Marion County

Hazmat by Rail Incident Plan

September 2018

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Response Packet

Checklists and Worksheets

The following checklists and worksheets are provided to give County responders a quick view of operational functions that may be needed at a hazardous materials rail incident. These checklists are general in nature and may not include all functions or considerations necessary to be undertaken at an incident. They are presented in a manner as a quick guide to remind responders of actions that may be necessary to consider or implement.

There are many aspects to be addressed at an incident and remembering all aspects that are needed is difficult. These checklists and worksheets will aid in addressing those aspects. Some items may not be applicable to a specific incident and may not require an action on the part of the responder. The Checklists are numbered in order of the 6 Step Response Process described in the Plan and follows this prescribed order.

The Checklists are designed to be reproduced as part of the Response Packet in this plan, and carried in all public safety agency vehicles which respond to railroad emergencies.

INCIDENT DETAILS

******RECORD ADDITIONAL CAR'S RELEASES ON NEW WORKSHEETS-Fill out relevant sections******

Date _____ Time of Report_____ Time of Alarm _____ Alarm Number _____

Incident Type: ***(circle all that apply)*** Explosion / Collision / Tank Fail / Leak / Spill / Fire

Location_____

_____

Agencies on Scene_____

Tactics Used ***(see Incident Tactics Checklist)*** _____

Tactics Planned ***(see Incident Tactics Checklist)*** _____

Additional Resources Needed: ***(circle one)*** YES / NO

Time Contained _____ Time Controlled _____

Rail Company: ***(circle one)*** Union Pacific 1-888-877-7267 Portland & Western 1-800-800-2203

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Time _____ Wind Dir _____ Speed _____ Temp _____ Humidity _____

Precipitation _____Visibility _____Forecast_____

Terrain _____

RAIL CAR INFORMATION

Reporting Mark #_____

(circle one) Pressure / Non-Pressure ***(circle one)*** Loaded / Residue / Empty

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

Release of materials: ***(circle one)*** Ended / Continuing

Estimated release amount _____ Potential release amount_____

Estimated release rate & duration_____

Media into which the release occurred: ***(circle all that apply)*** Air / Ground / Water

Plume/flow characteristics: Direction _____ Height of plume _____

UN/NA ID# _____ Material Name _____ ERG Guide #_____

IF UNKNOWN: Smell _____ Color_____

State of Material: ***(circle one)*** Solid / Liquid / Gas

Molecular Weight _____(more than 29 =sink in air) Flash Point _____

Solubility _____ Explosive range _____

Vapor Pressure _____ Gas Density _____

Material Class: ***(circle one)***

1. Explosive 2. Gases 3. Flammable Liq 4. Flammable Sol & Reactive Sol/Liq

5. Oxidizers 6. Poisonous/ Toxic & Infectious 7. Radioactive 8. Corrosive 9. Misc.

Level of PPE (TO's, SCBA, etc.)_____

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Initial Isolation Distance _____Protective Action Distance _____

Protective actions: ***(circle all that apply)*** Evacuation / Shelter-In-Place / Combination / No Action

Other Actions_____

Time Actions Implemented _____

Evacuation Routes Recommended _____

_____

IMPACT DATA

Number and Type of Injuries / Fatalities and Damage _____

_____

Values at Risk (people, prop., enviro., critical facilities) _____

_____

RESOURCES REQUIRED

Equipment _____

_____

Materials _____

_____

Personnel _____

_____

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS

Operations _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Hazmat Branch _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Rescue Grp _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Evacuation Grp _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Water Suply Grp _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Contain Grp _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Safety _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Medical _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

Liaison _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

RIT _____ Identifier_____ Assignment_____

NOTES

AREA RISK ASSESMENT													ON SCENE RISK ASSESSMENT			
SAFETY				**STATIC**					**ATTACK**				**INCIDENT**			
Fire Fighter Safety	Civilian Safety	Air Safety	Hazmat in Area	Fuels	Topography	Clearance	Construction	Structural Spacing	Access	Water	Comms	Tac Air Support	Container size/spill quantity	Material State	Stress	People
Adequate Safety Zones	Shelter in Place	More than 70'	None	Light	Flat	More than 70'	Non-Combustable	Rural, dispersed	2-Lane Rds. Good Ingress/ Egress	Good Hydrant	Good Coverage	5 Min re-load, LZs	Small to 55 gallons	Solid / low vapor pressure liquid	No / Possible stress	Vacant / structures possibly occupied
Marginal Safety Zones	Evacuate if Time Permits	30' to 70'	Hazards in Barn	Moderate	Medium Slope	30' to 70'	Some Combustable	Subdivision Tracts	1 Ln, paved, 1-way in/out	Ponds, pools, low flow hyds	Some Weak Spots	10-15 Min Re-load No LZs	Over 55 gallons / Small pressure vessel	Flamm / Toxic gas / high vapor pressure liquid	Mech stress visible / thermal or chemical stress	Structure confirmd occupied / sm # occupied and adjacent
No Safety Zones	Mandatory Evac	Restrictions, Steep Cyns	Bulk LPG, Chemicals	Heavy or Dead Trees, Brush	Steep	30' or Less	Abundant Combustable	Dense Spacing	Narrow, Dirt Rds No turnaround	No Water Source	Poor Radio, Cell Coverage	20+ Min Re-load, No LZs	Over 55 gallons / LARGE pressure vessel	Explosive / BLEVE	Confirmed and combined stress	Large number of people at scene / adjacent
ASSESSED VALUES																

Rail Incident Checklist

APPROACH CAUTIOUSLY FROM UPWIND, UPHILL OR UPSTREAM

____Stay clear of Vapor, Fumes, Smoke and Spills

____Keep vehicles safe distance from scene

ESTABLISH COMMAND AND COMMUNICATIONS

____ Announce incident details, command and name via radio

____ Announce, via radio, the quick size-up info to all incoming units with approach instructions for incoming units (up wind, best access, etc.)

____ Set base and command post location if appropriate

CONDUCT SIZE-UP AND HAZARD ANALYSIS

____Identify product (Placards, Shipping Paper [Train Consist], Train Crew, Car Number etc.)

____If NO I.D. Assume worst case scenario

____Complete Tactical Worksheet

____Complete Risk Assessment Worksheet

____Determine level of incident

____Determine level of PPE

SECURE THE SCENE

____Isolate the area, maintain personnel safety

____Deny entry to non-essential personnel or citizens

____Stop all train traffic- use rail emergency phone number or use METCOM or WVCC

____Keep any apparatus off railroad until all traffic has been stopped

____Set Cold, Warm and Hot Zones if possible

____Appoint Safety Officer

____Consider multiple devices if explosives are involved

____Determine level of decon/ set up location for the corridor

-- Continued on Next Page --

OBTAIN HELP

____Contact the train's railroad crew and obtain the consist/shipping documents

____Request response team, foam, etc., from rail company

____Contact OERS and notify of the situation ASAP

____Activate/Notify Regional Hazardous Materials Team

____Contact your dispatch and request additional units as needed

____Call EMS for casualties

ASSIGN POSITIONS *(see Tactical Worksheet)*

____Fire Operations: RESCUE / EVACUATE - ISOLATE – PROTECT EXPOSURES - CONTAIN

___Set-up Unmanned Master Streams for Exposure Protection & Tank Cooling – Control Run-off

____Rescue Group: Extrication Group and Rescue Group - Assign Group Supervisor

____Evac Group: Use Police to Coordinate Assign Group Supervisor

____Water Supply Group: Assign Group Supervisor: May Require long Relay Pumping Operations

____Hazmat Branch: Assign Branch Director: Continuous Air Monitoring

____Containment Group: Assign Group Supervisor Dike - Absorbent, Seal Sewer Drains

____Assign ISO and RIT (RIT for Evacuation and Extrication Teams)

CONSIDERATIONS

____Weigh any rescue attempts and protecting property against becoming part of the problem

____Continually reassess the situation and modify response accordingly

____Ongoing consideration of safety of people in the immediate area first, including personnel

____See Foam Application Guidelines to determine fire suppression capability

____Manage rehab, recovery, demobilization, and critical incident stress needs

____ Notify EOC if need to activate Mass Causality Plan due to casualties that exceed the local capacity to stabilize and transport

Incident Objectives Checklist

_____ Establish Command

_____ Identify Hazards

_____ Identify and Announce Base Location

_____ Isolate the Hazard

_____ **Safety (Public and Responders)**

_____ Complete Notifications

_____ Activate Response Plans

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

SAFETY is always an Objective. OSHA requires that an Incident Safety Officer be appointed who is knowledgeable about the operations at hand.

_____ Safety Officer Appointed: (name)_____

Incident Tactics Checklist

Tactics are specific methods to meet the Objectives. The following is a list of general tactics that may be selected to meet Incident Objectives. Since every incident has its own variables and conditions, some of the tactics listed below may not be applicable and additional unlisted tactics may have to be added to the list on the lines called "Additional Tactics". Tactics may include:

_____ Evacuation (Specified area)

_____ Shelter-In-Place (Specified Area)

_____ Foam Application (***See Foam Application Guide***) (Consider two 500 lb PKW Dry Chemical Skid Mounted units)

_____ Rescue (Example: Entry and Rescue of Train Crew)

_____ Fog or Master Stream Applications (Tank Cooling/ Fire Suppression/ Vapor Control)

_____ Fire Extinguishment

_____ Letting Fire Burn

_____ Venting/Flaring

_____ Patching or Stopping Leak (Containment)

_____ Diking/Damming of spilled product or firefighting runoff (Confinement)

Additional Tactics (write in and check off):

_____ _____

_____ _____

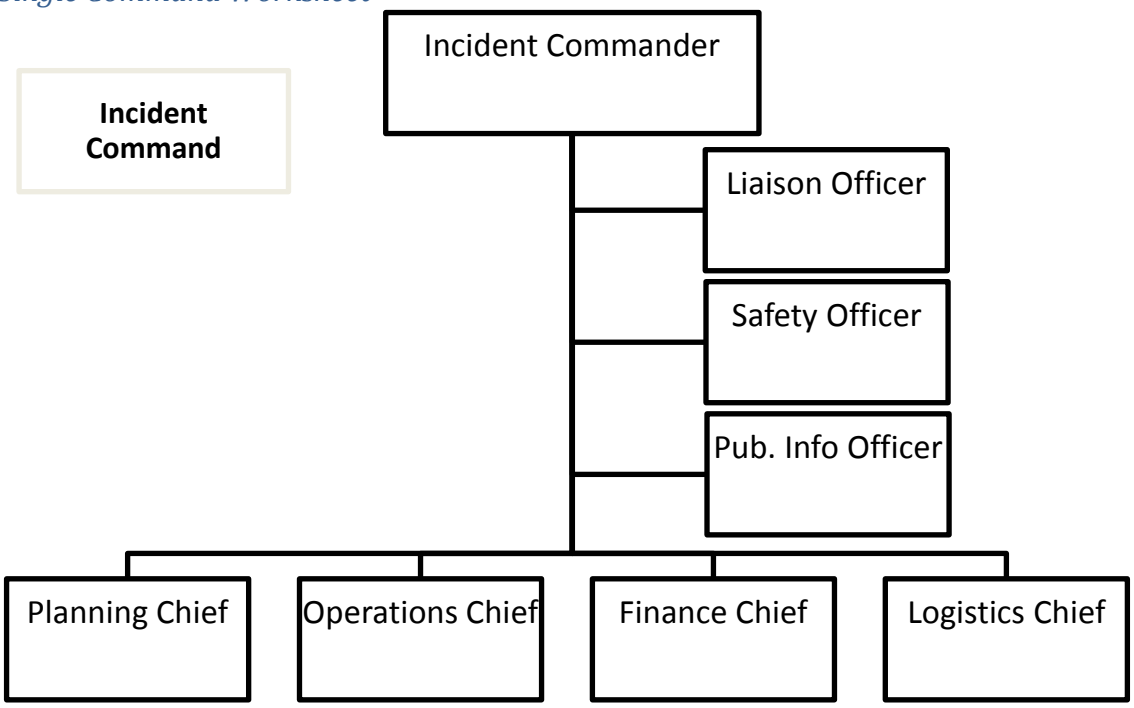
_____ _____

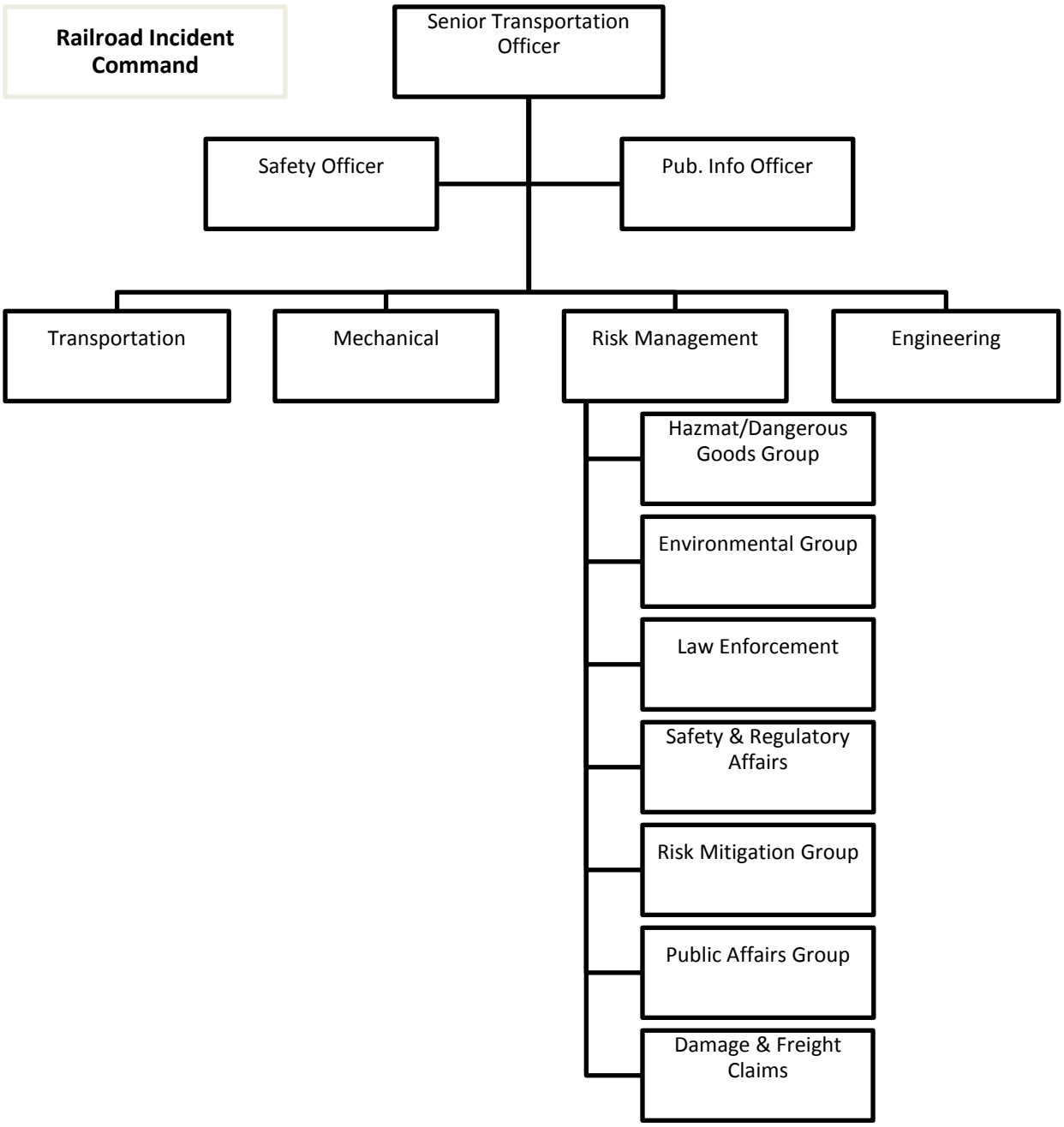
_____ _____

_____ _____

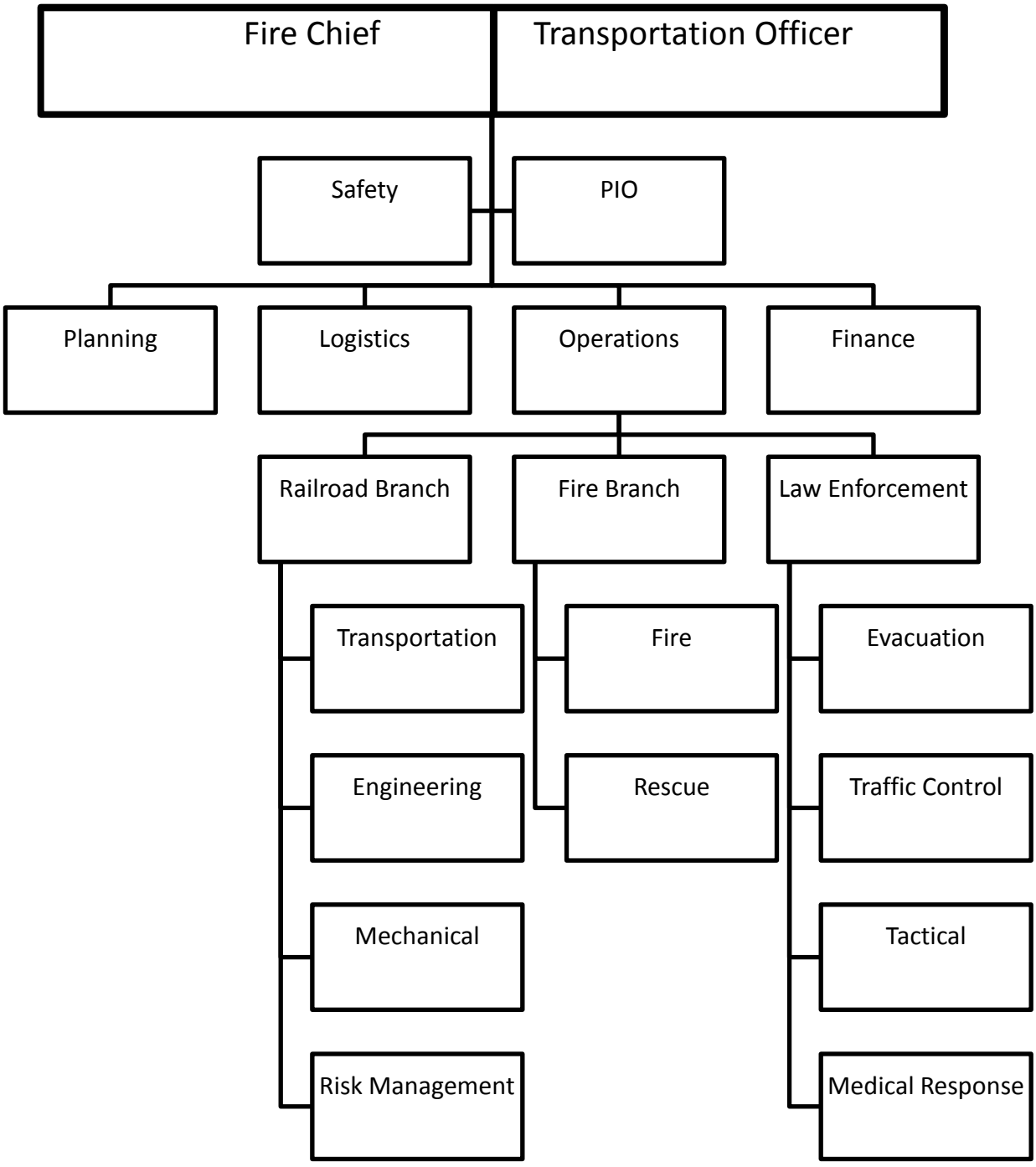
_____ _____

Single Command Worksheet




Railroad Incident Command
Senior Transportation Officer
Safety Officer
Pub. Info Officer
Transportation
Mechanical
Risk Management
Engineering
Hazmat/Dangerous Goods Group
Environmental Group
Law Enforcement
Safety & Regulatory Affairs
Risk Mitigation Group
Public Affairs Group
Damage & Freight Claims

Unified Command Worksheet
(For All Level 1 and 2 Incidents)



Other Possible Agencies for Unified Command

United States Coast Guard, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of the State Fire Marshal, County Health and Human Service (Medical), Oregon DEQ

Resource Checklist

The type and kinds of resources are dependent on the nature of the incident. Resources should be managed by 3 basic types: Human, Equipment, Supplies. Resources listed on this worksheet may only be part of the resources required.

Probable Resources (Short List)

_____Railroad Operating Specialists
_____Hazmat Team and Specialists
_____Foam Application Apparatus – Airport Crash Units, Engines, etc.
_____Railroad Heavy Equipment (track clearing etc.)
_____Environmental Specialists (DEQ) and Railroad Contractor
_____Firefighters, Police, EMS, from mutual aid and other jurisdictions
_____County Emergency Management Officials
_____County Public Works Equipment

Possible Resources (Long List)

_____Tank Car Specialists
_____Critical Incident Stress Counselors
_____Foam Caches – State Fire Marshal, Tank farms
_____EMS Units
_____State Emergency Management Officials
_____State Public Works Equipment
_____Product (Chemical) Specialists
_____State Incident Management Teams
_____National Transportation Safety Board
_____Federal Railway Administration
_____Federal EPA
_____Salvation Army
_____American Red Cross
_____Local Merchants (Food, Lodging, Hardware etc.)
_____Safety Equipment Suppliers
_____Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
_____County Health and Human Services Department
_____US Coast Guard
_____Water and Sewage Departments
_____Oregon Department of Transportation

Debriefing Checklist

To be conducted at the end of the incident or before units leave the scene.

_____ Name and type of material involved

_____ Symptoms of Exposure

_____ Any damaged equipment

_____ Any contaminated equipment, PPE, supplies

_____ Who to contact if symptoms develop (Medical follow-up)

_____ Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (If applicable)

_____ Point of Contact for Post Incident Information

_____ Thank personnel, partnering agencies and any volunteers

Shared Incident Action Items Checklist

	Preparedness (Pre-Incident) Actions
	Anticipate, test, and evaluate problems with warning, detection systems, and monitoring equipment.
	Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, Tier II information.
	Provide, obtain, or recommend training for response personnel using courses made available by FEMA, Department of Energy (DOE), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the EPA, manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials, and training based on OSHA requirements.
	Publish chemical reporting requirements and alert criteria for public.
	Coordinate with transportation to effect efficient collaboration when incidents occur.
	Develop detailed procedures for identification, control, and cleanup of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the MCP materials.
	Coordinate the prepositioning of resources with other agencies, including the Department of Transportation and the EPA.
	Develop and test emergency communication procedures.
	Maintain adequate supply of radiological monitors and monitoring equipment.
	Participate in LEPC meetings and other Marion County preparedness activities.
	Identify public notification procedures on the statuses of hazmat railroad systems.
	Identify local transportation routes for hazardous materials on railroads.
	Identify evacuation routes away from railroad corridors.
	Identify and track radiological response training requirements for personnel and agencies.
	Identify responsibilities for liaison roles with state and adjacent county officials.
	Develop radiological awareness programs for responders, private industry, and the public.
	Develop emergency preparedness programs for hazardous materials incidents.
	Identify and track potential waterway vulnerabilities, including contamination risks to drinking water.
	Identify high risk environmental zones taking into consideration wildlife and marine habitats.
	Be aware of secondary contamination through access routes used by first responders, and to the public through evacuation routes.
	Plan with Transportation and Resources alternate routes and modes of transportation.
	Update emergency contacts lists and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support.
	Inform Marion County Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).

Response (During Incident) Actions		
Actions		Supplemental Info.
	Start a Unit Log to hand-record anything not covered in this Checklist.	ICS Form 214
	Determine the type, extent, and scope of the incident.	ICS Form 209
	Coordinate with relevant private (railroad) and public organizations for rapid evaluation criteria of material and the release impact.	
	Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.	
	Activate the County EOC via the IC through the County EMD, as needed.	MC EOP
	Notify 9-1-1-dispatch, local, state, and federal agencies of incidents as prescribed by law or policy; Document notifications.	MC EOP
	Contact **OERS at 1-800-452-0311** for technical assistance and support in requesting the Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Team (RHMERT) Note: Majority of County is covered by Hazmat 13 Salem.	OERS is available 24 hours a day.
	Notify secondary agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and liaisons of the situation.	
	Assess the extent of contamination (severity and size) to determine the area /population likely to be affected by hazardous materials release.	
	Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.	MC EOP
	Coordinate with EOC to deploy trained personnel to the incident to provide hazardous material assessment and response activities.	
	If the scope of the incident is beyond the capabilities of this County's resources, notify the EOC.	
	Coordinate with IC, Communications, and PIO to initiate warning to the public of imminent hazmat incident or radiological release.	
	Determine need for **evacuations and/or sheltering** and to communicate notices to the public.	ESF 1, ESF 5 and ESF 6
	Determine incident priorities / objectives / strategies.	ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives
	Local fire district will initially respond, assume IC responsibilities, and request activation/deployment of the necessary Hazmat Teams.	ESF 10 Annex of the MC EOP
	Assimilate into a Unified Command and provide multi-agency coordination, as needed.	
	Assign liaisons to the County EOC representing government agencies, private entities (i.e., railroad companies, chemical manufacturers, etc.), and other stakeholders.	
	Establish a JIC and JOC, as needed.	ESF 15 Annex of the MC EOP

Response Actions [continued]		
	Coordinate situation specific assessment teams such as radiological and chemical.	
	Designate personnel to track changes in weather; specifically, wind direction and speed during cases of gas leaks or hazardous vaporization.	
	Monitor sampling studies to determine environment impact as event continues.	
	Confirm or establish communications links and backups among primary and secondary agencies, the Marion County EOC, and the state ECC.	ESF 2 Annex to the MC EOP ICS 205
	Use call down rosters to provide situation updates.	
	In a Hazardous Materials Incident, the State Hazardous Material Response Officer will provide coordination of response resources in support of local jurisdictions.	
	Set priorities in consultation with government entities, elected officials, other designated officials, or the EOC.	
	For spills in urban settings, coordinate building, particularly basement, inspections and closures to reduce exposure.	
	Designated Safety Officer develops a health and safety plan, including monitoring first responders in accordance with all applicable guidance.	
	Determine appropriate protection equipment requirements.	
	Use proper containment methods until Hazmat response teams advise or arrive.	
	Provide support and protective equipment for emergency responders.	
	Establish adequate safety zones required for, protection, isolation, decontamination and quarantine: Re-evaluate as needed.	
	Coordinate road, airspace, and waterway closures in coordination with ESF 1 and state and federal agencies.	
	Consult with appropriate support agencies to provide access and egress to/from contaminated areas.	
	If public transportation systems are affected, consult with municipal transportation authorities on necessary closures and rerouting.	
	Ensure decontamination teams have adequate access to sites and equipment.	
	Organize decontamination and treatment plans, in conjunction with medical teams, for burn, inhalation victims and mass care.	
	Determine the supply needs generated by the incident.	ESF 7 of the MC EOP
	Evaluate requests for resources against known supplies.	

Response Actions [continued]		
	Identify resources needed to ensure personnel are adequately protected and equipped to handle radiological incidents, if needed.	
	Obtain needed resources and supplies.	
	Allocate resources to prioritize incident victims and prevent further exposure and contamination.	
	Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area: equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications.	ESF 7 Annex of the MC EOP
	Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.	ICS Form 215: Operational Planning Worksheet
	Monitor potential resource shortages in the jurisdiction during the emergency and present options to the EOC.	
	Maintain existing equipment and follow established procedures for communicating with personnel performing field operations.	
	Report situation status and potential problems at regular intervals to the EOC.	
	Coordinate with Fire Agencies on hazardous materials storage and transportation.	
	In case of a chemical weapon attack, facilitate the efforts of law enforcement investigations while continuing response efforts.	
	Coordinate with DOT, NTSB, FRA, FAA or USCG where a disaster occurs in any transportation sector, including navigable waterways.	
	Request assistance from the EPA, State ECC, Conservation, Recreation, and others if the incident poses an actual or potential threat to state parks, recreational areas, historical sites, environmentally sensitive areas, tourist routes, or other designated areas.	
	If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed or impacted, notify local extension services (OSU), Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian.	ESF 17 Incident Annex 10 of the MC EOP
	Activate Mutual Aid Agreements and request mutual aid as needed.	
	Develop shift and staffing schedules for events exceeding 24 hours.	
	Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.	ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing
	Coordinate with the IC and EOC regarding needs and priorities as incident evolves/continues.	
	Maintain financial and legal accountability.	
	Manage the direction and control of hazardous materials response efforts in coordination with the IC and the EOC.	

Response Actions [continued]		
	Record all EOC and individual personnel activities, assignments and significant actions (recurring).	
	Record all messages including sender and receiver names/organizations.	
	IC/EOC Manager and staff will assemble a Situation Report (recurring).	
	Report and communicate injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage to the IC and/or Safety Officer.	

Incident Command System Forms

https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx

ICS Form #	Form Title	Typically Prepared by
ICS 201	Incident Briefing	Initial Incident Commander
ICS 202*	Incident Objectives	Planning Section Chief
ICS 203*	Organization Assignment List	Resources Unit Leader
ICS 204*	Assignment List	Resources Unit Leader and Operations Section Chief
ICS 205*	Incident Radio Communications Plan	Communications Unit Leader
ICS 205A**	Communications List	Communications Unit Leader
ICS 206*	Medical Plan	Medical Unit Leader (reviewed by Safety Officer)
ICS 207	Incident Organization Chart *(wall-mount size, optional 8½" x 14")*	Resources Unit Leader
ICS 208**	Safety Message/Plan	Safety Officer
ICS 209	Incident Status Summary	Situation Unit Leader
ICS 210	Resource Status Change	Communications Unit Leader
ICS 211	Incident Check-In List *(optional 8½" x 14" and 11" x 17")*	Resources Unit/Check-In Recorder
ICS 213	General Message *(3-part form)*	Any Message Originator
ICS 214	Activity Log *(optional 2-sided form)*	All Sections and Units
ICS 215	Operational Planning Worksheet *(optional 8½" x 14" and 11" x 17")*	Operations Section Chief
ICS 215A	Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	Safety Officer
ICS 221	Demobilization Check-Out	Demobilization Unit Leader

Notes:

- In the following table, the ICS Forms identified with an asterisk (*) are typically included in an IAP.
- Forms identified with two asterisks (**) are additional forms that could be used in the IAP.
- The other ICS Forms are used in the ICS process for incident management activities, but are not typically included in the IAP.
- The date and time entered in the form blocks should be determined by the Incident Command or Unified Command. Local time is typically used.

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

4. Map/Sketch (include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened areas, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational status and resource assignment)**:**

5. Situation Summary and Health and Safety Briefing (for briefings or transfer of command)**:** Recognize potential incident Health and Safety Hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, warn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards.

6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____Signature: _____

 Date/Time: _____

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

7. Current and Planned Objectives:

8. Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics:

Time:	Actions:

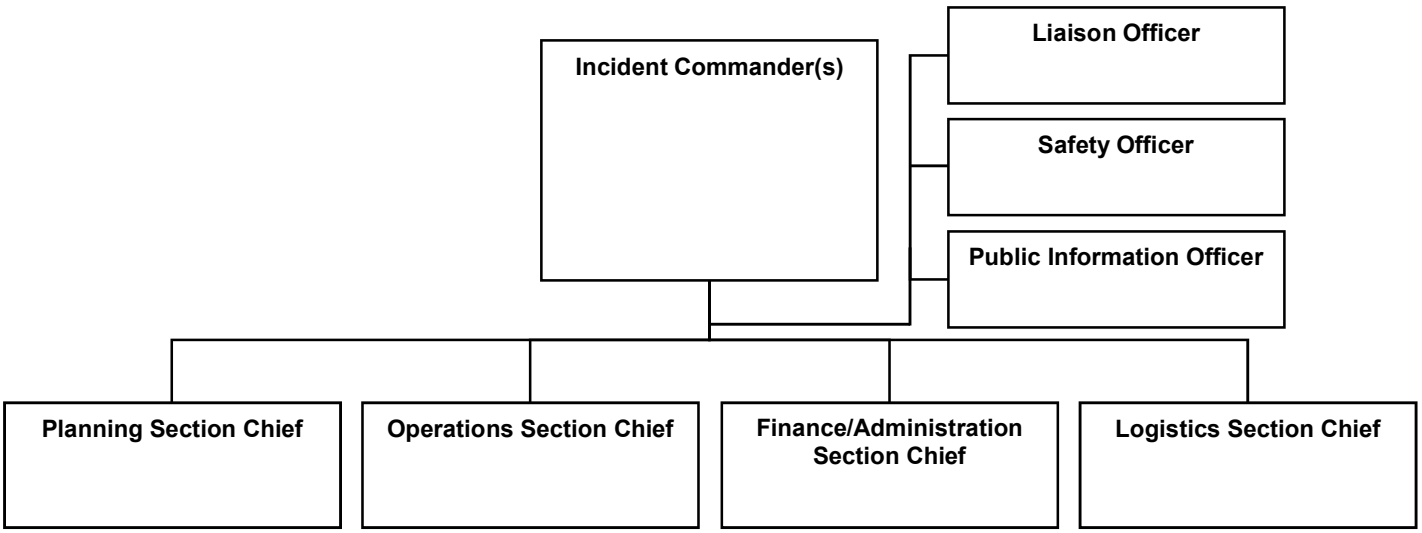
6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

 Date/Time: _____

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

9. Current Organization (fill in additional organization as appropriate)**:**



6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____Signature: _____

Date/Time: _____

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

10. Resource Summary:

Resource	Resource Identifier	Date/Time Ordered	ETA	Arrived	Notes (location/assignment/status)
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	

6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

Date/Time: _____

ICS 201
Incident Briefing

Purpose. The Incident Briefing (ICS 201) provides the Incident Commander (and the Command and General Staffs) with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allocated to the incident. In addition to a briefing document, the ICS 201 also serves as an initial action worksheet. It serves as a permanent record of the initial response to the incident.

Preparation. The briefing form is prepared by the Incident Commander for presentation to the incoming Incident Commander along with a more detailed oral briefing.

Distribution. Ideally, the ICS 201 is duplicated and distributed before the initial briefing of the Command and General Staffs or other responders as appropriate. The "Map/Sketch" and "Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics" sections (pages 1–2) of the briefing form are given to the Situation Unit, while the "Current Organization" and "Resource Summary" sections (pages 3–4) are given to the Resources Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 201 can serve as part of the initial Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- If additional pages are needed for any form page, use a blank ICS 201 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Incident Number**	Enter the number assigned to the incident.
3	**Date/Time Initiated** • Date, Time	Enter date initiated (month/day/year) and time initiated (using the 24-hour clock).
4	**Map/Sketch** (include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened areas, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational status and resource assignment)	Show perimeter and other graphics depicting situational status, resource assignments, incident facilities, and other special information on a map/sketch or with attached maps. Utilize commonly accepted ICS map symbology. If specific geospatial reference points are needed about the incident's location or area outside the ICS organization at the incident, that information should be submitted on the Incident Status Summary (ICS 209). North should be at the top of page unless noted otherwise.
5	**Situation Summary and Health and Safety Briefing (**for briefings or transfer of command): Recognize potential incident Health and Safety Hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, warn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards.	Self-explanatory.
6	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
7	**Current and Planned Objectives**	Enter the objectives used on the incident and note any specific problem areas.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
8	**Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics** • Time • Actions	Enter the current and planned actions, strategies, and tactics and time they may or did occur to attain the objectives. If additional pages are needed, use a blank sheet or another ICS 201 (Page 2), and adjust page numbers accordingly.
9	**Current Organization** (fill in additional organization as appropriate) • Incident Commander(s) • Liaison Officer • Safety Officer • Public Information Officer • Planning Section Chief • Operations Section Chief • Finance/Administration Section Chief • Logistics Section Chief	• Enter on the organization chart the names of the individuals assigned to each position. • Modify the chart as necessary, and add any lines/spaces needed for Command Staff Assistants, Agency Representatives, and the organization of each of the General Staff Sections. • If Unified Command is being used, split the Incident Commander box. • Indicate agency for each of the Incident Commanders listed if Unified Command is being used.
10	**Resource Summary**	Enter the following information about the resources allocated to the incident. If additional pages are needed, use a blank sheet or another ICS 201 (Page 4), and adjust page numbers accordingly.
	• Resource	Enter the number and appropriate category, kind, or type of resource ordered.
	• Resource Identifier	Enter the relevant agency designator and/or resource designator (if any).
	• Date/Time Ordered	Enter the date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered.
	• ETA	Enter the estimated time of arrival (ETA) to the incident (use 24-hour clock).
	• Arrived	Enter an “X” or a checkmark upon arrival to the incident.
	• Notes (location/ assignment/status)	Enter notes such as the assigned location of the resource and/or the actual assignment and status.

