1 EPA Environmental Response Team

EPA has three Environmental Response Teams stationed around the country (Edison, NJ, Cincinnati, OH, and Las Vegas, NV) which provide EPA Regional and Headquarters Offices, U. S. Coast Guard, other local, State and Federal Agencies and foreign governments with technical assistance in responding to environmental emergencies such as spills of oil and hazardous substances and in assessing and cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Mandated as a one of the Special Forces under the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the ERT functions in an advisory capacity to OSCs and other Federal, State, and local officials concerned with spills and hazardous waste sites.

The ERT is also utilized in recommending remedial actions for immediate and long-term activities at oil spill sites and for designing and implementing plans for monitoring air, water and sensitive habitats. The ERT is designated in the NCP to supply scientific support coordination (SSC) to the U.S. EPA OSC for inland oil spills. The ERT maintains an around-the-clock emergency response activation system, assists the regional and program offices in responding to environmental emergencies and uncontrolled oil and hazardous waste sites, consults on water and air quality criteria, health and safety protocols, ecological risk assessment, interpretation and evaluation of analytical data, and engineering and scientific studies, and develops and implements site-specific safety programs.

The ERT also provides specialized equipment to meet specific site requirements for monitoring, analytical support, waste treatment, and containment and control, and develops technical manuals, policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for specialized equipment, computer systems, and analytical processes. The ERT assists in the development of innovative technologies for use at environmental emergencies and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and trains Federal, State and local government officials and private industry representatives in the latest oil and hazardous substance response technology.

For more information see: <http://www.ert.org/>

2310.1.2 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Teams

EPA also has two Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERT), one based in Las Vegas, NV and one in Montgomery, AL. The RERT responds to emergencies involving releases of radioactive materials. Working closely with EPA's Superfund Program as well as federal, state, and local agencies, the RERT responds to emergencies that can range from accidents at nuclear power plants, to transportation accidents involving shipments of radioactive materials, to deliberate acts of nuclear terrorism. For additional information see <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/rert.html>.

2310.2 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

The mission of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), as an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency releases of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances." (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/atsdrhome.html>)

2310.3 U.S. Department of Agriculture

Has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife and vegetation have been impacted by hazardous substances and other natural or man-made emergencies. The USDA may be contacted through the U.S. Forest Service emergency staff officers who are the designated members of the RRT.

2310.4 U.S. Department of Commerce

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine area, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances. In addition, NOAA provides expertise on living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals, and National Marine Sanctuaries.

2310.5 U.S. Department of Defense

Has responsibility to take all action necessary with respect to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under DOD jurisdiction, custody, or control. DOD may also provide, consis-

tent with its operational requirements and upon request of the OSC, locally deployed Navy oil spill equipment and assistance to other federal agencies.

2310.6 U.S. Navy

Provides expertise in ship salvage, shipboard damage control and diving. The USN has an array of specialized equipment and personnel that can be used for collection, containment, and removal of oil and hazardous substances.

2310.7 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Provides expertise in specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, removing navigation obstructions, and maintaining hydroelectric facilities. USACE oversees the permitting of moorage sites for response vessels.

2310.8 U.S. Department of Energy

Provides expertise in handling of radiological material.

2310.9 U.S. Department of Homeland Security

2310.9.1 U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency

Provides advice and assistance to the OSC on coordinating civil emergency planning and mitigation efforts to other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. FEMA's Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) also provides extensive rapid deployment mobile communications capabilities for use in oil spill response on a not-to-interfere basis with other emergent situations. An MOU is being developed with FEMA's MERS to specify the level and type of support available in a response. In the event of a major disaster declaration or emergency determination by the President, FEMA will coordinate all federal disaster or emergency action with the FOSC.

2310.3.2 U.S. Department of Homeland Security - The United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service and one of the nation's five Armed Services.. As such, the Coast Guard protects vital interests of the United States—the personal safety and security of our population; our natural and economic resources; and the territorial integrity of our nation—from both internal and external threats, natural and man-made. We protect these interests in America's ports and inland waterways, along the coasts, on international waters, or in any other maritime region where U.S. interests may be at risk.

In partnership with other federal agencies, state and local governments, marine industries, and individual mariners, the USCG preserves safety at sea through a focused program of prevention, preparedness, and response. The United States Coast Guard actively protects sensitive marine habitats, marine mammals, and endangered marine species, and enforces laws protecting U. S. waters from the discharge of oil and other hazardous substances. It conducts a wide range of activities, education and prevention, enforcement, response and containment, and

recovery in support of our primary environmental protection mission areas: maritime pollution enforcement, offshore lightering zone enforcement, domestic fisheries enforcement, and foreign vessel inspection. The United States Coast Guard also provides mission-critical command and control support and usually is the first responding force to environmental disasters in the coastal maritime area. In addition, the USCG is typically the lead agency for any ensuring maritime response effort. Under the National Contingency Plan, Coast Guard Captains of the Port (COTP) are the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) for oil and hazardous substance incidents in all coastal and some inland areas of the Pacific North West through the USCG Thirteenth District Office and is the Regional Response Team Co-Chair for Region X.

2310.9.2.1 U.S. Department of Homeland Security – USCG National Strike Force

The National Strike Force's (NSF) mission is to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to Coast Guard and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's area of responsibility covers all Coast Guard Districts and Federal Response Regions.

The National Strike Force totals over 200 active duty, civilian, reserve, and auxiliary personnel and includes the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC); the Atlantic Strike Team; the Gulf Strike Team; the Pacific Strike Team; and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) located at the NSFCC.

