



EPA Region 10

Guidance for Preparing Tribal Emergency Response Plans

EPA 910-R-04-003



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency
Office of Environmental Cleanup

Region 10
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Alaska
Idaho
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Washington
September 2004

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This *Guidance for Preparing Tribal Emergency Response Plans* is an updated version of the *Model Emergency Operation Plan for Natural and Technological Disasters*. Both documents were prepared by the Region 10 Emergency Response Unit of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This guidance document is designed to assist tribes in developing emergency response plans to address oil and hazardous materials spills; natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and fires; and other types of emergencies.

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PREFACE

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 began work on the *Model Emergency Operation Plan for Natural and Technological Disasters* in June 1997. This updated document, renamed the ***Guidance for Preparing Tribal Emergency Response Plans***, is intended as a tool for resource managers of federally recognized tribes within EPA Region 10 for developing and implementing their own emergency response plans (ERPs). EPA Region 10 includes the tribes in the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Currently, there are ERPs for several tribal communities in EPA Region 10; however, most of the tribes rely on existing local, county, and borough ERPs and resources.

The vast numbers of tribes in EPA Region 10 are subject to numerous types of potential hazards. These potential hazards include earthquakes, fires, floods, heavy snowfall or avalanches, oil spills, hazardous materials spills, dilapidated dams, industrial activities, and transportation corridors. The goal of this guidance document is to describe the types of information to be included in a comprehensive (i.e., all hazards) ERP for the Native American and Alaska Native tribes located in EPA Region 10. This guidance provides a detailed template for a plan and references for existing plans or other guidance documents that can assist tribes in preparing an ERP. Upon reviewing this ERP guidance, individual tribes will be able to incorporate their own ideas and insights into the ERP, and will be able to modify the suggested ERP template to best fit their unique needs and regional environments.

Funding for tribal emergency response planning may be available through grants provided by EPA; the United States Department of Transportation (DOT); and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a former independent agency that became part of the new Department of Homeland Security in March 2003. To qualify for these grants, tribes must identify significant hazard potentials. Some examples of significant hazard potentials may include transportation corridors, United States Department of Defense (DoD) facilities, chemical or hazardous waste storage facilities, and sensitive or sacred environmental areas.

To aid in the planning process and to maximize the availability of emergency response resources, EPA Region 10 recommends that tribes seek membership in existing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). LEPCs usually require mutual aid agreements, in which the tribe must recognize its responsibility to support other government agencies, and to receive their support, if and when conditions warrant and resources are available. EPA Region 10 also recommends that individual tribes formulate their plans to follow similar existing local and state formats. This will enhance coordination with local and state responding agencies or organizations in the event of a natural or technological disaster.

This ERP guidance promotes the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to coordinate efforts by local, state, tribal, federal, and responsible parties. The ICS is a flexible system in which the magnitude and complexity of an emergency dictates the size

and organization of the command structure. The ICS provides a consistent, systematic means of organizing agencies and responders into one concerted effort, enabling the objectives of each agency or organization to be met. Additional information regarding the ICS is included in Section 2.9, “Emergency Response Organization and Management.”

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AS	Alaska Statutes
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CP	Command Post
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
DHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
DHS&EM	Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
DoD	Department of Defense
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA	Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IEMS	Idaho Emergency Medical Services
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISERC	Idaho State Emergency Response Commission
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
N/A	Not Applicable
NFIRS	National Fire Incident Report System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center

NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
TEC	Tribal Emergency Coordinator
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Committee
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code

USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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1. INTRODUCTION

The tribal government has the responsibility for protecting life, property, and environment threatened by natural or technological (manmade) disasters. Tribal emergency responders provide services such as rescue and medical treatment of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation of an area, and identification of hazard. Tribal responders also notify other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies per applicable laws, regulations, and plans. The tribal emergency response plan (ERP) provides a decision-making management system that facilitates tribal involvement for multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional response to natural or technological disasters. The tribal ERP should recognize and adapt to each agency's authority and responsibility.

1.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES AND REGULATIONS

The main federal responding agencies for oil and hazardous substance spills are the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG). Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) are specially trained EPA and USCG staff who respond to oil and hazardous substance emergencies. An EPA or USCG FOSC can be reached 24 hours per day through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. **The NRC must be contacted whenever an oil discharge enters or threatens to enter navigable waters of the United States or whenever a hazardous substance greater than a reportable quantity is released.** Failing to report such releases to the NRC can result in severe fines.

The USCG has the capability to respond to emergencies, mainly in United States territorial coastal waters and seaports. It will respond to a variety of emergencies including oil spills, hazardous chemical releases, and terrorist threats. EPA has the capability to respond to emergencies, mainly on land and inland waterways, and can conduct an emergency removal to clean up a site until it is stabilized and no longer poses a threat. EPA will respond to chemicals released to the air, water, and soil, or when direct contact with hazardous substances poses a threat.

Tribes should be aware that while the USCG and EPA can and will respond to emergencies on tribal lands and waters, they will seek to recover costs from responsible parties liable for the contamination for any cleanup they conduct. This may have implications for tribal charter corporations and tribal members. While EPA may not hold federally recognized tribes liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), this does not extend to tribal charter corporations or individual tribal members.

EPA is authorized, under Section 123 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III, to reimburse tribes for expenses incurred in carrying out emergency response measures to hazardous substance threats (excluding oil); however, CERCLA limits this reimbursement to \$25,000 per single response.

The main federal responding agency for major natural and technological disasters is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Nationwide, FEMA is divided into 10 regions. FEMA Region 10 states include Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. FEMA provides training and advice in preparing for natural and technological emergencies. It coordinates the federal response in times of declared disasters and provides assistance to affected states, communities, businesses, and individuals. In the event of a major emergency or natural disaster affecting tribal lands, tribes should coordinate with local, county, borough, or state emergency services officials in order to acquire recovery support from FEMA (see Section 2.11, “Disaster Declaration and Reporting Section”). Guidance on how federal agencies respond to disaster declarations may be found in the National Response Plan (NRP) at www.dhs.gov.

FEMA has established policies and procedures for tribal governments to receive emergency management training and emergency management technical assistance. Tribal governments should work through their respective regional contact for information. FEMA has established a dedicated telephone line to serve as a “hotline” for tribal governments to call FEMA with questions and concerns. The number is (202) 646-2672.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) requires certain regulated entities to report information regarding hazardous chemicals and substances at their facilities to federal, state, and local authorities. The objective is to improve the facility’s or local government agencies’ ability to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies and to give citizens information regarding chemicals in their communities. Tribes may find information reported under EPCRA useful when planning for certain types of emergencies. Each state has an agency that serves as the repository for **Tier II information** (hazardous chemicals and substances reported under EPCRA.)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Spill Prevention and Response
410 Willoughby Avenue Suite 303
Juneau, AK 99801-1795
Phone: 907-465-5242

Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials
4040 Guard Street, Bldg. 600
Boise, ID 83705-5004
Phone: 208-422-5725

Office of State Fire Marshall
Community Right to Know Unit
4760 Portland Rd NE
Salem, OR 97305-1760
Phone: 503-378-6835

Washington State Department of Ecology
Community Right-to-Know Unit
PO Box 47659
Olympia, WA 98504-7659
Phone: 1-800-633-7585

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standards (Title 29 of Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1910.120) to protect workers involved in hazardous substance emergency response and cleanup operations

Not every spill response worker needs the same amount of training. The type of training required depends on what role an individual will have in stopping, containing, or recovering releases of hazardous substances. Not everyone one involved in a hazardous substance spill response is required to have a 40-hour HAZWOPER certificate. There are four levels of training required in an **emergency response** that correlate to the function an individual performs: Awareness, Operations, Technician, and Incident Commander.

- Awareness-level first responders are individuals who are trained to recognize a hazardous substance release and initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. Awareness-level HAZWOPER training must include demonstrated competency in the areas identified in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(A) through 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(F). Responders trained to the awareness-level must receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their required competencies.
- Operations-level first responders are individuals that may perform initial defensive response actions for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance to keep it from spreading and/or prevent exposures. Operations-level first responders must have at least 8-hours of HAZWOPER training and demonstrate competency in the areas identified in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(A) through 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(F), in addition to those listed for the awareness level. Responders trained to the awareness-level must receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their required competencies.
- Technician-level responders are individuals that may take action at the source of the spill to stop the release of a hazardous substance. Technician-level responders are required to have at least 24-hours of HAZWOPER training and demonstrate competency in the areas identified in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)(A) through 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)(I). Responders trained to the technician-level must receive 8-hours annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their required competencies.
- Incident Command-level responders are individual capable of assuming control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level. Incident Commanders are required to have at least 24-hours of HAZWOPER training

equal to the operations level and demonstrate competency in the areas identified in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(A) through 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(F). Responders trained to the incident command-level must receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their required competencies.

Figure 1 provides a flowchart for determining the amount and frequency of training for emergency response workers. The chart was excerpted from an OSHA booklet entitled *Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard*.

In a **post-emergency response** cleanup the HAZWOPER requirements are different in that a supervisor and general spill site worker are both required to have 40-hours of HAZWOPER training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3).

1.2 LEVELS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

When a natural disaster or hazardous substance release requires an emergency response, a tiered response flow typically occurs. The general order of tiered response is as follows:

- Tribal first responders,
- Local first responders from the surrounding area (includes public and private sector resources),
- State responders, and
- Federal responders.

The response begins with the first responders on the scene, typically local tribal law enforcement and fire officials, or facility personnel in the case of an incident at an industrial facility. The first responders' capabilities in any given situation depend on the size of the community, the availability of equipment, and the degree of training of the responders. State-level response may be required in situations that last beyond a few hours. State response capabilities include providing technical assistance, hazard evaluation, response assets, and agency coordination addressing applicable state and federal regulations. Some states, however, may provide these services at a cost to the tribe. **A federal-level response is likely for complex incidents or for widespread natural disasters, in situations when the incident exceeds the level of response available from state and local/tribal agencies, or at the request of state and/or local/tribal agencies.** Federal response capabilities include providing immediate response resources, access to funds and response coordination, and addressing federal interests. Tribes may request state and federal resources by following established procedures for each agency.

In the event of a hazardous substance release that impacts tribal lands or resources or an oil spill that impacts navigable water, responsibility for the cleanup and disposal of the

