ESF 10:
Hazardous Materials

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ESF 10 Tasked Agencies	
Primary County Agency	Clackamas County Disaster Management (CCDM)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S) (Public Health Division) Technology Services (TS) Public and Government Affairs (PGA) Sheriff's Office (CCSO) Transportation and Development (DTD) Water Environment Services (WES)
Community Partners	Clackamas Fire District #1 Fire Defense Board American Medical Response (AMR) Clackamas County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Drinking water providers Wastewater agencies
State Agency	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Oregon Military Department (OMD)
Federal Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 outlines the County and local, state, and federal agency processes, roles, and responsibilities for responding to a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) release or threatened release.

1.2 Scope

ESF 10 outlines the process Clackamas County, its cities, special districts, and other partners will utilize to manage, support, and coordinate the response to a hazardous materials incident (spill/release) in the county. Although this ESF identifies and describes the roles of first response agencies in hazardous materials incidents, it does not supersede or replace the plans and procedures of those agencies. Rather, it builds on those plans and procedures to provide a process for enhanced support and coordination when an incident exceeds the capabilities of those agencies, poses a significant threat to the public, and/or requires a high level of interagency and public communication.

This plan does not specifically address response to a terrorism-caused hazardous materials incident (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (i.e., CBRNE). The County's terrorism incident annex addresses that threat. However, many of the operational concepts included in this plan would be utilized in a CBRNE terrorism incident. The primary difference is the leading role played by federal response and investigative agencies and teams in an actual or suspected terrorist incident.

1.3 Policies and Agreements

There are many federal and state laws and regulations that define and regulate hazardous materials. There are also many federal, regional, state, and local hazardous materials response plans. The laws, regulations, plans, policies, and agreements of direct relevance to this annex are:

- Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)
- Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) - Protection of Environment
- Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR) - Hazardous Materials Transportation
- Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 453 - Hazardous Substances; Radiation Sources
- Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 837-085 - Community Right to Know Survey and Compliance Programs
- OAR 837-095 - State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

- Clackamas County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Emergency Response Plan
- Clackamas County LEPC HAZMAT Rail Incident Response Plan
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- Northwest Area Contingency Plan
- Columbia River Area Contingency Plan
- Lower Columbia River Geographic Response Plan
- Clackamas River Water Providers Lower Clackamas River Geographic Response Plan

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Hazardous materials are present in many forms and quantities throughout Clackamas County. They are manufactured, stored, transported, and utilized within the county daily. Regardless of the location or setting, hazardous materials released to the environment can present grave risk to humans, animals, and the environment.

Some of the county's largest handlers of hazardous materials are:

- Chemical facilities that store packaged and bulk materials for delivery to other facilities
- Manufacturing, research, refrigeration, food, and other commercial facilities that utilize the materials as part of their industrial processes
- Communications companies that use materials to provide backup power
- Public water treatment facilities
- Trucking companies that deliver materials to other facilities/sites
- Union Pacific and Portland and Western Railroad, which transport chemicals through the county and to storage, distribution, and manufacturing facilities
- Suburban Propane and Ferrellgas who deliver propane to customers across the county
- Kinder Morgan, which operates a refined petroleum products pipeline that runs through the county from the critical energy infrastructure hub in northwest Portland to a distribution facility in Eugene
- Williams Pipeline, which operates a large natural gas transmission line
- Northwest Natural, which operates natural gas transmission lines and miles of distribution and service lines in the county

2.1.1 Regulatory Setting

The Institute of Hazardous Materials Management defines a hazardous material as any item or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. Hazardous materials are further defined and specifically identified in the United States primarily by laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Hazardous materials that pose the most significant safety, health, and/or environmental risks are heavily regulated by the federal agencies noted above and by many state agencies. The agencies and rules of most relevance to this plan are:

- The EPA requires
  - Each state to form a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to implement provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)
  - Facilities which are required to prepare or have available a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for a hazardous chemical under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to report the presence and amounts of those chemicals to the SERC and LEPC
  - Facilities handling Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) above a specified amount, as defined by the EPA, to develop emergency plans in coordination with local response agencies and LEPCs
  - Facilities handling extremely hazardous flammable or toxic materials in a process to develop a Risk Management Plan (RMP)
- Any individual or organization responsible for a spill of oil or release of hazardous materials meeting specific criteria to notify the federal government of the spill/release
- DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulates the transport of hazardous materials by land, sea, and air with specific packaging, marking, labelling, placarding, and manifesting requirements as well as the natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline transportation system with specific requirements for pipeline design, operation, and testing. PHMSA requires any individual or organization responsible for the release of hazardous materials meeting specific criteria during commercial transport to notify the federal government of the release.
- The Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) operates the state's Community Right to Know program and serves as the SERC where it coordinates, supports, and provides oversight to LEPCs across the state. OSFM also receives and manages the EPCRA, and state-required reports submitted by facilities handling hazardous materials and makes the information available to Oregon LEPCs, local fire and emergency management agencies, and the public through a software program called the Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance Manager or CHS Manager.
- The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulates underground storage tanks, the cleanup of soil and groundwater contamination from spills, and hazardous waste generation, transport, and disposal. DEQ requires any individual or organization responsible for a spill of oil or release of hazardous materials meeting specific criteria to notify the State of the spill/release
- The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

regulate radioactive materials and wastes. ODOE's focus is on materials during transportation while OHA focuses on materials at facilities.

2.1.2 Regulated Facilities

The State Fire Marshal's Community Right to Know program data indicates there are over 1,000 facilities in Clackamas County that store or utilize regulated hazardous materials in quantities for which reporting under EPCRA and/or state rules is a requirement. More than 100 of those facilities handle EHS chemicals in quantities that exceed those for which site-specific planning is required under EPCRA. All facilities in Clackamas County subject to the EPA RMP rules are also subject to EPA's EPCRA requirements for site-specific planning.