2310.9.2.2 U.S. Department of Homeland Security – USCG Incident Management Assist Teams

The Incident Management Assist Teams were developed by the USCG to supply a ready-made, team of Incident Command System, highly trained individuals to assist the local Incident Commander in dealing with a major incident. There are 4 of them, two on the east coast and two on the west coast accessed through the two USCG Areas. They are trained for initial quick response to a regional or nationally significant event. The team consists of a team of ICS process experts that can quickly set up and develop the incident from the initial response to the ICS proactive operational planning process. Each IMAT has a limited amount of equipment that they can bring with them to set up the initial ICS process at the incident command post.

2310.10 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Responsible for providing assistance on matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and public health.

2310.11 U.S. Department of Interior

Has jurisdiction over the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuges, fish hatcheries, public lands, and certain water projects in western states. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) manages the department's response pro-

grams for oil and hazardous materials spills and oversees the department's responsibilities as a trustee for natural resources. Trustee responsibilities include devising and carrying a plan for restoration, rehabilitation, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources and to carry out damage assessment. The department may become involved in spill response once contacted through the REOs who are designated members of the RRT. In addition, bureaus and offices have relevant expertise as follows:

2310.12 U.S. Geological Survey

Geology, hydrology (ground and surface waters), and natural hazards.

2310.13 Bureau of Land Management

Minerals, soils, vegetation, wildlife, habitat, archaeology, wilderness, and hazardous materials.

2310.14 Minerals Management Service

Staff facilities for Outer Continental Shelf oversight.

2310.15 Bureau of Mines

Analysis and identification of inorganic hazardous substances and technical expertise in metals and metallurgy relevant to site cleanup.

2310.16 National Park Service

Natural and cultural expertise, including wilderness, archaeology, Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), wildlife, fisheries, vegetation, air quality. Emergency Management: Incident Command System expertise.

2310.17 Bureau of Reclamation

Operation and maintenance of water projects in the west, engineering, hydrology, and reservoirs.

2310.18 Bureau of Indian Affairs

Coordination for activities affecting Indian lands, shellfish harvest areas, and cultural sites. Assistance in identifying Indian tribal government officials.

2310.19 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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. This federal agency is also a member of the Washington Wildlife Rescue Coalition and represents the Federal government's interests in fish and wildlife.

2310.20 U.S. Department of Justice

Can provide expert legal advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and federal agency responses. DOJ represents the federal government, including its agencies, in litigation relating to discharges.

2310.21 U.S. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Provides advice and assistance to the EPA and other NRT/RRT agencies as well as to the OSC regarding hazards to persons engaged in response activities. Technical assistance may include review of safety plans and work practices and help with other compliance questions. OSHA may also take any other action necessary to ensure that employees are properly protected at response activities. Questions about occupational safety and health at these sites should be referred to OSHA regional offices.

2310.22 U.S. Department of Transportation

Provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous substances by all modes of transportation. DOT's responsibilities also include:

- 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

2320 State Resources/Agencies**2320.1 Washington Resources/Agencies****2320.1.1 Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife**

Trustee of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and associated habitats; also trustee of wildlife management lands and public access sites. WDFW works with representatives of state, federal and tribal agencies to protect fish and wildlife and other natural resources from petroleum spills. Activities fall into three primary areas: Natural Resource Protection, Oiled Wildlife Rescue and Natural Resource Damage Assessment. The Department's expertise is available on a round-the-clock basis to address the needs of fish and wildlife during spill events, and provides considerable support to the State's oil spill planning and preparedness efforts. The agency is actively involved in improving Washington's oiled wildlife rescue capabilities, and in restoring fish and wildlife resources impacted by oil spills through damage compensation.

2320.1.2 Washington 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. Charged with providing for and balancing the needs of water-based commerce, navigation, public use and access, environmental protection, and acquiring income from the use of these aquatic lands for the benefit of the citizens of the State of Washington when in-line with the top four listed priorities. Sustainability, sound science and transparency are the key guiding principles for ensuring this balance.

DNR may provide equipment, personnel and/or technical assistance in the spill response effort. DNR is also an active participant in the NRDA team.

2320.1.3 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Trustee of state park lands, including public recreation sites and associated natural resources. Has the responsibility for maintaining the biological, cultural, natural, and structural resources of numerous underwater parks, beach properties, mooring buoys, boat launches, and related recreational facilities and assorted equipment, which may be damaged by large spills of oil or other hazardous materials. WP&RC may provide equipment and technical assistance in the spill response effort. WP&RC is an active participant in the NRDA team.

2320.1.4 Washington Department of Health

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. In addition, WDOH is to render all appropriate laboratory support and services to the SOSC. WDOH is a participant in the NRDA team.

2320.1.5 Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Responsible for protection of historic and archaeological sites.

2320.1.6 Washington Department of Agriculture

Responsible for:

- Providing Technical Assistance;
- Laboratory testing and sampling for spills involving pesticides; and
- Food product testing (e.g. milk, seaweed, etc.).

2320.1.7 Washington Department of 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. This responsibility is carried out through enforcement of rules promulgated under authority granted in RCW 49.17. WISHA also offers a consulting service to employers to assist in their efforts to comply with the above referenced regulations. Prior to an emergency, WISHA responsibilities include:

- Conducting inspections of oil storage and transit facilities;
- Evaluating facility emergency response plans;
- Determining whether first responders are properly trained; and

- Assisting in the development of plans and procedures which meet the requirement of WISHA regulations.

With respect to oil spills, DLI's specific responsibilities under WAC 296-62-300 entail the performance of spill responder employers. DLI will evaluate the following:

- The development of a safety and health program;
- Site characterization;
- Site control;
- Medical surveillance;
- Decontamination procedures;
- Emergency response procedures; and
- Personal protective equipment requirements.