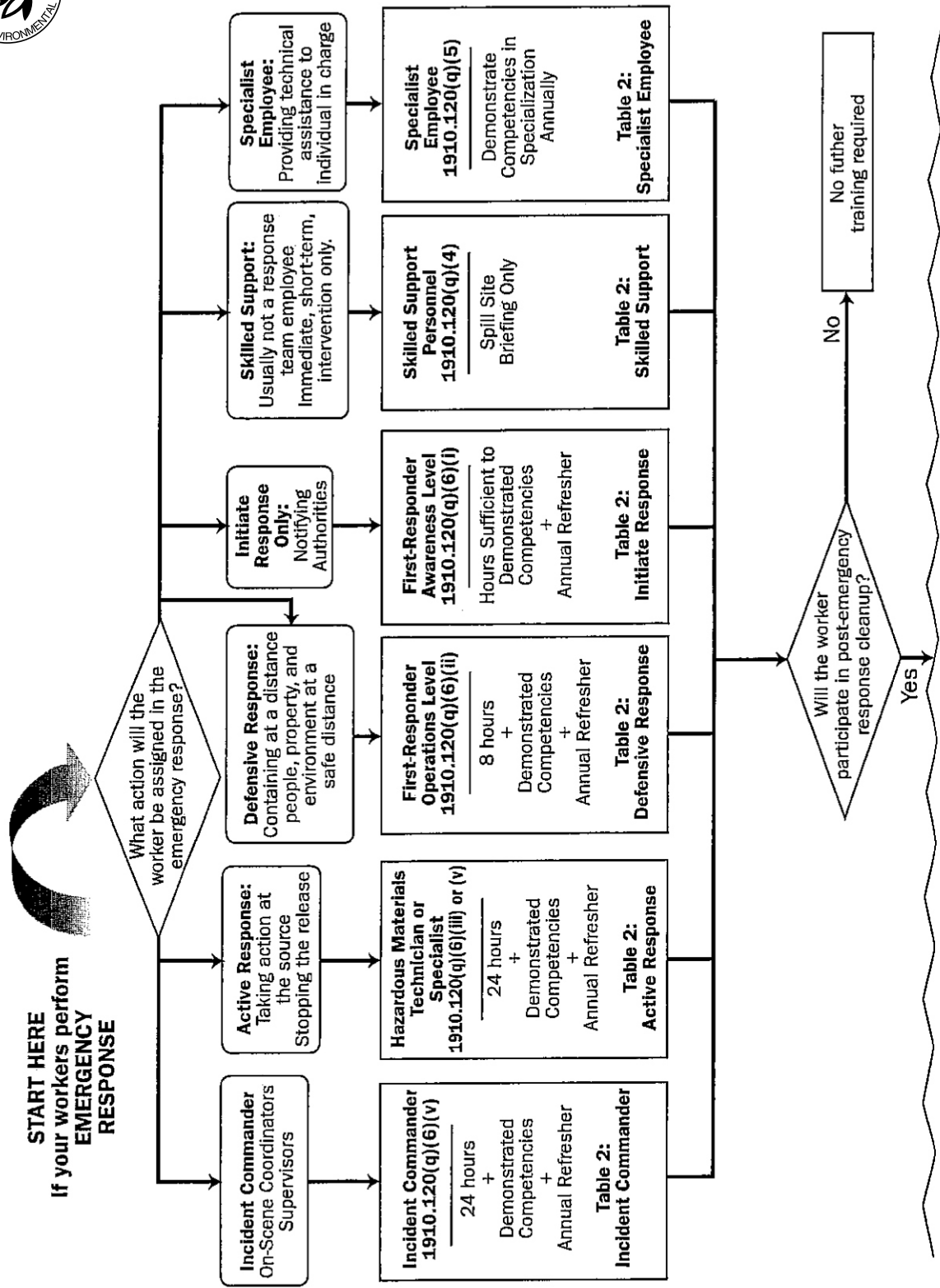


Figure 1
Training Decisions Flowchart for Emergency Response Workers

substance lies with the owner, generator, and/or transporter of the material. Cleanup and disposal measures must be coordinated between the responsible party and state and federal regulatory agencies. For releases to land and inland waterways, EPA shares oversight of emergency response and cleanup activities with the tribe and state regulatory agency. For releases to coastal environments, oversight of emergency response and cleanup activities is shared between the USCG, tribe, and state regulatory agency.

1.3 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Emergency management planning should be done on a community level, meaning the community should be involved as much as the writers of the ERP. For an ERP to be effective, the tribal community members should know how the ERP works, the responsibilities of specific responders, and their own responsibilities. Emergency management planning can be divided into four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Mitigation includes actions taken to eliminate a hazard or reduce the potential for damage should a disaster emergency occur. Mitigation actions include building codes, zoning requirements, and routing requirements for hazardous substance transport.

Preparedness includes actions taken to plan, equip, and train citizens and government personnel to respond to emergencies such as oil spills, chemical releases, or natural disasters. ERP development is a preparedness action. Personnel training and exercises to test an ERP are also considered preparedness functions.

Response includes actions taken to control, contain, and mitigate the effects of an emergency situation. Response may include actions to save lives, protect the environment, and protect property. It may also include support activities such as emergency feeding and sheltering.

Recovery includes those processes required to return conditions within the incident area to normal following an emergency. Recovery may include collection and proper disposal of oil and hazardous substance releases, decontamination of structures, or reconstruction of roads and public facilities damaged by natural disasters.

Tribal emergency management planning should identify the responsibilities, administration, and operation of a tribal organization for emergency management. The tribal ERP should outline procedures for coordinating tribal resources and tribal government activities to prevent, prepare for, respond to, or recover from natural or technological disasters. The tribal ERP is a tool that can be used by local, state, tribal, and federal resource providers to better understand the tribal structure.

1.4 USING THIS GUIDANCE

In general, an ERP identifies or describes the following elements:

- Authorities responsible for preparing and implementing the plan,
- Potential natural and technological hazards that could result in an emergency,
- Available emergency equipment and facilities,
- Emergency notification and management procedures,
- Hazard-specific emergency response procedures,
- Procedures for protecting public health, and
- Training programs for emergency responders.

This guidance is intended to assist tribes in planning for natural disasters or hazardous substance releases by developing a plan that encompasses the above elements. It is designed to overview the types of information to be included in an ERP to protect people and natural resources of the tribes in EPA Region 10 in the event of a hazardous substance spill or natural or technological disaster. For the purpose of this guidance document, *hazardous substance* has a broad definition to include petroleum products and other chemicals or materials that pose a threat to human health and the environment. Although the scope of this document does not permit a detailed discussion of hazards arising from terrorist threats, tribes preparing an ERP should give consideration to the potential for such hazards on their lands.

Additionally, while there are numerous types of emergencies that could affect tribes, the examples provided in this guidance are generally limited to those that address oil and hazardous substance releases. Example text is provided in text boxes where appropriate. Tribes in EPA Region 10 should modify the information within this guidance as necessary to develop an ERP that is specific to their individual needs and resources.

Several appendices also are included in this guidance to further assist tribes in ERP preparation:

- ◆ Appendix A contains a glossary of terms;
- ◆ Appendix B contains an example ERP outline or template for an all-hazards plan;
- ◆ Appendix C contains a list of references that could be useful in completing an ERP;
- ◆ Appendix D contains contact information for emergency planning resources provided by federal, regional, and state agencies and organizations in EPA Region 10;
- ◆ Appendix E provides links to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; and
- ◆ Appendix F provides a list of the federally recognized tribes in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Tribes can utilize Appendices D and E as “emergency planning yellow pages” for contacting the needed agencies and organizations to better assist in developing their ERPs.

It is important for tribes to decide upon the format that they will use to prepare an ERP early in the planning process. The ERP format will help guide tribal planning efforts. Existing literature cited in Appendix C may be useful in developing the format. Each tribe in EPA Region 10 has distinct hazard potentials and may have different levels of internal resources. Some of the information contained in this guidance may not apply to specific tribes; therefore, tribes should use only those sections that address their specific planning requirements.

2. GUIDANCE ON DEVELOPING THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

This section overviews the type of information that should be included in an all-hazards tribal ERP. The information is formatted to follow the example ERP included in Appendix B of this document.

2.1 PRELIMINARY MATERIAL

This section identifies the elements that should be included at the beginning of the ERP. The ERP should be formatted and organized in a manner that facilitates quick access to the information.

2.1.1 Table of Contents

The ERP should contain a table of contents. The table of contents should list the following:

- ◆ ERP sections,
- ◆ Functional annexes (see Section 3.1), and
- ◆ Appendices with supporting information.

A well-organized ERP will provide tribal members with a tool to quickly contact the appropriate responding agencies, regardless of the tribal members' level of understanding of the ERP and the nature of the emergency. One way to accomplish this is to have tabbed sections to provide quick access to information during an emergency response situation. Each tab would contain cohesive groups of information. EPA Region 10 recommends that the major plan sections, functional annexes, and appendices be tabbed. For example, the plan template included in Appendix B contains 12 sections. Each section would be a separate tab within the plan. Separate tabs also would be used for each functional annex and appendix.

2.1.2 Abbreviations

A list of all the abbreviations and acronyms used in the ERP should be included at the beginning of the plan for reference by plan users.

2.2 PLAN PROMULGATION, REVIEW, AND DISTRIBUTION

This section contains information that sets the ERP into motion, identifies the legal authority for the plan, and ensures that periodic updates are performed to maintain the accuracy of the information for all plan holders.

2.2.1 Promulgation

The promulgation is an official announcement that sets the ERP into action. It ensures that all the appropriate emergency responders and LEPCs accept the ERP and that the ERP is consistent with other existing ERPs in the area. The promulgation section may contain all or some of the following:

- ◆ A document signed by the tribal emergency response official or tribal chair if the tribe is operating as a Tribal Emergency Response Committee;
- ◆ A document signed by the chairperson of the LEPC promulgating the ERP for the planning district;
- ◆ A document signed by the chairperson of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC);
- ◆ Documents signed by the chief executive of all local jurisdictions within the district (e.g., mayor); and
- ◆ A list of letters from the specific facilities endorsing the ERP.

2.2.2 Legal Authority

The ERP should list all the authorities that contributed to the information in the plan. These authorities may be at the local, state, federal, or tribal level. Some common authorities for emergency response planning are:

- ◆ *Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (SARA, Title III)* authorized under Public Law 99-499;
- ◆ *Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)* authorized under Washington Administrative Code 296.62.300-3112;
- ◆ *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* authorized under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.030;
- ◆ *Model Contingency Plan for Pollution Control Facilities and Hazardous Waste Management* authorized under RCW 38.52.420;
- ◆ *Emergency Planning Districts and Committees and Emergency Plans* authorized under Alaska Statutes (AS) 26.23.073 and 26.23.075; respectively.
- ◆ *Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act* authorized under Idaho Statutes 39-7102;
- ◆ *State Disaster Preparedness Act* authorized under Idaho Statutes 46-1003; and

- ◆ *Emergency Services and Communications* authorized under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 401.

2.2.3 Record of Review and Revision

The ERP should be periodically reviewed to verify that the information is applicable. EPA Region 10 recommends that the ERP be reviewed at least once per year, or following the completion of any emergency response drills, exercises, or actual incidents.

Required changes to the ERP should be documented. This can be accomplished by including a Record of Reviews and Amendments form in the plan. The form should have three column headings: "DATE," "CHANGE," and "RECORDED BY." A single line entry can be used to document each change that is received and posted to the ERP.

2.2.4 Distribution List

Copies of the ERP should be distributed to appropriate entities within the tribal community that could be called upon to respond to a hazardous substance release or natural disaster. Examples of these entities include the tribal council, public works departments, and police and fire officials. A list of plan holders should be included in the document so that plan updates can be distributed as needed.

2.3 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

The background and overview section contains the following elements:

- ◆ The general purpose of the ERP,
- ◆ Emergency management policies and priorities, and
- ◆ Community profile information.

The following sections provide additional details for these elements.

2.3.1 Purpose

The tribal ERP provides a decision-making management system that facilitates tribal involvement in response to natural or technological disasters. The tribal ERP should recognize and incorporate the authority and responsibility of each agency that could perform response activities.

The purpose statement should describe how the ERP would be used, particularly for multi-jurisdictional events. For example,

This plan is a guide for coordinating and directing all resources, both public and private, toward preparedness, response, and mitigation efforts for the types of emergencies that pose the greatest threat to life and property within tribal boundaries. The ERP is intended to be used in conjunction with local, state, and federal ERPs in order to maximize effective coordination between all involved parties. The ERP should be used in conjunction with state and federal ERPs only when an incident is of significant proportion to exhaust local resources. Response efforts within the ERP are based on the Incident Command System.

2.3.2 Emergency Management Policies and Priorities

Tribal ERPs should detail tribal responsibilities, policies, and priorities during an emergency response. Tribal emergency responders typically provide services such as rescue and medical treatment of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation of an area, and identification of hazards. Tribal responders also notify other local, state, tribal, and federal agencies per local, state, tribal, and federal laws, regulations, and plans. The background and overview section of the ERP should describe the intent of the plan by listing emergency response policies and priorities. Example policy statements are provided below:

Policy Statements:

- ◆ *To encourage all tribal citizens to be self-sufficient for up to 72 hours should a major disaster emergency occur.*
- ◆ *To safeguard life and property by ensuring maximum use of all available resources, both public and private, during a major disaster.*
- ◆ *To provide a basic plan for the tribe in EPA Region 10 that will minimize the impacts resulting from natural or technological disaster emergencies.*
- ◆ *To recognize the responsibility of the tribe to support other government agencies as well as to receive their support if and when conditions warrant and resources are available, and to be consistent with local, county, state, and federal regulations and procedures where feasible.*
- ◆ *To utilize current tribal government and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) structure as well as the county (or borough) and local fire district structure, and identify the responsibility of each department, so there is an understanding of who does what, when, and where in the event of a major disaster.*
- ◆ *To include an adequate damage assessment system for decision making, direction, control, and reporting purposes for the use of elected and appointed officials both within the tribal government and within the local area.*

Priority statements are critical for communicating what actions would be taken first in the event of a major emergency. In general, protection of human life is deemed more important than protection of property. The emergency response priorities may be stated as follows:

Priority Statements:

- ◆ *To protect and preserve human life.*
- ◆ *To protect public health.*
- ◆ *To protect environmental resources (e.g., water and wildlife).*
- ◆ *To protect public and private property.*

2.3.3 Community Profile

A tribal ERP may be developed for a village or a reservation. A description of the area covered by the ERP should be included for the benefit of local tribal members and outside emergency responders. Maps of the plan area also should be included in the ERP. The types of information to be covered in the profile include:

- ◆ A description of the village or reservation, including topography, climate, population, boundaries, commercial or industrial areas, and defined fire districts;
- ◆ A description of the transportation infrastructure, such as airports, roads, and ports;
- ◆ A description of the utility services available (electricity, natural gas, water supply, sewage systems, and garbage collection and disposal);
- ◆ A description of facility resources that may be used during an incident, such as schools, hospitals, health clinics, and lodging; and
- ◆ A description of equipment resources, such as public works equipment.