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES (ICS 202)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Objective(s):

4. Operational Period Command Emphasis:

General Situational Awareness

5. Site Safety Plan Required? Yes ☐ No ☐

Approved Site Safety Plan(s) Located at:

6. Incident Action Plan (the items checked below are included in this Incident Action Plan)**:**

☐ ICS 203	☐ ICS 207	Other Attachments:
☐ ICS 204	☐ ICS 208	☐ _____
☐ ICS 205	☐ Map/Chart	☐ _____
☐ ICS 205A	☐ Weather Forecast/Tides/Currents	☐ _____
☐ ICS 206		☐ _____

7. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

8. Approved by Incident Commander: Name: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 202	IAP Page _____	Date/Time: _____

ICS 202
Incident Objectives

Purpose. The Incident Objectives (ICS 202) describes the basic incident strategy, incident objectives, command emphasis/priorities, and safety considerations for use during the next operational period.

Preparation. The ICS 202 is completed by the Planning Section following each Command and General Staff meeting conducted to prepare the Incident Action Plan (IAP). In case of a Unified Command, one Incident Commander (IC) may approve the ICS 202. If additional IC signatures are used, attach a blank page.

Distribution. The ICS 202 may be reproduced with the IAP and may be part of the IAP and given to all supervisory personnel at the Section, Branch, Division/Group, and Unit levels. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 202 is part of the IAP and can be used as the opening or cover page.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 202 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident. If needed, an incident number can be added.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Objective(s)**	Enter clear, concise statements of the objectives for managing the response. Ideally, these objectives will be listed in priority order. These objectives are for the incident response for this operational period as well as for the duration of the incident. Include alternative and/or specific tactical objectives as applicable. Objectives should follow the SMART model or a similar approach: **S**pecific – Is the wording precise and unambiguous? **M**easurable – How will achievements be measured? **A**ction-oriented – Is an action verb used to describe expected accomplishments? **R**ealistic – Is the outcome achievable with given available resources? **T**ime-sensitive – What is the timeframe?
4	**Operational Period Command Emphasis**	Enter command emphasis for the operational period, which may include tactical priorities or a general weather forecast for the operational period. It may be a sequence of events or order of events to address. This is not a narrative on the objectives, but a discussion about where to place emphasis if there are needs to prioritize based on the Incident Commander's or Unified Command's direction. Examples: Be aware of falling debris, secondary explosions, etc.
	General Situational Awareness	General situational awareness may include a weather forecast, incident conditions, and/or a general safety message. If a safety message is included here, it should be reviewed by the Safety Officer to ensure it is in alignment with the Safety Message/Plan (ICS 208).
5	**Site Safety Plan Required?** Yes ☐ No ☐	Safety Officer should check whether or not a site safety plan is required for this incident.
	Approved Site Safety Plan(s) Located At	Enter the location of the approved Site Safety Plan(s).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
6	**Incident Action Plan** (the items checked below are included in this Incident Action Plan): ☐ ICS 203 ☐ ICS 204 ☐ ICS 205 ☐ ICS 205A ☐ ICS 206 ☐ ICS 207 ☐ ICS 208 ☐ Map/Chart ☐ Weather Forecast/ Tides/Currents Other Attachments:	Check appropriate forms and list other relevant documents that are included in the IAP. ☐ ICS 203 – Organization Assignment List ☐ ICS 204 – Assignment List ☐ ICS 205 – Incident Radio Communications Plan ☐ ICS 205A – Communications List ☐ ICS 206 – Medical Plan ☐ ICS 207 – Incident Organization Chart ☐ ICS 208 – Safety Message/Plan
7	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
8	**Approved by Incident Commander** • Name • Signature • Date/Time	In the case of a Unified Command, one IC may approve the ICS 202. If additional IC signatures are used, attach a blank page.

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 203)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Incident Commander(s) and Command Staff:	
IC/UCs	
Deputy	
Safety Officer	
Public Info. Officer	
Liaison Officer	

4. Agency/Organization Representatives:	
Agency/Organization	Name

5. Planning Section:	
Chief	
Deputy	
Resources Unit	
Situation Unit	
Documentation Unit	
Demobilization Unit	
Technical Specialists	

6. Logistics Section:	
Chief	
Deputy	
Support Branch	
Director	
Supply Unit	
Facilities Unit	
Ground Support Unit	
Service Branch	
Director	
Communications Unit	
Medical Unit	
Food Unit	

7. Operations Section:		
Chief		
Deputy		
Staging Area		
Branch		
Branch Director		
Deputy		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Branch		
Branch Director		
Deputy		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Branch		
Branch Director		
Deputy		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Air Operations Branch		
Air Ops Branch Dir.		

8. Finance/Administration Section:	
Chief	
Deputy	
Time Unit	
Procurement Unit	
Comp/Claims Unit	
Cost Unit	

9. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 203 | **IAP Page _____** | Date/Time: _____

ICS 203
Organization Assignment List

Purpose. The Organization Assignment List (ICS 203) provides ICS personnel with information on the units that are currently activated and the names of personnel staffing each position/unit. It is used to complete the Incident Organization Chart (ICS 207) which is posted on the Incident Command Post display. An actual organization will be incident or event-specific. **Not all positions need to be filled.** Some blocks may contain more than one name. The size of the organization is dependent on the magnitude of the incident, and can be expanded or contracted as necessary.

Preparation. The Resources Unit prepares and maintains this list under the direction of the Planning Section Chief. Complete only the blocks for the positions that are being used for the incident. If a trainee is assigned to a position, indicate this with a "T" in parentheses behind the name (e.g., "A. Smith (T)").

Distribution. The ICS 203 is duplicated and attached to the Incident Objectives (ICS 202) and given to all recipients as part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 203 serves as part of the IAP.
- If needed, more than one name can be put in each block by inserting a slash.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 203 and repaginate as needed.
- ICS allows for organizational flexibility, so the Intelligence/Investigations Function can be embedded in several different places within the organizational structure.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Incident Commander(s) and Command Staff** • IC/UCs • Deputy • Safety Officer • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer	Enter the names of the Incident Commander(s) and Command Staff. Label Assistants to Command Staff as such (for example, "Assistant Safety Officer"). For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name. For Unified Command, also include agency names.
4	**Agency/Organization Representatives** • Agency/Organization • Name	Enter the agency/organization names and the names of their representatives. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name.
5	**Planning Section** • Chief • Deputy • Resources Unit • Situation Unit • Documentation Unit • Demobilization Unit • Technical Specialists	Enter the name of the Planning Section Chief, Deputy, and Unit Leaders after each position title. List Technical Specialists with an indication of specialty. If there is a shift change during the specified operational period, list both names, separated by a slash. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
6	**Logistics Section** • Chief • Deputy **Support Branch** • Director • Supply Unit • Facilities Unit • Ground Support Unit **Service Branch** • Director • Communications Unit • Medical Unit • Food Unit	Enter the name of the Logistics Section Chief, Deputy, Branch Directors, and Unit Leaders after each position title. If there is a shift change during the specified operational period, list both names, separated by a slash. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name.
7	**Operations Section** • Chief • Deputy • Staging Area **Branch** • Branch Director • Deputy • Division/Group **Air Operations Branch** • Air Operations Branch Director	Enter the name of the Operations Section Chief, Deputy, Branch Director(s), Deputies, and personnel staffing each of the listed positions. For Divisions/Groups, enter the Division/Group identifier in the left column and the individual's name in the right column. Branches and Divisions/Groups may be named for functionality or by geography. For Divisions/Groups, indicate Division/Group Supervisor. Use an additional page if more than three Branches are activated. If there is a shift change during the specified operational period, list both names, separated by a slash. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name.
8	**Finance/Administration Section** • Chief • Deputy • Time Unit • Procurement Unit • Compensation/Claims Unit • Cost Unit	Enter the name of the Finance/Administration Section Chief, Deputy, and Unit Leaders after each position title. If there is a shift change during the specified operational period, list both names, separated by a slash. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name.
9	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 204)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:	3. Branch: Division: Group: Staging Area:

4. Operations Personnel: Name Contact Number(s)

Operations Section Chief: _____

Branch Director: _____

Division/Group Supervisor: _____

5. Resources Assigned:		# of Persons	Contact (e.g., phone, pager, radio frequency, etc.)	Reporting Location, Special Equipment and Supplies, Remarks, Notes, Information
Resource Identifier	Leader			

6. Work Assignments:

7. Special Instructions:

8. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)**:**

Name/Function	Primary Contact: indicate cell, pager, or radio (frequency/system/channel)
/	
/	
/	
/	

9. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 204
Assignment List

Purpose. The Assignment List(s) (ICS 204) informs Division and Group supervisors of incident assignments. Once the Command and General Staffs agree to the assignments, the assignment information is given to the appropriate Divisions and Groups.

Preparation. The ICS 204 is normally prepared by the Resources Unit, using guidance from the Incident Objectives (ICS 202), Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS 215), and the Operations Section Chief. It must be approved by the Incident Commander, but may be reviewed and initialed by the Planning Section Chief and Operations Section Chief as well.

Distribution. The ICS 204 is duplicated and attached to the ICS 202 and given to all recipients as part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). In some cases, assignments may be communicated via radio/telephone/fax. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 204 details assignments at Division and Group levels and is part of the IAP.
- Multiple pages/copies can be used if needed.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 204 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Branch** **Division** **Group** **Staging Area**	This block is for use in a large IAP for reference only. Write the alphanumeric abbreviation for the Branch, Division, Group, and Staging Area (e.g., "Branch 1," "Division D," "Group 1A") in large letters for easy referencing.
4	**Operations Personnel** • Name, Contact Number(s) – Operations Section Chief – Branch Director – Division/Group Supervisor	Enter the name and contact numbers of the Operations Section Chief, applicable Branch Director(s), and Division/Group Supervisor(s).
5	**Resources Assigned**	Enter the following information about the resources assigned to the Division or Group for this period:
	• Resource Identifier	The identifier is a unique way to identify a resource (e.g., ENG-13, IA-SCC-413). If the resource has been ordered but no identification has been received, use TBD (to be determined).
	• Leader	Enter resource leader's name.
	• # of Persons	Enter total number of persons for the resource assigned, including the leader.
	• Contact (e.g., phone, pager, radio frequency, etc.)	Enter primary means of contacting the leader or contact person (e.g., radio, phone, pager, etc.). Be sure to include the area code when listing a phone number.
5 (continued)	• Reporting Location, Special Equipment and Supplies, Remarks, Notes, Information	Provide special notes or directions specific to this resource. If required, add notes to indicate: (1) specific location/time where the resource should report or be dropped off/picked up; (2) special equipment and supplies that will be used or needed; (3) whether or not the resource received briefings; (4) transportation needs; or (5) other information.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
6	**Work Assignments**	Provide a statement of the tactical objectives to be achieved within the operational period by personnel assigned to this Division or Group.
7	**Special Instructions**	Enter a statement noting any safety problems, specific precautions to be exercised, dropoff or pickup points, or other important information.
8	**Communications** (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment) • Name/Function • Primary Contact: indicate cell, pager, or radio (frequency/system/channel)	Enter specific communications information (including emergency numbers) for this Branch/Division/Group. If radios are being used, enter function (command, tactical, support, etc.), frequency, system, and channel from the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205). Phone and pager numbers should include the area code and any satellite phone specifics. In light of potential IAP distribution, use sensitivity when including cell phone number. Add a secondary contact (phone number or radio) if needed.
9	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN (ICS 205)

1. Incident Name:	2. Date/Time Prepared: Date: Time:	3. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

4. Basic Radio Channel Use:

Zone Grp.	Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/NAC	TX Freq N or W	TX Tone/NAC	Mode (A, D, or M)	Remarks

5. Special Instructions:

6. Prepared by (Communications Unit Leader)**:** Name: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 205	IAP Page _____	Date/Time: _____

ICS 205
Incident Radio Communications Plan

Purpose. The Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205) provides information on all radio frequency or trunked radio system talkgroup assignments for each operational period. The plan is a summary of information obtained about available radio frequencies or talkgroups and the assignments of those resources by the Communications Unit Leader for use by incident responders. Information from the Incident Radio Communications Plan on frequency or talkgroup assignments is normally placed on the Assignment List (ICS 204).

Preparation. The ICS 205 is prepared by the Communications Unit Leader and given to the Planning Section Chief for inclusion in the Incident Action Plan.

Distribution. The ICS 205 is duplicated and attached to the Incident Objectives (ICS 202) and given to all recipients as part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit. Information from the ICS 205 is placed on Assignment Lists.

Notes:

- The ICS 205 is used to provide, in one location, information on all radio frequency assignments down to the Division/Group level for each operational period.
- The ICS 205 serves as part of the IAP.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Date/Time Prepared**	Enter date prepared (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).
3	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
4	**Basic Radio Channel Use**	Enter the following information about radio channel use:
	Zone Group	
	Channel Number	Use at the Communications Unit Leader's discretion. Channel Number (Ch #) may equate to the channel number for incident radios that are programmed or cloned for a specific Communications Plan, or it may be used just as a reference line number on the ICS 205 document.
	Function	Enter the Net function each channel or talkgroup will be used for (Command, Tactical, Ground-to-Air, Air-to-Air, Support, Dispatch).
	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup	Enter the nomenclature or commonly used name for the channel or talk group such as the National Interoperability Channels which follow DHS frequency Field Operations Guide (FOG).
	Assignment	Enter the name of the ICS Branch/Division/Group/Section to which this channel/talkgroup will be assigned.
	RX (Receive) Frequency (N or W)	Enter the Receive Frequency (RX Freq) as the mobile or portable subscriber would be programmed using xxx.xxxx out to four decimal places, followed by an "N" designating narrowband or a "W" designating wideband emissions. The name of the specific trunked radio system with which the talkgroup is associated may be entered across all fields on the ICS 205 normally used for conventional channel programming information.
	RX Tone/NAC	Enter the Receive Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System (CTCSS) subaudible tone (RX Tone) or Network Access Code (RX NAC) for the receive frequency as the mobile or portable subscriber would be programmed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
4 (continued)	TX (Transmit) Frequency (N or W)	Enter the Transmit Frequency (TX Freq) as the mobile or portable subscriber would be programmed using xxx.xxxx out to four decimal places, followed by an "N" designating narrowband or a "W" designating wideband emissions.
	TX Tone/NAC	Enter the Transmit Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System (CTCSS) subaudible tone (TX Tone) or Network Access Code (TX NAC) for the transmit frequency as the mobile or portable subscriber would be programmed.
	Mode (A, D, or M)	Enter "A" for analog operation, "D" for digital operation, or "M" for mixed mode operation.
	Remarks	Enter miscellaneous information concerning repeater locations, information concerning patched channels or talkgroups using links or gateways, etc.
5	**Special Instructions**	Enter any special instructions (e.g., using cross-band repeaters, secure-voice, encoders, private line (PL) tones, etc.) or other emergency communications needs). If needed, also include any special instructions for handling an incident within an incident.
6	**Prepared by** (Communications Unit Leader) • Name • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name and signature of the person preparing the form, typically the Communications Unit Leader. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

COMMUNICATIONS LIST (ICS 205A)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Basic Local Communications Information:

Incident Assigned Position	Name (Alphabetized)	Method(s) of Contact (phone, pager, cell, etc.)

4. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 205A	IAP Page _____	Date/Time: _____

ICS 205A
Communications List

Purpose. The Communications List (ICS 205A) records methods of contact for incident personnel. While the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205) is used to provide information on all radio frequencies down to the Division/Group level, the ICS 205A indicates all methods of contact for personnel assigned to the incident (radio frequencies, phone numbers, pager numbers, etc.), and functions as an incident directory.

Preparation. The ICS 205A can be filled out during check-in and is maintained and distributed by Communications Unit personnel. This form should be updated each operational period.

Distribution. The ICS 205A is distributed within the ICS organization by the Communications Unit, and posted as necessary. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit. If this form contains sensitive information such as cell phone numbers, it should be clearly marked in the header that it contains sensitive information and is not for public release.

Notes:

- The ICS 205A is an optional part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- This optional form is used in conjunction with the ICS 205.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 205A and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Basic Local Communications Information**	Enter the communications methods assigned and used for personnel by their assigned ICS position.
	• Incident Assigned Position	Enter the ICS organizational assignment.
	• Name	Enter the name of the assigned person.
	• Method(s) of Contact (phone, pager, cell, etc.)	For each assignment, enter the radio frequency and contact number(s) to include area code, etc. If applicable, include the vehicle license or ID number assigned to the vehicle for the incident (e.g., HAZMAT 1, etc.).
4	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Medical Aid Stations:

Name	Location	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Paramedics on Site?
			☐ Yes ☐ No
			☐ Yes ☐ No
			☐ Yes ☐ No
			☐ Yes ☐ No
			☐ Yes ☐ No
			☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Transportation (indicate air or ground)**:**

Ambulance Service	Location	Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Level of Service
			☐ ALS ☐ BLS
			☐ ALS ☐ BLS
			☐ ALS ☐ BLS
			☐ ALS ☐ BLS

5. Hospitals:

Hospital Name	Address, Latitude & Longitude if Helipad	Contact Number(s)/ Frequency	Travel Time		Trauma Center	Burn Center	Helipad
			Air	Ground			
					☐ Yes Level:_____	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes Level:_____	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes Level:_____	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes Level:_____	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
					☐ Yes Level:_____	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Special Medical Emergency Procedures:

☐ Check box if aviation assets are utilized for rescue. If assets are used, coordinate with Air Operations.

7. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)**:** Name: _____ Signature: _____

8. Approved by (Safety Officer)**:** Name: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 206	IAP Page _____	Date/Time: _____

ICS 206
Medical Plan

Purpose. The Medical Plan (ICS 206) provides information on incident medical aid stations, transportation services, hospitals, and medical emergency procedures.

Preparation. The ICS 206 is prepared by the Medical Unit Leader and reviewed by the Safety Officer to ensure ICS coordination. If aviation assets are utilized for rescue, coordinate with Air Operations.

Distribution. The ICS 206 is duplicated and attached to the Incident Objectives (ICS 202) and given to all recipients as part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Information from the plan pertaining to incident medical aid stations and medical emergency procedures may be noted on the Assignment List (ICS 204). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 206 serves as part of the IAP.
- This form can include multiple pages.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Medical Aid Stations**	Enter the following information on the incident medical aid station(s):
	• Name	Enter name of the medical aid station.
	• Location	Enter the location of the medical aid station (e.g., Staging Area, Camp Ground).
	• Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and frequency for the medical aid station(s).
	• Paramedics on Site? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Indicate (yes or no) if paramedics are at the site indicated.
4	**Transportation** (indicate air or ground)	Enter the following information for ambulance services available to the incident:
	• Ambulance Service	Enter name of ambulance service.
	• Location	Enter the location of the ambulance service.
	• Contact Number(s)/Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and frequency for the ambulance service.
	• Level of Service ☐ ALS ☐ BLS	Indicate the level of service available for each ambulance, either ALS (Advanced Life Support) or BLS (Basic Life Support).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
5	**Hospitals**	Enter the following information for hospital(s) that could serve this incident:
	• Hospital Name	Enter hospital name and identify any predesignated medivac aircraft by name a frequency.
	• Address, Latitude & Longitude if Helipad	Enter the physical address of the hospital and the latitude and longitude if the hospital has a helipad.
	• Contact Number(s)/ Frequency	Enter the contact number(s) and/or communications frequency(s) for the hospital.

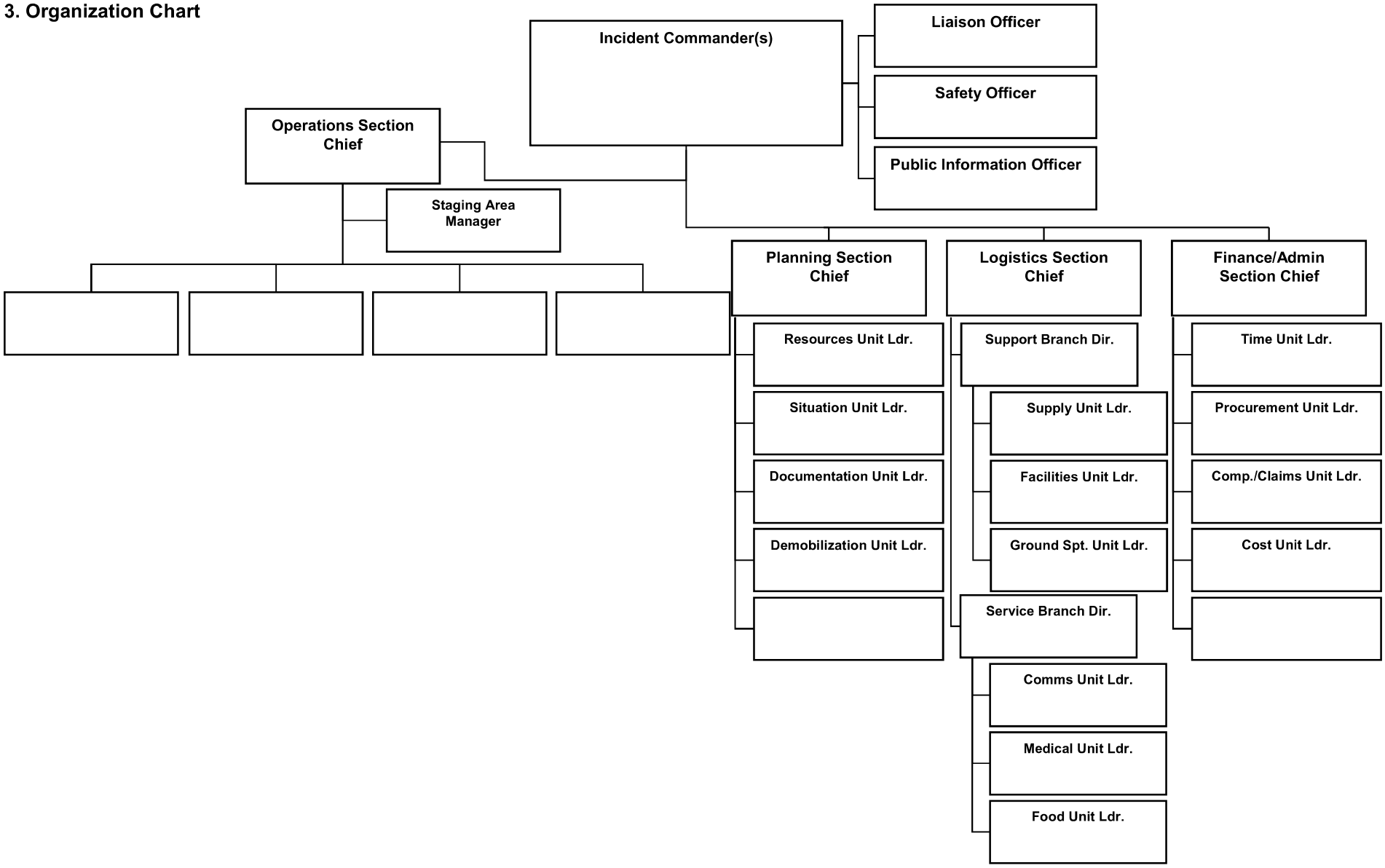
	• Travel Time
	  • Air
	  • Ground
		Enter the travel time by air and ground from the incident to the hospital.

	• Trauma Center ☐ Yes Level:_____	Indicate yes and the trauma level if the hospital has a trauma center.
	• Burn Center ☐ Yes ☐ No	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a burn center.
	• Helipad ☐ Yes ☐ No	Indicate (yes or no) if the hospital has a helipad. Latitude and Longitude data format need to compliment Medical Evacuation Helicopters and Medical Air Resources
6	**Special Medical Emergency Procedures**	Note any special emergency instructions for use by incident personnel, including (1) who should be contacted, (2) how should they be contacted; and (3) who manages an incident within an incident due to a rescue, accident, etc. Include procedures for how to report medical emergencies.
	☐ Check box if aviation assets are utilized for rescue. If assets are used, coordinate with Air Operations.	Self explanatory. Incident assigned aviation assets should be included in ICS 220.
7	**Prepared by** (Medical Unit Leader) • Name • Signature	Enter the name and signature of the person preparing the form, typically the Medical Unit Leader. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
8	**Approved by** (Safety Officer) • Name • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name of the person who approved the plan, typically the Safety Officer. Enter date (month/day/year) and time reviewed (24-hour clock).

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION CHART (ICS 207)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Organization Chart



ICS 207	IAP Page ___	4. Prepared by: Name:_____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____

ICS 207
Incident Organization Chart

Purpose. The Incident Organization Chart (ICS 207) provides a **visual wall chart** depicting the ICS organization position assignments for the incident. The ICS 207 is used to indicate what ICS organizational elements are currently activated and the names of personnel staffing each element. An actual organization will be event-specific. The size of the organization is dependent on the specifics and magnitude of the incident and is scalable and flexible. Personnel responsible for managing organizational positions are listed in each box as appropriate.

Preparation. The ICS 207 is prepared by the Resources Unit Leader and reviewed by the Incident Commander. Complete only the blocks where positions have been activated, and add additional blocks as needed, especially for Agency Representatives and all Operations Section organizational elements. For detailed information about positions, consult the NIMS ICS Field Operations Guide. The ICS 207 is intended to be used as a wall-size chart and printed on a plotter for better visibility. A chart is completed for each operational period, and updated when organizational changes occur.

Distribution. The ICS 207 is intended to be **wall mounted** at Incident Command Posts and other incident locations as needed, and is not intended to be part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 207 is intended to be **wall mounted** (printed on a plotter). Document size can be modified based on individual needs.
- Also available as 8½ x 14 (legal size) chart.
- ICS allows for organizational flexibility, so the Intelligence/Investigative Function can be embedded in several different places within the organizational structure.
- Use additional pages if more than three branches are activated. Additional pages can be added based on individual need (such as to distinguish more Division/Groups and Branches as they are activated).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Print the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Organization Chart**	• Complete the incident organization chart. • For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name. • List agency where it is appropriate, such as for Unified Commanders. • If there is a shift change during the specified operational period, list both names, separated by a slash.
4	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

SAFETY MESSAGE/PLAN (ICS 208)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Safety Message/Expanded Safety Message, Safety Plan, Site Safety Plan:

4. Site Safety Plan Required? Yes☐ No☐
Approved Site Safety Plan(s) Located At:

5. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 208	IAP Page _____	Date/Time: _____

ICS 208
Safety Message/Plan

Purpose. The Safety Message/Plan (ICS 208) expands on the Safety Message and Site Safety Plan.

Preparation. The ICS 208 is an optional form that may be included and completed by the Safety Officer for the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Distribution. The ICS 208, if developed, will be reproduced with the IAP and given to all recipients as part of the IAP. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:
- The ICS 208 may serve (optionally) as part of the IAP.
- Use additional copies for continuation sheets as needed, and indicate pagination as used.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Safety Message/Expanded Safety Message, Safety Plan, Site Safety Plan**	Enter clear, concise statements for safety message(s), priorities, and key command emphasis/decisions/directions. Enter information such as known safety hazards and specific precautions to be observed during this operational period. If needed, additional safety message(s) should be referenced and attached.
4	**Site Safety Plan Required?** Yes ☐ No ☐	Check whether or not a site safety plan is required for this incident.
	Approved Site Safety Plan(s) Located At	Enter where the approved Site Safety Plan(s) is located.
5	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS 209)

*1. Incident Name:			2. Incident Number:	
*3. Report Version (check one box on left): ☐ Initial ☐ Update ☐ Final Rpt # (if used):	*4. Incident Commander(s) & Agency or Organization:		5. Incident Management Organization:	*6. Incident Start Date/Time: Date: _____ Time: _____ Time Zone: _____
7. Current Incident Size or Area Involved (use unit label – e.g., "sq mi," "city block"):	8. Percent (%) Contained _____ Completed _____	*9. Incident Definition:	10. Incident Complexity Level:	*11. For Time Period: From Date/Time: _____ To Date/Time: _____

Approval & Routing Information

*12. Prepared By: Print Name: _____ ICS Position: _____ Date/Time Prepared: _____	*13. Date/Time Submitted: Time Zone:
*14. Approved By: Print Name: _____ ICS Position: _____ Signature: _____	*15. Primary Location, Organization, or Agency Sent To:

Incident Location Information

*16. State:	*17. County/Parish/Borough:	*18. City:
19. Unit or Other:	*20. Incident Jurisdiction:	21. Incident Location Ownership (if different than jurisdiction):
22. Longitude (indicate format): Latitude (indicate format):	23. US National Grid Reference:	24. Legal Description (township, section, range):
*25. Short Location or Area Description (list all affected areas or a reference point):		26. UTM Coordinates:
27. Note any electronic geospatial data included or attached (indicate data format, content, and collection time information and labels):		

Incident Summary

*28. Significant Events for the Time Period Reported (summarize significant progress made, evacuations, incident growth, etc.):
29. Primary Materials or Hazards Involved (hazardous chemicals, fuel types, infectious agents, radiation, etc.):

30. Damage Assessment Information (summarize damage and/or restriction of use or availability to residential or commercial property, natural resources, critical infrastructure and key resources, etc.):	A. Structural Summary	B. # Threatened (72 hrs)	C. # Damaged	D. # Destroyed
	E. Single Residences			
	F. Nonresidential Commercial Property			
	Other Minor Structures			
	Other			

** Required when applicable.*

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS 209)

*1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:

Additional Incident Decision Support Information

*31. Public Status Summary:	A. # This Reporting Period	B. Total # to Date
C. Indicate Number of Civilians (Public) Below:		
D. Fatalities		
E. With Injuries/Illness		
F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue		
G. Missing *(note if estimated)*		
H. Evacuated *(note if estimated)*		
I. Sheltering in Place *(note if estimated)*		
J. In Temporary Shelters *(note if est.)*		
K. Have Received Mass Immunizations		
L. Require Immunizations *(note if est.)*		
M. In Quarantine		
N. Total # Civilians (Public) Affected:		

*32. Responder Status Summary:	A. # This Reporting Period	B. Total # to Date
C. Indicate Number of Responders Below:		
D. Fatalities		
E. With Injuries/Illness		
F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue		
G. Missing		
H. Sheltering in Place		
I. Have Received Immunizations		
J. Require Immunizations		
K. In Quarantine		
N. Total # Responders Affected:		

33. Life, Safety, and Health Status/Threat Remarks:

35. Weather Concerns (synopsis of current and predicted weather; discuss related factors that may cause concern)**:**

*34. Life, Safety, and Health Threat Management:	A. Check if Active
A. No Likely Threat	☐
B. Potential Future Threat	☐
C. Mass Notifications in Progress	☐
D. Mass Notifications Completed	☐
E. No Evacuation(s) Imminent	☐
F. Planning for Evacuation	☐
G. Planning for Shelter-in-Place	☐
H. Evacuation(s) in Progress	☐
I. Shelter-in-Place in Progress	☐
J. Repopulation in Progress	☐
K. Mass Immunization in Progress	☐
L. Mass Immunization Complete	☐
M. Quarantine in Progress	☐
N. Area Restriction in Effect	☐
	☐
	☐
	☐
	☐

36. Projected Incident Activity, Potential, Movement, Escalation, or Spread and influencing factors during the next operational period and in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes:

12 hours:

24 hours:

48 hours:

72 hours:

Anticipated after 72 hours:

37. Strategic Objectives (define planned end-state for incident)**:**

** Required when applicable.*

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS 209)

*1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:

Additional Incident Decision Support Information *(continued)*

38. Current Incident Threat Summary and Risk Information in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond. Summarize primary incident threats to life, property, communities and community stability, residences, health care facilities, other critical infrastructure and key resources, commercial facilities, natural and environmental resources, cultural resources, and continuity of operations and/or business. Identify corresponding incident-related potential economic or cascading impacts.

12 hours:

24 hours:

48 hours:

72 hours:

Anticipated after 72 hours:

39. Critical Resource Needs in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond to meet critical incident objectives. List resource category, kind, and/or type, and amount needed, in priority order:

12 hours:

24 hours:

48 hours:

72 hours:

Anticipated after 72 hours:

40. Strategic Discussion: Explain the relation of overall strategy, constraints, and current available information to:

1) critical resource needs identified above,
2) the Incident Action Plan and management objectives and targets,
3) anticipated results.

Explain major problems and concerns such as operational challenges, incident management problems, and social, political, economic, or environmental concerns or impacts.

41. Planned Actions for Next Operational Period:

42. Projected Final Incident Size/Area (use unit label – e.g., "sq mi")**:**

43. Anticipated Incident Management Completion Date:

44. Projected Significant Resource Demobilization Start Date:

45. Estimated Incident Costs to Date:

46. Projected Final Incident Cost Estimate:

47. Remarks (or continuation of any blocks above – list block number in notation)**:**

** Required when applicable.*

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS 209)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:

Incident Resource Commitment Summary

48. Agency or Organization:	49. **Resources** (summarize resources by category, kind, and/or type; show # of resources on top ½ of box, show # of personnel associated with resource on bottom ½ of box)**:**																					50. **Additional Personnel** not assigned to a resource**:**	51. **Total Personnel** (includes those associated with resources – e.g., aircraft or engines – *and* individual overhead)**:**
52. Total Resources																							

53. Additional Cooperating and Assisting Organizations Not Listed Above:

ICS 209, Page ___ of ___	** Required when applicable.*

ICS 209
Incident Status Summary

Purpose. The ICS 209 is used for reporting information on significant incidents. It is not intended for every incident, as most incidents are of short duration and do not require scarce resources, significant mutual aid, or additional support and attention. **T**he ICS 209 contains basic information elements needed to support decisionmaking at all levels above the incident to support the incident. Decisionmakers may include the agency having jurisdiction, but also all multiagency coordination system (MACS) elements and parties, such as cooperating and assisting agencies/organizations, dispatch centers, emergency operations centers, administrators, elected officials, and local, tribal, county, State, and Federal agencies. Once ICS 209 information has been submitted from the incident, decisionmakers and others at all incident support and coordination points may transmit and share the information (based on its sensitivity and appropriateness) for access and use at local, regional, State, and national levels as it is needed to facilitate support.

Accurate and timely completion of the ICS 209 is necessary to identify appropriate resource needs, determine allocation of limited resources when multiple incidents occur, and secure additional capability when there are limited resources due to constraints of time, distance, or other factors. The information included on the ICS 209 influences the priority of the incident, and thus its share of available resources and incident support.

The ICS 209 is designed to provide a "snapshot in time" to effectively move incident decision support information where it is needed. It should contain the most accurate and up-to-date information available at the time it is prepared. However, readers of the ICS 209 may have access to more up-to-date or real-time information in reference to certain information elements on the ICS 209. Coordination among communications and information management elements within ICS and among MACS should delineate authoritative sources for more up-to-date and/or real-time information when ICS 209 information becomes outdated in a quickly evolving incident.

Reporting Requirements. The ICS 209 is intended to be used when an incident reaches a certain threshold where it becomes significant enough to merit special attention, require additional resource support needs, or cause media attention, increased public safety threat, etc. Agencies or organizations may set reporting requirements and, therefore, ICS 209s should be completed according to each jurisdiction or discipline's policies, mobilization guide, or preparedness plans. It is recommended that consistent ICS 209 reporting parameters be adopted and used by jurisdictions or disciplines for consistency over time, documentation, efficiency, trend monitoring, incident tracking, etc.

For example, an agency or MAC (Multiagency Coordination) Group may require the submission of an initial ICS 209 when a new incident has reached a certain predesignated level of significance, such as when a given number of resources are committed to the incident, when a new incident is not completed within a certain timeframe, or when impacts/threats to life and safety reach a given level.

Typically, ICS 209 forms are completed either once daily or for each operational period – in addition to the initial submission. Jurisdictional or organizational guidance may indicate frequency of ICS 209 submission for particular definitions of incidents or for all incidents. This specific guidance may help determine submission timelines when operational periods are extremely short (e.g., 2 hours) and it is not necessary to submit new ICS 209 forms for all operational periods.

Any plans or guidelines should also indicate parameters for when it is appropriate to stop submitting ICS 209s for an incident, based upon incident activity and support levels.

Preparation. When an Incident Management Organization (such as an Incident Management Team) is in place, the Situation Unit Leader or Planning Section Chief prepares the ICS 209 at the incident. On other incidents, the ICS 209 may be completed by a dispatcher in the local communications center, or by another staff person or manager. This form should be completed at the incident or at the closest level to the incident.