The Clackamas County LEPC Emergency Response Plan (ERP) contains detailed information on the 40 EHS facilities evaluated as posing the highest risk based on the chemical(s) and quantities used on site. The data includes spill scenarios with plume models and other information required to be reported to the State.

2.1.3 Transportation Routes

Other than pipeline transport of refined petroleum products through the Kinder Morgan Pipeline and natural gas through the Williams Pipeline and numerous Northwest Natural lines, nearly all hazardous materials transport in Clackamas County is done by highway or rail. The Clackamas County LEPC Emergency Response Plan (ERP) contains detailed information on the movement of hazardous materials over the highway and includes spill scenarios with plume models on several of the routes. The LEPC's HAZMAT Rail Incident Response Plan contains similar information on the movement of, and threats posed by hazardous materials being transported in and through the county by the Union Pacific and Portland and Western railroads.

2.1.4 Response Capabilities and Limitations

Hazardous materials incidents of significance have been rare in Clackamas County. Nearly all releases have been contained and managed on or in the immediate vicinity of the incident and impacts limited to a few facility or transport vehicle employees and/or to the nearby environment (e.g., drainage ditches, creeks, storm drains, soil, air). Resources available in the county (public and private) have been adequate to handle the response to and cleanup/ remediation of these "typical/routine" incidents. However, those resources would be greatly stressed to handle a large or protracted incident impacting the public and/or environment or a situation involving multiple incidents occurring simultaneously. In those circumstances, the County would need to turn to mutual aid providers, state agency resources, and, potentially, federal resources to assist with response and mitigation.

The following paragraphs in this section identify, in general terms, the resources available to manage and/or support the response to hazardous materials incidents in the county.

2.1.4.1 Local Agency Resources

2.1.4.1.1 Fire Service

The county's fire service first responders are typically trained to the HAZMAT Operations Level, meaning they are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without trying to stop a release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposure. Most large fire service apparatus (i.e. trucks, engines, etc.) have a small amount of absorbent material on board (e.g., sand or kitty litter) and firefighting foam, which can be used to blanket a spill to limit vapor release, and they have the ability to produce a water spray which can be used to "knock down" a gas/vapor cloud. Some apparatus also have instruments that can be used to test for explosive atmospheres and the presence of radiation.

Clackamas Fire maintains a higher level of hazmat response capability with a team trained to the hazmat Technician Level. Clackamas Fire's hazardous materials team comprises half of the state's Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team (RHMERT) 3 (Gresham Fire comprises the other half). Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue (TVF&R), another of the county's fire service agencies, staffs and operates RHMERT 9. RHMERT capabilities are discussed later in this section.

2.1.4.1.2 Law Enforcement

The county's law enforcement first responders are typically trained at the hazmat Awareness Level, meaning they are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They take no further action beyond notifying other authorities of the release and providing support to the lead response agency or agencies.

2.1.4.1.3 Public Works

The county's public works agency personnel (transportation, water, sewer, power) are typically trained only to the Awareness Level. A small number of these personnel have been trained in confined space entry and are able to utilize powered air respirators, but this training and personal protective equipment (PPE) are for the purpose of operating in oxygen-deficient rather than hazardous materials-contaminated environments. As with the county's law enforcement personnel, public works staff can recognize a hazardous substance release, initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities, and provide support to the lead response agency or agencies.

Some of the county's public works agencies maintain, carry, and can deploy absorbent materials (pads, booms, etc.) to protect water and sanitary systems and environmental resources at risk.

2.1.4.1.4 Environmental Health

The Clackamas County Environmental Health staff promote and protect public health by providing inspection and disease prevention services in functional areas that can intersect with a hazardous materials incident. Those areas include air quality, small drinking water systems, and on-site wastewater management (i.e., septic) systems. The staff can advise the hazmat Incident Commander on the presence of regulated systems in the area, evaluate incident threats to air quality and the regulated systems, and develop appropriate public health messaging. The environmental health staff receive no formal hazmat responder training.

2.1.4.2 State Agency Resources

2.1.4.2.1 Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team (RHMERT)

RHMERTS are managed, coordinated, and supported by the Oregon Department of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). Team 3, which is staffed and operated by Clackamas Fire and Gresham Fire and Rescue, provides response coverage for Clackamas County. The TVF&R RHMERT, Team 9, provides backup coverage along with Team 7, which is staffed and supported by Portland Fire & Rescue.

The regional teams respond to hazardous materials incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. They are a technical resource for local incident commanders. Team members are trained to the Technician Level and are equipped to provide Levels A and B, Level C (i.e., self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or air purifying respirator (APR) and moderate skin protection), and Level D (i.e., no respirator and minimal skin protection) response. Each team is supplied with a large cache of equipment and supplies including Level A, B, and C PPE, a computer system, communications equipment, monitoring and detection equipment, and a variety of other materials used for containment and mitigation.

2.1.4.2.2 Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

The Oregon Department of Forestry provides fire protection services on state forest lands and, through contract or other agreement, on many rural forested areas outside of local fire service agency jurisdiction. The department's fire response personnel are trained to the Awareness Level. They maintain, carry, and can deploy absorbent material for spill mitigation purposes, but have no other hazmat response capabilities.

2.1.4.2.3 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has a staff of trained responders who can act as the pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for oil or hazardous substance spills consistent with the National Contingency Plan. Where an incident doesn't require an SOSC, DEQ personnel can assist with site monitoring (air, water, soil) and technical expertise. They also assist with the cleanup of sites contaminated by leaking underground storage tanks.

2.1.4.2.4 Oregon Military Department (OMD)

The Oregon Military Department operates two National Guard assets in the state that can assist with hazardous materials response. They include a Civil Support Team (CST) and a CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP). Although established to support civil authorities in the event of an actual or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction (i.e., a terrorism incident), both resources are also available to assist in responding to other hazardous materials incidents. The role of the CST is to assist in identifying agents/substances, assess current and projected consequences, advise on response measures, and facilitate requests for additional support. The CERFP includes a large cadre of National Guard personnel trained to assist with search and extrication, decontamination, medical operations, and command and control.