2.3.4 Relationships to Other Plans

The tribal ERP should clearly describe the relationships between the tribal ERP and other local, state, and federal ERPs to ensure that the ERP is consistent with those of all other responding agencies. If industrial facilities exist within the plan area, and those facilities have developed facility-specific plans, the ERP should reference the facility ERPs or include copies of the facility ERPs in an appendix (see Section 3.2).

2.4 RESOURCES

The tribal ERP should include a list and description of emergency response resources in the community and identify the persons responsible for them. Resources include personnel and equipment. The list should include available resources from the tribal community, government organizations (city, state, and federal), and industrial facilities (particularly those subject to SARA Title III reporting under EPCRA.) If significant potential exists for hazardous substance releases, the tribal ERP should identify the types, capabilities, and locations of private cleanup contractor resources that could be utilized during an incident.

To avoid unnecessary liabilities, the tribal ERP should list all possible limitations on resources and provide examples of realistic conditions. Tribes should identify their current capabilities for small-scale emergencies and should be prepared to be self-sufficient for the first 72 hours following any disaster. Tribes should also list assumptions regarding specific conditions that may develop in the event of any emergency.

2.4.1 Local Resources

Local emergency response resources typically include law enforcement, fire and rescue, and health services. They may also include specially trained personnel and equipment for local industrial facilities subject to SARA, Title III. An overview of the typical responsibilities of these resources is provided below.

Health Services

Health and medical services are generally utilized during emergency responses for treatment of the injured. The tribal ERP should include the following:

- ◆ A description of the local medical services (e.g., hospital and clinics) available and procedures for acquiring medical services and care from those organizations;
- ◆ The capacity of local emergency medical facilities, equipment, and personnel, and thresholds for triggering medevac;
- ◆ A description of the emergency response equipment available to each facility, such as mass casualty decontamination facilities; and
- ◆ A list of medevac procedures, including helicopter resources (private and military), and a list of pre-designated helicopter landing zones.

Law Enforcement

Local law enforcement resources may include village public safety officers, tribal police, and city or county police organizations. The tribal ERP should describe the law enforcement resources available and the chain of command. The tribal ERP should also list major law enforcement tasks to be performed during various types of emergencies. Some of the major law enforcement tasks are:

- ◆ Site control, to restrict public access to hazardous areas,
- ◆ Delivery of evacuation orders to the public,
- ◆ Traffic control along evacuation routes, and
- ◆ Coordination of search and rescue operations.

Fire and Rescue

Local fire and rescue resources may include volunteer fire departments. The tribal ERP should indicate which fire departments, if any, serve the tribe's area and whether those fire departments incorporate Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HMRTs). If none of the serving fire departments have HMRTs, the tribal ERP should identify any county or state HMRTs that could be contacted. The tribal ERP should describe the chain of command for fire department personnel and should list major tasks to be performed by firefighters during various types of emergencies. Some of the major tasks for fire and rescue personnel are:

- ◆ Fire suppression,
- ◆ Medical aid (i.e., paramedic services),
- ◆ Search and rescue operations,
- ◆ Containment of hazardous substance releases, and
- ◆ Decontamination of personnel and equipment during hazardous substance releases.

2.4.2 Additional Resources from Outside Agencies/Organizations

The tribal ERP should overview the resources available from organizations outside tribal boundaries and provide procedures for obtaining those resources. Examples of regional response resources include:

- ◆ State troopers,
- ◆ Regional Native associations,
- ◆ Critical care medical facilities,
- ◆ State environmental protection organizations, and
- ◆ State emergency services departments.

For example, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has staged oil spill response equipment at various locations within Alaska. The tribal ERP for an Alaska Native tribe with a potential hazard for oil spills should identify the nearest ADEC equipment connex (cache) and should include procedures for acquiring authorization and access to the equipment.

2.5 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

This section should contain telephone and fax numbers for local, state, and federal agencies, and private organizations that could respond to an emergency. It should also contain numbers of other organizations that may need to be notified of evacuation, sheltering, or other public health information.

This section should be designed to provide a quick reference for completing notification of key personnel in the event of a natural disaster or hazardous substance incident. Following is a list of some of the organizations or personnel that may be included:

- ◆ Tribal organizations,
- ◆ Fire department(s),
- ◆ Police department(s),
- ◆ Medical facilities,
- ◆ State environmental agency,
- ◆ State emergency services agency,
- ◆ EPA (Region 10 Duty Officer 206-553-1263),
- ◆ The USCG (if applicable),
- ◆ The NRC (1-800-424-8802),
- ◆ FEMA (24-hour number 425-487-4600),
- ◆ Public utilities (e.g., water, sewer, and electricity),
- ◆ School facilities,
- ◆ City/county officials (mayor and public works department),
- ◆ Fire marshal,
- ◆ LEPC,
- ◆ State Emergency Response Commission, and
- ◆ American Red Cross.

2.6 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

An all-hazards plan should contain a disaster preparedness section that details the preparedness activities that tribal members could employ during the planning process to help them better respond in emergency situations. Disaster preparedness protocols could include:

- Recommendations for equipment and supplies to be assembled and maintained in a basic disaster supply kit for tribal members within the plan area; and
- Steps to take if a disaster strikes.

Additional information regarding disaster preparedness can be obtained from the FEMA Web site listed in Appendix D.

2.7 HAZARD ANALYSIS

The ERP should identify the potential hazards present within the plan area that could require an emergency response. For an all-hazards plan, the analysis should include natural hazards, such as flooding or earthquakes, and technological hazards resulting from industrial activities, such as oil spills and hazardous substance releases. Tribes also

may want to consider including hazards resulting from terrorist or criminal actions. The potential magnitude and characteristics of each identified hazard should be described. Maps showing facility locations, transportation corridors, natural hazard areas, sensitive environmental areas, and special geographic features of the district should be included. Areas where multiple hazards may interact (e.g., flood plains) should be identified. The National Response Team (NRT) website has planning guidance that could be used for reference. The document is titled “NRT-1 - Hazardous Materials Planning Guide 2001 Update” (see Appendix C).

In the case of oil spills and hazardous substance releases, the hazard analysis should consider:

- ◆ Locations where oil and hazardous substances are stored or transported,
- ◆ Transportation methods and routes,
- ◆ Types of materials that could be released,
- ◆ Potential release situations and consequences,
- ◆ Special facilities (e.g., schools) or populations vulnerable to the release, and
- ◆ Human health risks associated with hazardous substance releases.

The magnitude, probability, and potential consequences of natural disasters should be included in the ERP. For example, in the case of a flooding hazard, the following should be included in the analysis:

- ◆ Flood levels and paths for various events (e.g., five-, 10-, 20-, 50-, and 100-year events);
- ◆ Facilities and transportation infrastructures at risk from the flooding events; and
- ◆ Estimated damage that could be produced by each event.

2.8 RESPONSE ACTIONS

The ERP should include detailed response actions for each identified hazard. This can be accomplished through the use of checklists, flowcharts, or step-by-step procedures. More detailed information (e.g., protective booming locations) could be included in a functional annex. Response actions may include notification procedures, protective actions to mitigate the effects of the hazard, and actions to protect public safety.

In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release, response actions should include the following:

1. Actions to ensure the safety of responders and the public. These include tactical actions such as fire suppression or control, rescue of injured persons, and evacuation of at-risk populations. They also include use of personal protective equipment.
2. Notification procedures. These include actions to contact appropriate state and federal regulatory agencies.

3. Procedures to contain or control the migration of released materials. Control and containment should consist of all efforts toward limiting the effects of a release on people, property, and the environment. Example actions include capping and patching of leaking containers, drainage path or culvert blocking, and deployment of boom.
4. Procedures to clean up and dispose of wastes generated. **The cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials are the responsibility of the owner, generator, and transporter of the material.** Cleanup and disposal measures must be coordinated between the responsible party and the appropriate state or federal regulatory agencies as determined by the nature and severity of the release. EPA is the lead federal regulatory agency responsible for the cleanup of oil and hazardous substances in inland areas and shares oversight of cleanup efforts with the tribe and the state agency. The USCG is the lead federal regulatory agency responsible for the cleanup of oil and hazardous substance spills in coastal areas and shares oversight of cleanup efforts with the tribe and the state agency. EPA takes the lead for long-term cleanup and recovery from hazardous substance releases, even in the coastal area.

2.9 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

2.9.1 Incident Command System

EPA and the USCG promote the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) management system for coordinating efforts by local, state, tribal, federal, and responsible party concerns and interests during a response to a hazardous substance release or natural disaster. The ICS provides a consistent, systematic means of organizing agencies and responders into one concerted effort, enabling the objectives of each organization to be met. This guidance provides a general overview of the principles of the ICS. For additional ICS training, contact the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, EPA, or the USCG (see Appendix D).

The ICS is a flexible and scalable system. This flexibility allows the command structure to expand or contract as needed during various phases of the emergency. Figure 2 shows the basic ICS organization. The ICS is constructed around five basic functions:

- ◆ **Command.** Command staff set the objectives and priorities of responding resources. Command has overall responsibility for the safety of response personnel. Command also is responsible for the formulation and release of information to the public;
- ◆ **Operations.** Operations involve tactical operations to carry out the incident action plan. Operations personnel develop response objectives and direct all resources involved in tactical operations;
- ◆ **Planning.** Planning develops action plans to accomplish the incident objectives. Planning also collects incident information and maintains resource status. Planning usually contains an Environmental Unit where cultural and natural resource experts provide guidance on protection of critical resources;

- ◆ **Logistics.** Logistics provides resources and all other services needed to support the incident; and
- ◆ **Finance/Administration.** Finance/administration monitors costs related to the incident and provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses.

