

Sunshine Act Meetings

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Monday, June 30, 1986

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409) 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

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Farm Credit Administration	Item 1
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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3)), of a forthcoming meeting of the Farm Credit Administration Board (Board).

DATE AND TIME: The meeting is scheduled to be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on July 1, 1986, from 10:00 a.m. until such time the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth J. Auberger, Secretary to the Farm Credit Administration Board, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-5090 (703-883-4010).

ADDRESS: Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-5090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Parts of this meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available), and

parts of the meeting will be closed to the public. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

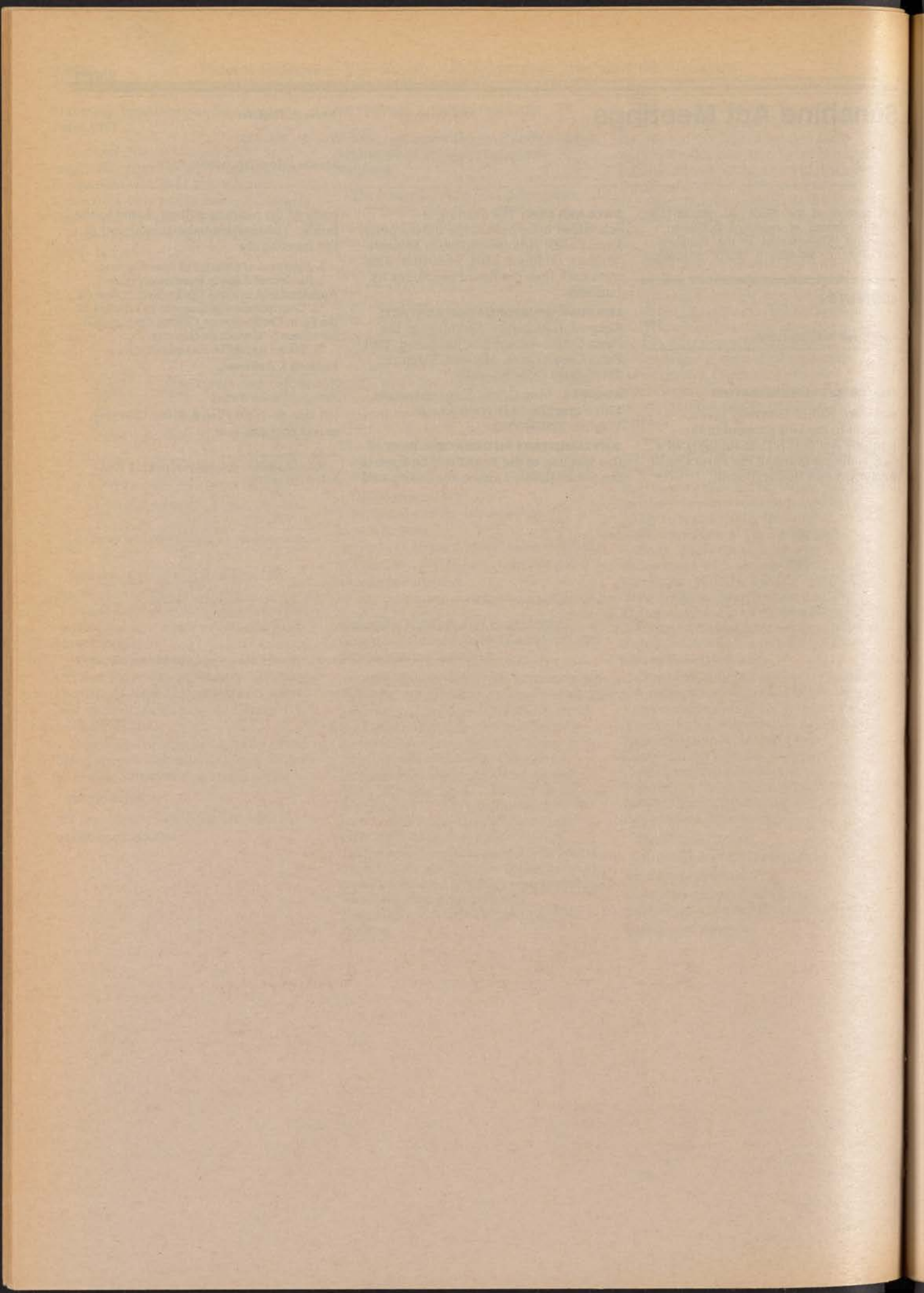
1. Approval of Minutes of June Meeting.
2. Review of Agency Position on FCA Appointments to Farm Credit District Boards.
- *3. Consideration of Request by officials of the Farm Credit System Capital Corporation for access to Certain Documents.
- *4. Status Report on Examinations.

Kenneth J. Auberger,
*Acting Chairman, Farm Credit
Administration Board.*

[FR Doc. 86-14806 Filed 6-26-86; 12:59 pm]

BILLING CODE 6705-01-M

*Closed Session—exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (8) and (9).



Final Report Federal Emergency Management Agency

Monday
June 30, 1986

Part II

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Response to a Catastrophic
Earthquake, Final Proposed National Plan

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake, Final Proposed National Plan

AGENCY: Federal Emergency
Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Publication of the operative
National Plan for Federal Response to a
Catastrophic Earthquake.

SUMMARY: Based upon a requirement of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act, the National Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake (referred to as the National Plan) is hereby published as the basis for Federal response to assist state and local governments impacted by a catastrophic earthquake or, if appropriate, another catastrophic natural event. The National Plan focuses on providing supplemental support during emergency response operations to save lives and protect property. Individual department and agency emergency authorities as well as assignments of responsibility under the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 to accomplish this support are identified in the National Plan. Delivery of Federal assistance will be managed and coordinated by the Federal Coordinating Officer, as authorized by section 303 of the Disaster Relief Act.

A notice to initiate Federal planning was published in the *Federal Register* March 4, 1983, 48 FR 9466. Since that time, departments and agencies at the National level have participated in development of four draft National Plans and one headquarters tabletop exercise. In 1985, the National effort was combined with that of the effort coordinated by FEMA Region IX in San Francisco. Draft Four of the National Plan and the FEMA Region IX Earthquake Response and Assistance Plan were tested in a three-day major exercise, RESPONSE 85, held June 18-20, 1985.

The results of RESPONSE 85 as well as lessons learned from the tragic Mexican earthquake of September 1985 have been incorporated into the National Plan. The National Plan establishes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations that will be the basis for Federal response. It further establishes the requirement to develop interagency regional Federal plans for response to a catastrophic earthquake in any area of the country.

Until the National Plan is finalized and published, this document shall serve as the basis for Federal response. Based on a Presidential major disaster declaration, the FEMA Director has the

authority to determine that an earthquake is catastrophic and thereby implement the National Plan.

DATES: Comments on the National Plan are encouraged. Comments received within sixty days from date of publication will be taken into consideration in final revisions to the National Plan and in follow on regional response planning efforts.

ADDRESS: Send comments to: Rules Docket Clerk, Office of General Counsel, Room 840, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hugh F. Richardson or Mary Ellen Stemper, Division of Response Planning and Coordination, Disaster Assistance Programs, State and Local Programs and Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency, telephone (202) 646-3611 or (202) 646-3665, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FEMA has responsibility as the lead agency for managing and coordinating the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program established by the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act. A requirement of the program is to improve the capability of all levels of government to respond to the effects of a catastrophic earthquake in any of the high-population risk areas in such a way as to reduce the loss of life and property. In addition, FEMA is responsible for coordination and implementation of programs of assistance under provisions of Executive Order 12148 and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

Under the auspices of the Interagency Coordinating Committee of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, FEMA chairs the Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning. The Subcommittee will continue as the coordinating mechanism for maintaining the National Plan and conducting regional response planning through all FEMA regions.

Other supplementary information is outlined in the National Plan included in this notice. After the comment period, Federal department and agency officials will be requested to sign the following Letter of Agreement, which will be included in the final National Plan.

Samuel W. Speck,

Associate Director, State and Local Programs Support.

Letter of Agreement

The National Plan For Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake (hereafter referred to as the National Plan) establishes the basis for fulfilling the Federal Government's responsibilities to State and local

governments impacted by a catastrophic earthquake or, if appropriate, another catastrophic natural event. By signature hereon, the Federal officials with responsibilities in the National Plan agree to prepare for and carry out its provisions.

The National Plan is based on the fundamental assumption that a catastrophic earthquake will overwhelm the capability of State and local governments to carry out the extensive emergency operations that will be necessary to save lives and protect property. Consequently, resources and authorities of Federal departments and agencies have been grouped into broad categories of response activities, called emergency support functions, to provide Federal assistance. Primary and support agency responsibilities have been identified for each of these functions. Signature on this letter constitutes acceptance of responsibility for the specific assignments.

Under the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will be appointed as the President's representative to coordinate overall delivery of Federal assistance. Federal officials will be designated for each department and agency to carry out the provisions of the National Plan, and will be responsive to the overall management and direction by the FCO.

The Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning is recognized as the interagency organization responsible for overall coordination of planning and exercising efforts required to develop and maintain a Federal response capability. The Subcommittee is chaired by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and includes representatives of each of the Federal departments and agencies identified in the National Plan. Members of the Subcommittee are responsible to their department or agency officials for changes required to improve the National Plan and for department or agency participation in response planning and exercising activities. Changes or issues which cannot be resolved at the Subcommittee level will require approval by the heads of the appropriate departments or agencies.

To fulfill their responsibilities in the National Plan, the undersigned agree to ensure that sufficient resources are available to develop and maintain the supplemental internal and regional planning that must be done to establish a coordinated Federal response structure.

Many aspects of the National Plan have been developed as a result of lessons learned from response operations after the catastrophic earthquake in Mexico in September 1985. The tragedy of that event serves as a reminder that the United States is also vulnerable to the devastating effects of a powerful earthquake in some of our high-risk, high-population areas. By agreeing to the provisions of the National Plan, the undersigned willingly accept responsibility to contribute to a coordinated, timely Federal response to supplement the capabilities of State and local governments.

Signatures: Heads of the 25 Federal departments and agencies.

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Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions used in the National Plan are consistent whenever possible with other current response community terminology. Those which are specific to a catastrophic earthquake, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, or the intent of this National Plan are listed below. This is not exhaustive. Individual annexes may contain terms unique to a specific Emergency Support Function (ESF); if so, those terms are defined in the appropriate annex.

(1) *Assistance Phases.* The four phases of planning and response related to a catastrophic earthquake are as follows:

(a) *Prediction Response.* The phase that would occur 48 to 96 hours before the earthquake. It would consist of a series of preparatory actions taken by Federal, State, and local governments to protect life and minimize effects of the potential event on response personnel and equipment. These actions facilitate the deployment of resources necessary for immediate response and initial recovery operations.

(b) *Immediate Response.* The phase from the onset of the earthquake to approximately 30 days afterward, or those periods caused by aftershocks. The functions performed during this phase are critical to saving and protecting lives and property and meeting basic human needs and are reflected in this Plan.

(c) *Initial Recovery.* The phase traditionally associated with providing Federal supplemental disaster recovery assistance upon Presidential declaration. This phase probably will overlap the immediate response phase, beginning several days or weeks after the earthquake and lasting up to 2 years. Typical functions to be performed are associated with the establishment of the Federal mechanism for delivery of disaster assistance (i.e., public and individual assistance as provided for in Pub. L. 93-288; staffing of Disaster Assistance Centers; provision of temporary housing; and Federal disaster loans and grants).

(d) *Long-Term Restoration and Recovery.* The phase after onset of the event, during which time the designated areas would be restored to their normal or an improved state. The Federal role in the process would be to coordinate

policy development through the authorities associated with provision of Federal funds and assistance.

(2) *Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG).* A group of representatives from the Federal departments and agencies which have National Plan support responsibilities. The CDRG's primary role is that of a centralized, liaison coordinating group available at the call of the chairperson. Its members have timely access to the appropriate policymakers in their respective parent organizations to facilitate decisions on problems and policy issues should they arise. The CDRG oversees the national-level response support effort and coordinates the efforts of the ESF primary and support agencies in supporting Federal regional requirements. The CDRG serves as a mechanism to bring to bear all Federal authorities, resources, capabilities, and expertise that can contribute to an enhanced Federal response capability.

(3) *Catastrophic Earthquake.* There is no commonly accepted definition of a "catastrophic" earthquake. Whether a given earthquake qualifies as catastrophic depends on the combined effect of geologic parameters (e.g., magnitude, duration, type of earth movement, etc.), environmental parameters (e.g., location, time of occurrence, existing weather conditions, etc.), sociological parameters (e.g., preparedness of the population, warning, enhanced building construction, etc.), and destructive parameters (e.g., building damage and collapse, damage to infrastructure and systems, etc.). For the purpose of this Plan, a catastrophic earthquake is defined as a seismic event or series of seismic events that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; a severe impact on national security facilities and infrastructures that sustain them; a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severe effect on state, local, and private sector initiatives to begin and sustain initial response activities.

(4) *Designated Area.* The area designated in the major disaster declaration which is eligible to receive disaster assistance in accordance with the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288, as amended.

(5) *Disaster Field Office (DFO).* The temporary office established in or near the designated area from which the

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), his/her staff, the Emergency Support Team (EST), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer, his/her staff, and the regional response organizations coordinate response activities.

(6) *Emergency.* "Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires Federal emergency assistance to supplement State and local efforts to save lives and protect property, public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster" (Pub. L. 93-288).

Note.—For the purpose of implementing this Plan for emergency lifesaving and life-protecting activities in response to a catastrophic earthquake, there is no significant difference between a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.

(7) *Emergency Support Function ESF.* A major category or functional area of response activity established to facilitate coordinated Federal delivery of assistance required during the immediate response phase after a catastrophic earthquake to save lives, protect property and public health, and maintain public safety. The ESF represent those types of Federal assistance which the State likely will need most because of the overwhelming impact of a catastrophic earthquake on a State's own resources and response capabilities or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance. ESF support will be time sensitive and nationwide in scope, flowing into the designated area from throughout the United States. ESF support is designed to supplement State and local response efforts.

(8) *Emergency Support Team EST.* A team consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an Emergency Support Function (ESF) and key members of the Federal Coordinating Officer's (FCO) staff formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her responsibility pursuant to Pub. L. 93-288. The EST provides a forum for coordinating the overall Federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information, and resolving issues related to ESF and other response requirements. EST members respond to and meet as requested by the FCO. The EST may be expanded by the FCO to include designated representatives of other Federal departments and agencies as needed.

(9) *Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).* The senior Federal official appointed to act for the President in accordance with the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288. The FCO represents the President as provided by section 303 of Pub. L. 93-288 for the purpose of coordinating the administration of Federal relief activities in the designated area. Additionally, the FCO is delegated and performs those responsibilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Director outlined in Executive Order 12148 and those responsibilities delegated to the FEMA Regional Director in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 44, Part 205.

(10) *High-risk, High-population Areas.* Heavily populated areas of the United States particularly susceptible to high-intensity earthquakes for which Federal emergency response may be necessary. FEMA is currently supporting State and local emergency response and preparedness projects in these areas: Honolulu, HI; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, CA; Puget Sound, WA; Anchorage, AK; Salt Lake City, UT; the seven-state area of the central US (MO, KY, TN, MS, AR, IN, IL); Charleston, SC; Boston, MA; New York; Puerto Rico; and the Virgin Islands.

(11) *Major Disaster.* "Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby" (Pub. L. 93-288).

(12) *Primary Agency.* The Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF support. Primary agencies are responsible for overall planning and coordination of, in conjunction with their support agencies, the delivery of ESF-related Federal assistance to their State counterparts. The primary agencies serve as Federal executive agents with whom the FCO works during response operations to accomplish the ESF support.

(13) *State Coordinating Officer (SCO).* The person appointed by the Governor of the affected state to coordinate State and local response efforts with those of the Federal Government.

(14) *Support Agency.* A Federal department or agency designated to assist a specific primary agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of ESF response operations, as coordinated by the representative of the primary agency.

NATIONAL PLAN FOR FEDERAL RESPONSE TO A CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE: BASIC PLAN

I. Introduction

Over the past 10 years the Federal Government has assessed the vulnerability of selected high-risk, high-population areas of the United States (U.S.) to the effects of a catastrophic earthquake. Results indicate that the impact of such an event would transcend any disaster that has occurred previously within the U.S. A catastrophic earthquake is the most likely event, short of war, in which the entire Federal Government would be called upon to assist State and local governments in their efforts to save lives and protect property. Therefore, the National Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake (hereafter referred to as the National Plan or Plan) has been based on anticipated needs after a catastrophic earthquake. The provisions of the National Plan could be applied to any catastrophic natural event which required support from the Federal Government during emergency response operations.

The National Plan is based on the premise that a broad spectrum of Federal assistance will be required from around the Nation in a time-sensitive manner to support State and local emergency response operations. Federal resources, capabilities, authorities, and expertise have been organized into categories of response activity called Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Primary and support agency responsibilities for each ESF have been identified during the planning process.

Another basic planning assumption is that a Presidential major disaster declaration, if requested by the Governor of the affected State, will be immediate and the incident period will coincide with the catastrophic event. Federal departments and agencies will use their independent emergency authorities and funds to the extent available. Upon implementation of the National Plan, departments and agencies are given authority under

Public Law (Pub. L.) 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, to carry out the provisions and intent of the National Plan. This authority will be valid for 30 days after the National Plan has been implemented.

Concurrent with the Presidential declaration, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will be appointed to act on-scene for the President in accordance with the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288. As the President's representative, the FCO will be responsible for coordinating the overall Federal response and for managing the delivery of Federal response programs under the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288.

The National Plan establishes policies, responsibilities, a concept of operations, and coordination mechanisms for Federal response to a catastrophic earthquake in any area of the country. It is designed to support Federal regional response plans which will contain detailed procedures and operational responsibilities to implement the policies and provisions of the National Plan. If a catastrophic earthquake—or another catastrophic natural event—occurs in an area where a regional response plan has not been developed, the National Plan will be used as the basis for Federal response.

A. Purpose

The National Plan prescribes the Federal response concept, policies, and responsibilities intended to ensure adequate and timely support to State and local governments immediately following a catastrophic earthquake. The National Plan establishes a framework for systematic, coordinated, and effective Federal response by:

- (1) Establishing basic policies and planning assumptions,
- (2) Establishing a concept of operations that provides an interagency coordinating mechanism for immediate delivery of Federal assistance,
- (3) Identifying specific Federal capabilities to supplement State and local response operations,
- (4) Assigning specific functional responsibilities to appropriate Federal departments and agencies, and
- (5) Identifying actions which Federal organizations will take to facilitate and enhance the overall Federal response effort to support State and local emergency lifesaving needs.

B. Scope

This National Plan applies to all elements of the Federal Government which are expected to support the planning effort and to respond automatically and immediately to a

catastrophic situation upon Plan implementation.

The National Plan outlines those Federal actions and activities to be taken during the immediate response phase. These response actions and activities are designed to support State and local government efforts to save lives, protect property and public health, and maintain public safety. Actions and activities identified under Federal agency statutory authorities or based on assignments under the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288 are for response support purposes only. This Plan is not applicable to actions related to initial and long-term recovery efforts, for which traditional disaster assistance mechanisms will apply.

II. Policies

1. State and local governments are in charge of emergency response operations. Federal assistance under the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288 will supplement State and local government response efforts.

2. The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or his/her designated representative has the authority for determining if an earthquake is designated as catastrophic and for implementing the National Plan. The Plan will be implemented after a Presidential major disaster declaration, and as such will serve as a mission assignment to the designated departments and agencies given primary and support responsibilities. Once implemented, the provisions remain in effect for 30 days unless changed or extended at the discretion of the FCO.

3. After the Presidential declaration and implementation of the National Plan, the FEMA Regional Director (RD) will implement the regional response plan. Regions which lack plans will use this Plan and its response mechanisms to conduct response operations if a catastrophic earthquake affects areas within the region.

4. In accordance with Section 303 of Pub. L. 93-288, an FCO will be appointed to operate in the designated area. The FCO will be the representative of the President and will be responsible for coordinating and managing the Federal response. Authorities of the FCO will include those delegated in Executive Order (E.O.) 12148 to the Director, FEMA and those delegated to the FEMA Regional Director in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 205, for carrying out provisions of Pub. L. 93-288. Additionally, an Emergency Support Team (EST) will be formed and deployed in the designated area in accordance with Section 304 of Pub. L.

93-288 to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her responsibilities.

5. The Governor of the affected State will be advised of the FCO's designation and asked to designate a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) as the FCO's principal point of contact. The FEMA RD of the affected region will carry out the responsibilities of the FCO until this official is designated and arrives in the disaster area. The FCO and SCO will ensure effective and coordinated operating relationships among Federal, State, local, volunteer, and private organizations.

6. Prior to a Presidential declaration, Federal departments and agencies will provide direct disaster assistance and support according to their statutory authority, functions, resources, and capabilities. Following a Presidential declaration and upon National Plan implementation, those activities not already underway will begin immediately in accordance with the provisions and authorities of this Plan. Federal support and disaster assistance will be provided under the coordination of the FCO. Relevant emergency authorities and directives are identified in Appendix C to this Plan.

7. Federal departments and agencies shall use their own independent authorities and funds for response support to the full extent that those authorities and funds exist. A FEMA funding code for Pub. L. 93-288 expenditures will be provided to all organizations with notification of implementation of the National Plan or shortly thereafter. Departments and agencies will request reimbursement of and account for funds expended in support of a catastrophic earthquake response effort in accordance with the Emergency Management and Assistance Regulation (44 CFR Part 205, Subpart I—Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies) and paragraph 8 below. (See Appendix B for additional information.)

8. Those Federal organizations designated as primary agencies serve as Federal executive agents responsible for accomplishing their ESF response support requirements. As such, the primary agencies are given authority to task their designated ESF support agencies as necessary to accomplish the Pub. L. 93-288-related response support prescribed in their mutual ESF annex(es). Such authority includes primary agency responsibility to review and validate all support agency requests for reimbursement of Pub. L. 93-288 expenditures.

9. The Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning, established under the auspices of the

Interagency Coordination Committee of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, is composed of designated representatives of the Federal departments and agencies involved in Federal earthquake response planning. The Subcommittee will continue as the coordinating body for response planning and exercise activity. The Subcommittee is responsible for providing guidance and direction for regional sitespecific plans.

10. FEMA regions are responsible for coordinating development of Federal interagency, regional response plans based on the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations outlined in this Plan.

11. Regional response plans will contain the same ESF and primary and support agency assignments contained in this Plan. Recommended changes to or modifications of regional plans should be brought to the attention of the Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning for approval. If the Subcommittee cannot resolve recommendations or issues, the matter will be resolved by the appropriate department and agency heads.

12. Federal departments and agencies will develop and maintain supplemental plans and procedures to ensure their responsibilities can be carried out during actual or simulated implementation of the National Plan. Some of the types of actions that should be addressed in regional, departmental, and agency plans include:

(1) Establishing procedures to ensure personnel are designated and available to respond when notified that this National Plan is in effect, to include replacements to maintain 24-hour operations;

(2) Ensuring assigned personnel are trained and prepared to respond; and

(3) Developing and maintaining resource identification and application procedures.

13. All Federal departments and agencies will be prepared to augment their staff personnel in an affected region, to include providing backup personnel for a region that is incapacitated operationally. Procedures to accomplish assumption of those responsibilities will be included in regional response plans.

14. If a State's emergency management structure is incapacitated, the FCO and the FEMA RD, based upon a request by the Governor, will be prepared to coordinate management of major time-sensitive activities until State and local authorities are reconstituted sufficiently to direct response efforts.

15. Emergency operations required on Federally owned property remain the responsibility of the Federal Government and will be conducted in accordance with individual Federal department and agency authorities and plans. However, response by departments and agencies to the lifesaving purposes of this National Plan will take precedence over other Federal response activities except where national security implications need to be considered.

16. Following Federal response to an actual catastrophic earthquake, the Director, FEMA will direct preparation of a coordinated after-action report documenting the Federal response effort. Each Federal department and agency involved in the response effort will keep vital records and will assist in preparing the after-action report.

17. This Plan will be exercised periodically in conjunction with Federal departments and agencies, including regional offices, and State and local governments. FEMA, in cooperation with Federal-level response organizations, will use the exercise and review process to update this Plan and to improve overall Federal preparedness for response to a catastrophic earthquake.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A catastrophic earthquake in a high-risk, high-population area will cause casualties, property loss, disruption of life support systems, and collapse of regional economic and social infrastructures. A catastrophic earthquake is unique among natural disasters in that it occurs essentially without warning and causes widespread damage to facilities and systems needed to support the response effort. Aftershocks will further affect already weakened structures and disrupt response operations.

The number of victims and extent of damage depend on factors such as time of occurrence, existing weather conditions, area demographics, severity of aftershocks, building construction, etc. The number of victims may total into the hundreds of thousands. Deaths and injuries will occur principally from the collapse of manmade structures and collateral events, such as fires, mudslides, etc., triggered by the earthquake.

Property losses will total in the billions of dollars. The earthquake may trigger fires, floods, or other natural disasters that would multiply property losses and hinder the immediate emergency response effort. The

highway, airport, railway, marine, communications, water, waste disposal, electrical power, natural gas, and petroleum transmission systems in and around the designated area will be damaged and in some cases destroyed. Broken waterlines will hamper fire fighting efforts severely, while damage to surface transportation systems will hamper rescue and fire control efforts.

B. Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions serve as a basis for development of the National Plan.

1. The catastrophic earthquake will occur without warning and at a time of day that will produce maximum casualties. Nonresident population (work force and tourists, to include foreign nationals) will be in the designated area. The affected State's resources and capabilities to respond to and cope with the casualties and destruction wrought by the earthquake will be overwhelmed and inadequate.

2. The large number of casualties and the heavy damage to buildings, structures, and lifeline systems caused by the catastrophic earthquake will necessitate direct involvement of the Federal Government in lifesaving and life-supporting efforts in the designated area. Further, it will require expeditious delivery of massive Federal assistance and resources from throughout the United States.

3. A Presidential major disaster declaration or emergency determination under the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288 will be issued immediately (within a few hours at the most) and will be made to coincide with the catastrophic earthquake occurrence.

4. The likelihood of significantly increased numbers of deaths within 72 hours following the earthquake of persons trapped in damaged or destroyed structures will require an automatic and immediate infusion of Federal search and rescue personnel and specialized resources to minimize the number of additional casualties.

5. Federal departments and agencies will need to respond automatically and immediately to a catastrophic earthquake, and to fully accomplish those responsibilities and support requirements outlined in this National Plan. The traditional verbal mission assignment and follow-up letter process will not be sufficient to trigger the immediate, massive, integrated Federal support effort needed to respond adequately to the earthquake event. Therefore, the National Plan needs to serve as a replacement mechanism for specific mission assignments.

IV. Concept of Operation

A. General

The concept of operations provides for a massive, integrated Federal response effort to supplement state and local emergency response actions immediately following a catastrophic earthquake. The concept focuses on the Federal structure for coordination of the Federal response at both national and regional levels. Details of the coordination of the Federal response are outlined in Appendix A to this Plan. The concept of operations calls for an automatic response by Federal organizations to carry out the provisions of this National Plan immediately following implementation of the Plan. It takes into consideration the large influx of response personnel and resources expected into the designated area from throughout the United States.

B. Organization

The Federal national-level and regional-level response structures which will provide the nucleus for coordination of the Federal response to a catastrophic earthquake are depicted in Figure 1.

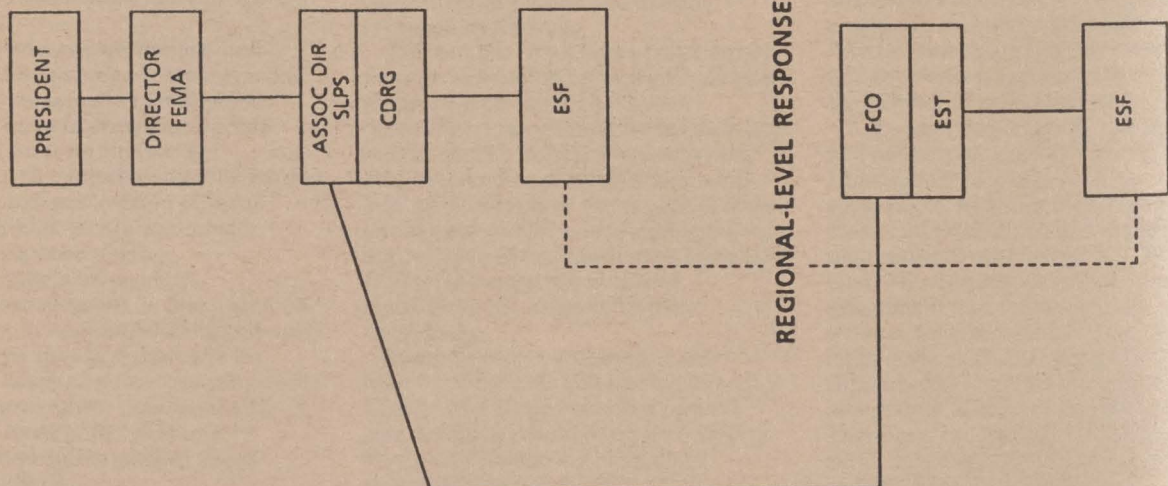
1. National-Level Response Support Structure

a. The CDRG, chaired by the FEMA Associate Director, SLPS (or designated representative), functions as a centralized, liaison coordinating group at the call of the CDRG chairperson. The CDRG includes representatives from the Federal departments and agencies which have National Plan support responsibilities. The CDRG satisfies the need for a Federal element to coordinate national-level response actions in support of the regional response and the FCO. The CDRG serves as a forum for

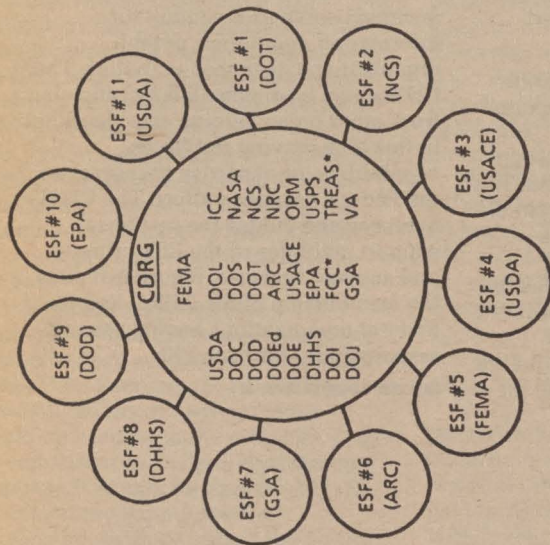
its members to meet and discuss national-level Federal response concerns and support to the FCO. The CDRG also serves, at the national level, as a central source for the status of Federal departments and agencies response support actions. The CDRG members serve as a conduit for information about their parent organizations' response activities. The CDRG may be augmented by officials from other organizations, not identified in this Plan, having resources, capabilities, or expertise necessary to the Federal response effort. The CDRG oversees and guides the response support activities of the ESF primary and support agencies. Figure 2 depicts the membership of the CDRG and the Federal organizations having primary responsibility for each ESF.

BILLING CODE 6718-01-M

NATIONAL-LEVEL RESPONSE SUPPORT STRUCTURE



BILLING CODE 6718-01-C



NOTES:

1. Primary agencies are identified in the small circles.
2. All organizations listed in the large circle except for the USACE and those identified by an asterisk are designated as support agencies for one or more ESF.
- Identifies an organization not aligned with a specific ESF.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

1. Transportation
2. Communications
3. Construction Management
4. Fire Fighting
5. Damage Information
6. Mass Care
7. Resources Support
8. Health and Medical Services
9. Urban Search and Rescue
10. Hazardous Materials
11. Food

Figure 2. National-Level Response Support Structure: CDRG and the ESF

b. The specific ESF are managed and coordinated overall by the designated primary agency representatives. Those representatives, in coordination with their regional counterparts and their national-level support agency representatives, ensure timely ESF support from the national level to the Federal regional response effort. The designated national-level support agency representatives, in coordination with their regional counterparts, assist their primary agency in accomplishing the ESF support requirements. The annexes to this Plan describe the ESF responsibilities and functions of the primary and support agencies, policies, concept of operations, and coordination and interfaces between agencies.

2. Regional-Level Response Structure

a. The FEMA RD implements the Federal regional response plan and coordinates Federal response efforts until the FCO arrives in the disaster area. Upon his/her arrival, the FCO assumes responsibility from the RD for overall coordination of Federal response support to the State and the management responsibilities of Pub. L. 93-288 programs. The FCO oversees, manages, and coordinates the response activities of the regional-level ESF primary and support agencies. The FCO guides and directs the activities of the EST. The FCO coordinates directly with the SCO for the Federal assistance being provided to the State and to determine the unmet needs and evolving support requirements of the State. In the event the designated area involves more than one state, an FCO may be appointed for each State, or one FCO may be appointed for the disaster area, with assistants assigned to coordinate support for the affected States.

b. The EST assists the FCO in carrying out his/her responsibilities by overseeing, directing, coordinating, and evaluating Federal response activities on-scene as requested by the FCO. Under the direction of the FCO, the EST resolves response support problems and issues of the regional-level primary and support agencies or else refers those problems and issues to the CDRG for resolution.

c. The regional-level primary agency representatives, in coordination with their regional-level support agency representatives, oversee and manage the ESF support provided directly to their state and local government counterparts. The regional-level support agency representatives assist their primary agency in accomplishing the ESF support requirements.

d. The Disaster Field Office (DFO) will serve as the primary field location

for the FCO's operations. It will be staffed in accordance with the regional response plan and the FCO's requirements. The DFO will be operational within 6 to 12 hours after the decision to implement the National Plan. The DFO will operate 24 hours a day or as necessary to sustain Federal response operations. Where possible, FCO operations will be collocated with those of the SCO.

C. Notification

1. FEMA is the focal point for notifying the Federal response community that a catastrophic earthquake has occurred. FEMA will receive initial notification of a major earthquake from multiple sources. These sources could include the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) of the US Geological Survey (USGS), the FEMA National Warning Center, the FEMA region, a State emergency operations center, or the wire services and news media.

2. FEMA will notify the Federal departments and agencies having primary or support responsibilities as described in this Plan. Priority will be given to contacting organizations with primary responsibility for an ESF. Primary agency officials responsible for the ESF will notify the support agency representatives of the Plan implementation and annex requirements.

3. Upon notification by FEMA or the primary agency, each organization is responsible for conducting their internal notifications. In the event the catastrophic earthquake occurs in or near a heavily populated area, at the national level CDRG members and ESF primary and support agency representatives should consider reporting to their work stations prior to actual National Plan implementation. Based upon the emergency situation, the CDRG members may do one of the following:

(1) Place ESF primary and support agency representatives on telephone standby.

(2) Assemble a core element of ESF primary and support agency representatives with remaining representatives on telephone standby, or

(3) Assemble all ESF primary and support agency representatives.

4. Federal regional response notification and deployment should be carried out in accordance with established procedures.

5. Primary agency representatives should keep their CDRG members informed as to the status of response preparations according to their ESF annexes to this Plan.

6. When the Presidential major disaster declaration is issued and the decision is made to implement the National Plan, FEMA and the ESF officials will repeat the notification process.

D. Initial Actions

1. The FEMA RD will assess the capability of the affected State to cope with the magnitude of the problem and will recommend Federal actions deemed appropriate. Upon declaration of a major disaster and implementation of the National Plan and regional response plan, the RD will coordinate all actions necessary to ensure effective Federal support of State requirements until the FCO assumes those responsibilities.

2. All Federal response elements will take actions to assess the situation quickly and to identify in advance support actions which will contribute to response efforts and which can be started or accomplished immediately upon notification. Examples of these types of actions include Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) assessment of damage to airfields and the air traffic control system, Department of Defense (DOD) assessment of casualties and damage at military installations, DOD and Department of Energy (DOE) identification of immediately available aerial reconnaissance resources, etc.

3. The Director, FEMA will determine if the earthquake qualifies as catastrophic and take the necessary actions for submitting a recommendation to the President for approval of a major disaster declaration. Implementation of the National Plan will immediately follow the President's declaration.

4. Federal elements will establish communications channels between Washington-area and regional elements, and between regional and State elements. Additional communications requirements which may arise will be coordinated with and supported by the Communications ESF.

5. As chairperson of the CDRG, the Associate Director, SLPS will ensure activation of the CDRG and other support elements as dictated by the situation and in accordance with this Plan.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agencies

1. FEMA

The Director, FEMA has the overall Federal coordination responsibility for developing, exercising, maintaining, and implementing this National Plan. The

Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support (SLPS) will direct the planning process and establish a program for periodic exercise and review of the Plan. The Associate Director, SLPS has designated the Office of Disaster Assistance Programs (SL-DA), SLPS as the FEMA office having primary staff responsibility.

The FCO will be appointed concurrent with the Presidential declaration and in accordance with the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288 and E.O. 12148. The FCO's responsibilities are outlined in section

303 of Pub. L. 93-288 and, additionally, will include those of the FEMA Director for administration of Pub. L. 93-288 programs, as delegated to the FEMA Regional Director in Title 44 CFR, Parts 2 and 205.