Additional responsibilities may involve:

- Providing information and technical assistance to the OSC and responsible party;
- Conducting inspections of employers involved in spill response efforts by compliance officers; and
- Stationing a compliance officer in the command post to assist the OSC make decisions relative to employee safety and worker training issues.

L&I establishes and enforces safety requirements for emergency spill response, including for the use of volunteers.

2320.1.8 Washington Department of Transportation

May provide traffic control, equipment, and personnel for non-hazardous clean-up activities on state and interstate highways. The WDOT may provide and mobilize equipment necessary in a major spill incident.

2320.1.9 Washington Department of Ecology

Trustee of state water, air, and sediment quality. Ecology is the lead state agency for environmental pollution response within the state of Washington. As such, it has pre-designated On-scene Coordinators for spills occurring in state jurisdiction. In this role, Ecology effectively represents all state agencies and the interests of the state and its citizens. In the event of a spill occurring on a state high-

way, Ecology coordinates with the Washington State Patrol (WSP), which assumes responsibility as IC, and acts as the lead agency responsible for clean-up activities.

The key responsibilities of Ecology include:

- Representing state laws and interests in spills by acting as the state On-scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command System;
- Providing 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents;
- Notifying the EMD;
- Notifying the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- Determining the source, cause, and responsible party;
- Assuming responsibilities of the responsible party if the spiller cannot be located or is unresponsive;
- Ensuring that containment, clean up, and disposal are carried out in a timely and adequate manner;
- Monitoring the safety of Ecology spill response personnel;
- Initiating enforcement action as appropriate;
- Effectively coordinating spill response efforts with other state, federal, and local agencies;
- Establishing the joint information center with federal, state, and local agencies, and the responsible party;
- Activating and coordinating the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team;
- Notifying the appropriate resource trustee agency if injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, wildlife or damage to cultural resources is noted or suspected as a result of a spill; and
- Requesting from the National Guard, local fire crews, and prison facilities personnel and support equipment for response purposes if necessary via EMD.

Additional responsibilities include:

- Acting as head of the state ICS (a role for the Director or designated representative of Ecology);
- Maintaining a list of clean-up contractors;
- Approving vessel and facility prevention and contingency plans;
- Developing certification procedures for key oil facility personnel;
- Serving as state lead agency under the National Contingency Plan (NCP);
- Serving as state representative on the Regional Response Team (RRT);
- Coordinating information management with federal agencies and the RP;
- Providing funding as appropriate for spill response activities;
- Coordinating and documenting the recovery of costs incurred by the state during a spill incident;
- Advising parties on the use of dispersants and in situ burning and coordinating their use with the Regional Response Team;
- Initiating (where Ecology is sole trust agency) a detailed resource damage assessment;
- Approving primary response contractors;
- Evaluating and developing clean up and disposal options;
- Assisting in notification of state agencies;
- Notifying interested parties;
- Conduct on-site inspection of commercial vessels and oil handling facilities;
- Investigates the cause of commercial vessel and oil handling facility incidents; and
- Provide maritime expertise, such as advice on vessel salvage operations.

Ecology will work with public and private parties whose land and other property may be affected by an oil or hazardous substance discharge and assume the following responsibilities:

- Identifying the RP (if known) and explain the role of the RP in responding to the incident;
- Identifying any hazards which exist or might exist as a result of the spill;
- Explaining the activities which Ecology can and cannot do in monitoring or responding to the incident;
- Providing technical assistance, if requested, on issues of clean-up, waste disposal, and other incident related activities;
- Identifying any necessary permits required for clean-up activities; and
- Coordinating development/ maintenance of GRPs for Washington waters.

Ecology is a member of the Coalition and will be responsible for coordinating volunteer management with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and other agencies. Ecology is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Washington State Volunteer Management Plan.

2320.1.9.1 Washington State Department of Ecology Inland Responsibilities

Although EPA bears primary responsibility for inland spill incidents that occur within the inland zone of Washington, for certain spill responses Washington State Department of Ecology may be asked to act as an on-scene representative to EPA under Federal response authorities. Also, Ecology often responds to spills under state statutory authorities, making a federal response unnecessary. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining this arrangement is currently the subject of discussions between EPA and Ecology.

2320.1.9.2 Washington State Department of Ecology Regions

Ecology is divided into four distinct regions across the state. Each region has pre-designated SOSCs, and it is this SOSC that carries Ecology's primary responsibility in spill response activities within the region in which the incident occurs.

2320.1.9.3 Washington State Department of Ecology SOSC Responsibilities

Once alerted to a spill, the SOSC/Ecology may engage in either a monitoring role or a response role, depending on the circumstances of the spill and on-going response efforts (in the event the spill occurs upon federal lands, the SOSC will respond and assist in clean-up as time and personnel allow, but only after federal agencies have exhausted their clean-up responsibility options).

In a monitoring capacity, the SOSC is responsible for ensuring that the spiller properly manages the initial response and containment effort, clean up, disposal of contaminated debris and restoration of the environment in a manner that is acceptable to the state, the local jurisdictions, and the public. In addition, the

SOSC/Ecology is responsible for coordinating clean-up efforts and representing other state agencies on the RRT.

In the event the SOSC/Ecology determines that the spiller's response is inadequate, or no spiller/responsible party can be located, it may take over response efforts and assume a clean-up role. In this role, Ecology effectively assumes the responsibilities of the responsible party including containment, clean up, disposal of oily waste and debris, and the restoration of the environment. It is a responsibility of the regional OSC to become familiar with the capability of local responders, local emergency plans as they pertain to spills and to help develop workable local plans with the appropriate local planning agencies.