The ICS 209 should be completed with the best possible, currently available, and verifiable information at the time it is completed and signed.

This form is designed to serve incidents impacting specific geographic areas that can easily be defined. It also has the flexibility for use on ubiquitous events, or those events that cover extremely large areas and that may involve many jurisdictions and ICS organizations. For these incidents, it will be useful to clarify on the form exactly which portion of the larger incident the ICS 209 is meant to address. For example, a particular ICS 209 submitted during a statewide outbreak of mumps may be relevant only to mumps-related activities in Story County, Iowa. This can be indicated in both the incident name, Block 1, and in the Incident Location Information section in Blocks 16–26.

While most of the "Incident Location Information" in Blocks 16–26 is optional, the more information that can be submitted, the better. Submission of multiple location indicators increases accuracy, improves interoperability, and increases information sharing between disparate systems. Preparers should be certain to follow accepted protocols or standards when entering location information, and clearly label all location information. As with other ICS 209 data, geospatial information may be widely shared and utilized, so accuracy is essential.

If electronic data is submitted with the ICS 209, do not attach or send extremely large data files. Incident geospatial data that is distributed with the ICS 209 should be in simple incident geospatial basics, such as the incident perimeter, point of origin, etc. Data file sizes should be small enough to be easily transmitted through dial-up connections or other limited communications capabilities when ICS 209 information is transmitted electronically. Any attached data should be clearly labeled as to format content and collection time, and should follow existing naming conventions and standards.

Distribution. ICS 209 information is meant to be completed at the level as close to the incident as possible, preferably at the incident. Once the ICS 209 has been submitted outside the incident to a dispatch center or MACS element, it may subsequently be transmitted to various incident supports and coordination entities based on the support needs and the decisions made within the MACS in which the incident occurs.

Coordination with public information system elements and investigative/intelligence information organizations at the incident and within MACS is essential to protect information security and to ensure optimal information sharing and coordination. There may be times in which particular ICS 209s contain sensitive information that should not be released to the public (such as information regarding active investigations, fatalities, etc.). When this occurs, the ICS 209 (or relevant sections of it) should be labeled appropriately, and care should be taken in distributing the information within MACS.

All completed and signed original ICS 209 forms MUST be given to the incident's Documentation Unit and/or maintained as part of the official incident record.

Notes:

- To promote flexibility, only a limited number of ICS 209 blocks are typically required, and most of those are required only when applicable.
- Most fields are optional, to allow responders to use the form as best fits their needs and protocols for information collection.
- For the purposes of the ICS 209, responders are those personnel who are assigned to an incident or who are a part of the response community as defined by NIMS. This may include critical infrastructure owners and operators, nongovernmental and nonprofit organizational personnel, and contract employees (such as caterers), depending on local/jurisdictional/discipline practices.
- For additional flexibility only pages 1–3 are numbered, for two reasons:
  - Possible submission of additional pages for the Remarks Section (Block 47), and
  - Possible submission of additional copies of the fourth/last page (the "Incident Resource Commitment Summary") to provide a more detailed resource summary.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
*1	**Incident Name**	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** • Enter the full name assigned to the incident. • Check spelling of the full incident name. • For an incident that is a Complex, use the word "Complex" at the end of the incident name. • If the name changes, explain comments in Remarks, Block 47. • Do not use the same incident name for different incidents in the same calendar year.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions

2	**Incident Number**	• Enter the appropriate number based on current guidance. The incident number may vary by jurisdiction and discipline.
		• Examples include:
		  ○ A computer-aided dispatch (CAD) number.
		  ○ An accounting number.
		  ○ A county number.
		  ○ A disaster declaration number.
		  ○ A combination of the State, unit/agency ID, and a dispatch system number.
		  ○ A mission number.
		  ○ Any other unique number assigned to the incident and derived by means other than those above.
		• Make sure the number entered is correct.
		• Do not use the same incident number for two different incidents in the same calendar year.
		• Incident numbers associated with host jurisdictions or agencies and incident numbers assigned by agencies represented in Unified Command should be listed, or indicated in Remarks, Block 47.

***3**	**Report Version** (check one box on left)	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** • This indicates the current version of the ICS 209 form being submitted. • If only one ICS 209 will be submitted, check BOTH "Initial" and "Final" (or check only "Final").
	☐ Initial	Check "Initial" if this is the first ICS 209 for this incident.
	☐ Update	Check "Update" if this is a subsequent report for the same incident. These can be submitted at various time intervals (see "Reporting Requirements" above).
	☐ Final	• Check "Final" if this is the last ICS 209 to be submitted for this incident (usually when the incident requires only minor support that can be supplied by the organization having jurisdiction). • Incidents may also be marked as "Final" if they become part of a new Complex (when this occurs, it can be indicated in Remarks, Block 47).
	Report # (if used)	Use this optional field if your agency or organization requires the tracking of ICS 209 report numbers. Agencies may also track the ICS 209 by the date/time submitted.
***4**	**Incident Commander(s) & Agency or Organization**	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** • Enter both the first and last name of the Incident Commander. • If the incident is under a Unified Command, list all Incident Commanders by first initial and last name separated by a comma, including their organization. For example: L. Burnett – Minneapolis FD, R. Domanski – Minneapolis PD, C. Taylor – St. Paul PD, Y. Martin – St. Paul FD, S. McIntyre – U.S. Army Corps, J. Hartl – NTSB
5	**Incident Management Organization**	Indicate the incident management organization for the incident, which may be a Type 1, 2, or 3 Incident Management Team (IMT), a Unified Command, a Unified Command with an IMT, etc. This block should not be completed unless a recognized incident management organization is assigned to the incident.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
*6	**Incident Start Date/Time**	**REQUIRED.** This is always the start date and time of the incident (not the report date and time or operational period).
	Date	Enter the start date (month/day/year).
	Time	Enter the start time (using the 24-hour clock).
	Time Zone	Enter the time zone of the incident (e.g., EDT, PST).
7	**Current Incident Size or Area Involved** (use unit label – e.g., "sq mi," "city block")	• Enter the appropriate incident descriptive size or area involved (acres, number of buildings, square miles, hectares, square kilometers, etc.). • Enter the total area involved for incident Complexes in this block, and list each sub-incident and size in Remarks (Block 47). • Indicate that the size is an estimate, if a more specific figure is not available. • Incident size may be a population figure rather than a geographic figure, depending on the incident definition and objectives. • If the incident involves more than one jurisdiction or mixed ownership, agencies/organizations may require listing a size breakdown by organization, or including this information in Remarks (Block 47). • The incident may be one part of a much larger event (refer to introductory instructions under "Preparation). Incident size/area depends on the area actively managed within the incident objectives and incident operations, and may also be defined by a delegation of authority or letter of expectation outlining management bounds.
8	**Percent (%) Contained or Completed** (circle one)	• Enter the percent that this incident is completed or contained (e.g., 50%), with a % label. • For example, a spill may be 65% contained, or flood response objectives may be 50% met.
*9	**Incident Definition**	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** Enter a general definition of the incident in this block. This may be a general incident category or kind description, such as "tornado," "wildfire," "bridge collapse," "civil unrest," "parade," "vehicle fire," "mass casualty," etc.
10	**Incident Complexity Level**	Identify the incident complexity level as determined by Unified/Incident Commanders, if available or used.
*11	**For Time Period**	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** • Enter the time interval for which the form applies. This period should include all of the time since the last ICS 209 was submitted, or if it is the initial ICS 209, it should cover the time lapsed since the incident started. • The time period may include one or more operational periods, based on agency/organizational reporting requirements.
	From Date/Time	• Enter the start date (month/day/year). • Enter the start time (using the 24-hour clock).
	To Date/Time	• Enter the end date (month/day/year). • Enter the end time (using the 24-hour clock).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
APPROVAL & ROUTING INFORMATION		
***12**	**Prepared By**	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** When an incident management organization is in place, this would be the Situation Unit Leader or Planning Section Chief at the incident. On other incidents, it could be a dispatcher in the local emergency communications center, or another staff person or manager.
	Print Name	Print the name of the person preparing the form.
	ICS Position	The ICS title of the person preparing the form (e.g., "Situation Unit Leader").
	Date/Time Prepared	Enter the date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) the form was prepared. Enter the time zone if appropriate.
***13**	**Date/Time Submitted**	**REQUIRED.** Enter the submission date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock).
	Time Zone	Enter the time zone from which the ICS 209 was submitted (e.g., EDT, PST).
***14**	**Approved By**	**REQUIRED.** When an incident management organization is in place, this would be the Planning Section Chief or Incident Commander at the incident. On other incidents, it could be the jurisdiction's dispatch center manager, organizational administrator, or other manager.
	Print Name	Print the name of the person approving the form.
	ICS Position	The position of the person signing the ICS 209 should be entered (e.g., "Incident Commander").
	Signature	Signature of the person approving the ICS 209, typically the Incident Commander. The original signed ICS 209 should be maintained with other incident documents.
***15**	**Primary Location, Organization, or Agency Sent To**	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** Enter the appropriate primary location or office the ICS 209 was sent to apart from the incident. This most likely is the entity or office that ordered the incident management organization that is managing the incident. This may be a dispatch center or a MACS element such as an emergency operations center. If a dispatch center or other emergency center prepared the ICS 209 for the incident, indicate where it was submitted initially.
INCIDENT LOCATION INFORMATION		
• Much of the "Incident Location Information" in Blocks 16–26 is optional, but completing as many fields as possible increases accuracy, and improves interoperability and information sharing between disparate systems. • As with all ICS 209 information, accuracy is essential because the information may be widely distributed and used in a variety of systems. Location and/or geospatial data may be used for maps, reports, and analysis by multiple parties outside the incident. • Be certain to follow accepted protocols, conventions, or standards where appropriate when submitting location information, and clearly label all location information. • Incident location information is usually based on the point of origin of the incident, and the majority of the area where the incident jurisdiction is.		
***16**	**State**	**REQUIRED BLOCK WHEN APPLICABLE.** • Enter the State where the incident originated. • If other States or jurisdictions are involved, enter them in Block 25 or Block 44.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
***17**	**County / Parish / Borough**	**REQUIRED BLOCK WHEN APPLICABLE.** • Enter the county, parish, or borough where the incident originated. • If other counties or jurisdictions are involved, enter them in Block 25 or Block 47.
***18**	**City**	**REQUIRED BLOCK WHEN APPLICABLE.** • Enter the city where the incident originated. • If other cities or jurisdictions are involved, enter them in Block 25 or Block 47.
19	**Unit or Other**	Enter the unit, sub-unit, unit identification (ID) number or code (if used), or other information about where the incident originated. This may be a local identifier that indicates primary incident jurisdiction or responsibility (e.g., police, fire, public works, etc.) or another type of organization. Enter specifics in Block 25.
***20**	**Incident Jurisdiction**	**REQUIRED BLOCK WHEN APPLICABLE.** Enter the jurisdiction where the incident originated (the entry may be general, such as Federal, city, or State, or may specifically identify agency names such as Warren County, U.S. Coast Guard, Panama City, NYPD).
21	**Incident Location Ownership** (if different than jurisdiction)	• When relevant, indicate the ownership of the area where the incident originated, especially if it is different than the agency having jurisdiction. • This may include situations where jurisdictions contract for emergency services, or where it is relevant to include ownership by private entities, such as a large industrial site.
22	**22. Longitude** (indicate format)**:** **Latitude** (indicate format)**:**	• Enter the longitude and latitude where the incident originated, if available and normally used by the authority having jurisdiction for the incident. • Clearly label the data, as longitude and latitude can be derived from various sources. For example, if degrees, minutes, and seconds are used, label as "33 degrees, 45 minutes, 01 seconds."
23	**US National Grid Reference**	• Enter the US National Grid (USNG) reference where the incident originated, if available and commonly used by the agencies/jurisdictions with primary responsibility for the incident. • Clearly label the data.
24	**Legal Description** (township, section, range)	• Enter the legal description where the incident originated, if available and commonly used by the agencies/jurisdictions with primary responsibility for the incident. • Clearly label the data (e.g., N 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4, S24, T32N, R18E).
***25**	**Short Location or Area Description** (list all affected areas or a reference point)	**REQUIRED BLOCK.** • List all affected areas as described in instructions for Blocks 16–24 above, OR summarize a general location, OR list a reference point for the incident (e.g., "the southern third of Florida," "in ocean 20 miles west of Catalina Island, CA," or "within a 5 mile radius of Walden, CO"). • This information is important for readers unfamiliar with the area (or with other location identification systems) to be able to quickly identify the general location of the incident on a map. • Other location information may also be listed here if needed or relevant for incident support (e.g., base meridian).
26	**UTM Coordinates**	Indicate Universal Transverse Mercator reference coordinates if used by the discipline or jurisdiction.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
27	**Note any electronic geospatial data included or attached** (indicate data format, content, and collection time information and labels)	• Indicate whether and how geospatial data is included or attached. • Utilize common and open geospatial data standards. • WARNING: Do not attach or send extremely large data files with the ICS 209. Incident geospatial data that is distributed with the ICS 209 should be simple incident geospatial basics, such as the incident perimeter, origin, etc. Data file sizes should be small enough to be easily transmitted through dial-up connections or other limited communications capabilities when ICS 209 information is transmitted electronically. • NOTE: Clearly indicate data content. For example, data may be about an incident perimeter (such as a shape file), the incident origin (a point), a point and radius (such as an evacuation zone), or a line or lines (such as a pipeline). • NOTE: Indicate the data format (e.g., .shp, .kml, .kmz, or .gml file) and any relevant information about projection, etc. • NOTE: Include a hyperlink or other access information if incident map data is posted online or on an FTP (file transfer protocol) site to facilitate downloading and minimize information requests. • NOTE: Include a point of contact for getting geospatial incident information, if included in the ICS 209 or available and supporting the incident.
INCIDENT SUMMARY		

***28**	**Significant Events for the Time Period Reported** (summarize significant progress made, evacuations, incident growth, etc.)	**REQUIRED BLOCK.**
		• Describe significant events that occurred during the period being reported in Block 6. Examples include:
		  ○ Road closures.
		  ○ Evacuations.
		  ○ Progress made and accomplishments.
		  ○ Incident command transitions.
		  ○ Repopulation of formerly evacuated areas and specifics.
		  ○ Containment.
		• Refer to other blocks in the ICS 209 when relevant for additional information (e.g., “Details on evacuations may be found in Block 33”), or in Remarks, Block 47.
		• Be specific and detailed in reference to events. For example, references to road closures should include road number and duration of closure (or include further detail in Block 33). Use specific metrics if needed, such as the number of people or animals evacuated, or the amount of a material spilled and/or recovered.
		• This block may be used for a single-paragraph synopsis of overall incident status.

29	**Primary Materials or Hazards Involved** (hazardous chemicals, fuel types, infectious agents, radiation, etc.)	• When relevant, enter the appropriate primary materials, fuels, or other hazards involved in the incident that are leaking, burning, infecting, or otherwise influencing the incident. • Examples include hazardous chemicals, wildland fuel models, biohazards, explosive materials, oil, gas, structural collapse, avalanche activity, criminal activity, etc.
	Other	Enter any miscellaneous issues which impacted Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
30	**Damage Assessment Information** (summarize damage and/or restriction of use or availability to residential or commercial property, natural resources, critical infrastructure and key resources, etc.)	• Include a short summary of damage or use/access restrictions/ limitations caused by the incident for the reporting period, and cumulatively. • Include if needed any information on the facility status, such as operational status, if it is evacuated, etc. when needed. • Include any critical infrastructure or key resources damaged/destroyed/ impacted by the incident, the kind of infrastructure, and the extent of damage and/or impact and any known cascading impacts. • Refer to more specific or detailed damage assessment forms and packages when they are used and/or relevant.
	A. Structural Summary	Complete this table as needed based on the definitions for 30B–F below. Note in table or in text block if numbers entered are estimates or are confirmed. Summaries may also include impact to Shoreline and Wildlife, etc.
	B. # Threatened (72 hrs)	Enter the number of structures potentially threatened by the incident within the next 72 hours, based on currently available information.
	C. # Damaged	Enter the number of structures damaged by the incident.
	D. # Destroyed	Enter the number of structures destroyed beyond repair by the incident.
	E. Single Residences	Enter the number of single dwellings/homes/units impacted in Columns 30B–D. Note any specifics in the text block if needed, such as type of residence (apartments, condominiums, single-family homes, etc.).
	F. Nonresidential Commercial Properties	Enter the number of buildings or units impacted in Columns 30B–D. This includes any primary structure used for nonresidential purposes, excluding Other Minor Structures (Block 30G). Note any specifics regarding building or unit types in the text block.
	Other Minor Structures	Enter any miscellaneous structures impacted in Columns 30B–D not covered in 30E–F above, including any minor structures such as booths, sheds, or outbuildings.
	Other	Enter any miscellaneous issues which impacted Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
ADDITIONAL INCIDENT DECISION SUPPORT INFORMATION (PAGE 2)		

***31**	**Public Status Summary**	• This section is for summary information regarding incident-related injuries, illness, and fatalities for civilians (or members of the public); see 31C–N below.
		• Explain or describe the nature of any reported injuries, illness, or other activities in Life, Safety, and Health Status/Threat Remarks (Block 33).
		• Illnesses include those that may be caused through a biological event such as an epidemic or an exposure to toxic or radiological substances.
		• NOTE: *Do not estimate any fatality information*.
		• NOTE: Please use caution when reporting information in this section that may be on the periphery of the incident or change frequently. This information should be reported as accurately as possible as a snapshot in time, as much of the information is subject to frequent change.
		• NOTE: Do not complete this block if the incident covered by the ICS 209 is *not directly responsible* for these actions (such as evacuations, sheltering, immunizations, etc.) *even if they are related to the incident*.
		  ○ Only the authority having jurisdiction should submit reports for these actions, to mitigate multiple/conflicting reports.
		  ○ For example, if managing evacuation shelters is part of the incident operation itself, do include these numbers in Block 31J with any notes in Block 33.
		• NOTE: When providing an estimated value, denote in parenthesis: "est."
		
		Handling Sensitive Information
		• Release of information in this section should be carefully coordinated within the incident management organization to ensure synchronization with public information and investigative/intelligence actions.
		• Thoroughly review the "Distribution" section in the introductory ICS 209 instructions for details on handling sensitive information. Use caution when providing information in any situation involving fatalities, and verify that appropriate notifications have been made prior to release of this information. Electronic transmission of any ICS 209 may make information available to many people and networks at once.
		• Information regarding fatalities should be cleared with the Incident Commander and/or an organizational administrator prior to submission of the ICS 209.

	A. # This Reporting Period	Enter the total number of individuals impacted in each category for this reporting period (since the previous ICS 209 was submitted).
	B. Total # to Date	• Enter the total number of individuals impacted in each category for the entire duration of the incident. • This is a cumulative total number that should be adjusted each reporting period.
	C. Indicate Number of Civilians (Public) Below	• For lines 31D–M below, enter the number of civilians affected for each category. • Indicate if numbers are estimates, for those blocks where this is an option. • Civilians are those members of the public who are affected by the incident, but who are not included as part of the response effort through Unified Command partnerships and those organizations and agencies assisting and cooperating with response efforts.
	D. Fatalities	• Enter the number of *confirmed* civilian/public fatalities. • See information in introductory instructions ("Distribution") and in Block 31 instructions regarding sensitive handling of fatality information.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
	E. With Injuries/Illness	Enter the number of civilian/public injuries or illnesses directly related to the incident. Injury or illness is defined by the incident or jurisdiction(s).
***31** (continued)	F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue	Enter the number of civilians who are trapped or in need of rescue due to the incident.
	G. Missing (note if estimated)	Enter the number of civilians who are missing due to the incident. Indicate if an estimate is used.
	H. Evacuated (note if estimated)	Enter the number of civilians who are evacuated due to the incident. These are likely to be best estimates, but indicate if they are estimated.
	I. Sheltering-in-Place (note if estimated)	Enter the number of civilians who are sheltering in place due to the incident. Indicate if estimates are used.
	J. In Temporary Shelters (note if estimated)	Enter the number of civilians who are in temporary shelters as a direct result of the incident, noting if the number is an estimate.
	K. Have Received Mass Immunizations	Enter the number of civilians who have received mass immunizations due to the incident and/or as part of incident operations. Do not estimate.
	L. Require Mass Immunizations (note if estimated)	Enter the number of civilians who require mass immunizations due to the incident and/or as part of incident operations. Indicate if it is an estimate.
	M. In Quarantine	Enter the number of civilians who are in quarantine due to the incident and/or as part of incident operations. Do not estimate.
	N. Total # Civilians (Public) Affected	Enter sum totals for Columns 31A and 31B for Rows 31D–M.
***32**	**Responder Status Summary**	• This section is for summary information regarding incident-related injuries, illness, and fatalities for responders; see 32C–N. • Illnesses include those that may be related to a biological event such as an epidemic or an exposure to toxic or radiological substances directly in relation to the incident. • Explain or describe the nature of any reported injuries, illness, or other activities in Block 33. • NOTE: *Do not estimate any fatality information or responder status information.* • NOTE: Please use caution when reporting information in this section that may be on the periphery of the incident or change frequently. This information should be reported as accurately as possible as a snapshot in time, as much of the information is subject to frequent change. • NOTE: Do not complete this block if the incident covered by the ICS 209 is *not directly responsible* for these actions (such as evacuations, sheltering, immunizations, etc.) even if they are related to the incident. Only the authority having jurisdiction should submit reports for these actions, to mitigate multiple/conflicting reports. **Handling Sensitive Information** • Release of information in this section should be carefully coordinated within the incident management organization to ensure synchronization with public information and investigative/intelligence actions. • Thoroughly review the "Distribution" section in the introductory ICS 209 instructions for details on handling sensitive information. Use caution when providing information in any situation involving fatalities, and verify that appropriate notifications have been made prior to release of this information. Electronic transmission of any ICS 209 may make information available to many people and networks at once. • Information regarding fatalities should be cleared with the Incident Commander and/or an organizational administrator prior to submission of the ICS 209.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
***32** (continued)	A. # This Reporting Period	Enter the total number of responders impacted in each category for this reporting period (since the previous ICS 209 was submitted).
	B. Total # to Date	• Enter the total number of individuals impacted in each category for the *entire duration* of the incident. • This is a *cumulative* total number that should be adjusted each reporting period.
	C. Indicate Number of Responders Below	• For lines 32D–M below, enter the number of responders relevant for each category. • Responders are those personnel included as part of Unified Command partnerships and those organizations and agencies assisting and cooperating with response efforts.
	D. Fatalities	• Enter the number of *confirmed* responder fatalities. • See information in introductory instructions ("Distribution") and for Block 32 regarding sensitive handling of fatality information.
	E. With Injuries/Illness	• Enter the number of incident responders with serious injuries or illnesses due to the incident. • *For responders, serious injuries or illness are typically those in which the person is unable to continue to perform in his or her incident assignment,* but the authority having jurisdiction may have additional guidelines on reporting requirements in this area.
	F. Trapped/In Need Of Rescue	Enter the number of incident responders who are in trapped or in need of rescue due to the incident.
	G. Missing	Enter the number of incident responders who are missing due to incident conditions.
	H.	(BLANK; use however is appropriate.)
	I. Sheltering in Place	Enter the number of responders who are sheltering in place due to the incident. Once responders become the victims, this needs to be noted in Block 33 or Block 47 and handled accordingly.
	J.	(BLANK; use however is appropriate.)
	L. Require Immunizations	Enter the number of responders who require immunizations due to the incident and/or as part of incident operations.
	M. In Quarantine	Enter the number of responders who are in quarantine as a direct result of the incident and/or related to incident operations.
	N. Total # Responders Affected	Enter sum totals for Columns 32A and 32B for Rows 32D–M.
33	**Life, Safety, and Health Status/Threat Remarks**	• Enter any details needed for Blocks 31, 32, and 34. Enter any specific comments regarding illness, injuries, fatalities, and threat management for this incident, such as whether estimates were used for numbers given in Block 31. • This information should be reported as accurately as possible as a snapshot in time, as much of the information is subject to frequent change. • Evacuation information can be very sensitive to local residents and officials. Be accurate in the assessment. • Clearly note primary responsibility and contacts for any activities or information in Blocks 31, 32, and 34 that may be caused by the incident, but that are being managed and/or reported by other parties. • Provide additional explanation or information as relevant in Blocks 28, 36, 38, 40, 41, or in Remarks (Block 47).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
*34	**Life, Safety, and Health Threat Management**	Note any details in Life, Safety, and Health Status/Threat Remarks (Block 33), and provide additional explanation or information as relevant in Blocks 28, 36, 38, 40, 41, or in Remarks (Block 47). Additional pages may be necessary for notes.
	A. Check if Active	Check any applicable blocks in 34C–P based on currently available information regarding incident activity and potential.
	B. Notes	Note any specific details, or include in Block 33.
	C. No Likely Threat	Check if there is no likely threat to life, health, and safety.
	D. Potential Future Threat	Check if there is a potential future threat to life, health, and safety.
	E. Mass Notifications In Progress	• Check if there are any mass notifications in progress regarding emergency situations, evacuations, shelter in place, or other public safety advisories related to this incident. • These may include use of threat and alert systems such as the Emergency Alert System or a “reverse 911” system. • Please indicate the areas where mass notifications have been completed (e.g., “mass notifications to ZIP codes 50201, 50014, 50010, 50011,” or “notified all residents within a 5-mile radius of Gatlinburg”).
	F. Mass Notifications Completed	Check if actions referred to in Block 34E above have been completed.
	G. No Evacuation(s) Imminent	Check if evacuations are not anticipated in the near future based on current information.
	H. Planning for Evacuation	Check if evacuation planning is underway in relation to this incident.
	I. Planning for Shelter-in-Place	Check if planning is underway for shelter-in-place activities related to this incident.
	J. Evacuation(s) in Progress	Check if there are active evacuations in progress in relation to this incident.
	K. Shelter-In-Place in Progress	Check if there are active shelter-in-place actions in progress in relation to this incident.
	L. Repopulation in Progress	Check if there is an active repopulation in progress related to this incident.
	M. Mass Immunization in Progress	Check if there is an active mass immunization in progress related to this incident.
	N. Mass Immunization Complete	Check if a mass immunization effort has been completed in relation to this incident.
	O. Quarantine in Progress	Check if there is an active quarantine in progress related to this incident.
	P. Area Restriction in Effect	Check if there are any restrictions in effect, such as road or area closures, especially those noted in Block 28.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions

35	**Weather Concerns** (synopsis of current and predicted weather; discuss related factors that may cause concern)	• Complete a short synopsis/discussion on significant weather factors that could cause concerns for the incident when relevant.
		• Include current and/or predicted weather factors, and the timeframe for predictions.
		• Include relevant factors such as:
		  ○ Wind speed (label units, such as mph).
		  ○ Wind direction (clarify and label where wind is coming from and going to in plain language – e.g., "from NNW," "from E," or "from SW").
		  ○ Temperature (label units, such as F).
		  ○ Relative humidity (label %).
		  ○ Watches.
		  ○ Warnings.
		  ○ Tides.
		  ○ Currents.
		• Any other weather information relative to the incident, such as flooding, hurricanes, etc.

36	**Projected Incident Activity, Potential, Movement, Escalation, or Spread** and influencing factors during the next operational period and in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes **12 hours** **24 hours** **48 hours** **72 hours** **Anticipated after 72 hours**	• Provide an estimate (when it is possible to do so) of the direction/scope in which the incident is expected to spread, migrate, or expand during the next indicated operational period, or other factors that may cause activity changes. • Discuss incident potential relative to values at risk, or values to be protected (such as human life), and the potential changes to those as the incident changes. • Include an estimate of the acreage or area that will likely be affected. • If known, provide the above information in 12-, 24-, 48- and 72-hour timeframes, and any activity anticipated after 72 hours.
37	**Strategic Objectives** (define planned end-state for incident)	Briefly discuss the desired outcome for the incident based on currently available information. Note any high-level objectives and any possible strategic benefits as well (especially for planned events).

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
ADDITIONAL INCIDENT DECISION SUPPORT INFORMATION (continued) **(PAGE 3)**		
38	**Current Incident Threat Summary and Risk Information in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond.** Summarize primary incident threats to life, property, communities and community stability, residences, health care facilities, other critical infrastructure and key resources, commercial facilities, natural and environmental resources, cultural resources, and continuity of operations and/or business. Identify corresponding incident-related potential economic or cascading impacts. **12 hours** **24 hours** **48 hours** **72 hours** **Anticipated after 72 hours**	Summarize major or significant threats due to incident activity based on currently available information. Include a breakdown of threats in terms of 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions

39	**Critical Resource Needs** in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond to meet critical incident objectives. List resource category, kind, and/or type, and amount needed, in priority order:
	12 hours
	24 hours
	48 hours
	72 hours
	Anticipated after 72 hours
		• List the specific critical resources and numbers needed, in order of priority. *Be specific as to the need.*
		• Use plain language and common terminology for resources, and indicate resource category, kind, and type (if available or known) to facilitate incident support.
		• If critical resources are listed in this block, there should be corresponding orders placed for them through appropriate resource ordering channels.
		• Provide critical resource needs in 12-, 24-, 48- and 72-hour increments. List the most critical resources needed for each timeframe, if needs have been identified for each timeframe. Listing critical resources by the time they are needed gives incident support personnel a "heads up" for short-range planning, and assists the ordering process to ensure these resources will be in place when they are needed.
		• More than one resource need may be listed for each timeframe. For example, a list could include:
		  ○ 24 hrs: 3 Type 2 firefighting helicopters, 2 Type I Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
		  ○ 48 hrs: Mobile Communications Unit (Law/Fire)
		  ○ After 72 hrs: 1 Type 2 Incident Management Team
		• Documentation in the ICS 209 can help the incident obtain critical regional or national resources through outside support mechanisms including multiagency coordination systems and mutual aid.
		  ○ Information provided in other blocks on the ICS 209 can help to support the need for resources, including Blocks 28, 29, 31–38, and 40–42.
		  ○ Additional comments in the Remarks section (Block 47) can also help explain what the incident is requesting and why it is critical (for example, "Type 2 Incident Management Team is needed in three days to transition command when the current Type 2 Team times out").
		• Do not use this block for noncritical resources.

40	**Strategic Discussion: Explain the relation of overall strategy, constraints, and current available information to:** 1) critical resource needs identified above, 2) the Incident Action Plan and management objectives and targets, 3) anticipated results. **Explain major problems and concerns such as operational challenges, incident management problems, and social, political, economic, or environmental concerns or impacts.**	• Wording should be consistent with Block 39 to justify critical resource needs, which should relate to planned actions in the Incident Action Plan. • Give a short assessment of the likelihood of meeting the incident management targets, given the current management strategy and currently known constraints. • Identify when the chosen management strategy will succeed given the current constraints. Adjust the anticipated incident management completion target in Block 43 as needed based on this discussion. • Explain major problems and concerns as indicated.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions

41	**Planned Actions for Next Operational Period**	• Provide a short summary of actions planned for the next operational period.
		• Examples:
		  ○ "The current Incident Management Team will transition out to a replacement IMT."
		  ○ "Continue to review operational/ engineering plan to facilitate removal of the partially collapsed west bridge supports."
		  ○ "Continue refining mapping of the recovery operations and damaged assets using GPS."
		  ○ "Initiate removal of unauthorized food vendors."

42	**Projected Final Incident Size/Area** (use unit label – e.g., "sq mi")	• Enter an estimate of the total area likely to be involved or affected over the course of the incident. • Label the estimate of the total area or population involved, affected, or impacted with the relevant units such as acres, hectares, square miles, etc. • Note that total area involved may not be limited to geographic area (see previous discussions regarding incident definition, scope, operations, and objectives). Projected final size may involve a population rather than a geographic area.
43	**Anticipated Incident Management Completion Date**	• Enter the date (month/day/year) at which time it is expected that incident objectives will be met. This is often explained similar to incident containment or control, or the time at which the incident is expected to be closed or when significant incident support will be discontinued. • Avoid leaving this block blank if possible, as this is important information for managers.
44	**Projected Significant Resource Demobilization Start Date**	Enter the date (month/day/year) when initiation of significant resource demobilization is anticipated.
45	**Estimated Incident Costs to Date**	• Enter the estimated total incident costs to date for the entire incident based on currently available information. • Incident costs include estimates of all costs for the response, including all management and support activities per discipline, agency, or organizational guidance and policy. • This does not include damage assessment figures, as they are impacts from the incident and not response costs. • If costs decrease, explain in Remarks (Block 47). • If additional space is required, please add as an attachment.
46	**Projected Final Incident Cost Estimate**	• Enter an estimate of the total costs for the incident once all costs have been processed based on current spending and projected incident potential, per discipline, agency, or organizational guidance and policy. This is often an estimate of daily costs combined with incident potential information. • This does not include damage assessment figures, as they are impacts from the incident and not response costs. • If additional space is required, please add as an attachment.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions

47	**Remarks** (or continuation of any blocks above – list block number in notation)	• Use this block to expand on information that has been entered in previous blocks, or to include other pertinent information that has not been previously addressed.
		• List the block number for any information continued from a previous block.
		• Additional information may include more detailed weather information, specifics on injuries or fatalities, threats to critical infrastructure or other resources, more detailed evacuation site locations and number of evacuated, information or details regarding incident cause, etc.
		• For Complexes that include multiple incidents, list all sub-incidents included in the Complex.
		• List jurisdictional or ownership breakdowns if needed when an incident is in more than one jurisdiction and/or ownership area. Breakdown may be:
		  ○ By size (e.g., 35 acres in City of Gatlinburg, 250 acres in Great Smoky Mountains), and/or
		  ○ By geography (e.g., incident area on the west side of the river is in jurisdiction of City of Minneapolis; area on east side of river is City of St. Paul jurisdiction; river is joint jurisdiction with USACE).
		• Explain any reasons for incident size reductions or adjustments (e.g., reduction in acreage due to more accurate mapping).
		• This section can also be used to list any additional information about the incident that may be needed by incident support mechanisms outside the incident itself. This may be basic information needed through multiagency coordination systems or public information systems (e.g., a public information phone number for the incident, or the incident Web site address).
		• Attach additional pages if it is necessary to include additional comments in the Remarks section.

INCIDENT RESOURCE COMMITMENT SUMMARY (PAGE 4)

- This last/fourth page of the ICS 209 can be copied and used if needed to accommodate additional resources, agencies, or organizations. Write the actual page number on the pages as they are used.
- Include only resources that have been assigned to the incident and that have arrived and/or been checked in to the incident. Do not include resources that have been ordered but have *not* yet arrived.

<u>For summarizing</u>:

- When there are large numbers of responders, it may be helpful to group agencies or organizations together. Use the approach that works best for the multiagency coordination system applicable to the incident. For example,
  - Group State, local, county, city, or Federal responders together under such headings, or
  - Group resources from one jurisdiction together and list only individual jurisdictions (e.g., list the public works, police, and fire department resources for a city under that city's name).
- On a large incident, it may also be helpful to group similar categories, kinds, or types of resources together for this summary.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions

48	**Agency or Organization**	• List the agencies or organizations contributing resources to the incident as responders, through mutual aid agreements, etc.
		• List agencies or organizations using clear language so readers who may not be from the discipline or host jurisdiction can understand the information.
		• Agencies or organizations may be listed individually or in groups.
		• When resources are grouped together, individual agencies or organizations may be listed below in Block 53.
		• Indicate in the rows under Block 49 how many resources are assigned to the incident under each resource identified.
		  ○ These can listed with the number of resources on the top of the box, and the number of personnel associated with the resources on the bottom half of the box.
		  ○ For example:
		  ▪ *Resource:* Type 2 Helicopters… 3/8 (indicates 3 aircraft, 8 personnel).
		  ▪ *Resource:* Type 1 Decontamination Unit… 1/3 (indicates 1 unit, 3 personnel).
		• Indicate in the rows under Block 51 the total number of personnel assigned for each agency listed under Block 48, including both individual overhead and those associated with other resources such as fire engines, decontamination units, etc.