2.1.4.2.5 Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Public Health Division

OHA's Public Health Division, through its Environmental Public Health, Drinking Water Services,

and Radiation Protection Services sections, promotes and protects public health by identifying and assessing threats to human health from exposure to hazardous materials releases and developing appropriate public health messaging. The Drinking Water Services Section regulates the state's larger public drinking water systems and can advise the hazmat Incident Commander on the presence of regulated systems and provide mitigative response measure recommendations to the incident commander and system owner. In addition, the Radiation Protection Services Section has a small team of emergency responders who can assist with site monitoring and provide technical assistance for radiological incidents at a hospital, research lab, or industrial site.

2.1.4.2.6 Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)

ODOE's Nuclear Safety and Emergency Preparedness Division has a small team of emergency responders who can assist with technical assessments and protective action recommendations at transportation-specific radiation incidents.

2.1.4.2.7 Oregon State Laboratories

Oregon DEQ and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) operate laboratories located in a single building in Washington County. The DEQ lab can assist in testing air and water samples, and the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory can assist in the testing of human, animal, and food samples for chemical and biological contamination.

2.1.4.2.8 Oregon Poison Center

The Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU) operates the Oregon Poison Center. It provides 24/7 emergency advice and consultation services for toxicological emergencies including hazardous materials releases.

2.1.4.3 Regulated Facilities

All fixed facilities in Clackamas County regulated under the EHS and RMP programs will have some spill prevention, detection, containment, and mitigation capabilities on site. The capabilities are driven by regulation, the types, forms, and quantities of chemicals at the facility, and choices made by the facility operator. A summary of the response capabilities located at facilities for which EPCRA-required, site-specific planning has been conducted is included in the LEPC Emergency Response Plan.

2.1.4.4 Other Private Sector Resources

In addition to the response equipment and materials at the regulated facilities, there are many private sector resources that may be available to assist with hazardous materials incident response. They include:

- Local and national spill response and cleanup contractors with varying capabilities.
- Industry-specific response assistance through resources like:
    - The American Chemistry Institute's Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), which can provide 24/7 emergency advice and consultation service for chemical and hazardous materials incidents, supply chemical and safety data, provide

contact with product manufacturers, and activate several industry-based response teams (1-800-424-9300).

- The Chlorine Institute's Chlorine Response Plan (CHLOREP) and mutual aid program, which can provide emergency responders with expert support via telephone, and if needed, rapidly deploy emergency equipment and personnel to the scene of any chlorine emergency in the U.S. or Canada (1-888-226-8832).

- Railroad industry hazardous materials management groups (e.g., Union Pacific), which can deploy their own hazmat response teams and/or private response contractors to conduct or support operations.
  - The AskRail mobile app, which can help emergency responders make informed decisions about how to respond to a rail emergency by providing immediate access to accurate, real-time data about each railcar on a train.

2.1.4.5 Federal Resources

There are many federal agencies with hazardous materials response capabilities that can be called upon to assist local incident commanders or that may respond automatically based on their regulatory requirements/mandates. Their capabilities range from conducting operations inside a contaminated area to providing technical assistance and public protection and responder safety recommendations. Some of the agencies and their capabilities include:

2.1.4.5.1 The EPA Environmental Response Team

This EPA team can provide experienced technical and logistical assistance in responding to oil and hazardous materials spills as well as assist with the characterization and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Members of the team can also serve as the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for oil or hazardous substance spills in inland areas in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

2.1.4.5.2 The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) National Strike Force

The National Strike Force consists of three teams (Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic) with experienced personnel and specialized equipment to facilitate and support response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents. The USCG also has staff pre-designated to assume the role of Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for oil or hazardous substance spills impacting U.S. navigable waterways in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

2.1.4.5.3 Other Federal Agencies

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), have varying authorities and capabilities ranging from investigative to site entry, monitoring, technical assessment and assistance, and public and responder safety recommendations.

2.1.4.5.4 U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Resources

PHMSA's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) is a joint publication of the U.S. DOT, Transport Canada, and the Secretariat of Communications and Transport of Mexico. It provides first

responders with a go-to manual to help deal with hazardous materials transportation accidents during the critical first 30 minutes. The guidebook is published every four years and made available as a mobile app.

PHMSA also maintains the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). The NPMS is a dataset containing locations of and information about gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines, liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants, and breakout tanks which are under PHMSA's jurisdiction. The data is used by PHMSA for a number of purposes and by other government officials, pipeline operators, and the general public for a variety of tasks including emergency response, smart growth planning, critical infrastructure protection, and environmental protection.

2.1.4.6 Other Resources

2.1.4.6.1 Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

SDSs/MSDSs are documents required by OSHA that contain information on potential hazards (health, fire, reactivity, and environmental) of individual chemical products and how to work safely with them. Chemical manufacturers, distributors, and importers are required to provide a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) (formerly MSDS) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards.

2.1.4.6.2 NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

This National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) guide informs workers, employers, and occupational health professionals about workplace chemicals and their hazards. It is available in hard copy, online as a PDF document, and as a mobile app.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 10 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Rapid detection and timely notification of a release will occur in most cases although a leak could go undetected for hours or days even at a well-monitored site.
- Fixed facilities (chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites that produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
- Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.
- The party responsible for the spill/release (i.e., the responsible party or RP), if identified, will, in most cases, take responsibility and support the response effort.
- Adequate and appropriate resources will be or will become available to conduct and support the response.
- Communications equipment and systems will be sufficiently operational to support on scene and interagency operations and coordination.
- The surface transportation infrastructure will be sufficiently intact to allow responders to access the scene and manage response operations.