2320.1.9.4 Washington State Ecology Response Team

The Ecology Response Team consists of Washington State Department of Ecology regional office and headquarters personnel. This team is responsible for determining the source, cause, and responsible party, as well as initiating enforcement action as appropriate. Additional responsibilities include ensuring containment, clean up and disposal are carried out adequately. The team coordinates its actions with other federal, state, and local agencies.

2320.2 Oregon Resources/Agencies

2320.2.1 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

The Department of Environmental Quality is the Lead State Agency for oil and hazardous materials incidents, except for spills or releases from chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. Coordinates state assistance during oil spills and hazardous material incidents.

- Receives notification via OERS;
- Notifies OERS and local response personnel if first on scene or notified by other than OERS personnel;
- Provides technical assistance and advises on necessary protective actions;
- Evaluates the environmental implications of a spill. In coordination with Oregon State Public Health, evaluates possible public health effects;
- Coordinates state support to on scene personnel in cooperation with Oregon Emergency Management;
- Identifies priority areas for protection and cleanup in consultation with other state and federal agencies;
- Coordinates public information with other PIOs in the JIC;

- Liaison with federal agencies, adjacent states, local governments, tribes, environmental groups, volunteers, private firms (shippers, carriers, etc.), as needed;
- Collects and analyzes water, soil, vegetation or tissue samples;
- Identifies cleanup requirements;
- Works with FOSC and RP to ensure that cleanup/restoration is done to specified standards;
- If necessary, coordinates with Governor to exercise Governor's authority to protect health, safety and the environment;
- Identifies potential interim storage sites for oiled debris;
- Identifies potential disposal sites and/or methods and ensures that contaminated materials are disposed of in appropriate manner;
- Investigates cause of spill and pursues enforcement actions;
- Carries out trustee responsibilities including development and implementation of a plan for restoration, rehabilitation, replacement or acquisition of equivalent natural resources and to carry out damage assessment;
- Serves as a state Natural Resource Damage Assessment trustee; and
- Serves on the Regional Response Team.

2320.2.2 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

- Notifies OERS and local emergency response personnel if first on scene or notified by other than OERS personnel;
- Responds to incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or their habitat degraded or destroyed;
- Evaluates and documents impact on fish and wildlife and scales payment of damages for losses of fish, wildlife or habitat;
- Serves as a state Natural Resource Damage Assessment trustee;
- Provides advice, counsel and logistics support, as necessary and if possible;
- Provides state oversight of wildlife rescue effort, including coordinator(s) for wildlife rehabilitation volunteer management;

- Provides public information regarding wildlife rehabilitation;
- Assists in determining priority areas for protection and cleanup; and
- Liaison with federal agencies, as needed.

2320.2.3 Oregon Department of Forestry

- Notifies OERS and local emergency response personnel if first on scene or upon receiving a report from a forest operator and
- If requested by the lead state agency, the Department of Forestry is capable of mobilizing a substantial response organization to provide support to emergency responders (radio systems, dispatch and command center trailers, public information personnel, kitchens and other support services).

2320.2.4 Oregon Department of Transportation

- Notifies OERS and local emergency response personnel if first on scene;
- Closes state highways and reroutes traffic when requested and necessary;
- Provides personnel and barricades to implement a closure and detour;
- Will direct spiller to start immediate cleanup if incident occurs on state highways;
- Can assist with logistics and equipment, as needed; and
- For transportation incidents involving motor carriers, the ODOT Motor Carrier Transportation Branch provides investigation after the incident has been stabilized. ODOT regulates the transport of hazardous materials by motor carrier in Oregon.

For transportation incidents involving rail, the ODOT Rail Section provides investigation after the incident has been stabilized. ODOT regulates the transport of hazardous materials by rail in Oregon.

ODOT's Board of Maritime Pilots establishes pilotage grounds, licenses maritime pilots, sets pilotage fees, and conducts hearings. The Board also has the authority to set requirements for certain vessels carrying oil in pilotage grounds.

2320.2.5 Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

- Notifies OERS and local emergency response personnel if first on scene;

- For an incident affecting a state park, Parks and Recreation personnel assist other agencies in crowd and/or traffic control and provide equipment and facilities, as possible;
- Assists in determination of site location for command post, access points, etc., as needed;
- Provide information on cultural resources;
- Evaluates and documents impacts to State Park land and scales payment of damages for losses; and
- Provides advice, counsel, and logistics support as necessary and if possible.

An archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) must be notified when any spill cleanup will result in ground disturbing activities. The SHPO can be contacted through the Oregon Emergency Response System at (800) 452-0311.

2320.2.6 Oregon Division of State Lands

- Notifies OERS and local emergency response personnel if first on scene;
- Lead state agency for removal and fill activities, including wetlands;
- For an incident affecting DSL lands, provides advice, counsel, and logistics support as necessary and if possible; and
- Evaluates and documents impacts to and scales payment of damages for losses.