49	**Resources** (summarize resources by category, kind, and/or type; show # of resources on top ½ of box, show # of personnel associated with resource on bottom ½ of box)	• List resources using clear language when possible – so ICS 209 readers who may not be from the discipline or host jurisdiction can understand the information.
		  ○ Examples: Type 1 Fire Engines, Type 4 Helicopters
		• Enter total numbers in columns for each resource by agency, organization, or grouping in the proper blocks.
		  ○ These can listed with the number of resources on the top of the box, and the number of personnel associated with the resources on the bottom half of the box.
		  ○ For example:
		  ▪ *Resource:* Type 2 Helicopters… 3/8 (indicates 3 aircraft, 8 personnel).
		  ▪ *Resource:* Type 1 Decontamination Unit… 1/3 (indicates 1 unit, 3 personnel).
		• NOTE: One option is to group similar resources together when it is sensible to do so for the summary.
		  ○ For example, do not list every type of fire engine – rather, it may be advisable to list two generalized types of engines, such as “structure fire engines” and “wildland fire engines” in separate columns with totals for each.
		• NOTE: It is not advisable to list individual overhead personnel individually in the resource section, especially as this form is intended as a summary. These personnel should be included in the Total Personnel sums in Block 51.

50	**Additional Personnel** not assigned to a resource	List the number of *additional* individuals (or overhead) that are not assigned to a specific resource by agency or organization.

51	**Total Personnel** (includes those associated with resources – e.g., aircraft or engines – *and* individual overhead)	• Enter the total personnel for each agency, organization, or grouping in the Total Personnel column.
		• WARNING: Do not simply add the numbers across!
		• The number of Total Personnel for each row should include both:
		  ○ The total number of personnel assigned to each of the resources listed in Block 49, and
		  ○ The total number of additional individual overhead personnel from each agency, organization, or group listed in Block 50.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
52	**Total Resources**	Include the sum total of resources for each column, including the total for the column under Blocks 49, 50, and 51. This should include the total number of *resources* in Block 49, as personnel totals will be counted under Block 51.
53	**Additional Cooperating and Assisting Organizations Not Listed Above**	• List all agencies and organizations that are not directly involved in the incident, but are providing support. • Examples may include ambulance services, Red Cross, DHS, utility companies, etc. • Do not repeat any resources counted in Blocks 48–52, unless explanations are needed for groupings created under Block 48 (Agency or Organization).

RESOURCE STATUS CHANGE (ICS 210)

1. Incident Name:	**2. Operational Period:** Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Resource Number	**4. New Status** (Available, Assigned, O/S)	**5. From** (Assignment and Status)**:**	**6. To** (Assignment and Status)**:**	**7. Time and Date of Change:**	

8. Comments:

9. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 210 Date/Time: _____

ICS 210
Resource Status Change

Purpose. The Resource Status Change (ICS 210) is used by the Incident Communications Center Manager to record status change information received on resources assigned to the incident. This information could be transmitted with a General Message (ICS 213). The form could also be used by Operations as a worksheet to track entry, etc.

Preparation. The ICS 210 is completed by radio/telephone operators who receive status change information from individual resources, Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Division/Group Supervisors. Status information could also be reported by Staging Area and Helibase Managers and fixed-wing facilities.

Distribution. The ICS 210 is maintained by the Communications Unit and copied to Resources Unit and filed by Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 210 is essentially a message form that can be used to update Resource Status Cards or T-Cards (ICS 219) for incident-level resource management.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 210 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Resource Number**	Enter the resource identification (ID) number (this may be a letter and number combination) assigned by either the sending unit or the incident.
4	**New Status** (Available, Assigned, Out of Service)	Indicate the current status of the resource: • Available – Indicates resource is available for incident use immediately. • Assigned – Indicates resource is checked in and assigned a work task on the incident. • Out of Service – Indicates resource is assigned to the incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons. If space permits, indicate the estimated time of return (ETR). It may be useful to indicate the reason a resource is out of service (e.g., "O/S – Mech" (for mechanical issues), "O/S – Rest" (for off shift), or "O/S – Pers" (for personnel issues).
5	**From** (Assignment and Status)	Indicate the current location of the resource (where it came from) and the status. When more than one Division, Staging Area, or Camp is used, identify the specific location (e.g., Division A, Staging Area, Incident Command Post, Western Camp).
6	**To** (Assignment and Status)	Indicate the assigned incident location of the resource and status. When more than one Division, Staging Area, or Camp is used, identify the specific location.
7	**Time and Date of Change**	Enter the time and location of the status change (24-hour clock). Enter the date as well if relevant (e.g., out of service).
8	**Comments**	Enter any special information provided by the resource or dispatch center. This may include details about why a resource is out of service, or individual identifying designators (IDs) of Strike Teams and Task Forces.
9	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

INCIDENT CHECK-IN LIST (ICS 211)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Check-In Location (complete all that apply): ☐ Base ☐ Staging Area ☐ ICP ☐ Helibase ☐ Other	4. Start Date/Time: Date: Time:

Check-In Information (use reverse of form for remarks or comments)

5. List single resource personnel (overhead) by agency and name, OR list resources by the following format:							6. Order Request #	7. Date/Time Check-In	8. Leader's Name	9. Total Number of Personnel	10. Incident Contact Information	11. Home Unit or Agency	12. Departure Point, Date and Time	13. Method of Travel	14. Incident Assignment	15. Other Qualifications	16. Data Provided to Resources Unit
State	Agency	Category	Kind	Type	Resource Name or Identifier	ST or TF											

ICS 211	17. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____ Date/Time: _____

ICS 211
Incident Check-In List

Purpose. Personnel and equipment arriving at the incident can check in at various incident locations. Check-in consists of reporting specific information, which is recorded on the Check-In List (ICS 211). The ICS 211 serves several purposes, as it: (1) records arrival times at the incident of all overhead personnel and equipment, (2) records the initial location of personnel and equipment to facilitate subsequent assignments, and (3) supports demobilization by recording the home base, method of travel, etc., for resources checked in.

Preparation. The ICS 211 is initiated at a number of incident locations including: Staging Areas, Base, and Incident Command Post (ICP). Preparation may be completed by: (1) overhead at these locations, who record the information and give it to the Resources Unit as soon as possible, (2) the Incident Communications Center Manager located in the Communications Center, who records the information and gives it to the Resources Unit as soon as possible, (3) a recorder from the Resources Unit during check-in to the ICP. As an option, the ICS 211 can be printed on colored paper to match the designated Resource Status Card (ICS 219) colors. The purpose of this is to aid the process of completing a large volume of ICS 219s. The ICS 219 colors are:

- 219-1: Header Card – Gray (used only as label cards for T-Card racks)
- 219-2: Crew/Team Card – Green
- 219-3: Engine Card – Rose
- 219-4: Helicopter Card – Blue
- 219-5: Personnel Card – White
- 219-6: Fixed-Wing Card – Orange
- 219-7: Equipment Card – Yellow
- 219-8: Miscellaneous Equipment/Task Force Card – Tan
- 219-10: Generic Card – Light Purple

Distribution. ICS 211s, which are completed by personnel at the various check-in locations, are provided to the Resources Unit, Demobilization Unit, and Finance/Administration Section. The Resources Unit maintains a master list of all equipment and personnel that have reported to the incident.

Notes:

- Also available as 8½ x 14 (legal size) or 11 x 17 chart.
- Use reverse side of form for remarks or comments.
- If additional pages are needed for any form page, use a blank ICS 211 and repaginate as needed.
- Contact information for sender and receiver can be added for communications purposes to confirm resource orders. Refer to 213RR example (Appendix B)

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Incident Number**	Enter the number assigned to the incident.
3	**Check-In Location** ☐ Base ☐ Staging Area ☐ ICP ☐ Helibase ☐ Other	Check appropriate box and enter the check-in location for the incident. Indicate specific information regarding the locations under each checkbox. ICP is for Incident Command Post. Other may include…
4	**Start Date/Time** • Date • Time	Enter the date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) that the form was started.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
	Check-In Information	Self explanatory.
5	**List single resource personnel (overhead) by agency and name, OR list resources by the following format**	Enter the following information for resources: OPTIONAL: Indicate if resource is a single resource versus part of Strike Team or Task Force. Fields can be left blank if not necessary.
	• State	Use this section to list the home State for the resource.
	• Agency	Use this section to list agency name (or designator), and individual names for all single resource personnel (e.g., ORC, ARL, NYPD).
	• Category	Use this section to list the resource category based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
	• Kind	Use this section to list the resource kind based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
	• Type	Use this section to list the resource type based on NIMS, discipline, or jurisdiction guidance.
	• Resource Name or Identifier	Use this section to enter the resource name or unique identifier. If it is a Strike Team or a Task Force, list the unique Strike Team or Task Force identifier (if used) on a single line with the component resources of the Strike Team or Task Force listed on the following lines. For example, for an Engine Strike Team with the call sign "XLT459" show "XLT459" in this box and then in the next five rows, list the unique identifier for the five engines assigned to the Strike Team.
	• ST or TF	Use ST or TF to indicate whether the resource is part of a Strike Team or Task Force. See above for additional instructions.
6	**Order Request #**	The order request number will be assigned by the agency dispatching resources or personnel to the incident. Use existing protocol as appropriate for the jurisdiction and/or discipline, since several incident numbers may be used for the same incident.
7	**Date/Time Check-In**	Enter date (month/day/year) and time of check-in (24-hour clock) to the incident.
8	**Leader's Name**	• For equipment, enter the operator's name. • Enter the Strike Team or Task Force leader's name. • Leave blank for single resource personnel (overhead).
9	**Total Number of Personnel**	Enter total number of personnel associated with the resource. Include leaders.
10	**Incident Contact Information**	Enter available contact information (e.g., radio frequency, cell phone number, etc.) for the incident.
11	**Home Unit or Agency**	Enter the home unit or agency to which the resource or individual is normally assigned (may not be departure location).
12	**Departure Point, Date and Time**	Enter the location from which the resource or individual departed for this incident. Enter the departure time using the 24-hour clock.
13	**Method of Travel**	Enter the means of travel the individual used to bring himself/herself to the incident (e.g., bus, truck, engine, personal vehicle, etc.).
14	**Incident Assignment**	Enter the incident assignment at time of dispatch.
15	**Other Qualifications**	Enter additional duties (ICS positions) pertinent to the incident that the resource/individual is qualified to perform. Note that resources should not be reassigned on the incident without going through the established ordering process. This data may be useful when resources are demobilized and remobilized for another incident.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
16	**Data Provided to Resources Unit**	Enter the date and time that the information pertaining to that entry was transmitted to the Resources Unit, and the initials of the person who transmitted the information.
17	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

RESOURCE REQUEST MESSAGE (ICS 213 RR)

1. Incident Name:	2. Date/Time	3. Resource Request Number:

Requestor

4. Order (Use additional forms when requesting different resource sources of supply.):

Qty.	Kind	Type	Detailed Item Description: (Vital characteristics, brand, specs, experience, size, etc.)	Arrival Date and Time		Cost
				Requested	Estimated	

5. Requested Delivery/Reporting Location:

6. Suitable Substitutes and/or Suggested Sources:

7. Requested by Name/Position:	8. Priority: ☐ Urgent ☐ Routine ☐ Low	9. Section Chief Approval:

Logistics

10. Logistics Order Number:	11. Supplier Phone/Fax/Email:
12. Name of Supplier/POC:	

13. Notes:

14. Approval Signature of Auth Logistics Rep:	15. Date/Time:

16. Order placed by (check box): ☐ SPUL ☐ PROC

Finance

17. Reply/Comments from Finance:

18. Finance Section Signature:	19. Date/Time:

ACTIVITY LOG (ICS 214)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Name:	4. ICS Position:	5. Home Agency (and Unit):

6. Resources Assigned:

Name	ICS Position	Home Agency (and Unit)

7. Activity Log:

Date/Time	Notable Activities

8. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

Date/Time: _____

ACTIVITY LOG (ICS 214)

1. Incident Name:	**2. Operational Period:** Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

7. Activity Log (continuation)**:**

Date/Time	Notable Activities

8. Prepared by: Name: ___________________ Position/Title: ___________________ Signature: ___________________

Date/Time: ____

ICS 214
Activity Log

Purpose. The Activity Log (ICS 214) records details of notable activities at any ICS level, including single resources, equipment, Task Forces, etc. These logs provide basic incident activity documentation, and a reference for any after-action report.

Preparation. An ICS 214 can be initiated and maintained by personnel in various ICS positions as it is needed or appropriate. Personnel should document how relevant incident activities are occurring and progressing, or any notable events or communications.

Distribution. Completed ICS 214s are submitted to supervisors, who forward them to the Documentation Unit. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit, which maintains a file of all ICS 214s. It is recommended that individuals retain a copy for their own records.

Notes:

- The ICS 214 can be printed as a two-sided form.
- Use additional copies as continuation sheets as needed, and indicate pagination as used.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Name**	Enter the title of the organizational unit or resource designator (e.g., Facilities Unit, Safety Officer, Strike Team).
4	**ICS Position**	Enter the name and ICS position of the individual in charge of the Unit.
5	**Home Agency** (and Unit)	Enter the home agency of the individual completing the ICS 214. Enter a unit designator if utilized by the jurisdiction or discipline.
6	**Resources Assigned**	Enter the following information for resources assigned:
	• Name	Use this section to enter the resource's name. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name. Cell phone number for the individual can be added as an option.
	• ICS Position	Use this section to enter the resource's ICS position (e.g., Finance Section Chief).
	• Home Agency (and Unit)	Use this section to enter the resource's home agency and/or unit (e.g., Des Moines Public Works Department, Water Management Unit).
7	**Activity Log** • Date/Time • Notable Activities	• Enter the time (24-hour clock) and briefly describe individual notable activities. Note the date as well if the operational period covers more than one day. • Activities described may include notable occurrences or events such as task assignments, task completions, injuries, difficulties encountered, etc. • This block can also be used to track personal work habits by adding columns such as "Action Required," "Delegated To," "Status," etc.
8	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET (ICS 215)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Branch	4. Division, Group, or Other	5. Work Assignment & Special Instructions	6. Resources													7. Overhead Position(s)	8. Special Equipment & Supplies	9. Reporting Location	10. Requested Arrival Time
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																

11. Total Resources Required													
12. Total Resources Have on Hand													
13. Total Resources Need To Order													

14. Prepared by:

Name: ______________________

Position/Title: ________________

Signature: ___________________

Date/Time: __________________

ICS 215

ICS 215
Operational Planning Worksheet

Purpose. The Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS 215) communicates the decisions made by the Operations Section Chief during the Tactics Meeting concerning resource assignments and needs for the next operational period. The ICS 215 is used by the Resources Unit to complete the Assignment Lists (ICS 204) and by the Logistics Section Chief for ordering resources for the incident.

Preparation. The ICS 215 is initiated by the Operations Section Chief and often involves logistics personnel, the Resources Unit, and the Safety Officer. The form is shared with the rest of the Command and General Staffs during the Planning Meeting. It may be useful in some disciplines or jurisdictions to prefill ICS 215 copies prior to incidents.

Distribution. When the Branch, Division, or Group work assignments and accompanying resource allocations are agreed upon, the form is distributed to the Resources Unit to assist in the preparation of the ICS 204. The Logistics Section will use a copy of this worksheet for preparing requests for resources required for the next operational period.

Notes:

- This worksheet can be made into a wall mount.
- Also available as 8½ x 14 (legal size) and 11 x 17 chart.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 215 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Branch**	Enter the Branch of the work assignment for the resources.
4	**Division, Group, or Other**	Enter the Division, Group, or other location (e.g., Staging Area) of the work assignment for the resources.
5	**Work Assignment & Special Instructions**	Enter the specific work assignments given to each of the Divisions/Groups and any special instructions, as required.
6	**Resources**	Complete resource headings for category, kind, and type as appropriate for the incident. The use of a slash indicates a single resource in the upper portion of the slash and a Strike Team or Task Force in the bottom portion of the slash.
	• Required	Enter, for the appropriate resources, the number of resources by type (engine, squad car, Advanced Life Support ambulance, etc.) required to perform the work assignment.
	• Have	Enter, for the appropriate resources, the number of resources by type (engines, crew, etc.) available to perform the work assignment.
	• Need	Enter the number of resources needed by subtracting the number in the "Have" row from the number in the "Required" row.
7	**Overhead Position(s)**	List any supervisory and nonsupervisory ICS position(s) not directly assigned to a previously identified resource (e.g., Division/Group Supervisor, Assistant Safety Officer, Technical Specialist, etc.).
8	**Special Equipment & Supplies**	List special equipment and supplies, including aviation support, used or needed. This may be a useful place to monitor span of control.
9	**Reporting Location**	Enter the specific location where the resources are to report (Staging Area, location at incident, etc.).
10	**Requested Arrival Time**	Enter the time (24-hour clock) that resources are requested to arrive at the reporting location.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
11	**Total Resources Required**	Enter the total number of resources required by category/kind/type as preferred (e.g., engine, squad car, ALS ambulance, etc.). A slash can be used again to indicate total single resources in the upper portion of the slash and total Strike Teams/ Task Forces in the bottom portion of the slash.
12	**Total Resources Have on Hand**	Enter the total number of resources on hand that are assigned to the incident for incident use. A slash can be used again to indicate total single resources in the upper portion of the slash and total Strike Teams/Task Forces in the bottom portion of the slash.
13	**Total Resources Need To Order**	Enter the total number of resources needed. A slash can be used again to indicate total single resources in the upper portion of the slash and total Strike Teams/Task Forces in the bottom portion of the slash.
14	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN SAFETY ANALYSIS (ICS 215A)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:

3. Date/Time Prepared:	4. Operational Period:	
Date: Time:	Date From: Time From:	Date To: Time To:

5. Incident Area	6. Hazards/Risks	7. Mitigations

8. Prepared by (Safety Officer)**:** Name: _____ Signature: _____

Prepared by (Operations Section Chief)**:** Name: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 215A Date/Time: _____

ICS 215A
Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis

Purpose. The purpose of the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis (ICS 215A) is to aid the Safety Officer in completing an operational risk assessment to prioritize hazards, safety, and health issues, and to develop appropriate controls. This worksheet addresses communications challenges between planning and operations, and is best utilized in the planning phase and for Operations Section briefings.

Preparation. The ICS 215A is typically prepared by the Safety Officer during the incident action planning cycle. When the Operations Section Chief is preparing for the tactics meeting, the Safety Officer collaborates with the Operations Section Chief to complete the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis. This worksheet is closely linked to the Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS 215). Incident areas or regions are listed along with associated hazards and risks. For those assignments involving risks and hazards, mitigations or controls should be developed to safeguard responders, and appropriate incident personnel should be briefed on the hazards, mitigations, and related measures. Use additional sheets as needed.

Distribution. When the safety analysis is completed, the form is distributed to the Resources Unit to help prepare the Operations Section briefing. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit.

Notes:

- This worksheet can be made into a wall mount, and can be part of the IAP.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 215A and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Incident Number**	Enter the number assigned to the incident.
3	**Date/Time Prepared**	Enter date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) prepared.
4	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
5	**Incident Area**	Enter the incident areas where personnel or resources are likely to encounter risks. This may be specified as a Branch, Division, or Group.
6	**Hazards/Risks**	List the types of hazards and/or risks likely to be encountered by personnel or resources at the incident area relevant to the work assignment.
7	**Mitigations**	List actions taken to reduce risk for each hazard indicated (e.g., specify personal protective equipment or use of a buddy system or escape routes).
8	**Prepared by** (Safety Officer and Operations Section Chief) • Name • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name of both the Safety Officer and the Operations Section Chief, who should collaborate on form preparation. Enter date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) reviewed.

DEMOBILIZATION CHECK-OUT (ICS 221)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	
3. Planned Release Date/Time: Date: Time:	**4. Resource or Personnel Released:**	**5. Order Request Number:**

6. Resource or Personnel:

You and your resources are in the process of being released. Resources are not released until the checked boxes below have been signed off by the appropriate overhead and the Demobilization Unit Leader (or Planning Section representative).

LOGISTICS SECTION

	Unit/Manager	Remarks	Name	Signature
☐	Supply Unit			
☐	Communications Unit			
☐	Facilities Unit			
☐	Ground Support Unit			
☐	Security Manager			
☐				

FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION

	Unit/Leader	Remarks	Name	Signature
☐	Time Unit			
☐				
☐				

OTHER SECTION/STAFF

	Unit/Other	Remarks	Name	Signature
☐				
☐				

PLANNING SECTION

	Unit/Leader	Remarks	Name	Signature
☐				
☐	Documentation Leader			
☐	Demobilization Leader			

7. Remarks:

8. Travel Information:

Estimated Time of Departure: _____

Destination: _____

Travel Method: _____

Manifest: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Number: _____

Room Overnight: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Actual Release Date/Time: _____

Estimated Time of Arrival: _____

Contact Information While Traveling: _____

Area/Agency/Region Notified: _____

9. Reassignment Information: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Incident Name: _____

Location: _____

Incident Number: _____

Order Request Number: _____

10. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

ICS 221

Date/Time: _____

ICS 221
Demobilization Check-Out

Purpose. The Demobilization Check-Out (ICS 221) ensures that resources checking out of the incident have completed all appropriate incident business, and provides the Planning Section information on resources released from the incident. Demobilization is a planned process and this form assists with that planning.

Preparation. The ICS 221 is initiated by the Planning Section, or a Demobilization Unit Leader if designated. The Demobilization Unit Leader completes the top portion of the form and checks the appropriate boxes in Block 6 that may need attention after the Resources Unit Leader has given written notification that the resource is no longer needed. The individual resource will have the appropriate overhead personnel sign off on any checked box(es) in Block 6 prior to release from the incident.

Distribution. After completion, the ICS 221 is returned to the Demobilization Unit Leader or the Planning Section. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit. Personnel may request to retain a copy of the ICS 221.

Notes:

- Members are not released until form is complete when all of the items checked in Block 6 have been signed off.
- If additional pages are needed for any form page, use a blank ICS 221 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Incident Number**	Enter the number assigned to the incident.
3	**Planned Release Date/Time**	Enter the date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) of the planned release from the incident.
4	**Resource or Personnel Released**	Enter name of the individual or resource being released.
5	**Order Request Number**	Enter order request number (or agency demobilization number) of the individual or resource being released.
6	**Resource or Personnel** You and your resources are in the process of being released. Resources are not released until the checked boxes below have been signed off by the appropriate overhead and the Demobilization Unit Leader (or Planning Section representative). • Unit/Leader/Manager/Other • Remarks • Name • Signature	Resources are not released until the checked boxes below have been signed off by the appropriate overhead. Blank boxes are provided for any additional unit requirements as needed (e.g., Safety Officer, Agency Representative, etc.).
	Logistics Section ☐ Supply Unit ☐ Communications Unit ☐ Facilities Unit ☐ Ground Support Unit ☐ Security Manager	The Demobilization Unit Leader will enter an "X" in the box to the left of those Units requiring the resource to check out. Identified Unit Leaders or other overhead are to sign the appropriate line to indicate release.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
6 (continued)	**Finance/Administration Section** ☐ Time Unit	The Demobilization Unit Leader will enter an "X" in the box to the left of those Units requiring the resource to check out. Identified Unit Leaders or other overhead are to sign the appropriate line to indicate release.
	Other Section/Staff ☐	The Demobilization Unit Leader will enter an "X" in the box to the left of those Units requiring the resource to check out. Identified Unit Leaders or other overhead are to sign the appropriate line to indicate release.
	Planning Section ☐ Documentation Leader ☐ Demobilization Leader	The Demobilization Unit Leader will enter an "X" in the box to the left of those Units requiring the resource to check out. Identified Unit Leaders or other overhead are to sign the appropriate line to indicate release.
7	**Remarks**	Enter any additional information pertaining to demobilization or release (e.g., transportation needed, destination, etc.). This section may also be used to indicate if a performance rating has been completed as required by the discipline or jurisdiction.
8	**Travel Information**	Enter the following travel information:
	Room Overnight	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel will be staying in a hotel overnight prior to returning home base and/or unit.
	Estimated Time of Departure	Use this section to enter the resource's or personnel's estimated time of departure (using the 24-hour clock).
	Actual Release Date/Time	Use this section to enter the resource's or personnel's actual release date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock).
	Destination	Use this section to enter the resource's or personnel's destination.
	Estimated Time of Arrival	Use this section to enter the resource's or personnel's estimated time of arrival (using the 24-hour clock) at the destination.
	Travel Method	Use this section to enter the resource's or personnel's travel method (e.g., POV, air, etc.).
	Contact Information While Traveling	Use this section to enter the resource's or personnel's contact information while traveling (e.g., cell phone, radio frequency, etc.).
	Manifest ☐ Yes ☐ No Number	Use this section to enter whether or not the resource or personnel has a manifest. If they do, indicate the manifest number.
	Area/Agency/Region Notified	Use this section to enter the area, agency, and/or region that was notified of the resource's travel. List the name (first initial and last name) of the individual notified and the date (month/day/year) he or she was notified.
9	**Reassignment Information** ☐ Yes ☐ No	Enter whether or not the resource or personnel was reassigned to another incident. If the resource or personnel was reassigned, complete the section below.
	Incident Name	Use this section to enter the name of the new incident to which the resource was reassigned.
	Incident Number	Use this section to enter the number of the new incident to which the resource was reassigned.
	Location	Use this section to enter the location (city and State) of the new incident to which the resource was reassigned.
	Order Request Number	Use this section to enter the new order request number assigned to the resource or personnel.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
10	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (using the 24-hour clock).

Oregon Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Team (RHMERT)

Hazmat #13 Salem

Location	Contact
Salem Fire Station #10 3601 State St Salem	Reed Godfrey 503-932-5037 egodfrey@cityofsalem.net

Item	Capabilities
Personnel	120 Personnel in 10 stations, (11th station will open in January 2019 adding 3 more per shift) • 156= Operations • 28 =Technicians • 10= HazMat-IC • 8 Techs & 2 IC's on Duty
Equipment	2 ARFF Rigs
Supplies	large assortment of both large, medium and small booms

Hazmat #9 Tualatin Valley

Location	Contact
11945 SW 70th Ave Tigard	Andrew Klein 503-649-8577 Andrew.klein@tvfr.com

Item	Capabilities
Personnel	8 team members that respond in two apparatus
Equipment	8 or more monitors to sample for hazards
Supplies	500' of floating vinyl boom to confine oil and about 1000' of hydrocarbon boom to absorb any product confined

Hazmat #5 Linn/Benton

Location	Contact
611 Lyon Street SE Albany 400 NW Harrison Blvd. Corvallis	Mark Bernt, Albany FD 541-917-7700 Mark.bernt@cityofalbany.net Douglas Baily, Corvallis FD 541-766-6961 Douglas.baily@corvallisoregon.gov

Item	Capabilities
Equipment and Supplies	Int. 4400: Command area, external lighting, Level A & B response equip, Grounding and Bonding, Room for 5
	Chevy Suburban: Wells Cargo Trailer with spill containment, Monitoring equip including PID Benzene. Room for 5
	Ford L8000 Hesse Build: Command/resource area, A&B response, Decon, Rad, Analysis, transfer, grounding and bonding, Room for 6

RESPONSE CRITERIA	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
	Readily controlled by first responders. Haz Mat Team provides technical help Normally does not require team response	Requires special resources for control and stabilization. Limited team response	Requires special resources. May require need for other agencies. AUTOMATIC TEAM RESPONSE
Container Size	SMALL (Consumer Package)	MEDIUM (Drum, Cylinder)	LARGE (Tanker, bulk tank)
Container Integrity	Container Intact	Damaged But Containing Product	Heavy Damage or Large Release
Chemical Form	SOLID (Non-Dangerous when wet)	LOW VAPORIZING LIQUID	GAS / VAPORIZING LIQUID
Leak Severity	No apparent leak, small leak	Greater than 5 gal or 20 lbs released	May be uncontrollable
NFPA "704" Rating	1 in any category	2 in any category	3 or 4 in any category
Special Hazards		Radioactive	Dangerous When Wet / Oxidizer
Threat To Life	LOW (Rural Area) NO apparent health risk	MEDIUM (Suburban Area) Possible health risk	HIGH (Urban Area) Apparent or probable health risk
Fire or Explosive Hazard	LOW (Non-Flammable)	MEDIUM (Combustible)	HIGH (Explosive, Flammable, Oxidizer)
Environmental Impact	MINIMAL	MODERATE	SEVERE
Chemical ID		DOT Placarded Explosive, Class 1.3, 1.4 Gases, Class 2.1, 2.2 Flammable Liquids, Class 3 Flammable Solids, Class 4.1 Toxic Substances Class 6.1, 6.2 Corrosive Substances Class 7 Miscellaneous Substances, Class 9 PCB's without Fire EPA Regulated Waste (UNKNOWN MATERIAL) WMD Threat Operating Drug Lab	Explosives, Class 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6 Poisonous Gases, Class 2.3 Flammable Solids, Class 4.2, 4.3 Oxidizing Substances Class 5.1, 5.2 Radioactive Materials, Class 7 Chlorine, Fluorine Anhydrous Ammonia Organic Pesticides DOT Inhalation Hazard Chemicals EPA Extremely Hazardous Substances Cryogenic Materials PCB's with fire WMD Attack

Level I Response – Phone Advisory, On-Site Advisory or On-Site Analysis with 1 to 2 trained haz mat personnel. Some on-site testing and hazard categorization. No hot zone activity.

Level II Response - Product ID and with on-site testing and hazard categorization with 3 to 8 personnel, Hazard control as needed. Minimal hot zone activity.

Level III Response - Full team resources with personnel as needed. Multi team response available on large scale incidents. Hot zone activity.

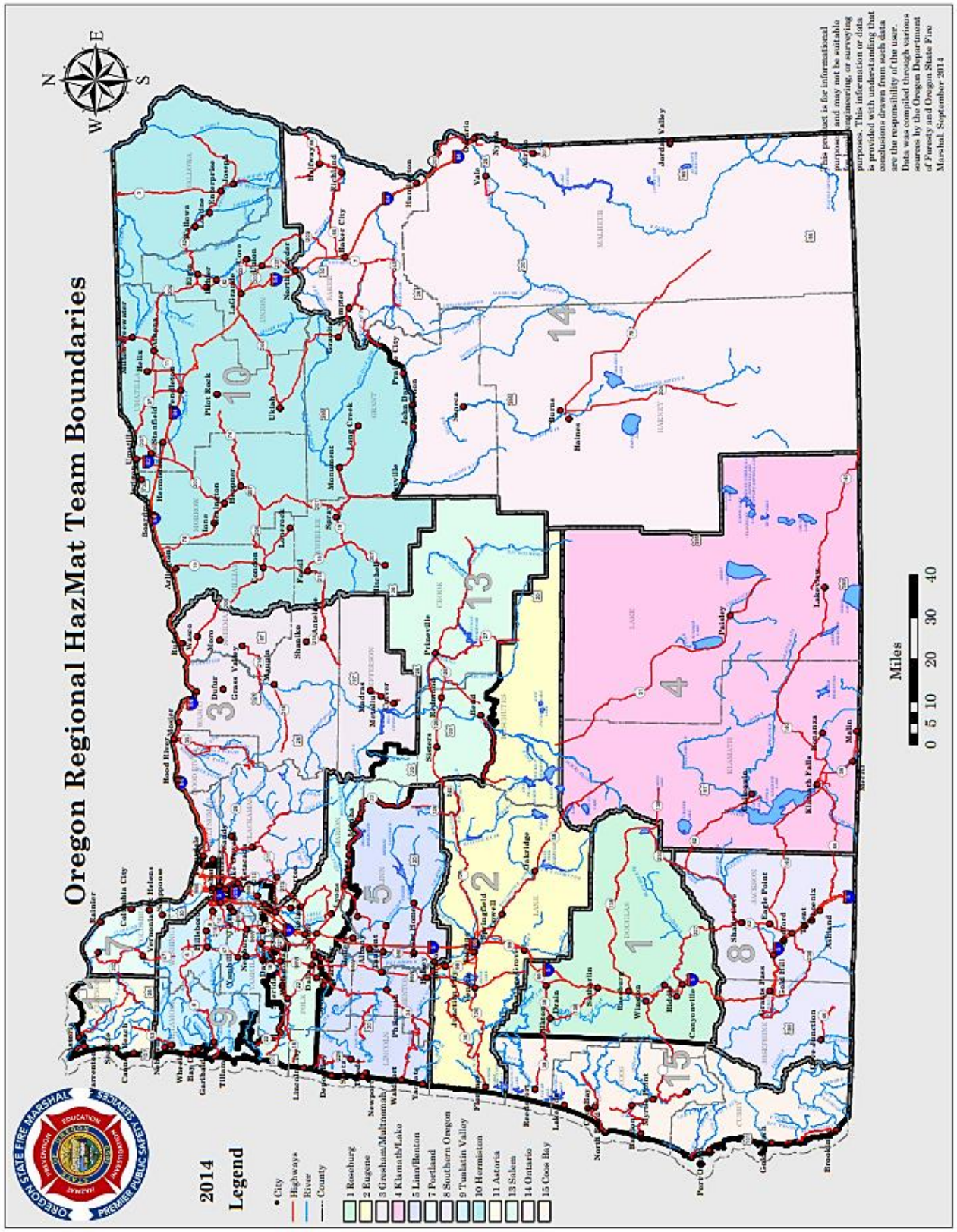
PHONE NUMBERS

OERS	1-800-452-0311

SFM Duty Officer

Pager	1-503-370-1488
Cell	1-503-931-5732
Business	1-503-378-3473

Map of Team Boundaries



Emergency Operations Center

Location	Contact
Primary Marion County Public Works 5155 Silverton Road NE Salem, Oregon 97305	503-588-5108 mcem@co.marion.or.us
Secondary Chemeketa Community College 4910 Brooklake Road, NE Brooks, Oregon 97305	Kathleen Silva, Emergency and Risk Manager; Chemeketa Community College Kathleen.silva@chemeketa.edu; 503-399-8635 ofc. 916-215-5886 cell Tim Rogers, Associate Vice President/Chief Information Officer; Chemeketa Community College tim.rogers@chemeketa.edu; 503-399-7506 ofc. 503-689-0733 cell
Capabilities	
EOC Facility	

Joint Information Center

Location	Contact
Primary Capital Community Television 575 Trade Street, SE Salem	503-588-2288 cctv@cctvsalem.org
Secondary Chemeketa Community College 4000 Lancaster Drive, bldg #9, Salem	Kathleen Silva, Emergency and Risk Manager; Chemeketa Community College Kathleen.silva@chemeketa.edu; 503-399-8635 ofc. 916-215-5886 cell Tim Rogers, Associate Vice President/Chief Information Officer; Chemeketa Community College tim.rogers@chemeketa.edu; 503-399-7506 ofc 503-689-0733 cell
Capabilities	
JIC Facility	

Local Fire Districts

Aurora

Location	Contact	
21390 Main St. Aurora	Joshua Williams 541-961-5929 cell 503-678-5966 ofc. jwilliams@aurorafire.org	Greg Dyke gdyke@aurorafire.org
Capabilities		
4 = career firefighters who work M-F 8-5 • 4= Operations Level • 1= IC Commander 25= volunteers		

Hubbard

Location	Contact
3161 2nd St Hubbard	Joe Budge 971-444-0045 Cell 503-982-2360 Woodburn Ofc. Chief.budge@woodburnfire.com 503-981-9454 Hubbard Station
Capabilities	
Basic air monitoring capability.	

Jefferson

Location	Contact	
189 N. Main St Jefferson	Kevin Hendricks 541-327-2822 work 971-338-3089 cell kevin.hendricks@jeffersonfire.org	Scott Shepherd 541-327-2822 work 541-223-2839 cell Scott.shepherd@jeffersonfire.org
Capabilities		
Would rely on HAZMAT 5 to support an event. Number of trained staff • 4: IC Level • 4: Operations level • E/L 950: All-hazards position specific IC Career crews =4 daytime staff Paramedic= 1 Volunteer crews = 25 Number of Fire Engines/Medics • E60, Type I engine at Jefferson Station, weekdays staffing 2/3 career personnel, weeknights/weekends volunteer personnel 3 average • E63, Type I engine at Millersburg Station, volunteer staffing • E64, Type I engine at Talbot Station, volunteer staffing • Rescue 60 at Jefferson station, light rescue, volunteer staffing • Medic 60, transport ALS ambulance, Staffing 1 paramedic 1 EMT 24/7 • Medic 61, transport ambulance used as backup to M60 and staffed if needed.		

Keizer

Location	Contact
661 Chemawa Road NE Keizer	Brian Butler 503-871-0294 cell 503-390-9111 ofc. BButler@keizerfire.com
Capabilities	
Relies on Salem Fire Department for HAZMAT response Daily Staffing: • 1= Battalion Chief, • 1= Engine Company and • 2= Medic Units ○ We can often staff a third medic unit or second engine quickly if needed 31 career members and 16 volunteer members • 9= IC level, • 43 = Operations level.	