- The Incident Commander can identify the material(s) or at least hazard classification(s) of the materials released (e.g., flammable gas, poison, corrosive, etc.) based on facility staff or transport vehicle driver/crew input, placarding, manifest, markings, or sampling and testing.
- Hazardous material events may result in immediate danger to households, care facilities, and unsheltered populations in close proximity. Evacuations, rescues, and/or other immediate actions will be required to ensure health and safety of those near the event.
- The public will comply with protective action recommendations announced and implemented by the Incident Commander.
- Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.

3 Concept of Operations

3.1 General

Hazardous materials incidents posing an immediate threat to life safety, property, and/or the environment may occur quickly or develop over time. They can arise in several ways including accidents, deliberate acts, equipment malfunctions, and cascading events (e.g., fire leading to a hazmat release). Regardless of timing or cause, response to an incident will generally follow the same pattern – a release or suspected or impending release is identified; on-site plans are implemented, where applicable; appropriate authorities are notified; resources are dispatched to the scene; the scene is assessed; operational activities are initiated including life safety, population protection, and scene security; additional resources are requested, additional notifications made, and support and coordination facilities (i.e., emergency operations centers) activated, if warranted; spill containment and mitigation operations are conducted; the scene is stabilized and the immediate threat ended; site cleanup and remediation are conducted; and documentation completed and collected to support incident investigation, cost recovery, and other purposes. The primary variables affecting the extent of the response are the type, form, and quantity of the material released; the extent of the release; resources immediately at risk (i.e., people, animals, facilities, environment); and weather and other environmental conditions.

All operations at the scene and the entities/structures activated to support and/or coordinate incident operations (e.g., an emergency operations center) will be organized and operated consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

3.2 Release Identification

- There are many ways a hazardous materials incident may be identified. Among others, they include:
- A facility experiences a problem or has an accident during its handling of hazardous materials.
- A piece of equipment malfunctions.
- A leak is observed by facility employees.
- Installed or handheld gas detection sensors or alarms or pressure monitoring systems indicate a release is occurring.
- A transporter of hazardous materials is involved in an accident or observes transport equipment malfunctioning or materials leaking from a container.
- A first responder arriving at the scene of an incident observes the involvement of hazardous materials.

- A member of the public observes or comes upon an accident or other incident scene and identifies the potential involvement of hazardous materials.

3.3 Notification

Once a hazardous materials incident (actual or potential) is identified, notification of appropriate authorities can or will happen in several ways, some mandated by law and others by practice. The primary mechanisms through which notification is made are summarized below.

3.3.1 A call is made to 9-1-1

There are three primary Public Safety Answering Point (i.e., 9-1-1 center or PSAP) in the county who take emergency and non-emergency calls from the public and dispatch local fire and/or law enforcement agencies.

Lake Oswego Communications (LOCOM) handles all emergency and non-emergency calls for the city's fire and police departments and for the West Linn and Milwaukie Police Departments.

The Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency (WCCCA) handles all fire-related emergency calls for TVF&R's service area in Clackamas County (i.e., Wilsonville and West Linn).

Clackamas Communications (C-COM) handles emergency and non-emergency calls for nearly all the other local fire and law enforcement agencies operating in the county, including the Sheriff's Office. They also coordinate the dispatch of ambulances with American Medical Response (AMR).

Individuals and organizations required to notify the federal and state governments of spills/releases by law or regulation are also expected to call 9-1-1 to ensure prompt notification of local authorities. Notifying 9-1-1 or the dispatch center's non-emergency line of a chemical release fulfills the EPCRA requirement for emergency notification of the Clackamas County LEPC.

3.3.2 A call is made to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)

OERS is a 24/7 service that coordinates and helps manage state resources in response to natural and technological emergencies and civil unrest involving cooperation between government and the private sector. It is the Oregon point of contact for reporting hazardous materials incidents required by state and/or federal laws, regulations, and/or rules. It also serves as the primary point of contact by which any public agency notifies the State of an emergency or disaster, or requests access to state or federal resources. The OERS phone number is (800) 452-0311.

Once notified of a hazardous materials incident, OERS makes notifications to appropriate state agencies (e.g., DEQ, ODOT, OSFM, OEM, etc.) and the affected county PSAPs and can coordinate dispatch of a RHMERT, if warranted.

3.3.3 A call is made to the National Response Center

This center, which is operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, serves as the 24/7 emergency call center that is the national point of contact for reporting hazardous materials incidents required by

federal laws and/or regulations. Once notified of a hazardous materials incident, the National Response Center makes notifications to appropriate federal agencies (e.g., EPA, USCG, DOT, DOE, NRC, etc.) and the affected state notification centers (OERS for Oregon). The National Response Center phone number is (800) 424-8802.

3.3.4 Essential Elements of Information

Whether reporting to 9-1-1, OERS, and/or the National Response Center, the following essential information should be provided, if known:

- Name, organization, location, and callback number of the person reporting
- Type or name of the material involved along with its characteristics and physical state
- Amount and duration of the release
- If the release is entering the air or water or a storm drain or sewer system
- Color, height, smell, and direction of movement of a plume/cloud
- On scene weather conditions
- Personnel injuries, contamination, and/or exposures
- Identity of the responsible party
- Responders on scene

3.4 Initial Response

Once notified of an incident involving the actual, suspected, or threatened release of hazardous materials, the local communications center (i.e., PSAP) will dispatch a standard configuration of resources based on the incident type and severity. This will typically include fire, law enforcement, EMS, and, perhaps, public works and other resources. The first arriving fire crew will assume command, direct and manage on scene resources, and, if needed, request additional resources and prompt the notification of other agencies and organizations. Those additional notifications will be made or initiated by the communications center. If the release of hazardous materials is confirmed by the first arriving crew, the RHMERT should be contacted for either a consultation or immediate response. RHMERT will notify OERS if they are locally dispatched.