Once the FCO is appointed and arrives in the disaster area, the FEMA RD will assist the FCO as requested.

2. Other Primary Agencies

Primary responsibility for management and coordination of each ESF is assigned to the Federal

department or agency with the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise in the specific functional area. Agencies having primary responsibility for an ESF are identified in Figure 3. Primary agencies have tasking authority over their designated support agencies to the extent necessary to accomplish their Pub. L. 93-288-related ESF support requirements.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

- 1 Transportation
- 2 Communications
- 3 Construction Management
- 4 Fire Fighting
- 5 Damage Information
- 6 Mass Care
- 7 Resources Support
- 8 Health and Medical Services
- 9 Urban Search and Rescue
- 10 Hazardous Materials
- 11 Food

ORG \ ESF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
USDA	S	S	S	P	S	S			S	S	P
DOC				S	S	S				S	
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S
DOEd					S						
DOE					S		S			S	
DHHS					S	S	S	P	S	S	S
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	
DOJ							S			S	
DOL			S						S	S	
DOS										S	
DOT	P	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S
ARC					S	P		S			S
USACE	S		P	S	S			S			
EPA			S		S					P	
FEMA	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S
GSA	S	S	S	S	S	S	P		S		S
ICC	S										S
NASA					S						
NCS		P			S		S				
NRC					S					S	
OPM							S				
USPS	S					S					
VA					S	S	S	S	S		S

P - primary agency: responsible for management and coordination of the ESF.

S - support agency: responsible for supporting the primary agency.

Note - In addition to the above organizations, the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of the Treasury participate as required.

Figure 3. Emergency Support Functions Assignment Matrix

At the national level, primary agencies will plan and coordinate with their support agencies for the delivery of ESF-related assistance. Primary agencies are responsible for preparing and maintaining functional-area annexes to this Plan to reflect the policies, assistance to be provided, and associated responsibilities of the designated primary and support agencies. Upon Plan implementation, primary agencies, in coordination with their support agencies, will interact with the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) to address ESF support problems and issues and to exchange information. Primary agency representatives are responsible for managing delivery of national-level ESF support to the regional effort as provided by its parent organization and the support agencies. Each primary agency also will:

- (1) Designate an official to serve as a representative to the CDRG.
- (2) Designate the office which will serve as the primary point of contact for all actions relating to the ESF.
- (3) Designate an official to be responsible for the specific ESF.
- (4) Provide direction and assistance to regional elements tasked to assist in planning and response operations at that level.
- (5) Participate fully in the processes of exercising and reviewing response plans, and
- (6) Develop supplemental instructions and standard operating procedures to ensure subordinate organizations will be able to respond effectively in support of State and local governments.

At the regional level, primary agencies will plan and coordinate with their support agencies for the delivery of assistance to their State and local counterparts. Primary and support agencies will use the National Plan as a basis for preparing regional response plans. Upon Plan implementation, primary agencies, in coordination with their support agencies, will interact with their State counterparts on-scene to address support problems and evolving unique requirements. Primary agencies will serve as Federal executive agents, as members of the FCO's EST, in working with the FCO to accomplish delivery of ESF-related support to the State. Regional-level primary agency representatives are responsible for managing delivery of that ESF support provided by its parent organization and the support agencies.

B. Support Agencies

ESF support agencies will assist the primary agency in preparing supporting annexes to the National Plan and

regional response plans and will respond immediately to requirements when a catastrophic earthquake occurs. Each support agency also will:

- (1) Designate officials to serve as representatives to the CDRG and to serve as requested on the FCO's EST.
- (2) Designate the office which will serve as the primary point of contact for all actions relating to the ESF.
- (3) Designate an official to support the specific ESF.
- (4) Provide guidance and assistance to regional elements tasked to assist in planning and response operations at that level.
- (5) Participate fully in the processes of exercising and reviewing response plans, and
- (6) Develop supplemental instructions to ensure subordinate organizations will be able to respond effectively in support of State and local governments.

C. Other Federal Organizations

Other Federal departments and agencies have authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise which are or could be required in support of response operations but which are not aligned with a specific ESF. Those organizations are identified in the "Note" in Figure 3. Those organizations will participate in Federal planning and response operations and are responsible for designating officials to serve as representatives to the CDRG, and to the FCO's EST if so requested. Other Federal departments and agencies will be identified and requested to participate as requirements are realized.

D. CDRG

The Associate Director, SLPS, FEMA, is responsible for ensuring that policies and procedures essential to the effective functioning of the CDRG are established. The Associate Director, or designated representative, serves as the chairperson of the CDRG. Responsibilities of the chairperson include interacting with the Director, FEMA to ensure that the President and other senior-level Federal Government officials are kept informed of the disaster situation. The CDRG is responsible for:

- (1) Coordinating the national-level response support efforts of the primary and support agencies and for responding to other requirements not directly associated with a specific ESF.
- (2) Taking all actions necessary to ensure that requirements that need national support are satisfied.
- (3) Overseeing, coordinating, and evaluating Federal response activities and resolving Federal response support problems and issues directly with the

policymakers of the appropriate Federal departments and agencies.

(4) Establishing procedures for recording and maintaining information pertaining to national-level support actions for use in situation and after-action reports, and

(5) Monitoring national security concerns expressed by individual CDRG members.

E. EST

The EST provides on-scene advice and assistance to the FCO. Additionally, the EST assists the FCO in:

(1) Coordinating regional-level response support efforts and responding to other requirements not directly associated with a specific ESF.

(2) Taking all actions necessary to ensure that requirements to support State and local requests are satisfied.

(3) Establishing procedures for recording and maintaining information pertaining to regional-level support actions for use in situation and after-action reports, and

(4) Monitoring national security concerns expressed by individual EST members.

VI. Resource Requirements

Federal departments and agencies can be expected to respond with an influx of emergency workers. Federal facilities will be destroyed or damaged. Local Federal organizations will be in competition with State and other Federal organizations for available resources to support emergency operations. Significant demands for individuals possessing specialty skills such as medical, engineering, sanitation, etc., must be anticipated. Demands for communications, medical, transportation, food, engineering, and other materiel resources will occur. Therefore, Federal organizations must establish procedures to assess the logistical impact of a catastrophic earthquake on their field activities. They must determine in advance required resources to support their operations and Federal regional and State response efforts, and available options to obtain those resources. Those resources and options should be identified in regional response plans, to include as a minimum, personnel, support facilities, fixed or transportable communications, transportation assets, and technical assistance.

Additionally, Federal officials at all levels must intensively manage scarce resources (personnel and equipment) which may be urgently needed to support response efforts. Examples of such resources include medical doctors,

structural engineering inspectors, oil and gas transmission line inspectors, dog teams, specialized equipment (e.g., geophones), selected medical supplies, transportable water purification equipment, etc.

Departments and agencies assigned primary responsibility for an ESF must be prepared to provide or arrange for the personnel, facilities, and equipment necessary to support operations of the ESF on a 24-hour basis if necessary.

Federal automated information systems are a major source of information to determine quantities and locations of resources. Department and agency personnel assigned as ESF primary or support agency representatives must be familiar with these systems and know how to acquire the information. Response elements should have 24-hour access to essential automated information systems.

VII. References

A. Public Laws

1. "Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977" (Amended), 42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.
2. "Disaster Relief Act of 1974," as amended 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.

B. Executive Orders

1. Executive Order 12127, "Federal Emergency Management Agency," March 31, 1977.
2. Executive Order 12148, "Federal Emergency Management Agency," July 20, 1979.
3. Executive Orders 12472 of April 3, 1984, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions."

C. Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA Publication M&R-2, "An Assessment of the Consequences and Preparations for a Catastrophic California Earthquake: Findings and Actions Taken," January 1981.

D. Other

1. State of California, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, "Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 8.3 Earthquake on the San Andreas Fault in Southern California," Special Publication 60, 1982.
2. State of California, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, "Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 8.3 Earthquake on the San Andreas Fault in the San Francisco Bay Area," Special Publication 61, 1982.
3. State of California, California Department of Conservation, Division of

Mines and Geology, "Update of Vulnerability Assessment of California, Presently Used as a Basis for Site-Specific Plans," April 1983.

APPENDIX A—COORDINATION OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSE

I. Introduction

Appendix A outlines the organizational structure and coordination mechanisms to implement the National Plan and Federal response to support State and local governments. It gives more specific details on how the coordination process and provisions of the Basic Plan will be carried out during response operations.

A. Purpose

This appendix serves to identify and define the various components of the organizational structure, and to establish relationships between each of the components. It outlines the functional responsibilities of each element of the organization and describes where Federal agency representatives fit into the structure.

B. Scope

This appendix is applicable to all elements of the Federal Government participating in response operations. It establishes the system for delivery of assistance to State and local governments, and also the elements to support the Presidentially appointed Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and other Federal officials. It explains the process and procedures for providing a massive and immediate Federal response support effort. Coordinating elements at both national and regional levels are established as forums to discuss and resolve broad problems and issues, and to address evolving and unanticipated support requirements.

C. Assumptions

1. The magnitude of the suffering, damage, and destruction wrought by the catastrophic earthquake will be so great that involvement of virtually all Federal departments and agencies in response operations will be required quickly. Response elements will need to operate on a 24-hour basis for an extended period of time immediately following the catastrophic event.
2. Federal departments and agencies will have identified appropriate representatives who will have the authority and be prepared to carry out their agencies' responsibilities identified in the National Plan. Mechanisms will be in place to involve policymakers and decisionmakers within their organizations to facilitate rapid and decisive actions.

3. Federal departments and agencies will have sufficient numbers of skilled and trained personnel and other resources necessary to accomplish their responsibilities and support requirements, and will be prepared to deploy those resources immediately upon implementation of the National Plan.

4. An organizational structure with a regional-level component supported by a national-level component will be required to direct and coordinate Federal response operations after a catastrophic natural event.

5. Federal regional response plans will be developed to include further details and procedures to complement the National Plan. Procedures will be coordinated with State officials to provide for coordinated response efforts.

6. Facilities can be made available near the impacted area to serve as disaster staging area(s) for accommodation of the large influx of Federal response personnel and for receipt, temporary storage, control, processing, and disposition of the vast amounts of resources expected to be brought into the disaster area from throughout the United States.

7. Operations of the FCO and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will be collocated or in close proximity.

II. Organizational Structure

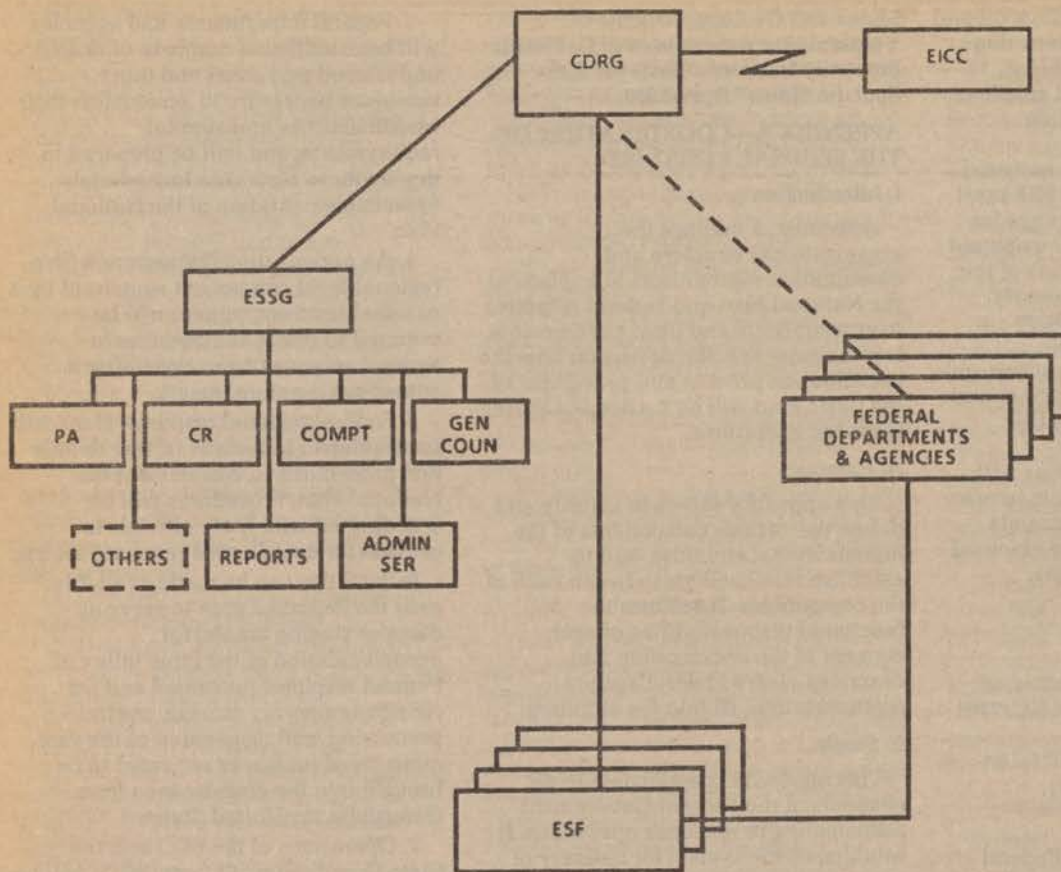
The organizational structure is composed of elements at the national and regional levels through which all Federal departments and agencies will operate upon National Plan implementation. The FCO is the official in charge of overall Federal response operations and, as such, directs and coordinates the delivery of response assistance through the regional-level components. The Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) directs and coordinates national-level operations to resolve policy issues and provide rapid support for on-scene response operations.

This section describes the methods of interaction and the responsibilities and operational considerations for each of the major elements of the organizational structure. The Disaster Field Office (DFO) and facilities at the national level which support the organizational structure are discussed.

A. National Level

The national-level organizational structure for response coordination is depicted in Figure A-1.

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LEGEND:

- AUTHORITY
- - - COORDINATION
- COMMUNICATIONS/INFORMATION SUPPORT

Figure A-1. National-Level Response Coordination Structure

1. CDRG

a. As outlined in the Basic Plan, the CDRG serves as a national level forum for participation by representatives of all Federal departments and agencies involved in response support. The CDRG is chaired by the FEMA Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support (AD/SLPS), or designated representative. The chairperson is responsible for ensuring the needs of the response operation on scene are satisfied. At the request of the FCO, the CDRG will address complex response issues and problems that can be resolved only through national level decisions or policy changes.

b. Members of the CDRG will establish and maintain contact with their agency counterparts involved in response efforts, particularly with respect to accomplishment of specific Emergency Support Functions (ESF). They are conduits to keep their agency officials advised of the status of response operations.

c. The CDRG will operate at facilities identified and supported by FEMA. The most likely facility is the Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC), located in FEMA headquarters, Washington, DC. FEMA will provide communications and other supporting resources for the receipt and transmission of emergency management information. This facility will be accessible to members of the CDRG and other Federal officials as required by the disaster situation and national response support efforts.

d. Upon determination that a potentially catastrophic earthquake has occurred, FEMA will notify all agencies.

CDRG members will keep FEMA advised of their respective locations and telephone numbers, and should consider reporting to the FEMA EICC to assist in gathering information and beginning response operations.

e. Upon implementation of the National Plan, CDRG members will assemble at the FEMA EICC for an initial meeting with the CDRG chairperson. CDRG members and their alternates must be available at the call of the chairperson for 24-hour operations, if necessary.

2. Emergency Staff Support Group (ESSG)

a. The ESSG is primarily an internal FEMA group formed to provide staff support to the Federal response structure at the national level and to serve as liaison with their counterparts on the FCO's staff. Figure A-1 depicts the organizational elements of the ESSG. The ESSG also serves as the interagency link, if required, to comparable elements (e.g., public affairs, legal counsel, congressional relations) within the other Federal departments and agencies. Administrative and logistical support to the CDRG will be provided and coordinated by the ESSG.

b. The Assistant Associate Director, Disaster Assistance Programs, FEMA, or designated representative, will be the chairperson of the ESSG. The ESSG chairperson also will function as the deputy chairperson of the CDRG.

c. The ESSG will operate in the FEMA EICC, or other designated location in close proximity to the CDRG. The ESSG will assemble and operate at the call of its chairperson.

d. The ESSG will be staffed with all personnel and other resources necessary to provide required operational support to the National response effort. CDRG members will identify resources in their respective agencies in preparation for augmenting the ESSG as requested by the CDRG chairperson.

3. ESF Response Elements

a. The ESF response elements are key parts of the organizational structure at both the national and regional levels. These elements consist of the designated primary and support agencies with resources, capabilities, and expertise required to provide Federal response in emergency support functions. The concept of primary and support agencies is the basis for the process providing Federal resources from around the country in a coordinated and time-sensitive manner to response operations.

b. The organizational structures, notifications, and operating locations for each ESF are described in the functional annexes included in the National Plan.

c. At the national level, the ESF response elements ensure that support is provided to meet ESF needs identified at the regional level. They also provide their CDRG members continuing information about, and analyses of, the response efforts in their particular functional areas.

B. Regional Level

The regional-level organizational structure for delivery and coordination of response assistance and support is depicted in figure A-2.

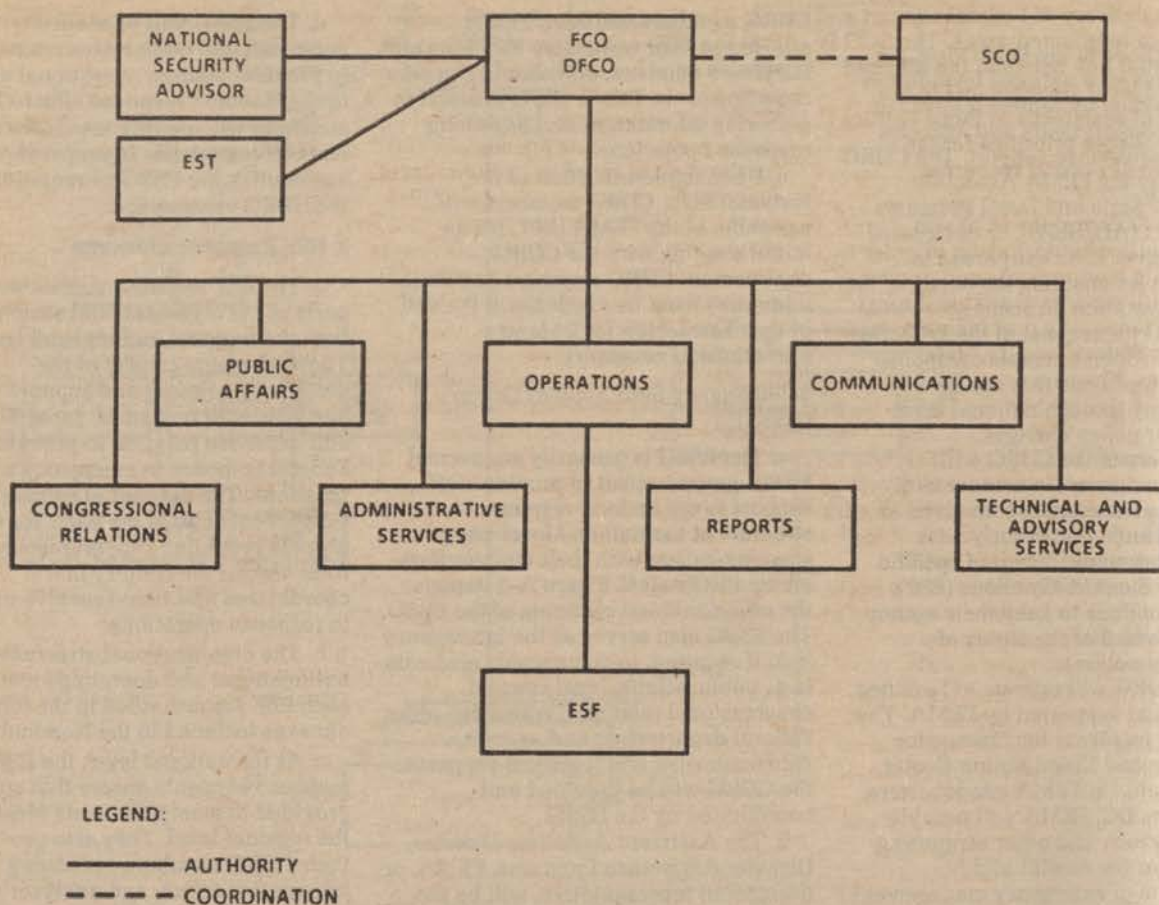


Figure A-2. Federal Coordinating Officer's Organizational Structure

1. FCO

The FCO is the Presidentially appointed official responsible for the overall coordination of Federal response support to the State and for the management of assistance authorized under Pub. L. 93-288. The FCO coordinates the efforts of all designated Federal agency representatives to ensure that Federal resources are provided in a timely manner to satisfy State requirements. Additionally, the FCO has the authority to direct or change the activities of Federal agencies to respond to the most urgent life saving and property protection needs. A deputy FCO will be appointed from FEMA to assist in carrying out the FCO's duties and functions, and to manage and supervise DFO operations.

2. EST

As authorized in Pub. L. 93-288 and

discussed in the Basic Plan, an Emergency Support Team (EST) will be formed to advise and assist the FCO in coordinating the Federal response. The EST will be composed of:

- Key members of the FCO's staff including representatives from public affairs, Congressional relations, operations, technical and advisory services, reports, administrative services, etc.;
- A designated representative from each ESF primary agency; and
- Designated representatives of ESF support agencies or others as requested by the FCO.

3. ESF

a. At the regional level, the ESF deliver Federal assistance and support in specific functional areas to the response operations of affected State and local governments.

b. Functional support provided by agencies in each ESF is coordinated by the designated primary agency based on the organizational structure and operating plan for that ESF in the functional annexes to the National Plan and site-specific regional plans.

c. At the regional level, ESF report to the FCO through their designated primary agencies. In addition, regional level ESF maintain continuing liaison with their ESF counterparts at the national level and with appropriate State agencies.

d. The primary agency for each ESF has tasking authority over support agencies in that ESF to the extent required to meet response requirements under Pub. L. 93-288.

4. State Coordinating Officer

a. Although he/she is not a Federal official, the SCO is integral to the

effective delivery of Federal support and assistance to affected areas. The SCO is an essential link between the affected State and local governments in the delivery of assistance to those entities and establishes priorities for the allocation of Federal resources provided.

b. The SCO and the FCO will maintain continuous liaison in order to coordinate requirements and unmet needs with support available through ESF and to identify problems and issues requiring Federal and/or State resolution.

5. DFO

a. A disaster field office (DFO) will be established in or close to the designated disaster area as a base of operations for the FCO and other components of the Federal response. The DFO will be collocated or closely linked to the State disaster offices to enhance the ability of Federal and State counterparts to coordinate disaster relief efforts.

b. FEMA Regional Directors will be responsible for planning and coordinating with their Federal and State counterparts for setting up the DFO—to be operational within 6–12 hours following implementation of the National Plan—and providing other necessary support to the FCO.

III. Response Operations

Each participating Federal organization and element has specific functions to perform implementing the concept of operations outlined in the Basic Plan. This section details those functions and describes how the overall Federal response effort will be coordinated. In addition, operational descriptions of the specialized activities of public affairs and Congressional relations are included. These activities are included because of their potential impact on public perceptions of the Federal response, and because the success of these activities depends on coordination networks and operational structures not discussed elsewhere in this plan.

A. Functions

1. National Level

a. Following the determination that the earthquake is catastrophic and the Presidential declaration, the FEMA Director will direct implementation of the National Plan. Additionally, the Director, FEMA will provide information on the progress of Federal response efforts to the White House and other senior-level Federal Government officials, as required.

b. The FEMA AD/SLPS will ensure that the FCO and supporting personnel receive an orientation briefing prior to departure to the disaster area. The AD/SLPS also will ensure that national-level staffing requirements are sustained for the duration of required national-level support. As chairperson of the CDRG, the AD/SLPS (or his/her designee), will ensure that the CDRG accomplishes the responsibilities outlined in the Basic Plan and the functions outlined below.

c. The CDRG will:

(1) Resolve national-level response support problems and issues directly with the policymakers of the appropriate Federal departments and agencies;

(2) Establish procedures or mechanisms to provide a means for determining, on an ongoing basis, the status of national-level response actions;

(3) Arbitrate conflicts regarding response actions and the application of resources;

(4) Take action as requested by the FCO on response support requests which are not functionally related to a specific ESF;

(5) Provide policy guidance, or clarification of existing policy as appropriate, regarding the use of Federal resources;

(6) Apprise the heads of Federal departments and agencies of national security concerns; and

(7) Take all other actions necessary to ensure timely and effective support to the FCO.

d. ESF primary and support agencies will perform functions specified in the appropriate ESF annexes.

e. As members of the ESSG:

(1) The Director of FEMA's Office of Public Affairs will:

(a) Advise and provide public affairs (PA) support to the CDRG;

(b) Serve as the PA liaison between the CDRG and the FCO's Lead Public Information Officer (Lead PIO) for coordination of information prior to release through the Joint Information Center (JIC);

(c) Supplement regional efforts, as requested, to ensure experienced PA personnel and support staff are dispatched to support the FCO (and the FEMA Regional Director (RD) prior to the FCO's arrival);

(d) Ensure that equipment and supplies in FEMA's "fly-away" kit are available to support the on scene PA effort and are dispatched, as requested, to the FCO (or the FEMA RD prior to the FCO's arrival).

(2) The Director of FEMA's Office of Congressional Relations will:

(a) Establish contact with Congressional offices representing the disaster area;

(b) Develop and provide to the FCO's Congressional Liaison Officer a list of Washington, DC and district office contacts for each of the appropriate Congressional offices for liaison on disaster-related matters;

(c) Assist the FCO's Congressional Liaison Officer by responding to national-level Congressional inquiries;

(d) Arrange for Washington, DC briefings as appropriate for members of Congress and their staffs on the scope of Federal assistance to affected areas;

(e) Ensure that experienced Congressional relations (CR) personnel and support staff are dispatched to support the FCO; and

(f) Serve as the CR liaison between the CDRG and the FCO's Congressional Liaison Officer.

(3) The FEMA Comptroller will:

(a) Oversee and direct disposition and accounting of funds expended in accordance with Pub. L. 93-288;

(b) Provide a funding code for reimbursement of Pub. L. 93-288 related expenditures to the Federal departments and agencies with National Plan responsibilities upon Plan implementation or shortly thereafter;

(c) Take action, if necessary, to request supplemental appropriations to support disaster relief operations;

(d) Establish a Letter of Credit mechanism to ensure rapid availability and transfer of funds to state and Federal organizations when required; and

(e) Establish comptrollership liaison with the FCO's support components in the DFO.

(f) Establish liaison, as necessary, with comptrollers of other involved Federal departments and agencies.

(4) The FEMA General Counsel will:

(a) Provide legal advice to the chairman of the CDRG on the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288;

(b) Respond to all requests for legal interpretation of the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288;

(c) Monitor closely Federal response support operations in the designated area to identify potential Pub. L. 93-288-related problems and issues that could develop into lawsuits against the Federal Government;

(d) Establish General Counsel liaison between the CDRG and the FCO; and

(e) Establish liaison, as necessary, with General Counsels of other involved agencies.

(5) Other FEMA offices as assigned will:

(a) Provide administrative and logistical support to the CDRG;

(b) Provide the use of the agency's facilities, such as the EICC as operational headquarters for the CDRG and other national-level elements of the Federal response structure;

(c) Provide communications and other support resources for receipt, transmission, and management of emergency management information through the EICC; and

(d) Maintain a current list of the names, titles and telephone numbers of CDRG members for use in issuing appropriate notifications.

2. Regional Level

a. The FCO will:

(1) Oversee, manage and coordinate field response activities of all Federal response elements;

(2) Coordinate with the SCO to identify unmet needs and evolving support requirements and deliver appropriate Federal assistance;

(3) Forward to the CDRG all support requirements which are beyond regional capabilities;

(4) Direct the overall Federal PA and CR efforts; and

(5) Serve as the chief spokesperson for the Federal response effort to the media and the public.

b. The Deputy FCO will:

(1) Assist the FCO in carrying out the FCO's responsibilities as the President's representative for delivering Federal response support and assistance; and

(2) Supervise day-to-day staff activities in the DFO.

c. The EST will:

(1) Obtain information regarding Federal, State, and local government's response activities; identify needs which should be addressed at the regional level; and provide that information to the appropriate primary and support agency representatives on scene;

(2) In coordination with the FCO, determine those Federal response support requirements, problems, and issues that cannot be resolved at regional level and that should be forwarded to the CDRG for resolution; and

(3) Take all other actions necessary to assist and advise the FCO in carrying out his/her responsibilities effectively.

d. Public Affairs will:

(1) Establish and operate one or more Joint Information Centers (JICs) to ensure the coordinated, timely release of accurate information to the news media and the public (See section IIIC);

(2) Coordinate VIP briefings and tours;

(3) Establish and operate a public information program to provide

assistance/information to the general public; and

(4) Establish and operate a toll-free information hotline.

e. Congressional Relations will:

(1) Establish and maintain continuing liaison with affected/ interested Congressional offices with assistance of the national-level Congressional relations element;

(2) Establish and maintain liaison with appropriate public interest groups; and

(3) Coordinate with Lead PIO and serve as conduit for providing releases and other public information materials to interested Congressional delegations and public interest groups.

f. Operations will:

(1) Provide day-to-day management, coordination, technical assistance and oversight to the ESF primary and support agencies;

(2) Arbitrate conflicts regarding response actions and the application of resources;

(3) Determine and take appropriate actions on response support requests which are not functionally related to a specific ESF and inform the CDRG of requests that cannot be satisfied at the regional level; and

(4) Maintain current information on the status of regional-level response activities.

g. Administrative Services will:

(1) Provide logistical and administrative support to the FCO and other Federal departments and agencies operating from the DFO; and

(2) Coordinate as appropriate with the FCO and the SCO on requirements for staging area(s) outside the designated disaster area.

h. Reports will:

(1) Document response operations, activities, problem areas, and resolutions;

(2) Compile regular situation reports and special regional-level reports as specified by the FCO;

(3) Maintain logs, records, and other written information for use in preparing reports and for historical purposes; and

(4) Maintain coordination with the Damage Information ESF to facilitate processing up-to-date damage information for use by the FCO and others for decisionmaking.

i. Communications will:

(1) Install, maintain, and operate DFO communications systems and equipment; and

(2) Coordinate with the ESSG and State communications officers to establish and maintain effective communications between the national level response structure and the DFO,

and between the SCO and the FCO if they are not collocated in the DFO.

j. Technical and Advisory Services will:

(1) Coordinate provision of technical assistance and expertise to inspect and evaluate hazardous geologic and hydrologic processes, identify hazards posed by collapsed or damaged dams and levees, and deal with other secondary and unanticipated hazards;

(2) Recommend to the FCO appropriate hazard reduction measures;

(3) Serve as a point-of-contact for scientific and technical inquiries and investigations; and

(4) Respond to State and local requests for scientific assistance.

k. ESF primary agency representatives will serve as the points-of-contact for the FCO on matters related to response activities in their particular functional areas. ESF primary and support agencies will perform the functions prescribed in the appropriate annexes to the National Plan.

l. The National Security Advisor will:

(1) Identify and monitor potential and actual national security implications caused by the catastrophic event;

(2) Provide technical advice, assistance, and recommendations to the FCO relative to national security implications;

(3) Coordinate activities related to national security, as required; and

(4) Maintain appropriate liaison with the CDRG relative to national security issues.

B. Response Coordination

1. General

During the critical minutes and hours immediately following a catastrophic earthquake, most Federal elements in the designated area will assist State and local officials to save lives and prevent unnecessary suffering. Federal organizations at national and regional level will focus on those lifesaving and life-protecting efforts in initiating implementation of this National Plan.

2. Coordination

The CDRG will coordinate the overall national-level Federal response support efforts. The designated representatives of ESF primary and support agencies will coordinate their specific ESF support requirements with their Federal regional counterparts in the designated area. Prior to arrival of the appointed FCO, Federal regional organizations provide response support to the affected State under the coordination and management authorities of the FEMA RD. After the FCO is appointed and

arrives on scene, the Federal regional organizations provide response support under the coordination and management authority of the FCO. If a response support requirement can best be accomplished under an agency's independent authority or if the support is beyond its authority or capability at the regional level, the agency notifies the FCO's Operations Officer. The Operations Officer informs the FCO and, if necessary, forwards the support requirement to the CDRG for appropriate action. Upon receipt of the support requirement at the national level, the CDRG will take action to identify organizations or resources that can satisfy the requirement. The CDRG or the FCO then will task the appropriate organization(s) to provide the required support.

The CDRG and the FCO will ensure that they can quickly determine the status of each specific action at any time at their respective levels. At the national level, primary and support agency representatives will report completion of response support actions to the CDRG. Regional-level counterparts of the primary and support agency representatives will report status and completion of response support actions to the Operations component of the DFO.

Federal regional organizations will establish communications with their national headquarters and keep them informed of response support provided under their independent authorities, under the provisions of this National Plan, and by direction of the FCO.

All Federal elements will ensure response actions are coordinated fully to preclude duplication of efforts and inefficient use of resources.

C. Specialized Activities

1. Public Affairs

One or more Joint Information Centers (JICs) involving the affected State and local governments and all responding Federal departments and agencies will be established to ensure the coordinated, timely, accurate release of information to the news media and the public about disaster-related alerts, warnings, protective actions, damage information, and Federal response activities. All Federal departments and agencies involved in the response effort will make available experienced PA personnel to support the Federal PA effort and will provide immediate access, through the CDRG and EST, to individuals authorized to speak for their respective organizations before the media and the public. Information intended for the news media and the

public will be coordinated among Federal departments and agencies and with state and local officials to the extent practicable prior to release.

A primary JIC will be set up in or near the DFO and will serve as the principal point for release of information to the news media and the public. A satellite JIC will be set up at FEMA Headquarters in Washington, DC. Other satellite JICs may be established at one or more FEMA Regional Headquarters and/or other locations. All JICs will operate under the direction of the Lead PIO named by the FCO and will be prepared to operate 24 hours a day as long as the FCO, in consultation with the SCO and the CDRG, determines necessary.

The primary JIC will be staffed, to the extent possible, by PA representatives of all responding Federal departments and agencies and affected State and local governments. Staffing of the satellite JICs and any others which might be established will be determined by the Lead PIO under the direction of the FCO.

2. Congressional Relations

A Congressional Liaison program will be established to provide up-to-date Federal response-related information to the Washington, DC, and district offices of Congressional representatives and to respond to questions, concerns and problems raised by their constituents and by concerned public interest groups. The program will be managed by the Congressional Liaison Officer named by the FCO, and all Federal departments and agencies involved in the response effort will make available experienced CR personnel to support the effort. Information to be released to Congressional offices, constituents and public interest groups will be coordinated among Participating Federal departments and agencies and with State and local officials, as appropriate, prior to release.

CR personnel will be headquartered in or near the DFO and will maintain continuing liaison with the PA personnel in the primary JIC. A CR support contingent will be stationed at the FEMA EICC and will respond to inquiries received at the national level at the direction of the Congressional Liaison officer.

The CR staff at the regional and national levels will conduct briefings for Congressional members and their staffs and, as appropriate, representatives of concerned public interest groups. Timing, format, and content of these briefings will be determined by the Congressional Liaison officer in

consultation with the FCO, the CDRG, and the SCO as appropriate.

APPENDIX B—ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

I. Introduction

A number of administrative tasks are required for successful operation of the Federal response to a catastrophic natural event. Detailed planning is required to facilitate completion of these tasks in the stressful environment created by the event.

A. Purpose

This appendix prescribes the interagency administrative policies and procedures to be followed by participating Federal organizations in planning for and executing provisions of the National Plan.

B. Scope

This appendix focuses on administrative policies and procedures unique to planning and operations related to the National Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake. It includes policies and procedures which are not covered in the Code of Federal Regulations and other applicable references.

II. Administrative Policies

A. Pre-Implementation of the National Plan

1. As specified in the Basic Plan, supplemental agency and regional plans will be developed to prescribe detailed administrative procedures for meeting requirements related to carrying out provisions of the National Plan.

2. Regional planning will ensure that administrative requirements of the Federal response will be met.

B. Post-Implementation of the National Plan

1. All financial operations related to the Federal response will be conducted in accordance with established financial policies and regulations.

2. Reimbursement of Pub. L. 93-288-related expenditures by primary and support agencies will be in accordance with 44 CFR except as shown in section III. B. 3.

3. States will determine priorities for application of resources provided by responding Federal departments and agencies.

III. Administrative Procedures

A. Pre-Implementation

1. National Plan Review and Revision

The National Plan will be reviewed during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year by the Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning. Subcommittee member agencies will submit recommended changes, in writing, to Chairperson, Subcommittee on Federal Earthquake Response Planning, no later than July 31 of each year.

Approved changes will be incorporated into the National Plan and correction pages issued by the Chairperson by September 30.

Arrangements for consideration of significant changes outside the established review period may be made by contacting the Subcommittee Chairperson.

Regional offices of Federal departments and agencies will conduct formal reviews of their response plans and procedures annually within 3

months of receipt of any change(s) to the National Plan.