2320.2.7 Oregon Department of Agriculture

- Direct and/or assist in mitigating the event and/or agricultural threat response
- Evaluate the adverse impact of an accident on agricultural resources: animals, food, crops, plants, water, soil etc.
- Provide technical information on pesticides and fertilizers
- Provide laboratory analysis capability
- Provide assistance during incidents to prevent or mitigate shellfish contamination
- Prepare information for dissemination to the public, producers, processors and other concerned groups

2320.2.8 Oregon State Public Health

- Lead State Agency for all radiation emergencies other than transportation accidents and maintains the State Radiation Emergency Response Field Team;
- Provides coordination and assistance during incidents involving hazardous materials and oil to protect public health and to prevent drinking water contamination;
- Notifies OERS if first notified or first on scene;
- Assures that Hazardous Substance training is provided to emergency medical personnel prior to spill response;
- Evaluates public health implications of incident;
- Recommends measures to protect public health;
- Coordinates emergency medical services within state;
- Collects and analyzes samples, as needed, for drinking water or radiological agents;
- Ensure that cleanup and restoration is done to specified standards for biological or radiological agents; and
- Coordinates public information with local PIO.

2320.2.9 Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- Provide technical assistance on worker safety and health issues.
- Liaison with federal OSHA when worker safety and health issues are coordinated pursuant to OSHA regional and national emergency management plans, or under the National Response Plan.
- Assist and coordinate on subjects such as worker protection related to incident-specific health and safety site plans (HASPs), risk (hazard/exposure) assessments, personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protection programs, responder training, and/or decontamination.
- Assist and coordinate on actions such as personal exposure monitoring and laboratory analysis of occupational exposure samples; data collection, interpretation and sharing; and reports and recordkeeping.

- Assist and coordinate on technical information resources to facilitate effective risk management and risk communication.

2320.2.10 Oregon Department of Energy

Lead state agency for planning, preparedness, and response to nuclear emergencies at fixed facilities (Hanford nuclear facilities, Columbia Generating Station, Trojan Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation, Oregon State University Research Reactor, and Reed College Research Reactor), radioactive materials transport accidents, and petroleum shortages and disruptions.

- Direct and coordinate state response to radiological emergencies at fixed nuclear facilities and on state roads and highways.
- Direct and coordinate the allocation of fuel to the state's emergency (police, fire, medical services) and essential services (utilities, public works, public transit, sanitation, telecommunications, etc.) sectors during petroleum emergencies.
- Perform technical assessment, determine impacts to Oregon, and recommend protective actions for the public.
- Direct and coordinate emergency information with federal, state, and local public information officers to ensure consistent messages are released to the public and news media.
- Develop, maintain, and coordinate the review of plans and procedures.
- Provide training, drills, and exercises to ensure federal, state, local, and industry response personnel are prepared to provide a coordinated response to nuclear and petroleum emergencies impacting Oregon.
- Serve as liaison to federal agencies, other western states, utilities, petroleum suppliers, and private firms (shippers, carriers, etc.)
- Distribute and maintain radiation detection equipment provided to Oregon Health Services and the state's Hazardous Material Teams.

2320.2.11 Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office

- Notifies OERS if first on scene;
- Arranges for fire service response and urban search and rescue to on scene operations when the Conflagration Act is initiated through the Governor, allowing him to call in resources from outlying fire districts;
- Coordinates response of the Regional HAZMAT Teams;

- Through Incident Management Teams provides communications, logistics, resource management and other support to the local Incident Commander during conflagrations or declared emergencies, as requested;
- Provides hazardous materials planning and response training assistance to all local and state government agencies;
- Provides fixed site information on oil and hazardous materials from hazardous substance survey database;
- Maintains hazardous materials incident reporting system, record incidents for informational and statistical purposes; and
- Maintains hazardous materials incident communications through the FIRE NET radio system.

2320.2.12 Military Department (National Guard, Army and Air)

When authorized by the Governor, in a major incident provides site security, administers first aid and care for evacuees, transports specialists, and assists in the recovery, identification and disposition of the deceased.

2320.2.13 Oregon State University

- Can call on a wide variety of expertise on a non-emergency basis.
- Operates the Extension Toxicology Network (<http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet>) and the Oregon Toxicology Information Center which can provide specific information on toxicology.

2320.3 Idaho Resources/Agencies

2320.3.1 Idaho Division of Environmental Quality

During a hazardous materials Incident, the Division will:

- Provide a Communications Moderator, Environmental Coordinator and Environmental Investigator in support of the Incident Commander. (In the case of radioactive or mixed wastes, the INEEL Oversight Program staff will staff the Communications Moderator, Environmental Investigator and Environmental Coordinator functions.);
- Assess and evaluate incident environmental risks;
- Coordinate environmental investigations and monitoring programs with involved agencies;
- Oversee cleanup and disposal of hazardous wastes, substances and materials, and deleterious materials;

- Develop and update the IDHW/DEQ information (Tab 2) portion of the state response plan;
- Develop and maintain a state-wide comprehensive emergency response roster;
- Maintain a record of all environmental emergency response incidents involving DEQ and its contractors; and
- Notify and assist Department of Health and Welfare Public Information Officer.

2320.3.2 Bureau of Homeland Security

In 2004 the State of Idaho stood up a Bureau of Homeland Security which combined the functions of the previous Bureau of Disaster Services and Bureau of Hazardous Materials. More information may be found at <http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/>

- BHSS establishes and maintains a State EOC for coordinating, controlling and directing state emergency operations in support of local jurisdictions;
- BHS maintains continuity and congruence of this plan with the State Emergency Plan, Part II, Governor's Executive Order, and the various County Emergency Operations Plans;
- BHS, in support of this plan, assists in coordination of: communications, transportation, volunteers, logistics, planning, training and exercising;
- BHS coordinates state activities when a state declaration is eminent or declared;
- BHS coordinates the formation of Multi-Agency Damage Assessment Teams in support of this plan, local government and/or state Declaration as appropriate. (Annex L, Idaho Emergency Plan, Part II); and
- BHS prepares state declaration and formal request for Federal assistance when appropriate. (Annex L and M, Idaho Emergency Plan, Part II.)