The first priority for the initial Incident Commander is to assess the scene and take appropriate actions to protect the public, property, and the environment. These actions may include identifying the chemical(s) involved, where possible; establishing a precautionary exclusion or isolation area and evacuating the isolation area; implementing traffic management controls, including roadblocks, to limit access to the area; and limiting egress from the site by potentially contaminated victims. Other initial actions may include mitigative tactics that can be safely implemented such as diking to limit the spread of liquid materials, use of a water fog to knock down a vapor release, or foam to blanket a liquid spill. All actions must ensure responder safety by accounting for their level of training and the level of personal protective equipment available and consider what is and isn't known about the material(s) involved. The RHMERT can be a valuable resource to the Incident Commander in determining the appropriate procedures for any of the operations noted above.

Whenever available, the Incident Commander will use a representative of the spiller (e.g., facility, transport company) to provide subject matter expertise. This expertise may include specific knowledge of the chemical(s) involved, the location of the release, containment/ mitigation systems in operation or available, and known or suspected victims.

Based on the scene assessment, the Incident Commander may request additional resources to further assess, control, and mitigate the incident (e.g., fire, hazmat (if not already dispatched), EMS, law enforcement, and public works) and ask that additional notifications be made to support the incident and coordinate the sharing of incident-related information (e.g., county/city emergency management agencies, hospitals, public health, etc.).

3.5 Extended/Expanded Operations

When additional resources are requested and it becomes clear an incident is complex, has or will have significant impacts, and/or will involve extended operations, several additional actions may be required/taken. These actions are described below. It is important to note these actions are not listed sequentially or chronologically. All or some may be implemented based on the needs of the incident and the resources available at the time.

3.5.1 Incident/Unified Command (IC/UC)

The first arriving fire officer may transfer command to a more senior fire official trained and qualified to act as a hazmat Incident Commander or to an agency Incident Management Team (IMT) comprised of staff who are trained and qualified to fill critical command and general staff positions. In addition, a Unified Command may be formed when there are multiple agencies with legal responsibility for responding to the incident. Unified Command may involve local agencies in the early stages and shift as the incident progresses to inclusion of pre-designated State and Federal On-Scene Coordinators (SOSC and FOSC).

When longer term operations are expected, the Incident Commander should identify a suitable location to establish an incident command post (ICP). Ideally, the ICP should be near the incident scene and allow command staff to observe scene operations. However, that may not be possible due to the size of the scene, hazards in the area, or physical limitations near the scene. In this case, the incident commander should attempt to locate a government building or other facility (e.g., hotel conference facility) outside of the hazard zone with communications and other logistics support capabilities that can facilitate command post operations.

3.5.2 Chemical Identification and Plume Modeling

Chemical identification can be aided by a representative of the facility or transport vehicle involved in the incident or possibly through placarding on an involved package, container, or transport vehicle. The DOT Emergency Response Guide (ERG) can also be an effective first response resource for transportation incidents where placards are visible.

The RHMERT and the Oregon Military Department's CST can assist the Incident Commander in identifying the chemical(s) involved. When identification of the specific material(s) is not possible, they can assist with chemical characterization (e.g., flammable, corrosive, etc.).

With knowledge of the chemical(s) involved and weather conditions at the site, staff from the RHMERT and CST can run plume models using various software systems. Additionally, the National Weather Service can generate a spot forecast and Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) plume model upon request. These models assist Incident Command/Unified Command in determining if, when, and where public protection actions (e.g., evacuation and shelter in-place) should be implemented.

3.5.3 Public Alerting

If it becomes necessary to inform the public of the incident but no protective actions are required, the Incident Commander will coordinate with an agency Public Information Officer (PIO) or one from the impacted city or the County to disseminate the message through social and traditional media. If public protective actions are necessary (e.g., evacuate or shelter in-place), the incident commander will identify the geographic area to be informed and ask the supporting communications center to disseminate the message using the appropriate public alerting systems at its disposal. These systems include:

- PublicAlerts Community Notification System (CNS) – Used to deliver public safety messages to all landline phones (voice) and to any cell phones (voice and text) and e-mail addresses registered in the system
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) – Used to deliver critical (i.e., life safety) public safety messages via radio and television broadcast stations
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) – Used to deliver geographically-targeted public safety text messages to smart phones

If time, resources, and the situation otherwise permit, drive by and door-to-door notifications will also be used to disseminate protective action instructions.

3.5.4 Protective Actions

The most likely public protective actions needed in response to a hazardous materials release are evacuation and shelter in-place. These actions are described below but additional and more detailed information on both actions can be found in the evacuation support annex of the County Emergency Operations Plans (EOP). The Incident Commander can access the tools noted previously in the Public Alerting section to announce the desired action(s). When either or both actions are implemented, the incident commander must be prepared to assist specific populations/facilities in the designated areas with their efforts to carry out the directed action. These considerations are also discussed below.

3.5.4.1 Shelter In-Place

Sheltering in-place asks the public to stay indoors, close windows, doors, and vents, and turn off heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that utilize outside air. This protective action is typically utilized when the material released, or the concentration present is an irritant rather than an immediate threat to life safety or health.

When asking or directing the public to shelter in-place, the Incident Commander should consider the following:

- Some residents will not receive the message regardless of the methods used to disseminate it.
- Many residents will not understand the term "shelter in-place" so the message must be simple and more specific (i.e., go inside, close doors and windows, etc.).
- Some residents will evacuate rather than remain in place.

Whenever a large segment of the population is being asked or directed to shelter in-place, incident command should ensure that local emergency management agencies (city and county) are notified so they can support and reinforce the public messaging and be prepared to coordinate shelter operations if evacuation becomes necessary.

3.5.4.2 Evacuate

Evacuation asks the public to leave the area immediately along the routes indicated in the public safety message. This protective action is typically utilized when the material released or the concentration of the material involved presents a threat to life safety and health. This action may also be appropriate as a precautionary move when the material or concentration are unknown.