2. Notification List

Federal departments and agencies to be represented on the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) will provide to FEMA the name, address, position, title, and telephone numbers (office and home) of their CDRG members. Federal agencies designated as primary agencies will provide FEMA, at both national and regional level, with the requested information on their ESF representatives. At the regional level, Federal agencies designated as primary agencies will provide FEMA similar information on their EST representative. This information is to be verified semianually, and updated as changes occur.

B. Post-Implementation

The following paragraphs summarize considerations which should be addressed as supplemental agency and regional plans are developed to carry out Federal response.

1. FCO Continuity

In the event the FCO is incapacitated, his/her authorities and responsibilities are to be assumed immediately by the Deputy FCO. The Deputy FCO will function as the FCO until the FCO is able to reassume his/her position or a new FCO is designated and arrives on scene.

2. Reports

a. *National Level.* Figure B-1 depicts the general flow of reports at both the national and regional levels. The ESSG will prepare all reports required by the CDRG. Disaster situation reports, damage assessments, reports on the status of Federal response operations, and other information will be issued regularly by the CDRG, in coordination with the FCO. All Federal departments and agencies involved in the response at the national level will provide input for these reports, according to deadlines established and promulgated by the ESSG Chairperson or his/her designee.

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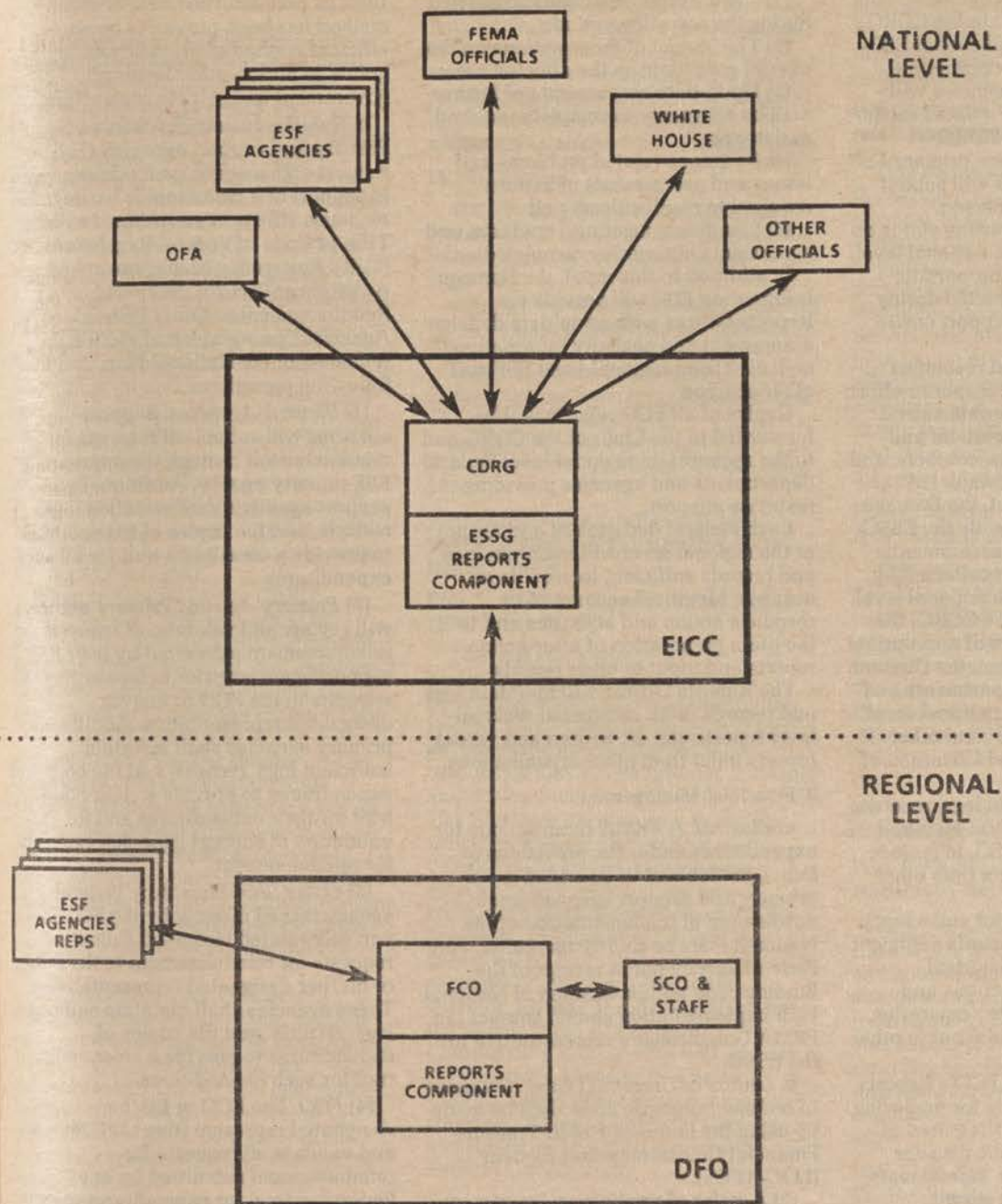


Figure B-1. Reports Flow

The primary agency of each ESF will submit ESF-related input to the CDRG. ESF support agencies will submit ESF-related input through the primary agency of the ESF. All agencies will submit input on non-ESF related matters through their respective CDRG members. CDRG members, primary ESF agencies, and ESSG staff will submit input to the ESSG Chairperson.

For the purpose of reporting status on Federal operations at the national level, input is to describe, as appropriate:

- (1) Major actions completed during the reporting period to support onsite response operations;
- (2) Pending actions and resources necessary to support the response effort;
- (3) Response-related problems and issues which require resolution; and
- (4) Significant meetings, contacts, and agreements initiated or completed.

In addition to this input, the Damage Information ESF will provide the ESSG with up-to-date damage assessments and casualty information collected by its ESF counterpart at the regional level.

In coordination with the CDRG, the ESSG will forward copies of appropriate reports to the White House, the Director of FEMA, the Federal departments and agencies involved in the national-level response efforts, the FCO, and other appropriate national-level Government officials.

The ESSG will maintain logs, records, and file copies of all reports prepared and submitted by the ESSG, to include copies of all written inputs from other organizations.

Each Federal department and agency will maintain logs and records sufficient to provide an accurate historical account of its response actions and activities, and to facilitate preparation of after-action reports and input to other reports.

b. *Regional Level.* The FCO's Reports Officer will be responsible for preparing and submitting all reports required of the FCO, including periodic disaster situation reports, damage assessments, and the FCO Digest. All Federal departments and agencies involved in the response at the regional level will provide input for these reports, according to deadlines established by the Reports Officer.

ESF support agencies will submit ESF related input through the primary agency designated for the ESF. Primary agencies will submit input for their ESF to the FCO's Operations Officer who will forward all ESF input to the Reports Officer. The FCO's staff will submit input to the Reports Officer.

Input on the status of Federal response operation from each EST member will describe, as appropriate:

- (1) Major response actions completed during the reporting period;
- (2) The impact of those actions on the overall conditions in the affected area;
- (3) Up-to-date assessments of further actions necessary to complete required assistance;
- (4) Response-related problems and issues and assessments of actions required to resolve them; and
- (5) Significant meetings, contacts, and agreements initiated or completed.

In addition to this input, the Damage Information ESF will provide the Reports Officer with up-to-date damage assessment and casualty information collected from regional-level ESF and other sources.

Copies of all FCO reports will be forwarded to the Chair of the CDRG and to the appropriate regional-level Federal departments and agencies providing response support.

Each Federal department and agency at the regional level will maintain logs and records sufficient to provide an accurate historical account of its response action and activities and to facilitate preparation of after-action reports and input to other reports.

The Reports Officer will maintain logs and records of all completed regional-level reports and all written and verbal reports input from other organizations.

3. Financial Management

a. *General.* A FEMA funding code for expenditures under the provisions of Pub. L. 93-288 will be provided to all primary and support agencies upon notification of implementation of the National Plan, or shortly thereafter. Any Federal agency not in receipt of the funding code within 48 hours of National Plan implementation should contact the FEMA Comptroller's representative to the ESSG.

b. *Letters of Credit.* (1) Cash advances to recipient organizations shall be made by using the Letter-of-Credit Treasury Financial Communications System (LOC-TFCS).

(2) A letter-of-credit is an instrument certified by an authorized official of a Federal sponsoring agency (FEMA) that authorizes a recipient to draw funds when needed from the Department of Treasury through the recipient's financial institution, in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Circular No. 1075, as revised. The LOC-TFCS is an electronic fund transfer application of the letter-of-credit payment method that provides the availability of Federal funds to a recipient organization on the first workday following the receipt of the request for funds message by the U.S. Treasury in accordance with provisions of Treasury Circular Number

1083, as revised. The letter-of-credit method has been proven to be an efficient method of financing multiple grants to States, other levels of government and private contractors.

c. *Reimbursement Procedures.*

Primary and support agencies shall request and account for funds expended in support of a catastrophic earthquake response efforts in accordance with the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Emergency Management and Assistance (Part 205, Subpart I, Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies); paragraph 8 of section II (Policies) of the National Plan; and the following procedures.

(1) *Support Agencies.* Support agencies will submit all requests for reimbursement through the appropriate ESF primary agency. Additionally, support agencies shall maintain logs, records, and file copies of expenditures to provide a clear audit trail for all such expenditures.

(2) *Primary Agency.* Primary agencies will review and validate all requests for reimbursement submitted by their ESF support agencies prior to forwarding the requests to the FCO or his/her designated representative. Additionally, primary agencies shall maintain sufficient logs, records, and file copies of expenditures to provide a clear audit trail for their expenditures and for validation of support agencies' requests for reimbursement.

(3) *Other Situations.* Any Federal agency tasked directly by the FCO in a non ESF-related task shall submit all requests for reimbursement to the FCO or his/her designated representative. These agencies shall maintain sufficient logs, records, and file copies of expenditures to provide a clear audit trail for such expenditures.

(4) *FCO.* The FCO or his/her designated representative shall review and validate all requests for reimbursement submitted by any Federal agency for expenditures prior to approving reimbursement in accordance with 44 CFR.

4. Operations

FEMA will ensure that there is a working automated Critical Actions Tracking System that is accessible to both national and regional level response operations. This will allow for sharing information with responding agencies in a timely manner and eliminate duplication of effort. Also, FEMA will ensure that information (e.g., accessibility, etc.) on the system is disseminated to the response planning community on a timely basis.

5. Administrative Services

a. *National Level.* The ESSG will arrange for sufficient staff personnel, work space, office equipment, and communications capability (i.e., electronic mail, telephones, telefax, teletype equipment, and radios as appropriate) to support the CDRG and ESSG on a 24-hour basis, if necessary, for an extended period of time. The ESSG also will arrange for data base access for message handling, graphics, and automatic data processing (ADP) support for CDRG operations.

The ESSG, if asked by the CDRG Chair, will arrange for movement of national-level and out-of-region personnel and equipment to the DFO and for establishment, in coordination with the FCO's Administrative Officer, of support sites with necessary communications and other services (i.e., housing, transportation, feeding, health services, etc.) for emergency personnel serving at the region.

When requested by the CDRG Chairman, the ESSG will assist in coordinating arrangements for sufficient facilities, staff personnel, and equipment to operate and maintain staging area(s) established at or near the disaster area.

b. *Regional Level.* The FCO's Administrative Officer should coordinate with appropriate State Officials for issue of emergency access credentials and certifications of out-of-State licenses for Federal response personnel. Access arrangements will include issue of controlled identification badges to Federal personnel requiring emergency access to the designated area.

The Administrative Officer will establish the necessary fiscal controls and cost accounting mechanisms for the DFO activities. In addition, the Administrative Officer will maintain all logs, records, and files necessary to document (for audit purposes) local financial expenditures and requests for reimbursement.

The FCO's Administrative Officer will arrange for sufficient personnel, work space, and office equipment to operate the DFO on a 24-hour basis throughout the Federal response effort. The Administrative Officer will establish and operate a message handling center and arrange for graphics, printing, and appropriate ADP support for DFO operations. Work schedules for all regional-level support personnel will be established by the Administrative Officer. He will establish, in coordination with the ESSG, sufficient support sites to accommodate on-scene personnel throughout the immediate response phase.

At the direction of the FCO, the Administrative Officer will coordinate arrangements for establishing and operating one or more staging areas for receipt, temporary storage, control, and disposition of Federal resources necessary to support the response effort.

IV. References

44 CFR, Part 205, Federal Disaster Assistance (Pub. L. 93-288), Subpart I—Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies.

Disaster Operations Manual, Volumes I & II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Letter-of-Credit Policies and Procedures for Recipient Organizations, CPG 2-14, February 1984.

Letter-of-Credit Policies and Procedures, FEMA Manual 2700.1, May 1984.

APPENDIX C—COMPENDIUM OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES AND DIRECTIVES

Pub. L. 93-288, "Disaster Relief Act of 1974," May 22, 1974

The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended, provides an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from disasters. The President, in response to a State Governor's request, may declare an "emergency" or "major disaster," thereby permitting mobilization of Federal assistance under the Act. The President, in Executive Order 12148, delegated all functions, except those in sections 301, 401, and 409, to the Director, FEMA. The Act provides for the appointment of a Federal Coordinating Officer who will operate in the designated area with a State Coordinating Officer for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

Executive Order 12148, "Federal Emergency Management," July 20, 1979

E.O. 12148 transferred functions and responsibilities associated with Federal emergency management to the Director, FEMA. The Director was tasked to establish Federal policies for and to coordinate all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of Executive Agencies.

Pub. L. 78-410, "Public Health Service Act," Section 216, 42 U.S.C. 217

This provision authorizes the President, in time of war or upon Presidential declaration of an

emergency, to utilize the Public Health Service to the extent and in the manner that in his judgement will promote the public interest.

Pub. L. 78-410, "Public Health Service Act," Section 311 U.S.C. 243

This statutory provision authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop (and may take such action as may be necessary to implement) a plan under which personnel, equipment, medical services, and other resources of the Public Health Service and other agencies under the jurisdiction of the Secretary may be effectively used to control epidemics of any disease or condition, as specified, and to meet other health emergencies or problems involving or resulting from disasters or any such disease.

Pub. L. 78-410, "Public Health Service Act," Section 319

This provision authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to take appropriate action to respond to a "public health emergency" resulting from disease, disorder, or other cause. The Secretary must consult with the Director of NIH, Administrator of ADAMHA, Commissioner of FDA, or the Director of CDC before determining that an emergency exists, and he must act through that official in responding to the emergency.

Pub. L. 95-313, "Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978"

This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the prevention and control of rural fires through coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies; and to provide prompt and adequate assistance whenever a rural fire emergency overwhelms, or threatens to overwhelm, the firefighting capability of the affected State or rural area.

Pub. L. 96-510, "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, Section 104(i), 42 U.S.C. 9604(i)

This provision authorizes the Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry to provide medical care and testing to individuals in "public health emergencies" caused by their exposure to toxic substances.

United States Congress Act of January 5, 1905, as Amended, 36 U.S.C.

The American National Red Cross Congressional Charter assigning the authority and responsibility for the American Red Cross to undertake

activities for the relief of individuals suffering from a disaster.

Older Americans Act of 1965, as Amended, Section 310, 42 U.S.C. 3030

This provision authorizes the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging to reimburse states for social services provided to older Americans following a Presidentially-declared disaster.

49 U.S.C. 10724 and 11121 to 11128

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) may authorize a common carrier to give reduced rates for service and transportation in an emergency. The emergency situation must be of a nature to have a substantial adverse effect on rail service in the United States or a substantial region of the United States. In granting the authorization, the ICC must define the area of the United States in which the reduced rates will apply, specify the period during which the rates are to be in effect, and define the class of persons entitled to reduced rates.

Food Stamp Act of 1977, Section 5(h)(1), Implemented by Proposed Final Rulemaking at 46 CFR 8922 and 46 CFR 8923

Authorizes Department of Agriculture to make food stamps available to low income households in any disaster situation in which normal channels of retail food distribution have been restored and the existing Food Stamp Program cannot handle applications from affected households. Food stamp assistance must be requested by a state.

Disaster Relief Acts of 1969 and 1974 (Pub. L. 93-288), Implemented by Food Distribution Regulations, Parts 250.1(b) and 250.8(e)

Any person/household temporarily displaced by a disaster may obtain USDA foods in congregate feeding provided by volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army; no formal approval is required from USDA. Additionally, low income families can receive household distributions of food in situations where a Food Stamp Program is not available (e.g., commercial channels of trade are disrupted); formal USDA approval is required.

7 CFR 250.1(B)(10)(11)

Refers to sections 409 and 410 b of Pub. L. 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, which reads, "The Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize funds appropriated under section 32 of the Act of August 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612 c) to purchase food commodities necessary to

provide adequate supplies for use in any area of the United States in the event of a major disaster or emergency in such area."

28 CFR Part 65, Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance; Final Rule

These Department of Justice regulations implement the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance functions vested in the Attorney General by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473). Those functions were established to assist state and/or local units of government in responding to a law enforcement emergency. The Act defines the term "law enforcement emergency" as an uncommon situation which requires law enforcement, which is or threatens to become of serious or epidemic proportions, and with respect to which state and local resources are inadequate to protect the lives and property of citizens, or to enforce the criminal law. Emergencies which are not of an ongoing or chronic nature, such as the Mount Saint Helens volcanic eruption, are eligible for Federal law enforcement assistance. Such assistance is defined as funds, equipment, training, intelligence information, and personnel. Requests for assistance must be submitted in writing to the Attorney General by the chief executive officer of a state.

Department of Defense Directive 3025.1, "Use of Military Resources During Peacetime Civil Emergencies Within the United States, Its Territories, and Possessions," May 23, 1980 as Amended

Military support of civil defense is to be provided under the overall responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to assist the civilian population and minimize the effects of an enemy attack on the United States, its territories, or its possessions. Military support will include effective emergency repair to or emergency restoration of vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by such an attack. Military support will be provided when directed by the Secretary of Defense. During an international crisis, the support to be provided may include relocation of the population (including military forces) of metropolitan or other high risk areas to reduce vulnerability to the effect of nuclear, biological, chemical, or conventional weapons. The degree of military involvement will depend upon the commitment of military resources to military operations. Coordination of efforts will be made within the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Military forces may be provided for local law enforcement where marshall law has been proclaimed.

"National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters," July 1983

This plan provides guidance in planning for and providing communications support for Federal agencies involved in emergencies, major disasters, and other exigencies, excluding war.

"Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)"

This document is to be used by Federal agencies in peacetime radiological emergencies. It primarily concerns the offsite Federal response in support of State and local governments with jurisdiction for the emergency. The FRERP: (1) Provides the Federal government's concept of operations based on specific authorities for responding to radiological emergencies; (2) outlines Federal policies and planning assumptions that underlie this concept of operations and on which Federal agency response plans were based; and (3) specifies authorities and responsibilities of each Federal agency that may have a significant role in such emergencies.

40 CFR Part 300, "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" (NCP)

The purpose of the NCP is to effectuate the powers and responsibilities for responding to nonradiological oil and hazardous substances discharges, releases, or substantial threats of releases as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the authorities established by section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. The plan is required by section 105 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9605, and by section 311(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2).

White House Memorandum, Subject: "National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Management and Coordination Responsibilities," July 5, 1978

The above documents authorize the National Communications System to develop plans to coordinate and manage telecommunications support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in extraordinary situations as well as Presidentially-declared emergencies and major disasters.

Communications Act of 1934, as Amended

This Act gives the Federal Communications Commission emergency authority to grant Special Temporary Authority on an expedited basis to operate radio frequency devices.

Federal Communications Commission Report and Order of August 4, 1981

This order modified parts 2, 90, and 99 of the Commission Rules and Regulations to establish a disaster radio response capability for local government and State radio services.

National Security Decision Directive 47 (NSDD-47)

On July 22, 1982, the President signed the "National Policy Statement on Emergency Mobilization Preparedness." The policy statement sets out emergency mobilization principles for domestic and national security emergencies, and calls upon Federal agencies to develop plans for action and provide the necessary resources to implement outlined programs (including health and social services).

"National Plan of Action for Emergency Preparedness Mobilization," July 11, 1984 (Classified)

The Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board (EMPB) developed a plan of action, in response to the President's mandate of December 17, 1981. The National Disaster Medical System was established in accordance with the EMPB directive to develop national policy and programs to improve emergency preparedness.

Statement of Understanding Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American National Red Cross, January 22, 1982

The statement of understanding between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American National Red Cross describes major responsibilities in disaster preparedness planning and operations in the event of a war-caused national emergency or a peacetime disaster, outlines areas of mutual support and cooperation, and provides a frame of reference for similar cooperative agreements between State and local governments and the operations headquarters and chapters of the American Red Cross.

American National Red Cross National Board of Governors Disaster Services Policy Statement, July 1, 1977

This document outlines the basic policies of the American Red Cross disaster services program, and the

disaster relief services to be provided by units of the American Red Cross on a uniform and nationwide basis.

American Red Cross Disaster Services Regulations and Procedures, ARC 3003, January 1984

This document details the delegation of disaster services program responsibilities to officials and units of the American Red Cross. Also defined are Red Cross administrative regulations and procedures for disaster planning, preparedness, and response.

Disaster Services Guidelines and Procedures for Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry Cadres, ARC 3036, February 1978

This document outlines guidelines and procedures for the establishment, maintenance, and termination of the Red Cross disaster welfare inquiry function for major disaster incidents.

Disaster Services Regulations and Procedures for Military and Coast Guard Support for Red Cross Disaster Operations, ARC 3006, October 1981

This document outlines the basic agreements between the Red Cross and the United States military and Coast Guard organizations for support to the Red Cross during major disaster relief operations. Also detailed are the procedures for the Red Cross to use when requesting military and Coast Guard support. A more detailed presentation of the assistance provided by the military organizations is provided in a separate agreement of understanding between the Red Cross and the Department of Defense.

American National Red Cross Mass Care Preparedness and Operation Procedures and Regulations, ARC 3031

This document details the Red Cross mass care preparedness and operating regulations and procedures.

American National Red Cross Disaster Planning, Preparedness, and Response National Agreements of Understanding

The following agreements between the Red Cross and other organizations, agencies, and associations detail cooperative arrangements pertaining to disaster planning, preparedness, and response:

Statement of Understanding Between the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the American National Red Cross
Cooperative Disaster Relief Understanding Between the National Defense Transportation Association and the American National Red Cross

Disaster Relief Understanding Between the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the United States Postal Service and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American Hospital Association and the American National Red Cross With Respect to Responsibility for Disaster Preparedness and Relief

Statement of Understanding Between the American National Red Cross and the Department of Defense

Statement of Understanding Between the American School Food Service Association and the American National Red Cross With Respect to Emergency Feeding in a Disaster

Statement of Understanding Between the American Relay League, Inc., and the American National Red Cross

Agreement Between the Civil Air Patrol and the American National Red Cross

United States Coast Guard Cooperation With the American National Red Cross in Disaster Relief

Statement of Understanding Between REACT International, Inc., and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the Volunteers of America and the American National Red Cross With Respect to Responsibilities for Disaster Planning and Relief

Statement of Understanding Between the Salvation Army and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the Church of the Brethren Disaster Response and the American National Red Cross

Agreement Between the United Methodist Committee on Disasters and the National Division of the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American National Red Cross and the American Humane Association

Statement of Understanding Between the Council of the United States Society of St. Vincent De Paul and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the National Funeral Directors Association and the American National Red Cross With Respect To Disaster Services

Statement of Understanding Between the Seventh-Day Adventist Church Community Services and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agriculture Implement Workers of America, Retired Older Workers Department and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between Church World Service (a division of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States) and the American National Red Cross

Statement of Understanding Between the American National Red Cross and the League of United Latin American Citizens

Statement of Understanding Between the National Restaurant Association and the American National Red Cross

Memorandum of Understanding Between the American Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services

Support Agreement Between the Alaskan Air Command and the American National Red Cross

TRANSPORTATION ANNEX— EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #1

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This annex provides for the coordination of Federal transportation support to State and local governmental entities, voluntary organizations, and Federal agencies requiring transportation services to perform disaster assistance missions following implementation of the National Plan.

B. Scope

The provision of Federal transportation support includes:

(1) Overall coordination of Federal and civil transportation assistance to State and local governmental entities, voluntary organizations, and Federal agencies requiring transportation services to perform disaster assistance missions;

(2) The provision of civil transportation services to nonmilitary Federal agencies in accordance with General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Procurement Regulations;

(3) The provision of federally arranged transportation support and Federal transportation services to Federal military and nonmilitary agencies, voluntary organizations, and State and local entities requiring such assistance; and

(4) The implementation, as required, of Department of Transportation (DOT) emergency-related responsibilities to include, but not limited to, the prioritization and/or allocation of civil transportation services, air and marine traffic control, emergency highway repair funding, hazardous material containment actions, damage assessment, and appropriate emergency coordination with State and local counterparts.

II. Policies

A. Federal transportation planning will be directed toward satisfying three

primary demands. The first is to satisfy the requirements of Federal entities requiring transportation services to perform their assigned disaster missions. The second is to provide Federal transportation assistance to State and local governmental entities and voluntary organizations upon their request. The third is to facilitate both obtaining and utilizing civil transportation services for Federal, State, and local entities and voluntary organizations if such support is required.

B. Federal transportation planning will exclude consideration of utilizing transportation services organic to, or under contract to, Federal agencies at the time of the disaster relief functions.

C. Federal transportation planning will recognize that it is the primary responsibility of State and local governmental entities to react initially to a catastrophic earthquake and that Federal transportation assistance will be considered supplemental to State and local efforts. The Federal transportation assistance, if required, will be provided at the regional level by the DOT Regional Emergency Transportation Coordination (RETCO). At the Federal level, a DOT Crisis Coordinator or the Director of Emergency Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration, will coordinate the Federal transportation response.

D. To the extent possible, Federal agencies requiring civil transportation services for their missions should arrange for such services using normal shipper-carrier relationships. The RETCO will be available to assist in arranging for such services if assistance is required.

E. Federal transportation planning will recognize State transportation network control policies and plans directed at controlling the movement of relief supplies and personnel effectively.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A catastrophic earthquake will severely damage the civil transportation infrastructure. Most localized transportation activities will be hampered by lack of surface access and disrupted communications. Disaster responses which require transportation services will be difficult to coordinate effectively for the first 24 hours. Gradual clearing of access routes will permit a sustained flow of emergency relief, although localized distribution patterns will be disrupted for a significant period.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The area/regional civil transportation infrastructure will sustain

damage. The damage, dependent upon the peculiarities of the civil transportation network, will influence the means and accessibility level for relief services and supplies.

2. The requirement for transportation services during the immediate lifesaving response phase will exceed the availability of State and/or locally controlled or readily obtained assets.

3. The initial Federal transportation assistance effort will rely upon the response capability of the individual Federal agencies until the disaster declaration is issued and the RETCO assumes his/her duties.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

Under catastrophic disaster conditions, DOT is responsible for coordinating Federal emergency transportation assistance to affected State and local governmental entities. This normally is accomplished at the region through the Department's RETCOs. The Department is also responsible for coordinating transportation assistance for Federal agencies with disaster mission assignments which lack sufficient transportation capabilities necessary to perform their emergency missions. Within the context of this plan, all references to the DOT include all the departmental operating administrations. These agencies are the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), the Maritime Administration (MARAD), the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC). The responsibility for operationally implementing the provisions of this annex is assigned to each of the Department's RETCOs within their respective geographical jurisdictions. Overall direction and control will be provided by the Secretary of Transportation's appointed departmental Crisis Coordinator or the Director of Emergency Transportation until such time as a Crisis Coordinator is appointed. The departmental Crisis Coordinator will exercise the Secretary of Transportation's delegated priorities and allocations authority derived from the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 and/or the Defense Production Act of 1950, as required to ensure an effective response to the catastrophic disaster situation. In the event that an affected RETCO is

unable to function after an earthquake, the RETCO responsibility will be assumed by the senior official within the RETCO's administration in accordance with established line of succession procedures.

B. Organization

1. National-Level Response Support Structure

a. National-level policy direction, control, and assistance will be provided by the DOT Crisis Coordinator. The DOT Crisis Coordinator is a senior-level departmental official appointed by the Secretary of Transportation following a major national security or domestic emergency having a significant adverse impact on the civil transportation system with authority both to coordinate fully the DOT response and to exercise, as appropriate, the Secretary's Defense Production Act of 1950 priorities and allocation authority.

b. The DOT Crisis Coordinator, or the coordinator's designee, will represent the Department in deliberations of the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG).

c. At the request of the Crisis Coordinator, after an initial situation assessment, representatives from the appropriate Federal transportation supporting agencies will form a headquarters-level DOT advisory Emergency Transportation Emergency Support Function (HET-ESF), which will be directed by the DOT Crisis Coordinator.

d. The DOT Crisis Coordinator will exercise policy direction and control over the total Federal transportation community disaster response conducted by the Department, to include each concerned RETCO.

e. The HET-ESF will assemble and operate, when deemed appropriate by the DOT Crisis Coordinator, from the DOT Crisis Management Center, Room 7332, DOT Headquarters Building, 400 Seventh Street S.W. in Washington, DC.

2. Regional-Level Response Support Structure

The RETCO is responsible for the implementation and coordination of the Federal transportation assistance activity with other Federal entities and with State and local government entities within each RETCO's assigned jurisdiction. The RETCO, assisted by the supporting Federal agencies identified in each regional plan, will perform the following:

(1) Upon implementation of this Plan, establish a fully operational emergency transportation response center at a location designated by the RETCO in

accordance with the appropriate regional plan;

(2) Establish liaison with the regional Damage Information ESF to facilitate the flow of damage information;

(3) Establish liaison with the designated State/local official(s) identified in the applicable regional plan to facilitate the flow of information and State/local transportation requirements;

(4) Accumulate an inventory of State, local, and regionally available Federal transportation services which are not required to support the owning or contracting agencies' immediate emergency mission requirements; and

(5) Provide reports to the DOT Crisis Coordinator as required by the Coordinator.

C. Notification Procedures

1. Headquarters

a. The initial notification will be sent by FEMA to the DOT Office of Emergency Transportation (202-426-4118) during normal duty hours or to the USCG Flag Plot (202-426-1830) during nonduty hours.

b. The contacted entity will implement the appropriate DOT alerting procedures and notify immediately the HET-ESF members from the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and the GSA.

c. The ICC and GSA representatives will report as required to the DOT Crisis Management Center.

2. Region

a. The affected RETCO(s) initially will be alerted in accordance with regional earthquake response plans.

b. Upon notification, the affected RETCO(s) will implement the RETCO's notification plan and establish communications with the DOT Crisis Management Center.

D. Initial Actions

1. Headquarters

a. Immediately following implementation of the notification procedures, priority attention will be directed toward the following:

(1) Establishing communications with the concerned RETCO(s);

(2) Establishing communications with FEMA to obtain the location of the earthquake's epicenter, possible damage areas, degree of damage, and other available information;

(3) Providing appropriate representation to the CDRG and, if required, to FEMA Headquarters; and

(4) Implementing the appropriate provisions of the DOT Crisis Action Plan to ensure adequate staff and logistical support.

b. The DOT Crisis Coordinator or, as appropriate, members of the HET-ESF will be available to provide assistance upon request of the RETCO.

c. Primary reliance for communications capability will be placed upon systems operated by the DOT. Integration of the HET-ESF communication system with other involved Federal agencies will be accomplished through provisions of the applicable regional communication plan.

2. Region

a. The RETCO will give priority attention to:

(1) Establishing communications with the FCO;

(2) Establishing communications with the DOT Crisis Management Center;

(3) Implementing the appropriate provisions of the regional plan; and

(4) Exercising, as and when appropriate, civil transportation priorities and allocations derived from the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 and/or the Defense Production Act of 1950.

b. The regional RETCO will establish communications with the regional Damage Information ESF in order to receive damage information. To facilitate this information flow, the RETCO will establish liaison with that group and, where practical, provide liaison with communications capability compatible with the equipment used by the group. In the absence of liaison, the RETCO will receive information from the national-level Damage Information ESF if communications between the two groups are operating, or through the FCO if communications between the two groups are not functioning.

c. The initial concentration of the RETCO will be to provide transportation assistance to Federal agencies requiring assistance to meet their disaster assignments. Federal agencies having transportation services will notify the RETCO concerning type, number, and availability. The RETCO will accumulate Federal transportation service requirements directly from Federal agencies and redistribute the available Federal transportation services to those agencies. If available Federal transportation services are insufficient to meet initial requirements, the RETCO will assist Federal agencies in obtaining civil transportation services. Care will be taken to coordinate obtaining such civil transportation services with the appropriate State and local governmental entities to avoid placing competing service demands upon the civil transportation sector.

d. Under conditions where State and local governmental entities require Federal assistance to obtain transportation services to supplement their own capability, the RETCO will attempt to meet the demands from available Federal capability. If available Federal transportation services are insufficient to meet the demand, the RETCO will assist the State and local governmental entities, upon their request, in obtaining civil transportation services.

e. The RETCO will provide necessary coordination with appropriate State and local agencies to facilitate the flow of civil transportation services involving the movement of persons and things to, from, and within the disaster area(s).

f. The RETCO will maintain continual surveillance over the availability of both Federal and civil transportation services and supporting resources. Shortage conditions will be reported immediately to the FCO.

g. The RETCO will be responsible for the administrative support of individuals supporting emergency transportation operations.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: Department of Transportation

1. Implement, as required, DOT emergency-related functions to include, but not limited to, the prioritization and/or allocation of all or part of civil transportation services, air and marine traffic control, emergency highway funding, hazardous material containment response, and damage assessment.

2. Coordinate, as required, the provision of Federal transportation services in support of Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and State and local governmental entities.

3. Assist the GSA, upon their request, in support of its responsibility to provide GSA-procured transportation services for nonmilitary Federal agencies.

4. Assist DOD Transportation Operating Agencies (TOAs), upon their request, in support of their responsibility to provide TOA-procured transportation services.

5. Provide federally arranged transportation support, in coordination with the GSA and ICC to:

- (1) State and local governmental entities and volunteer agencies;
- (2) Nonmilitary Federal agencies upon request of the GSA; and
- (3) Federal military TOAs upon their request.

6. Assist State and local governmental entities in determining the most viable

available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area.

7. Identify supporting resource shortages, accumulate such requirements, and submit the requirements to the appropriate authority. Provide for the prioritization or allocation of available supporting resources as they are made available, if required.

8. Upon the identification of transportation services shortfalls, report such shortfalls to the FCO for resolution of usage priority.

9. In coordination with the ICC, implement and administer civil transportation control systems if the disaster situation requires the implementation of such controls.

10. Provide damage information on a regular basis to the Damage Information ESF.

B. Support Agencies

1. Interstate Commerce Commission

a. Assist the DOT, as required, in providing federally arranged transportation support to Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and State and local governmental entities.

b. Administer such DOT civil transportation control systems (e.g., priorities and allocations) as may be requested of the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission when so requested by the Secretary of Transportation.

2. General Services Administration

a. Provide GSA procured transportation services in accordance with Federal Procurement Regulations for nonmilitary Federal agencies requiring such services, in coordination with the DOT as may be appropriate.

b. Assist the DOT, as required, in providing federally arranged transportation support to Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and State and local governmental entities.

3. Other Agencies

a. The responsibilities listed below in paragraph IV 3.b, apply to the following agencies:

- (1) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- (2) Department of Defense (DOD);
- (3) Department of the Interior (DOI);
- (4) FEMA;
- (5) GSA;
- (6) ICC;
- (7) US Army Corps of Engineers (Civil Works); and
- (8) US Postal Service (USPS).

b. The agencies listed above in paragraph IV 3.a will:

- (1) Make available those Federal transportation services not required by

the agency to fulfill its emergency mission;

(2) Make available those civil transportation services under contract at the time of a disaster not required by the agency for its emergency mission;

(3) Provide representation to a regional response group formed to facilitate the coordination and distribution of Federal assistance to Federal, State, and local governmental agencies experiencing resource shortfalls; and

(4) As it relates to the US Army Corps of Engineers (Civil Works), provides support to DOT in the emergency operation of inland waterways, ports, and harbors to include specifically dredging operations.

VI. Resource Requirements

Estimated resource requirements will be developed during the regional planning process following estimates of the potential demands for transportation services.

VII. Definitions

A. *Civil transportation services which means civil transportation capacity:* Service, equipment, facilities, and systems of all modes and types offering such service, equipment, facilities, and systems on a "for-hire" basis.

B. *Federal transportation services:* Services, equipment, facilities, and systems owned or contractually controlled by the Federal Government which can be made available to support ESF #1's mission after the owning or controlling agencies have satisfied their support requirements in the conduct of their own disaster response efforts.

C. *GSA procured transportation services:* Civil transportation services required by nonmilitary Federal agencies and procured through GSA in accordance with Federal Procurement Regulations.

D. *DOD TOA procured transportation services:* Civil transportation services required by Federal military agencies and procured through appropriate DOD TOAs in accordance with Department of Defense Procurement Regulations.