BHS coordinates requests for DOE-ID emergency radiological assistance pursuant to the MOU between the State of Idaho and the US Department of Emergency for radiological assistance response as prescribed under the DOE-ID Radiological Assistance Plan.

2320.3.3 Idaho Transportation Department

ITD's intended level of hazardous materials involvement is generally limited to transportation related spills or releases.

ITD employees attend a 4-hour Hazardous Materials Training Session, provided by the department, to become familiar with placarding, standard operating procedures, characteristics of chemicals, health hazards and emergency procedures.

ITD personnel can be utilized for traffic control, to include: signing, barricading, flagging and road closures.

ITD may aid State and/or Local organizations in evacuation if necessary to protect human life.

Only ITD has authority to close a state numbered or U.S. numbered highway. Call the ITD district office to request a road closure or to report that a road closure has been accomplished.

ITD can cover and/or contain unknown material not immediately dangerous to life and health until appropriate disposal measures can be taken. ITD can attempt to contain spills which are not life threatening, based on materials and equipment availability by:

- Damming the material with fine ashes, sand, or earth.
- Trenching a hazardous substance to a hole or depression.
- Diverting a hazardous substance away from streams or sewers.
- Catching hazardous materials in containers.

ITD cannot engage in clean-up activities unless directed by the District Engineer or a higher authority. ITD may render emergency aid to contain a spill and undertake actions required to prevent injury and property damage.

ITD will not remove materials from a site without first knowing the identity of the materials, the proper disposal method, the identity of the responsible party and then only with an ITD supervisor approval.

2320.3.4 Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Provide auxiliary police assistance to Idaho State Police. Conservation Officers will respond to requests from District State Police Dispatchers to assist with traffic control, evacuation and other related police duties in case of hazardous materials spill.

Provide assistance, as requested by the Incident Commander or Communications Moderator, in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources from a hazardous materials incident.

2320.3.5 Idaho Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture conducts various activities which may provide some assistance to emergency response personnel.

Within the Division of Agricultural Technology, under the Bureau of Education and Compliance, there are a number of field personnel who investigate pesticide misuse. The investigators are located in various areas throughout the state and may be of assistance when information is needed relating to the distribution or use of pesticides or in locating licensed applicators and/or dealers.

The Bureau of Agrichemical Standards maintains a complete file of all registered pesticide labels sold or used in the state, as well as a file of all licensed applicators and dealers. Additionally, this bureau maintains a file of all licensed fertilizer dealers and registered fertilizer products sold in Idaho, maintains a file of labels for registered fertilizers, and has a field force of investigators knowledgeable in fertilizer distribution within the state.

The Division of Animal Industries has an inspection force knowledgeable in animal health related matters. Assistance may be valuable in the event of suspected radiation exposure to animals. The State Veterinarian is the contact for information relating to these activities:

In addition, the State Veterinarian requests notification when domestic animals are involved in any emergency response call. Assistance may be valuable in the event of suspected radiation exposure to animals.

2320.3.6 Idaho Division of Health

The Division of Health will be responsible for: 1) contact and communication; 2) emergency medical response direction; 3) technical assistance; and, 4) laboratory support with regard to hazardous material incidents that occur in Idaho. The support will be coordinated by the Division Administrator through the Office of Environmental Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, and Bureau of Laboratories.”

2320.3.7 Idaho Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources should be notified of any hazardous materials emergency (radioactive or non-radioactive) which will likely affect any surface water, dams, water wells, and waste disposal and injection wells.

- The Department may be able to forewarn water users of impending problems;
- Any stream channel alteration requires the approval of IDWR. This may be necessary during the clean-up process. An emergency waiver can be given if conditions warrant and it is requested;
- IDWR has administrative authority to enforce safety considerations at water and tailings impoundments;

- IDWR has administrative authority over operation and abandonment of waste disposal and injection wells, and monitoring and exploration holes; and
- IDWR has administrative authority over construction, maintenance and abandonment of water wells including monitoring wells.

2320.3.8 Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory Oversight Program

The Oversight Program (OP) monitors, assesses and responds to normal and abnormal operations of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). In addition, the OP responds to radiological incidents throughout the State. Both the Boise and Idaho Falls offices can provide a variety of technical and administrative services to support the State.

The INEL-OP employs health physicists and other radiological experts at the Idaho Falls Office. These staff members will, in the event of a radiological incident:

- Serve as Communications Moderators to provide radiological expertise and support to incident characterization and classification;
- Provide dose assessment and risk information; and
- Depending upon the circumstances, assist or direct the states radiological environmental investigation in support of the incident commander.

For radiological incidents, the OP will serve as Communications Moderator. For other incidents that may involve radiological materials or the INEL, the OP will provide a recommendation of an appropriate state agency or department to serve as Communications Moderator.

2330 State Emergency Management

2330.1 Washington Emergency Management

2330.1.1 State Emergency Response Commission

The SERC was formed in response to the federal "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act" intended to increase public knowledge of hazardous chemicals in their communities and the dangers posed when releases occur to the environment.

2330.1.2 Military Department, Emergency Management Division

Responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining a Hazardous Materials Emergency Support Function;
- Developing and maintaining a state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan;

- Maintaining a 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies;
- Activating the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as needed to coordinate state resource identification and acquisition in support of Ecology response;
- Deploying EMD liaison/coordinator to the Ecology Command Post to support Ecology response activities;
- Providing a Public Information Officer (PIO) to the Joint Information Center (JIC);
- Providing communications links via CEMNET and other EMD systems on a routine or emergency basis to Ecology and contractor personnel;
- Maintaining an updated list of NRDA team members as submitted by participating agencies
- Maintaining and updating a notification list of federal, state and local agencies involved in emergency response;
- Coordinating procurement of state resources for use by the OSC or as requested by local EMD or other designated local or state response agencies; and
- Coordinating and participating in emergency exercises and drills to the extent possible.