When establishing an isolation area and asking or directing the public to evacuate from that area, the Incident Commander should consider the following:

- Some residents will not receive the message regardless of the methods used to disseminate it.
- Some residents will not evacuate regardless of the imminent danger presented by hazardous materials release.
- Mandatory evacuations can only be authorized through an emergency declaration from the appropriate city or the County governing body and can only be implemented by law enforcement personnel unless otherwise authorized in the city/county emergency declaration.
- During evacuation, some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes, and some residents in unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously.

Whenever a large segment of the population is being asked or directed to evacuate from residential areas (e.g., private homes, apartments, care facilities), incident command must ensure that local emergency management agencies (city and county) are notified so they can coordinate the activation of reception centers and shelters to support the evacuees.

3.5.4.3 Special Considerations

Whenever shelter in-place or evacuation are directed or recommended, the Incident Commander must be prepared to support the needs of facilities housing populations that will require assistance in implementing the action. These facilities include hospitals, nursing homes, long

term care facilities, schools, day cares, and others housing individuals with transportation, sensory, and/or cognitive limitations. To the extent known, these populations have been identified in the Clackamas County LEPC ERP and listed in the site-specific plans developed for facilities handling EHS materials in excess of the TPQ.

3.5.5 Victim Rescue and Medical Operations

Victim rescue and subsequent medical treatment is one of the highest priorities for incident command, but it can be a challenging process at a hazardous materials incident. Victims in this context include individuals who have been exposed to a chemical release and injured in the process as well as those who may have simply been exposed but are otherwise uninjured and may be ambulatory. Victims who have been exposed to a hazardous substance may present a risk to responders through off-gassing or physical contact with the victims' skin or clothing. Any attempt to rescue victims or examine and begin initial treatment prior to the establishment of a decontamination process should only be made following an assessment of the chemical(s) involved, the extent of the release and contamination, the likelihood the victims were exposed, survivability of the victims, and the additional risk to responders.

3.5.5.1 Decontamination

In all cases where the victims have been exposed to a chemical, a decontamination process should be established prior to the initiation of medical triage and treatment. The type of decontamination employed will depend on the chemical(s) involved. Decontamination operations can require specialized equipment and many appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

3.5.5.2 Medical Operations

Following decontamination (where required), victims will be processed using standard medical response protocols for triage, initial treatment, and transport to an appropriate hospital. Where the number of victims meets the definition of a mass casualty incident (MCI) under regional protocols, transport destinations will be coordinated by Regional Hospital, a service provided by the Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU).

3.5.6 Containment/Mitigation/Stabilization

Stopping and/or containing the release and stabilizing the incident scene are also high priorities for incident command. This is particularly the case when victim rescue or other critical response operations cannot be undertaken until the release is under control or an ongoing release continues or escalates threats to the public and/or environment. As with decontamination and other site operations, containment and mitigation typically require specially trained and equipped personnel and materials and equipment needed to stop or contain the release (e.g., materials for plugging, patching, absorbing).

If the situation dictates and the release cannot be stopped or the best course of action is to allow it to continue, then other mitigation actions must be employed to minimize additional impacts (e.g., foam to blanket vapor release, fog for vapor knockdown, diking to limit spread and/or protect sensitive areas, water stream to protect exposures).

3.5.7 Responder Decontamination

Whenever incident management personnel (i.e., responders, investigators, facility staff, etc.) must enter a contaminated area, responder decontamination operations must be implemented. This is necessary to decontaminate personal protective and other equipment worn or taken into the "hot" zone. Responder decontamination operations should be implemented separately from victim decontamination whenever possible. As with victim decontamination, responder decontamination operations can require specialized equipment and many appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

3.5.8 Public Safety and Scene Security

Controlling access to the incident command post and incident scene, maintaining road closures, and ensuring appropriate scene perimeters are enforced is typically the responsibility of local law enforcement and public works agencies. Staff from these agencies will work at the direction of incident command to ensure public safety and maintain site security.

3.5.9 Site Safety

Ensuring the safety of incident management personnel (i.e., first responders, investigators, regulatory agency staff, etc.) is the responsibility of Incident Command. For small/confined hazmat incidents, the Incident Commander will serve as the Safety Officer and ensure all operations are conducted as required by law/regulation/policy and as otherwise necessary to ensure personnel safety. For larger or more complex operations, the Incident Commander will designate a Safety Officer who is knowledgeable of the operations being implemented at the site to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of incident operations. The Safety Officer will assign additional staff, if necessary, to monitor the safety of operations at multiple locations and will utilize technical specialists as appropriate to provide guidance and recommendations for operational safety.

For protracted incidents, a site safety plan will be developed and implemented to further ensure responder safety.

3.5.10 Public Information

Providing timely, accurate, and actionable incident information to the public is a key role for Incident Command. Although this responsibility can be performed by the Incident Commander at a small/confined incident, most fire service agencies will use an agency Public Information Officer (PIO) whenever communication with the public is necessary. For larger, more complex incidents, PIOs from multiple agencies may be utilized and a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be activated to manage and coordinate incident information. This function can be performed onsite or off-site depending on the needs of the incident.

The duties and responsibilities of the PIO(s) and JIC, when activated, include supporting the Incident Commander with public alerting and protective action instructions, preparation of news releases, monitoring traditional and social media reports and information, controlling rumors, managing onsite media, organizing press conferences, and coordinating VIP visits.

In all cases, the incident PIO(s) will require the necessary tools to get the job done. These tools range from a public safety radio and a smart phone with cell system and internet access to a fixed facility with landline and cell phones, fax machines, internet access, computers, public safety and commercial radios, TVs, still and video cameras, and more.