Marion County No. 1

Location	Contact
300 Cordon Rd NE Salem	Kyle McMann 503-507-3552 Cell 503-588-6535 Ofc. kylem@mcfd1.com
Capabilities	
Career staff; Paid along with staffed stations; volunteer • 13 Line Staff on shift 24/7. • 6 additional Admin Staff on M-F/8-5. • 48 Volunteers at large • 1 Career Station (Paid only) • 4 Co-Staffed Stations (Paid + Volunteer augmented staffing) • 3 Volunteer Stations (Volunteer only) Awareness, Operations and Hazmat IC are consistent on all shifts • 54 = Awareness • 45 = Operations • 16 = Hazmat IC Foam capabilities (AR-AFFF and AFFF only, no class A amounts needed) and the storage locations • AFFF = Available in structural apparatus (7 Type 1/3 Engines) up to 10 gallons each. About 30 gallons in reserve at 300 Cordon Rd, Building 6.	

Polk County No. 1

Location	Contact	
1800 Monmouth St., Independence	Ben Stange 503-838-1510 stange.ben@polk1.org	Neal Olson 503-838-1510 olson.neal@polk1.org
Capabilities		
15 career staff with 4 on 24 hours per day. We also have approx. 50 volunteer members. • 5 = Operations Level • 10 = HazMat IC level 5 fire engines (1 staffed), 3 medic units (1 staffed), 1 heavy rescue, 1 ladder truck, 4 water tenders Basic hazmat supplies including; absorbent pads, booms and spill dry Heavy Rescue for auto extrication		

Salem/Salem Suburban

Location	Contact
370 Trade St SE Salem	Reed Godfrey 503-932-5637 egodfrey@cityofsalem.net
Capabilities	
120 Personnel in 10 stations, (11th station will open in January 2019 adding 3 more per shift) • 156= Operations • 28 =Technicians, • 10= HazMat-IC • 8 Techs & 2 IC's on Duty large assortment of both large, medium and small booms 2 ARFF Rigs	

Turner

Location	Contact	
7605 3rd Street SE Turner	Jon Remy 503-743-2190 Main 503- 991-2221 Cell jonr@turnerfire.com	Rebecca Shivers Singleterry 503-743-2190 Main 503-504-5859 Cell rebeccas@turnerfire.com
Capabilities		
46 fire/EMS personnel including both paid and volunteer • 6 = IC level 3 engines, 2 medics (Shift resources vary: Always one medic staffed and usually 3 engines available combination paid and volunteer)		

Woodburn

Location	Contact
1776 Newberg Hwy Woodburn	Joe Budge 971-444-0045 (cell) 503-982-2360 (office) Chief.budge@woodburnfire.com
Capabilities	
Basic air monitoring capability and PPE.	

Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Fire Districts

Emergency Management:
Local Assets and
Jurisdictions

Date: 7/20/2018

- Rail Incident Response Zones
- 911 Fire Dispatch Areas
- Fire Districts (FD)
- Marion Boundary
- Cities
- Railroad Tracks

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

The data in this map does not represent legally recorded maps or surveys and is not intended to be used as such. Nor should this data be used for navigational, tracking or any other purpose requiring exact measurement of distance or direction or precision in the depiction of geographic features.

The data provided hereon may be inaccurate or out of date and any person or entity who relies on this information for any purpose whatsoever does so solely at his or her own risk. In no way does Marion County warrant the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of any information on this map.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
AURORA FD
AURORA
DONALD
ST PAUL
ST PAUL FD
HUBBARD
WOODBURN FD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MONITOR FD
MT ANGEL
MT ANGEL FD
SCOTTS MILLS
MARION COUNTY NO.1 FD
KEIZER FD
KEIZER
SILVERTON FD
SILVERTON
Willamette Valley Communications Center
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
SALEM
SALEM FD
SALEM SUBURBAN FD
POLK COUNTY NO.1 FD
DRAKES CROSSING FD
SUBLIMITY FD
TURNER
TURNER FD
AUMSVILLE
AUMSVILLE FD
SUBLIMITY
Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications
STAYTON
STAYTON FD
LYONS FD
MILL CITY
GATES
GATES FD
DETROIT
IDANHA FD
IDANHA
JEFFERSON
JEFFERSON FD

Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Emergency Medical Services - Districts and Hospitals

Emergency Management:
Local Assets and
Jurisdictions

N
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Date: 7/18/2018

- Rail Incident Response Zones
- Hospitals
- 911 Fire Dispatch Areas
- ASA Districts
- 911 Centers
- Marion Boundary
- Cities
- Railroad Tracks

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY

ST PAUL
St Paul Rural Fire Protection District
DONALD
AURORA
HUBBARD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MT ANGEL
SCOTTS MILLS
SILVERTON
KEIZER
Keizer Fire District
Marion County Fire District #1
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
Woodburn Ambulance Service
Salem Area Ambulance
SALEM
Willamette Valley Communications Center
TURNER
AUMSVILLE
SUBLIMITY
STAYTON
Santiam Memorial Hospital Ambulance
Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications
Turner Rural Fire Protection District
Jefferson Rural Fire Protection District
JEFFERSON
Lyons Rural Fire Protection District
MILL CITY
GATES
DETROIT
IDANHA

\\al-winfs1\sys2\GIS\GIS\Projects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Rail Incident Response Zone Maps

Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Law Enforcement - Response Areas and Stations

Emergency Management: Local Assets and Jurisdictions

N W E S

Date: 7/18/2018

Law Enforcement Response Jurisdiciton
- Non-24/7 City Police
- City Police
- Sheriff's Office
- Rail Incident Response Zones
- Police Stations

- Sheriff Offices
- Marion Boundary
- Cities
- Railroad Tracks
- 911 Fire Dispatch Areas

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY

AURORA
DONALD
ST PAUL
HUBBARD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MT ANGEL
SCOTTS MILLS
SILVERTON
KEIZER
SALEM
TURNER
AUMSVILLE
SUBLIMITY
STAYTON
JEFFERSON
MILL CITY
GATES
DETROIT
IDANHA

NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH

Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications

Willamette Valley Communications Center

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Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Public Works - Facilities and Maintenance Districts

Emergency Management:
Local Assets and
Jurisdictions

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Date: 6/11/2018

- Rail Incident Response Zones
- Public Works Facilities
- Maintenance Districts
- Marion Boundary
- Cities
- Railroad Tracks

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY

WOODBURN NORTH
WOODBURN EAST
WOODBURN SOUTH
WOODBURN WEST
SALEM NORTH
SALEM EAST
SALEM WEST
SALEM SOUTH
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
SILVERTON NORTH
SILVERTON EAST
SILVERTON SOUTH
AUMSVILLE NORTH
AUMSVILLE WEST
AUMSVILLE SOUTH
AUMSVILLE EAST
AUMSVILLE FAR EAST
ESSD NORTH
ESSD SOUTH

ST PAUL
DONALD
AURORA
HUBBARD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MT ANGEL
SCOTTS MILLS
SILVERTON
KEIZER
SALEM
TURNER
AUMSVILLE
SUBLIMITY
STAYTON
JEFFERSON
MILL CITY
GATES
DETROIT
IDANHA

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Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Habitat and Sensitive Areas

ORBIC - Biodiversity Category
- Fungus
- Invertebrate Animal
- Nonvascular Plant
- Vascular Plant
- Vertebrate Animal

- Streams
- Chinook Habitat
- Steelhead Habitat
- River Areas
- Wetlands
- Stream 50ft Buffer

- Marion Boundary
- Cities
- Rail Response Zones
- Railroad Tracks
- Erosion Control Area
- Stormwater Management Area

N
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Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

Date: 7/12/2018

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

Emergency Management:
Local Assets and
Jurisdictions

ST PAUL
AURORA
DONALD
HUBBARD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MT ANGEL
SCOTTS MILLS
SILVERTON
KEIZER
SALEM
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
TURNER
AUMSVILLE
SUBLIMITY
STAYTON
JEFFERSON
MILL CITY
GATES
DETROIT
IDANHA

Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Railroad Incremental Impact Zones

Emergency Management:
Local Assets and
Jurisdictions

N
W E
S

Date: 7/20/2018

ERG UN1005 Railcar Protection

1.7 Mile Railroad Buffer

Railroad Buffer Zones

1 Mile Increments

2 Miles

5 Miles

Railroad Tracks

Marion Boundary

Cities

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY

ST PAUL
DONALD
AURORA
HUBBARD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MT ANGEL
SCOTTS MILLS
SILVERTON
KEIZER
SALEM
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
TURNER
AUMSVILLE
SUBLIMITY
STAYTON
MILL CITY
GATES
DETROIT
IDANHA
JEFFERSON

\\sil-winfs1\sys2\GIS\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Rail Incident Response Zone Maps

Pre-Scripted Messages

HAZMAT by Rail Incident Press Release

Response to Inquiries (you are authorized to give out the following information)

Date: _____ Time: _____ Approved by: _____

At approximately, _____ **(*time*)**, a **(*brief description of what happened*).**

At this point, we do not know the number of **(*persons ill, persons exposed, injuries, deaths, etc*.).**

We have a system **(plan, procedure, operation)** in place for just such an emergency and we are working with **(*police, EMS, Fire*)** as part of that plan.

The situation is **(*under) (not yet under*)** control and we are working with **(*local, State, Federal*)** authorities to **(*e.g., contain this situation, determine how this happened, determine what actions may be needed by individuals and the community to prevent this from happening again*).**

We will continue to gather information and release it to you as soon as possible. I will be back to you within **(*amount of time, 2 hours or less*)** to give you an update. As soon as we have more confirmed information, it will be provided. We ask for your patience as we respond to this emergency.

Short Initial Message

Incident assessment is being conducted at **(*Location*).** Please stay clear of affected areas to allow emergency personnel to do their work.

Long Initial Message

"This is **(*Agency*).** A hazardous substance that is **(*unknown*) or (*identified as*)** has been spilled/released. Emergency responders have closed the area off and are keeping people out of the affected area. Additional information will be provided as soon as it is available. You can receive more information by monitoring local radio or television stations or by visiting the **(*Agency*)** website.

Shelter in Place

Remain inside your residence or place of business and:

- Close and lock all windows, exterior doors, air vents, and fireplace dampers
- Seal all the cracks around the doors and any vents using duct tape and plastic sheeting
- Close the shades, blinds, and curtains
- Turn off all fans, heating/cooling, and forced air conditioning systems
- Make sure you have emergency supplies, and a radio, TV, device for notification is working
- Keep your pets inside, and be sure to have food and water supplies for them
- Listen to your notification device until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate
- Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community

Evacuation-Level 1 Be Ready

Residents should be aware of the danger that exists in (***affected area***). Monitor emergency services websites and local media outlets for information. This is the time for preparation and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property and (under certain circumstances) pets and livestock. If conditions worsen, emergency services personnel may contact you via an emergency notification system.

Evacuation- Level 2 Be Set to Evacuate

YOU MUST PREPARE TO LEAVE AT A MOMENTS NOTICE

There is significant danger to (***affected area***). Residents should either voluntarily relocate to a shelter or to family/friends outside of (***the affected area*****)**. If choosing to remain, be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice.

Residents ***MAY*** have time to gather necessary items, but doing so is at their own risk.

THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE

Emergency services cannot guarantee that they will be able to notify you if conditions rapidly deteriorate. Area media services will be asked to broadcast periodic updates.

Evacuation- Level 3 GO NOW

LEAVE IMMEDIATELY!

Danger to (***affected area***). is current or imminent, and you should evacuate immediately. If you choose to ignore this advisement, you must understand that emergency services may not be available to assist you further. DO NOT delay leaving to gather any belongings or make efforts to protect your home.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE

Entry to evacuated areas may be denied until conditions are safe.
Area radio and TV stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates.

Evacuation Sites

A Red Cross Shelter has been set up at **(*Location*)** to assist those who have been evacuated. Children attending **(*name of school*)** have been evacuated and are currently being cared for at the Red Cross Shelter.

Self-Decontamination

This message must be tailored to the chemical
Get inside a building right away at (***Location***). **Carefully remove your outer layer of clothing BEFORE entering the building.**

Once inside, wash the parts of your body that were uncovered or exposed when you were outside.

Cover your mouth and nose with a mask, cloth, or towel. Cover all open wounds, and thoroughly wash hair and skin with a sponge.

Wash all areas for at least 45 seconds.

Place all clothing, towels, and masks in a labeled, durable, 6 millimeter thick polyethylene bag ***(NOTE: a heavy duty black garbage bag is generally only 1 millimeter thick).***

Wash areas again that have contacted these items you have bagged, for at least 45 seconds.

Remain inside.

Incident Update

Scene is secured and incident assessment will continue. Emergency management has organized first press conference of the response with the Mayor, Police, Fire Chief, and Public Health officials with expertise in derailments. Evacuation, self-decontamination instructions and other protective actions have been provided to the public. Contents of the press conference and press report will be released through SMS/Text, Email, and Social Media Platforms to include Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

All Clear

Web Text/Email/Voice: The (***type of incident***) emergency has ended. Please standby for further instructions. Go to (***website, TV station, etc.***) for local sources or more information.

SMS Text: The emergency has ended. Standby for further instructions. Go to (***website, TV station, etc.***) for more info.

Twitter

Note: Twitter has a 280 character limit (spaces and punctuation included), per tweet. To send out a series of tweets simultaneously, utilize the "tweet storm" feature. This can be found on the lower right hand corner of the screen, signified by a "+" (plus sign). This will allow you to send follow up tweets with more information. Only utilize this feature to send related, but independent information e.g. a tweet announcing the incident, followed by a tweet about where shelters can be found, followed by a tweet containing useful links or hashtags to make the tweets more accessible. Do not use this feature because the tweet exceeds the character limit, this may fragment the overall message and cause confusion.

UN 1017 Chlorine Gas: PNWR Albany to Salem

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

Chlorine	**Formula:** Cl_2	**CAS#:** 7782-50-5	**RTECS#:** FO2100000	**IDLH:** 10 ppm
Conversion: 1 ppm = 2.90 mg/m^3	**DOT:** 1017 124			
Synonyms/Trade Names: Molecular chlorine				
Exposure Limits: **NIOSH REL:** C 0.5 ppm (1.45 mg/m^3) [15-minute] **OSHA PEL†:** C 1 ppm (3 mg/m^3)				**Measurement Methods (see Table 1):** **NIOSH** 6011 **OSHA** ID101, ID126SGX
Physical Description: Greenish-yellow gas with a pungent, irritating odor. [**Note:** Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.]				
Chemical & Physical Properties: **MW:** 70.9 **BP:** -29°F **Sol:** 0.7% **FI.P:** NA **IP:** 11.48 eV **RGasD:** 2.47 **VP:** 6.8 atm **FRZ:** -150°F **UEL:** NA **LEL:** NA Nonflammable Gas, but a strong oxidizer.	**Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):** **Skin:** Frostbite **Eyes:** Frostbite **Wash skin:** N.R. **Remove:** N.R. **Change:** N.R. **Provide:** Frostbite wash	**Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):** **NIOSH** **5 ppm:** CcrS*/Sa* **10 ppm:** Sa:Cf*/PaprS*/CcrFS/GmFS/ScbaF/SaF **§:** ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba **Escape:** GmFS/ScbaE		
Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Reacts explosively or forms explosive compounds with many common substances such as acetylene, ether, turpentine, ammonia, fuel gas, hydrogen & finely divided metals.				
Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5): **ER:** Inh, Con **SY:** Burning of eyes, nose, mouth; lac, rhin; cough, choking, subs pain; nau, vomit; head, dizz; syncope; pulm edema; pneu; hypox; derm; liquid: frostbite **TO:** Eyes, skin, resp sys			**First Aid (see Table 6):** **Eye:** Frostbite **Skin:** Frostbite **Breath:** Resp support	

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016- #124

GUIDE 124 Gases - Toxic and/or Corrosive - Oxidizing

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH

- **TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin.**
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- Substance does not burn but will support combustion.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
- These are strong oxidizers and will react vigorously or explosively with many materials including fuels.
- May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).
- Some will react violently with air, moist air and/or water.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic and/or corrosive gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

Spill

- See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances.

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

Small Fire

CAUTION: These materials do not burn but will support combustion. Some will react violently with water.

- Contain fire and let burn. If fire must be fought, water spray or fog is recommended.
- **Water only; no dry chemical, CO_2 or Halon®.**
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- Fully encapsulating, vapor-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Ventilate the area.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Keep victim under observation.
- Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed.

UN1017 Chlorine: Large Spills

Container Type		Rail tank car
First ISOLATE in all Directions.		3000 ft
Then PROTECT downwind		
DAY		
Low (< 6 mph)	Moderate (6 - 12 mph)	High (> 12 mph)
6.2 mi	4.0 mi	3.2 mi
NIGHT		
Low (< 6 mph)	Moderate (6 - 12 mph)	High (> 12 mph)
7+ mi	5.6 mi	4.2 mi

UN 1075 Petroleum Gases, Liquefied: UP

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

L.P.G.	**Formula:** $C_3H_8/C_3H_6/C_4H_{10}/C_4H_8$	**CAS#:** 68476-85-7	**RTECS#:** SE7545000	**IDLH:** 2000 ppm [10%LEL]
Conversion: 1 ppm = 1.72-2.37 mg/m^3	**DOT:** 1075 115			
Synonyms/Trade Names: Bottled gas, Compressed petroleum gas, Liquefied hydrocarbon gas, Liquefied petroleum gas, LPG [**Note:** A fuel mixture of propane, propylene, butanes & butylenes.]				
Exposure Limits: **NIOSH REL:** TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m^3) **OSHA PEL:** TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m^3)				**Measurement Methods (see Table 1):** **NIOSH** S93 (II-2)
Physical Description: Colorless, noncorrosive, odorless gas when pure. [**Note:** A foul-smelling odorant is usually added. Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.]				
Chemical & Physical Properties: **MW:** 42-58 **BP:** >-44°F **Sol:** Insoluble **Fl.P:** NA (Gas) **IP:** 10.95 eV **RGasD:** 1.45-2.00 **VP:** >1 atm **FRZ:** ? **UEL:** 9.5% (Propane) 8.5% (Butane) **LEL:** 2.1% (Propane) 1.9% (Butane) Flammable Gas	**Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):** **Skin:** Frostbite **Eyes:** Frostbite **Wash skin:** N.R. **Remove:** When wet (flamm) **Change:** N.R. **Provide:** Frostbite wash	**Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):** **NIOSH/OSHA** **2000 ppm:** Sa/ScbaF **§:** ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba **Escape:** ScbaE		
Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Strong oxidizers, chlorine dioxide				
Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5): **ER:** Inh, Con (liquid) **SY:** Dizz, drow, asphy; liquid: frostbite **TO:** Resp sys, CNS		**First Aid (see Table 6):** **Eye:** Irr immed (liquid) **Skin:** Water flush immed (liquid) **Breath:** Resp support		

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 115 Gases - Flammable (Including Refrigerated Liquids)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)

- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.
- In fires involving Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) (UN1075); Butane, (UN1011); Butylene, (UN1012); Isobutylene, (UN1055); Propylene, (UN1077); Isobutane, (UN1969); and Propane, (UN1978), also refer to BLEVE – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (Page 368)

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.**

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO_2.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.

UN 1075 Propane Gas: PNWR Albany to Salem

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

Propane	**Formula:** $CH_3CH_2CH_3$	**CAS#:** 74-98-6	**RTECS#:** TX2275000	**IDLH:** 2100 ppm [10%LEL]
Conversion: 1 ppm = 1.80 mg/m^3	**DOT:** 1075 115; 1978 115			
Synonyms/Trade Names: Bottled gas, Dimethyl methane, n-Propane, Propyl hydride				
Exposure Limits: **NIOSH REL:** TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m^3) **OSHA PEL:** TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m^3)			**Measurement Methods (see Table 1):** **NIOSH** S87 (II-2) **OSHA** PV2077	
Physical Description: Colorless, odorless gas. [**Note:** A foul-smelling odorant is often added when used for fuel purposes. Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.]				
Chemical & Physical Properties: **MW:** 44.1 **BP:** -44°F **Sol:** 0.01% **Fl.P:** NA (Gas) **IP:** 11.07 eV **RGasD:** 1.55 **VP(70°F):** 8.4 atm **FRZ:** -306°F **UEL:** 9.5% **LEL:** 2.1% Flammable Gas	**Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):** **Skin:** Frostbite **Eyes:** Frostbite **Wash skin:** N.R. **Remove:** When wet (flamm) **Change:** N.R. **Provide:** Frostbite wash		**Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):** **NIOSH/OSHA** **2100 ppm:** Sa/ScbaF **§:** ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba **Escape:** ScbaE	
Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Strong oxidizers				
Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5): **ER:** Inh, Con (liquid) **SY:** Dizz, conf, excitation, asphy; liquid: frostbite **TO:** CNS		**First Aid (see Table 6):** **Eye:** Frostbite **Skin:** Frostbite **Breath:** Resp support		

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 115 Gases - Flammable (Including Refrigerated Liquids)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)

- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.
- In fires involving Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) (UN1075); Butane, (UN1011); Butylene, (UN1012); Isobutylene, (UN1055); Propylene, (UN1077); Isobutane, (UN1969); and Propane, (UN1978), also refer to BLEVE – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (Page 368)

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.**

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO_2.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.

UN 1267 Petroleum-Crude Oil: UP

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

N/A

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 128 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (WATER-IMMISCIBLE)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a **(P)** may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Substance may be transported hot.
- For hybrid vehicles, GUIDE 147 (lithium ion batteries) or GUIDE 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted.
- **If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.**

HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.
- **Do not use straight streams.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Large Spill

- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.

UN 1830 Sulphuric Acid: PNWR Salem to Tigard Yard

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

Sulfuric acid	**Formula:** H_2SO_4	**CAS#:** 7664-93-9	**RTECS#:** WS5600000	**IDLH:** 15 mg/m^3
Conversion:	**DOT:** 1830 137; 1831 137 (fuming); 1832 137 (spent)			
Synonyms/Trade Names: Battery acid, Hydrogen sulfate, Oil of vitriol, Sulfuric acid (aqueous)				
Exposure Limits: **NIOSH REL:** TWA 1 mg/m^3 **OSHA PEL:** TWA 1 mg/m^3				**Measurement Methods (see Table 1):** **NIOSH** 7903 **OSHA** ID113, ID165SG
Physical Description: Colorless to dark-brown, oily, odorless liquid. [**Note:** Pure compound is a solid below 51°F. Often used in an aqueous solution.]				

Chemical & Physical Properties:	**Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):**	**Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):**
MW: 98.1 **BP:** 554°F **Sol:** Miscible **Fl.P:** NA **IP:** ? **Sp.Gr:** 1.84 (96-98% acid) **VP:** 0.001 mmHg **FRZ:** 51°F **UEL:** NA **LEL:** NA Noncombustible Liquid, but capable of igniting finely divided combustible materials.	**Skin:** Prevent skin contact **Eyes:** Prevent eye contact **Wash skin:** When contam **Remove:** When wet or contam **Change:** N.R. **Provide:** Eyewash (>1%) Quick drench (>1%)	**NIOSH/OSHA** **15 mg/m^3:** Sa:Cf£/PaprAgHie£/CcrFAg100/GmFAg100/ScbaF/SaF **§:** ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba **Escape:** GmFAg100/ScbaE

Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Organic materials, chlorates, carbides, fulminates, water, powdered metals [**Note:** Reacts violently with water with evolution of heat. Corrosive to metals.]	
Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5): **ER:** Inh, Ing, Con **SY:** Irrit eyes, skin, nose, throat; pulm edema, bron; emphy; conj; stomatis; dental erosion; eye, skin burns; derm **TO:** Eyes, skin, resp sys, teeth	**First Aid (see Table 6):** **Eye:** Irr immed **Skin:** Water flush immed **Breath:** Resp support **Swallow:** Medical attention immed

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 137 SUBSTANCES - WATER-REACTIVE - CORROSIVE

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH

- CORROSIVE and/or TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air.
- Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXCEPT FOR ACETIC ANHYDRIDE (UN1715), THAT IS FLAMMABLE**, some of these materials may burn, but none ignite readily.
- May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).
- Substance will react with water (some violently), releasing corrosive and/or toxic gases and runoff.
- Flammable/toxic gases may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.).
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.
- Substance may be transported in a molten form.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

Spill

- See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- **When material is not involved in fire, do not use water on material itself.**

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO_2.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Large Fire

- Flood fire area with large quantities of water, while knocking down vapors with water fog. If insufficient water supply: knock down vapors only.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK

- Fully encapsulating, vapor-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors; do not put water directly on leak, spill area or inside container.
- Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.

Small Spill

- Cover with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.
- Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

UN 1978 Propane: UP

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

Propane	**Formula:** $CH_3CH_2CH_3$	**CAS#:** 74-98-6	**RTECS#:** TX2275000	**IDLH:** 2100 ppm [10%LEL]
Conversion: 1 ppm = 1.80 mg/m^3	**DOT:** 1075 115; 1978 115			
Synonyms/Trade Names: Bottled gas, Dimethyl methane, n-Propane, Propyl hydride				
Exposure Limits: **NIOSH REL:** TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m^3) **OSHA PEL:** TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m^3)			**Measurement Methods (see Table 1):** **NIOSH** S87 (II-2) **OSHA** PV2077	
Physical Description: Colorless, odorless gas. [**Note:** A foul-smelling odorant is often added when used for fuel purposes. Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.]				
Chemical & Physical Properties: **MW:** 44.1 **BP:** -44°F **Sol:** 0.01% **Fl.P:** NA (Gas) **IP:** 11.07 eV **RGasD:** 1.55 **VP(70°F):** 8.4 atm **FRZ:** -306°F **UEL:** 9.5% **LEL:** 2.1% Flammable Gas	**Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):** **Skin:** Frostbite **Eyes:** Frostbite **Wash skin:** N.R. **Remove:** When wet (flamm) **Change:** N.R. **Provide:** Frostbite wash		**Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):** **NIOSH/OSHA** **2100 ppm:** Sa/ScbaF **§:** ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba **Escape:** ScbaE	
Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Strong oxidizers				
Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5): **ER:** Inh, Con (liquid) **SY:** Dizz, conf, excitation, asphy; liquid: frostbite **TO:** CNS		**First Aid (see Table 6):** **Eye:** Frostbite **Skin:** Frostbite **Breath:** Resp support		

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 115 Gases - Flammable (Including Refrigerated Liquids)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)

- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.
- In fires involving Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) (UN1075); Butane, (UN1011); Butylene, (UN1012); Isobutylene, (UN1055); Propylene, (UN1077); Isobutane, (UN1969); and Propane, (UN1978), also refer to BLEVE – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (Page 368)

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.**

CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO_2.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.

UN 2312 Carbolic Acid: PNWR

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

Phenol	**Formula:** C_6H_5OH	**CAS#:** 108-95-2	**RTECS#:** SJ3325000	**IDLH:** 250 ppm
Conversion: 1 ppm = 3.85 mg/m^3	**DOT:** 1671 153 (solid); 2312 153 (molten); 2821 153 (solution)			
Synonyms/Trade Names: Carbolic acid, Hydroxybenzene, Monohydroxybenzene, Phenyl alcohol, Phenyl hydroxide				
Exposure Limits: **NIOSH REL:** TWA 5 ppm (19 mg/m^3) [skin] C 15.6 ppm (60 mg/m^3) [15-minute] **OSHA PEL:** TWA 5 ppm (19 mg/m^3) [skin]				**Measurement Methods (see Table 1):** **NIOSH** 2546 **OSHA** 32
Physical Description: Colorless to light-pink, crystalline solid with a sweet, acrid odor. [**Note:** Phenol liquefies by mixing with about 8% water.]				
Chemical & Physical Properties: **MW:** 94.1 **BP:** 359°F **Sol(77°F):** 9% **FI.P:** 175°F **IP:** 8.50 eV **Sp.Gr:** 1.06 **VP:** 0.4 mmHg **MLT:** 109°F **UEL:** 8.6% **LEL:** 1.8% Combustible Solid	**Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):** **Skin:** Prevent skin contact **Eyes:** Prevent eye contact **Wash skin:** When contam **Remove:** When wet or contam **Change:** Daily **Provide:** Eyewash Quick drench		**Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):** **NIOSH/OSHA** **50 ppm:** CcrOv95/Sa **125 ppm:** Sa:Cf/PaprOvHie **250 ppm:** CcrFOv100/GmFOv100/ PaprTOvHie/ScbaF/SaF **§:** ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba **Escape:** GmFOv100/ScbaE	
Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Strong oxidizers, calcium hypochlorite, aluminum chloride, acids				
Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5): **ER:** Inh, Abs, Ing, Con **SY:** Irrit eyes, nose, throat; anor, low-wgt; lass, musc ache, pain; dark urine; cyan; liver, kidney damage; skin burns; derm; ochronosis; tremor, convuls, twitch **TO:** Eyes, skin, resp sys, liver, kidneys		**First Aid (see Table 6):** **Eye:** Irr immed **Skin:** Soap wash immed **Breath:** Resp support **Swallow:** Medical attention immed		

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 153 Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH

- **TOXIC**; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death.
- Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.
- Avoid any skin contact.
- Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- Combustible material: may burn but does not ignite readily.
- When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards.
- Those substances designated with a **(P)** may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Runoff may pollute waterways.
- Substance may be transported in a molten form.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

Spill

- See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO_2 or water spray.

Large Fire

- Dry chemical, CO_2, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

UN 3475 Ethanol/Gasoline Mix – More than 10% Ethanol: PNWR Salem to Tigard Yard

NIOSH Pocket Guide 2007

N/A

Emergency Response Guidebook 2016

GUIDE 127 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (WATER-MISCIBLE)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a **(P)** may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

CAUTION: For fire involving UN1170, UN1987 or UN3475, alcohol-resistant foam should be used.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **Do not use straight streams.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Large Spill

- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.

Hazmat Software and Mobile Applications

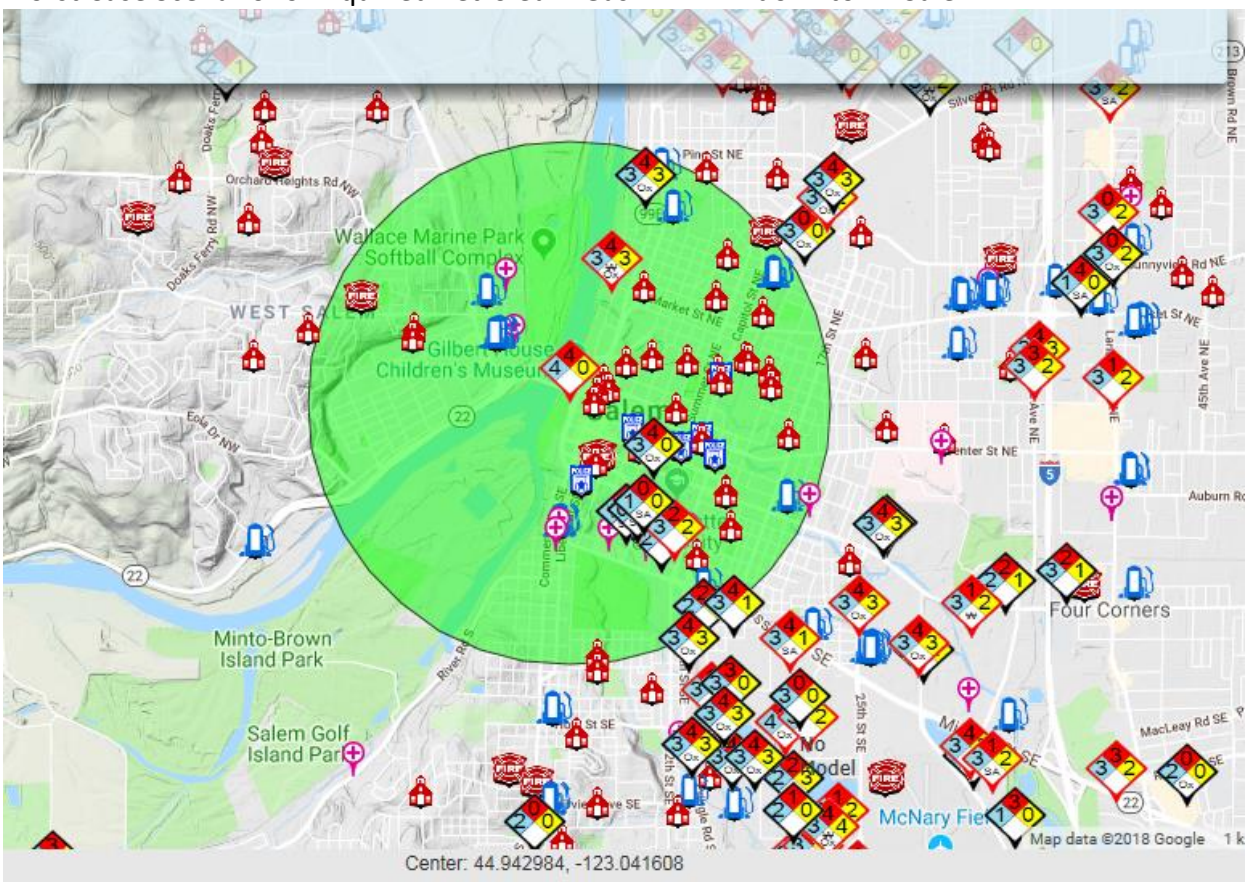
Arista Tek

Arista Tek's PEAC-WMD, is an analytical software suite that can integrate Tier II files, analyze the hazardous threats in an agency's inventories and model the possible plume/ explosive/ fireball hazards. In-house experts also provide expert research briefs providing in-depth analysis of certain substances. The software is designed for use at the scene to support a first responder in making informed decisions and provides immediate operational response for hazmat and CBRNE incidents. The software has information on hazardous substances, chemical reactivity, plus the ability to develop incident specific exclusion zones or safe standoff distances. Data or calculations developed at the scene can be shared with remote users to facilitate situational awareness.