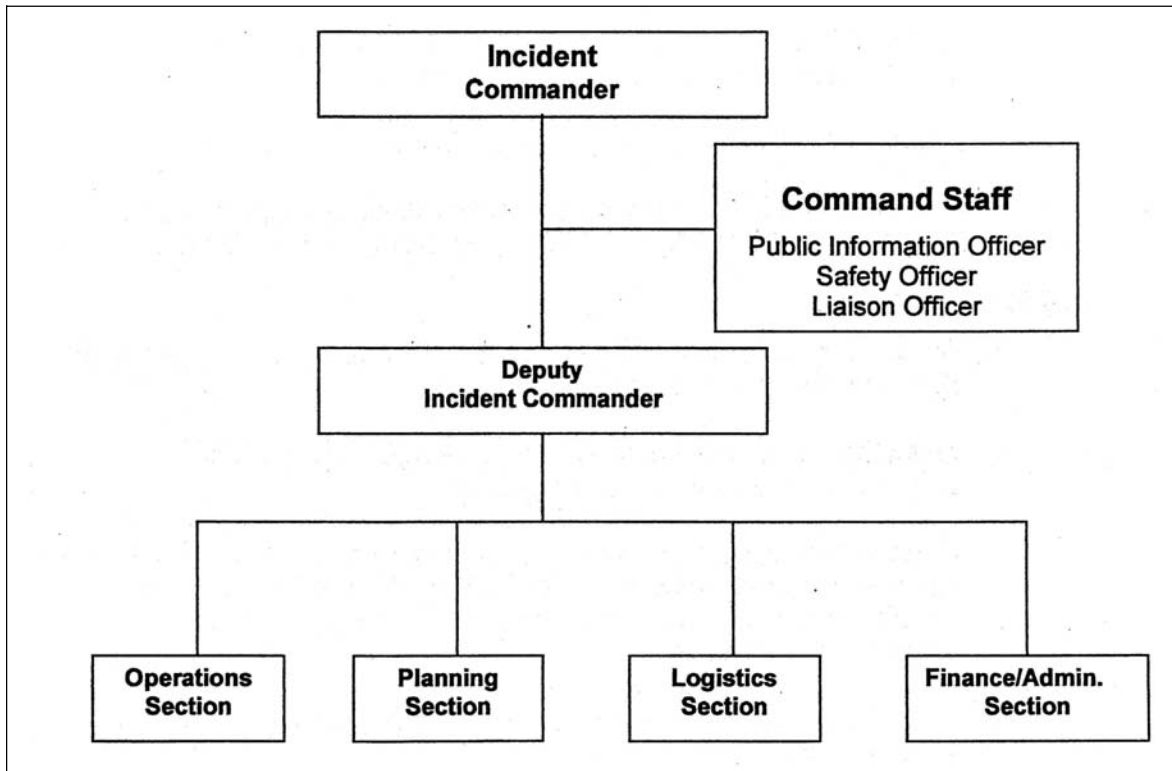


Figure 2: Basic organization of ICS functions.

The Command function within the ICS may be organized in two general ways: Single Command or Unified Command. Single Command is used when an emergency occurs within an area that has one jurisdictional authority. Unified Command is utilized when an emergency covers an area encompassing more than one jurisdictional authority, or when resources from several agencies or authorities are utilized.

For a Single Command situation, an Incident Commander (IC) is in command of all responding resources. The IC may activate one or more of the operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections depending on the magnitude and complexity of the emergency. The leaders of the operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections are designated as chiefs. These four section chiefs constitute the general staff.

The IC can also delegate work to three supporting Command staff members: Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The Command staff responsibilities are as follows:

- ◆ The PIO is responsible for the formulation and release of information regarding the emergency to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies and organizations;
- ◆ The Safety Officer is responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for ensuring the safety of response personnel; and
- ◆ The Liaison Officer is responsible for communicating with local, state, and federal government agencies.

Together, the Command staff and General Staff constitute the Incident Management Team (IMT). For a particular response, the structure of the IMT will depend on the size and scope of the incident. Small incidents may be managed entirely by the IC. Larger, more complex incidents may require activation and staffing of one or more of the operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections. However, the IC would retain overall responsibility for coordinating and managing the response resources.

The IC should be the most qualified staff from the agency with the primary jurisdiction. This person may be replaced when a more qualified response person arrives, depending on the scope of the situation. Upon arriving at the incident scene, the IC should do the following:

1. Assess the nature of the emergency (e.g., fire, explosion, spill, or natural disaster).
2. Develop response objectives.
3. Develop an action plan and priorities.
4. Oversee implementation of the action plan by supporting resources.

In the event of a hazardous substance release, the IC and other first responders should gather as much information as possible regarding the type of material released and possible health effects of exposure, in order to guide their response activities. Please remember that a situation shouldn't be approached with proper safety and monitoring equipment. Types of information that would be useful include:

1. Name of material released. This can be determined through:
 - ◆ Manifest/shipping invoice/bill of lading,
 - ◆ Shipper/manufacturer identification,
 - ◆ Container type,
 - ◆ Placard/label information,
 - ◆ Railcar/truck four-digit identification numbers, and
 - ◆ Facility personnel.

2. Total amounts of material that may have been released.
3. Current physical state of material (e.g., solid, liquid, or gas).
4. Characteristics of the material (e.g., color, odor, density, and potential health effects).
5. Direction, height, color, and odor of any vapor clouds or plumes.
6. Weather conditions (temperature, and wind direction and speed).
7. Local terrain.
8. Nearby populations.
9. Whether released materials appear to be entering the atmosphere, nearby water storm drains, or soil.
10. Potential effects on transportation corridors.

2.9.2 Incident Management Team

If sufficient resources exist, the ERP should identify a tribal IMT that can be activated as necessary during hazardous substance incidents or natural disasters. The IMT should comprise qualified tribal members with authority to commit or direct tribal resources. Members of this team would respond to the scene of the incident and would eventually blend into the Unified ICS structure at the incident. Where possible, the ERP should assign duties and responsibilities for specific IMT positions. At a minimum, it should:

- ◆ Identify the person(s) or organization within the tribe responsible for leading the overall emergency management system. This individual is commonly known as *the Community Emergency Coordinator, the Tribal Emergency Coordinator (TEC), or the Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)*; and
- ◆ Identify the person within the tribe who can function as a Public Information Officer (PIO.) The PIO should serve as liaison between the IC, the media, and the public. The PIO will provide media representatives with news releases in order to disseminate incident information or warnings to the tribal community. This information is provided so that members of the public will be aware of any potential need for evacuation, shelter in place, or other emergency procedures necessary to protect themselves. The IC has the overall responsibility for approving releases of information to the public. The tribal ERP should specify methods to be used to distribute information to the media and the public; and
- ◆ Other positions the tribe feels they would like to staff or have qualified personnel representing the tribe (tribal cultural resource specialist or natural resource specialist.)

2.9.3 Supporting Facilities

Several supporting facilities are defined in the ICS. Three important facilities are the Command Post (CP), staging areas, and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The

locations of these support facilities will depend on the nature and location of the emergency. The tribal ERP should identify potential areas and/or facilities suitable for use as staging areas and EOCs. The following paragraphs provide a brief description of each facility type.

Command Post. The CP is a physical location from which Command staff operates. The CP may be a vehicle, trailer, building, or any location suitable to accommodate the Command function. The IC shall establish the location of the CP. Criteria for establishing the CP include location in a safe area and as close to the incident scene as practical.

Staging Areas. Staging areas are locations where resources accumulate to await active assignment. The actual location of a staging area will be based on the incident. Examples of potential staging areas are airports, harbors, or National Guard armories.

Emergency Operations Center. An EOC is a facility designated to support disaster emergencies. The EOC is the center of operations support for the emergency response. If the IMT is located at the EOC, it provides a centralized location where all information pertaining to the emergency is received and analyzed.

2.9.4 Direction and Control

The ERP should clearly identify the on-scene authority and chain of command to be followed during emergencies. The ERP should describe the procedures for activating emergency response teams, depending on the severity of the situation. For incidents involving hazardous substances, the following guidelines may assist tribes in determining the required resources to contact for emergencies of varying complexity.

LEVEL I INCIDENT (POTENTIAL EMERGENCY CONDITION)

Level I incidents can be effectively managed and mitigated by first response personnel. The incident is not an immediate threat to life, property, or the environment. Evacuation is limited to the immediate area or involved structure only. Special technical teams, such as Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) teams, are not required. Examples of Level I incidents include:

1. Spills that can be properly and effectively contained by equipment immediately accessible to fire departments or other response agencies.
2. Fires involving materials that can be extinguished and cleaned up with resources immediately available to fire departments or other response agencies.

Level I incidents typically do not require activation of resources outside the community. However, the fact that the response can be handled with local resources does not negate the requirements for reporting releases of oil or hazardous substances to appropriate state and federal authorities in accordance with applicable regulations.

LEVEL II INCIDENT (LIMITED EMERGENCY CONDITION)

Level II incidents require the special technical assistance of a HMRT or an industrial specialist. These incidents involve a greater hazard or potential threat to life, property, or the environment, and may require limited evacuation of the surrounding area. Examples include:

1. Spills, leaks, or ruptures that require technical HMRT assistance or specialized HMRT equipment to be properly and effectively contained.
2. Spill or leaks of oil or hazardous substances that threaten navigable waters.
3. Fires involving toxic and/or flammable materials that are permitted to burn for a controlled time period.

Outside resources that may be contacted in a Level II incident include regional HMRTs, the state environmental response agency, the federal environmental response agency (EPA and/or USCG), the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) (for transportation incidents), and the NRC.

LEVEL III INCIDENTS (FULL EMERGENCY CONDITIONS)

Level III incidents are major disasters that pose a severe hazard or threat to life, property, and the environment, or that cover a large area requiring large-scale evacuation. The incident may require the resources of local, state, tribal, federal, and private agencies. Examples include:

1. Spills that cannot be properly and effectively contained by specialized equipment immediately available to the HMRT.
2. Leaks and ruptures that cannot be controlled using specialized equipment immediately available to the HMRT.
3. Fires involving toxic materials that are allowed to burn because water is ineffective or dangerous, because there is a threat of large container failure, or because a large explosion could occur or has occurred.

For Level III incidents, first responders should consider contacting all agencies contacted for the Level I and Level II incidents, plus the state department of emergency management, and FEMA.

For any of the above response levels, **the NRC must be contacted whenever an oil discharge enters or threatens to enter navigable waters of the United States or whenever a hazardous substance greater than a reportable quantity is released.**

Failing to report such releases to the NRC can result in severe fines. The NRC can be reached at 1-800-424-8802. Tribes should also contact the appropriate state agency to report releases of hazardous substances. The spill reporting phone numbers for the states in EPA Region 10 are listed below:

- ◆ Alaska Department of Environmental Quality:
 - Central region (Anchorage) : 907-269-3063
 - Northern region (Fairbanks): 907-451-2121
 - Southeast region (Juneau) : 907-465-5340
 - After hours (Alaska State Troopers): 1-800-478-9300
- ◆ Washington State Department of Emergency Management: 1-800-258-5990
- ◆ Oregon Emergency Response System: 1-800-452-0311
- ◆ Idaho State Communications: 1-800-632-8000 or (208) 846-7610

2.9.5 Communications

Communications during an emergency response are a critical element in effective implementation of emergency response actions. The ERP should contain a basic communication plan, detailing procedures to be followed to establish and maintain communications by use of telephones, cellular telephones, radio systems, and/or emergency service radio frequencies. The tribal ERP should include a list of common radio frequencies used by local, state, and federal response agencies. It should also:

1. Describe methods for identified responders to exchange information or communicate with each other during an emergency response (e.g., mutual aid frequencies).
2. Describe local, state, federal, and private communications systems.
3. Establish emergency frequencies where possible, and describe their use.
4. Describe methods, computers, and online databases that emergency responders can use to receive information regarding needed response activities.
5. Establish diagrams showing flows of information in the response system.

2.9.6 Documentation

Documentation should be maintained during an emergency response to provide a record of the actions taken during the incident. EPA Region 10 recommends that the tribal ERP utilize ICS forms to document emergency response actions. Examples of these forms include:

- ◆ Incident Briefing (ICS Form 201),
- ◆ Incident Objectives (ICS Form 202),
- ◆ Organization Assignment List (ICS Form 203),
- ◆ Assignment List (ICS Form 204),
- ◆ Radio Communications Plan (ICS Form 205),
- ◆ Medical Plan (ICS Form 206), and
- ◆ Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS Form 215)

ICS forms can be downloaded from the National Wildfire Coordinating Group at <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/forms/icsforms.htm>.

For hazardous substance releases, tribes should be aware that the state and federal environmental protection agencies might require preparation and submittal of specific reports. The ERP should detail the specific reporting requirements that are applicable for potential oil and hazardous substance release scenarios.

2.10 WARNING, EVACUATION, AND SHELTERING

The ERP should provide procedures for notifying the public of emergencies. It should also describe precautions for the protection of citizens within a community from adverse affects of exposure to hazards involved in an incident. Precautions may include plans for evacuation and indoor protection (i.e., sheltering).

2.10.1 Warning Systems

The ERP should describe how the TEC notifies the public in case of emergencies. Example systems include:

- ◆ Sirens,
- ◆ Emergency broadcasts (via radio or television),
- ◆ Automatic dialers, and
- ◆ Door-to-door contact.

If sirens or other signaling methods are utilized, the plan should describe how they are activated, circumstances for their use, and geographic coverage area. If an Emergency Alert System is used, pre-written, approved messages should be developed and included in the ERP. In addition, the ERP should list the television stations, radio stations, or radio frequencies to be utilized for emergency broadcasts.