3.5.11 Public and Environmental Health

Assessing the threats/impacts to public and environmental health is the responsibility of local and state public and environmental health agencies, environmental quality agencies, and other state and federal natural resource agencies. The incident commander must work with these agencies to identify potential/actual impacts from smoke, dusts, vapors, liquids, etc., on the public, water quality, drinking water, wastewater and storm water systems, and other resources such as farms, crops, livestock, dairy, etc., then work with those agencies to mitigate the impacts and provide essential information to impacted stakeholders and the broader community.

3.5.12 Offsite Incident Support and Coordination

Local (city/county) emergency operations centers (EOCs) should be activated whenever necessary to support on-scene incident operations, assist with the distribution and coordination of incident information, manage offsite incident consequences such as the sheltering of residents evacuated from an incident scene, and acquire additional resources not available through day-to-day mechanisms.

The EOC (city or county) directly supporting the incident should assign a liaison to incident command to enhance communications between the organizations and facilitate resource acquisition. Any other EOC (city or county) activated due to incident impacts (e.g. plume moving across multiple jurisdictions) should also consider assigning a liaison to incident command.

3.6 Cleanup/Remediation

Once the release has been stopped or contained, the scene stabilized, and the public threat eliminated, site operations can evolve to a focus on cleanup and remediation. Responsibility for these operations typically falls to the responsible party (i.e., facility or transporter) but may also fall to a property owner as discussed elsewhere in this plan or to a regulatory agency such as Oregon DEQ, the EPA, or U.S. Coast Guard. Regardless of who assumes responsibility, site cleanup and remediation will almost always be conducted by companies contracted to perform the work with oversight from appropriate state and/or federal regulatory agencies. The primary activities during this phase are detecting the presence of residual hazardous materials that are harmful to the environment and determining their intensity, recommending protective actions, and overseeing the clean-up and disposal of contaminated materials. Other considerations include inspection and monitoring of water supplies, sewer systems, wastewater treatment systems, and waterways.

The state and federal regulatory agencies with direct or oversight cleanup responsibilities will jointly determine when the cleanup and remediation work is done.

3.7 Documentation

Every agency and organization involved in the response to a hazardous materials incident should maintain thorough records of their involvement. This documentation should include a chronological record of information received and provided, decisions made, and operations conducted; resources committed and their associated costs; and other expenses incurred. If the RHMERT responded to the incident, the documentation will also include a Hazardous Materials Spill Release Report completed by the team and signed or acknowledged by the spiller. All of this documentation will become useful and necessary in subsequent cost recovery or legal actions and can also assist in assessing lessons learned, which, in turn, can inform future planning, response, and regulatory efforts.

3.8 Special Cases

3.8.1 Illegal Dump Sites

Most illegal dump sites are found in rural areas and don't present an immediate threat to life safety, property, or the environment. Chronic environmental and health impacts may be occurring, but the sites are typically stable and do not require an emergency response. When such a site is found, cleanup responsibility belongs to the person/organization responsible for the materials, if identified/found, or to the landowner if the responsible party cannot be identified. Cleanup and remediation efforts at these sites will be handled by the responsible party or landowner in coordination with regulatory agencies like Oregon DEQ separate from this plan. Should such a site be found to pose an immediate threat to life, response to the site will be handled as described in this plan until the immediate threat is contained/mitigated and the longer-term cleanup can proceed.

3.8.2 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Leaking underground storage tanks do not typically present an immediate threat to life safety or property or require an emergency response. Like illegal dump sites, they may present chronic environmental and health threats. Cleanup responsibility at these sites belongs to the person/organization responsible for the tank, if identified/found, or to the landowner if the responsible party cannot be identified. Cleanup and remediation efforts at these sites will be handled by the responsible party or landowner in coordination with Oregon DEQ separate from this plan. Should such a site be found to pose an immediate threat to life, response to the site will be handled as described in this plan until the immediate threat is contained/mitigated and the longer-term cleanup can proceed.

4 Emergency Coordination

4.1 General

Fire agencies respond to emergencies with day-to-day personnel and resources. While fire is generally the lead agency for hazardous materials response, on-scene command often takes the form of Unified Command to accommodate the jurisdictional authority and functional responsibility of participating organizations. Federal and state laws, regulations, and plans require a Unified Command involving the party responsible and federal and state representatives for large oil or hazardous materials spills. County, city, and district representatives are not part of Unified Command in this situation but must be integrated into the command structure to ensure local agency knowledge, responsibility, and resources are recognized and utilized.

If a hazardous materials release occurs within municipal boundaries, the city has jurisdictional authority and primary incident management and support responsibility. If two or more cities are impacted, the cities share responsibility for the incident. If the incident occurs in an unincorporated area, the County has jurisdictional authority and primary responsibility for incident management and support. This responsibility is shared with local, state, and federal fire and land management agencies who have direct responsibility for hazardous materials incident management in their respective service areas.

The County will assist any city and/or district that requests its help, coordinate resources when multiple jurisdictions in the county are involved, and coordinate with outside agencies, adjoining counties, and the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM).

All jurisdictions with incident management responsibility are likely to activate their EOCs in a major hazardous materials incident. EOC staff coordinate resources in support of on scene command, share incident information, conduct multi-agency planning, and operate a Joint Information System (JIS) or Joint Information Center (JIC). All participating agencies/jurisdictions collaborate to establish and maintain a common operating picture.

4.2 County

Clackamas County Disaster Management (CCDM) is notified by Clackamas Communications (C-COM) of all second alarm or greater hazardous materials incidents. These are incidents for which additional resources, including technical assistance, are needed. CCDM will monitor the impacts and response efforts and initiate support and coordination activities as appropriate.

This includes notification of affected or potentially impacted cities and water, wastewater, and stormwater agencies. If incident size, complexity, duration, and/or public and environmental impacts dictate, CCDM will activate the County EOC to provide a higher level of support and coordination.

When the EOC is activated, EOC Command coordinates situation, resource, and public information activities in support of on scene command. EOC support activities include mobilizing local resources; organizing and implementing large-scale evacuations; facilitating shelter and mass care for evacuees; obtaining additional resources; and liaising with external agencies.