E. *Federally arranged transportation support:* The identification of available civil transportation services, and assistance in procuring such services, in support of State and local governmental entities, volunteer agencies, and Federal agencies unable to obtain required services through normal civil transportation procurement channels.

VIII. References

The Defense Production Act of 1950.

COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX— EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #2

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This annex describes the coordinated Federal actions that will be taken to assure the provision of Federal telecommunications support to Federal, State, and local response efforts following a catastrophic earthquake. This annex is intended to supplement the provisions of the National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters (July 1983), hereinafter referred to as the National Communications Support Plan (NCSP).

B. Scope

This ESF involves the coordinated Federal actions taken to assure the provision of Federal telecommunications support to Federal, State, and local response elements. It entails the establishment of temporary communications in the disaster area to support the FCO and other Federal organizations involved in the emergency response phase of disaster relief.

II. Policies

A. The NCSP will govern all Federal telecommunications related response efforts.

B. The NCSP shall be implemented immediately upon the request of FEMA. The initial focus will be to identify:

- (1) Residual telecommunications facilities available for use within the affected area,
- (2) Telecommunications facilities not within the affected area which may be brought physically or electronically to bear to support the affected area, and
- (3) Actual and planned actions of the commercial telecommunications companies toward recovery and reconstruction of their facilities.

C. The Regional Emergency Communications Coordinator (RECC) will coordinate with the FEMA Regional Director or the FCO (when in place) the provision of Federal telecommunications assistance to State and local governments and to quasi-governmental agencies and volunteer agencies involved in the response effort.

D. An Emergency Communications Staff (ECS) will be organized in the affected region. The ECS will consist of at least a Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC), a Radio Communications Coordinator (RCC), a senior General Services Administration Communications Representative (GSACR), a Military Communications Representative (MCR) where appropriate, and representatives of affected commercial telecommunications firms. The FECC will be the Chief of the ECS.

E. Federal telecommunications assets are subject to management actions by the Manager and Regional Manager, National Communications System (NCS) (RMNCS) when authorized by the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Executive Agent, NCS.

F. Department of Defense (DOD) will provide assistance in accordance with DOD Directive 3025.1.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

The sudden and unexpected nature of a catastrophic earthquake and its extensive damage will result in extensive requests from State and local authorities for services required to save lives and alleviate human suffering. These authorities will require accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions and focus their response actions. Concomitantly, widespread damage to commercial communications facilities is likely. At a time when the need for real-time electronically processed information is greatest, that capability will be seriously restricted or nonexistent. The Federal Government will face the same problems in responding to requests from State and local authorities for assistance. All surviving telecommunications assets of the various levels of government, augmented by extra regional assets, will be needed immediately to assure a proper response to the needs of victims of the event.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Initially, State and local government officials will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities concurrent with reestablishing control of the disaster area. They will accomplish as much restoration and reconstruction of

telecommunications facilities as the situation permits.

2. Initial reports of damage will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture concerning the extent of the damage to telecommunications facilities.

3. Weather and other environmental factors may restrict the ability of suppliers to deploy mobile or transportable telecommunications equipment into the affected area.

4. The affected region may be unable to communicate with the rest of the country. Individuals may be isolated from their regional counterparts.

5. Aftershocks would necessitate the careful consideration of sites for establishing the Disaster Field Office (DFO) in the least vulnerable location supportable by available telecommunications facilities.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Organization

1. The Manager, NCS will establish a Communications Resources Manager (CRM) and staff in the NCS headquarters building. The Deputy Manager of the NCS National Coordinating Center (NCC) will serve as the CRM and the NCS/Defense Communications Agency Operation Center (NCS/DCA-OC) will designate government/industry members of the NCC as his staff. The Manager, NCS also may deploy a designated CRM to the DFO as required. The CRM will adjudicate conflicting claims for resources. The Federal level organization structure is shown in Figure 2.1.

2. The Manager, NCS will provide a liaison officer to FEMA Headquarters.

3. At the regional level, the GSA RECC shall monitor the situation; assist the ECS and the FECC to consolidate regional-level requests for assistance; consolidate reports for vertical and horizontal distribution; and present resource claims which cannot be resolved by the FECC or the RECC to the manager NCS by the fastest possible means for CRM resolution. The CRM will allocate or reallocate NCS-managed services according to the priorities established by national-level authority. The regional and DFO organization is shown in Figure 2.2.

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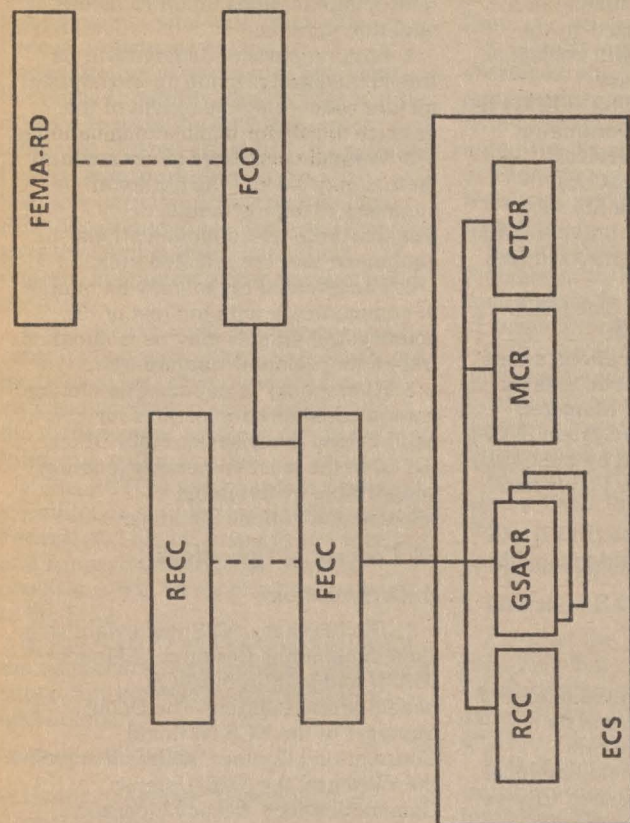


Figure 2.2 Regional and DFO Organization

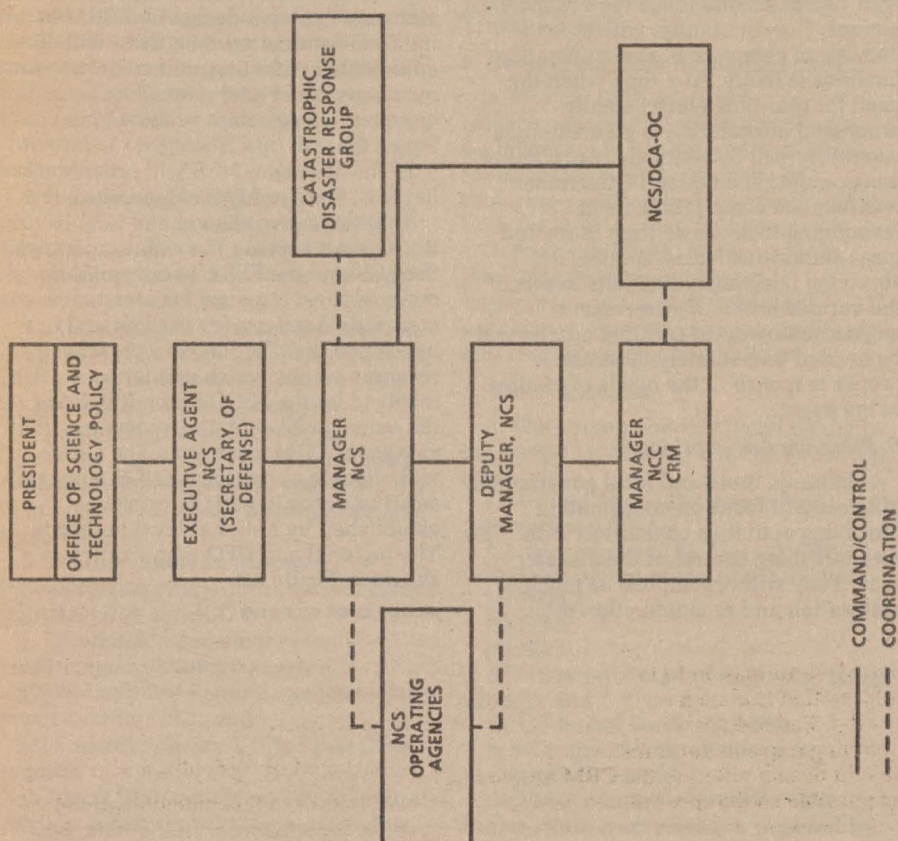


Figure 2.1 Federal Level Organization

4. At the DFO, the FECC shall be assigned by the Regional Administrator, CSA to the staff of the FCO and shall function as Chief of the ECS. The FECC shall be the principal advisor to the FCO for telecommunications matters. The ECS shall be composed of specialists drawn from the NCS Operating Agencies and the telecommunications industry as needed. Generally the ECS will contain an RCC, GSACRs, an MCR when DOD provides telecommunications support, and Commercial Telephone Carrier Representatives (CTCR), as appropriate.

5. Those organizations identified as members of the ECS will have a representative at the DFO on a 24-hour basis.

6. NCS operating agencies will be represented in the NCC and may be required to provide coverage on a 24-hour basis throughout the immediate emergency response phase.

B. Notification Procedure

1. After the notification to implement the National Plan, the Deputy Manager, NCC will alert all NCC personnel and assume control. During nonduty hours the NCS/DCA-OC will advise the Deputy Manager, NCC who will direct that NCC personnel be recalled.

2. Immediately upon notification, the NCC will establish contact with FEMA to obtain information and guidance.

C. Initial Actions

1. Immediately upon notification to execute the National Plan, the Deputy Manager, NCC will assume the responsibilities of the CRM and begin gathering damage assessment data from government and industry representatives of the NCC.

2. Until the NCC Staff is assembled, the NCS/DCA-OC will accumulate damage information obtained from their agency and industry contacts.

3. The RECC of the affected region and the RECC of immediate adjacent regions will assist the CRM and the NCC in identifying any undamaged facilities both in and adjacent to the affected area.

4. NCC personnel shall begin inventory of communications assets available to support their mission(s). They may be tasked to contribute assets to the response effort. The Manager, NCS and the CRM will be kept informed of these assets and their status.

5. The NCC shall:

- (1) Obtain from FEMA the location of the proposed DFO;
- (2) Obtain from the National Weather Service the latest weather report for the area, including present conditions, the

24-hour forecast, and the long-range forecast;

(3) Obtain information from the Transportation ESF about road, rail, and air transportation conditions in the area and whether they can be used to get mobile telecommunications systems into the area; and

(4) Determine from FEMA the location of possible sources of secondary response locations in the disaster area; e.g., staging areas, Disaster Assistance Centers, satellite DFOs, etc.

6. The RECC of the affected region and the CRM in Washington will assess jointly the need for mobile or transportable telecommunications equipment and may request NCS operating agencies to identify assets for possible deployment.

7. The NCC will assess the need for telecommunications industry support so that such support is available as needed.

8. As reports arrive at the RECC location, they will be processed in accordance with the NCSP.

9. The members of the NCS operating agencies whose organizations have been tasked to provide assets will confirm to the RMNCS that those assets have been prepared for movement to the disaster area, as and when needed.

10. The Communications ESF shall:

(1) Provide Federal telecommunications support to all responding Federal agencies, State and local governments and quasigovernmental and volunteer agencies as directed by the FEMA RD, or the FCO when in place;

(2) Be prepared to release Federal telecommunications resources as soon as commercial carrier services can support the response mission;

(3) Maintain an audit trail of all telecommunications support provided. NCS operating agencies procedures shall be used to accomplish this audit; and

(4) Provide telecommunications support on a management by exception basis. Problems are to be solved at the lowest level possible. Problems which cannot be resolved at one level will be referred up the chain outlined in this annex until they are resolved.

11. During the first 72 hours, all levels of the ESF possessing pertinent data will provide updates at 6-hour intervals to the RECC and the NCS/DCA-OC through established channels.

12. The CRM and NCC will provide damage information to the Damage Information ESF on a regular basis, and to other Federal agencies upon request. Standing requests for information should be submitted to the CRM as soon as possible so that procedures can be developed for acquiring the information.

13. The RECC in the affected region will develop supplemental reports based upon requirements of the NCSP and provide these reports through channels to the CRM.

14. Requests for telecommunications support will come from many sources. The FCO/SCO will set the priorities for fulfilling these requests. The FECC will adjudicate competing requests within these priorities.

15. The DOD representative to the Manager, NCS will monitor the availability of DOD telecommunications assets. Requests for DOD support will be processed through US Army channels starting at the Continental US Army level in accordance with plans and procedures for military support to civil authorities.

16. NCC government and industry representatives will be aware of their parent organizations' capabilities to provide resources for telecommunications activities.

17. The Manager, NCS will be the NCS principal point of contact with the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG).

18. Movement of personnel into the disaster area will be accomplished in accordance with the Emergency Transportation Annex.

19. The NCC will develop and promulgate information collection guidelines and procedures to enhance assessment, allocation, and reallocation of telecommunications industry assets.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: National Communications System

1. The National Communications System Manager will:

(1) Provide communications support in accordance with the National Plan for Communications Support In Emergencies and Major Disasters and regional earthquake response plans in emergencies and major disasters;

(2) Coordinate, integrate, and manage overall Federal telecommunications support; and

(3) Provide information to the Damage Information ESF on a regular basis regarding damages to Federal, State and local communications systems and surviving communications capabilities.

2. The FECC and the ECS will provide onsite Federal resources to satisfy requests for Federal telecommunications assistance.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Agriculture

a. Maintain radio communications systems for support of firefighters, law

enforcement officers, and disaster recovery operations through the National Interagency Fire Coordination Center.

b. Provide engineers, technical personnel, and liaison staff to assist the ECS and to maintain the USDA radio systems.

c. Provide USDA radio systems for use by damage reconnaissance teams to report information from the disaster area to the DFO, and such other applications as determined by the radio communications coordinator. Provide a communications officer to accompany radio systems for the purpose of user training and operator maintenance indoctrination. Provide additional radio systems required for the establishment of a Disaster Assistance Center radio net.

2. Department of Defense

a. Provide assistance consistent with Annex I of the National Plan for Communications Support In Emergencies and Major Disasters and DOD Directive 3025.1, including military support to civil authorities and coordination of deployment of Civil Air Patrol telecommunications assets when requested.

b. Provide for sustained emergency communications support to the FEMA field activity, to include the operations of a DOD tactical switchboard within the DFO with a capability to interface with commercial, Federal Telecommunications System (FTS), and AUTOVON networks.

c. Provide an experienced military communications field grade officer to:

- (1) Assist the FECC in determining communications capability;
- (2) Evaluate surviving communications capability;
- (3) Channel all requests for equipment through military command channels;
- (4) Arrange for the deployment of military mobile/transportable communications teams and equipment to the disaster area in support of the FCO; and
- (5) Provide access for FECC-authorized users to DOD-operated radio transceivers and mobile units as a means of providing emergency communications between DFO and municipal central radio stations having teletype circuit links with city and county locations.

3. Department of the Interior

Provide radio and radio-telephone systems not necessary for meeting DOI emergency missions. DOI will make those systems available for use by the FECC and ECS when necessary to support response operations.

4. Department of Transportation

a. Provide air traffic control for all aircraft in the designated area. Arrange for the FAA Emergency Radio System to be used by other Federal organizations when it does not interfere with the FAA's mission.

b. Arrange for access to the FAA FM communications system, which consists of base stations, mobile units, and repeaters.

c. Make available DOT mobile telecommunications facilities to other Federal organizations when not required to support other DOT missions.

d. Provide, subject to statutory mission requirements, transportable communications station and personnel to provide immediate interface at the DFO with the commercial and FTS networks.

5. Federal Emergency Management Agency

a. Provide a FEMA Regional Communications Manager to serve on the ECS.

b. Provide radio equipment, radio spectrum management, other organic telecommunications support, and mobile communications assets of the direction, control, and warning system while maintaining ownership and operational control of those assets.

c. Provide State and local officials with available communications to assist in the dissemination of warnings to the populace of risks and hazards.

6. General Services Administration

a. In accordance with the National Plan for Communications Support In Emergencies and Major Disasters, provide the FECC and the Regional Emergency Communications Coordinator.

b. Provide communications representatives to augment the ECS.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. Assets Critical for the Initial 12 Hours

The assets below are of critical importance to providing telecommunications to the affected area. Immediately following the earthquake, agencies possessing these assets should determine quickly the availability of these assets:

- (1) Mobile or transportable telecommunications equipment;
- (2) Multichannel systems from DOD, or others; and
- (3) US Air Force, Civil Air Patrol, and other aircraft suitable as platforms for airborne radio repeaters.

B. Support for Field Activities

The American Radio Relay League, the Military Affiliated Radio System, and similar organizations may be asked to provide volunteers to participate in voice and hardcopy message processing. These groups also may provide temporary service to isolated areas.

VII. References

- A. Executive Order 11490, October 30, 1969.
- B. Executive Order 12472, April 3, 1984.
- C. National Plan for Communications Support in Emergencies and Major Disasters, July 1983.
- D. Department of Defense Directive 3025.1, "Use of Military Resources During Peacetime Civil Emergencies Within the United States, its Territories, and Possessions," May 23, 1980 as amended.
- E. US Army Regulation 500-60, September 1, 1981.
- F. Headquarters, US Army Forces Command, Military Assistance to Civil Authority Plan, Annex G (Communications), April 28, 1978, with changes.
- G. Agency Asset Usage Plans for individual NCS Operating Agencies, various dates.
- H. Telecommunications Industry entity plans for responding to crisis and emergency situations, various dates.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ANNEX—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #3

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This annex prescribes policies, guidance, and operating procedures for construction management following a catastrophic earthquake.

B. Scope

This annex involves engineering construction activities and emergency contracting services. It involves:

- (1) Emergency removal of debris from affected streets, roads, bridges, airfields, ports, wharfs, and waterways to expedite lifesaving, life protecting, health, and safety operations during the immediate response phase and to facilitate initial reconnaissance of the damaged area;
- (2) Construction of emergency access roads; emergency restoration of essential public services and facilities including temporary repair of disaster damaged streets, roads, and airfields; and temporary repair or replacement of bridges;

(3) Emergency demolition of damaged structures and facilities designated by State or local government as immediate hazards to the public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate the accomplishment of lifesaving operations; undertaking temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished; providing technical advice to assist local authorities in the identification of structures and facilities to be demolished; and identifying possible sources of secondary hazards in the disaster area; and

(4) Acquisition and delivery of potable water to mass care facilities.

II. Policies

A. Predeclaration

In the predeclaration period, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will provide immediate assistance based on its authorities in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 3025.1 and Engineer Regulation (ER) 500-1-1.

1. DOD Directive 3025.1

This directive gives policy and guidance for military commanders to provide support to civil authorities under peacetime civil emergency conditions. Use of DOD military resources shall be limited to those resources not immediately required for the execution of the primary military mission. Efforts would be supplemental to non-DOD resources and would be required to save lives and minimize property damage. Assistance to State and local interests normally is provided on a reimbursable basis under a civil agency's emergency authority.

2. ER 500-1-1

This regulation describes the USACE authorities, policies, and procedures for responding to both natural and man-made emergencies or disasters. The USACE's primary authority for response is Pub. L. 84-99, as amended, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.

B. Postdeclaration

In the postdeclaration period, the USACE will provide immediate response under this ESF to the unmet needs of local and State agencies. The initial focus of construction management will be to:

- (1) Identify the extent of damages and identify unmet needs;
- (2) Identify and quantify ESF missions;
- (3) Identify resource requirements; and

(4) Identify availability of response elements.

C. USACE Representation

Upon notification that a catastrophic earthquake has occurred, the Emergency Management Branch from the USACE Headquarters in Washington, DC will identify the representative to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) and ensure that person is available to report to FEMA if required by the chairperson of the CDRG.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A catastrophic earthquake will cause unprecedented property damage. Structures will be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities will have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris will make streets and highways impassable. Additionally, water, gas, and waste water lines will fail. There will be major electric power outages with power reduction in many areas. A major earthquake will affect the lives of many State and local response personnel preventing them from performing their prescribed emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate disaster area will be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources will not be available to State and local agencies to meet emergency requirements. Federal assistance will be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. A catastrophic earthquake will overwhelm the resources of State and local agencies.

2. Assistance from the Federal Government will be needed to clear debris, make emergency repairs to essential public utilities, and reduce hazards through induced reinforcing or demolition.

3. Access to affected areas is fundamental to a rapid response operation.

4. Disaster relief operations, such as medical treatment, are dependent upon the reestablishment of ground routes.

5. In many locations debris removal and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The concept of operations provides for a massive, integrated Federal

response effort to supplement State and local emergency response actions immediately following a catastrophic earthquake. The concept focuses on the Federal structure for coordination of the Federal response at both national and regional levels. The concept of operations calls for an automatic response by Federal organizations to carry out the provisions of the National Plan immediately following its implementation. It takes into consideration the large influx of response personnel and resources expected into the designated area from throughout the United States.

B. Organization

1. National Level Response Support Structure

a. The Construction Management ESF will operate under the direction of the Chief, Emergency Operations Section, Emergency Management Branch, HQUSACE.

b. The Chief, Emergency Operations Section, will represent the ESF in its dealings with the CDRG.

c. Primary ESF members will have a representative available for assembly at a location designated by the chairperson for 24-hour-a-day duty.

d. Standby members do not provide initial representation, but will have a representative available on a 24-hour basis.

e. Execution of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) within the disaster area will be accomplished by USACE Division and District offices responsible for the affected area; or the adjacent Division and District offices, if those in the affected area should be inoperable. All requests for USACE assistance will be made to the appropriate Division Engineer(s).

f. The USACE Division Engineer(s) in the affected area will coordinate required actions with the appropriate USACE District(s), other Federal agencies, and adjacent USACE Divisions.

g. The Division Engineer(s) will provide liaison with the Continental United States Army (CONUSA) Commander(s) if military resources are determined to be required to support ESF activities.

2. Regional Level Response Structure

a. Divisions and Districts will designate a representative to the Emergency Support Team (EST) along with a designated alternate. The representatives will be available on a 24-hour basis and should be capable of

responding with 2 to 6 hours of notification.

b. Divisions and Districts will also establish Regional Response Groups (RRG) to be made up of qualified personnel to meet the mission requirements of the ESF of the National Plan. The RRG members should also be capable of responding within 2 to 6 hours of notification.

c. Division and District RRG representatives will:

(1) Identify the extent of damages and identify unmet needs;

(2) Identify and quantify potential ESF missions;

(3) Identify resource requirements and availability of response;

(4) Notify adjacent USACE Division(s) and other supporting regional Federal agencies of the event;

(5) Confirm that ESF members tasked to provide personnel have alerted those personnel for possible movement to the disaster area;

(6) Be prepared to provide assistance to the regional group(s) conducting construction management activities; and

(7) Maintain communications with the regional group(s) responsible for coordinating and conducting construction management activities.

d. All USACE Divisions and Districts will prepare an earthquake response plan and/or supplement in support of the National Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake. The response plan or supplement will be updated annually and exercised as may be required. Division and District policies and procedures should be reviewed and updated annually, and exercised as applicable.

C. Notification

Upon notification by FEMA that a catastrophic earthquake has occurred and the National Plan is in effect, the Chief, Emergency Operations Section, will notify all members of the ESF and the affected USACE Divisions. ESF members will confirm the notification with their parent organizations.

D. Initial Actions

1. Upon notification that the National Plan is in effect, the RRG primary members will report to the designated location within 2 to 6 hours of notification and will respond to requests from State and local agencies in accordance with Pub. L. 93-288.

2. The RRG will address the following issues or actions:

(1) Determine State and local response capabilities;

(2) Determine the affected USACE Division(s)/District(s) readiness;

(3) Coordinate with the Damage Information ESF;

(4) Coordinate with the Transportation ESF; and

(5) Determine the location of possible sources of secondary hazards in the disaster area.

3. The RRG will immediately forward information derived from the initial damage reconnaissance missions from the USACE Division in the affected area to the ESF at HQUSACE Emergency Operations Center (EOC). RRG will provide an initial report by telephone as soon as possible. During the first 72 hours following the earthquake, the RRG will provide updates at 6-hour intervals. Critical information will be passed immediately. Prioritization of resources will be made at the regional level. Conflicts which cannot be resolved will be referred to the CDRG at FEMA headquarters.

4. The ESF will provide critical information to the CDRG and concerned agencies immediately.

5. The RRG will maintain close coordination with the HQUSACE Emergency Operations Center.

6. The RRG will provide situation reports to the ESF which will at a minimum include the following:

(1) A general situation summary, identifying key areas damaged or threatened, essential transportation systems out of service, essential public services or facilities damages, and any other significant situations or problems;

(2) Description of efforts by State and local interests identifying activities of State and local interests, evaluating their capabilities, and identifying their unmet needs;

(3) Description of Regional Response Group (RRG) actions identifying the nature of actions taken in response for Federal assistance from State and local interests; and

(4) Descriptions of resources identifying resource requirements and priorities.

7. The RRG, chaired by the USACE, is responsible for accomplishing the emergency removal of debris and for the restoration of essential public facilities and services following a catastrophic earthquake. Immediately following the event and the directive to implement the National Plan, the RRG will respond immediately to the emergency needs of State and local interests. These actions will be to save life, prevent human suffering, and mitigate property damage. The RRG(s) will advise the ESF of its actions by timely situation reports.

8. The responsible USACE Division/District will coordinate the overall mission for the regional level Federal construction management response

efforts. Each agency will coordinate mission requirements with its regional counterpart.

9. If accomplishment of the mission requires support beyond the existing regional capabilities, the RRG will communicate requirements to the ESF.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers

1. Manage and coordinate Federal emergency construction services to affected State and local governmental entities.

2. Coordinate, as required, arrangements for debris clearance, demolition, and the temporary repair of essential public services and facilities.

3. Coordinate the scheduling of construction resources to, from, and within the earthquake disaster area.

4. Provide reports to the Damage Information ESF regarding damages on a regular basis.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Agriculture

Provide technical assistance in support of the USACE for the repair or replacement of roads, bridges, and airfields.

2. Department of Defense

Provide available military resources (technical assistance, personnel, supplies, and equipment) required to assist the USACE in debris removal, emergency demolition, supplying emergency power, supplying emergency drinking water, and restoration of essential public facilities.

3. Department of Energy

Provide technical assistance, equipment and materials to reestablish electrical transmission capability and distribution facilities within the affected area.

4. Department of the Interior

a. Provide qualified engineers to assist the USACE in evaluating damage to water control facilities.

b. Provide technical assistance, equipment, and materiel to support USACE debris removal, emergency restoration of public facilities, and demolition, including contracting specialists and qualified structural engineers.

5. Department of Labor

Provide supplemental technical assistance in support of the USACE for the emergency removal of disaster-related debris and wreckage from public

and private property determined to be of immediate danger to public health and safety.

6. Department of Transportation

a. Provide technical assistance, equipment, and supplies as required in support of the USACE's mission to accomplish emergency removal of debris from affected streets, roads, bridges, airfields, and waterways. This support will also include technical assistance to accomplish emergency repair or replacement of roads, bridges, and airfields.

b. Coordinate provision of information on transportation routes for equipment access into the disaster area.

c. Provide technical assistance in emergency demolition activity as it relates to removal of damaged structures at airfields.

d. Provide qualified highway and structural engineers to support emergency demolition activities.

e. Provide supplemental equipment, manpower, and material in support of the USACE emergency demolition activity as it relates to the removal of disaster-related debris and wreckage from ports, wharves, docks, and waterways.

f. Provide technical assistance in support of the USACE emergency demolition and debris removal activities in support of maritime operations, to include establishment and patrol of safety zones, and notifications as required to maritime interests.

7. Environmental Protection Agency

Locate disposal sites for debris clearance activities and provide qualified engineers to assist in assessing damage to water and waste systems and reviewing or assessing repairs to or replacement of these facilities.

8. Federal Emergency Management Agency

In coordination with State officials, establish priorities for debris removal and for the emergency restoration of essential public facilities and services.

9. General Services Administration

Provide technical assistance, equipment, and materiel (including contracting specialists, qualified structural engineers, and transportation support) for debris removal, emergency restoration of public facilities, and demolition.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. Supplies and Equipment

1. Lists of supplies and equipment available for use in the disaster will be prepared and maintained by each

Federal agency. These lists should include floating plant, flood fighting materials, construction material and equipment, communications equipment, and emergency office supplies.

2. State and local agencies will claim the majority of engineering and construction resources in the disaster area. Therefore, it is essential that each Federal agency identify resources required to execute its missions and maintain a list of regional suppliers and specialty contractors. Agreements with the contracting industry should be made and kept current.

3. Each member of the RRG will prepare and maintain a package of materials to be provided for immediate use by the team. Information to be included will cover organizational policies and procedures, communications, emergency organization and functions, availability of supplies and equipment, notification procedures, and other information peculiar to that agency.

B. Facilities

The establishment of a separate Disaster Field Office by the regional response group(s) during disaster operations is essential to an effective disaster response. The RRG's DFO should be located within or adjacent to the affected area and as near as practicable to the DFO established by FEMA. If possible, office space should be requested at Federal, State, or local facilities.

VII. References

A. Department of Defense Directive 3025.1, "Use of Military Resources During Peacetime Civil Emergencies Within the United States, Its Territories, and Possessions," May 23, 1980 as amended.

B. Engineer Regulation 500-1-1, "Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources, Natural Disaster Procedures", December 21, 1983.

C. Pub. L. 93-288, "Disaster Relief Act of 1974", May 22, 1974, as amended.

FIREFIGHTING—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #4

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of the firefighting ESF is the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a catastrophic earthquake.

B. Scope

This ESF involves managing and coordinating firefighting activities including the detection and suppression

of fires on Federal lands and providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of State and local agencies involved in rural and urban firefighting operations.

II. Policies

Appropriate policies contained in agency directives and procedures manuals shall be followed by agencies involved in firefighting operations. National support shall be accomplished through the National Interagency Fire Coordination Center (NIFCC) located at Boise, Idaho. Priority shall be given to saving lives and protecting property in that order.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

Under the best of circumstances, the management of a large firefighting operation is complex, often involving thousands of people and several different agencies and jurisdictions. Fires resulting from, or independent of but coincident with a catastrophic earthquake will place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistics support systems.

A major earthquake will result in many urban, rural, and wildland fires. Ignition sources of little concern under normal conditions could cause hundreds of fires during and after an earthquake. The damage potential from fires in urban areas during and after a major earthquake exceeds that of all other causes. Numerous fires are anticipated in rural and wildland settings as well. Under the worst conditions, these fires will have the potential to spread rapidly, cause extensive damage, and pose a serious threat to life and property. Urban fire departments, not incapacitated by the earthquake, will be totally committed to fires in urban areas. Normally available firefighting resources will be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruption of communication, transportation, utility, and water systems.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Many urban, rural, and wildland fires will result from or occur coincidentally with the earthquake. Large, damaging fires will be common.

2. At the time of the earthquake, there may be major wildfires burning elsewhere in the United States. These fires may draw upon the same resources (people, equipment, and supplies) that would be needed to support firefighting and other earthquake-related emergency operations. It must be assumed that some firefighting resources will become scarce resulting in earthquake-related

firefighting operations competing with wildfire suppression operations elsewhere for resources.

3. Landline communications will be interrupted. Radio communication will be relied upon heavily, necessitating the early ordering of radio systems from NIFCC.

4. Wheeled-vehicle access will be hampered by bridge failures, landslides, etc., making conventional travel to the fire location extremely difficult or impossible. Aerial attack by airtankers, helicopters, and smokejumpers may be essential in these situations. Helicopters will be scarce resources and usable airports congested.

5. Agencies which commonly support large fire suppression operations, including the military and General Services Administration (GSA), will receive urgent requests from non-fire-related agencies for personnel, equipment and supplies. Many of the resources commonly available for use in fighting large wildfires will be scarce or unavailable.

6. Wildland firefighting forces may be diverted to control fires in rural and urban areas because of more urgent threat to life and property.

7. Wildfire firefighting techniques may have to be applied to rural and urban fire situations, particularly where water systems are inoperative. Aerial delivery of fire retardants or water for structural protection may be essential. In the case of mass fires, the clearing of fire breaks and use of burning out and backfiring techniques may be used.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

National Fire Suppression Liaison Officers will serve as liaison between FEMA, responsible primary and secondary Federal agencies, NIFCC, and the Regional Fire Suppression Support Coordinator. National firefighting response and logistics support will be provided by NIFCC.

B. Organization

1. National-Level Response Support Structure

Upon notification by FEMA, the Forest Service will provide National Fire Suppression Liaison Officers to carry out ESF responsibilities in coordination with national support agency representatives and regional counterparts. National logistical support and interregional mobilization of resources shall be provided by NIFCC.

2. Regional-level Response Structure

Federal firefighting response support is coordinated by the Fire Suppression

Support Coordinator provided by the Forest Service Regional Office. The Regional Fire Suppression Support Coordinator, operating under the direction of the FCO, has responsibility for establishing and maintaining coordination with the National Fire Suppression Liaison Officer, the Forest Service Region, and regional support agencies. Requests for support shall be processed through Regional Fire Coordination Centers and NIFCC in accordance with established Mobilization Guides.

3. Notification

The National Fire Suppression Liaison Officer will notify support agency representatives and NIFCC of National Plan implementation and operational requirements.

4. Initial Actions

a. National Fire Suppression Liaison Officers will locate either at FEMA Headquarters or at the Forest Service Fire and Aviation Management Office in Rosslyn, Virginia.

b. The Forest Service Director at NIFCC shall implement Planning Level IV upon notification of National Plan implementation.

c. The National Fire Suppression Liaison Officer shall assure that communication links with FEMA, national primary and support agencies, NIFCC, and the Regional Fire Suppression Support Coordinator are established.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: Department of Agriculture—Forest Service

1. Provide qualified representatives to serve as Fire Support Coordinators to the FCO onsite and to the national-level CDRG in Washington, DC.

2. Task support agencies as necessary to accomplish ESF support responsibilities.

3. Provide logistics support through NIFCC for mobilizing national resources for firefighting.

4. Assume full responsibility for suppression of wildfires burning on or threatening National Forest System lands.

5. Provide for and coordinate firefighting assistance to other Federal land management organizations and to State Forestry and local fire organizations as requested under the terms of existing agreements and the National Plan.

6. Arrange for direct liaison with fire chiefs in the designated area to coordinate requests for firefighting

assistance in structural/industrial fire protection operations.

7. Coordinate support for dockside fire situations in connection with bay access and water-related duties.

8. Provide information to the Damage Information ESF as assessments of fire-caused damages are obtained.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Commerce

Provide fire-weather forecasting as needed from the Interagency Fire Coordination Center in Boise, Idaho, or from a nearby National Weather Service Forecast Office under the terms of existing interagency agreements.

2. Department of Defense

a. Assume full responsibility for firefighting activities on US military installations.

b. Support firefighting operations on nonmilitary lands with personnel, equipment, and supplies under the terms of existing interagency agreements.

c. Provide personnel, equipment, and material to be used for emergency firefighting tasks within the disaster area or to be used in direct support of emergency firefighting activities within the disaster area.

d. Arrange liaison for movement of military firefighting resources outside their normal mutual aid zones when required.

e. Provide ship-borne water delivery capability for dockside firefighting when required and available.

f. Provide limited radio communications for use between cooperating fire services where there is no common radio frequency.

3. Department of the Interior

a. Assume full responsibility for fighting wildfires burning on lands under its jurisdiction.

b. Assist the USDA in managing and coordinating firefighting operations.

c. Provide firefighting assistance to other Federal land management organizations and to State Forestry and local firefighting organizations as requested, under the terms of existing agreements and the National Plan.

4. Department of Transportation

Provide assistance to local firefighting units in connection with water-related firefighting activities.

5. Federal Emergency Management Agency

Provide advice and assistance relating to structural firefighting.

6. General Services Administration

Support firefighting operations with equipment and supplies under the terms of existing interagency agreements and the National Plan.

7. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Provide contracting services to urban and rural firefighting forces to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition services as needed to suppress disaster-related fires.

C. Other Organizations

State Forestry organizations, in most States, have the primary responsibility for wildland firefighting on non-Federal lands. States may assist other States in firefighting operations under the auspices of a Federal agency, and may assist Federal agencies through agreement.

VI. Resources Requirements**A. Emergency Support Function**

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management national offices shall provide sufficient National Fire Suppression Liaison Officers to assure 24-hour operation when necessary.

B. Incident Support

Local, regional, and national fire suppression resources will be necessary. These resources are identified in appropriate Mobilization Guides. Local, regional, and national logistics support organizations are established and in place.

VII. References

National Mobilization Guide (NIFCC).

VIII. Terms and Definitions**A. National Fire Suppression Liaison Officer**

The person primarily responsible for operation of the National Firefighting Emergency Support Function.

B. National Interagency Fire Coordination Center (NIFCC)

The organization responsible for coordination of national emergency response for wildfire suppression, located at the Boise Interagency Fire Center, Boise, Idaho.