The ERP should establish the time frames in which public notifications will be accomplished. It should also identify the method and frequency for testing the warning systems.

2.10.2 Evacuation

The basic approach to evacuation is the same regardless of the type of threat. During an incident, a determination of the area at risk should be made, along with a comparison of the risk associated with evacuation to the risks of leaving the threatened population in place. Not all emergencies require evacuation, but the ERP should include an evacuation plan nonetheless. The following should be established in the plan:

1. Authority for ordering or recommending evacuation, including the person(s) authorized to order evacuation.
2. Methods utilized in evacuation and potential evacuation routes.

3. Evacuation responsibilities of various government agencies and private organizations, and the chain of command among them.
4. Procedures for accomplishing evacuation of special populations (schools, hospitals, and the elderly). Consider language barriers and the need for translation.
5. Recommendations for materials that people should take with them during evacuation (e.g., essential medicine, clothes, and documents).
6. Facilities for the provision of mass care to a relocated population, including food, shelter, medicine, and the handling/care of pets and livestock.
7. Methods for managing traffic flow along evacuation routes and for keeping people from entering or re-entering threatened areas.
8. Procedures for providing security for evacuees and evacuated areas.
9. Provisions for the orderly return of people to the evacuated areas.

If the plan area includes special facilities that may require evacuation, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, the ERP should also:

1. Identify potential conditions requiring evacuation of the facility.
2. Establish evacuation zones and distances, and explain why they were chosen.
3. Establish the role of the specific facility in the decision-making process.

Petroleum storage facilities or manufacturing plants are required to have their own evacuation plans in place.

It may be necessary to provide temporary food, clothing, and shelter for persons who have been evacuated from their homes or businesses. The ERP should identify shelter locations and procedures for contacting organizations specializing in emergency human services. These organizations may include one or more of the following:

- ◆ **Tribal Government.** The tribal government may provide food, shelter, and essential human services depending on the tribe and the conditions of the emergency;
- ◆ **American Red Cross.** The American Red Cross can provide temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities, emergency first aid and medical services, welfare inquires, information services, and financial assistance for essentials based on the immediate need at the time of the emergency;
- ◆ **Salvation Army.** The Salvation Army can assist the American Red Cross with food collection and distribution, and provide clothing, bedding, essential furnishings, and spiritual and family counseling for displaced individuals during an emergency;
- ◆ **Disaster Assistance Council.** A Disaster Assistance Council can be formed to coordinate the efforts of various church organizations, individuals, labor organizations, and private and government agencies, in order to provide timely and adequate assistance to disaster victims; and

- ◆ **Other Agencies/Organizations.** Other local agencies may be called upon or may volunteer to assist with human services during times of emergency. These agencies or citizen groups may include civic organizations, church groups, and businesses. These agencies may provide human services support in the areas of shelter, food, clothing, or other immediate needs during an emergency. Any participating groups must confirm their operational status with the Department of Emergency Management before their human services can begin.

2.10.3 Sheltering

Not all emergencies require evacuation, and in the case of some types of hazardous substance releases, sheltering may be a more suitable measure to protect the public. Factors to consider for assessing implementation of shelter-in-place guidelines include the toxicity and behavior (physical state and transport) of the released material and the potential health risks of moving the public through a contaminated area.

The ERP should identify potential hazards that could result in sheltering members of the public in their homes, places of business, or schools. FEMA and various state emergency management organizations have pre-prepared outreach materials providing guidance on using “shelter in place” during a response. The following should be established in the sheltering plan:

1. The authority for ordering sheltering, including the name(s) and title(s) of the person(s) authorized to implement this protective action.
2. Methods for notifying the public of a sheltering order.
3. Basic instructions for indoor protection (e.g., turning off ventilation systems, and closing doors and windows).
4. Methods to determine when indoor protection (i.e., sheltering) is no longer required.

2.11 DISASTER DECLARATION AND REPORTING

Major natural disasters, such as earthquakes, wildfires, or floods, may result in a disaster declaration. Major technological and civil disasters may also result in a disaster declaration. The guidance followed by federal agencies to support local and tribal governments can be found in the National Response Plan (NRP) published on March 30, 2004.

An all-hazards ERP should include procedures for disaster declaration and reporting. Prompt and thorough reporting of disaster conditions will enhance disaster assistance from mutual aid agencies and state and federal entities. Additional information for disaster declaration and reporting can be obtained from FEMA and state emergency service organizations.

2.12 POST-INCIDENT ACTION

Post-incident activities that could be part of an ERP include the following:

- Demobilization,
- Disaster recovery,
- Investigative follow-up,
- Post-incident evaluation, and
- Mitigation

Procedures for conducting or completing the above actions should be included in the ERP as appropriate. The following paragraphs provide a brief description of each activity.

Demobilization is the process used to gradually cease response operations and return responding resources to their normal duties and operation. In the ICS, the planning section typically is responsible for developing a demobilization plan. The IC has the authority to release resources from a response.

Disaster recovery may include setup and operation of Disaster Recovery Centers to assist affected citizens in applying for state or federal disaster assistance.

Investigative follow-up is performed after an oil spill or hazardous substance release to determine the cause of the release. Investigative follow-up is the duty of the law enforcement agency or the company responsible for the release. State and federal agencies may also be involved as part of their standard operating procedures (SOPs), as appropriate for the specific incident.

When an ERP is activated, it is important that participants take the opportunity to learn from the experience of managing an emergency incident. A **post-incident evaluation** or “debrief” is a tool that can facilitate this process by allowing incident personnel to reflect on the lessons learned during an emergency response. EPA Region 10 recommends that tribes keep records of post-incident evaluations. If a post-incident evaluation reveals deficiencies in the ERP, actions should be taken to revise the plan.

Mitigation is the ongoing effort to lessen the impact disasters have on people's lives and property through damage prevention. Through measures such as building safely within the floodplain or removing homes altogether; engineering buildings and infrastructures to withstand earthquakes; and creating and enforcing effective building codes to protect property from floods, hurricanes and other natural hazards; the impact on lives and communities is lessened.

2.13 PLAN TESTING AND UPDATING

Plan testing is essential for determining the effectiveness of the information and actions contained in the ERP. Plan testing will help to ensure the maximum readiness of tribal members and regional responding organizations involved in emergency response.

2.13.1 Emergency Response Training and Exercises

The tribal ERP should list and describe training programs needed to support tribal response requirements, including training to be provided by community, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector. FEMA, the United States Department of Transportation, the USCG, and EPA provide many emergency response trainings at no cost to tribes.

The tribal ERP should establish methods for exercising the plan contents. It should specify the frequency and type of the exercise to be accomplished. Example exercises include orientation seminars, tabletop drills, and field exercises. Orientation seminars can be meetings that overview the contents of the plan for tribal members. Tabletop drills can be useful for checking the understanding of notification procedures and response actions. Field exercises are useful for teaching personnel how to use certain types of response equipment, such as containment boom or skimmers.

EPA Region 10 recommends that tribal ERPs include provisions for conducting cooperative training exercises among tribal members, private sector responders, and government agency responders. This should improve the understanding of regional responders and facilitate more effective communications and coordination during an actual incident.

2.13.2 Post-Exercise Review

Once a tabletop drill or exercise is completed, participants should evaluate the exercise to identify any elements of the ERP that need to be revised or updated. Following the critique of the test/exercise, the evaluating group should initiate any necessary changes to the basic plan or its SOPs. This is an appropriate time to review and update other information contained in the ERP; e.g., personnel assignments, emergency telephone lists, and resources. Tribes should distribute revisions to all holders of the ERP within 30 days of the revisions.

3. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Functional annexes and/or appendices can be used to contain detailed supporting information.

3.1 FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES

Functional annexes are cohesive groups of information that focus on the special planning needs and regulatory issues generated by a specific hazard, and identify appropriate outside agencies to contact for assistance. Functional annexes describe the policies, situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations, and responsibilities for specific emergency response functions. This will provide direction and control for certain problems in response to emergencies. Example functional annexes include:

- ◆ Oil spill response procedures,
- ◆ Hazardous substance spill response procedures,
- ◆ Flooding response procedures,
- ◆ Earthquake response procedures, and
- ◆ Heavy snowfall or extreme weather conditions response procedures.

For example, a functional annex for oil spill response may contain:

- ◆ Procedures for implementing protective actions, such as booming, to protect sensitive areas;
- ◆ Procedures for preventing exposure of wildlife to hazardous substances (e.g., hazing methods);
- ◆ Procedures for decontaminating wildlife; and
- ◆ Special and unique response procedures, such as waste containment, characterization, and disposal procedures.

3.2 APPENDICES

Appendices can be utilized to contain ERP references and any other information relevant to emergency response planning. For example, appendices may be utilized for mutual aid agreements or facility ERPs.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Appendices/Annexes	Appendices and annexes contain information regarding hazard-specific situations. The number of appendices and annexes will vary depending on the hazard potential of the specific tribe.
Boom	A temporary barrier used to contain an oil spill on land or water. Two common types are containment boom (for water) and sorbent boom.
Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC)	The CEC receives information and coordinates emergency actions.
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	Plans prepared by state or local officials.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)	The federal regulation regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.
CHEMNET	A program operated by the American Chemical Council to provide shippers with emergency response and technical assistance at the scene of chemical transportation incidents. Activation occurs when CHEMTREC notifies a company of an incident with one of its chemicals. CHEMNET may provide an emergency response team if the company is unable to respond to the incident itself.
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	A public service “hotline” of the American Chemical Council for fire-fighters, law enforcement, and other emergency responders to obtain information and assistance for emergency incidents involving chemicals and hazardous materials.
Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP)	The Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) is an industry-wide program formalized by the Chlorine Institute in 1972, to improve the speed and effectiveness of response to chlorine emergencies in the United States and Canada. Under this plan the United States and Canada are divided into regional sectors where trained emergency teams from chlorine producing, packaging and consuming plants are on constant alert on a 24-hour basis to handle potential or actual chlorine emergencies.
Command Post (CP)	A temporary center in the vicinity of an emergency where the coordination and direction of on-the-scene response forces take place.

Community Right to Know	Legislation requiring disclosure of chemical information to local agencies and/or the public (EPCRA.)
Decon	A common shorthand term for <i>decontamination</i> . Decontamination involves the removal of a hazardous material from personnel or equipment through physical or chemical means.
Disaster	An occurrence inflicting widespread destruction and distress, placing life and property in danger, involving shortages of time and essential community functions, and requiring major responses and resources beyond those available in the disaster-struck community.
Emergency Alert System (EAS)	Formerly known as <i>the Emergency Broadcast System</i> . The EAS is a system whereby emergency messages can be transmitted to the public via radio, television, or cable media.
Emergency	An event involving shortages of time or resources, placing life and/or property or the environment in danger, and requiring immediate response.
Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)	A single, pre-selected location where disaster information is gathered, public information is dispersed, and coordination of disaster response activity is carried out. The ECC serves as a resource center for on-site response organizations in the field. Also known as <i>Emergency Operations Center</i> .
Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)	Any substance listed in Appendix A or B of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 355. Common examples include ammonia, chlorine, fluorine, and hydrogen sulfide.
Emergency Management Institute (EMI)	A component of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Emergency Training Center. EMI provides training for a wide variety of emergency response scenarios.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Another term used for <i>ECC</i> .
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Provides direction, control, and coordination in the event of natural or technological disasters. Also referred to as <i>emergency response plan (ERP)</i> .
Emergency Response Plan (ERP)	See <i>Emergency Operations Plan</i> .