The EOC PIO establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC) in the County EOC staffed by representatives from agencies involved in incident response. The JIC uses the Joint Information System (JIS) to collect and process information and disseminate processed information to the media, county employees, agency partners, and the public. The JIS provides the framework for coordinating interagency messages; developing and implementing public information plans and strategies; advising EOC Command on public affairs issues; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information.

Sheriff's Office representatives participate in the EOC to support and coordinate law enforcement activities countywide. These activities may include assistance with evacuations, traffic management, and road closures.

Health, Housing and Human Services (H3S) representatives participate in the EOC to support and coordinate environmental health, public health, emergency medical services, and mass care operations.

Other County departments and agencies, including Technology Services (TS) and Water Environment Services (WES), may also staff the County EOC. TS can assist with incident mapping and WES with coordination with water, wastewater, and stormwater agencies.

EOC Command will recommend that the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) declare an emergency if available resources are insufficient to meet incident needs or if emergency measures are needed to effectively manage the incident. EOC staff submits the approved declaration to OEM for submission to the governor. It's important to note that many of the state and federal agencies mentioned in this annex have statutory responsibility for responding to spills, so an emergency declaration is not needed to request their assistance.

4.3 Cities

Cities are responsible for emergency operations within their jurisdictions and usually delegate incident management responsibility to the servicing fire and law enforcement agencies.

Cities should notify CCDM immediately of significant hazardous materials incidents within their boundaries. This includes incidents requiring evacuation outside of the immediate area of the release as well as incidents impacting neighboring jurisdictions and/or water, wastewater or stormwater systems. It also includes incidents where the city will be declaring an emergency and seeking assistance from the County. If the city EOC is activated, the city should coordinate incident situation, resource, and public information with the County.

Cities signatory to the intra-county mutual aid agreement can use that agreement to seek assistance from other signatories. The agreement includes procedures for requesting and providing mutual aid resources in an emergency. Cities who are signatory to the Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (OR-WARN) agreement can seek mutual aid assistance through that agreement for protection of their water, sewer, and stormwater systems. Cities may also seek assistance under the Oregon Resource Coordination Assistance Agreement (ORCAA). Any resource (employees, services, equipment, and supplies) of a member jurisdiction may be made available to another member jurisdiction.

4.4 Special Districts

Special districts provide essential services to the citizens of Clackamas County. Their service areas frequently overlap city and county boundaries, and their facilities and/or services could be impacted by a hazardous materials release. Fire, water, wastewater, and stormwater districts have the most important local roles in hazardous materials response – fire in its incident management role and water, wastewater, and stormwater as operators of systems that could be compromised if contaminated by a spill.

Local fire districts will respond to and manage hazardous materials incidents and seek assistance as needed. For the smaller fire agencies, this may include seeking mutual aid assistance from Clackamas Fire. The fire agencies should ensure that affected or potentially affected water, wastewater, and stormwater agencies are notified directly or through the supporting communications center. The fire district providing On-Scene Command will coordinate its response efforts with the involved city or the County for the unincorporated areas.

The local fire districts can pursue mutual aid assistance through fire-specific intra-and inter-county mutual aid agreements. The Clackamas County Fire Defense Board Chief will assist in brokering inter-county requests. Districts signatory to the intra-county mutual aid agreement can use that agreement to seek assistance from other signatories. The agreement includes procedures for requesting and providing mutual aid resources in an emergency. Districts may also seek assistance under the Oregon Resource Coordination Assistance Agreement (ORCAA). The agreement provides that any resource (employees, services, equipment, and supplies) of a member jurisdiction may be made available to another member jurisdiction.

The Clackamas River Water Providers can implement its Lower Clackamas River Geographic Spill Response Plan to protect its water intake and treatment facilities when a spill impacts or threatens to impact the Clackamas River. Water, wastewater, and stormwater districts who are signatory to the Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (OR-WARN) agreement can seek mutual aid assistance through that agreement.

4.5 Region

The primary hazardous materials response resources available in the region are the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (RHMERT). These locally operated, state managed and maintained resources can provide consultation services or respond to the scene and provide more direct support. Team 3 (Gresham Fire) has primary responsibility for

responding to Clackamas County with Teams 7 (Portland Fire) and Team 9 (TVF&R) available to support. On-Scene Command can contact the RHMERT directly for assistance or request assistance through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). Coordination with the RHMERT will be conducted directly between the team and On-Scene Command.

Clackamas County and all the counties in central and western Oregon are signatory to the Omnibus Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement which provides a framework to request assistance from other signatories. Emergency assistance may include equipment, supplies, and personnel, and the direct provision of services.

4.6 State and Federal Assistance

Responsible party or initial On-Scene Command spill notifications provided to OERS and the National Response Center will trigger notifications of appropriate state and federal agencies. The agencies with statutory responsibilities will respond to large oil and chemical spills automatically in accordance with federal, regional, state, and geographic area response plans. Pre-designated federal and state agencies will assume roles as FOSC and SOSC and form Unified Command with the responsible party. And the FOSC and SOSC will request support from other federal and state agencies as appropriate for the incident. For smaller spills, the same pre-designated federal and state agencies will still respond and work directly with the responsible party to ensure appropriate response and cleanup actions are conducted. In either case, the initial on-scene command agency and resources may be integrated into the expanded command structure or give way to state, federal, and private sector resources.

Requests for resources outside of the agencies with statutory responsibilities (e.g., National Guard CST and CERFP) may require the impacted city and/or the County to declare an emergency and work through OEM to acquire the necessary support.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

Clackamas County Disaster Management (CCDM) is responsible for maintenance of this annex. CCDM will coordinate annex maintenance with Clackamas Fire and the county's other local fire agencies. The annex will be reviewed and updated as appropriate at least every two years or whenever organizational or other changes occur, such as lessons learned from exercises or actual incidents.