C. Planning Level IV

The worst of four fire hazard scenarios described in the NIFCC National Mobilization Guide. It is NIFCC's highest level of readiness and action.

D. Regional Fire Suppression Support Coordinator

The person primarily responsible for operation of the Regional Firefighting Emergency Support Function.

**DAMAGE INFORMATION ANNEX—
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
#5****I. Introduction****A. Purpose**

This annex describes coordinated Federal actions for gathering, collating, and disseminating information on damages, including casualties, following a catastrophic earthquake. Its purpose is to develop continuous, up-to-date assessments of the type, magnitude, and extent of damages. This information will be used by Federal, State, and local officials to gauge the magnitude of the required response effort and to prioritize the allocation of staff and materials for lifesaving and life-support purposes.

B. Scope

This annex is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with assets for gathering damage information, especially those organizations with aerial reconnaissance and hazard-monitoring capabilities. It involves the acquisition of all forms of damage information, as rapidly as possible, to assist Federal officials in formulating accurate assessments of the disaster situation. It includes gathering, collating, and disseminating information regarding the magnitude and extent of earthquake damage. It entails reporting information concerning casualties, as well as areas of major damage, locations of fires, blocked traffic routes, collapsed significant buildings, and destroyed major facilities such as airfields, bridges, dams, overpasses, ports, wharfs, and docks. The information also will be used to warn the populace of risks and hazards.

II. Policies

A. The Federal Government will commence air reconnaissance operations of the affected area immediately upon the confirmation of a catastrophic earthquake.

B. The initial focus of damage reconnaissance and assessment will be to identify:

- (1) Boundaries of the disaster area and locations of greatest damage;
- (2) Areas suitable for accommodating evacuees and providing mass care;
- (3) Feasible transportation arteries into the affected areas; and
- (4) Areas of potential risk because of secondary hazards; e.g., radiological contamination, flooding, etc.

C. All sources will provide damage information to the damage information Emergency Support Function, which will report it to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) at the National level and the Federal Coordinating Officer's (FCO) Reports Officer at the Regional level.

D. The primary Joint Information Center (JIC) will be authorized to release damage information to the public. Other JIC's may also release damage information at the discretion of the FCO's Lead Public Affairs Officer.

E. The Department of Defense (DOD) will provide assistance in accordance with DOD Directive 3025.1. (Refer to III B3 of this Annex.)

III. Situation**A. Disaster Condition**

The suddenness and devastation associated with a catastrophic earthquake will result in numerous requests from State and local authorities for help in saving lives and alleviating human suffering. These authorities will require accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions and focus their response actions. The Federal Government possesses reconnaissance assets, unavailable to the State, which can provide State officials with timely, area-wide assessments of the extent of damages. Following the initial assessment, the Federal Government can support State and local development of more detailed damage assessments.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Initially, State and local government officials will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities and reestablishing control of the disaster area. They will be unable to conduct area-wide damage assessments.

2. Initial reports of damage will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture concerning the extent of damages.

3. Federal, regional, and State officials will request an immediate aerial reconnaissance to determine the overall impact of the earthquake.

4. Weather and other environmental factors may restrict aerial reconnaissance operations, thus requiring repeated efforts to obtain essential information. Such problems could delay completion of a full assessment for several days, but an initial report will be provided no later than 12 hours after the event.

5. Following the initial reconnaissance and assessment, more detailed

assessments will be needed regarding the structural integrity of buildings, bridges, and roads. Information regarding other components of the social, economic, and transportation infrastructures also will be required.

6. Aftershocks would necessitate the reevaluation of examined areas.

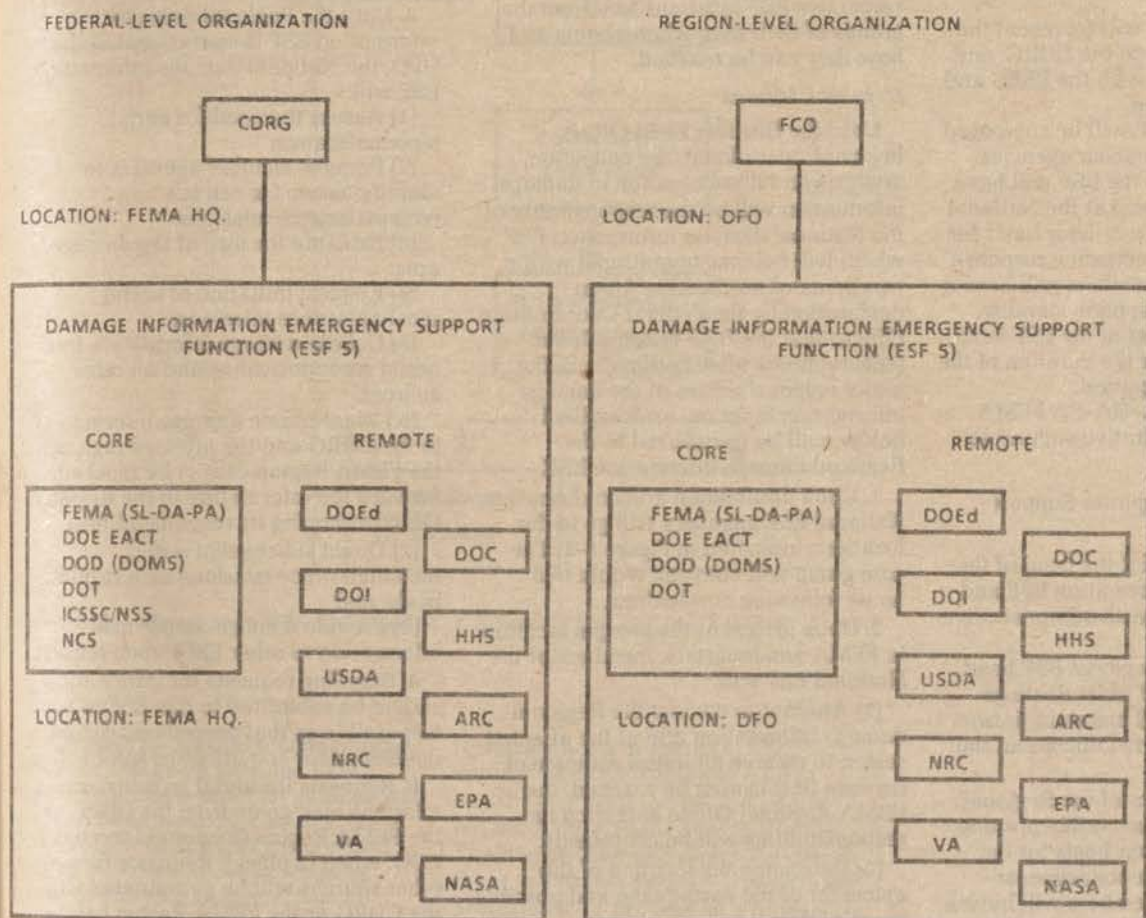
IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

As shown in Figure 5-1, the Disaster Information ESF has a parallel structure at both the National and Regional levels. Each has a two-part sub-structure composed of core and remote agencies as described in paragraphs B1 and B2

below. The National ESF head will report to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) and will maintain liaison with the Regional ESF head and the ESSG. The Regional ESF head will report to the FCO and will maintain liaison with the FCO's Reports Officer and the National ESF head.

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DAMAGE INFORMATION ESF

NOTE: ALL REQUESTS WILL BE DIRECTED AT THE CORE GROUP

Figure 5-1. Composition of the Damage Information Emergency Support Function

B. Organization

1. National-Level Response Support Structure

a. The National Damage Information ESF will operate under the direction of the Chief, Public Assistance Division (PAD), FEMA.

b. The Chief, PAD, will represent the ESF in its dealings with the CDRG, and will maintain liaison with the ESSG and the Regional ESF head.

c. The National ESF will be composed of core and remote member agencies. The core members of the ESF will have a representative present at the National operations center on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the emergency response period. The remote members will have a representative on telephone standby, available upon request of the ESF head, on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the emergency response period.

d. Headquarters SL-DA-PA FEMA will provide administrative support to the ESF.

2. Regional-Level Response Support Structure

a. FEMA will appoint the head of the Regional Damage Information ESF and will provide the ESF with administrative support.

b. The appointed Regional ESF head will represent the ESF in its dealings with the FCO and will maintain liaison with the FCO's Reports Officer and the National ESF head.

c. The core members of the Regional ESF will have a representative present at the DFO on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the emergency response period. The remote members will have a representative on telephone standby, available upon request of the ESF, on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the emergency response period.

C. Notification

1. Upon occurrence of a catastrophic earthquake, the FEMA EICC will notify the Chief, FEMA Public Assistance Division of the decision to implement the National Plan. All other ESF

members will be notified by the PAD Chief.

2. Upon notification, all members will report to their working locations as shown in Figure 5-1. National and Regional ESF members designated as "remote" in Figure 5-1 will call their respective ESF locations to inform the groups of their own whereabouts and how they can be reached.

D. Initial Actions

Until the Disaster Field Office becomes operational, the collection, analysis and dissemination of damage information will be the responsibility of the National disaster information ESF which will become operational within two hours of notification. Upon declaration by the Federal Coordinating Officer that the DFO is operational (several hours after notification), the major responsibilities of the damage information function, as described below, will be transferred to the Regional damage information ESF.

1. Upon notification and confirmation, National ESF members will go to the locations indicated in Figure 5-1. The core group will convene within two hours following notification.

2. Upon arrival at the group's location in FEMA headquarters, members of the National ESF will:

(1) Attempt to contact the Regional damage information ESF at the affected region to receive an initial estimate of damage (if it cannot be reached, the FEMA Regional Office assuming its responsibilities will be contacted);

(2) Determine the location of the epicenter of the earthquake and possible areas of damage;

(3) Obtain the latest weather report for the disaster area from the National Weather Service including present conditions, the 24-hour forecast, and the long-range forecast; and

(4) Determine the location of critical facilities in the disaster area comprising:

(a) possible secondary hazards, e.g., dams, reactors, nuclear, and chemical waste sites, etc.; and

(b) necessary resources for coping with the impacts of the disaster, e.g., hospitals, emergency operations centers, air fields, etc.

(5) Confirm the alerting of member agency staff required to travel to the disaster scene.

3. Until the Regional damage information ESF is operational at the DFO, the National damage information ESF will:

(1) Assess the need for aerial reconnaissance;

(2) Request member agencies to identify assets for needed reconnaissance missions;

(3) Estimate the size of the damaged area;

(4) Request initiation of aerial reconnaissance missions;

(5) Collate damage information from aerial reconnaissance and all other sources;

(6) Disseminate damage information to the CDRG and the affected region. If the FEMA Region cannot be reached, forward the information to the Regional Office assuming its responsibilities;

(7) Direct subsequent aerial reconnaissance missions on a regular basis; and

(8) Provide damage assessment information to other ESFs upon request.

4. Standing requests for information should be submitted to this ESF as soon as possible so that procedures can be developed for acquiring the information.

5. Requests for aerial reconnaissance missions may come from the CDRG or the FEMA Region (Regional Director or FCO, when in place). Requests from other sources will be coordinated with the CDRG or the FEMA Region before being processed. The ESF will coordinate the mission with the agency possessing the necessary assets. After the mission has been flown, the results will be disseminated in accordance with the requestor's guidance. These results also will be maintained at the ESF to answer future requests for information. Figure 5-2 depicts the procedures for processing a request for aerial reconnaissance.

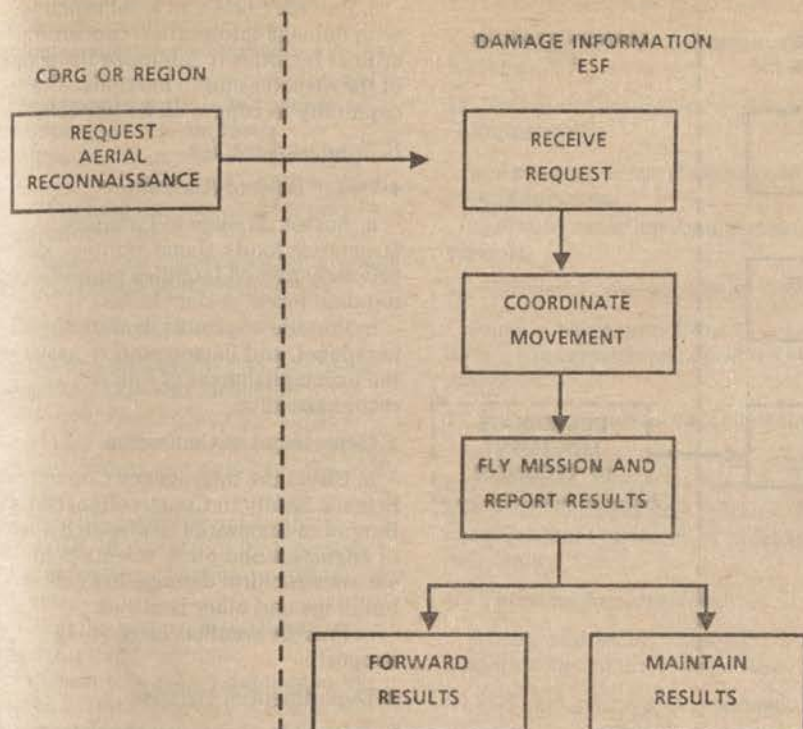


Figure 5-2. Procedure for Processing a Request for Aerial Reconnaissance

6. Requests for ground reconnaissance assistance will come from the FEMA Region. Requests from other sources will be coordinated with the CDRG and the FEMA Region before being processed. The ESF will coordinate the request among its member agencies. One or more of the agencies then will provide the necessary resources for ground

reconnaissance assistance. Their movement to the Region will be coordinated with the Region and, if required, the ESF for Transportation. The Region then will direct the use of these resources. Figure 5-3 depicts the procedures for processing a request for ground reconnaissance assistance.

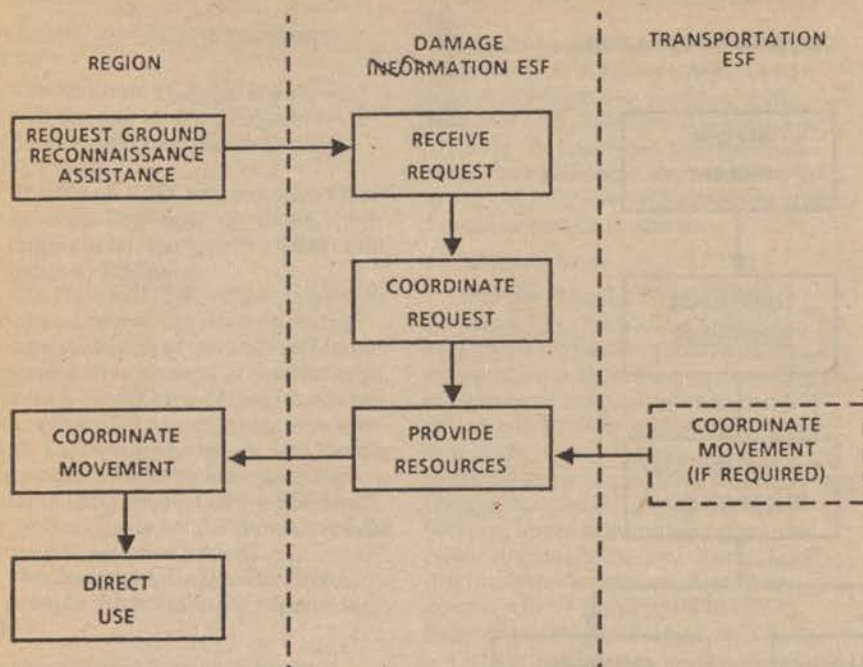


Figure 5-3. Procedure for Processing a Request for Ground Reconnaissance Assistance

3. Provide State and local officials with damage information concerning critical facilities to minimize the scope of the disaster and to maximize the capability to cope with its impacts.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Agriculture

a. Assess damage to facilities, structures, roads, dams, utilities, and privately owned facilities permitted on national forest system lands.

b. Provide engineers, technical personnel, and liaison staff to assist in the accomplishment of initial reconnaissance.

2. Department of Commerce

a. Direct the Interagency Council on Seismic Safety in Construction/National Bureau of Standards to dispatch a team of engineers and other scientists to assess structural damage to Federal buildings and other facilities.

b. Provide weather forecasting support.

3. Department of Defense

a. Provide assistance consistent with DOD Directive 3025.1. This includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Conducting aerial photographic reconnaissance and interpretation;
- (2) Coordinating Civil Air Patrol assets in damage reconnaissance; and
- (3) Providing resources to assist in damage reconnaissance activities.

b. Conduct initial reconnaissance of the disaster area to determine the extent and location of damages.

c. Identify boundaries of areas receiving major damage, locations of fires, blocked traffic routes, collapsed buildings, destroyed bridges, and damaged major airfields.

d. Provide initial disaster reconnaissance data.

4. Department of Education

Survey education facilities to assess their viability as mass care or other disaster support facilities.

5. Department of Energy

a. Assist in radiological monitoring and assessments on request of cognizant Federal or State agencies under the provisions of FEMA's Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

b. Provide information on the condition and operation of energy production, transmission, and distribution systems.

6. Department of the Interior

a. Assess and report damage in and around Indian reservations and national park areas.

7. Requests for information from the CDRG, other ESFs, and the Region and states will be honored. Requests from other organizations will first be validated with one of these organizations before being processed.

8. Upon becoming operational, the Regional ESF will:

- (1) Assume responsibility for continuing performance of the tasks listed in V.D.3-7;
- (2) Collect damage and casualty information from the other Emergency Support Functions and all other sources;
- (3) Collate and analyze the damage information;

(4) Provide reports to the FCO's Reports Officer and the National damage information ESF. Damage information in these reports will be formatted by type, magnitude, extent and implications. The discussion of implications will address the effects of the reported damages, the level of them, and any special problems anticipated in responding to them, such as legal or jurisdictional impediments; and

(5) Coordinate with the FCO's Reports Officer to facilitate processing up-to-

date damage information for use by the FCO and others for decisionmaking.

9. The DOD representative to the ESF will monitor availability of DOD aerial reconnaissance assets, inform the ESF and forward all requests for their use. The DOE representative will follow the same procedure for use of the DOE aerial measuring system.

10. All members of the ESF will be aware of their parent organizations' capabilities to provide resources for air and ground reconnaissance activities.

11. Conflicts which cannot be resolved by the National or Regional ESFs will be referred to the CDRG, or FCO, respectively.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

1. Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal efforts to collect, collate, analyze, and disseminate damage information.

2. Provide state and local officials with damage information to assist them in providing support for the allocation of lifesaving and life-supporting resources.

- b. Provide available personnel to participate in other damage reconnaissance as required.
- c. Provide technical assistance and advice concerning the assessment of continuing geologic hazards.
- d. Provide assistance in gathering transient scientific data useful in studies of earthquake risk, prediction, and hazard reduction.
- e. Assess and report damage to dams and other flood protection works.

7. Department of Transportation

- a. Assess and report damage to air navigation aids and airfields.
- b. Provide emergency air traffic control for aircraft involved in damage reconnaissance and aerial photography flights.
- c. Provide professional staff, as requested, to assist in initial damage reconnaissance of highway and railway systems.
- d. Provide consolidated damage data on affected rail systems.
- e. Assess and report damage to the Saint Lawrence Seaway if it is in the designated area.
- f. Assess and report damage to ports, navigable waterways, navigation aids, and other facilities.
- g. Provide available ground transportation, watercraft, and aircraft.
- h. Provide professional staff to assist in the assessment of damage to public and private mass transportation systems, equipment, and facilities.
- i. Provide liaison and coordination with State and local public transportation agencies regarding the location and extent of such damage and the immediate need for emergency repairs.

8. Health and Human Services

- a. Estimate and report casualties and damages to private sector hospitals and other health care facilities.
- b. Obtain information from appropriate State officials on estimates of numbers of casualties and their locations.

9. American Red Cross

- a. Gather and report damage information.
- b. Gather and report information on numbers and locations of uninjured homeless people.

10. Environmental Protection Agency

- a. Assess and report damages to water/waste treatment facilities.
- b. Conduct hazardous materials and hazardous waste reconnaissance actions.

11. General Services Administration

Assess and report damage to GSA facilities.

12. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- a. Assess and report damage to NASA ground facilities.
- b. Provide satellite reconnaissance support.

13. National Communications System

Provide communications to support damage reconnaissance and assessment activities.

14. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Provide information on the condition and operation of nuclear power plants and other facilities that produce, store or use significant amounts of radioactive materials.

15. Veterans Administration

Assess and report damage to VA hospitals and other VA facilities.

16. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Assess and report damage to dams and other flood protection works.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. Assets Critical for Initial 12 Hours

Immediately following the earthquake, the DOD and DOE should advise the National ESF of the availability of appropriate resources and their proximity to the affected area. The assets listed below will have a critical effect on the performance of the initial damage reconnaissance:

- (1) United States Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and DOD photographic interpretation assets, and
- (2) DOE Aerial Measuring System (AMS), remote sensing resources.

B. Support for Field Activities

The American Society of Civil Engineers and similar organizations will be asked to provide volunteers to participate in damage assessment operations.

C. Support for Activities of the ESF

- 1. FEMA will provide the administrative supplies, office space, communications, and support personnel for the ESF.
- 2. The NCS will provide additional communication assets as required.
- 3. Movement of personnel into the disaster area will be accomplished in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Transportation Annex (ESF 1).

VII. Terms and Definitions

A. Aerial Measuring System (AMS)

The DOE AMS is maintained to provide a rapid response of resources for conducting remote radiological sensing operations. AMS can provide extensive multispectral scanning, large format aerial photography, and airborne large-area radiometric surveys.

B. Cognizant Federal Agency

This term is defined in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (50FR 46568), as "the Federal agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for a radiological activity causing an emergency and that has the authority to take action on site." This concept will have relevance to the damage information ESF if a radiological emergency occurs as a result of a catastrophic earthquake.

C. Critical Facilities

These are facilities which, if damaged in an earthquake, can result either in increasing the magnitude of the disaster or reducing the capacity to respond effectively. Critical facilities of the first type include dams, nuclear reactors, toxic waste sites and other facilities which, if damaged or if they fail, could result in significant additional loss of life or property. The second type of critical facilities are those needed to respond to the disaster and include lifeline systems such as communication, transportation and utility systems, or facilities needed to cope with the disaster, e.g., emergency operation centers, hospitals, fire, police and ambulance services, blood banks, clinical laboratories, etc.

D. Public Assistance Division, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate, FEMA (SL-DA-PA-FEMA)

The Public Assistance Division develops and administers policy and guidance that ensures the effective implementation of disaster relief programs to State and local governments and serves as lead on the damage information ESF.

MASS CARE ANNEX—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #6

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This annex describes coordinated efforts to perform sheltering, feeding and first aid activities as well as reporting status of disaster victims following a catastrophic earthquake.

B. Scope

The mass care function encompasses:

(1) The operation of feeding facilities (fixed sites and mobile units) and emergency shelters within earthquake affected areas. Emergency shelters will be established for residents whose homes were rendered uninhabitable or inaccessible as the result of the earthquake. Sheltering will continue until the displaced disaster victims are able to return to their homes or secure alternative (temporary or permanent) housing. Fixed site and mobile feeding will be offered to emergency shelter occupants, to local residents repairing their earthquake damaged homes but unable to purchase or prepare their own meals, and to emergency workers without access to commercial food facilities.

(2) The operation of first aid stations at shelters, feeding stations, and designated sites within disaster damaged areas.

(3) The operation of centers for the individual assistance and bulk distribution of relief items to disaster victims.

(4) The operation of a Disaster Welfare Inquiry System (DWI) for reporting on individuals and families residing within the disaster affected area.

II. Policies

Sheltering, feeding, and first aid activities will begin immediately after the earthquake's occurrence (or before, if there is advance warning). However, disrupted transportation and communication systems may delay the comprehensive organization of these activities, throughout the disaster affected area, for up to 72 hours after the earthquake's onset.

A. The initial national-level Federal and Red Cross response will support the requests and needs of their local counterparts. If necessary, national-level Federal and Red Cross elements may decide to provide direct administration of the local relief and response effort.

B. Feeding, sheltering, individual assistance, first aid, and DWI services will be provided without regard to race, creed, national origin, or immigration status.

C. Feeding, sheltering, and first aid station activities will be provided, following the earthquake, for the period of time jointly determined by Red Cross and local, State, Federal disaster response officials.

D. The Red Cross will maintain administrative and financial control over its activities.

E. Feeding for emergency workers will be provided until commercial food facilities are made available, or alternative arrangements are established by the workers' parent organization.

F. All appropriate and available government (local, State and Federal) and voluntary resources will be used.

G. The transmission of Disaster Welfare Inquiry information will be restricted to immediate family members.

H. Information about injured casualties will be restricted to the location of hospitalized persons and statements from appropriate medical authorities as to the injured individual's general condition. The medical diagnosis of injured disaster victims will not be secured or reported by Red Cross.

I. The Red Cross listing of earthquake dead will be limited to officially confirmed fatalities.

J. The category "missing" will not be used by Red Cross. The inquirer will be told only that the person inquired about is not on any available casualty list.

K. Locator cards will be distributed to disaster victims throughout the earthquake-damaged area.

L. An initial DWI moratorium may be issued by Red Cross immediately following a catastrophic earthquake. The moratorium will not exceed 48 hours; the time will be used to activate the ARC DWI system and to secure information on the disaster affected area.

M. The DWI operation will be discontinued as soon as practical.

N. All ARC earthquake response and relief activities will conform to the ARC Board of Governor's Disaster Service Policy Statement of July 1977, and will be performed in accordance with the American Red Cross Disaster Services Regulations and Procedures: ARC 3000 Series.

III. Situation**A. Disaster Condition**

The magnitude of catastrophic earthquake damage to structures and lifeline infrastructures will rapidly overwhelm the capacity of State and local governments to assess the disaster and respond effectively to basic and emergency human needs. Damage to roads, airports, communications systems, etc., will degrade the relief effort severely. The movement of emergency supplies will be drastically impeded. Many professional emergency workers and volunteers who normally would help during a disaster will be dead, injured, or involved with family problems resulting from the earthquake.

Other emergency workers and volunteers will not be able to reach their assigned posts. State, county, and municipal emergency facilities will be severely damaged or inaccessible.

The earthquake will force hundreds of thousands of persons from their homes, necessitating their temporary relocation. Some will go to shelters; others will be with friends or relatives. There will be large numbers of dead and injured. Many of the injured will be treated and released, but their names may appear on casualty lists. Many of the more seriously injured will be transported to hospitals outside the disaster area—some of them hundreds of miles away. Medical facilities may be so overtaxed that accurate record-keeping on treated, released, hospitalized and transferred individuals may become impossible. Thousands of family members will be separated immediately after the earthquake; e.g., children in school and parents at work. Thousands of transients, some of them foreign nationals, will be involved. The restoration of communication systems, disrupted by damage and overloads, will take weeks. State and local officials and emergency response agencies must concentrate on lifesaving and lifesustaining activities. Therefore, it will be necessary to provide an external DWI system to handle the overwhelming number of inquiries.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. A formal operating structure for administering and managing feeding, shelters, first aid stations, individual assistance centers, and the disaster welfare inquiry system will be in place at the earthquake affected area within 72 hours after implementation of the National Plan.

2. Sheltering and feeding activities will be initiated and implemented according to plans developed by State and local governments, Red Cross chapters and operations headquarters offices, and the jurisdictional Federal Emergency Management Agency regional office.

3. The State government agencies, Federal agencies (at the regional level), and appropriate Red Cross national sector offices will provide logistical support for the shelters, feeding activities, assistance centers, first aid stations, and the DWI system.

4. Red Cross shelter and feeding activities will be required for at least 30 days after the earthquake's onset.

5. Red Cross emergency shelters should be prepared to house at least 300,000 people for 30 days.

6. The Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry System should be capable of servicing one million disaster welfare inquiries, from around the world, within 30 days of the earthquake's onset. These inquiries will relate to persons who are residents of the disaster-affected area plus transients such as foreign and domestic tourists, business travelers, etc.

7. Normal communication systems will be disrupted for several weeks after the earthquake.

8. Surviving telephone service into and within the earthquake affected area will not be able to handle disaster relief inquiries.

9. The massive relocation of disaster victims will limit or prevent routine mail delivery.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. The American Red Cross (ARC) has primary responsibility for providing and coordinating mass care services. Federal agency resources will be made available, in conjunction with State and local government resources, to assist ARC to accomplish its mission.

2. In the event of a catastrophic earthquake, the ARC response will be started locally. Additional Red Cross disaster personnel will be sent immediately to the disaster area from throughout the United States. The ARC national sector will be responsible for coordinating the recruitment and assignment of volunteers and staff. The organization's national sector will direct the response through its jurisdictional operations headquarters unless the Red Cross National Headquarters assumes the responsibility.

3. The Red Cross National Headquarters will call a meeting of the mass care Emergency Support Function (ESF) immediately after a catastrophic earthquake. The ESF will evaluate the situation, consider and respond to Mass Care-related resources immediately requested from the impacted area, and anticipate additional resource requirements. The Red Cross representative to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) will provide daily ESF status reports on its actions to the CDRG.

4. The ARC will arrange the necessary communications system to receive and disburse Disaster Welfare Inquiry Information. Red Cross will also inform the American public, through its local chapters nationwide, about the DWI services and how to use the service.

5. In the period immediately following a catastrophic earthquake, both Federal and State response elements

will not yet be functional. In the absence of regional or State response elements, the mass care function will be implemented by local efforts coordinated by a Red Cross team. This team will work with any Federal and State coordination elements sent to the area by FEMA and the State government. For example, the Red Cross will work with the Governor's office until an emergency response coordinator is designated. It is assumed that Federal agencies supporting the mass care efforts would deal with contacts in the State capital or the regional office. Information about needs, response, etc., obtained through such channels will be reviewed by the ESF and shared with the CDRG.

B. Organization Structure

The agencies listed below comprise the ESF. The ESF operating location will be at ARC National Headquarters. The ESF chairman will determine which agencies must provide a representative to be physically present when the ESF forms.

Agency	Title
ARC	Director, Disaster Services (Chairman). Assistant Director, Disaster Services (Deputy Chairman).
USPS	General Manager, Implant Systems Divisions.
USDA	Food Program Specialist, Food Distribution Division, Food and Nutrition Service.
DHHS	Emergency Coordinator Program Specialist.
GSA	Federal Supply Service.
DOD	To be determined (TBD).
DOC	Bureau of the Census Liaison.
DOT	TBD.
DOI	TBD.
FEMA	SL-DA-IA.
VA	TBD.

C. Notification

1. FEMA or the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, CO, will inform ARC of the occurrence of a catastrophic earthquake.

2. FEMA will inform ARC of the decision to implement the National Plan.

3. ARC will inform the Mass Care ESF Chairman of Plan implementation.

4. ARC will inform support agencies of Plan implementation and share information about what has occurred and initial response actions.

D. Initial Actions

1. The ARC will:

(1) Establish contact with the affected ARC Operations Headquarters;

(2) Assign a liaison to the CDRG at FEMA headquarters;

(3) Convene the ESF at ARC National Headquarters for a meeting to determine the status of initial emergency response; and

(4) At the meeting, ARC will determine:

(a) In which areas emergency sheltering and feeding responses can begin or are needed;

(b) What problems may arise in using pre-designated shelter facilities;

(c) If an adequate supply of food and water is available for implementation of initial mass care activity;

(d) What additional personnel will be needed immediately from outside the disaster area;

(e) What communications problems exist; what needs to be done to establish communications for mass care functional purposes; e.g., is the ARC radio net operable;

(f) What transportation is available for access to disaster area;

(g) What Red Cross chapters can accomplish during the first few days; and

(h) When DWI system can be activated and general public informed of the service.

2. The ESF members will determine:

(1) The status of agency regional response capability; and

(2) The availability of State and local resources in the affected area.

3. Upon conclusion of the meeting tasks, the ESF will initiate the basic functions involved in the mass care effort, including:

(1) Opening and operating all needed shelters;

(2) Providing three meals a day at fixed feeding locations;

(3) Providing mobile feeding for disaster victims and emergency workers;

(4) Providing first aid services in shelters, fixed feeding sites, and first aid stations;

(5) Distributing potable water and ice;

(6) Registering shelter residents;

(7) Providing disaster welfare inquiry services;

(8) Staffing and supplying shelters, feeding units, first aid stations, and the DWI system;

(9) Providing transportation and supplies;

(10) Establishing communications between shelters, feeding units, and central headquarters;

(11) Distributing comfort kits, cleanup kits, and other appropriate assistance items;

(12) Managing logistical supplies and related fiscal activities such as recording expenditures and passing bills

from vendors to accounting units for payment; and

(13) Establishing a system for getting casualty information from medical service units in disaster area and hospitals outside area to which patients are sent.

4. The basic functions listed in number 3 above, will be accomplished at the local, regional and national levels through implementation of existing disaster plans.

5. The ESF members will monitor these activities and mobilize needed additional support.

6. Resources and policy guidance will be provided through operational channels established for the disaster response; i.e., ARC HQ to regional ARC Operations Headquarters. For example, if food supplies are a problem, the USDA representative on the ESF will make appropriate contacts and, with GSA, transport food commodities to supply centers for redistribution.

7. The ESF will evaluate the needs of the mass care function and present those needs to the CDRG for guidance in allocating resources most effectively.

8. ESF support agency representatives will provide coordination with their agencies to meet ESF needs using any existing arrangements for providing such support; e.g., the memorandum of understanding between ARC and DOD gives procedures for requesting DOD help through the nearest Continental U.S. Army. If that command cannot provide needed resources, ARC National Headquarters will relay the requests to the Pentagon. ARC requests may be made before a Presidential declaration. After such a declaration, ARC will coordinate local requests through the FEMA FCO and national requests through the CDRG member representing DOD.

9. Evaluation of support requests coming to the ESF from the CDRG and the FCO will be based on the following information:

(1) Latest information on the number of people requiring shelter, food, and first aid treatment plus the number of DWI requests received. This information will be compiled and reports daily through channels.

(2) Latest information on the number of people being housed and fed each day plus the number of DWI requests services. Numbers from a and b may not be the same, especially if there are shortfalls in service delivery. If the number from b is higher than that from a, the ESF will request field personnel to reevaluate mass care.

(3) Information on availability versus the requirement for facilities.

(4) Information about available food resources.

(5) Information about the restoration of public utilities and the estimated restoration of residential service.

(6) Logistical shortfalls that require national-level intervention, including communications, transport, supplies, and personnel.

10. The information from number 9 and related data will be reviewed by the ESF members. Related data includes timeframes for implementation of other assistance programs such as temporary housing. Needs will be assessed and requirements tasked to the specific agency or agencies involved. Some needs may be referred to other ESFs. The CDRG will be advised of all requests and the steps taken by the ESF to meet them.

11. Where scarce resources are involved, recommendations will be made to the CDRG to establish priorities. Some scarcities will be identified easily from items 9a-f; others may be nationwide in character and will be identified by either the CDRG or the Federal agency involved.

12. Information received from the regions will be shared immediately with all ESF members and the CDRG by phone or delivered hardcopy.

13. Administrative communications will be transmitted from shelter managers and feeding unit supervisors to the proper Red Cross administrative unit. These Red Cross units deal with local government agencies and other voluntary agencies. They also communicate administratively with an overall headquarters, which in turn deals with Federal and State agencies; e.g., the FCO or the SCO. Beyond this level, the unit reports to ARC operations headquarters just as Federal agencies on the scene will report to their regional offices. The regional offices report to the FCO, national-level ESF, and the CDRG.

14. The pattern described above in IV C.13 also applies to administration. The lowest level seeks logistical and personnel support and direction from the next level, keeping the next higher level apprised of ongoing activities, statistics, problems, and needs for policy guidance. At each level, the Red Cross supervisor is responsible for all activities within his/her jurisdiction. Tasking of Federal agencies for support activities is the responsibility of the ESF Chairman.

15. Coordination will follow the usual disaster system in the field. The normal Federal routines will be expanded to include the ESF role, although much of that coordination will follow normal disaster response patterns. The CDRG will be apprised of all contacts. The

Mass Care ESF will coordinate its efforts with other ESFs through the CDRG liaison or directly with the chairman of the ESF concerned.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: American Red Cross

1. Provide on a collective and/or individual basis, water, food, clothing, shelter, supplemental medical and nursing services, and emergency first aid treatment to the disaster-affected population.

2. Establish and operate mass care shelters and feeding facilities for displaced victims.

3. Provide organized emergency individual assistance service facilities within the disaster area for victims who do not require the use of mass care facilities.

4. Within its agreements, coordinate the provision of emergency assistance by any and all volunteer organizations in the field actively engaged in providing assistance to individuals.

5. Coordinate with State and local officials to provide necessary communications between shelters, feeding units, the main DWI Center, and central headquarters.

6. Coordinate the recruitment and assignment of volunteers and staff.

7. Provide a centralized computer/800 system on a standby basis, have a telephone company install 800-number lines at the computer center, and arrange for cadre to staff the center as needed.