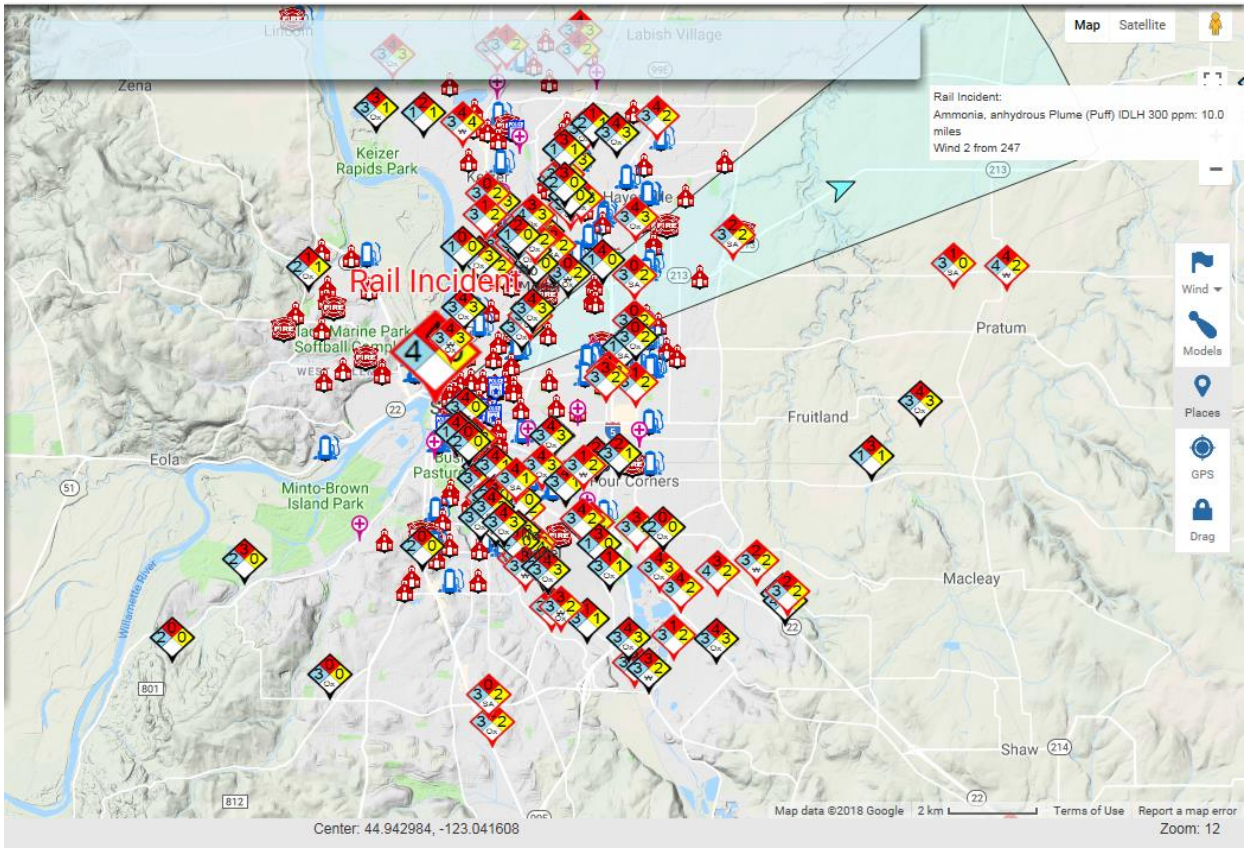
https://www.aristatek.com/index.aspx

Example Plume Modeling

Worst Case Scenario for Liquified Petroleum Gas BLEVE in downtown Salem



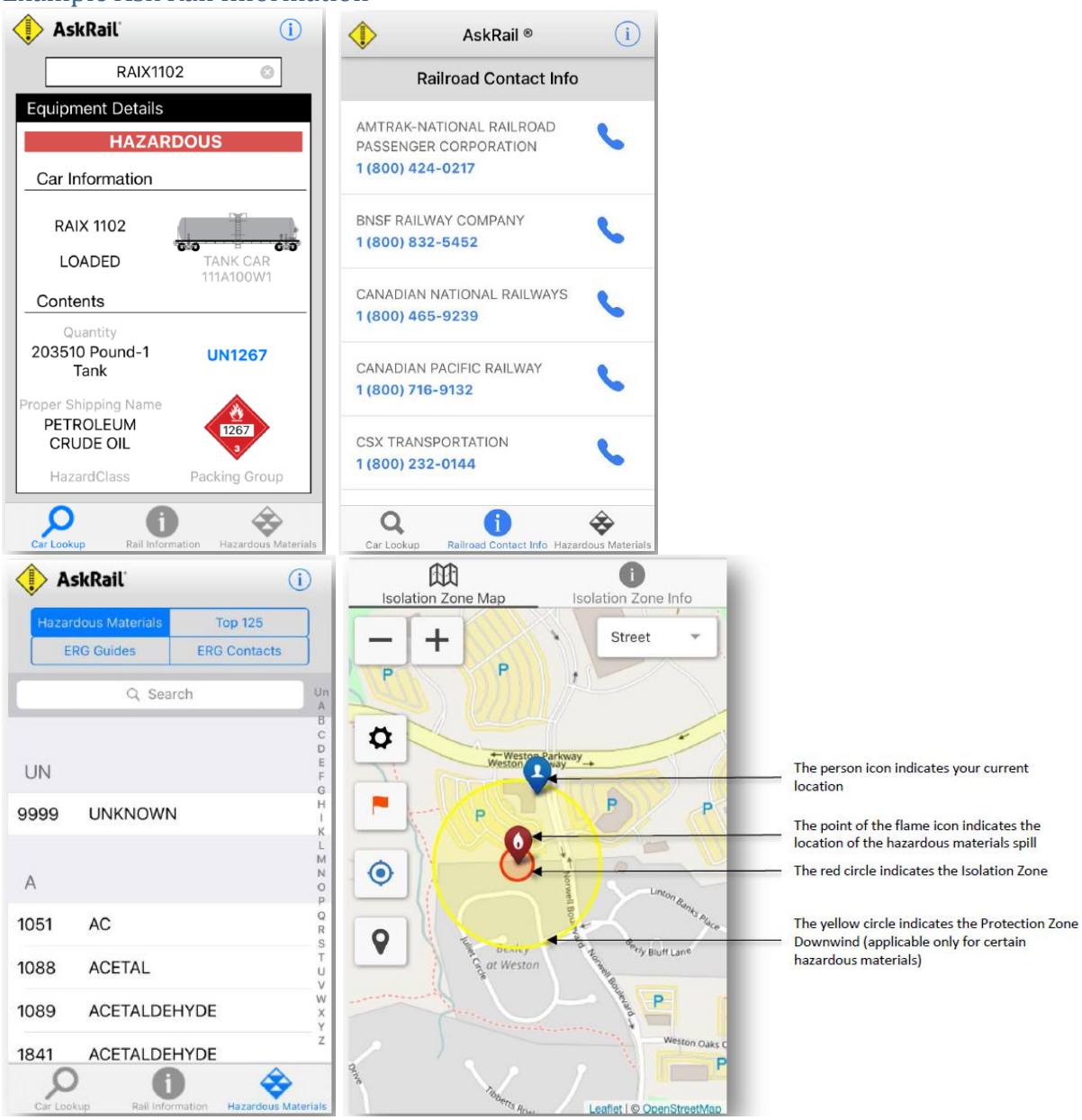
Anhydrous Ammonia Plume IDLH 300ppm with prevailing winds for Salem



AskRail

The AskRail app is a safety tool that provides first responders immediate access to accurate, timely data about what type of hazardous materials a railcar is carrying so they can make an informed decision about how to respond to a rail emergency. AskRail is a backup resource if information from the train conductor or train consist is not available. A Windows version of AskRail is also available for internet ready devices through the AskRail website. http://www.askrail.us/

Example Ask Rail Information



Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)

The CAMEO® software suite is a system of software applications used widely to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies. It is one of the tools developed by EPA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to assist front-line chemical emergency planners and responders. They can use CAMEO to access, store, and evaluate information critical for developing emergency plans. In addition, CAMEO supports regulatory compliance by helping users meet the chemical inventory reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA, also known as SARA Title III).

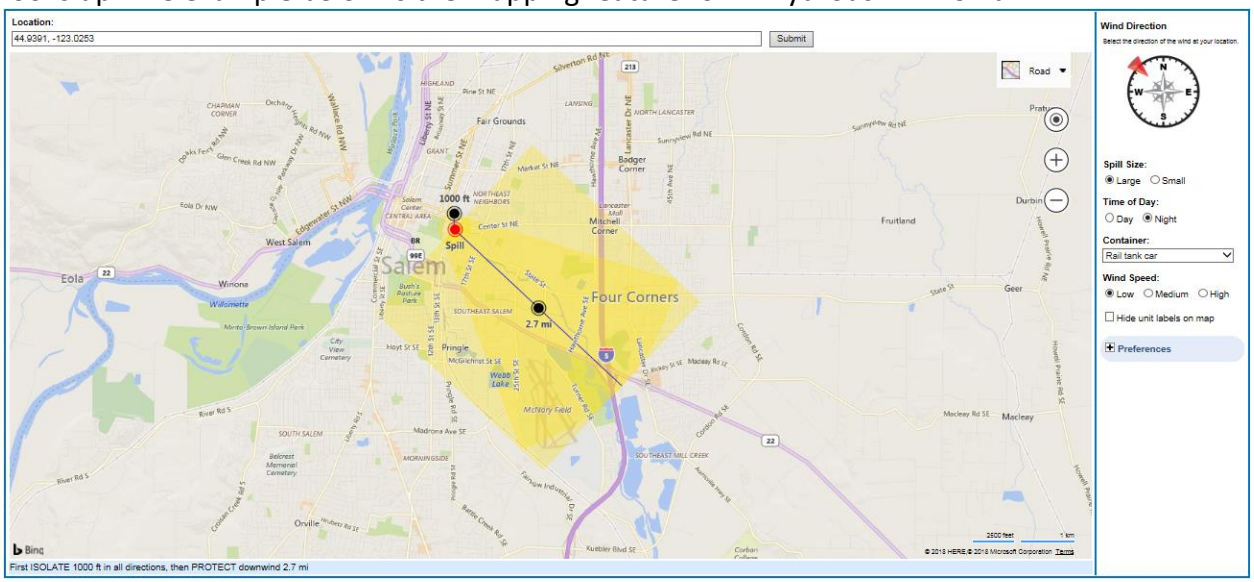
The CAMEO system integrates a chemical database and a method to manage the data, an air dispersion model, and a mapping capability. All modules work interactively to share and display critical information in a timely fashion. The CAMEO system is available in Macintosh and Windows formats.
https://www.epa.gov/cameo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)

WISER is a system designed by the National Institutes of Health to assist emergency responders in hazardous material incidents. WISER provides a wide range of information on hazardous substances, including substance identification support, physical characteristics, human health information, and containment and suppression advice.
https://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/

Example WISER Information

WISER provides the Emergency Response Guidebook pages related to the substance the user looks up. The example below is the mapping feature for Anhydrous Ammonia.



Western Response Resource List (WRRL)

The WRRL is a database that stores data on various types of oil spill response equipment in the Pacific Northwest. It can be used to identify response equipment during a drill or spill, provide an overall picture of the regions response resources, and be used for developing and reviewing oil/hazmat spill contingency plans.
http://www.wrrl.us/

MCEM GIS

Marion County's GIS Program provides support for County users of spatial data and technologies. Within the County, we maintain a GIS data model that allows users to connect and share content across the departments. The primary mission is to maintain and serve current, accurate and authoritative spatial data in support of the activities of Marion County.

GIS data is shared through public facing applications through a web browser and to those given access by login to the County GIS portal. This enables users to view or interact with the Emergency Management Web Map. These maps contain layers pertinent to incident management such as railroad tracks, vulnerable populations, fire and police stations, etc. This GIS approach can be used to interface with internal and external users to track and display live information for the EOC, or IC.

Everbridge Citizen Alert System

The Everbridge Citizen Alert system is a means for Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications (METCOM 9-1-1) and its partners to communicate emergency information to the public via telephone, text, or email to a large group of people in a short period of time. It communicates emergency messages individually created by METCOM 9-1-1 to the public. METCOM 9-1-1 sends out most messages at the request of its partner agencies. Police and fire agencies dictate what messages they wish to communicate to the public. It is usually initial information about an incident and may include updates if further action is needed.

This includes only landline phone numbers that appear in the phone book with an address. Other landline phone numbers may not be automatically entered. Information can be received by phone, text, and/or email. Messages will be sent to those community members that have **Opted In** to receive community information alerts that are non-emergent in nature.

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)

HSIN is a web-based platform, run by the Department of Homeland Security, which is designed to allow local, state, tribal, and federal government agencies to share "Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU)" information with each other over a secure channel.

HSIN provides three main functional categories. First, it provides a SharePoint web portal system which allows agencies and events to have a basic workspace for collaboration. Second, it provides a Jabber chat system, with user managed rooms. Third, it provides the Common Operational Picture, a custom executive situational awareness web application.

Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS)

Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

Approved users of concern for Marion County:

- Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications (METCOM 9-1-1)
- Oregon Office of Emergency Management
- Oregon State Police

Emergency Alert System

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information, targeted to specific areas.

Foam Application Guidelines

SINGLE CAR RELEASE, CONTAINED SPILL, WITH FIRE

If fire suppression operations are initiated, responders need sufficient foam concentrate supplies, adequate water supply, foam appliances, equipment and properly trained personnel to effectively implement and sustain fire suppression and post-fire suppression operations.

CRITICAL QUESTION: Do you have the ability to extinguish a single tank car containing 30,000 gallons of crude oil? Based on the guidance in NFPA 11, Standard for Low-Medium- and High- Expansion Foam (2011 edition) -- for a spill scenario greater than one (1) inch in depth, agencies will need a minimum of approximately 216 gallons of 3% foam concentrate available for the first 15 minutes of the operation based on a spill area of approximately 3,000 sq. ft. In addition, reapplication of foam will normally be necessary to maintain an adequate foam blanket.

Note: If 1% foam concentrate is available and used, approximately 72 gallons of foam concentrate would be required for the first 15 minutes of the operations.
If you do not have the capability to safely and effectively implement and sustain this tactic, defensive or non-intervention strategies should be pursued.

When large quantities of cooling water are being applied, rather than foam, an initial guideline is 1,500 gallons-per-minute (GPM) for a single car. If flame impingement is involved, 500 GPM per point of flame contact is recommended.

MULTIPLE CARS, RELEASE, SPILL WITH FIRE

The resource requirements to safely and effectively respond to an incident of this magnitude will exceed the capabilities of most emergency response organizations. In situations of this nature, the amount of foam concentrate that is required to be available on-site to begin suppression operations per NFPA 11 (2011 edition), -- for a spill scenario greater than one (1) inch in depth, is approximately 26,000 gallons of 3% foam concentrate for the first 15 minutes of the operation based on a spill area of approximately 360,000 sq. ft. In addition, reapplication of foam will normally be necessary to maintain an adequate foam blanket.

Note: If 1% foam concentrate is available and used, approximately 8,666 gallons of foam concentrate would be required for the first 15 minutes of the operations.
NOTE: THE TACTIC FOR THIS TYPE OF INCIDENT THAT PROVIDES THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SAFETY TO RESPONDERS IS DEFENSIVE TO PROTECT EXPOSURES OR NON-INTERVENTION.

When large quantities of cooling water are being applied, rather than foam, an initial guideline is 1,500 gallons-per-minute (GPM) for each car. If flame impingement is involved, 500 GPM per point of flame contact is recommended.

Inhalation Hazard Guidelines: Those hazardous materials which are toxic and present an inhalation hazard require strict adherence to the recommended initial isolation distances for first responders. Until qualified individuals with the proper detection instruments arrive, it is not possible to determine if an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) atmosphere is present.

See Tactical Worksheet in Response Packet

Volume Calculations

AR-AFFF @ 3% Hydrocarbon							
Spill size sq ft	Rail Car sq ft	Total sq ft	Application Rate	Total flow solution GPM	Total flow solution 65 min	Total flow foam GPM	Total foam required 65 min
2490	510	3000	0.16	480	31200	14.4	936
4980	1020	6000	0.16	960	62400	28.8	1872
7470	1530	9000	0.16	1440	93600	43	2795
AR-AFFF @ 3% Polar Solvents							
Spill size sq ft	Rail Car sq ft	Total sq ft	Application Rate	Total flow solution GPM	Total flow solution 65 min	Total flow foam GPM	Total foam required 65 min
2490	510	3000	0.2	600	39000	18	1170
4980	1020	6000	0.2	1200	78000	36	2340
7470	1530	9000	0.2	1800	117000	54	3510

Spill Calculations
Spill area (sq ft) x Application rate (.10 or .16) = GPM Foam solution GPM Foam solution x Percentage of Foam (.10, .01, .03 or .06) = GPM Foam GPM Foam x 15 minutes = Foam Required
Tanks or Hot Metal Calculations
Area (sq ft) x Application rate (.16 or .20) = GPM Foam solution GPM Foam solution x Percentage of Foam (.10, .01, .03 or .06) = GPM Foam GPM Foam x 65 minutes = Foam Required

NOTES

PKP Extinguishment application resources will be necessary to extinguish three dimensional fire or fire separated from foam blanket.

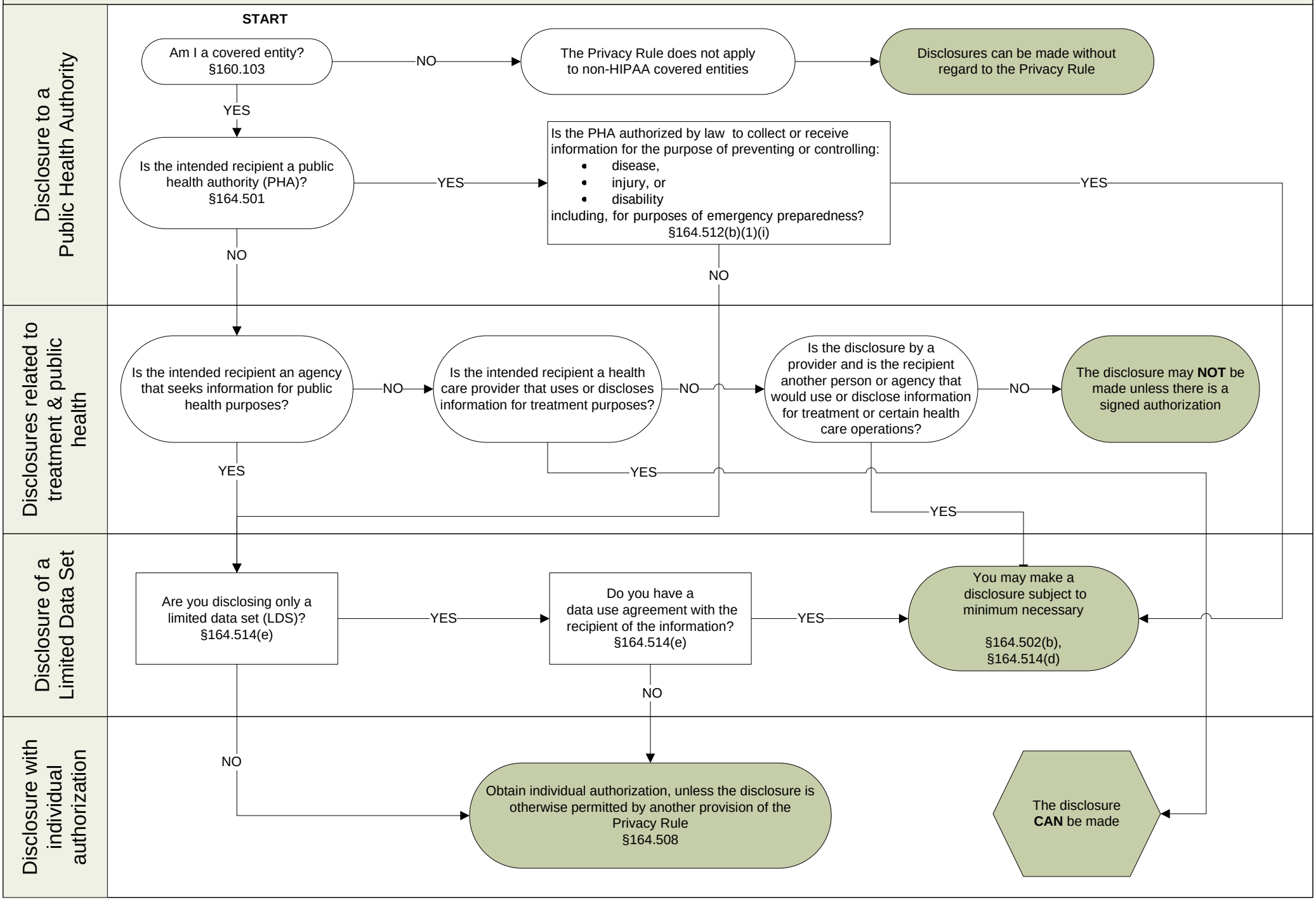
When foam is ordered for an incident the order should be doubled to include possible incident escalation and restocking fire service inventories and caches back to previous levels.

When replacing AR-AFFF, the United States EPA Stewardship Program Requirements should be considered.

Locomotives carry 2K to 5K gal of diesel fuel: Use Dry Chem Extinguishers

AT A GLANCE – May I disclose protected health information for public health emergency preparedness purposes?

(From the perspective of the source of the information)



Record of Changes

All updates and revisions to the Hazmat by Rail Incident Plan will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is implemented by emergency response personnel.

Change Number	Date	Person Making Change	Change Summary

Change Number	Date	Person Making Change	Change Summary

Record of Distribution

All distributions of the Hazmat by Rail Incident Plan will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is distributed to and implemented by emergency response personnel.

Date Distributed	Person Distributing	Agency Receiving	Date Received

Date Distributed	Person Distributing	Agency Receiving	Date Received

Purpose and Scope

Although an effective emergency response to a hazardous material (hazmat) release is essential and can limit the harm from the release, it is preferable to focus on preventing the train accident from occurring in the first place due to the potential for substantial harm, even with the best emergency response. Hazardous materials are generally transported without incident, and railroad transportation is among the safest modalities. However, consequences of a hazmat transportation incident can be extreme with serious repercussions to public safety, life and wellbeing, the environment, and infrastructure. Therefore, operational planning for an incident involving hazmat transported by rail is necessary.

The focus of this Hazmat by Rail Incident Plan is the pre-incident and response phases of the incident. It does not focus on transition to recovery nor will it cover environmental remediation. Thus, the goals of the incident are more heavily weighted to life safety and incident stabilization with a lesser emphasis on property or environmental preservation. The following table outlines some of the tasks that agencies have during an incident involving hazmat. In this table, the red boxes relate to the scope of this plan.

Task	Local Fire and Hazmat Teams	Responsible Party	Fed/State Regulators
Life saving			
Control fire/source of release			
Contain and/or mitigate the release/incident			
Protect cultural and environmentally sensitive areas			
Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife			
Clean up product from impacted areas			
Minimize economic impacts			
Coordinate with all responding agencies			
Keep public and stakeholders informed			

This plan is applicable to all types and sizes of hazardous materials chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive incidents potentially involving the railroad transportation corridors. This plan also includes hazardous materials response and support to terrorist incidents. Terrorist incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) materials are addressed in Incident Annex 8 of the Marion County Emergency Operations Plan. This plan conforms to National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF) and Incident Command System (ICS).

This plan is activated whenever the County must respond to an emergency railroad incident whose size or complexity is beyond that normally handled by routine operations. This plan is intended to guide the County Emergency Responders operations while complementing and supporting the emergency response plans and procedures of responding agencies, other local

governments, special districts, and other public, nonprofit/volunteer, and private-sector entities, but not taking precedence over them.

This plan like others in Marion County will follow the whole community approach to planning and incident management. A focus on enabling the participation in incident management activities of a wide range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government, to foster better coordination and working relationships.

The primary users of this plan are elected officials, department heads and their senior staff members, emergency management staff, leaders of local volunteer support organizations, and others who may participate in emergency operations. The general public is also welcome to review non-sensitive parts of this plan to better understand how the County manages railroad emergency operations.

Plan Review & Maintenance

At a minimum, this plan will be formally reviewed annually and re-promulgated every five years to comply with State requirements as part of the Marion County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). An exercise of the plan will count as a review. The first exercise, thus plan review, was conducted July 30th to August 2nd, 2018 at an Integrated Emergency Management Course held in Woodburn by Marion County Emergency Management. Subsequent reviews of this plan will be conducted by the Marion County Emergency Manager with participation from all stakeholders from each department. This review will be coordinated by the County Emergency Management and will include participation by members from each of the departments assigned as lead agencies in this plan. The review will:

- Verify contact information;
- Review the status of resources noted in the plan; and
- Evaluate the procedures outlined in this plan to ensure their continued viability.

In addition, lead agencies will review the sections assigned to their respective departments. A more frequent schedule for plan review and revision may be necessary. The Marion County EOP contains a complete discussion of the regular cycle of training, evaluating, reviewing and updating of emergency response plans.

Recommended changes should be forwarded to:

Marion County Emergency Management
ATTN: Emergency Manager
5155 Silverton Rd NE
Salem, OR 97305

Administration, Finance and Logistics

Emergency operations will be conducted by County departments, augmented as required by trained reserves, volunteer groups, forces supplied through Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs), and private contractors. County, State, and Federal support will be requested if the situation dictates. Every effort will be made to include the whole community, meaning a focus on enabling the participation in incident management activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including NGOs and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships.

Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 402 authorizes local governments to enter into cooperative assistance agreements with both public and private agencies in accordance with their needs. The laws are known as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) ORS 402.100, the Oregon Resource Coordination Assistance Agreement (ORCAA) ORS 402.200, and Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA) ORS 402.250.

An EMAC is a congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. EMAC enables states to share resources during times of disaster. Through the EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement.

Every local government of the state, as defined in ORS 174.116, is automatically a participant in ORCAA, though tribal governments must opt in. Under ORCAA member jurisdictions may request assistance from other member jurisdictions to prevent, mitigate, respond to, or recover from an emergency or disaster, or in concert with exercises. Any resource (employees, services, equipment and supplies) of a member jurisdiction may be made available to another member jurisdiction.

PNEMA is an arrangement that crosses international borders. The arrangement allows for resources to be shared between the states and provinces in the Pacific Northwest, similar to mutual aid under the EMAC. It involves the states of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the government of the Province of British Columbia, and the Yukon Government.

The Multi-County Omnibus Mutual Aid Agreement also pertains to this plan. It is made and entered into by the counties listed below to enable them to provide emergency assistance to each other during an emergency; including agreement of the financial terms. The benefit of this agreement is that time will be saved by having processes and procedures in place before the incident occurs, ensuring agencies can respond in a more effective and efficient way.

Benton	Crook	Josephine	Marion	Washington
Clackamas	Deschutes	Klamath	Multnomah	Wheeler Yamhill
Clatsop	Hood River	Lincoln	Polk	
Columbia	Jefferson	Linn	Tillamook	

Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 190 along with ORS Chapter 402 authorizes the Oregon Public Works Emergency Response Cooperative Assistance Agreement. This agreement is managed by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and can be agreed to by local public works agencies. It is activated during emergencies. ODOT maintains the current list of signatories.

During an emergency, a local declaration may be necessary to activate these agreements and allocate appropriate resources. Liability issues and potential concerns among government agencies, private entities, and other response partners and across jurisdictions are addressed in existing MAAs and other formal memoranda established for the County and its surrounding areas.

ORS Chapter 190 also authorizes the Managing Oregon Resources Efficiently Intergovernmental Agreement (MORE-IGA) which allows public agencies in Oregon to share resources including equipment, materials, and services for public works, municipal, transportation, engineering, construction, operations, maintenance, emergency management, and related activities. This agreement is not dependent upon emergency declaration. There are Currently 82 public agencies: 24 of Oregon's 36 counties; 40 cities; and others who include: transit, service districts, schools /colleges, 911-center, (County Commission appointed – i.e. Housing Authority), etc. These agreements are managed by the Contract Administrator for Marion County.

Proper documentation and reporting during an emergency is critical for the County to receive proper reimbursement for emergency expenditures and to maintain a historical record of the incident. County staff will maintain thorough and accurate documentation throughout the course of an incident or event. Incident documentation should include:

- Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Damage assessment reports
- Incident command logs
- Situation status reports
- Resource tracking
- Pictures
- Press releases
- Incident critiques
- After-Action Report (AAR)

All documentation related to the County's emergency management program will be maintained in accordance with Oregon's public records and meetings law (ORS 192), subject to applicable exemptions such as for "Public Safety Plans," as appropriate.

Authorities and References

This plan is issued in accordance with, and under the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 401, and authority is granted to the Marion County Board of Commissioners by ORS 203.035 and ORS Chapter 401, especially ORS 401.305 through 401.335. These laws establish the authority for Board of Commissioners (BOC) to declare a state of emergency for Marion County. As approved by the BOC, per emergency ordinance of Marion County (Chapter 2.35), County Emergency Management has been identified as the lead agency in the Emergency Management Organization (EMO). Emergency Management has the authority and responsibility for the organization, administration, and operations of the EMO.

The following table sets forth the Federal, State, and local legal authorities as well as best practices references upon which the organizational and operational concepts of this plan are based.

Authorities and References
Federal
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended, August 2016, Accessed April 2018: https://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disaster-relief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296), Accessed April 2018 at: https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/hr_5005_enr.pdf Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295), Accessed April 2018: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Post_Katrina_Emergency_Management_Reform_Act_pdf.pdf Homeland Security Policy Directive/HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents, Accessed April 2018: http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nspd/hspd-5.html Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8: National Preparedness, Accessed April 2018: http://www.dhs.gov/presidential-policy-directive-8-national-preparedness U.S. Department of Transportation and Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Emergency Response Guidebook 2016, Accessed May 2018: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg National Incident Management System, March 2018, Accessed April 2018: http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0, November 2010, Accessed April 2018: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25975
State of Oregon
Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 2017 Edition, Chapters 401 through 404, 453, and 190, Accessed April 2018: https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/ORS.aspx State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, as revised April 2017, Accessed April 2018: http://www.oregon.gov/oem/emresources/Plans_Assessments/Pages/CEMP.aspx Emergency Declaration Guidelines for Local Elected and Appointed Officials, September 2015, Accessed April 2018: http://www.oregon.gov/oem/Documents/decl_guide.pdf Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 104: Oregon Military Department, Accessed April 2018: http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_100/oar_104/104_tofc.html Oregon Regional Tactical Interoperable Communications Field Operations Guide (TICFOG) Version 2.1 Dated: April 06, 2017, Accessed April 2018: http://www.oregon.gov/siec/Documents/TICFOG/FINAL_OREGON%20REGIONAL%20TICFOG%20_April%2007%202017_%20Version%202.1.pdf The Northwest Area Contingency Plan 2018, Accessed May 2018: https://www.rrt10nwac.com/NWACP/Default.aspx The Oregon State Fire Marshal State Mobilization Plan 2017, Accessed May 2018: http://www.oregon.gov/osp/SFM/docs/2017_MobPlanFinal.pdf
Marion County
Emergency Ordinance County Code Chapter 2.35 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) of County and municipalities in Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016 Community Wildfire Protection Plan Memoranda of Agreement / Understanding Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs)

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA)

A detailed explanation of the THIRA is located in the Marion County EOP. Marion County uses the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) methodology to conduct a THIRA and has prioritized each of the identified hazards. CPRI rankings consider the following four elements of risk:

- Probability
- Magnitude/Severity
- Warning Time
- Duration

A THIRA update will occur every year and this plan will be modified accordingly. Three levels of risk have been identified as High, Moderate, and Low. A railroad incident and hazardous materials incidents are ranked high among hazards identified for Marion County.

1. **High** - High probability of occurrence; at least 50 percent or more of population at risk from hazard; significant to catastrophic physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; major loss or potential loss of functionality to all essential facilities (i.e. hospital, police, fire, Emergency Operations Center, and shelters).
2. **Moderate** - Less than 50 percent of population at risk from hazard; moderate physical impacts to buildings and infrastructure; moderate potential for loss of functionality to essential facilities.
3. **Low** - Low probability of occurrence or low threat to population; minor physical impacts.

Hazard Profile Summary for Emergency Operations Plan						
Hazard	**Probability**	**Magnitude**	**Warning Time**	**Duration**	**CPRI**	**Planning Significance**
Earthquake	4	4	4	4	4	High
Severe Weather/Storm	4	4	1	4	3.55	High
Flood	3	4	2	4	3.25	High
Landslide	3	3	4	4	3.25	High
Civil Disorder / Terrorism	2	4	4	4	3.1	High
Drought	3	4	1	4	3.1	High
School & Workplace Violence	2	4	4	2	2.9	Moderate
Hazardous Materials Incident	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**High**
Transportation Accident/Train Derailment	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**High**
Wildland Interface Fire	2	3	4	4	2.8	Moderate
Biological, Chemical, Sabotage and Cyber Incident and Explosives, Radiological Attack-Terrorism	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2.7**	**Moderate**
Power Failure	2	3	4	3	2.7	Moderate
Epidemic	2	4	1	4	2.65	Moderate
Pandemic	2	4	1	4	2.65	Moderate
Animal Disease Outbreak	2	3	2	4	2.5	Moderate
Dam or Levee Failure	1	4	2	4	2.35	Moderate
Extreme Weather - High Temperature	3	2	1	1	2.2	Moderate
Radiological Release	1	2	4	3	1.95	Low
Volcanic Eruption	1	1	1	1	1	Low
Tornado	1	1	1	1	1	Low

Geography, Railroads, and Population

Marion County stretches from the Willamette River to the Cascade Mountains encompassing nearly 1,200 square miles. Marion County is bordered by Linn County to the south, Polk and Yamhill Counties to the west and Clackamas County to the north. Marion County is the fifth largest County in Oregon with a population of approximately 315,900. As of 2016 the population estimate as of July 1, 2016 according to United States Census Bureau is 336,316, with 42,597 persons being foreign born population.

There are twenty incorporated cities and thirty-seven unincorporated communities in the county. Railroads are present in every city and major town in Marion County. Incorporated cities within Marion County include: Aumsville, Aurora, Detroit, Donald, Gates, Gervais, Hubbard, Idanha, Jefferson, Keizer, Mill City, Mt. Angel, St. Paul, Salem, Scotts Mills, Silverton, Stayton, Sublimity, Turner, and Woodburn. The largest city and the county seat is Salem. Salem, consisting of about 168,000 residents, is also the State Capitol. Both Portland & Western Railroad (PNWR) and Union Pacific (UP) pass through Salem.

There is a potential for activities during and after a hazmat incident to disturb areas of archaeological or cultural concerns. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde hold acreage near Mehama and a strip mall in Salem. The Grand Ronde Tribal Police should be notified and involved in activities in these areas.

The geographic area to which this plan applies is the western third of Marion County which generally parallels Interstate 5. Track is owned by BNSF Railroad Company and operated by the Portland & Western Railroad (PNWR) to the west of I-5. Generally, to the east of I-5, Union Pacific (UP) Railroad and Willamette Valley Railroad (WVR) own and operate tracks. The section of UP railroad in the City of Salem runs west of I5. Union Pacific is the main freight operator in the county. There is approximately a total of 118 miles of railroad.

All rails in the County transverse north to south through the County, but mile postings increase in opposite directions for PNWR and UP. PNWR rail enters the in the north-west end of the county at rail milepost 45 south of the city of Wilsonville, and exits south crossing the Santiam River (river mile 3) at rail milepost 89. The UP track starts into the County from the south west in the city of Jefferson at rail milepost 699 and exits to the north in the city of Aurora at rail milepost 743.5. WVR intersects the UP track at rail milepost 735 at East Cleveland Street in Woodburn (Labish Interchange), and continues south paralleling the other two railroads to the east. It ends in Stayton between Ida Street and W. Washington Street at rail milepost 31.

This plan considers WVR, but that track does not transport hazardous material as of 2017. The Mid-Valley Local Emergency Planning Committee covering Linn and Benton Counties, reports that Albany & Eastern Railroad Company (AERC) like WVR, does not currently carry hazardous materials. AERC operates a section of railroad in Linn County directly adjacent to the southern and westerly border with Marion County with potential impact to Stayton, Mill City and the North Santiam River.

This Mill City District section of railroad is from the Sweet Home Junction to Mill City: Milepost 689.0 to 725.7. These railroads are included because of future potential to carry hazmat.

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations encompass a large group of people affected by a number of risk factors including: race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, geography, gender, age, disability status, risk status related to sex and gender, health disparities, and people who have Limited English Proficiency (LEP) or are non-English speaking, as well as others who may be disproportionately impacted by hazards presented in the County.

According to the Oregon Office on Disability and Health in 2013, 24.4% of people residing in Marion County have disabilities. Between 2000 and 2008, residents under the age of five increased by 14%, the number of residents between the ages of 55-59 increased by 51%, those in the 60-64 age group increased by 54%, and those aged 85 and older increased by 46%. Twenty two percent of Marion County's population is between the ages of 0 and 14. A little over 11% of residents under the age of 65 have a disability. Twelve percent of the population is considered elderly (over 65 years of age).

The population having LEP represents 11.6% of the total county population, or some 37,000+ individuals. The most common spoken language in Marion County, next to English, is Spanish. The majority of our immigrant population originates from Mexico, so it is reasonable to assume that the majority of our LEP population is Spanish speaking. After Spanish, the next most common language is Russian, mostly spoken in the Old Faith communities in and around Woodburn, followed by Pacific Islander languages. In addition, a small but growing segment of the immigrant population speak indigenous languages such as Purépecha and may or may not speak and be literate in Spanish as a second language.

With these populations, there is likely to be limited transportation, physical isolation, lack of literacy in English and/or Spanish among certain segments of the population, limited resources and funding within organizations and among segments of the population, and distrust or lack of understanding of government programs within communities.

Currently unknown information includes: community and individual level awareness, Hispanic or Latino populations with LEP versus other foreign language speaking populations that have LEP, physical location of these populations, literacy rates among languages, and specifics of prevalence and growth rate of indigenous languages.

Domesticated Animals

This plan takes into consideration the needs of individuals with disabilities relying on service animals. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) protects the rights of all individuals with disabilities and requires that the County comply with Title II of the ADA. The evacuation, sheltering, and protection of companion animals are the primary responsibility of their owners.

When owners are unable to provide for the care and needs of their household pets and service animals, the County will provide assistance as outlined in the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS) and FEMA DAP 9523.19. Marion County has included pet sheltering as part of ESF 6 Mass Care.

Livestock are addressed in ESF 17 Agriculture and Animal Protection, as well as the County EOP Incident Annex 10. Generally, activities concerning livestock will be coordinated by the appropriate organizations such as Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University Extension Services and available veterinarians. Actions may include the deployment of inspectors and veterinarians to verify and certify viability of animals after an exposure, and the disposal of contaminated animal carcasses and feed.

Critical Facilities

The Commodity Flow Study in 2016 used the following types of facilities as indicators of critical facilities and vulnerable populations: state government facilities, law enforcement facilities, fire departments, airports, schools, hospitals, and other health facilities.

Top Three Hazardous Materials

Data reported by month may lead to an over or under-estimation of the risk associated with a material for any given incident. Knowing the amount of material by monthly average allows for planning for the most likely material to be involved in an incident. Planning for the scale of an incident on any given day would need to be determined by volume per trip/per train.