Facility	All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and that are owned or operated by the same person or company.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Formerly an independent federal agency, FEMA is now a branch of the Department of Homeland Security. It is tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from, and mitigating against disasters.
Hazardous Substance	Any substance capable of causing harm to people, animals, the environment, or property. Synonymous with <i>hazardous material</i> .
HAZMAT	An acronym for <i>hazardous materials</i> . A HAZMAT team responds to unplanned releases of hazardous materials.
HAZWOPER	The name given to the federal (29 CFR 1910.120) regulation titled <i>Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response</i> .
Incident Command System (ICS)	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident.
Indian Country	Indian lands, communities, and allotments, as stated in 18 United States Code (USC) 1151, which defines <i>Indian Country</i> as: (1) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (2) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within or without the limits of state; and (3) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
Indian Tribe	An Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 USC 479a).
Initial Notification	Procedures for providing reliable, effective notification by facility and community emergency coordinators to agencies and persons designated in the emergency plan.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A central emergency public information center that gathers, coordinates, and distributes information concerning an incident. JICs may be staffed by members of multiple responding agencies.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A local committee appointed by a state or tribal emergency response commission. The LEPC is tasked with developing an emergency response plan; receiving emergency release and EHS inventory information from facilities; and providing information concerning hazardous substances, emergency planning, and human health and environmental risks to the public.
Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD)	The regional unit administered by a Local Emergency Planning Committee. LEPDs are established by the state or tribal emergency response commission.
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)	Sheets providing safety and health data regarding certain types of hazardous substances required under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) regulation (29 CFR 1920.1200[g]).
National Fire Academy	A program of the Department of Homeland Security's United States Fire Administration that works to enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies.
National Fire Incident Report System (NFIRS)	A national database administered by the United States Fire Administration for reporting and analyzing incident information.
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	A nonprofit group dedicated to reducing fire hazards through the development of codes and standards, research, training, and education.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	A federal agency in charge of collecting and analyzing data regarding global weather, climate, and marine and coastal environments. NOAA is a member of the National Response Team.
National Response Center (NRC)	The federal point of contact for reporting oil spills or hazardous substance releases. Can be reached by calling 1-800-424-8802.
National Response Team (NRT)	The national body that is responsible for coordinating federal planning, preparedness, and response actions related to oil discharges and hazardous substances releases. Comprises a representative from 15 federal agencies.
National Strike Force (NSF)	The United States Coast Guard (USCG) counterpart to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Response Teams (ERTs).
Oil	Includes gasoline, crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, lubricating oil, sludge, oil refuse, or any other petroleum-related product.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	The federal official responsible for monitoring or directing responses to all oil spills and hazardous substance releases reported to the federal government. OSCs are tasked with spill assessment, monitoring, response assistance, and evaluation duties.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	29 CFR 1910 refers to the OSHA training standards for hazardous waste site workers and emergency responders.
Public Law 99-499	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III.
Physical Hazard	A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, or an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive), or water reactive.
Public Information Officer (PIO)	An individual who serves as the authorized spokesperson to liaison with media, conduct briefings, and otherwise disseminate information concerning an incident.
Personal Protective equipment (PPE)	Equipment that is used to protect site workers from chemical and physical hazards. Examples include Tyvek® suits, gloves, and respirators.
Pre-Incident Agreements	Agreements made before hazardous materials incidents. They are authorized under the Incident Command law (Revised Code of Washington 70.136), which provides immunity from liability when in effect.
Promulgation/Adoption Document	An official document that announces that a plan has been put into effect by the district/organization/jurisdiction that publishes it.
Pesticide Safety Team Network (PSTN)	Operated by the National Agriculture Chemicals Association to minimize environmental damage and injury arising from accidental pesticide spills or leaks.
Quasi-Governmental Agencies	Privately funded organizations under government charter, such as the Red Cross, that provide services to the general public.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The federal legislation that gives EPA “cradle-to-grave” authority over the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA focuses on active, rather than historical or abandoned, facilities.

Release	The spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of any extremely hazardous substance, toxic chemical, or hazardous chemical into the environment.
Regional Response Team (RRT)	A team comprising representatives from federal agencies that are part of the National Response Team, as well as state representatives. The RRT is responsible for regional emergency response assistance, planning, training, and coordination.
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III	Title III is <i>Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act</i> (or <i>EPCRA</i>).
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	A state commission mandated by EPCRA. SERCs are tasked with establishing Local Emergency Planning Districts; appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees to oversee those districts; coordinating committees, funds, and information; reviewing local emergency response plans; and providing technical assistance. Tribes may establish their own Tribal Emergency Response Committees (TERCs).
State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)	An individual responsible for directing and coordinating the state's response to hazardous substance discharges.
Special Population	Developmentally disabled (including hearing, sight, and mobility impaired) or residents of entities such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons.
Superfund	The trust fund established under CERCLA to provide money for site cleanup operations.
Tab	Cohesive groups of information that are added at the end of a plan. Tabs are used to provide detailed lists of information, telephone numbers, drawings, maps, blueprints, or aerial photographs.
Tribal Emergency Coordinator (TEC)	The tribal analogue to the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC).
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	Minimum quantity of regulated toxic chemical on site at a facility to make it subject to Title III planning requirements.
Toxic Chemical	A substance described in Section 313 of SARA, Title III, as now authorized or hereinafter amended. Common examples include ammonia, benzene, chlorine, fluorine, and asbestos.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	A mostly civilian group of engineers and scientists responsible for planning, designing, building, and operating civil works projects and military facilities.
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	An agency of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for maritime safety and security, navigation, protection of natural resources, and national defense. The USCG is a member of the National Response Team.
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The main federal agency in the United States responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.

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APPENDIX B ERP TEMPLATE

Title Page
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Abbreviations

Section 1	Plan Promulgation, Review, and Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Promulgation◆ Legal Authority◆ Record of Review and Revision◆ Distribution List
Section 2	Background and Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Plan Purpose◆ Emergency Management Policies and Priorities◆ Community Profile◆ Relationship to Other Plans
Section 3	Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Local Resources◆ Additional Resources from Outside Agencies/Organizations
Section 4	Emergency Telephone Directory <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Local Emergency Numbers◆ Regional Emergency Numbers
Section 5	Disaster Preparedness
Section 6	Hazard Analysis
Section 7	Response Actions
Section 8	Emergency Response Organization and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Incident Command System◆ Incident Management Team◆ Supporting Facilities◆ Direction and Control◆ Communications◆ Documentation
Section 9	Warning, Evacuation, and Sheltering <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Warning Systems◆ Evacuation Procedures◆ Sheltering Procedures and Services
Section 10	Disaster Declaration and Reporting
Section 11	Post-Incident Actions
Section 12	Plan Testing and Updating <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Emergency Response Training and Exercises◆ Post-Exercise Review

Functional Annexes
Appendices

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APPENDIX C REFERENCES FOR COMPLETING ERP

- Title:** Model Community Emergency Response Plan
Author: Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Description: A “fill-in-the-blank” template for preparing an all-hazards community emergency response plan. Includes response checklists for specific hazards. Some sections are specific to Alaska.
- Document Date:** February 2002
Document Location: Contact the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
136 Dunkel Street, Suite 2
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-451-2530
<http://www.yritwc.com/>
- Title:** Tribal Emergency Management Resource Guide, Idaho, Oregon, Washington
Author: FEMA, Region 10
Description: Provides a comprehensive list of contacts for state, tribal, and federal agencies and organizations that have emergency-management-related programs or can provide technical assistance.
NOTE: FEMA plans to publish a similar guide for Alaska in 2004.
- Document Date:** June 2003
Document Location: <http://www.fema.gov/regions/x/tribal.shtm>
- Title:** Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-1)
Author: FEMA
Description: Covers preliminary topics such as assessing community support, building a planning team, and public participation.
Document Date: September 2002
Document Location: Download at http://www.fema.gov/fima/planning_toc5.shtm or request by telephone at 1-800-480-2520
- Title:** Understanding Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses (FEMA 386-2)
Author: FEMA
Description: Step-by-step guidance regarding how to accomplish a risk assessment. Helps determine natural hazards that could

affect an area, which areas are vulnerable, and what structures and infrastructure will be affected. Hazards covered include flood, earthquake, tsunami, coastal storm, landslide, and wildfire.

Document Date: August 2001
Document Location: Download at http://www.fema.gov/fima/planning_toc3.shtm or request by telephone at 1-800-480-2520

Title: Developing the Mitigation Plan; Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies (FEMA 386-3)

Author: FEMA

Description: Covers development of mitigation goals and objectives, identification of mitigation actions and capabilities, and prioritization of actions.

Document Date: April 2003

Document Location: Download at http://www.fema.gov/fima/planning_howto3.shtm or request by telephone at 1-800-480-2520

Title: Bringing the Plan to Life; Implementing the Hazard Mitigation Plan (FEMA 386-4)

Author: FEMA

Description: Covers implementation of the plan and how to monitor and evaluate mitigation actions to ensure continued plan effectiveness.

Document Date: August 2003

Document Location: Download at http://www.fema.gov/fima/planning_howto4.shtm or request by telephone at 1-800-480-2520

Title: Integrating Human-Caused Hazards into Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-7)

Author: FEMA

Description: Most mitigation planning has focused on natural disasters. This document covers incorporating impacts of terrorist acts and technological disasters into mitigation plans.

Document Date: September 2003

Document Location: Download at http://www.fema.gov/fima/planning_toc6.shtm or request by telephone at 1-800-480-2520

Title: Alaska Unified Plan
Author: EPA/USCG/ADEC
Description: The Alaska federal and state preparedness plan for response to oil and hazardous substance releases. Topics include response, resources, wildlife protection, protection of cultural resources, hazardous materials, and countermeasures.
NOTE: The plan is being revised (Change 3). Changes 1 and 2 are available to the public.
Document Date: September 1999
Document Location: <http://www.akrrt.org/plans.shtml>

Title: Alaska Subarea Contingency Plans
Author: EPA/USCG/ADEC
Description: These plans supplement the Unified Plan by providing area-specific information. Areas covered include Prince William Sound, Kodiak Island, North Slope, Bristol Bay, Northwest Arctic, Southeast Alaska, Cook Inlet, Aleutians, Interior, and Western Alaska.
NOTE: Some of the subarea plans are being revised. The current, non-draft versions are available to the public.
Document Date: Various
Document Location: <http://www.akrrt.org/plans.shtml>

Title: Northwest Area Contingency Plan
Author: EPA/USCG/Washington State Department of Ecology/Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Description: The federal and state preparedness plan for the Northwest Region. Covers command, finance/administration, logistics, operations, and planning functions as well as hazardous substance identification, mitigation, and cleanup. Area planning documentation such as countermeasures, response technologies, and health and safety also is included.
Document Date: February 2003
Document Location: <http://www.rtl1onwac.com>

Title: NRT-1 – Hazardous Materials Planning Guide (2001 Update)
Author: National Response Team (NRT)
Description: Covers topics such as the need for emergency planning, selecting the planning team, developing the plan, and planning elements.
Document Date: July 2001
Document Location: Download at <http://www.nrt.org/production/nrt/home.nsf>

APPENDIX D RESOURCES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

Following is a list of federal, regional, and state agencies and organizations that aid in emergency response planning. Included are several response agencies and notification telephone numbers for initial and remedial emergency response actions.