8. Coordinate registration of shelter residents.

9. Coordinate with the USPS for the distribution, pickup, and mailing of relocation cards for disaster victims.

10. Establish a system for getting casualty information to the DWI Center from medical service units in the disaster area and from hospitals outside the area to which patients are sent.

11. Inform the general public about the DWI system and how to use it.

12. Provide shelter registration lists to the family unification unit established by State or local agencies.

13. Manage logistical supplies and related fiscal activities such as recording expenditures and passing bills from vendors to accounting units for payment for mass care operations.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Agriculture

a. Locate and secure supplies of Federally owned surplus foods to supplement those in the disaster area.

b. Arrange for provision of available Departmental resources (cots, blankets, sleeping bags, and first aid personnel) for the shelters.

2. Department of Commerce

Arrange for provision of census data on disaster areas and assistance in refining relocation data.

3. Department of Defense

Provide available resources such as communications, transportation, shelters, cots and blankets, field kitchens, food service personnel, and field rations.

4. Department of the Interior

Provide first aid personnel and shelters within national park facilities.

5. Health and Human Services

a. Assist in locating health and welfare workers to augment health services and family services personnel assigned to shelters.

b. Assist ARC Health Service units in obtaining casualty information to be transmitted to the main DWI Center.

c. Collate information about casualties transported to hospitals outside the disaster area.

6. Federal Emergency Management Agency

Assist in the release of information for notification of relatives and provide assessments of geographic damage information to the ARC.

7. General Services Administration

Provide communications links to the main DWI Center from the disaster area and provide other logistical support for mass care requirements as requested.

8. U.S. Postal Service

a. Provide locator cards for people to send to friends and relatives notifying them of relocation addresses and assist the ARC in the distribution, collection, and mailing of those cards.

b. Provide vehicles to support mass care efforts as requested.

9. Veterans Administration

a. Provide for food preparation and stockpiling during the immediate emergency.

b. Provide available mass shelter facilities.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. ESF Requirements

1. The Mass Care ESF will centralize its function in the Red Cross Headquarters Disaster Services office. Special telephone and secretarial support will be provided by ARC.

2. The ESF also will require a desk at FEMA for its CDRG liaison person.

3. Each support agency will supply at least one professional to be available in his/her own office, or at the Red Cross upon request of the ESF Chairman.

B. Support to State and Region

1. Resources which may have to be mobilized in support of State and regional mass care activities include cots and blankets, air mattresses, sleeping bags, portable toilets, water containers, cooking equipment, registration forms, first aid and shelter medical supplies, vehicles for transport of personnel and supplies, Red Cross comfort and clean-up kits, portable lamps, generators, office supplies, tables and chairs, fans, etc. Much of this already will be in shelter locations or can be obtained through normal disaster supply channels.

2. Vehicles will come from the Red Cross, Postal Service, military National Guard, rentals, etc. Also, feeding equipment, short-wave radios, phones, etc., may be needed.

3. Available undamaged facilities may have to be augmented by tents, paradomes, mobile homes, railroad cars, etc., from outside the disaster area.

4. Staff resources will include the Red Cross; voluntary agencies such as the Salvation Army, Southern Baptists, Volunteers of America, Mennonites, Church of the Brethren, Catholic Relief, and other members of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster; veterans groups; labor unions; scouting organizations; etc. Specially skilled individuals will be identified among these groups and from various Federal agencies by the ESF.

5. Information sources will be the Red Cross and appropriate Federal and State agencies.

VII. References

A. American Red Cross Board of Governor's Disaster Service Policy Statement (July 1977).

B. American Red Cross Disaster Service Regulations and Procedures (ARC 3000 Series).

RESOURCE SUPPORT ANNEX— EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #7

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This annex describes a coordinated Federal response for essential logistical/resource support following a catastrophic earthquake. Its purpose is to implement and guide logistical support to Federal agencies in the affected region(s) that will be used in

support of lifesaving and life supporting requirements.

B. Scope

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) involves the overall provision of essential logistical and resource support to Federal, State, and local organizations responding to a catastrophic earthquake. It focuses on providing logistical support for requirements that are not specifically identified in each of the ESF. Therefore, this ESF includes the provision of emergency relief supplies, space, office equipment and supplies, telecommunications, contracting services, transportation services, and personnel necessary to support response activities. It entails the effort and activity necessary to evaluate the need for, locate, procure, and make available material resources. The ESF further involves the obtainment and provision to State and local governments and volunteer organizations of supplemental consumable supplies, including but not limited to those stocks surplus to the needs of the Federal Government.

II. Policies

A. The Federal logistic community will provide logistical assistance operations to the affected area immediately upon confirmation of a catastrophic earthquake and notification of implementation of the National Plan.

B. FEMA will provide a fund citation upon implementation of the National Plan for use in accomplishing the requirements of this function.

C. Supporting agencies' resources will be furnished on a minimum essential basis and terminated at the earliest practical time.

D. Supplies and equipment will not be set aside, earmarked, assembled, or stockpiled for use in connection with disaster relief operations or in anticipation of remote disaster requirements.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

Any earthquake, regardless of intensity, is a geographically isolated incident. While there is a likelihood that regional productive capacity to respond will be crippled severely in the areas surrounding the epicenter, the remaining productive capacity of the Nation remains intact and assures swift and certain logistical support of the Federal response to alleviate the damage, hardship, and human suffering caused by the quake. The Federal logistic community has the capacity to meet most foreseeable logistic requirements.

The only area likely to encounter major shortfalls during the immediate post earthquake period is personal support of the disaster victims. There may be shortages of cots, sheets, blankets, pillows, pillowcases, tents for temporary shelter, plastic and paper items for mass feeding, and personal items.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The disaster covered by this Plan will occur during peacetime and will not impact agencies' missions to support the Military Services during national emergencies. Should the United States be at war, the Federal logistics community will be devoted primarily to support of the Military Services, and major policy decisions involving allocation of available resources will be required of the Economic Resources Board (ERB).

2. Federal requirements must be met from resources outside the disaster area. All local resources will be claimed by the State to support its response operations.

3. All Federal resources must be transported to a nearby staging area prior to deployment into the disaster area. The staging area probably will be a National Guard facility or a major military base selected for both its proximity to the disaster area and its onhand resources.

4. Federal warehouses belonging to the logistic agencies within the designated area will suffer major structural damage. Supplies contained in these warehouses will be inaccessible during initial postdisaster operations but will be available at a later date as debris is cleared.

5. The Federal workforce within the disaster area will be overwhelmed and will require support from areas outside the designated area. A specific GSA regional backup support plan must be developed for each major earthquake-prone area. For example, Regions VII, VIII, and X would provide backup support for Region IX should the quake occur in California. (See Appendix B.)

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Organization

1. National-Level Response Support Structure

a. The General Services Administration (GSA) Emergency Coordinator will provide national guidance in support of regional operations from FEMA Headquarters.

b. As the GSA representative to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG), he/she will notify the Federal Supply Service (FSS) of the need to

activate GSA's Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) in support of the disaster.

c. FSS will activate regional ECCs as required by the situation.

2. Regional-Level Response Support Structure

a. The GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator will provide overall leadership of the logistics support operations at the disaster scene.

b. The Federal Disaster Services Coordinator (FDSC) shall report to the FCO and receive and coordinate all logistics requirements of the Federal agencies engaged in disaster operations.

c. The Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) will be activated as directed by the Continental US (CONUS) Army Commander in support of disaster relief operations.

B. Notification

1. Upon implementation of the National Plan, the GSA Regional Administrator responsible for the designated area will be provided the declaration number by whatever means possible. This notification may be by telephone or written message.

2. A copy of the declaration will be forwarded to Headquarters, GSA and marked for the attention of the GSA Emergency Coordinator. See Appendix A for telephone numbers and message routing identifiers.

3. If communications prevent FEMA from contacting GSA within the disaster region, the GSA Emergency Coordinator in Washington, DC, will be contacted. Backup GSA regions will be in the order listed in Appendix B to this annex. The backup region will deploy its team to the disaster site and control the logistics response operations until the affected region can assume control.

4. The GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator will dispatch the GSA logistics team to the disaster location and assume control of logistic operations supporting the Federal response. Coordination at the national level will support fully operations at the disaster scene.

C. Initial Actions

1. Upon notification that the National Plan is in effect, the GSA Emergency Coordinator will report to the CDRG.

2. GSA will:

(1) Activate central office and regional ECCs as required, and

(2) Provide logistical support of Federal agencies engaged in the disaster response as requirements are identified.

3. The GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator will:

(1) Dispatch a GSA team to the disaster scene and appoint the FDSC.

(2) Acquire space for the Disaster Field Office (DFO), if applicable.

(3) Provide communications to the DFO in coordination with ESF #2.

(4) Provide office furniture, equipment, and supplies to equip the DFO.

(5) Determine the availability of and provide supplies stocked in distribution facilities, national defense stockpiles, customer supply centers when immediately available, and

(6) Provide contract award services to augment Federal security activities.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: General Services Administration

1. Through the GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator, take full control of the logistical operations during the disaster relief effort.

2. Locate, procure, and issue to consumers Federal and commercial resources for use in emergency operations as are necessary to support the Federal emergency response or to promote public safety.

3. Coordinate the loan of excess Federal personal property and its return to the holding agency after use, the donation of Federal surplus personal property, the provision of preliminary logistic-related damage assessments to State governments for the States' use and ultimate disposition, and other services as needed and requested to support disaster operations.

4. Locate and coordinate the use of available space for disaster coordination and care activities.

5. Deploy the GSA disaster support team to the initial disaster command site within 2 hours following receipt of the disaster declaration.

6. Coordinate the procurement and delivery of emergency consumable supplies.

7. Determine the availability of and provide consumable supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when immediately available.

8. Procure needed stocks from vendors or suppliers when GSA items are not readily available.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Defense

a. Provide available space, furniture, equipment, supplies, transportation, and personnel, as may be required for emergency logistical support operations.

b. Provide back-up support for those consumable supplies available through the Defense Logistics Agency, and

provide available supplemental personnel and equipment needed for distribution of those supplies.

c. Provide available staging areas outside the disaster area as requested.

2. Department of Energy

a. Assess the status of energy sources for facilities and equipment in the disaster area.

b. Provide available Departmental resources for emergency operations.

c. Assist in locating and obtaining petroleum products and lubricants, electric power, gas supplies, and solid fuel supplies.

3. Department of Justice

a. Provide technical support, personnel, and equipment to assist in identification of deceased victims.

b. Provide technical advice and attorneys.

c. Provide professional and technical personnel to assist State and local governments in the legal aspects of identification of the dead.

4. Department of Transportation

Coordinate on the location and scheduling of motor carriers required for the movement of emergency supplies into and within the designated area.

5. Health and Human Services

Assist in locating and obtaining alternate sources of medical personnel, health services, facilities, and supplies and act as agent for distribution of those resources.

6. Federal Emergency Management Agency

Act as the agent for, determine eligibility of, and service all State and local governments, charitable organizations, and individuals receiving Federal logistical support.

7. National Communications System

Establish emergency communications within the disaster area to ensure passage of requirements to the logistic agency having support responsibility.

8. Office of Personnel Management

Identify, locate and, if necessary, recruit personnel needed to support disaster operations, after appropriate coordination with GSA.

9. Veterans Administration

Assist in providing medical supplies and other medical services.

VI. Resources Requirements

A. The method of acquisition of supplies will be determined by GSA.

The logistic community will satisfy its resource requirements from within. The nationwide capabilities of the logistic community will be controlled through the logistic operation centers, and resources will be committed as required. If specialized or unskilled workers are unavailable within the logistic community, the FDSC will notify the FCO and OPM of the type of assistance required.

B. Materials and supplies located in warehouses controlled by the logistic community are the primary resource in support of the Federal response. These resources are supplemented by five caches maintained by the USDA Forest Service and the DOI. The excess property warehouses of GSA, DOD, and the States provide additional resources. Support which cannot be supplied from these resources will be provided by direct procurement.

C. The following procedures will be used to provide, control and account for goods and services.

1. Upon notification by FEMA of space requirements, the GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator will determine, through the Regional Space Management Division, the availability of suitable space in federally owned or leased buildings.

2. When space in federally owned or existing leased buildings is not available, the FEMA RD or FCO, when in place, will be notified by the GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator who then will arrange with the Regional Space Management Division to assist the FEMA RD or FCO, when in place, in locating suitable space elsewhere.

3. Communications capability will be provided by the method and quantity deemed appropriate by the Regional Emergency Communications Coordinator (RECC) in conformance with the National Plan for Communications support in Emergencies and Major Disasters. (See ESF #2, Communications.)

4. The GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator, in coordination with FEMA, will determine the number and types of vehicles required to support a particular disaster relief effort. The Coordinator will notify the Regional Director, Federal Supply Service Bureau orally, with a memorandum to follow.

5. Motor equipment shall be provided from the following sources in the order listed below:

(1) Equipment owned by Federal agencies that may be reassigned to the Federal disaster operation.

(2) Federal supply schedule contractors, and

(3) Other commercial sources.

6. GSA personnel will determine the appropriateness of the types of vehicles and equipment provided to satisfy the identified requirement.

7. All required office furniture and equipment of functional quality will be provided from GSA inventories or commercial sources, to equip promptly all emergency facilities. The method of acquisition will be determined by GSA.

8. Office supplies and other expendables will be provided from GSA stores, GSA customer supply centers, GSA stock, other Government sources, or commercial sources. If from commercial sources, Blanket Purchasing Agreements will be negotiated with commercial vendors in the local area whenever possible to expedite purchases.

9. Procurement support for the full range of logistical requirements of the agencies participating in the disaster response effort will be provided using GSA, DLA, and other agencies' contracting resources. All procurement will be in accordance with existing Federal procurement regulations.

10. GSA will make necessary arrangements for "rapid turn-around" printing, photographic reproduction, layouts, blueprints, forms and formats, and other graphics as required.

11. GSA will make available technical advisors in the areas of procurement, storage, transportation, records preservation and/or restoration, as well as engineering advisory services in connection with damage surveys, appraisals, and building demolition or repair, etc.

12. In addition to these enumerated services, GSA also shall provide other logistic services including assisting in the restoration of interrupted public utilities services of Federal agencies and State and local governments; the loan of excess Federal personal property and its return to the holding agency after use; donation of Federal surplus personal property; preliminary damage assessments to State governments for the State's use and ultimate disposition; and other services as needed and requested by the FCO.

VII. References

A. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

B. The Defense Production Act of 1950.

C. GSA/FEMA Memorandum of Understanding, GSA Orders, and DOD regulations governing DOD civil assistance.

APPENDIX A TO EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #7—General Services Administration Disaster Notification Phone Numbers

Region	Regional administrator	Message routing identifier code	Director administrative services division (Reg. Emer. Coordinator)
NCR	7th & D Sts., SW., Washington, DC 20407 FTS 223-2601 617/223-2601	R.I.	FTS 472-1650 202/472-1650
1	John W. McCormack Post Office & Court House, Boston, MA 02107 FTS 223-2601 617/223-2601	RUEVFYU	FTS 223-5212 617/223-5212
2	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007 FTS 264-2600 212/264-2600	RUEVDAE	FTS 264-8262 212/264-8262
3	9th & Market Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19107 FTS 597-1237 215/597-1237	RUEVDDG	FTS 597-7926 215/597-7926
4	75 Spring St., SW., Atlanta, GA 30303 FTS 242-3110 404/221-3111	REUVDA	FTS 242-3240 404/221-3240
5	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604 FTS 353-5395 312/353-5395	RUCHLAC	FTS 353-8421 312/353-8421
6	1500 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131 FTS 926-7201 816/926-7201	RUCHLAA	FTS 926-7581 816/926-7581
7	819 Taylor St., Ft. Worth, TX 76102 FTS 334-2321 817/334-2321	RUCHMCI-Ft. Worth RUCHLAE-Dallas	FTS 334-2350 817/334-2350
8	Denver Fed. Ctr., Bldg. 41, Denver, CO 80225 FTS 303/234-4171	RUWLRDK	FTS 234-2231 303/234-2231
9	525 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 FTS 556-3221 415/556-3221	RUWLRBQ-Market St. RUWLRAB-Golden Gate	FTS 556-4720 415/556-4720
10	GSA Center, Auburn, WA 98002 FTS 396-7000 206/931-7000	RUWLRBD	FTS 396-7128 206/931-7128
11	GSA Central Office FTS 535-7012 202/535-7012	RUEVDEE	GSA Emergency Coordinator.

(1) Directives outlined in the National Security Decision Directive (NSDD)-47, dated July 22, 1982; and

(2) The National Plan of action on Emergency Preparedness Mobilization, dated March 31, 1984 (classified).

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A major catastrophic earthquake would necessitate both public health and medical services assistance. Casualty estimates for a California earthquake project from 12,000 to more than 200,000 persons requiring hospitalization, depending upon the precise location and time of the earthquake. Such a large number of patients would be much greater than the State medical system could handle adequately. Such an event could also pose certain public health threats, mental health effects, and effects on food and water supplies. However, infectious diseases, radiation, and chemical injuries will have limited adverse effects on public health.

The current practice for providing emergency health services may not be practical because of the large number of patients requiring care within a very short period. Current practice involves driving victims from the disaster site to the nearest available medical treatment facilities or hospitals. As the nearby hospitals become filled with disaster victims, additional victims are moved farther to other accessible hospitals. This response procedure might be described as an expanding circle of medical treatment facilities, with the disaster site at the center of the circle.

Local resources may be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional mobilized Federal resources must be developed to triage and stabilize casualties at the disaster site and then transport them, preferably by air, to distant metropolitan areas with large concentrations of available hospital beds.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. State and local medical care resources will be overwhelmed. A national response will be required to assist in patient triage, stabilization, and evacuation and in provision of definitive in-patient hospital care.

2. In an earthquake, direct damage to chemical and industrial plants and rupture of underground storage tanks and pipelines could cause the release of toxic chemicals into the environment.

3. Secondary hazards such as fires could also generate toxic chemicals. The

APPENDIX B TO EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #7—GSA CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE BACKUP REGIONS

If earthquake occurs in region	GSA backup support regions are—
1.....	2, 3, 5
2.....	1, 3, 5
3.....	2, 4, 5
4.....	3, 7, 5
5.....	3, 4, 6
6.....	5, 7, 8
7.....	4, 6, 8
8.....	9, 10, 7
9.....	10, 8, 7
10.....	9, 8, 7

Note.—Order of GSA backup support regions is subject to change.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES ANNEX—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #8

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This annex outlines the coordinated Federal actions that will be taken to support State and local operations in response to health and medical services requirements in the event of a catastrophic earthquake.

B. Scope

This ESF involves public health activities and medical care during the immediate response phase of a catastrophic earthquake. The ESF includes triage, evacuation, and medical treatment of victims within the disaster area. It also involves the application of medical and surgical procedures by trained professional and technical personnel to individuals injured as a result of the event. Treatment may include hospitalization and out-patient care. The ESF also involves the obtainment and provision to Federal, State, and local governments and volunteer organizations of supplemental nursing and medical supplies, including but not limited to those stocks surplus to the needs of the Federal Government. Additionally, the ESF involves Federal actions to support State and local governmental response to public health threats (water, sanitation, human and animal remains, disease control, and environmental pollution).

II. Policies

Policy guidance will be provided in accordance with:

resulting contamination might include a broad range of chemicals including pesticides, organic solvents, and heavy metals.

4. Broken sewer lines could contaminate water supplies and broken water lines could permit contamination of water supply systems by back siphonage.

5. Contamination of foodstuffs and crops could occur.

6. Radiation could be released by damaged nuclear power plants.

7. Microbial contamination of water, caused by earthquake damage, is a remote possibility.

8. Victims could be exposed to these hazards by inhalation, ingestion, or absorption.

9. Potential health effects are highly variable, depending upon the specific chemicals, radioactive materials, and other contaminants released into the environment.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. Organization

1. Overall System Coordination

The National Disaster Medical Operating Center (NDMOC) will be established at the Public Health Service (PHS) Headquarters in Rockville, Maryland. Representatives of the PHS, FEMA, DOD, VA and other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, ARC, and other national and professional organizations will be represented in the operations center. The purpose of the NDMOC will be to coordinate Federal resources in response to health and medical care needs in the disaster area. Communications will be maintained with FEMA headquarters, the State Emergency Medical Coordinator, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) at the disaster site, the Armed Services Medical Regulating Office (ASMRO), and local NDMS Coordinating Centers.

The control function associated with the movement of casualties throughout the Nation to available hospital beds will be managed by the ASMRO at DOD. This office will receive reports from NDMS Coordinating Centers on the availability of hospital beds. It then will coordinate the movement of military and/or civil aircraft in the evacuation of patients from the disaster area to other locations for further care. The NDMOC will serve as an alternate to ASMRO.

2. Intra-State Operations.

Each affected State will appoint a State Emergency Medical Care Coordinator who will collaborate with the Federal Emergency Medical Coordinator and direct the following six major functions:

- (1) Assessment of number of casualties.
- (2) Initial care and stabilization.
- (3) Coordination of incoming medical assistance.
- (4) Intraregional evacuation and sorting of patients.
- (5) Preparation of casualties for evacuation from the region, and
- (6) Transportation of patients to aeromedical evacuation site(s).

3. Local NDMS Coordinating Centers

A Federal hospital and/or specified civilian hospital in each designated metropolitan area of the United States will function as a "coordinating center." The center will coordinate the arrival of patients from the disaster area and mobilize local emergency medical resources, including transportation, communications, and facilities. In conjunction with local facilities, organizations, and governmental jurisdictions, the coordinating center will establish policies and procedures for receiving, sorting, and transporting medical evacuees to facilities in the designated metropolitan area.

4. NDMS Participating Hospitals

Individual patients will be sent to participating hospitals for definitive inpatient care.

B. Notification Procedures

FEMA will notify DHHS of the decision to implement the National Plan. DHHS then will notify PHS. PHS will notify the support agencies.

C. Initial Action

The PHS Emergency Coordinator and appointed officials will:

- (1) Attempt to contact PHS Regional Health Administrators (RHA) in the affected area to obtain an initial evaluation, and
- (2) Determine needs for health and medical resources.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: Department of Health and Human Services

1. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Public Health Service (PHS) will be responsible for the overall coordination of Federal operations to assist State and local efforts to provide health and emergency medical services.

2. Federal response for medical services will be provided through activation of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). As part of the NDMS, DHHS will carry out its responsibilities outlined below in cooperation with the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of

Transportation (DOT), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Veterans Administration (VA), and the American Red Cross (ARC).

a. Assess the medical situation within the disaster area through consultation with appropriate state health, medical, and emergency medical services authorities.

b. Activate the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) at the request of the FEMA or upon request of the State Health Officer. Activation of the NDMS includes activation of the National Disaster Medical Operations Center (NDMOC) and NDMOC communications assets. Activation of the NDMS also will include:

(1) Alerting NDMS Patient Reception Areas and obtaining hospital bed availability reports from HHS, DOD, and the VA.

(2) Alerting NDMS Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) sponsors and, if necessary, arranging for activation and deployment of DMAT for casualty clearing and staging mission assignments.

(3) Arranging for drop shipment of DMAT medical supplies and equipment to the disaster area.

(4) Arranging for logistic support of DMAT (food and shelter), if required.

(5) Arranging for evacuation of seriously injured disaster victims to appropriate NDMS patient reception areas.

(6) Arranging for hospitalization of seriously injured victims in NDMS participating hospitals.

(7) Arranging for reimbursement of NDMS hospitals and attending physicians.

(8) Arranging for procurement of additional medical equipment and supplies (including pharmaceuticals) for transfer to State and local medical elements for their use.

(9) Coordinating Public Health Service (PHS) activities to address public health and worker safety issues and environmental health (food and water, sanitation, disease control) issues, and to provide advice to State and local health officials on health information to be provided to the general public.

(10) Coordinating provision of crisis counseling services for victims and disaster service workers with FEMA, and providing mental health training materials for disaster workers.

c. Provide casualty information and damage information relating to health and medical services and facilities to the Damage Information ESF on a regular basis.

B. Supporting Agencies

1. Department of Defense

a. Alert NDMS Patient Reception Areas (VA and HHS) and obtain hospital bed availability reports through the Armed Services Medical Regulating Office (ASMRO).

b. In coordination with DOT, evacuate patients, as required, from disaster areas to NDMS Patient Reception Areas.

c. In coordination with DOT, transport DMAT supplies and equipment into the disaster area.

d. Provide logistics support to the DMAT.

e. Provide active duty military medical units for casualty clearing and/or aeromedical evacuation mission assignments.

f. Coordinate patient reception in NDMS areas where military hospitals serve as local NDMS Coordinating Centers.

g. Provide military medical personnel to assist the PHS in activities for protection of public health (food and water, sanitation, disease control, and environmental health).

h. Provide available DOD medical supplies for distribution to mass care centers and first aid stations being operated for disaster victims.

i. Provide available emergency medical services (EMS) to disaster victims in support of State and local governmental EMS within the disaster area. Such services may include triage, medical treatment, and the utilization of surviving Federal medical facilities to the extent of their capabilities.

j. Provide technical assistance, equipment, and supplies as required in support of HHS/PHS to accomplish temporary restoration of damaged public utilities affecting public health.

2. Department of Transportation

a. Assist in identifying and arranging for utilization of all types of transportation, such as air, rail, and motor vehicle.

b. Arrange for movement of selected ships as may be required for immediate accessibility.

c. Provide supplemental medical assistance from DOT resources subject to DOT statutory requirements.

3. American Red Cross

a. Provide blood and blood products, including donor systems, through regional blood centers.

b. Recruit volunteer health services personnel to supplement medical and nursing resources in various settings and provide first aid support to mass care shelters and aid stations.

c. Provide health services personnel to care for families of the dead and injured.

d. Provide health services and other personnel to assist with the evacuation of victims, nursing homes, and hospitals.

e. Provide financial assistance for required medical and nursing care for disaster patients unable to meet this need.

f. Acquaint families with available health resources and services and make appropriate referrals.

g. Establish and staff temporary infirmaries to supplement local health facilities when the need is agreed upon and when requested by appropriate authorities.

h. Furnish additional emergency medical and hospital supplies, services, and personnel in accordance with existing regulations and agreements.

i. Recruit personnel to supplement medical and nursing staffs in epidemics and assist public health officials with mass immunization programs.

j. At the request of appropriate public health officials, provide blood products used in situations involving actual or potential hepatitis outbreaks.

k. Provide first aid, crisis counseling support, and medicine for minor illnesses and injuries to disaster victims. Utilize available volunteer personnel to staff and operate emergency aid stations at ARC-operated shelters, ARC disaster field offices, selected disaster clean-up areas, and any other sites as may be deemed necessary within the disaster area.

l. Distribute first aid and nursing-type medical supplies for the treatment of minor injuries and illnesses.

m. Coordinate the health and medical services efforts of other volunteer organizations.

4. Federal Emergency Management Agency

a. Provide overall coordination of Federal disaster planning and response operations.

b. Ensure that Federal response plans and operations support State plans and operations.

5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Provide qualified engineers and individuals in related disciplines to evaluate damage to public utilities affecting public health.

6. Veterans Administration

a. Coordinate patient reception in NDMS areas where VA medical centers serve as local NDMS Coordinating Centers.

b. Provide medical assistance from VA medical centers to supplement DOD emergency medical care activities,

including onsite triage teams' medical care activities, emergency outpatient care, and short-term hospitalization of casualties pending transfer to community health care facilities.

c. Provide available VA medical supplies for distribution to emergency mass care centers and first aid stations being operated for disaster victims.

d. Provide available medical supplies and equipment in support of the DMAT activated and deployed as part of the NDMS.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. Support to State and Local Government

1. Supplies and Equipment

a. Locally available sources of essential medical supplies and equipment will be identified by each NDMS Coordinating Center.

b. Transportation and distribution of medical supplies and equipment from manufacturers and/or distributors to the disaster area will be coordinated with the transportation ESF.

c. Specific procedures will be established with or on behalf of the affected area's normal blood service providers for the supply and shipment of blood.

2. Facilities

Seventy-one metropolitan areas have been designated as NDMS patient reception areas. Hospitals within these metropolitan areas will volunteer to make a portion of their acute care beds available to the NDMS. Participating hospitals, to the maximum extent, will have the following essential capabilities:

- (1) Diagnostic x-ray services,
- (2) Laboratory services,
- (3) Surgical facilities,
- (4) Emergency department,
- (5) Postoperative recovery room,
- (6) Intensive care unit, and
- (7) Blood bank.

3. Personnel

Systematic plans will be developed to establish Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) which could be moved expeditiously into a disaster area. Guidance has been developed for identifying community organizations which could sponsor such teams, the appropriate composition of teams, and essential health and medical assistance team readiness and operational characteristics.

VII. Terms and Definitions

A. ASMRO. Armed Services Medical Regulating Office, an Air Force office at

Scott AFB that regulates the evacuation of casualties worldwide.

B. *NDMS*. National Disaster Medical System.

C. *NDMOC*. National Disaster Medical Operations Center, the NDMS control center operating in Washington, DC, or alternate sites as required.

D. *Clearing*. The operation of receiving, sorting, stabilizing, and holding casualties until transport to definitive care becomes available.

E. *Staging*. The operation of receiving, sorting, holding, and redispensing casualties while in transport status.

F. *Triage*. Sorting of casualties into priority groups for treatment or transport.

VIII. References

1. National Disaster Medical System Design, July 13, 1983.

2. "Potential Public Health Threats Following Major Catastrophes," June 9, 1983, CDC.

3. "Range of Public Health Considerations in Major Emergencies," June 9, 1983.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE ANNEX—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #9

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this function is to provide for the application of Federal response capabilities and resources for urban search and rescue (USR) assistance necessary after a catastrophic earthquake.

B. Scope

This ESF involves coordination of Federal assets to assist State and local officials in operations to rescue urban disaster victims if requirements exceed state and local capabilities. Specific responsibilities associated with this ESF are:

(1) Assisting in identifying and providing Federal resources necessary for USR;

(2) Coordinating use of Federal organizations to obtain, through contract or purchase, equipment and supplies;

(3) Providing specialized equipment and operators owned by Federal organizations;

(4) Coordinating transportation of USR technicians, equipment, and supplies; and

(5) Coordinating use of Federal aircraft for USR.

II. Policies

A. Federal USR personnel and facilities will be provided to assist State

and local agencies with their USR responsibilities.

B. The Federal Regional search and rescue (SAR) Coordinators will encourage the continued development of State and local USR facilities as appropriate.

C. After Federal declaration, coordination of the Federal USR response will be under the leadership of the US Army. The Federal Regional SAR Coordinators will provide assistance to the US Army with the US Air Force as the Inland SAR Coordinator, the US Coast Guard as the Maritime SAR Coordinator, and the Alaskan Air Command as the Alaskan Coordinator.

D. The Federal SAR organization under the National Search and Rescue Plan and its facilities will be used to respond to a catastrophic earthquake.

E. Federal USR organizations will be coordinated by a single Federal agency to ensure greater protection of life and property, and greater efficiency and economy.

F. The Federal USR coordinating organization, under the guidance of the Federal Regional SAR Coordinators, should be used in meeting needs resulting from a catastrophic earthquake.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A catastrophic earthquake will cause emergency conditions that can vary widely in scope, urgency, and degree of devastation. USR personnel and facilities focus on aiding distressed persons. Several thousand people could be in life-threatening situations, located in urban or remote areas, requiring various search techniques to locate and then extricate them. Large numbers of personnel are needed, particularly in urban areas. State and local USR organizations will be overwhelmed. USR personnel will encounter extensive damage to buildings, roadways, public works, communications, and power systems. Access to and from damaged areas will be severely restricted. Secondary events and effects such as fires, tsunamis, landslides, flooding, and release of hazardous materials will compound the problem. In some areas, access may be limited to the use of aviation and maritime support. Aftershocks and secondary events may be threatening to the survivors and USR personnel. In a catastrophic earthquake, Federal resources must not be reserved until State and local resources are exhausted. Federal USR resources must be applied as soon as State and local resources have been committed.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. There will be an immediate need for Federal USR assistance to State and local authorities. Depending on availability of resources, Federal USR assistance could be available through the Federal regional SAR Coordinators as soon as one hour after confirmation of a catastrophic earthquake and implementation of the National Plan.

2. State and local USR personnel and facilities, with Federal assistance, will respond on the first day, the most critical time for lifesaving.

3. Dedicated USR forces at the Federal, State, and local level will provide the nucleus of operations and communications around which the larger organizational structure will develop.

4. Federal, State, and local officials will be dependent upon a rapid assessment of the area to determine size and focus of the USR organization and facilities.

5. Federal, State, and local USR organizations will use their organic communications assets to coordinate the most efficient use of USR personnel and facilities.

6. Medical personnel and facilities at the regional, State, and local levels must work with the USR organization to assure proper care for those who are rescued.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The Department of Defense, as primary agency, will chair the USR ESF from the Army Operations Center (AOC) at the Pentagon, until USR operations are completed. With the assistance of the Federal Regional SAR Coordinators, DOD will establish a USR Mission Coordinator (SMC) to coordinate the Federal USR response at the regional level.

B. Organization

If a Presidential declaration is not immediately forthcoming upon occurrence of a catastrophic earthquake, the Federal Regional SAR Coordinators will manage the Federal USR response according to the National Search and Rescue Plan. Upon declaration and implementation of the National Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake, the USR ESF will be established to coordinate the national level USR response. The USR ESF will be located at the Army Operations Center (AOC), Room BF741, Pentagon.

The ESF will include a representative from each of the other Federal agencies having support responsibilities for the

USR ESF. The following agencies and officials will make up the ESF.

Agency	Title
DOD	Chief, Military Support Division
DOT	AMVER Officer, US Coast Guard
DOI	Park Ranger, Ranger Activities
USDA	TBD
COE	Emergency Management Coordinator
DO	TBD
FEMA	SL-EM-SS-DC
HHS	TBD
GSA	TBD
VA	TBD

B. Notification Procedure

FEMA will notify DOD of the decision to implement the National Plan. DOD then will notify the Department of the Army. Other ESF members will be notified by their parent agencies. Upon notification, all USR ESF members will report to the AOC.

C. Initial Actions

Upon notification, the USR ESF will convene in the AOC. Agencies will be prepared to have representatives available on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the initial response phase.

1. DOD, as the primary agency, will:
 - (1) Establish, maintain, and coordinate a continuing USR effort;
 - (2) Inform support agencies of resource requirements; and
 - (3) Maintain coordination between the national and regional level of the ESF.

2. Support agency representatives will:

- (1) Ensure that member agencies are aware of the ESF's requirements;
- (2) Coordinate receipt and application of resources made available to the ESF by member agencies;
- (3) Notify their headquarters and regional counterparts of changes to response requirements; and
- (4) Provide clerical support to the ESF.

3. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of the affected Continental US Army (CONUSA) will control the USR organization within the area defined in the Federal disaster declaration.

4. The Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator will:

- (1) Serve as the regional focal point in flow of USR-related information, control the regional USR effort, and maintain coordination between the regional and national levels of the ESF;

(2) Inform support agencies of resource requirements;

(3) Coordinate response efforts with State and local authorities;

(4) Work out of the Continental US Army Emergency Operations Center;

(5) Coordinate with ESF #8, Health and Medical Services, to ensure the availability of personnel and facilities to care for injured survivors located during

the ESF's activities and to identify and process handling of the deceased;

(6) Coordinate with ESF #2, Communications, to ensure the availability of communications links between responding agencies and USR staff in the field; and

(7) Coordinate with ESF #1, Transportation, to ensure that USR staff and equipment can readily reach areas of greatest concern and to provide for movement of injured survivors.

5. Upon becoming operational, the USR ESF will:

(1) Review the status of the State's response capabilities to determine if the State is handling the immediate lifesaving and lifeprotecting requirements;

(2) Determine if the State has requested Federal assistance;

(3) Determine what Federal assistance has been applied through the Federal Regional SAR Coordinators;

(4) Support State and local efforts to evacuate people from hazardous areas and situations;

(5) Assist State and local efforts to locate and evacuate people isolated by road closures or other secondary effects and rescue trapped persons when resource priorities permit;

(6) Manage ground search to ensure optimum use of available resources; and

(7) Supply aircraft, ships, specialized rescue teams and equipment to supplement State and local efforts to search for and rescue persons in distress on land or at sea.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: Department of Defense

1. Exercise overall responsibility for organizing and coordinating Federal USR operations in support of State and local officials.

2. Designate a USR Mission Coordinator to serve on the staff of the Federal Regional SAR Coordinator and to assist in managing Federal response.

3. Provide personnel and facilities required to coordinate, plan, and manage Federal responsibilities.

4. Develop plans to use Federal troops for USR operations if required.

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Agriculture

Provide available aircraft, off-road vehicles, equipment, operators, personnel, and material.

2. Department of the Interior

a. Provide overall coordination and management of national and international dog teams in USR operations.

b. Conduct USR operations on lands and waters administered by the DOI; assist in operations in adjacent jurisdictions.

3. Department of Labor

Provide specialized equipment and operators to locate and rescue trapped victims.