Most Common

The three most common hazardous materials for each rail by average volume are shown in the table below (based on 2015 data).

Rail Company	Line Segment	Hazardous Materials Common Name	UN/NA ID #
Union Pacific	n/a	Petroleum – Crude Oil	UN1267
Union Pacific	n/a	Propane	UN1978
Union Pacific	n/a	Petroleum Gases, Liquefied	UN1075
Portland & Western	Salem to Tigard Yard (CP Bonita)	Ethanol/Gasoline Mix – More than 10% Ethanol	UN3475
Portland & Western	Salem to Tigard Yard (CP Bonita)	Carbolic Acid	UN2312
Portland & Western	Salem to Tigard Yard (CP Bonita)	Sulphuric Acid	UN1830
Portland & Western	Albany to Salem	Carbolic Acid	UN2312
Portland & Western	Albany to Salem	Propane Gas	UN1075
Portland & Western	Albany to Salem	Chlorine Gas	UN1017

Extremely Hazardous Materials

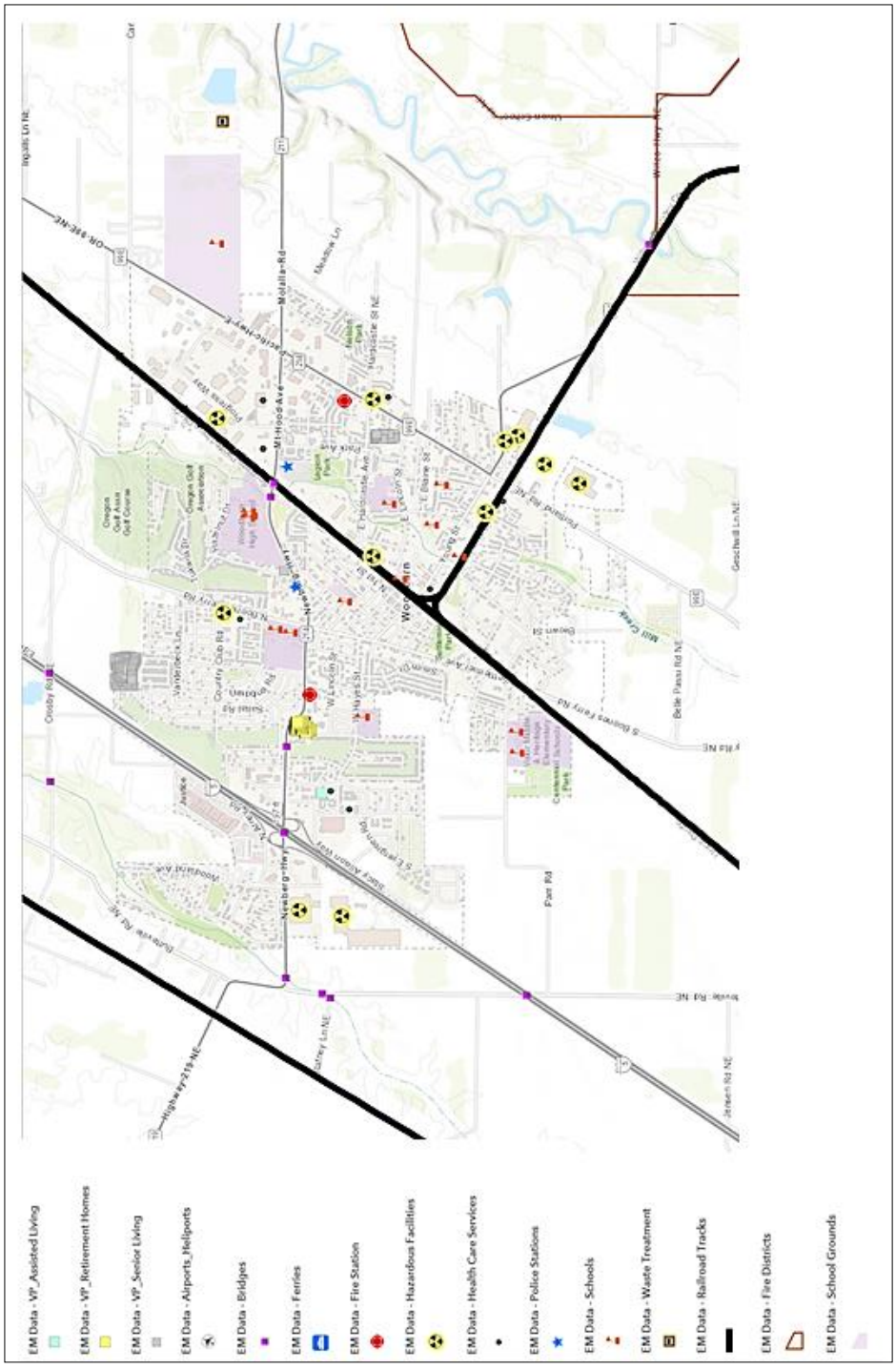
The top three extremely hazardous materials for each rail line, ordered by average monthly volume are shown in the table below (based on 2015 data). Extremely hazardous materials are defined by Code of Federal Regulation Title 40 Chapter I Subchapter J Part 355.

Rail Company	Line Segment	Hazardous Materials Common Name	UN/NA ID #
Union Pacific	n/a	Ammonia, Anhydrous	UN1005
Union Pacific	n/a	Chlorine Or Chlorine Gas, Liquefied	UN1017
Union Pacific	n/a	Vinyl Acetate, Stabilized Or Vinyl Acetate	UN1301
Portland & Western	Salem to Tigard Yard (CP Bonita)	Chlorine Or Chlorine Gas, Liquefied	UN1017
Portland & Western	Salem to Tigard Yard (CP Bonita)	Formaldehyde	UN3082
Portland & Western	Salem to Tigard Yard (CP Bonita)	Ammonia, Anhydrous	UN1005
Portland & Western	Albany to Salem	Chlorine Or Chlorine Gas, Liquefied	UN1017
Portland & Western	Albany to Salem	Formaldehyde	UN3082
Portland & Western	Albany to Salem	None	None

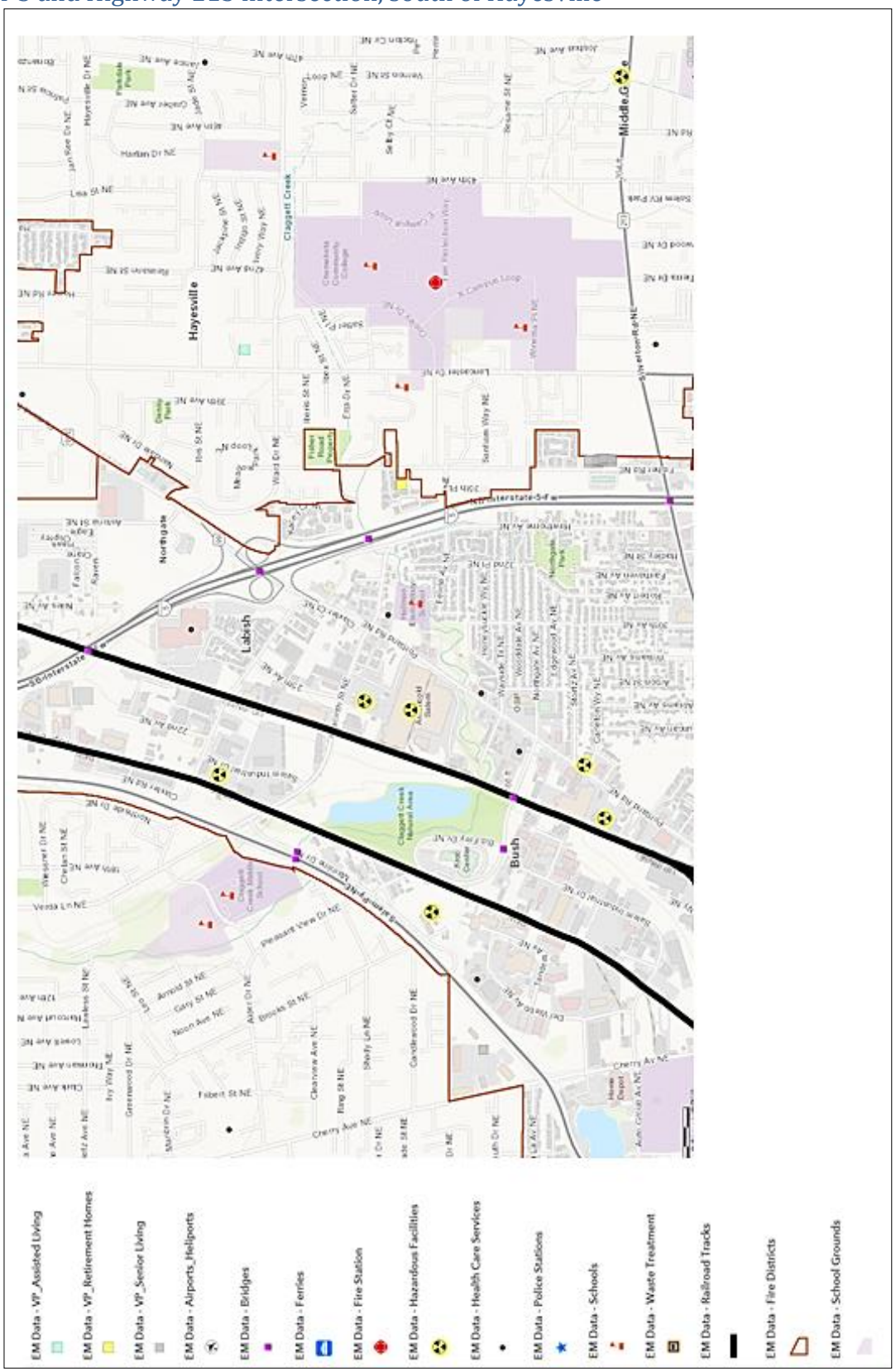
Hotspots

Hotspot analysis identifies geospatial locations where seemingly unrelated elements are nearby, creating a threat that could be much more dangerous than expected. The hotspots concerning hazmat by rail are:

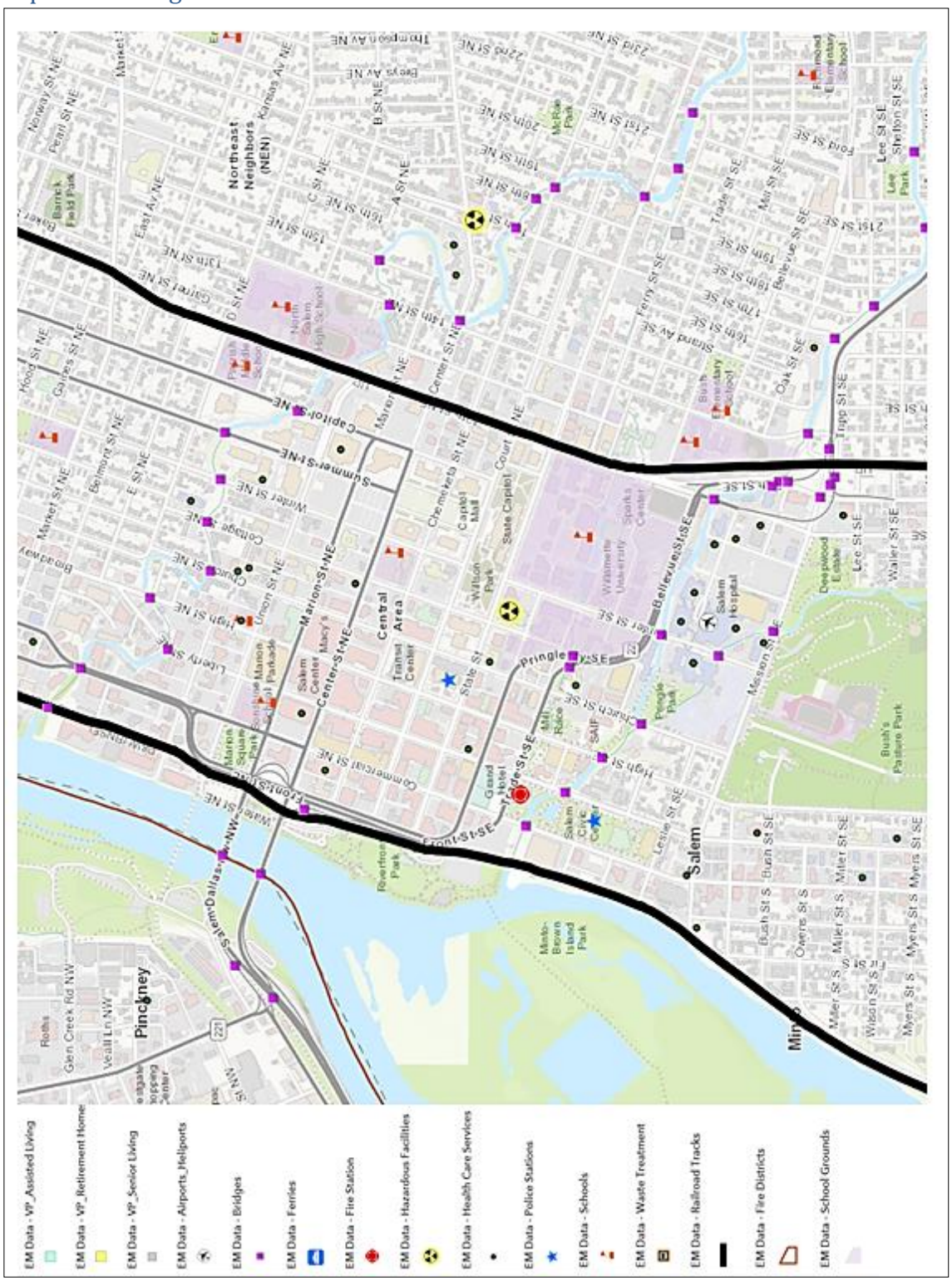
City of Woodburn



I-5 and Highway 213 intersection, south of Hayesville



Capitol buildings area of Salem



Assumptions

1. The State Hazmat Response Team (Hazmat 13 Salem) is available to support transportation and fixed facilities incidents.
2. The Hazmat 13 has service areas outside of Marion County.
3. Other Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Teams with jurisdiction in Marion County are: Hazmat 5 Linn/Benton (encompassing Jefferson RFPD) and Hazmat 9 Tualatin Valley (encompassing Aurora, Hubbard and St. Paul FDs).
4. Regional Teams outside of the County may be available to respond if requested through OERS.
5. Major railroad hazardous materials spills occur with little or no warning.
6. Marion County Emergency Management / EOC will be activated and staffed with agencies organized into specific Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and or ICS framework.
7. The agency for each ESF is responsible for coordinating the planning and response activities for all the agencies of the function.
8. The Incident Commander(s) is well versed in the command of hazardous material incidents.
9. The Incident Commander will operate under a Unified Command (Fire / Law / Rail) as needed.
10. This is a multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary plan to meet the needs of the on-scene Incident Commanders, local Emergency Managers, and private sector partners.
11. This plan is designed to guide initial response until the point in time when immediate threat to life safety is removed.
12. Operational priorities are checklist driven. Detailed descriptions of operations and staff positions can be found in the EOP or the Field Operations Guide (FOG).
13. This plan does not supersede field operations and emergency management techniques set forth in local jurisdictional plans.
14. This document is a guideline and could not be written to accommodate every perceivable scenario.
15. A common sense educated approach will and should be used if the information needed is not present in this guide.
16. Hazardous materials could potentially enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.
17. Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations affecting the County.
18. Marion County government may not have adequate communications necessary to respond to a complex rail incident.
19. The regional Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan procedures will be used when necessary for multi-disciplinary/jurisdictional response.
20. Some residents will not/cannot evacuate regardless of the imminent danger presented by a hazardous materials release.
21. Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance to evacuate.
22. Railroad companies will collaborate with stakeholders to prepare for and respond to incidents.

Concept of Operations

General

When emergency situations arise, and it is determined that normal organization and functions of County government are insufficient to effectively meet response activities needs, the Emergency Management Director (EMD) and/or Emergency Manager, in collaboration with the Emergency Management Board Designee (EMBD), will collectively make the decision to activate and implement all or part of this plan. In addition, the EMBD, EMD or Emergency Manager may partially or fully activate and staff the County Emergency Operation Center (EOC) based on an emergency's type, size, severity, and duration.

Local government agencies have the primary responsibility for emergency management functions and for protecting life, property and the environment from the effects of hazardous events. This Marion County Hazmat by Rail Incident Plan and the County EOP should be used when County municipalities or emergency response agencies are reaching or have exceeded their abilities to respond to a hazmat by rail incident. Outside assistance beyond the County will be requested and used only as an adjunct to existing Marion County services, and then only when the situation threatens to expand beyond Marion County's response capabilities.

Responsibilities of the County include management and coordination of large-scale events, as well as identifying and obtaining additional assistance/resources for emergency response agencies from the State and/or Federal government through the County Emergency Operations Division. All involved County emergency services will implement individual EOPs, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and supporting processes for the County emergency operations. These plans and procedures should include providing County Emergency Management with the following information throughout an incident's duration:

- Operational status
- Readiness and availability of essential resources
- Changing conditions and status of resources (personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, etc.)
- Significant concerns and issues dealing with potential or actual loss of life or property and damage to the environment.

Operations for the initial emergency response will focus on first responders, such as fire and police departments, sometimes also involving hospitals, local health departments, and Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Teams. Typically, as the emergency situation evolves and the immediate response subsides, a transition period will occur during which emergency responders will hand responsibility for active coordination of the response to agencies or organizations involved with consequence management and recovery operations. In all emergency situations and circumstances, saving and protecting human lives receives priority.

Pre-Incident

Local Emergency Planning Committee Development

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will be a resource for a rail incident in accordance with guidance in the "Oregon Local Emergency Planning Committee Member Manual". The LEPC will follow the LEPC Emergency Plan after it is developed and will include unincorporated Marion County as well as the incorporated cities of Aumsville, Aurora, Detroit, Donald, Gates, Gervais, Hubbard, Idanha, Jefferson, Salem, Keizer, Mill City, Mt. Angel, Silverton, Scotts Mills, Stayton, St. Paul, Sublimity, Turner, and Woodburn.

The LEPC community emergency response plan will include facilities and transportation routes, emergency response procedures, evacuation plans, and the determination of probable affected areas. As of writing this plan the Grant Application Transmittal is in process with the Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office to obtain funds that will support the LEPC development.

Public Information and Warning

Keeping the public informed during the first few hours of a hazmat by rail incident is critical to the success and effectiveness of the response and recovery. The public must understand what protective actions they can take to ensure their own safety and that of their loved ones. Public information dissemination should be consistent, clear, timely, accurate, appropriate, and effectively integrated into the overall process. Messages with these characteristics are important throughout the response and every effort should be made to continue to provide updated messaging to the public as the response progresses.

Several county departments, police agencies, and fire districts have designated employees to deal with the release of information on daily emergency incidents to the media and the public. A group of Public Information Officers from agencies and organizations in the Mid-Willamette Valley comprise a group known as Willamette Region Association of Public Information Officers (WRAPIO). An MOU has been signed by many of these organizations to work together and provide assistance whenever possible. An Incident Public Information Officer (PIO) and the necessary staffing for a 24-hour emergency response operation at the county's EOC will be drawn from this these groups of trained PIOs.

All PIO activity shall be centralized within Marion County. An agency or department PIO will assume a lead position based on the nature of the incident, coordinating with local, tribal, state, federal, and private stakeholders. In larger scale events, a Joint Information Center may be established to facilitate coordination between various EOCs, response agencies, and the media. A JIC using the Joint Information System (JIS) would be set up to gather and disseminate information to the public during incidents.

Pre-scripted messages should be developed in multiple languages and methods of communication to address access and functional needs relative to the County community. Consideration will be given to the development of the passive messaging than can be made available to members of the public who access non-emergency information services. A PIO

working in the EOC or the Joint Information Center (JIC), if established, is responsible for writing these messages in coordination with activities occurring in the field.

Pre-Scripted Notifications

At the time of writing this plan, eleven pre-scripted notifications have been created and approved by the Marion County PIO. These notifications can be found in Response Packet of this Plan and mostly are reproduced in the Regional Response Plans. The notifications are as follows:

1. Press Release
2. Short Initial Message
3. Long Initial Message
4. Shelter in Place
5. Evacuation Level 1 Be Ready
6. Evacuation Level 2 Be Set to Evacuate
7. Evacuation Level 3 GO NOW
8. Evacuation sites
9. Self-Decontamination
10. Incident Update
11. All Clear

Public Education

Persons including those with access and functional needs, and individuals with children within the County have the primary responsibility for minimizing the impact of disasters on themselves and their children through personal preparedness activities. To the greatest extent possible, the County Emergency Management Department will assist them in carrying out this responsibility by providing preparedness information, emergency public information, and critical public services in an accessible manner.

Identify Local & Regional Assets

Marion County Emergency Management will maintain a list of local assets, their contact information and capabilities. For a hazardous material incident, the most pertinent information is that of fire agencies. This list contains sensitive information. Therefore, the public version of this plan will not contain local and regional asset information, but is available to those agencies having jurisdiction for hazmat incident responses.

Various jurisdictions in Marion County have been mapped for use during an incident. These maps are large size documents and are maintained by Marion County Emergency Management. They are available by request to any public safety partners of Marion County. The maps include Emergency Medical Services, Fire Districts with their 9-1-1 dispatch centers, Law Enforcement, and County Public Works regions. Examples of these maps can be found in the Contacts and Resources section of the Response Packet.

Training & Exercises

Marion County Emergency Management maintains the Marion County Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan which includes a five-year calendar covering years 2016 through 2020 linked to the 32 core capabilities and Marion County's priorities identified by the stakeholders. This plan is reviewed every other year. The purpose of the plan is to document an organization's overall training and exercise program priorities for a specific multi-year time period. These priorities are linked to corresponding core capabilities assessed through the THIRA, and, if applicable, a rationale based on existing strategic guidance, threat assessments, corrective actions from previous exercises, or other factors. Trainings and exercises are chosen to strengthen the county in areas that the THIRA identified as low to medium capabilities. Along with the Training and Exercise Plan, there are training opportunities listed in the First Responder Training and Resources section of the Response Packet.

First Responder Training

Office of the State Fire Marshal

Leveraging the specialized knowledge and training of Oregon's Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Teams, the OSFM is able to coordinate and host several HazMat-focused courses, many of them taught by HazMat team members and OSFM staff. These courses adapt core HazMat response principles to the HazMat transportation by rail environment and are primarily designed for emergency response personnel.

Courses offered:

- HAZMAT Rail Emergency Response Awareness
- HAZMAT Rail Emergency Response Operations
- HAZMAT Tank Car Specialist
- HAZMAT Incident Commander

Transportation Rail Incident Preparedness and Response (TRIPR)

TRIPR resource materials were developed to provide critical information on best practices related to rail incidents involving hazardous flammable liquids such as crude oil and ethanol. These training resources provide first responders with training in Pre-Incident planning and response. These resources can be downloaded. Online training to teach first responders how to safely manage incidents involving flammable unit trains.

Association of American Railroads

Freight Rail and First Responders, Association of American Railroads: Through this association first responders can receive training programs and resources working through industry and government partners that include Federal Railroad Administration, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Transportation Security Administration, and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response (TRANSCAER)

Free HAZMAT Rail training is available for first responders. This includes multiple links that include Chessie System, Inc., Burlington Northern Santa Fe, and Union Pacific with topics ranging from dangerous goods, safety, and policies.

Regional Response Plans

Six Regional Response Plans have been developed for Marion County. These regions were selected to plan for the current need of those communities living in proximity to the rail lines that carry hazmat. These will serve as the template for other regions in the County in the future. These plans are available by request to public safety partners. Since they contain sensitive information which can serve as an example for other agencies to model their tactical plans from, they are not available in the public version of the plan.

Emergency Response

Concept of Operations

Once an incident involving hazardous materials is detected, the local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP or 9-1-1 center) is alerted. Local emergency services are then dispatched and respond to the scene to conduct a scene size-up, request additional resources, establish incident command, and initiate strategies to protect life, property, and the environment from hazardous materials and any resulting fires caused by the incident.

Agencies responding to the incident will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources, and capabilities. Marion County Public Works Department personnel have limited formal training and equipment to support clean-up and remediation activities following a hazmat incident. Contracts with environmental clean-up companies currently managed through the state would be activated through County Emergency Management if necessary. Response to a terrorist incident within Marion County is addressed in Incident Specific Annex 8 Terrorism and the Terrorism Response Plan.

As additional local, state, federal, tribal, and private resources arrive, the command structure evolves into a Unified Command (UC) with the following key positions:

- State and Local Agencies Having Jurisdiction
- State OSC
- Federal OSC (typically EPA and/or U.S. Coast Guard)
- Tribal representative
- Responsible Party (railroad) representative

The UC will establish incident objectives that take into consideration and attempt to integrate existing local, railroad, state, federal, and tribal emergency response plans. Under unified command each agency maintains their authority, responsibility and accountability. Tribes with reservation and/or usual and accustom hunting or fishing grounds must be notified in the event a spill may impact or threaten to impact any of their resources. Since boundaries for usual and accustom hunting and fishing grounds may be complicated, it is recommended that the Department of the Interior and/or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) be consulted to ensure proper notifications are made. Tribes must also be notified if there may be a potential impact from a spill or spill response operations to any tribal cultural resources.

Again, DOI and BIA may assist in identification of tribes for notification; however, it remains the UC's responsibility to make all proper notifications to tribes. For Marion County, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde will be contacted through their Emergency Management team at the Tribal Police.

Stakeholder agencies that do not have jurisdiction, authority, or a financial responsibility for the event, but have available resources and a vested interest in its outcome, will establish an Agency Representative who will report to the incident Liaison Officer. Liaisons for agencies

involved in the response may check into the Incident Command Post or at the County EOC, to represent local, regional and state agencies as well as private entities.

The UC will request the assistance of mutual aid partners and the Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Teams when the size and scope of the release exceeds the response capabilities of Marion County. Local first responders will provide containment/confinement operations for incident sites until the RHMERT arrive on-scene or further instructions are given over the phone. The local response agencies would initially respond and assess the emergency as indicated by the County Response Zones divided by fire districts established for the County (see maps below).

- **North Fire Districts**: Aurora, Drakes Crossing, Hubbard, Monitor, Mt. Angel, Silverton, St. Paul, Woodburn
- **Central Fire Districts:** Keizer, Marion County Fire District, Polk Co. 1, Salem/Salem Suburban
- **South Fire Districts:** Aumsville, Gates, Idanha-Detroit, Jefferson, Mill City, Sublimity, Stayton, Turner

Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat

Rail Incident Response Zones

Emergency Management: Local Assets and Jurisdictions

Date: 7/20/2018

Rail Incident Response Zones
- CENTRAL
- NORTH
- SOUTH

- Railroad Tracks
- Marion Boundary
- Cities

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

The data in this map does not represent legally recorded maps or surveys and is not intended to be used as such. Nor should this data be used for navigational, tracking or any other purpose requiring exact measurement of distance or direction or precision in the depiction of geographic features.

The data provided hereon may be inaccurate or out of date and any person or entity who relies on this information for any purpose whatsoever does so solely at his or her own risk. In no way does Marion County warrant the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of any information on this map.

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
ST PAUL
DONALD
AURORA
HUBBARD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MT ANGEL
SCOTTS MILLS
SILVERTON
KEIZER
SALEM
TURNER
AUMSVILLE
SUBLIMITY
STAYTON
JEFFERSON
MILL CITY
GATES
DETROIT
IDANHA
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH

tail-wind\Trays2\GIS\GIS\Projects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Rail Incident Response Zone Maps

Marion County, Oregon
Hazmat by Rail Incident Response Zones

Fire Districts

Emergency Management:
Local Assets and
Jurisdictions

Date: 7/20/2018

- Rail Incident Response Zones
- 911 Fire Dispatch Areas
- Fire Districts (FD)
- Marion Boundary
- Cities
- Railroad Tracks

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Miles

Marion County GIS
www.co.marion.or.us/IT/Pages/gis.aspx

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WASHINGTON COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
WASCO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
AURORA FD
AURORA
DONALD
ST PAUL
ST PAUL FD
HUBBARD
WOODBURN FD
WOODBURN
GERVAIS
MONITOR FD
MT ANGEL
MT ANGEL FD
SCOTTS MILLS
MARION COUNTY NO.1 FD
KEIZER FD
KEIZER
SILVERTON FD
SILVERTON
Willamette Valley Communications Center
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
SALEM
SALEM FD
SALEM SUBURBAN FD
POLK COUNTY NO.1 FD
DRAKES CROSSING FD
SUBLIMITY FD
TURNER
TURNER FD
AUMSVILLE
AUMSVILLE FD
SUBLIMITY
Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications
STAYTON
STAYTON FD
LYONS FD
MILL CITY
GATES
GATES FD
DETROIT
IDANHA FD
IDANHA
JEFFERSON
JEFFERSON FD

The first priority for the Incident Commander (IC) will be to determine the appropriate protective actions to protect first responders and the public including public alerts and warning. The next priorities are to disseminate the recommendations and implement them. An attempt to identify the material involved should be made by utilizing placards, shipping papers, train list/consist, train crew, etc. The IC will consult the United States Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide (ERG) to determine initial isolation and protective action distances, and the factors to consider for determining the protective action. The IC should coordinate with the Safety Officer and the Hazmat Team to determine the appropriate protective actions. These items below are the basic steps of the 6-Step Process that the command should follow (in a logical order). This will allow for successfully responding to a hazardous materials incident.

1. Size-up
2. Hazard analysis
3. Risk Assessment
4. Incident Objectives
5. Tactics
6. Debriefing

The 6-Step Process Procedural Guidelines

Size-up

The Incident Commander will announce their arrival and give brief size-up and location of Command. They will confirm the Level of Incident (see table below) or upgrade/downgrade the Level, over the air, if necessary.

> Example: "All units- Engine 2 is on scene and Engine 2 is in Command. We may have a leaking tank car of anhydrous ammonia. Confirming this is a Level 3 Incident, responding units approach from the South and stage at the high school. Command is located at 1st and Johnson."

Incident Response Levels		
Level 1: Major Emergency	**Level 2: Special Emergency**	**Level 4-5: Emergency Incident**
• Extreme hazard to life, environment, property • May require large scale evacuation/shelter-in-place • MAJOR LEAK and/or FIRE • State/Federal involvement • Multi-jurisdictional involvement • Specialists/technical teams involved • Extensive resource management and allocation	• Less than a Level 1 • Potential threat to life, environment, property • Above capabilities of first responder • Require Hazmat Team/Railroad resources • Limited Protective Action (Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place of community) • Yes Leak, NO FIRE • No ignition source or source controlled • Multi-unit response • May require Mutual Aid	• Investigative call • Limited caller information • "Something doesn't look right" • No Spill • NO FIRE /no ignition source/product contained in car • Local response • No or unknown threat to life, environment, property

The IC will secure the scene and keep people from entering the scene based on the initial size-up. They will give incoming units approach and staging directions i.e. upwind etc. Contact with the Rail Crew that was aboard the train involved in the incident will be made ASAP. A detailed size-up will include everything the incident "touches" and will generally include:

- Population/environment/resources at risk-waterways, ship channels, burial grounds, wildlife refuges, etc. ***(See map below)***
- Weather
- Time of day
- Identification and flow of material
- Container Size
- Container Condition
- Fire/ No Fire

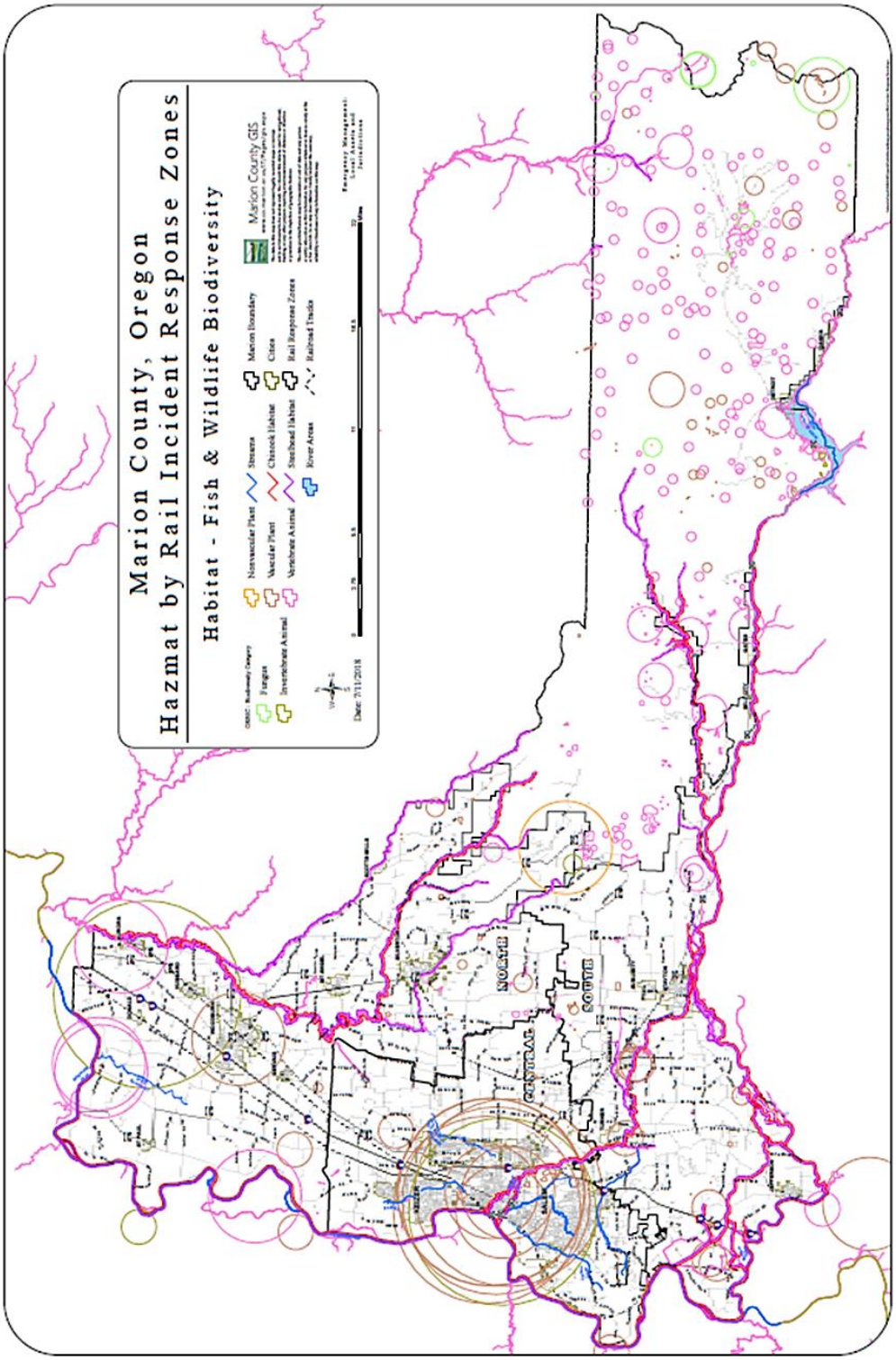
Announcements will be made of the results of the detailed size-up to all units over the radio.