2330.2 Oregon Emergency Management

2330.2.1 Oregon Emergency Response System Council

A body of state agencies involved in emergency planning and response which meets on a quarterly basis to review the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in an all-hazard environment which includes spill response, system needs and improvements, and communication capabilities.

2330.2.2 State Emergency Response Commission

The SERC is composed of government and industry officials appointed by the Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The group approves Local Emergency Response Plans. The group also designates emergency planning districts and provides oversight to the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The Oregon State Fire Marshal is the state lead agency for the SERC.

2330.2.3 Oregon Emergency Response System

Responsible for:

- Maintaining 24-hour notification and coordination capability through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS);
- Notifying lead state agencies; other notifications made as needed or upon request;
- Providing and/or coordinating statewide communications systems.

2330.3 Idaho Emergency Management**2330.3.1 Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security**

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is designated by state law to carry out the functions of a state emergency response commission as described by the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). In addition there is formed, within the office of the governor, a broadly based Emergency Response Commission that advises the governor on all hazards facing Idaho's citizens, including hazardous materials.

2340 Law Enforcement Agencies**2340.1 Washington****2340.1.1 Washington State Patrol**

Acts as the designated Incident command agency for incidents on interstate and state highways, and other roads and jurisdictions as delegated. When a spill occurs on a state highway, Ecology joins the Unified Command and acts as the lead agency for clean-up response. Specifically, the WSP:

- Assist local authorities with local law enforcement operations and evacuations of all persons and property;
- Coordinates and maintains liaison with the state Department of Corrections, WDW, licensing Commission, Military, WDNR, Liquor Control Board, WP&RC, and the Utilities and Transportation Commission for use of their available personnel and equipment, for reinforcement and special emergency assignments;
- Assists the EMD receive and disseminate of warning information to state and local government;
- Provides communication resources in support of statewide emergency operational needs;
- Coordinates law enforcement and emergency traffic control throughout the state. Enforces emergency highway regulations;
- Assumes the role of IC on all state, and inter-state highways, and a variety of political subdivisions;

- Currently IC in over 400 political subdivisions, including cities, towns, ports, counties, and fire districts;
- The IC is required to function under federal regulations;
- The IC can offer immunity to liability under the “Good Samaritan” statute (RCW 70.136);
- The WSP is required to provide supervisory assistance to other IC agencies when requested;
- Provides radiological monitoring;
- Provides security at the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during disaster operations;
- Provides aircraft for reconnaissance of disaster impacted areas;
- Serves as the lead agency in the state EOC for coordinating disaster law enforcement activities;
- Provides PIO support to the office of the governor and the EMD during an emergency, and during recover operations;
- Serves as one of the three members of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC); and
- Serves as Chair of the Emergency Response sub-Committee of the State Hazardous Materials Advisory Committee.

2340.2 Oregon**2340.2.1 Oregon State Police**

Receives initial OERS notification on weekends, holidays, and after hours; notifies Oregon Emergency Management Duty Officer. Acts as initial Incident Command Agency until local command agency or appropriate federal agency is on scene, or if no local agency is available. Provides Law Enforcement support including traffic control, crowd control and site security. Coordinates mortuary services.

2340.3 Idaho**2340.3.1 Idaho State Police**

The State Police have the statutory duty pursuant to Idaho Code Section 19-4804 to (a) enforce all of the penal and regulatory laws of the state; and (b) require the persons using the highways to do so carefully; and (c) protect the physical portions of the highways and enforce laws promoting highway safety. Additionally, Idaho Code Section 61-807 charges the State Police (together with the Public

Utilities Commission and the Idaho Transportation Department) with the enforcement of the Public Utilities Commission's motor carrier safety regulations.

A member of the Idaho State Police is frequently the first law enforcement officer to arrive at the scene of a hazardous material incident on the highways of the State of Idaho. Upon notification of any hazardous material incident, ISP will respond according to its established policy. ISP will provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator.

The Transportation Enforcement Coordinator (TEC), appointed by the Incident Commander, is responsible for overseeing the investigation of the accident/incident relative to enforcement of transportation regulations. The TEC must possess the capability and authority to enforce the code of federal regulations and applicable state laws that govern the transportation of hazardous materials. Providing support to the Incident Commander, the TEC's primary concerns include protection of the accident/incident scene, obtaining information and collecting evidence necessary to support civil and/or criminal proceedings.

The State Police employ five hazardous materials specialists, and 10 Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) officers who are specially trained in motor carrier enforcement including hazardous chemical and radioactive material response. ISP supervisors with the rank of Sergeant through Major, are trained in the hazardous materials (HAZMAT) first responder operations level and incident command. A HAZMAT awareness level course for the first responder is provided to Peace Officers Standards and Training by the Idaho State Police.

A telephone call to any Idaho State Police District office can initiate the Idaho State Police response. Verification of a hazardous materials incident will immediately be relayed to ISP Staff Headquarters in Meridian (884-7200). The appropriate response plans, local and/or state-wide, would be initiated."

2350 HAZMAT Response Teams

Federal, state, and private HAZMAT Response Teams provide specialized technical support to the UC. Contact each team to determine its capability and qualifications.

Under the direction of the UC these teams may verify or help establish the following:

- Spill containment;
- Hazard determination;
- Measurements of concentrations of materials;
- Contamination control;

- Control of exposure for emergency workers and the public;
- On-scene liaison;
- Initial decontamination (if necessary);
- Environmental protection measures; and
- Support to hospital emergency room (if possible and necessary) for contamination control.