4. Department of Transportation

a. Provide personnel and equipment to conduct traffic control, flight service, and aeronautical communications in support of USR activities.

b. Coordinate designation of restricted air space over the disaster areas to facilitate aerial USR operations.

c. Execute water USR operations in accordance with standing directives and authorities.

5. Health and Human Services

Assist in planning, managing, and coordinating immediate medical treatment for rescued disaster victims and temporary disposition of the deceased.

6. Federal Emergency Management Agency

a. Assist as requested in coordinating, planning, and managing Federal USR actions.

b. Coordinate with appropriate Federal, State, and local organizations for procurement and movement of supplies.

7. General Services Administration

Procure supplies, equipment, and services necessary for conduct of USR operations.

8. Veterans Administration

Assist in planning, managing, and coordinating immediate medical treatment for rescued disaster victims and temporary disposition of the deceased.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. USR ESF Operational Resources

The USR ESF requires office space in the AOC for up to 15 people and access to military-type communications assets, telephones, telefax, and teletype equipment.

B. Functional-Area Resources

The USR organization for regional coordination of the Federal response will require working space and communications equipment within the CONUSA EOC.

VII. Terms and Definitions**A. Federal Regional SAR**

Coordinators are as follows:

(1) Inland SAR Coordinator—US Air Force,

(2) Maritime SAR Coordinator—US Coast Guard, and

(3) Alaskan SAR Coordinator—Alaskan Air Command.

B. DOD Executive Agent for Declared Major Disaster Response is the US Army.

VIII. References

A. Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service Operation Plan 9506, 1 April 1979.

B. Army Regulation 500-2, Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations, 15 Jan 1980.

C. Army Regulation 500-60, Disaster Relief, 1 August 1981.

D. Department of Defense Directive 3025.1, Use of Military Resources During Peacetime Civil Emergencies Within the United States, Its Territories, and Possessions, 23 May 1980.

E. National Search and Rescue Manual—1973.

F. National Search and Rescue Plan—1969.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ANNEX—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10**I. Introduction****A. Purpose**

The purpose of this annex is to provide guidelines for Federal support to State and local governments in response to a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substance (chemical and toxic) resulting from a significant natural catastrophe. This annex has adopted the response framework set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300).

B. Scope

This annex is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with assets to support State and local response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases, including the thirteen Federal agencies represented on the National Response Team (NRT) as designated by the NCP. This annex provides for coordinated response to a discharge of oil or hazardous substance release. It

establishes the division and specification of responsibilities among Federal agencies, and the national response organization that may be brought to bear in response actions, including description of the organizations, response personnel, and resources that are available. Radiological considerations are addressed in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), which is not intended to be altered by this National Plan.

II. Policies

A. Specific national-level policy is contained in the NCP. Supplemental information is contained in the procedures manuals and standard-operating procedures (SOPs) developed by NRT member agencies for carrying out the responsibilities under the NCP and other regulations.

B. Regional-level policy is contained in the Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plans (RCPs) developed for each standard Federal region.

III. Situation**A. Disaster Condition**

A catastrophic earthquake could result in numerous situations in which oil and hazardous substances are released into the environment. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites, etc.) which produce, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials could be damaged so severely that normal spill control mechanisms become inoperable. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in rail accidents, highway collisions, or waterway mishaps. Abandoned hazardous waste sites could be damaged causing further degradation of holding ponds, tanks, and drums.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. States and localities will be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, clean up and dispose of hazardous materials released into the environment.

2. Standard communications practices (telecommunication, radio, etc.) will be disrupted.

3. Response personnel, cleanup crews, and response equipment may have difficulty in reaching the site of an oil discharge or hazardous substance release because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure (roads, rails, bridges, etc.).

4. Laboratories responsible for oil and hazardous substances sample analysis may be damaged or destroyed.

5. Additional response/cleanup personnel and response equipment may be needed to supplement existing capabilities.

6. Air transportation may be needed for damage reconnaissance and to transport personnel and equipment to the site of a release.

7. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

IV. Concept of Operations**A. General**

The Federal response role is prescribed in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and carried out primarily by predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). The OSCs are provided by the Environmental Protection Agency for inland discharges and releases, by the U.S. Coast Guard for discharges and releases in the coastal zone, and by the Department of Defense for hazardous substance releases from DOD vessels and facilities. The OSCs are supported by a Federal emergency response network that includes the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and additional resources such as technical assistance and cleanup services. This network may be activated to carry out the functions of the Hazardous Materials ESF.

As shown in Figure 10-1, the Hazardous Materials ESF has a parallel structure at both the national and regional levels. The chairman of the NRT will report to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) and will maintain liaison with the RRT Co-chairs. The RRT Co-chairs will coordinate activities with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and will maintain liaison with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the NRT.

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NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN CONCEPTS

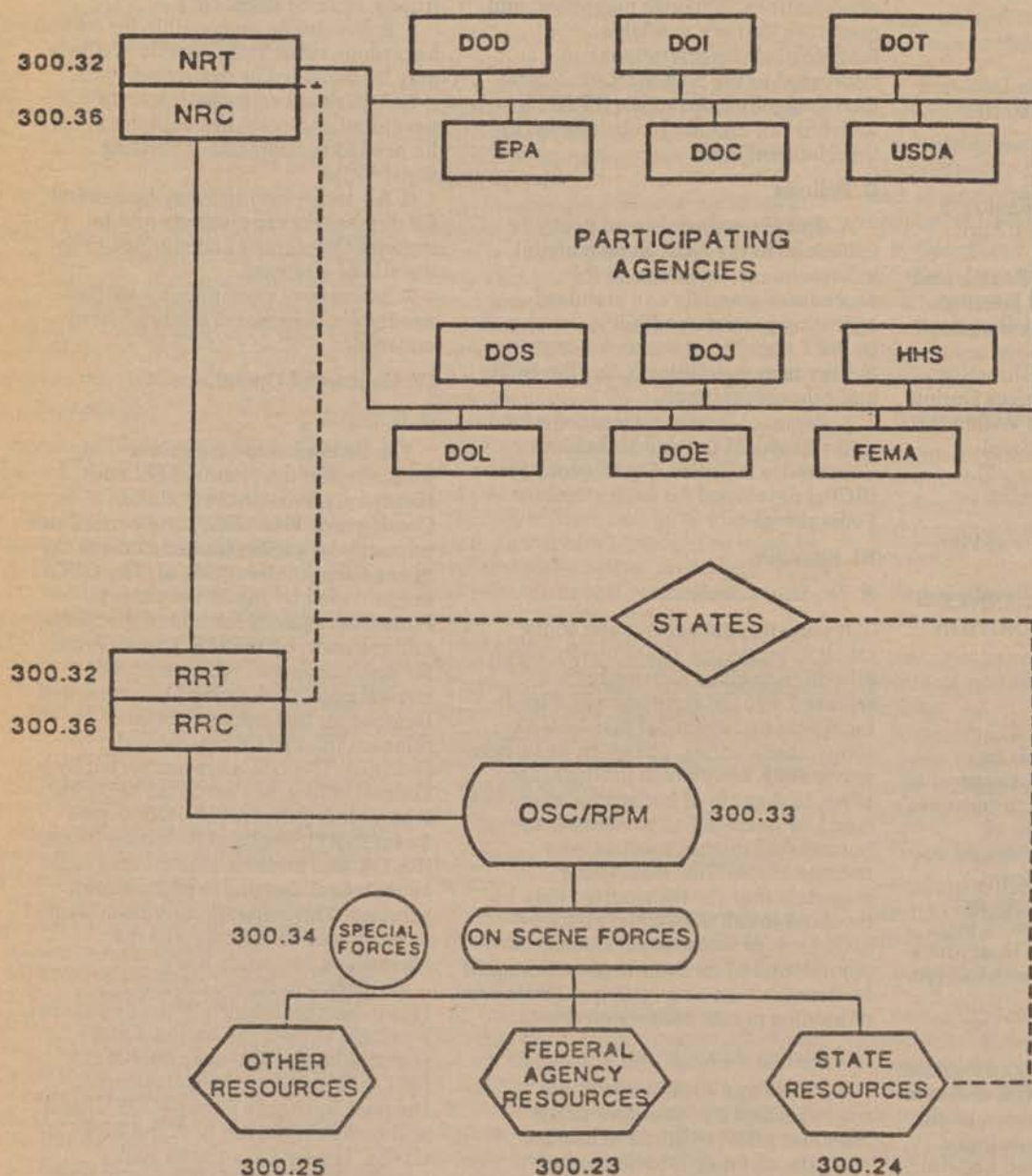


FIGURE 10-1

B. Organization

1. National-Level Response Support Structure

The NRT is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the NCP. The NRT carries out national planning and response coordination and is responsible for the Federal emergency response network. The team is composed of the thirteen Federal agencies (listed in Section V of this Annex) with major environmental and public health responsibilities. Other Federal agencies also can be called to participate as needed. The NRT is chaired by the Environmental Protection Agency. The U.S. Coast Guard serves as the Vice Chair. When activated for a response action, the NRT is chaired by a representative of the agency providing the OSC.

The Chairman of the NRT will be responsible for maintaining liaison and coordination between the NRT and the CDRG, as well as with the RRT Co-chair.

2. Regional-Level Response Structure

The Federal response role to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases is carried out primarily by predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) provided by the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, or the Department of Defense. The OSCs are supported by RRTs (regional counterparts to the NRT). These RRTs are made up of regional representatives of Federal agencies on the NRT, and representatives of each State. The RRTs provide advice and support to the OSCs during a response action. The OSC will be responsible for coordinating with the FCO and maintaining liaison with the Chairman of the NRT.

3. The composition and jurisdiction of the NRT/RRTs is outlined in the NCP.

C. Notification

1. FEMA will notify the NRT Chairman of the decision to implement the National Plan. The Chairman will then notify the affected RRT Co-chairs.

2. Additionally, FEMA will notify the National Response Center (NRC) [800-424-8802 or in Washington, DC 202-426-2675]. These communications procedures are prescribed in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.36.

D. Initial Actions

1. Upon receipt of notification from FEMA, the NRT Chairman will:

- Notify the affected regional office(s);
- Activate the NRT response network; and

c. Proceed to FEMA headquarters to participate in the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG).

2. The affected RRT Co-chairs will contact the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). Initial actions undertaken by the OSC will be consistent with those prescribed in the NCP (at 40 CFR 300.33) including, to the extent practicable:

- An assessment of the incident;
- Identification of the nature, amount, and location of released materials;
- Probable direction and time of travel of the materials;
- Pathways to human and environmental exposure;
- Potential impact on human health, welfare, and safety and the environment;
- Potential impact on natural resources;
- Priorities for protecting human health, welfare, and the environment; and
- Appropriate cost documentation.

3. The OSC shall direct response operations (consistent with Subparts E and F of the NCP) and shall coordinate with appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies.

4. The OSC shall coordinate with the Federal Coordinating Officer and maintain liaison with the Chairman of the NRT.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard are the primary agencies responsible for coordinating the Federal response to a release of oil or hazardous substances. The EPA's area of jurisdiction is extended to inland discharges and releases. For spills and releases occurring in the coastal zones, the Coast Guard will coordinate the Federal response (see section V B.10. of this Annex). Coordination of Federal response is normally accomplished at the regional level through predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). The responsibilities of the EPA and Coast Guard include:

- Provision of overall coordination and management of activities related to the detection, identification, containment, cleanup, and disposal of releases of oil and hazardous substances occurring within the particular Agency's area of jurisdiction.
- Provision of guidelines for emergency workers and the public relative to their reentry into an area affected by hazardous materials.

B. Support Agencies

Each of the Federal agencies listed in this section has duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may be relevant to Federal response action following a discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance. The primary agencies of this ESF will call upon support and other agencies to carry out these duties in a coordinated manner.

As specified in the NCP (40 CFR 300.23), the following Federal agencies may be called upon by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator during the planning or implementation of a response to provide assistance in their respective areas of expertise as indicated below, consistent with agency capabilities and legal authorities:

1. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- Provide expertise in managing agricultural, forest, and wilderness areas.
- Predict the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil.

2. Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- Provide specific expertise on living marine resources.
- Coordinate scientific support for responses in coastal and marine areas.
- Predict pollutant movement and dispersion through trajectory modeling.
- Provide information on meteorological, hydrologic, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters.
- Provide charts and maps for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.

3. Department of Defense (DOD)

- Direct response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels and facilities.
- Provide requested personnel and equipment to other Federal organizations and State and local governments if consistent with military operational requirements.

4. Department of Energy (DOE)

Provide advice in identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination. For radiological incidents, support will be provided in accordance with the FRERP.

5. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

a. Provide assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards and to health protection for both response workers and the public.

b. Determine whether illnesses, diseases or complaints made by response workers and the public may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance.

c. Establish disease/exposure registries; conduct appropriate testing; and develop, maintain, and provide information on the health effects of toxic substances.

6. Department of the Interior (DOI)

Provide assistance and expertise in fish and wildlife species, geology and hydrology, earthquakes and other natural hazards, minerals and soil, mining activities and the identification of inorganic hazardous substances, biological and general natural resources, and matters affecting Indian lands.

7. Department of Justice (DOJ)

Provide advice on legal questions arising from releases and Federal agency response.

8. Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Provide advice and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of releases.

9. Department of Transportation/Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT/RSPA)

Provide expertise on all modes of transporting oil and hazardous substances.

10. Department of Transportation/U.S. Coast Guard (DOT/USCG)

Provide the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinators for oil and hazardous substance events occurring within its areas of jurisdiction (coastal zones).

11. Department of State (DOS)

Provide advice and assistance in coordinating an international response when a discharge or release crosses international boundaries

12. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Provide advice and assistance to the OSC on coordinating civil emergency planning and mitigation efforts with other executive agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector. In a major disaster or emergency declared by the President under the Disaster Relief

Act of 1974 as envisaged in the plan, the OSC will coordinate any response activities with the Federal Coordinating Officer designated by the President. In addition, the OSC should notify FEMA of situations potentially requiring evacuation, temporary housing, and permanent relocation.

C. Other Agencies

1. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

a. Provide resources support in accordance with the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan if a release of radiological materials occurs.

b. Monitor the status of nuclear materials under its jurisdiction.

2. Other Federal Agencies

Provide advice and assistance as needed.

VI. Resource Requirements

As identified in the NCP, the following resources are available.

A. Personnel

1. *On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)* provided by the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, or the Department of Defense. The OSCs provide overall coordination and management of the Federal response effort.

2. *Environmental Response Team (ERT)*, established by EPA, the ERT has expertise in biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering.

3. *National Strike Force (NSF)*, established by the U.S. Coast Guard, the NSF consists of Strike Teams on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. The Strike Teams provide communications support and advice and assistance for oil and hazardous substance removal. Special response equipment for offshore oil spills is available.

4. *Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs)*, provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for coastal areas and EPA for inland areas, are responsible for scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity.

5. *U.S. Coast Guard Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) and EPA Public Affairs Assist Team (PAAT)* are available to the OSCs to meet the demands for public information and participation.

6. *Sampling, Monitoring, Cleanup Personnel* are provided by EPA (through its Technical Assistance Team (TAT), Emergency Response Cleanup Services (ERCS) and additional contracts). The Coast Guard can provide these services

for responses in the coastal zone. Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) are provided by the EPA in inland regions, and by NOAA in coastal and marine areas.

B. Equipment

Sampling, monitoring, mitigation, and cleanup equipment is available through EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard.

C. Public Health and Worker Safety

OSHA and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry provide guidance, expertise, and assistance to ensure the protection of public health and worker safety. In the event of a threat to public health or worker health or public safety from a discharge or release, regional offices should contact the NRC at 404-452-4100.

D. Additional personnel and equipment may be available from other Federal agencies upon request of the On-Scene Coordinator and consistent with each agencies' authorities and resources.

VII. References

A. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9605 (more popularly known as Superfund).

B. Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1321.

C. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 CFR 300.

D. Executive Order 12316, Response to Environmental Damage.

VIII. Terms and Definitions

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). More popularly known as "Superfund", CERCLA was passed to provide the needed general authority for Federal and State governments to respond directly to hazardous substances incidents.

National Response Center (NRC). A national communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous substance response actions. The NRC, located at U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C., receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator. The 24-hour number is 800-424-8802, or in Washington, D.C., 202-426-2675.

National Response Team (NRT). The NRT, composed of the thirteen Federal agencies with major environmental and public health responsibilities, is the primary vehicle for coordinating Federal agency activities under the National Oil

and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The Team carries out national planning and response coordination and has the lead for the Federal oil and hazardous substance emergency response network. The Environmental Protection Agency serves as the NRT Chair and the U.S. Coast Guard serves as the Vice Chair.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The Federal official pre-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard (depending upon the location of the incident) to coordinate and direct Federal responses under the National Contingency Plan, or the Department of Defense (DOD) official designated to coordinate and direct hazardous substance removal actions from DOD vessels and facilities.

Regional Response Teams (RRTs). The RRTs are regional counterparts to the NRT, and are made up of regional representatives of the Federal agencies on the NRT and representatives of each State within the region. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response, and provide coordination and advice to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator during response actions.

Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC). Under the direction of the On-Scene Coordinator, the SSC provides scientific support for response operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity.

FOOD ANNEX—EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #11

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This ESF involves those activities pertaining to the acquisition and distribution of food supplies through other than mass care centers. It includes the obtainment and provision by loan or donation of supplemental food supplies, including but not limited to those stocks surplus to the needs of the Federal Government. Those supplies will be provided to Federal, State, and local governments and volunteer organizations for distribution through emergency individual assistance centers and/or food distribution centers.

B. Scope

This function applies to all Federal agencies processing food stocks that

could be made available to victims of a catastrophic earthquake. This function also applies to public and private organizations that wish to donate food for distribution to the disaster victims. Measures will be taken to assure that available foods are fit for human consumption. This will require certification by Federal as well as local public health authorities.

II. Policy

As primary agency for this annex, the Department of Agriculture will fulfill its provisions in accordance with existing policies and procedures of the Food and Nutrition Service for delivery of food and nutrition-related technical assistance.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A catastrophic earthquake may partially or totally affect food products stored in the geographic area by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). In addition, USDA supplies of foods donated to State and local entities could be impacted. Foods in private sector hands at retail and institutional levels would be impacted in the same ratio as foods in Government stocks. Federal, State, and local authorities will certify whether available foods are fit for human consumption.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Within the disaster area:

(1) Fifty percent of the consumable CCC stocks may be destroyed; e.g., butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk.

(2) There may be only a 50 percent accessibility to usable food and food grains; e.g., honey, wheat, corn, oats, rice, etc., in their unprocessed form. These are consumable under dire circumstances.

(3) Seventy-five percent of the water supply may be unusable, requiring juices or potable water supplies to be made available to the affected population.

(4) There will be a near-total disruption of energy sources; e.g., electricity and gas. The only sources available may be oil for generators and propane tanks. All commercial cold storage and freezer facilities could be inoperable.

(5) In the fringes of the geographic areas affected, there may be schools and small institutions with large inventories estimated to be sufficient to feed up to 10,000 people for 3 days and supply their fluid needs for one day; i.e., a minimum of 1800 calories and 3 gallons of liquid per day per person.

(6) Orders to commence distribution of food will be given by radio or written communications, depending on circumstances, within 6 hours of the disaster.

2. Sufficient national food resources exist to meet the needs of the affected populace. These resources include:

(1) Ninety percent of processed fruits, vegetables, and juices (canned, frozen, and dry);

(2) Ninety-five percent of the red meat supply;

(3) Eighty-eight percent of fresh perishable fruits and vegetables;

(4) Ninety-seven percent of poultry and eggs in perishable and processed form;

(5) Ninety-eight percent of grain products;

(6) Ninety-seven percent of storable dairy products; and

(7) Ninety-three percent of perishable dairy products.

3. The Transportation Emergency Support Function will assess the transportation in the impacted area and determine the viability of the infrastructure for the shipment of food.

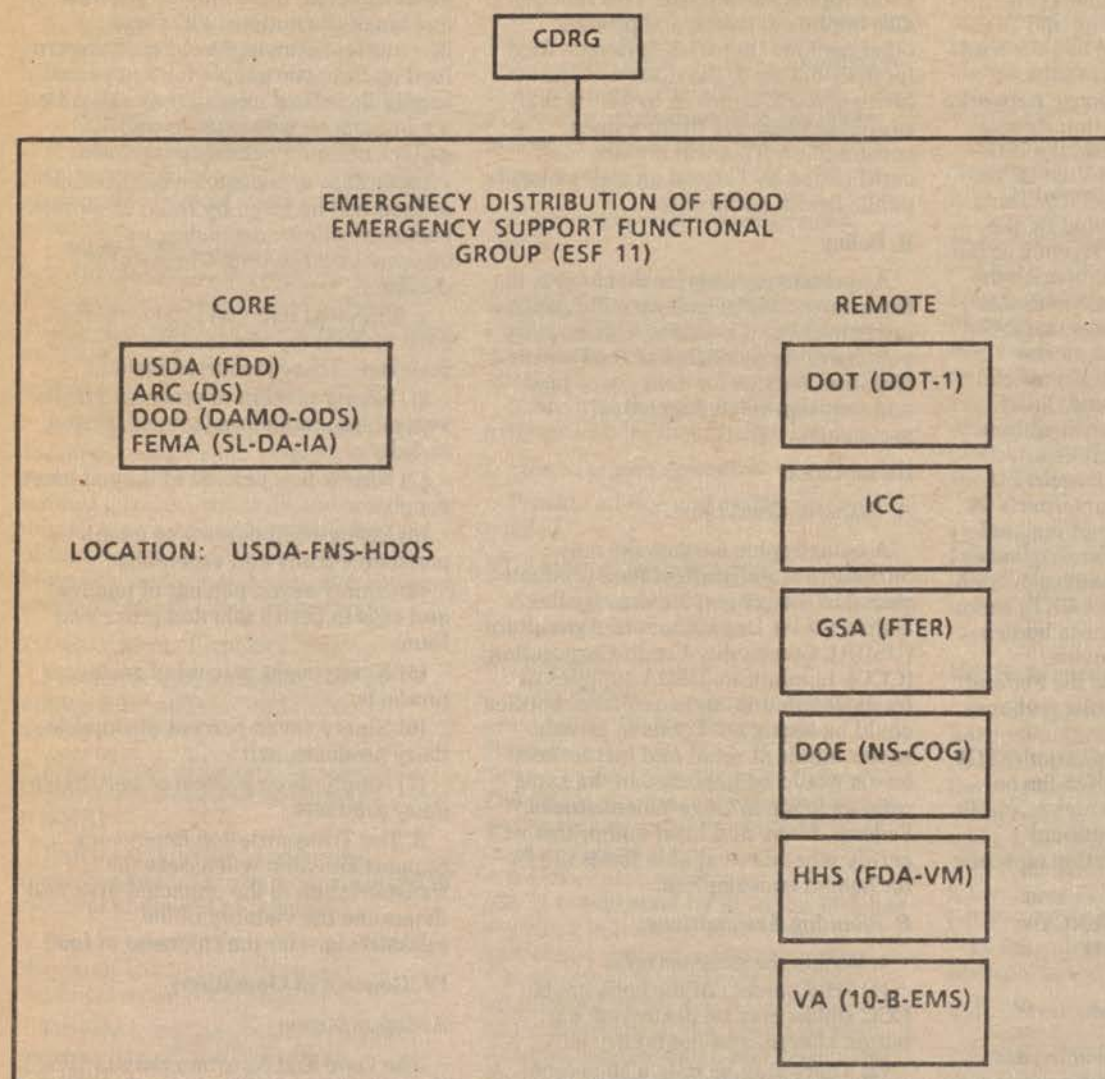
IV. Concept of Operations

A. Organization

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Food Distribution Division, USDA will be the primary agency. Each support agency will designate a liaison officer to be available on a 24-hour basis at a working location. For members designated as "core" in Figure II-1, this location will be established as the USDA Food Distribution Headquarters. Members designated as "remote" will report to their usual working location and will have a representative on telephone standby, available upon request of the ESF, on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the emergency response period.

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FEDERAL-LEVEL ORGANIZATION



REGIONAL-LEVEL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL RESPONSE
GROUP FOR
EMERGENCY
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

NOTE: ALL REQUESTS WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE CORE GROUP

Figure II-1. Composition of the Food Emergency Support Function

Input will be expected from other ESF responsible for specific ancillary or complimentary support functions. At the same time, this ESF will interact with others as circumstances require.

B. Notification

1. FEMA will notify USDA of implementation of the National Plan. USDA then will notify FNS, Food Distribution Division. Other ESF members will be notified by their parent agencies.

2. Upon notification, all members will report to their working locations. ESF members designated as "remote" in Figure 11.1 will call the ESF to verify their location. ESF members designated as core will report to USDA-FNS-HDQS.

C. Initial Actions

1. As soon as possible, the ESF will assess the amount of food destroyed, the amount of food requiring a protective environment (such as refrigeration) or immediate distribution, and the amount of nonperishable shelf-stable food.

2. Determine the critical needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people, their location, and usable food preparation facilities for aggregate feeding.

3. The ESF will:

(1) Serve as a collection point for receipt of information from various sources, analyze its value to the overall damage assessment, and develop an inventory of resources.

(2) Catalog available resources of food, water, transportation equipment, storage, and distribution facilities and be able to locate these resources geographically.

(3) Evaluate the adequacy of available resources relative to need on a geographical basis.

(4) Ensure that all identified food sources are fit for human consumption.

4. Support agency representatives will:

(1) Ensure that their agency is aware of the requirements related to food distribution.

(2) Familiarize themselves with reporting procedures to inform Federal and State officials of food availability, resources for distributing food, and locations of the needy.

(3) Provide guidance to regional counterparts and agency officials at the headquarters level about changes to the response requirements. Provide for clerical support to be made available to the operating group when needed.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Determine the availability of federally owned foods, including those raw agricultural commodities (wheat, corn, oats, rice, etc.) that could be used for human consumption, and assess damages to food supplies.

2. Conduct a special assessment of available liquids for drinking and place a high priority on moving those liquids to areas where they are needed.

3. Determine food needs of the population in the impacted areas based on the following categories:

- (1) Acutely deficient,
- (2) Moderately deficient,
- (3) Self-sufficient, and
- (4) Surplus supplies.

Priority will be given to move critical supplies of food into areas of acute need and then to areas of moderate need.

4. Arrange for the coordination and management of volunteer and Federal, State, and local government organizations involved in the emergency distribution of food stocks in the designated area.

5. At the discretion of the Secretary, issue free food stamps for up to 30 days to qualifying households within the designated area upon request of the State.

6. Make emergency food supplies available for take-home use in lieu of food stamps for qualifying households.

7. Provide information to the Damage Information ESF on a regular basis regarding damages resulting in food contamination and damages to energy sources necessary for provision of food.

8. Develop a critical path plan of operation that would ensure timely distribution of food in good condition to the proper location.

9. Ensure that the appropriate officials establish and maintain an information flow to the national-level operating group. These designees will ensure that food distribution requirements are known and accomplished.

10. Identify sources of information that have not been considered in the functional plan. Coordination with these groups should assist the food distribution activity.

B. Support Agencies

All agencies included in support roles are necessary to ensure all Federal sources of food are included, along with agencies necessary to ensure logistical support and determine that the food is not a health hazard.

1. Department of Defense

a. Assess the availability of DOD food supplies, potable water, and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled, and frozen food.

b. Assess the availability of DOD transportation equipment, material handling equipment, precooking facilities, and personnel for food preparation and support. This responsibility shall be confined to the posts, camps, and stations within or adjacent to the disaster area.

2. Department of Transportation

a. Assess the availability of all modes of transportation; e.g., truck, rail, air, and sea, that are equipped to protect products (cold or chilled, 32 degree F to 50 degrees F; frozen, 32 degrees F or below). Results are to be reported by hundred-weight capacity along with the identification and location of the carriers and the availability of fuel and parts necessary for maintenance.

b. Coordinate with the GSA in locating and arranging for scheduling of rail and motor carrier services required for the movement of emergency food supplies into and within the designated area.

3. Health and Human Services

Determine which foods are fit for human consumption and identify potential problems of contaminated foods (e.g., radiation, chemical, bacterial, and viral).

4. American Red Cross

a. Identify and assess the requirements for food and distribution services on a two-phase basis: critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster, and longer-term sustained needs after the emergency phase is over.

b. Coordinate the food distribution efforts of other volunteer organizations.

5. Federal Emergency Management Agency

Assess the availability of private sector food supplies and distribution resources.

6. General Services Administration

Assess the availability of supplies, facilities, and materials useful in the distribution of food.

7. Interstate Commerce Commission

Assist the DOT in obtaining any exemptions necessary for commercial carriers to transport commodities from outside the designated area.

8. Veterans Administration

- a. Assess the availability of its food supplies; potable water; storage facilities for dry, chilled, and frozen food; and food preparation personnel.
- b. Identify and assess the needs and requirements for food to sustain medical operations within and adjacent to the impacted area.
- c. Provide food stocks from VA supply depots and, as required and available, from local hospitals in the vicinity of the disaster area.

VI. Resource Requirements

A. Sufficient personnel will be needed to identify adequately available foods at all levels of the marketing chain. These levels include on the farm; in assembly warehouses, food processing plants, distributors' warehouses, terminal markets, and retailer warehouses; and in establishments of smaller wholesalers, jobbers, and public warehouses.

B. The supporting agencies will be able to identify, commandeer, and assemble available foods for distribution in support of emergency State requirements. DOD will acquire foods from posts, camps, and stations. VA will be responsible for food from its hospitals and contracted storage facilities. GSA will be responsible for food supplies under its jurisdiction which could be made available.

C. Transportation and logistical support also will be required within 2 hours of notification. This will include logistical support for setting up an operating area that has telecommunications capability for each of the operating group members, and for transportation of appropriate food distribution personnel and other people designated to assist in food distribution. This support will be required within several hours after the occurrence, usually from within the region.

VII. Terms and Definitions

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): The CCC's purpose is to stabilize and protect farm income, to assist in maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and products, and to facilitate the orderly distribution of commodities. These purposes are accomplished in part by loan, purchase, and payment programs for various farm commodities. Commodities thus acquired are available for distribution to victims of natural and manmade disasters and emergencies.

VIII. References

7 CFR Part 250 Food Distribution Regulations.

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Environmental Protection Agency

Monday
June 30, 1986

Part III

Environmental Protection Agency

Premanufacture Notices; Monthly Status
Report for November 1985

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPTS-53080; FRL-3009-6]

Premanufacture Notices; Monthly Status Report for November 1985

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 5(d)(3) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requires EPA to issue a list in the Federal Register each month reporting the premanufacture notices (PMNs) pending before the Agency and the PMNs for which the review period has expired since publication of the last monthly summary. This is the report for November 1985.

Nonconfidential portions of the PMNs may be seen in Rm. E-107 at the address

below between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

ADDRESS: Written comments, identified with the document control number "[OPTS-53080]" and the specific PMN number should be sent to: Document Control Officer (TS-790), Confidential Data Branch, Information Management Division, Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Room E-201, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460 (202) 382-3532.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Cleland-Hamnett, Premanufacture Notice Management Branch, Chemical Control Division (TS-794), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Room E-613, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 382-3725.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The monthly status report published in the Federal Register as required under section 5(d)(3) of TSCA (90 stat. 2012 (15 U.S.C. 2604)), will identify: (a) PMNs received during November; (b) PMNs received previously and still under review at the end of November; (c) PMNs for which the notice review period has ended during November; (d) chemical substances for which EPA has received a notice of commencement to manufacture during November and (e) PMNs for which the review period has been suspended. Therefore, the November 1985 PMN Status Report is being published.

Dated: April 18, 1986.

Denise Devoe,

Acting Director, Information Management Division.

Premanufacture Notices Monthly Status Report, November 1985

I. 133 PREMANUFACTURE NOTICES RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH

PMN No.	Identity/generic name	FR citation	Expiration date
P 86-114	Generic name: Esterified aromatic carboxylic acid	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Jan. 29, 1986
P 86-115	Generic name: Esterified aromatic acyl halide	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-116	Generic name: Esterified aromatic carboxylic acid	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-117	Generic name: Esterified aromatic acyl halide	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-118	Generic name: Esterified polyamic acid	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-119	Generic name: Blocked polyurethane polyether	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-120	Generic name: Saturated polyester	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-121	Generic name: Saturated polyester based on terephthalic acid	50 FR 47435 (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-122	Generic name: Reactive polyamide resin	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Feb. 1, 1986
P 86-123	Generic name: Alkyd resin	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-124	Methyltris (1-methylethyl) benzene	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-125	Generic name: Water-based polyurethane lacquer	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-126	Generic name: Lactide	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-127	1,3,4-Thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, monosodium salt	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-128	Generic name: Polymer of alkanedioic acid, alkanepolyol and benzene polycarboxylic acid	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-129	Copper phthalocyanine, [4-sulfonamido-benzene-ethylsulfonate sodium sulfite ester], sodium sulfate	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-130	Copper phthalocyanine, [3-chloro-5-methoxy-S-triazinylamino ethyl-sulfonamido] sodium sulfonate	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-132	Generic name: Amide imide	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Feb. 2, 1986
P 86-133	Generic name: Substituted polyamine	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-134	Generic name: Polyisobutenylsuccinamide	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-135	Generic name: Metal polyisobutenyl succinate	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-136	Generic name: Alkyl(heterocyclyl)-phenylazo-heteromonocyclopolyone-[(alkylimidazolyl)methyl] derivative	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-137	Generic name: Alkyl-(methylhetero-cyclyl)phenylazo-(heteromonocyclo) quinazoline	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-138	Generic name: Alkyl-(methylhetero-cyclyl)phenylazo-(heteromonocyclo) quinazoline-[(alkylimidazolyl)methyl] derivative	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-139	Generic name: Bisphenol glycidyl ether polyglycol reaction product	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-140	Generic name: Blocked aliphatic poly-isocyanate	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Do.
P 86-141	Generic name: Carboxylated nitrile latex	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85)	Feb. 3, 1986
P 86-142	Generic name: Ethoxylated fatty acid amino esters	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Feb. 5, 1986
P 86-143	Generic name: Heavy metal-containing silicate catalyst	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-144	Generic name: Mixed polyol ester of normal and branched chain monocarboxylic acids	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-145	Generic name: Polyamide resin	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Feb. 9, 1986
P 86-146	do	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-147	do	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-148	do	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-149	Generic name: Polyamide resin	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Feb. 9, 1986
P 86-150	Generic name: Vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate terpolymer	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-151	Generic name: Metal salt of alkyl-phenol sulfides phosphosulfurized polyalkene complexes	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-152	2-Hydroxyethyl trialkylacetate with carbon numbers of C ₁₀ -C ₁₂	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-153	2-Hydroxyethyl trialkylacetate with carbon numbers of C ₁₀ -C ₁₃	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-154	2-Hydroxyethyl trialkylacetate with carbon numbers of C ₁₂ -C ₁₅	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-155	2-Hydroxyethyl trialkylacetate with carbon numbers of C ₁₃ -C ₁₆	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-156	Generic name: Food black #2, new salt form	50 FR 48261 (48262) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-157	Generic name: Amine functional polyamide	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-158	Generic name: Alkylchlorosilane	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-159	do	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-160	Generic name: Methylene diphenylene diisocyanate polyol prepolymer	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Feb. 10, 1986
P 86-161	Generic name: Polymer of tall oil fatty acids with carbomonocyclic acids, polyols and a carbomonocyclic anhydride	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-162	Generic name: Acrylated polymer of tall oil fatty acids with carbomonocyclic acids, polyols and a carbomonocyclic anhydride	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-163	Generic name: Methacrylated polymer of tall oil fatty acids, polyols and a carbomonocyclic anhydride	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-164	Generic name: 1 mol of Caprolactone modified by hydroxyethyl methacrylate	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-165	Generic name: Alkyd modified vinyl copolymer	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-166	Generic name: Mixed glycol oligoesters of aromatic dicarboxylic acids	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Feb. 11, 1986
P 86-167	Generic name: Mixed glycol oligoesters of aromatic dicarboxylic acids	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.