Federal Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Region 10

130 228th Street, Southwest
Bothell, WA 98021-9796
Telephone: (425) 487-4600
Fax: (425) 487-4622
Web site: <http://www.fema.gov/regions/x/regx.shtm>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center
910 South Felton Street
Palmer, AK 99645
Telephone: (907) 745-4212
Fax: (907) 745-6071
Web site: <http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Region 10

1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 553-1200 or (800) 424-4372
Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/region10/>

Alaska Operations Office

222 W. 7th Avenue #19
Anchorage, AK 99513-3424
Telephone: (907) 271-5083
Fax: (907) 271-3424

Idaho Operations Office

1435 N. Orchard Street
Boise, ID 83706
Telephone: (208) 378-5746
Fax: (208) 378-5744

Oregon Operations Office

811 SW 6th Avenue, 3rd Floor
Portland, OR 97204
Telephone: (503) 326-3250
Fax: (503) 326-3399

Washington Operations Office

300 Desmond Drive SE #102
Lacey, WA 98503
Telephone: (360) 753-9457
Fax: (360) 753-8080

Tribal Operations Office

Telephone: (206) 553-2887
Fax: (206) 553-0151

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Information Services

P.O. Box 25286
Denver, CO 80225
Telephone: (888) ASK-USGS (275-8747) or (303) 202-4700
Fax: (303) 202-4693
Web site: <http://www.usgs.gov>

National Emergency Training Center (United States Fire Administration)

16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MA 21727-8998
Telephone: (800) 238-3358 or (301) 447-1035
Web site: <http://www.usfa.fema.gov>

Cascades Volcano Observatory

1300 SE Cardinal Court
Building 10, Suite 100
Vancouver, WA 98683-9589
Telephone: (360) 993-8900
Fax: (360) 993-8980
Web site: <http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov>

United States Fire Administration (USFA)

Publications
16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MA 21727-8998
Telephone: (301) 447-1000
Fax: (301) 447-1052
Web site: <http://www.usfa.fema.gov>

United States Department of Transportation (DOT)

400 Seventh Street, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20590
Telephone: (202) 366-4000
Web site: <http://www.dot.gov>

Federal Highway Administration
Telephone: (202) 366-0537
Web site: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

Federal Railroad Administration
Telephone: (202) 366-0881
Web site: <http://www.fra.dot.gov>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Telephone: (202) 366-0123 or (888) DASH-2-DOT (327-4236)
Web site: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov>

Maritime Administration
Telephone: (202) 366-5812 or (800) 996-2723
Web site: <http://marad.dot.gov>

Research and Special Programs Administration
Telephone: (202) 366-4433

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

2100 2nd Street, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001
Telephone: (202) 267-2229
Web site: <http://www.uscg.mil/uscg.shtm>

Marine Safety Office - Anchorage
510 L Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99506-1946
Telephone: (907) 271-6700
Fax: (907) 271-6751
Web site: www.uscg.mil/d17/msoank/msoank.htm

Marine Safety Office - Juneau
2760 Sherwood Lane, Suite 2A
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 463-2450
Fax: (907) 463-2445

Marine Safety Office - Portland
6767 North Basin Ave.
Portland, OR 97217
Telephone: (503) 240-9356, (503) 240-9300, or (503) 240-9301
Fax: (503) 240-9304
To Report an Oil or Chemical Spill: (800) 424-8802
Web site: <http://www.uscg.mil/d13/units/msoportland/>

Marine Safety Office - Puget Sound
24-Hour Emergency Response: (206) 217-6231
Telephone: (206) 217-6232
Web site: <http://www.uscg.mil/d13/units/msopuget/>

Marine Safety Office - Valdez
105 Clifton Street
Valdez, AK 99686

Telephone: (907) 835-7228 or 7229
Fax: (907) 835-7287
After Hours Emergency Telephone: (907) 835-7200
Web site: www.uscg.mil/d17/msovdez/index.html

State of Alaska

Alaska State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

P.O. Box 5750
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5750
Telephone: (800) 478-2337 or (907) 428-7000
Fax: (907) 428-7009
Web site: <http://www.ak-prepared.com/serc>

Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHS&EM)

P.O. Box 5750
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5750
Telephone: (800) 478-2337 or (907) 428-7000
Fax: (907) 428-7009
Web site: <http://www.ak-prepared.com>

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)

Web site: <http://www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/ENV.CONSERV/>

ADEC Juneau

410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 465-5010
After Hours: (800) 478-9300
Fax: (907) 465-5097

ADEC Anchorage

555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: (907) 269-7500
After Hours: (800) 478-9300
Fax: (907) 269-7652

ADEC Fairbanks

610 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709
Telephone: (907) 451-2360
After Hours: (800) 478-9300
Fax: (907) 451-2187

Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Response - ADEC Area Response Teams

After Hours: (800) 478-9300

Central Area Response Team
Telephone: (907) 269-3063
Fax: (907) 269-7648

Northern Area Response Team
Telephone: (907) 451-2121
Fax: (907) 451-2362

Southeast Area Response Team
Telephone: (907) 465-5340
Fax: (907) 465-2237

West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center

910 South Felton Street
Palmer, AK 99645
Telephone: (907) 745-4212
Fax: (907) 745-6071
Web site: <http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov>

Alaska Geophysical Institute

University of Alaska Fairbanks
903 Koyukuk Drive
P.O. Box 757320
Fairbanks, AK 99775-7320
Telephone: (907) 474-7558
Fax: (907) 474-7125
Web site: <http://www.gi.alaska.edu/>

Alaska Fire Service Training

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire Prevention
5700 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
Telephone: (907) 269-5789 or (907) 269-5491
Fax: (907) 338-4375
Web site: <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/firetraining/index>

Alaska Fire Service Training

2760 Sherwood Lane
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 465-3117
Fax: (907) 465-4055

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

400 Willoughby Avenue, 5th Floor
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 465-2400
Fax: (907) 465-3886

Web site: <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/>

3601 C Street, Suite 1210
Anchorage, AK 99503-5921
Telephone: (907) 269-8431
Fax: (907) 269-8918

Attorney General of Alaska

P.O. Box 110300
Juneau, AK 99811-0300
Telephone: (907) 465-3600 or (907) 465-2133
Fax: (907) 465-2075
Web site: <http://www.law.state.ak.us/>

State of Idaho

Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services

Military Division
4040 Guard Street, Building 600
Boise, ID 83705-5004
Telephone: (208) 334-3460 or (208) 334-2336
Fax: (208) 334-2322
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/bds/>

Idaho Bureau of Hazardous Materials

4040 Guard Street
Boise, ID 83705-5004
Telephone: (208) 422-5725
Fax: (208) 422-4485
24-Hour Emergency Reporting Hotline: (800) 632-8000 (Idaho only)
24-Hour Emergency Release: (208) 846-7610
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/serc/>

Idaho State Emergency Response Commission (ISERC)

4040 Guard Street
Boise, ID 83705-5004
Telephone: (208) 422-5725
Fax: (208) 422-4485
24-Hour Emergency Notification: (800) 632-8000 (Idaho only)
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/serc/>

Idaho Emergency Medical Services (IEMS)

24-Hour Emergency Notification
Telephone: (800) 632-8000 (Idaho only)
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/dhw/ems/home.htm>

Idaho Emergency Services Training

650 West State Street, Room 324
Boise, ID 83720-0095
Telephone: (208) 334-3216 Toll-Free: (888) 242-0210
Fax: (208) 334-2365
Web site: <http://www.pte.state.id.us/services/iest/esthome.htm>

State of Idaho Department of Administration

650 West State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0003
Telephone: (208) 332-1824
Fax: (208) 334-2307
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/adm>

State of Idaho Office of Attorney General

700 West Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0010
Telephone: (208) 334-2400
Fax: (208)334-2530
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/ag>

Natural Resources Division

P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0010
Telephone: (208) 334-2400
Fax: (208) 334-2690

Division of Environmental Quality State Office

1410 North Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
Telephone: (208) 373-0502
Fax: (208) 373-0417
Web site: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

Boise Regional Office

1445 N. Orchard
Boise, ID 83706-2239
Telephone: (208) 373-0550
Fax: (208) 373-0287

Coeur d'Alene Regional Office

2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
Telephone: (208) 769-1422
Fax: (208) 769-1404

Idaho Falls Regional Office

900 N. Skyline, Suite B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Telephone: (208) 528-2650
Fax: (208) 528-2695

Lewiston Regional Office

1118 F Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
Toll-Free: (877) 541-3304
Telephone: (208) 799-4370
Fax: (208) 799-3451

Pocatello Regional Office

444 Hospital Way #300
Pocatello, ID 83201
Telephone: (208) 236-6160
Fax: (208) 236-6168

Twin Falls Regional Office

601 Pole Line Drive, Suite 2
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Telephone: (208) 736-2190
Fax: (208) 736-2194

State of Oregon

Oregon Emergency Management

595 Cottage Street Northeast
Salem, OR 97301
Telephone: (503) 378-2911
Fax: (503) 558-1378
Web site: <http://www.osp.state.or.us/oem/>

Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)

24-Hour Emergency Response
Telephone (Outside Oregon): (800) 452-0311
Telephone (Inside Oregon): (503) 378-6377
Web site: <http://www.osp.state.or.us/oem/organization/oers/oers.htm>

Oregon Board of Public Safety

Standards and Training (Fire Training)
550 North Monmouth Avenue
Monmouth, OR 97361
Telephone: (503) 378-2100
Fax: (503) 838-8907
Web site: http://www.oregonvos.net/dpsst/fr/fr_home.htm

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Web site: <http://www.deq.state.or.us>

DEQ Portland

811 SW Sixth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204-1390
Telephone: (503) 229-5696
Toll-Free (in Oregon): (800) 452-4011
Fax: (503) 229-6124

DEQ Eugene

1102 Lincoln Street, Suite 210
Eugene, OR 97401
Telephone: (541) 686-7838
Toll-Free (in Oregon): (800) 844-8467

DEQ Bend

2146 NE 4th
Bend, OR 97701
Telephone: (541) 388-6146

Oregon Department of Forestry

2600 State Street
Salem, OR 97310
Telephone: (503) 945-7200
Fax: (503) 945-7212
Web site: <http://www.odf.state.or.us>

Oregon Department of Transportation

355 Capitol Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310-3871
Telephone: (503) 986-3283 Toll-Free: (888) ASK-ODOT (275-6368)
Web site: <http://www.odot.state.or.us/home>

Attorney General of Oregon

Department of Justice
1162 Court Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310-4096
Telephone: (503) 378-4620
Fax: (503) 378-3784
Web site: <http://www.doj.state.or.us/>

State of Washington

Washington State Military Department

Emergency Management Division
Building 20, M/S: TA-20
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5122

Telephone: (360) 459-9191
Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/wsem>

Washington State Emergency Management Division

24-Hour Emergency Oil Spill Response
Telephone: (800) 258-5990 or (800) OIL-S911 (645-7911)

Washington State Enhanced 9-1-1 Office

Washington State Emergency Management
State E911 Office
P.O. Box 40955
Olympia, WA 98504-0955
Telephone: (360) 923-4511
Fax: (360) 923-4519
Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/wsem/2-e911/911-idx.htm>

Washington State Department of Ecology

300 Desmond Drive
Lacey, WA 98503
Telephone: (360) 407-6000
Web site: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/ecyhome.html>

Northwest Region

3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452
Telephone: (425) 649-7000

Southwest Region

300 Desmond Drive
Lacey, WA 98503
Telephone: (360) 407-6300

Central Region

15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902-3452
Telephone: (509) 575-2490

East Region

N. 4601 Monroe
Spokane, WA 99205-1295
Telephone: (509) 329-3400

Kennewick (Hanford)

1315 W. 4th Avenue
Kennewick, WA 99336-6018
Telephone: (509) 735-7581

Washington State Fire Prevention Program

Washington Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 47037
Olympia, WA 98504-7073
Telephone: (360) 902-1754
Fax: (360) 902-1757
Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/dnr/htdocs/rp/prevent.htm>

Washington Assistant State Fire Marshal

Washington State Patrol
General Administration Building
P.O. Box 42600
Olympia, WA 98504-2600
Telephone: (360) 753-6540
Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/wsp/fire/fireprev.htm>

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/dnr>

Central Region

1405 Rush Road
Chehalis, WA 98532-8763
Telephone: (360) 748-2383

Northeast Region

225 South Silke Road
P.O. Box 190
Colville, WA 99114-0190
Telephone: (509) 684-7474

Northwest Region

919 North Township Street
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9333
Telephone: (360) 856-3500

Olympic Region

411 Tillicum Lane
Forks, WA 98331-9797
Telephone: (360) 374-6131

South Puget Sound Region

950 Farman Street, North
P.O. Box 68
Enumclaw, WA 98022-0068
Telephone: (360) 825-1631

Southeast Region

713 East Bowers Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926-9341
Telephone: (509) 925-8510

Southwest Region

601 Bond Road
P.O. Box 280
Castle Rock, WA 98611-0280
Telephone: (360) 577-2025

Washington State Patrol

P.O. Box 42600
Olympia, WA 98504-2600
Telephone: (360) 753-6540
Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/wsp/wsphome.htm>

Washington State Attorney General

1125 Washington Street, SE
P.O. Box 40100
Olympia, WA 98504-0100
Telephone: (360) 753-6200
Fax: (360) 586-7671
Web site: <http://www.wa.gov/ago>

APPENDIX E

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) WEB SITE LISTING

United States Environmental Protection Agency LEPC Web Site:

<http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/lepclist.htm>

Alaska LEPCs

http://www.ak-prepared.com/serc/LEPC_Home.htm

Idaho LEPCs

<http://www.lhtac.org/manuals/hazard/local.pdf>

Oregon LEPCs

<http://www.lepcweb.com/us/or/>

Washington LEPCs

<http://www.lemd.wa.gov/5-ppt/prgms/serc/lepcs.htm>

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APPENDIX F

NATIVE AMERICAN AND ALASKA NATIVE TRIBES

ALASKA	
Village of Afognak	www.afognak.com (Afognak Native Corporation)
Native Village of Akhiok	http://www.koniag.com/
Akiachak Native Community	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Akutan	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Village of Alakanuk	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Alatna Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Aleknagik	http://www.bbnc.net
Algaaciq Native Village (Saint Mary's)	N/A
Allakeket Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Ambler	http://www.nana.com/
Village of Anaktuvuk Pass	http://www.asrc.com/
Yupiit of Andreafski	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Angoon Community Association	http://www.sealaska.com/
Village of Aniak	http://www.kuskokwim.com/
Anvik Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Arctic Village (see Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)	N/A
Native Village of Atka	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Asa'carsarmiut Tribe (formerly Native Village of Mountain Village)	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Atkasuk Village (Atkasook)	http://www.asrc.com/
Village of Atmautluak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government (formerly Native Village of Barrow)	http://www.ukpik.com
Beaver Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Belkofski	N/A
Village of Bill Moore's Slough	N/A
Birch Creek Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Brevig Mission	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of Buckland	http://www.nana.com/
Native Village of Cantwell	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Native Village of Chanega (a.k.a. Chenega)	http://www.chenega.com
Chalkyitsik Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Village of Chefornak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Chevak Native Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Chickaloon Native Village	N/A
Native Village of Chignik	http://www.bbnc.net
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	http://www.bbnc.net
Chignik Lake Village	http://www.bbnc.net
Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)	http://www.klukwan.com
Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)	http://www.sealaska.com/
Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of Chistochina	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Native Village of Chitina	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Russian Mission, Kuskokwim)	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Chuloonawick Native Village	N/A
Circle Native Community	http://www.doyon.com/
Village of Clark's Point	http://www.bbnc.net

Native Village of Council	N/A
Craig Community Association	http://www.sealaska.com/
Village of Crooked Creek	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Curyung Tribal Council (formerly Native Village of Dillingham)	http://www.bbna.com
Native Village of Deering	http://www.nana.com/
Native Village of Diomedede (a.k.a. Inalik)	N/A
Village of Dot Lake	http://www.doyon.com/
Douglas Indian Association	
Native Village of Eagle	N/A
Native Village of Eek	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Egegik Village	http://www.bbnc.net
Eklutna Native Village	N/A
Native Village of Ekuk	http://www.bbnc.net
Ekwok Village	http://www.bbnc.net
Native Village of Elim	http://www.kawerak.org
Emmonak Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Evansville Village (a.k.a. Bettles Field)	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)	http://www.chugach-ak.com/
Native Village of False Pass	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Native Village of Fort Yukon	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Gakona	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Galena Village (a.k.a. Loudon Village)	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Gambell	http://www.kawerak.org
Native Village of Georgetown	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Native Village of Goodnews Bay	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Organized Village of Grayling (a.k.a. Holikachuk)	http://www.doyon.com/
Gulkana Village	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Native Village of Hamilton	N/A
Healy Lake Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Holy Cross Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Hoonah Indian Association	http://www.sealaska.com/ mail to: JDybd1111@aol.com
Native Village of Hooper Bay	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Hughes Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Huslia Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	http://www.sealaska.com/ mail to: ceo-haida@excite.com
Igiugig Village	http://www.igiugig.com/
Village of Iliamna	http://www.arctic.net/~newhalen/index.html
Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope	N/A
Iqurmuit Traditional Council (formerly Native Village of Russian Mission)	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Ivanoff Bay Village	http://www.bbnc.net/
Kaguyak Village	N/A
Organized Village of Kake	http://www.sealaska.com/ mail to: keexkwaan@starband.net
Kaktovik Village (a.k.a. Barter Island)	http://www.asrc.com/ mail to: nvkak@astacalaska.net
Village of Kalskag	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Village of Kaltag	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Kanatak	mail to: kanatak@gci.net
Native Village of Karluk	http://www.koniag.com/ mail to: A96lynn@aol.com

Organized Village of Kasaan	http://www.sealaska.com/ mail to: Kasaanira@hotmail.com
Native Village of Kasigluk	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	mail to: kenaitze@alaska.net
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	http://www.kictribe.com/
Native Village of Kiana	http://www.nana.com/
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
King Island Native Community	mail to: king@nome.net
Native Village of Kipnuk	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Kivalina	http://www.nana.com/ mail to: cekoenig@maniilaq.org
Klawock Cooperative Association	http://www.sealaska.com/
Native Village of Kluti Kaah (a.k.a. Copper Center)	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Knik Tribe	N/A
Native Village of Kobuk	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Kokhanok Village	http://www.bbnc.net/ mail to: jonelko@aol.com
New Koliganek Village Council (formerly Koliganek Village)	http://www.bbnc.net/
Native Village of Kongiganak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Village of Kotlik	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Kotzebue	http://www.nana.com/
Native Village of Koyuk	http://www.beringstrait.com/
Koyukuk Native Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Organized Village of Kwethluk	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Kwigillingok	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Kwinhagak (a.k.a. Quinhagak)	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Larsen Bay	http://www.koniag.com/
Levelock Village, Lesnoi Village (a.k.a. Woody Island)	http://www.woodyisland.com/
Lime Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Village of Lower Kalskag	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Manley Hot Springs Village	http://www.doyon.com/ mail to: fndmdl@aurora.alaska.eda
Manokotak Village	http://www.bbnc.net/
Native Village of Marshall (a.k.a. Fortuna Ledge)	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Mary's Igloo	N/A
McGrath Native Village	http://www.doyon.com/ mail to: mtnt@mcgrathalaska.com
Native Village of Mekoryuk	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Mentasta Traditional Council (formerly Mentasta Lake Village)	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	mail to: lauth@metlakatla.net
Native Village of Minto	http://www.doyon.com/
Naknek Native Village	http://www.bbnc.net/ mail to: tanya@bristolbay.com
Native Village of Nanwalek (a.k.a. English Bay)	http://www.chugach-ak.com/
Native Village of Napaimute	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Native Village of Napakiak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Napaskiak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Nenana Native Association	http://www.doyon.com/
New Stuyahok Village	http://www.bbnc.net/ mail to: Penaryukar@aol.com
Newhalen Village	http://www.arctic.net/~newhalen/index.html
Newtok Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Nightmute	http://www.calistacorp.com/

Nikolai Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Nikolski	http://www.aleutcorp.com/ mail to: iratribaladmin@ak.net
Ninilchik Village	http://www.ninilchiktribe.org/
Native Village of Noatak	http://www.nana.com/
Nome Eskimo Community	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Nondalton Village	http://www.bbnc.net/
Noorvik Native Community	http://www.nana.com/
Northway Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Nuiqsut (a.k.a. Nooiksut)	http://www.asrc.com/ mail to: lampe@co.north-slope.ak.us
Nulato Village	http://www.doyon.com/ mail to: nulatotribe@aol.com
Native Village of Nunapitchuk	http://www.calistacorp.com/ mail to: ewassillie@avcp.org
Village of Ohogamiut	N/A
Village of Old Harbor	http://www.koniag.com/ mail to: ohncorp@aol.com
Orutsararmuit Native Village (a.k.a. Bethel)	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Oscarville Traditional Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Ouzinkie	http://www.koniag.com/ mail to: ouzinkietc@compuserve.com
Native Village of Paimiut	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Pauloff Harbor Village	N/A
Pedro Bay Village	http://www.pedrobay.com/ http://www.bbnc.net/
Native Village of Perryville	http://www.bbnc.net/ mail to: nvofperry@aol.com

Petersburg Indian Association	http://www.sealaska.com/ mail to: piatrd@gci.net
Native Village of Pilot Point	http://www.bbnc.net/ mail to: pipcouncil@aol.com
Pilot Station Traditional Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Pitka's Point	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Platinum Traditional Village	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Point Hope	http://www.asrc.com/
Native Village of Point Lay	http://www.asrc.com/
Native Village of Port Graham	http://www.chugach-ak.com/
Native Village of Port Heiden	http://www.bbnc.net/
Native Village of Port Lions	http://www.koniag.com/
Portage Creek Village (a.k.a. Ohgsenakale)	http://www.bbna.com/
Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Qagan Toyagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Rampart Village	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Village of Red Devil	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Native Village of Ruby	http://www.doyon.com/
Village of Salamatoff	mailto:snainc@alaska.com
Organized Village of Saxman	http://www.sealaska.com/
Native Village of Savoonga	http://www.kawerak.org/
Saint George (see Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Native Village of Saint Michael	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Saint Paul (see Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Native Village of Scammon Bay	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Selawik	http://www.nana.com/
Seldovia Village Tribe	http://www.snai.com/ mail to: ccollier@tribalnet.org
Shageluk Native Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Shaktoolik	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of Sheldon's Point (a.k.a. Nunam Iqua)	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Shishmaref	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of Shungnak	http://www.nana.com/
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	http://www.sitkatribes.org/home.html
Skagway Village	http://www.sealaska.com/
Village of Sleetmute	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Village of Solomon	http://www.beringstraits.com/
South Naknek Village	http://www.bbnc.net/
Stebbins Community Association	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of Stevens	http://www.doyon.com/
Village of Stony River	http://www.kuskokwim.com
Takotna Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Tanacross	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Tanana	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Tatitlek	http://www.chugach-ak.com/
Native Village of Tazlina	http://ahtna-inc.com/
Telida Village	http://www.doyon.com/
Native Village of Teller	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of Tetlin	N/A
Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes	http://www.tlingit-haida.org/

Traditional Village of Togiak	http://www.bbna.com/ mail to: togvc@bbna.com
Native Village of Toksook Bay	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Tuluksak Native Community	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Tuntutuliak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Native Village of Tununak	http://www.calistacorp.com/
Twin Hills Village	http://www.bbnc.net/
Native Village of Tyonek	N/A
Ugashik Village	http://www.bbnc.net/ mail to: ugashik@alaska.net
Umkumiute Native Village	N/A
Native Village of Unalakleet	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	http://www.aleutcorp.com/
Native Village of Unga	N/A
Village of Venetie (see Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)	N/A
Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village and Village of Venetie)	N/A
Village of Wainwright	http://www.asrc.com/
Native Village of Wales	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Native Village of White Mountain	http://www.beringstraits.com/
Wrangell Cooperative Association	http://www.sealaska.com/
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	http://www.sealaska.com/ mail to: yttgm@hotmail.com
IDAHO	
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation	www.cdatribe.com
Kootenai Tribe	www.kootenai.org
Nez Perce Tribe	www.nezperce.org
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation	www.sho-ban.com
OREGON	
Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony	www.harneycounty.com/Paiute.htm
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians	www.coos-lowerumpqua-siuslaw.org
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community	www.grandronde.org
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation	www.ctsi.nsn.us
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	www.umatilla.nsn.us

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	www.warmsprings.com
Coquille Tribe	www.coquilletribe.org
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	http://itcn.org/tribes/ftmcderm
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation	http://itcn.org/tribes/ftmcderm
Klamath Indian Tribe	www.klamathtribes.org
WASHINGTON	
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	www.chehalistribe.org
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	http://www.colvilletribes.com
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation	N/A
Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation	N/A
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	www.jamestowntribe.org
Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation	http://www.kalispeltribe.com/index2.html
Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation	www.elwha.org
Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation	N/A
Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation	www.makah.com
Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation	N/A
Nooksack Indian Tribe	N/A
Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation	www.pgst.nsn.us
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	www.geocities.com/puyallup_tribe_of_indians
Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation	N/A
Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation	www.ghcog/quinpage.htm
Samish Indian Tribe	www.samishtribe.nsn.us
Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation	N/A
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	www.sauk-suiattle.com
Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation	http://hood.hctc.com/~skok1/
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation	www.spokanetribe.com
Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation	www.squaxinland.org
Stillaguamish Tribe	N/A
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation	www.suquamish.nsn.us
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation	N/A
Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation	www.tulaliptribes.com
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	N/A