[See additional HAZMAT information in section 7000](#)

2360 Indian Tribes

Spills may affect tribes by either occurring on or near a reservation, or by threatening treaty reserved resources (including habitat) or cultural areas. There are 37 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the Northwest Area. There are additional state recognized tribes.

2360.1 Washington Tribes (29)

- Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation;
- Colville Confederated;
- Cowlitz;
- Hoh;
- Jamestown Klallam;
- Kalispel;
- Lower Elwah Klallam
- Lummi;
- Makah;
- Muckleshoot;
- Nisqually;
- Nooksack;
- Port Gambel – S’Klallam;
- Puyallup;
- Quileute;
- Quinault;
- Samish
- Sauk – Suiatle;
- Shoalwater Bay;
- Skokomish;
- Snoqualmie;
- Spokane;
- Squaxin Island;
- Stillaquamish;
- Suquamish;
- Swinomish;

- Tulalip;
- Upper Skagit; and
- Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Indian Reservation.

2360.2 Oregon Tribes (9)

- Burns Paiute;
- Coos - Lower Umpqua – Siuslaw;
- Coquille Indian Tribe;
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians;
- Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes;
- Klamath;
- Siletz;
- Umatilla; and
- Warm Springs.

2360.3 Idaho Tribes (4):

- Coeur d’Alene;
- Kootenai;
- Nez Perce; and
- Shoshone Bannock.

The reservations vary in size from those that own only the land where the tribal headquarters is located, to those like the Colville, Warm Springs, Yakima, Makah, and Fort Hall who each own very large reservations. Each Tribe has governmental responsibilities on their respective reservation. Most have active police departments and some system of emergency response, usually including trained volunteer first aid responders working in conjunction with a volunteer fire department.

In addition to land areas owned outright, many tribes have treaty rights to use of land and waters outside their reservation lands. Tribal lands but both marine and inland waterways. Treaty rights make tribes a partner in planning and often an impacted resource owner. Tribes have participated in developing Geographic Response Plans (GRPs). Tribes are considered sovereign entities when planning for and responding to oil spill or hazardous substance releases. The Unified Command system provides for tribal involvement during response activities. The FOSC is legally responsible for tribal notification, but Department of Interior (DOI) may provide assistance. On-scene coordination is directly with tribal representatives. If a spill impacts tribal land, tribal governments will have authority over the use of volunteers.

2370 Local Resources/Agencies

2370.1 Washington

Under state law and the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, different local departments have different responsibilities and capabilities which

may be utilized in a major oil or hazardous substance discharge. The following responsibilities are typically shared among local fire, law enforcement, emergency medical, public works, health departments, etc., for incidents involving oil or hazardous materials:

- Notification to EMD;
- Initial hazard determination and containment;
- Communications;
- Search and rescue (SAR);
- Liaison with other local officials; and
- Provides evacuation, shelter and mutual aid to other local EMDs.

2370.1.1 Emergency Management Agencies

May be involved with planning, training and assisting with interagency coordination. During incidents, may activate the community Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support on-scene operations and requests for resources and other assistance. May support each other under mutual aid to augment staff or provide liaison. May be involved with the Local Emergency Planning Committee under Title III of SARA.

The responsibilities of local government's EMD include:

- Acting as the coordinator for the various local emergency organizations and as the local liaison to Washington State EMD when that agency is involved;
- Contacting local landowners. (May also be performed by local Health Department);
- Establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC);
- Coordinating and maintaining liaison with local government units (fire, medical, public works, sheriff-law enforcement); and
- Providing communications with local government and industry.

Most jurisdictions have identified an Emergency Operations Center from which local operations are coordinated and supported. The facilities are usually found in the basement of local courthouses or some other fixed facility and are managed by the local department of emergency management. Field Command Posts are established by Incident Command Agencies to direct operations from the field.

Local EMD in Washington State has developed a mutual aid system to assist each other, when needed, in an oil spill or other major emergency. An “overhead team” of local emergency managers with oil spill, incident command, and response planning and experience has been developed. It may be activated by contacting any team member or through the state EMD Duty Officer, by any local EMD needing assistance. The response is done on a concept of mutual aid with all costs being borne by the responder and their respective jurisdiction unless specific arrangements are made with the requesting jurisdiction. Assistance could include, but not be limited to, policy level representation in the unified command, liaison, emergency public information and/or communications.

The size of the local government, its resources, and available personnel will greatly influence the existence and scope of local plans. Plans that are developed or updated are to be reviewed by the regional OSC of Ecology. Local government Emergency Management Directors and staff may assist each other under mutual aid to augment local responses staff and to provide liaison with other response agencies.

City or county governments may play a role in volunteer management during oil spills in providing support to the wildlife rescue effort or in implementing the State’s Emergency Worker Program for other volunteer tasks.

2370.1.2 Fire Departments

Generally, a primary local response agency, many have designated themselves the “Incident Command Agency” as per RCW 70.136. As capabilities differ, this may range from fully equipped teams which do most response actions to just the fire command personnel providing incident management.

2370.1.3 Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments

May deal with such issues as personnel protection, public health, environmental impacts and identification of unknown products. Also may assist the Incident Command Agency with information disposal techniques or identification of disposal contractors.

2370.2 Oregon

2370.3 Idaho

2400 Reserved for Future Use

2500 Reserved for Future Use

2600 Reserved for Future Use

2700 Reserved for Future Use

2800 Reserved for Future Use

2900 Reserved for Future Use