Example: *"All units from Command. We have confirmed a leaking railroad tank car of anhydrous ammonia with a vapor cloud headed toward the downtown area. The vapor cloud covers a 2-block square area. Wind is from the South at 5 mph. All personnel don full turnouts and SCBA."*

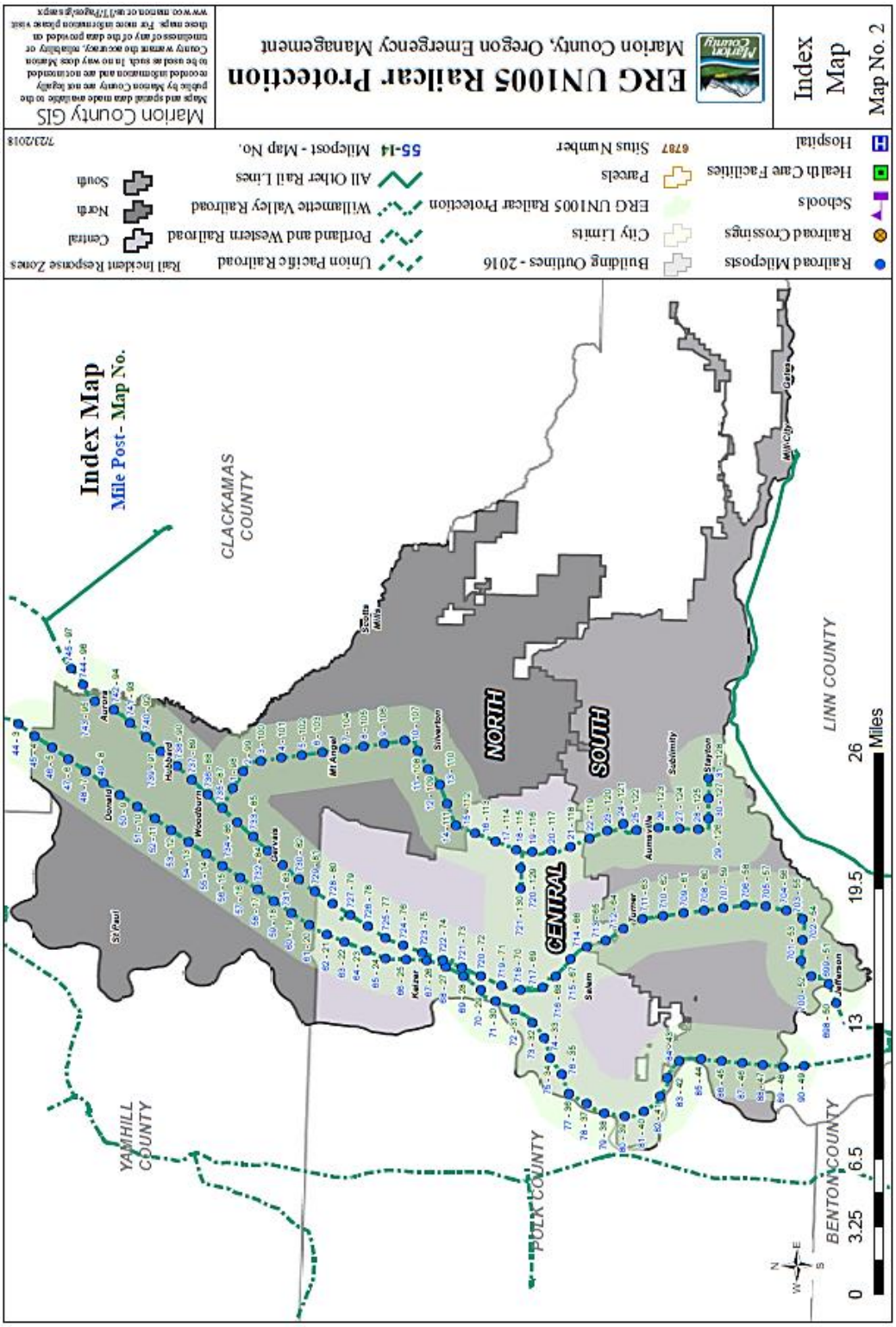
Impact assessment and situational updates must be an ongoing operation to ensure appropriate response actions are taken in accordance with incident command priorities. The first IC will try to do a Face-to-Face briefing with incoming IC as information transfer is critical.

See Tactical Worksheet and Rail Incident Checklist in Response Packet

This map is an example of information about environmentally sensitive areas that can be found in Marion County. A large size document can be found online at the Marion County website for use in the EOC or elsewhere to assist in evaluation of incident impact for the detailed size-up by the IC/UC.



A Map Book has been created showing the values at risk along each railroad broken down by the rail mile posts. This Map Book is available by request from Marion County Emergency Management. It will be distributed to public safety partner agencies.



Overview Map
Map No. 1
ERG UN1005 Railcar Protection
Marion County, Oregon Emergency Management
Marion County GIS
Maps and spatial data made available to the public by Marion County are not legally recorded information and are not intended to be used as such. In no way does Marion County warrant the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of any of the data provided on these maps. For more information please visit www.co.marion.or.us/IT/gis/gis.aspx
7/10/2018
Railroad Mileposts
Railroad Crossings
Schools
Health Care Facilities
Hospital
Building Outlines - 2016
City Limits
ERG UN1005 Railcar Protection
Parcels
6787 Situs Number
Union Pacific Railroad
Portland and Western Railroad
Willamette Valley Railroad
All Other Rail Lines
Rail Incident Response Zones
Central
North
South
County Overview Map
CLACKAMAS COUNTY
LINN COUNTY
POLK COUNTY
YAMHILL COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY
NORTH
CENTRAL
SOUTH
Scotts Mills
Aurora
Donald
Hubbard
Woodburn
Gervais
Mt Angel
Silverton
St Paul
Salem
Keizer
Turner
Jefferson
Albany
Sublimity
Stayton
Mill City
Gates
0
3.25
6.5
13
19.5
26
Miles

Hazard Analysis

Once the material has been identified, the IC must complete a Hazard Analysis of the product. This analysis evaluates the physical and chemical hazards of the product from information found on Safety Data Sheets (SDS), DOT ERG, AskRail, CAMEO, Arista Tek, WISER etc. The basic physical and chemical hazards of the product pertinent to an emergency include:

- Flash Point
- Flammable/Explosive range
- Vapor Pressure
- Vapor Density
- Corrosivity
- Solubility
- Toxicity

Knowing and understanding the important physical and chemical hazards of the product will assist the IC in making decisions and choosing tactics regarding:

- Safety
- Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place
- Fire Control
- Levels of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Environmental Control
- Decontamination
- Hot, Cold, Warm Zone parameters

Without knowing and understanding the physical and chemical properties of a material, the IC ***cannot*** make many encompassing tactical directives in a safe, efficient and pertinent manner. If need be, contact technical experts to assist in interpreting this data. If a product cannot be identified assume a worst-case scenario and protect the public until this data becomes available.

See Tactical Worksheet and Rail Incident Checklist in Response Packet

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment is an evaluation of harm that may occur to life, the environment and property. This harm is variable and changes with every incident. The risks are a component to be evaluated in determining incident objectives. A worksheet located in the Response Packet can be used to objectively understand the severity of the incident based on characteristics of the material and the area in which the incident occurs. This tool is based on a fire agency response. This is just one piece of information to help the Incident Commander determine the mode of operation; use the worksheet in conjunction with other information and intelligence gathered at the scene.

See Risk Assessment Worksheet in the Response Packet

Incident Objectives

Objectives should be short, concise, reasonable, and communicated in simple terms; they are the IC's overall game plan. Common objectives for a hazardous materials transportation emergency would be:

- **Identify the Hazards**: Placards, physical properties, shipping papers, facility inventory, ask informed person, etc. If you don't know, plan for the worst.
- **Isolate the Hazard Area:** Deny access to spill area, establish control zones, etc.
- **Protect the Safety of the Public and Responders:** Conduct evacuations, shelter-in-place, limit access inside control zones to appropriate response personnel, etc.
- **Establish Command:** Establish Command Post, staging areas, etc. Diagram initial incident command structure. Determine Initial Incident Commander. Assign Safety Officer. Anticipate staffing and resource needs.
- **Complete Notifications:** Conduct appropriate notifications to state, federal, local and private resources. (911, Ecology, EMD, natural resource trustees, USCG, EPA, fire, hazmat, Responsible Party, contractors, etc. Record contacts and numbers).
- **Activate Response Plans:** Implement pre-designed contingency response plans. Follow your plan! Implement source control measures if trained and appropriate PPE is available.

Additional objectives would be based upon the incident and local factors.

See Incident Objectives Checklist in Response Packet

Tactics

The IC develops the objectives, and then subordinate groups, divisions, resources etc., will establish specific tactics to meet the objectives. Tactics are methods to achieve the Incident Objectives. Tactics should be precise, with little interpretation, reasonable, achievable, easily evaluated, and within specified time frames. They are implemented from the three Operational Modes: (1) Offensive – Highly aggressive, quick acting, higher risk; (2) Defensive – Less aggressive, less risk, employed in the early stages of the incident; (3) Non-Intervention – No action other than isolating the area; incident runs its course before intervening. The list below contains some examples of tactics used for Hazmat incident response.

- Rescue of trapped train crew
- Foam application
- Extinguish or let fire burn
- Evacuation
- Shelter-In-Place
- Dispersing Vapors with hose streams
- Diking or Damming
- Patching a leaking rail car

See Incident Tactics Checklist in Response Packet

Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place

No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations. The choice of protective actions for a given situation depends on a number of factors. For some cases, evacuation may be the best option; in others, sheltering in-place may be the best course. Sometimes, these two actions may be used in combination. In any emergency, officials need to quickly give the public instructions. The public will need continuing information and instructions while being evacuated or sheltered in-place.

Proper evaluation of factors involving the hazardous material, population threatened, and weather conditions will determine the effectiveness of evacuation or shelter in-place. When a sufficient amount of time exists to safely evacuate threatened areas, it is the optimal choice. Evacuation has the inherent problem of moving people on short notice. In some cases, it may be impractical or unwise to move a large population during a hazardous materials event. First responders face many challenges in evacuating affected populations. Evacuation of the disabled, elderly, children, and pets can prove challenging during evacuation, and must be taken into account in advance. Transportation available to assist in moving affected populations might include: personal vehicles, police cars/vans, fire command vehicles, school buses, mass transportation vehicles from Island County Transit, or other private sources.

Shelter-in-place generally requires the prior education of a population to be successful. This technique is useful where the population is unable to evacuate before an airborne material plume arrives but where the plume will pass the location in a brief period of time. As would be expected, this involves evaluations of the material, its properties, and the local weather conditions. The IC in conjunction with the safety officer and technical experts in the planning group make the decision to use one or more protective measures.

Evacuation

Specific routes for evacuation will be determined once the size up, hazard analysis, and risk assessment are complete. Normal traffic control chokepoints have been identified for the six Regional Response Plans: Aurora, Hubbard, Jefferson, Keizer, Turner and Woodburn/Gervais. Local agencies closest to the incident location will provide the most detailed and relevant information needed for a safe and orderly evacuation. Evacuation levels for the public have been defined by Oregon state agencies, and should be followed as listed in the Pre-scripted Notifications.

- Objectives:
    - Identify residents, businesses, public buildings and other areas from which occupants and property may need to be evacuated
    - Locate and identify special needs individuals that require extra care
    - Provide prompt information dissemination to the affected areas
        - Provide clear information and instruction on the evacuation process
            - ☐ Use pre-scripted notifications
    - Provide a timely, safe, orderly evacuation of affected areas
    - Activate local evacuations plans (if available)

- Resource and agency notifications
    - Identify resources to assist in evacuations
        - Mutual Aid Agreements
        - Law Enforcement
        - Public Information Officers
        - Public Works
        - Public Health
        - Local Hospitals and Disaster Control Facilities
        - Red Cross
        - Salvation Army
        - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
        - Search and Rescue (SAR)
- Identify inner perimeter of evacuation area
    - Checkpoints
    - Road Blocks
    - Road Closures
- Identify outer perimeter of evacuation area
    - Checkpoints
    - Road Blocks
    - Road Closures
- Identify safe routes of travel
- Identify Evacuation Centers
- Activate mass notification systems
    - Everbridge Citizen Alert System
    - Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS)
    - Television
    - Radio
    - Websites
    - Social Media
- Provide security for evacuated areas

Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-place procedures have been outlined for the public in the Pre-Scripted Notifications and in the six Regional Response Plans: Aurora, Hubbard, Jefferson, Keizer, Turner and Woodburn/Gervais.

- Objectives:
    - Create a temporary safe refuge area by using the residence or business place
    - Limit travel in the affected area, when the evacuation would pose more risk
    - Provide clear information and instruction on the shelter-in-place process
        - Use pre-scripted notification
- Identify Immediate Danger to Life and Health (IDLH) perimeter of SIP area
    - Checkpoints
    - Road Blocks
    - Road Closures

- Identify outer perimeter of SIP area
    - Checkpoints
    - Road Blocks
    - Road Closures
- Resource and agency notifications
    - Identify resources to assist with shelter-in-place operations
        - Public Health
        - Local Hospitals and Disaster Control Facilities
        - Public Information Officers
- Utilize mass notification systems
    - Everbridge Citizen Alert System
    - Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS)
    - Television
    - Radio
    - Websites
    - Social Media

Mass Causality Incident (MCI) Plan

An Incident where there are multiple casualties, injuries or deaths that overwhelm the ordinary EMS response capacity of any first responding agency will be considered a Mass Casualty Incident. It may require the activation of city and County EOCs as well as mutual aid. The Mass Casualty Incident Plan is an Annex to the Marion County EOP. This plan will be activated at the request of the incident commander and at the discretion of the County Emergency Manager.

Mass Fatality Incident Plan

In the event that there are multiple fatalities that exceed the local capacity to properly stabilize the incident and handle operations, the Mass Fatality Incident Plan will be activated at the request of the incident commander and at the discretion of the County Emergency Manager.

Debriefing

According to OSHA, the IC is responsible for conducting a debriefing at the end of scene operations or when certain units leave the scene before the end of operations. The IC may appoint a representative in his/her place to conduct the debriefing.
Elements of a debriefing:

- Informing personnel of what they may have been exposed to, and the signs and symptoms of exposure
- Identify contaminated/damaged equipment
- Identify any unsafe work conditions left behind
- Assign information gathering responsibilities for post-incident analysis
- Thanking personnel – Positive Message
- Conducted before leaving scene
- Take no more than 15-30 min

See "Debriefing Checklist" in Response Packet.

The Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Team (RHMERT)

The Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Teams are: **Salem #13 (Primary),** Linn/Benton #5 (South encompassing Jefferson RFPD) and Tualatin Valley #9 (NW encompassing Aurora, Hubbard and St. Paul FDs). Response Team Gresham/Multnomah #3 (NE) is outside of, but immediately adjacent to Marion County. These teams provide hazardous material emergency response to incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. They are a technical resource for incident command. Team members are trained to the technician level and are equipped to provide any assistance from phone consultation to a full hazmat response.

Railroad Operators

Portland & Western Railroad and Union Pacific Railroad (possibly Willamette Valley Railroad) are the responsible parties for any railroad hazardous material incident in Marion County. As the responding primary agencies arrive on the scene, the initial Incident Command should prepare to transition to Unified Command, which will include the responsible party.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agencies Having Jurisdiction

Local Fire Agencies

- Provide initial Incident Command and act as the lead agency
- Coordinate additional medical response with the outside ambulance transport services and 9-1-1 centers
- Support EOC management
- Coordinate evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations with the law enforcement agencies
- Perform fire suppression, rescue, and emergency medical services
- Arrange for decontamination of patients if required
- Develop and/or approve public information messages and function within the JIC when established
- Support the Sheriff's Office in rural SAR
- Participate in Unified Command

Local Law Enforcement

- Determine road closures, roadblocks, and detours
- Provide site traffic plan that includes routes of ingress, egress, and evacuation; and continual updating of the Traffic Plan to the IC and Operations Chief
- Coordinate all Law Enforcement activities on and off-scene relative to the incident
- Support crowd control
- Provide on-scene security for the personal effects of incident victims
- Coordinate all off-scene Search and Rescue activities to include land-based SAR and dive rescue
- Coordinate missing person's locator activities

- Initiate and coordinate the evacuation of personnel as deemed necessary
- Coordinate alert and warning of the public with support from the BOC and Emergency Management
- Support public information with the JIC and the BOC
- Support damage assessment
- Support emergency medical activities with Fire Services, EMS, and Public Health and Human Services
- Coordinate evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations with support from Fire Services and the Public Works Departments for cities and the County
- Support mass fatality operations with Health and Human Services
- Coordinate rural search and rescue (SAR) operations
- Support traffic planning with the Public Works Departments for cities and County
- Coordinate intelligence investigation information activities with other law enforcement agencies, as needed
- Participate in Unified Command

Emergency Medical Services

- Triage potential patients
- Treat patients
- Coordinate with receiving hospitals to determine patient destination
- Determine most appropriate means of transport for each patient i.e. air or ground ambulance or other means
- Document transport mode, unit, destination, and patient status

City Governments

- Manage incidents using the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Coordinate efforts with Marion County's overall damage assessment process
- Inform Marion County Emergency Management of situations that require (or may potentially require) countywide coordination and/or the activation of the County EOC
- Channel situation reports, damage assessments, and requests for County, State and/or Federal assistance through the County
- Coordinate any Media Releases through established PIO or JIC

Marion County

Emergency Management/Emergency Operation Center

- Establish, maintain, and distribute timely common operating picture
- Determine level of activation and activate the EOC/ Mobile EOC as needed
- Conduct multi-agency coordination and coordinate county response
- Liaise with Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM), other state and federal agencies
- Implement the Hazmat by Rail Incident Plan and County EOP, when appropriate
- Support alert and warning of the public

- Consider activation of Marion County Emergency Operation Plan
    - Mass Care and Shelter
    - Mass Casualty Plan
    - Mass Fatality Plan
    - Debris Management Plan
    - Terrorism Incident Annex
- Support public information dissemination with the JIC/JIS and the BOC
- Coordinate
    - ESF 6 (Mass Care and Shelter)
    - public health and human services
    - evacuations
    - communications with impacted organizations
    - communications with Marion County 9-1-1 centers:
- Coordinate with Clackamas, Yamhill, Polk and Linn Counties Emergency Management as needed, and ensure they are notified if in their jurisdiction
- Coordinate direction and control with the BOC, appropriate department heads, and elected officials
- Order and track resources
- Document costs

Marion County Health and Human Services

- Oversee the delivery of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) by ambulance service providers for triage, treatment, and transport operations
- Identify health hazards, including those from damage to water and sewage systems
- Disseminate information on sanitary measures to be taken
- Coordinate with the appropriate agencies the provision of food and potable water to victims whose normal supply channels are closed
- Inspect occupied emergency temporary housing and feeding areas
- Coordinate with hospitals, clinics, nursing homes/care centers, and mental health organizations, including making provisions for the "special needs" population
- Coordinate with the Medical Examiner and Funeral Directors to provide identification and disposition of the dead
- Provide emergency counseling for incident victims and emergency response personnel suffering from mental and emotional disturbances in coordination with local first response agencies

Marion County 9-1-1 centers: *Willamette Valley Communications Center (WVCC) and METCOM (Marion Area Multi-Agency Emergency Telecommunications)*

- Relay incident information to all agencies receiving dispatch services
- Order resources
- Support IC with public alerts and warning
- Coordinate incident communications
- Document incidents

Marion County Public Works

- Coordinate damage assessment of county roads and bridges at the scene
- Supporting police and fire rescue efforts and traffic control measures
- Coordinate detour routes for general public
- Support evacuation operations
- Coordinate transportation resources for evacuations
- Support heavy rescue with the fire agencies
- Coordinate restoration of public facilities, roads, and bridges

Fire Defense Board

- Organize, integrate and coordinate the operations of all firefighting agencies through mutual aid for response to major emergencies/disasters
- Serve as the fire services representative for the County emergency operations organization, as necessary, to provide the following:
    - First response to incidents involving hazardous materials
    - First response to initiate medical field treatment
    - Fire Suppression
    - Heavy rescue operations/urban SAR
    - Warning dissemination as may be necessary in a major emergency/disaster
    - Assist in evacuation, as needed

Marion County Public Information Officer

- Coordinate with ESF-14 Public Information agencies and WRAPIO group members
- Coordinate shared message with all local, state, federal, and private stakeholders
- Develop and/or approve public information messages
- Operate within the JIC when established
- Participate in Incident Command or Unified Command

Railroad Operators: (PNWR, UP, and WVR)

- Perform initial on-site emergency duties at the scene of a hazardous materials spill
- Utilize company resources for the immediate administration of its own emergency response plan including fiscal responsibility
- Activate emergency response contractors to assist with size-up and damage assessment
- Coordinate with IC and Marion County Emergency Management
- Participate in Unified Command

Non-Governmental, Volunteer Organizations

- Coordinate with government agencies to ensure broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief for hazmat by rail incidents.
- Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis
- Develop and follow Mutual Aid Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding for duties to be performed and areas of responsibility

Private Contractors: (Center for Toxicology and Environment Health, National Response Corporation, Clean Harbor, Balfour, etc.)

- Provide contract support to agencies having jurisdiction
- Support incident characterization in the initial phases of response
- Participate in Unified Command

Secondary Agencies Having Jurisdiction

State of Oregon Agencies

Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)

- Coordinate and notify state resources as requested following their adopted protocols
- Dispatch a Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Team as requested

All spills of a reportable quantity* oil or hazardous substances in Oregon must be reported by the spiller to:

The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)
24-hour Emergency Spill Response
1-800-452-0311 or 1-800-OILS-911

*Reportable Quantity in the State of Oregon

- For oil, if spilled into waters of the state, or escape into waters of the state is likely, any quantity of oil that would produce a visible oily slick, oily solids, or coat aquatic life, habitat or property with oil, but excluding normal discharges from properly operating marine engines;
- If spilled on the surface of the land, any quantity of oil over one barrel (42 gallons).
- Any quantity of:
    - Chemical agent
    - Material used as a weapon of mass destruction
    - Biological weapon
- 200 pounds (25 gallons) of pesticide residue
- 1 pound (1 cup) of dry cleaning solvent

Oregon Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Teams (#13 Salem, #5 Linn/Benton, #9 Tualatin Valley)

- Provide telephonic technical advice to on-scene hazardous materials responders
- Assist in satisfactorily identifying materials that may need disposal
- Respond to the scene of hazardous materials emergencies to support local responders with hazardous materials technician skills and equipment
    - See response matrix Contacts and Resources in Response Packet

Department of Environmental Quality

- Represent state laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents by acting as the State On-Scene Coordinator in the Unified Command System
- Coordinate response efforts with other local, tribal, state and federal agencies

- Maintain resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel
- Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions
- Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law
- Ensure source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished.
- Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release
- Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene

Office of the State Fire Marshal

- Provide a Rail Specialist to assist at the scene of railroad emergencies
- Duty Officer may make determination to activate a Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Team when notified by OERS

State Police

- Coordinate with law enforcement resources
- Support traffic control, performance and maintenance of evacuation
- Assist in the dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public

Department of Transportation

- Provide traffic control on state owned right of ways
- Support local public works with resources

Office of Emergency Management

- Serves as the state's twenty-four-hour central reporting point for the notification of oil and hazardous materials spills
- Through OERS, OEM provides a single point of contact to obtain the assistance of any state emergency response agency 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division

- Responsible for protecting the public health of all Oregonians and is responsible for the state's public health emergency preparedness programs. The Public Health Program helps control environmental hazards through oversight of public drinking water systems, restaurants, and other food-service facilities.
- The Radiation Protection Services Section provides radiation monitoring expertise and is the state's primary radiological response organization.

Civil Support Team

- The 102nd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team will support civil authorities in the event of the use, threatened use, of a weapon of mass destruction.

- At the direction of the Governor, at domestic CBRN incident sites by identifying CBRN agents/substances, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional support.

CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP)

- CERFP are dedicated units of the National Guard personnel on active duty.
- CERFP's must be ready to deploy within 6 hours of notification.
- CERFP capability includes the location of and extraction of victims from a contaminated environment, performs mass patient/casualty decontamination, and provides treatment as necessary to stabilize patients for evacuation.

Federal Agencies

All spills of oil or hazardous substance into navigable waters as defined by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and all spills of a reportable quantity of hazardous substances (40 CFR Part 302) must be immediately reported by the spiller to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC will contact appropriate local US Coast Guard (USCG) or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offices. Notifying state offices does not relieve the spiller from federal requirements to notify the NRC nor vice versa

National Response Center (NRC)
1-800-424-8802 Toll Free
1-202-267-2675 Toll Call

For spills occurring in inland waters contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle
1-206-553-1263

Environmental Protection Agency

- Provide sampling of the surface water
- Assess soil at the spill locations
- Develop an environmental remediation plan
- Assists in the excavation and removing contaminated soil from the contaminated sites

Coast Guard

- Act as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator at hazardous materials spills affecting waters under USCG jurisdiction
    - Santiam River (not N. Fork, not S. Fork)
    - Willamette River
    - Yamhill River
- Respond to the scene of hazardous materials spills bordering waters under USCG jurisdiction for technical advice and support

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

- Investigating incidents and failures
- Document incidents

Direction, Control and Coordination

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been adopted by public safety emergency response agencies throughout Marion County. In Oregon, implementation of NIMS and an Incident Command System (ICS) is mandatory during an emergency incident. The Marion County Board of Commissioners is tasked with ensuring the County NIMS compliance.

The designated Incident Commanders (ICs) for jurisdictions within Marion County are selected from fire departments, as provided in the County EOP. The Incident Commander will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident. Immediate needs include, isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, notifying Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) of the need to dispatch a Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team to contain the spill (if beyond the local responders training and abilities), and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will convey protective measures to the public by utilizing the Joint Information System established by the EOC to provide PIO-approved information to the public regarding incident activity, impacts, and available resources. The PIO is also responsible for conducting media briefings, and approving the development of door-to-door protective action statements. The PIO will be assisted by the EOC in coordinating public information collection and dissemination.

The Marion County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will activate according to local policies and procedures, or when requested to support Incident Command (IC) actions. The EOC is generally responsible for coordinating public information, strategic resource allocation, and policy decisions on a countywide basis in support of Incident Command. The authority to activate the County EOC resides with the Chair of the Board of Commissioners (BOC), the Sheriff, the Director of Public Works, the Emergency Manager, or their designees.

Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to be successful. The EOC is responsible for establishing initial contact with the Incident Commander to begin their coordination and support process. The ICP is responsible for advising the EOC of changes to the situation, and requirements for information or resources. The Incident Commander has tactical and operational control of response assets.

Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

The County EOC is the primary facility for management of County and oversight of Countywide activities and coordination. It establishes strategic goals, manages resources and information,

and coordinates with the State and other outside agencies (*see ESF 5 – Emergency Management*).

Critical or essential information for on-scene operations at the incident consists of hazard and response information from the train consist, train manifest, train list, shipping papers, SDS, placards, name of commodity stenciled on car, CHEMTREC, local, state, federal authorities, and shipper/manufacturer contacts to allow a hazard analysis by the Incident Commander.

A Hazard Analysis is the use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site, either at a fixed site or on a transportation route to the surrounding area in order to determine which portions of a community may be at risk by a release of such materials. The fastest field method is to utilize the US DOT Emergency Response Guidebook Table of Isolation and Protective Action Distances to determine the appropriate protective action.

The choice of protective actions for a given situation depends on a number of factors. For some cases, evacuation may be the best option; in others, sheltering in-place may be the best course. Sometimes, these two actions may be used in combination. In any emergency, officials need to quickly give the public instructions. The public will need continuing information and instructions while being evacuated or sheltered in-place. Proper evaluation of factors involving the hazardous material, population threatened and weather conditions will determine the effectiveness of these protective orders.

Communications

Public Information and Warning

All Public Information Officer (PIO) activity shall be centralized within Marion County. An agency or department will assume a lead position based on the nature of the incident, coordinating with local, tribal, state, federal, and private stakeholders. The WRAPIO group will implement standing MOUs to provide the necessary staffing for a 24-hour emergency response operation at the county's EOC. Marion County will be a part of the Joint Information Center (JIC), if established, in support of response and public safety activities and inter-agency operations involving response operations. Public information dissemination during the response should be consistent, clear, timely, accurate, appropriate, and effectively integrated into the overall response process.

Incident Management to Unified Command Expansion

A Unified Command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident to jointly provide management direction to an incident through a common set of incident objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP). Each participating agency maintains its individual authority, responsibility, and accountability. Participation in unified command (UC) will be determined by the nature and location of the incident but will generally include the incident commander (from the initial responding fire agency generally), RHMERT group supervisor, railroad representative, law enforcement, representatives from the

government having jurisdiction at the location of the incident and others. In larger and long-lasting incidents, it will be necessary for the Incident Commander to obtain a delegation of authority from the government entities (maybe more than one entity or delegation of authority) having jurisdiction over the incident site.

Marion County Policy Group Call

The EOC will coordinate a phone call to the policy group daily, which consists of department head elected officials and lead by the EOC. The topics will include: situation update, operation highlights of the last operational period, purposed incident objectives for the upcoming operational period, issues, opportunities and decisions.

State Agency Coordination Call

Notification of a major incident shall be made to OERS. Such notification may be made by the local PSAP, the incident commander, the responding Regional HAZMAT Emergency Response Team (RHMERT), or by the responsible party itself. Upon OERS notification, any responding state agency duty officer (DEQ, OSFM, OEM, ODOT, OHA, etc.) should request that an emergency OERS Council coordination call be established immediately. OEM will host the call through the State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

Fire Service Mobilization Requests

When, in the judgment of the local or Fire Defense Board Chief, an emergency is beyond the control of the local fire authority, including primary mutual aid, the IC shall request that the Fire Defense Board Chief report the conditions of the emergency to the State Fire Marshal and/or request mobilization of support to that county. These requests may be made directly or through the OSFM Duty Officer by calling OERS. Once approved, requested resources will be identified, mobilized, deployed, and tracked by the OSFM Agency Operations Center.

Emergency Operations to Consequence Management Transition

The recovery process begins during the response phase of the emergency through the declaration of a local emergency, followed by a fast and accurate assessment of conditions and a formal request for state assistance. Incident management must document all costs that are eligible for reimbursements from the Robert T. Stafford Act PL 277, CRF 44 as amended. A complete record of expenditures for local response personnel, equipment and supplies should be maintained in the event that a federal disaster is declared, and funds are made available to reimburse the documented response costs of public/non-profit agencies, as well as providing funds for disaster damage to the infrastructure of the state and local government.

If a federal disaster is declared and financial assistance is offered, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and OEM will open Disaster Field Offices (DFO) in or near the affected communities to coordinate with local emergency management in publicizing the availability of financial assistance and determining eligibility for public and non-profit agencies. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) may also be opened, if requested by local and state authorities, to coordinate the process for providing financial assistance to individuals and small businesses, if that type of assistance is offered under the federal declaration.

The County Emergency Manager is responsible for ensuring that appropriate incident impact data is collected and distributed to the public and the involved agencies. The Manager also coordinates for recovery assistance that may be made available to meet the needs of the victims. The Manager is responsible for ensuring that appropriate recovery activities are accomplished as a part of the County's Emergency Management Program.

Overall coordination of the recovery process will be exercised from the EOC when activated. When the EOC is deactivated, on-going disaster recovery for the County will be handled through the offices of County Emergency Management in conjunction with any DFOs / DRCs that may be opened by OEM and FEMA. All County Departments and agencies shall coordinate recovery activities with the County Emergency Management Director or Designee.

Once the following items are in place or completed, the consequence management phase has begun and the focus of operations turns to the minimization of public health threats and the consequences of the incident to wildlife and the environment.

- Incident Command Post established and communicated
- Site Safety Officer named and communicated
- Public alerts and warnings as well as agency notifications have been made (or ongoing as needed)
- Hazardous pollution is managed or contained at the scene
- Exposure levels to chemicals is below the permissible limits of the PPE to be worn by personnel on scene
- Agencies have initiated investigations for cause of the incident
- Appropriately trained hazmat techs identified for clean-up supervision
- Determined full operational and political scope of incident

- Agreed on the status of fire/ hazmat containment and potential for re-ignition or additional release
- Documented and completed thorough damage assessment
- Ensured adequate and appropriate staff/ resources on scene
- Established trigger points for the end of emergency operations
- Prepared transition plan and any formal transition of authority

Acronyms and Definitions

After-Action Report (AAR): A document intended to capture observations of an exercise and make recommendations for post-exercise improvements. The final AAR and Improvement Plan (IP) are printed and distributed jointly as a single AAR/IP following an exercise. See After-Action Report/Improvement Plan.

Board of Commissioners (BOC): Marion County is among the 24 of Oregon's 36 counties that operate under a board of commissioners (BOC) of three members elected countywide to 4-year terms. These are partisan races. Commissioners, who are full-time, salaried officials, have executive, legislative, and quasi-judicial powers (the latter in land-use cases). The Board of Commissioners serves as the governing body. The commissioners elect their chair annually; in practice, in Marion County the chair rotates annually.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC): Chemical Transportation Emergency Center: CHEMTREC is the leading source of 24/7 call center support and information during hazardous materials incidents. Specialists include toxicologists, and safety specialists. CHEMTREC also provides registered shippers of hazardous materials with emergency support for fast emergency response.

Disaster Field Office (DFO): The office established in or near the designated area of a presidentially declared major disaster to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The DFO houses the FCO and ERT, and where possible, the SCO and support staff.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): A Disaster Recovery Center is a readily accessible facility or mobile office where survivors may go for information about FEMA programs or other disaster assistance programs, and to ask questions related to their case. Representatives from the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), volunteer groups and other agencies are at the centers to answer questions about disaster assistance and low-interest disaster loans for homeowners, renters and businesses. They can also help survivors apply for federal disaster assistance.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information, such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to specific areas.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally ratified agreement that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Emergency Medical Services more commonly known as EMS, is a system that provides emergency medical care. Once it is activated by an incident that causes serious illness or injury, the focus of EMS is emergency medical care of the patients. Ambulances are the primary vehicles for delivering EMS, though some also use cars, motorcycles, aircraft, or boats. EMS provides treatment on the scene to those in need of urgent medical care.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): A plan for responding to a variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Support Function (ESF): The grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide capabilities and services most likely needed to manage domestic incidents.

Evacuation: The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): FEMA is an agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security, with the primary purpose to coordinate response to disasters that have occurred in the United States and that overwhelm resources at the local and state level. FEMA provides on-the-ground support of disaster recovery efforts as well as experts in specialized fields and funding for rebuilding efforts and relief funds for infrastructure. FEMA provides funds for training of response personnel throughout the United States.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Hazard: Something potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN): A network for homeland security mission operations to share sensitive but unclassified information. Federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, international and private sector homeland security partners use HSIN to manage operations, analyze data, send alerts and notices, and share the information they need to do their jobs and help keep their communities safe.

Incident: An occurrence, natural or manmade, that necessitates a response to protect life or property. In this document, the word "incident" includes planned events as well as emergencies and/or disasters of all kinds and sizes. Oregon Administrative Rule 741-510-0010: For rail an incident means any situation where a release of a Hazardous Material occurs, involving fire, breakage, spillage, or derailment.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field- level incident management operations.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Integrated public Awareness & Warning System (IPAWS): Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

Joint Operations Center (JOC): A jointly manned facility of a joint force commander's headquarters established for planning, monitoring, and guiding the execution of the commander's decisions.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., Federal, State, tribal, local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): Local Emergency Planning Committee: Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act EPCRA, LEPC's must develop an emergency response plan, review the plan at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Plans are developed by LEPC's with stakeholder participation. The LEPC must include, elected state and local officials, police, fire, and public health professionals, transportation and hospital officials, and community groups and the media.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.

Multi-jurisdictional incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In the Incident Command System, these incidents will be managed under a Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) or Assistance Agreement: Written or oral agreement between and among agencies or organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB): An independent U.S. government investigative agency responsible for civil transportation accident investigation. In this role, the NTSB investigates and reports on aviation accidents and incidents, certain types of highway crashes, ship and marine accidents, pipeline incidents, and railroad accidents.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency.

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA): An agency of the United States Department of Labor. Congress established the agency under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which President Richard M. Nixon signed into law on December 29, 1970. OSHA's mission is to "assure safe and healthy working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance".

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually they last 12 to 24 hours.

Operations Section: The Incident Command System (ICS) Section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, the Operations Section normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups.

Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS): The purpose of the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) is to coordinate and manage state resources in response to natural and technological emergencies and civil unrest involving multi-jurisdictional cooperation between all levels of government and the private sector.

Private Sector: Organizations and individuals that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP): PSAP is defined as a PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are routed directly from the 9-1-1 Control Office, such as, a selective router or 9-1-1 tandem. The PSAP database serves as a tool to aid the Commission in evaluating the state of PSAP readiness and E9-1-1 deployment.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an Emergency Operations Center.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS): SDS is a widely used system for cataloging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and chemical mixtures. SDS may include instructions for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a material or product. The SDS should be available for reference in the area where the chemicals are being stored or in use.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel.

Search and Rescue (SAR): Search and rescue is the search for and provision of aid to people who are in distress or imminent danger. The general field of search and rescue includes many specialty sub-fields, typically determined by the type of terrain the search is conducted for. These include mountain rescue, ground search and rescue, dogs, combat search and rescue on the battlefield, and air-sea rescue over water.

Section: The Incident Command System organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established)). The Section is organizationally situated between the Branch and the Incident Command.

Staging Area: Temporary location for available resources. A Staging Area can be any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs): A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): A complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

Terrorism: Any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, or to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Unified Command (UC): An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior persons from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Whole Community: A focus on enabling the participation in incident management activities of a wide range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including NGOs and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government, to foster better coordination and working relationships.