I. 133 PREMANUFACTURE NOTICES RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH—Continued

PMN No.	Identity/generic name	FR citation	Expiration date
P 86-168	Polymer of phthalic anhydride, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, 2,2'-oxybis(ethanol), 2-ethylhexanol, triphenyl-phosphite and Fascat 4100.	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Feb. 2, 1986.
P 86-169	Generic name: Polymeric polyisocyanate polyol prepolymer	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Feb. 11, 1986.
P 86-170	do.	50 FR 48261 (48264) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-171	Generic name: Modified tall oil polyalkylene polyamine	50 FR 48261 (48263) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-172	Generic name: Azosubstituted amino-naphthol salt	50 FR 50004 (12-6-85)	Feb. 12, 1986
P 86-173	Generic name: Azosubstituted amino-naphthol salt	50 FR 50004 (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-174	Generic name: Polymeric polyisocyanate polyol prepolymer	50 FR 48261 (48264) (11-22-85)	Feb. 11, 1986.
P 86-175	do.	50 FR 48261 (48264) (11-22-85)	Do.
P 86-176	Generic name: Acid salt of a modified acrylic copolymer	50 FR 50004 (12-6-85)	Feb. 15, 1986.
P 86-177	N-(2-Pyrimidinyl)piperazine dihydro-chloride	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-178	Generic name: Modified styrene acrylic polymer	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Feb. 16, 1986.
P 86-179	Generic name: Polyester of a vegetable oil derivative and modified hexanediol	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-180	Generic name: Urethane polymer, blocked diisocyanate	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-181	Generic name: Modified hydrocarbon resins	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-182	Generic name: Amine containing polyether polyol	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-183	Generic name: Modified alkyd resin	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-184	Generic name: Alkyd resin	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-185	1H-1,2,4-Triazolium, 1,4-dimethyl-S-[4-[methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]phenyl]azo]-, trichlorozincate(1-)	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Feb. 17, 1986.
P 86-186	6-Chloro-1-ethyl-2-(4-N,N-diethylamino)-phenyl-benz[e,d]idolium-chloride	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-187	Phenoxazin-5-ium,3-(diethylamino)-7-(phenylamino)-, trichlorozincate(1-)	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-188	[Mu3-E7-[16-[14-[4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]azo]-3,3'-dihydroxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-1,5-dihydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-8-hydroxy-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonate(10)]tri-,tetrasodium.	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-189	Generic name: Amine capped epoxy	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-190	Generic name: Mixed acrylic ester copolymer with monobasic acid modified alkyd resin	50 FR 50004 (50005) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-191	Generic name: Alkyl phosphate salt of an acylated polyamine	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-192	do.	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-193	Generic name: Polyester polyurethane ionomer	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-194	Generic name: Caprolactam-blocked cycloaliphatic diisocyanate	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-195	Generic name: Quaternary ammonium salt of siloxane and amidine	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-196	Generic name: Oil-free saturated polyester	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-197	Generic name: Polymer of functional acrylates and methacrylates	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Feb. 18, 1986.
P 86-198	do.	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-199	Generic name: Polymer of functional acrylates and methacrylates	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-200	Generic name: Alkylamine polyglycol ether	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-201	Generic name: Polymer of partial ester of polyol with a carboxylic anhydride and an olefin, partial salt	50 FR 50004 (50006) (12-6-85)	Do.
P 86-202	Generic name: Inorganic vanadium compound	50 FR 50225 (12-9-85)	Feb. 19, 1986.
P 86-203	do.	50 FR 50225 (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-204	Generic name: Polyurethane polymer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-205	Generic name: Polyalkylene silane copolymer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-206	Generic name: Unsaturated isophthalic polyester acrylate copolymer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-207	Copolymer of unsaturated fatty acids and mixed acrylic monomers	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-208	Generic name: Aromatic MDI polyether polyurethane	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-209	Generic name: Brominated phthalate plasticizer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Feb. 22, 1986.
P 86-210	Generic name: Polyurethane	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-211	Generic name: Aryl cycloalkyl polyamide	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-212	Generic name: Cycloaliphatic carbonyl chloride	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-213	Generic name: Cycloaliphatic carboxylic acid	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-214	Generic name: Functionalized styrene DVB polymer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-215	Generic name: Acrylic oligomeric copolymer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-216	Generic name: Polyurethane prepolymer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Feb. 23, 1986.
P 86-217	Generic name: Water-based polyurethane elastomer	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-218	Generic name: Polymer of 1,4-Butanediol, adipic acid, 1,15-dodecanedioic acid and dicyclohexylmethyl-4,4'-diisocyanate.	50 FR 50225 (50226) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-219	Adipic acid, azelaic acid, phthalic anhydride, polymers with ethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol and isooctanol	50 FR 50225 (50227) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-220	Adipic acid, azelaic acid, and phthalic anhydride with ethylene glycol, terminated with isooctanol	50 FR 50225 (50227) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-221	Generic name: Crotonate functional styrenated acrylic polymer	50 FR 50225 (50227) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-222	Generic name: Substituted anthraquinone	50 FR 50225 (50227) (12-9-85)	Do.
P 86-223	Generic name: Thioether	50 FR 50225 (50227) (12-9-85)	Feb. 24, 1986.
P 86-224	Generic name: Monosubstituted alkyl benzenesulfonfyl chloride	50 FR 51302 (12-16-85)	Feb. 26, 1986.
P 86-225	Generic name: Monosubstituted saccharin	50 FR 51302 (12-16-85)	Do.
P 86-226	Generic name: Monosubstituted carboxy-benzenesulfonamide	50 FR 51302 (12-16-85)	Do.
P 86-227	Generic name: Monosubstituted carbo-alkoxybenzenesulfonamide	50 FR 51302 (12-16-85)	Do.
P 86-228	Generic name: Monosubstituted carbo-alkoxybenzenesulfonfylisocyanate	50 FR 51302 (12-16-85)	Do.
P 86-229	2-Amino-5-[2-(sulfoxyethyl)sulfonyl]phenol	50 FR 51302 (12-16-85)	Do.
Y 86-26	Generic name: Hydroxy functional acrylic copolymer	50 FR 47437 (11-18-85)	Nov. 24, 1985.
Y 86-27	do.	50 FR 47437 (11-18-85)	Do.
Y 86-28	Generic name: Acrylic copolymer	50 FR 47437 (11-18-85)	Do.
Y 86-29	Generic name: Water soluble urethane	50 FR 47437 (47438) (11-18-85)	Do.
Y 86-30	Polymer of anhydride, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, 2,2'-oxybis(ethanol), 2-ethylhexanol, triphenyl phosphite and Fascat 4100.	50 FR 47437 (47438) (11-18-85)	Do.
Y 86-31	Polymer of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propane-diol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, iso-benzo-1,3-furandione, hexanediolic acid, 1, 3-benzenedicarboxylic acid and 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid.	50 FR 47437 (47438) (11-18-85)	Do.
Y 86-32	Generic name: Cross-linked polymeric acrylic micro particles	50 FR 47437 (47438) (11-18-85)	Do.
Y 86-33	Generic name: Acetal copolymer	50 FR 48261 (11-22-85)	Nov. 28, 1985.
Y 86-34	Generic name: Maleated rosin ester modified with alkyl phenol formaldehyde condensate	50 FR 48261 (11-22-85)	Dec. 2, 1985.
Y 86-35	Generic name: Copolyamide from dibasic acid, diamine and C ₁₂ -lactam	50 FR 50006 (12-6-85)	Dec. 5, 1985.
Y 86-36	Generic name: Modified tall oil alkyd	50 FR 50006 (50007) (12-6-85)	Do.
Y 86-37	Generic name: Styrenated/acrylated alkyd	50 FR 50006 (50007) (12-6-85)	Do.
Y 86-38	Generic name: Unsaturated polyester resin	50 FR 50006 (50007) (12-6-85)	Dec. 9, 1985.
Y 86-39	Generic name: Hydroxy functional acrylic copolymer	50 FR 50006 (50007) (12-6-85)	Do.
Y 86-40	Polymer of linseed oil, adipic acid, benzoic acid, pentaerythritol and phthalic anhydride	50 FR 50006 (50007) (12-6-85)	Dec. 11, 1985.
Y 86-41	Generic name: Polyester resin	50 FR 50225 (12-9-85)	Dec. 16, 1985.
Y 86-42	Generic name: Hydroxy functional acrylic copolymer	50 FR 50225 (12-9-85)	Dec. 26, 1985.
Y 86-43	Generic name: Polymer of alkanedioic acid/alkane polyol/benzene polycarboxylic acid	50 FR 50225 (12-9-85)	Nov. 24, 1985.

II. 111 PREMANUFACTURE NOTICES RECEIVED PREVIOUSLY AND STILL UNDER REVIEW AT THE END OF THE MONTH

PMN No.	
P 86-1	P 86-44
P 86-2	P 86-45
P 86-3	P 86-46
P 86-4	P 86-47
P 86-5	P 86-48
P 86-6	P 86-49
P 86-7	P 86-50
P 86-8	P 86-51
P 86-9	P 86-52
P 86-10	P 86-53
P 86-11	P 86-54
P 86-12	P 86-55
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P 86-24	P 86-65
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P 86-26	P 86-67
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P 86-30	P 86-71
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P 86-33	P 86-74
P 86-34	P 86-75
P 86-35	P 86-76
P 86-36	P 86-77
P 86-37	P 86-78
P 86-38	P 86-79
P 86-39	P 86-80
P 86-40	P 86-81
P 86-41	P 86-82
P 86-42	P 86-83
P 86-43	P 86-84

P 86-85
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P 86-93
P 86-94
P 86-95
P 86-96
P 86-97
P 86-98
P 86-99

III. 136 PREMANUFACTURE NOTICES FOR
WHICH THE NOTICE REVIEW PERIOD HAS
ENDED DURING THE MONTH. (EXPIRATION OF
THE NOTICE REVIEW PERIOD DOES NOT SIG-
NIFY THAT THE CHEMICAL HAD BEEN ADDED
TO THE INVENTORY)

PMN No.	
P 83-1	P 85-1310
P 84-121	P 85-1311
P 84-391	P 85-1312
P 85-141	P 85-1313
P 85-142	P 85-1314
P 85-444	P 85-1315
P 85-720	P 85-1316
P 85-730	P 85-1317
P 85-973	P 85-1318
P 85-1148	P 85-1319
P 85-1298	P 85-1320
P 85-1299	P 85-1321
P 85-1300	P 85-1322
P 85-1301	P 85-1323
P 85-1302	P 85-1324
P 85-1303	P 85-1325
P 85-1304	P 85-1326
P 85-1305	P 85-1327
P 85-1306	P 85-1328
P 85-1307	P 85-1329
P 85-1308	P 85-1330
P 85-1309	P 85-1331

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P 85-1372
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P 85-1376
P 85-1377

IV. 80 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH EPA HAS RECEIVED NOTICES OF COMMENCEMENT TO MANUFACTURE

PMN No.	Identity/generic name	Date of commencement
P 81-221	Generic name: Disubstituted heteropolycyclic salt	Oct. 14, 1985
P 81-624	Generic name: Modified polyester from alkanedioic acid, substituted alkane triol and a carbomonoicyclic acid	Sept. 11, 1985
P 84-604	Generic name: Polymer from alkane diols, alkanedioic acid and a carbomonoicyclic acid	Jan. 31, 1985
P 83-626	Generic name: Substituted melamine formaldehyde compound	Oct. 10, 1985
P 83-1272	Generic name: Epoxy modified acrylic polymer	Nov. 14, 1985
P 84-445	Generic name: Substituted ketone	Oct. 28, 1985
P 84-447	Generic name: Substituted amine	Oct. 23, 1985
P 84-448	Generic name: Substituted aldehyde	Oct. 28, 1985
P 84-565	Polymer of alpha methyl styrene, 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, hydroxy ethyl acrylate, cumene hydroperoxide, epsilon caprolactone, stannous octate	Oct. 29, 1985
P 84-744	Generic name: Haloalkyl-polyimide-halobenzene	Sept. 10, 1985
P 84-781	Generic name: Disubstituted acrylamide salt	Sept. 26, 1985
P 84-809	Generic name: Polyesterimide resin	Oct. 4, 1985
P 84-820	Generic name: Phosphonium salt	Oct. 28, 1985
P 84-1079	Generic name: Alkylated diphenyl oxide	Oct. 16, 1985
P 84-1113	Generic name: Acid form of sulfonated, alkylated diphenyl oxide	Oct. 23, 1985
P 84-1114	Generic name: Sodium salt of sulfonated, alkylated diphenyl oxide	Oct. 24, 1985
P 84-1128	Generic name: Isoalkyleneoxy alkanol	Oct. 31, 1985
P 84-1144	Generic name: Isoalkyleneoxy alkanate	Do.
P 84-1220	Generic name: Disubstituted piperazine	Oct. 15, 1985
P 85-43	Polymer of phenol, triphenyl ethyl phosphonium iodide, trimellitic anhydride	Nov. 1, 1985
P 85-77	Generic name: Modified acrylic polymer	Nov. 15, 1985
P 85-118	Generic name: Polyurethane	Nov. 12, 1985
P 85-245	Generic name: Modified hydrocarbon resin	Oct. 15, 1985
P 85-351	2,6-Naphthalene dicarboxylic acid	Dec. 8, 1985
P 85-415	Generic name: Acrylic ester	Oct. 31, 1985
P 85-438	Generic name: Bis(substituted-benzamide), N,N'-substituted	Nov. 1, 1985
P 85-455	Palm kernel acids, 2-sulfoethyl ester, sodium salt	July 20, 1985
P 85-459	Generic name: Aromatic tertiary diamine	Oct. 28, 1985
P 85-464	Generic name: Substituted phenyl azo substituted heteromonoicyclic	Nov. 10, 1985
P 85-623	Generic name: Substituted benzene sulfonic acid, [chloro-[(substituted phenyl)amino]-triazinyl amino]-[[amino carbonyl-ethyl-hydroxy-methyl-oxo-pyridinyl]hydroxy-methyl-oxo-pyridine azo]-, alkali metal salt	Sept. 1, 1985
P 85-656	Generic name: Cyanobiphenyl, alkyl cyclohexane carboxylic acid	Oct. 28, 1985
P 85-657	Generic name: Cyano-alkylterphenyl	Do.
P 85-658	Generic name: Cyanobiphenyl	Oct. 28, 1985
P 85-659	Generic name: Cyano naphthyl, alkyl cyclohexane carboxylic acid	Do.
P 85-701	Generic name: Polyester derivative	Oct. 16, 1985

IV. 80 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH EPA HAS RECEIVED NOTICES OF COMMENCEMENT TO MANUFACTURE—Continued

PMN No.	Identity/generic name	Date of commencement
P 85-702	Generic name: Acrylic terpolymer resin.....	Oct. 10, 1985
P 85-842	(+) 4-n-decyloxy-4'-(2-methylbutyl) phenylbenzoate.....	Oct. 21, 1985
P 85-898	Generic name: Phosphoric acid, alkyl esters.....	Oct. 11, 1985
P 85-908	Generic name: Short oil alkyd resin.....	Oct. 5, 1985
P 85-909	Generic name: Aliphatic, cycloaliphatic polyester.....	Do.
P 85-910	Generic name: Aliphatic, aromatic copolyester.....	Do.
P 85-955	Generic name: Copolymer of acrylonitrile, acrylic acid and aliphatic amine, salt.....	Oct. 9, 1985
P 85-991	4,4'-(octahydro-4,7-methano-5H-inden-5-ylidene)bis(2-phenoxyethanol).....	Oct. 7, 1985
P 85-1007	Generic name: Oxazoline.....	Oct. 28, 1985
P 85-1010	3-Bromopropanoyl chloride.....	Oct. 17, 1985
P 85-1011	Generic name: Substituted bromopropanoic acid derivative.....	Oct. 23, 1985
P 85-1077	Generic name: Substituted bis phenyl isobenzofuranone.....	Oct. 21, 1985
P 85-1110	(N-substituted-aminocarbonyl)alkyl substituted aromatic heterocycle, halide salt.....	Oct. 29, 1985
P 85-1136	Generic name: Ketoxime blocked urethane polymer of an aromatic diisocyanate, alkane polyols, alkanedioic acid.....	Nov. 7, 1985
P 85-1146	Generic name: Aliphatic aromatic copolyester.....	Nov. 5, 1985
P 85-1214	Generic name: Reaction product of functionalized alcohol, tall oil fatty acids, and hydroxy acryl ketones.....	Oct. 31, 1985
P 85-1215	Generic name: Modified alkyd resin.....	Do.
P 85-1251	Generic name: Substituted aromatic polymer.....	Do.
P 85-1252	Generic name: Aliphatic polyisocyanate modified acrylic resin.....	Oct. 24, 1985
P 85-1253	do.....	Do.
P 85-1254	do.....	Oct. 25, 1985
P 85-1255	do.....	Do.
P 85-1256	do.....	Oct. 26, 1985
P 85-1257	do.....	Do.
P 85-1258	do.....	Oct. 27, 1985
P 85-1259	do.....	Do.
P 85-1260	do.....	Oct. 28, 1985
P 85-1261	do.....	Do.
P 85-1289	Generic name: Bis-(alkylureido)-alkane.....	Nov. 1, 1985
P 85-1308	Generic name: Amine salt of a carboxyl terminated polyester urethane polymer.....	Nov. 4, 1985
P 85-1309	Generic name: Amine salt of a carboxyl terminated polyether urethane polymer.....	Do.
P 85-1310	Generic name: Polyether urethane polymer.....	Do.
P 85-1311	Polymer of tall oil rosin, phenol-formaldehyde copolymer, calcium hydroxide, paraformaldehyde, acetic acid and p-tert-butylphenol-formaldehyde copolymer.....	Nov. 10, 1985
P 85-1313	Polymer of tall oil rosin, phenol-formaldehyde copolymer, hydroxide, paraformaldehyde and acetic acid.....	Nov. 6, 1985
P 85-1319	Generic name: Fatty acids, amides from alkanolamines.....	Nov. 18, 1985
P 85-1322	Generic name: MDI-polyol prepolymer.....	Nov. 11, 1985
P 85-1368	Generic name: Alkyl benzoic acid metal complex.....	Nov. 17, 1985
P 85-1393	Generic name: Polymer of bisanhydride of bisphenol-A, and an aromatic diamine.....	Dec. 2, 1985
P 85-1394	Generic name: Benzenamine, N,N'-(1,4-phenylenedimethylidene) bis(3-ethyl).....	Nov. 25, 1985
Y 85-14	Generic name: Rosin-modified phenolic resin.....	Oct. 7, 1985
Y 85-133	Generic name: Alkali metal salt of ester of polyfunctional alkylene oxide polymer.....	Oct. 11, 1985
Y 85-137	Generic name: Cross-linked polymeric acrylic micro particles.....	Nov. 11, 1985
Y 85-149	Generic name: Styrenated vegetable oil.....	Oct. 3, 1985
Y 86-5	Generic name: Silicone modified alkyd polymer.....	Oct. 29, 1985
Y 86-6	Generic name: Starch grafted sodium polyacrylate.....	Oct. 8, 1985

V. 16 PREMANUFACTURE NOTICES FOR WHICH THE REVIEW PERIOD HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

PMN No.	Identity/Generic name	FR citation	Date suspended
P 84-881	Generic name: Modified polymer of styrene with alkyl acrylate and alkyl methacrylates.....	49 FR 28614 (28615) (7-13-84).....	Nov. 4, 1985
P 85-1013	Generic name: Aliphatic diurethane acrylate ester.....	50 FR 24936 (24937) (6-14-85).....	Nov. 6, 1985
P 85-1051	Starch, 2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonia) propyl ether, chloride, phosphate.....	50 FR 24938 (24941) (6-14-85).....	Nov. 13, 1985
P 85-1169	2-Butanone, O,O'-(ethenyl methyl silylene) dioxime, (E-Z).....	50 FR 30513 (30514) (7-26-85).....	Nov. 7, 1985
P 85-1302	Generic name: Functional alkyl methacrylate.....	50 FR 33630 (8-20-85).....	Nov. 18, 1985
P 85-1307	Generic name: Alkenoic acid, trisubstituted-benzyl disubstituted phenyl ester.....	50 FR 33630 (33631) (8-20-85).....	Nov. 14, 1985
P 85-1316	Generic name: 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-acetamido-4-hydroxy-(substituted)azo, 1:2 metal complex, trisodium salt.....	50 FR 33630 (33631) (8-20-85).....	Nov. 1, 1985
P 85-1318	Generic name: Functional polyurethane from polyalkylene oxide, aliphatic diisocyanate and substituted alkanol.....	50 FR 33630 (33632) (8-20-85).....	Nov. 18, 1985
P 85-1335	Generic name: Oil modified polyester of aromatic and dibasic acids.....	50 FR 34189 (34190) (8-23-85).....	Nov. 25, 1985
P 85-1337	Generic name: Omega, omega'-dialkyl polyglycol ethers.....	50 FR 34189 (34190) (8-23-85).....	Nov. 7, 1985
P 85-1341	Generic name: Sulfonates of ethoxylated alcohols.....	50 FR 34189 (34190) (8-23-85).....	Nov. 26, 1985
P 85-1342	Generic name: Substituted diazo compound.....	50 FR 34189 (34190) (8-23-85).....	Nov. 7, 1985
P 85-1408	Generic name: Substituted alkyl, alkyl oxazolidine.....	50 FR 38194 (38195) (9-20-85).....	Nov. 20, 1985
P 85-1420	Generic name: Substituted allyl aniline.....	50 FR 38194 (38196) (9-20-85).....	Nov. 22, 1985
P 86-87	Generic name: Arylalkyl substituted phosphonium salt.....	50 FR 46501 (46502) (11-8-85).....	Nov. 18, 1985
P 86-131	Generic name: Mixed ether.....	50 FR 47435 (47436) (11-18-85).....	Nov. 20, 1985

[FR Doc. 86-9416 Filed 6-27-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

**Environmental
Protection Agency
Federal Register**

**Monday
June 30, 1986**

Part IV

**Environmental
Protection Agency**

40 CFR Part 136

**Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures
for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the
Clean Water Act; Technical Amendments
and Notice of Availability of Information**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 136

[FRL-3041-1]

Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act; Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Technical amendments.

SUMMARY: This action under the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 304(h) amends 40 CFR Part 136 to add clarifying footnotes to the lists of approved test procedures, update method citations in Tables IA and IE, to amend the incorporation by reference section of the regulation accordingly, and to correct certain typographical errors and omissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James E. Longbottom, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 W. St. Clair, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268, Telephone Number: (513) 569-7308.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 30, 1986.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: I. In Table IB, the Standard Methods citations for total cyanide, parameter 23 were transcribed by EPA in the wrong order in the October 26, 1984 amendments. This notice corrects this error. In Table IB, EPA also inadvertently deleted test procedures that had been approved in 1976 amendments to Part 136 from the amendments published on October 26, 1984. These include: the diphenylcarbazide colorimetric procedure for chromium VI, dissolved, parameter 18, and for chromium, total, parameter 19; the iodometric starch-iodide procedure for chlorine, total residual, parameter 17; and a titrimetric iodine method for sulfide, parameter 66, from the 13th Edition of Standard Methods. The ammonia nitrogen electrode procedure (Method 417E) approved for measurement of Kjeldahl nitrogen, parameter 31 in Table IB, as ammonia nitrogen is now also approved for ammonia nitrogen, parameter 4, to correct an editorial omission by EPA. This notice corrects these inadvertent deletions. In Table IE, the parameter

title for Beta-total was inadvertently omitted and is corrected by this notice.

II. Clarification has been requested in Table IB for Note 3, and on the procedure to prepare phenolic samples for distillation if they have been preserved with sulfuric acid. Note 3 has been editorially restructured to clarify when digestion may be omitted in the determination of total metals. A new note (note 29) has been added to Table IB to describe the procedure for adjusting sample pH to 4 prior to distillation for phenols. These clarifications are not substantive.

III. The Standard Methods references in Tables IB and IE are generally updated to the 16th Edition by today's notice. Each approved method was carefully reviewed for substantive changes between the 15th and 16th Editions. With the exception of the Turbidimetric Method for Sulfate, the 16th Edition Methods were found to be technically equivalent to the approved 15th Edition Methods. Therefore, we are updating the Standard Methods citations to the 16th Edition for all but the Turbidimetric Method for Sulfate. Since the 16th Edition has been structured to separately describe the standard addition calibration procedure for the electrode method, both the ammonia and Kjeldahl nitrogen citations have been modified to cite Methods 417E and 417F. These changes are not substantive.

IV. References in Table IB and IE to American Standards for Testing and Materials (ASTM), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) have also been updated where appropriate to the most recent editions.

The list of references incorporated into this regulation has been expanded to include the 13th Edition of Standard Methods and to add the 16th Edition of Standard Methods to support the titrimetric iodine method for sulfide, discussed above, and revised to reflect the updated citations.

V. In Appendix B, of Part 136, the last sentence under reporting contradicts the procedure described in the Appendix, due to inadvertent editing by EPA. This notice corrects the sentence to be consistent with the procedure.

VI. The remaining amendments in this notice are very minor and are typographical or editorial in nature. Table IB and the notes to this Table have been reprinted in their entirety for the convenience of the user.

VII. The Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*, authorizes an agency to forego notice and comment on rulemaking when the agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. EPA believes that notice- and comment- on these technical amendments is unnecessary because many of these errors were pointed out by the public; to benefit the public, then the errors should be corrected as soon as possible. Therefore, notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest and does not apply to this Technical Amendment notice.

VIII. Executive Order 12291 requires each Federal agency to determine if a regulation is a major rule as defined by the order and to prepare and consider a regulatory impact analysis for such rules. This technical amendment is not a major regulatory action because it will not have a major financial or adverse impact on the community.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) EPA to consider the effect of regulations on small entities. This technical amendment will not have a significant effect on a substantial number of small systems.

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) seeks to minimize the reporting burden on the regulated community, as well as minimize the cost of federal information collection and dissemination. The technical amendments does not change the reporting burden.

Dated: June 18, 1986.

Norbert Jaworski,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Development (RD-672).

PART 136—[AMENDED]

The following technical amendments are made to 40 CFR Part 136.

1. The authority citation for 40 CFR Part 136 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 301, 304(h), 307, and 501(a) Pub. L. 95-217, Stat. 1566, *et seq.* (33 U.S.C. 1251, *et seq.*) (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977.)

2. In § 136.3, Table IB is revised to read as follows:

§ 136.3 Identification of test procedures.

* * * * *

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

TABLE 18.—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
1. Acidity, as CaCO ₃ mg/L	Electrometric end point or phenolphthalein end point.	305.1	402(4.a)	D1067-82(E)	—	
2. Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃ mg/L	Electrometric or colorimetric titration to pH 4.5, manual, or Automated.	310.1 310.2	403 —	D1067-82(B) —	I-1030-84 I-2030-84	33.014 ²
3. Aluminum—Total ³ mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or Colorimetric (Erichrome cyanine R).	202.1 202.2 — —	303C 304 — 306B	— — — —	I-3051-84 — — —	200.7 ⁴
4. Ammonia (as N), mg/L	Manual distillation (at pH 9.5) ⁶ , followed by Nesslerization, Titration, Electrode, Automated phenate or Automated electrode.	350.2 350.2 350.2 350.3 350.1 —	417A 417B 417D 417E or F 417G —	— D1426-79(A) — D1426-79(D) D1426-79(C) —	— I-3520-84 — — I-4523-84 —	33.057 ² 33.057 ² Note 6
5. Antimony—Total ³ mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, or Inductively coupled plasma	204.1 204.2 —	303A 304 —	— — —	— — —	200.7 ⁴
6. Arsenic—Total ³ mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA gaseous hydride, AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or Colorimetric (SDDC)	206.5 206.3 206.2 — 206.4	— 303E 304 — 307B	— D2972-84(B) — — D2972-84(A)	— I-3062-84 — — I-3060-84	200.7 ⁴
7. Barium—Total ³ mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, or Inductively coupled plasma	208.1 208.2 —	303C 304 —	— — —	I-3084-84 — —	200.7 ⁴
8. Beryllium—Total ³ mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or Colorimetric (aluminon).	210.1 210.2 — —	303C 304 — 309B	D3654-84(A) — — —	I-3095-84 — — —	200.7 ⁴
9. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅), mg/L	Dissolved Oxygen Depletion.	405.1	507	—	I-1578-78 ⁷	33.019 ² , p.17 ⁸
10. Boron—Total, mg/L	Colorimetric (curcumin), or Inductively Coupled plasma.	212.3 —	404A —	— —	I-3112-84 —	200.7 ⁴
11. Bromide, mg/L	Titrimetric.	320.1	—	D1246-82(C)	I-1125-84	p.S44 ⁹

TABLE 18.—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES—CONTINUED

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
12. Cadmium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration,	213.1	303A or B	D3557-84(A or B)	I-3135-84 or I-3136-84	33.089 ² , p.37 ^a
	AA furnace,	213.2	304	—	—	—
	Inductively coupled plasma,	—	—	—	—	200.7 ^a
	Voltammetry ¹⁰ , or	—	—	D3557-84(C)	—	—
	Colorimetric (Dithizone).	—	310B	—	—	—
13. Calcium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration,	215.1	303A	D511-84(B)	I-3152-84	—
	Inductively coupled plasma, or	—	—	—	—	200.7 ^a
	Titrimetric (EDTA).	215.2	311C	D511-84(A)	—	—
14. Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD ₅), mg/L ¹¹	Dissolved Oxygen Depletion with nitrification inhibitor.	—	507(5.e.6)	—	—	—
15. Chemical oxygen demand (COD), mg/L	Titrimetric, or,	410.1, 410.2, or 410.3	508A	D1252-83	I-3560-84-or I-3562-84	33.034 ² , p.17 ^a
	Spectrophotometric, manual or automated.	410.4	—	—	I-3561-84	Notes 12 or 13
16. Chloride, mg/L	Titrimetric (silver nitrate) or (Mercuric nitrate), or	—	407A	D512-81(B)	I-1183-84	33.067 ²
	Colorimetric, manual or	325.3	407B	D512-81(A)	I-1184-84	
	Automated	—	—	D512-81(C)	I-1187-84	
	(ferricyanide).	325.1, or 325.2	407D	—	I-2187-84	
17. Chlorine—Total residual, mg/L	Titrimetric	—	—	—	—	Note 15
	Amperometric direct,	330.1	408C	D1253-76(A)	—	
	Starch end point direct,	330.3	408A	D1253-76(B) Part 18.3	—	
	Back titration either end point ¹⁴ , or	330.2	408B	—	—	
	DPD-FAS;	330.4	408D	—	—	
	Spectrophotometric, DPD, or Electrode.	330.5	408E	—	—	
18. Chromium VI dissolved, mg/L	0.45 micron filtration followed by	—	—	—	—	3078 ^{1a}
	AA chelation-extraction,	218.4	303B	—	I-1232-84	
	or Colorimetric (Diphenylcarbazide).	—	—	—	I-1230-84	
19. Chromium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration,	218.1	303A	D1687-84(D)	I-3236-84	33.089 ²
	AA chelation—extraction,	218.3	303B	—	—	—
	AA furnace,	218.2	304	—	—	—
	Inductively coupled plasma, or	—	—	—	—	200.7 ^a
	Colorimetric	—	—	—	—	—
	(Diphenylcarbazide).	—	312B	D1687-84(A)	—	—
20. Cobalt—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration,	219.1	303A or B	D3558-84(A or B)	I-3239-84 or I-3240-84	p.37 ^a
	AA furnace, or	219.2	304	—	—	—
	Inductively coupled plasma.	—	—	—	—	200.7 ^a

TABLE 1B—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES—CONTINUED

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
21. Color, platinum cobalt units or dominant wavelength, hue, luminance, purity.	Colorimetric (ADMI), or (Platinum cobalt), or Spectrophotometric.	110.1	204D	—	—	Note 17
		110.2	204A	—	I-1250-84	
		110.3	204B	—	—	
22. Copper—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration.	220.1	303A or B	D1688-84(D or E)	I-3270-84 or I-3271-84	33.089 ² , p.37 ⁴
		220.2	304	—	—	
	AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, Colorimetric (Neocuproine), or (Bicinchoninate).	—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
		—	313B	D1688-84(A)	—	Note 18
		—	—	—	—	
23. Cyanide—Total, mg/L	Manual distillation with MgCl ₂ followed by Titrimetric, or Spectrophotometric, manual or Automated. ¹⁹	—	412B	—	—	p.22 ⁸
		—	412C	—	—	
		335.2	412D	D2036-82(A)	I-3300-84	
		335.3	—	D2036-82(A)	—	
24. Cyanide amenable to chlorination, mg/L	Manual distillation with MgCl ₂ followed by titrimetric or spectrophotometric	335.1	412F	D2036-82(B)	—	
25. Fluoride—Total, mg/L	Manual distillation ⁶ followed by Electrode, manual or Automated, Colorimetric (SPADNS), or Automated complexone.	—	413A	—	—	
		340.2	413B	D1179-80(B)	—	
		—	—	—	I-4327-84	
		340.1	413C	D1179-80(A)	—	
26. Gold—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	340.3	413E	—	—	
		231.1	303A	—	—	
		231.2	304	—	—	
27. Hardness—Total, as CaCO ₃ , mg/L	Automated colorimetric, Titrimetric (EDTA), or Ca plus Mg as their carbonates, by inductively coupled plasma or AA direct aspiration. (See Parameters 13 and 33.)	130.1	—	—	—	33.082 ²
		130.2	314B	D1126-80	I-1338-84	
28. Hydrogen ion (pH), pH units	Electrometric, measurement, or Automated electrode.	150.1	423	D1293-84(A or B)	I-1586-84	33.006 ²
		—	—	—	—	Note 20
29. Iridium—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	235.1	303A	—	—	
		235.2	304	—	—	
30. Iron—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or Colorimetric (Phenanthroline).	236.1	303A or B	D1068-84(C or D)	I-3381-84	33.089 ²
		236.2	304	—	—	200.7 ⁴
		—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	
		—	315B	D1068-84(A)	—	Note 21

TABLE IB—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES—CONTINUED

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
31. Kjeldahl nitrogen— Total, (as N), mg/L	Digestion and distillation followed by	351.3	420A or B	D3590-84(A)	--	
	Titration,	351.3	417D	D3590-84(A)	--	33.051 ²
	Nesslerization,	351.3	417B	D3590-84(A)	--	
	Electrode,	351.3	417E or F	--	--	
	Automated phenate,	351.1	--	--	I-4551-78 ⁷	
	Semi-automated block digestor, or	351.2	--	D3590-84(A)	--	
	Potentiometric,	351.4	--	D3590-84(A)	--	
32. Lead—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ² followed by					
	AA direct aspiration,	239.1	303A or B	D3559-85(A or B)	I-3399-84	33.089 ²
	AA furnace,	239.2	304	--	--	
	Inductively coupled plasma,	--	--	--	--	200.7 ⁴
	Voltammetry ¹⁰ , or	--	--	D3559-85(C)	--	
33. Magnesium—Total ² , mg/L	Colorimetric (Dithizone),	--	316B	--	--	
	Digestion ² followed by					
	AA direct aspiration,	242.1	303A	D511-84(B)	I-3447-84	33.089 ²
	Inductively coupled plasma, or	--	--	--	--	200.7 ⁴
34. Manganese—Total ² , mg/L	Gravimetric	--	318B	D511-77(A)	--	
	Digestion ² followed by					
	AA direct aspiration,	243.1	303A or B	D858-84(B or C)	I-3454-84	33.089 ²
	AA furnace,	243.2	304	--	--	
	Inductively coupled plasma, or	--	--	--	--	200.7 ⁴
35. Mercury—Total ² , mg/L	Colorimetric (Persulfate), or	--	319B	D858-84(A)	--	33.126 ²
	(Periodate)	--	--	--	--	Note 22
	Cold vapor, manual or Automated,	245.1 245.2	303F --	D3223-80 --	I-3462-84 --	33.095 ²
36. Molybdenum— Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ² followed by					
	AA direct aspiration,	246.1	303C	--	I-3490-84	
	AA furnace, or	246.2	304	--	--	
37. Nickel—Total ² , mg/L	Inductively coupled plasma,	--	--	--	--	200.7 ⁴
	Digestion ² followed by					
	AA direct aspiration,	249.1	303A or B	D1886-84(C or D)	I-3499-84	
	AA furnace,	249.2	304	--	--	
	Inductively coupled plasma, or	--	--	--	--	200.7 ⁴
38. Nitrate (as N), mg/L	Colorimetric	--	321B	--	--	
	(Heptoxime),	--	--	--	--	
	Colorimetric (Brucine sulfate), or	352.1	--	D992-71	--	33.063 ² , 419D ¹⁴ , p.28 ⁹
39. Nitrate-nitrite (as N), mg/L	Nitrate-nitrite N minus Nitrite N (See parameters 39 and 40).					
	Cadmium reduction,					
	Manual or	353.3	418C	D3867-85(B)	--	
	Automated, or	353.2	418F	D3867-85(A)	I-4545-84	
39. Nitrate-nitrite (as N), mg/L	Automated hydrazine,	353.1	--	--	--	

TABLE 18.—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES—CONTINUED

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
40. Nitrite (as N), mg/L	Spectrophotometric, Manual or Automated (Diazotization).	354.1 —	419 —	D1254-67 —	— I-4540-84	Note 24
41. Oil and grease—Total recoverable, mg/L	Gravimetric (extraction).	413.1	503A	—	—	
42. Organic carbon—Total (TOC), mg/L	Combustion or oxidation.	415.1	505	D2579-85(A or B)	—	33.044 ² , p.4 ²³
43. Organic nitrogen (as N) mg/L	Total Kjeldahl N (Parameter 31) minus ammonia N (Parameter 4.)					
44. Orthophosphate (as P), mg/L	Ascorbic acid method, Automated or Manual single reagent, or Manual two reagent.	365.1 365.2 365.3	424G 424F —	— D515-82(A) —	I-4601-84 — —	33.116 ² 33.111 ²
45. Osmium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	252.1 252.2	303C 304	— —	— —	
46. Oxygen, dissolved, mg/L	Winkler (Azide modification), or Electrode.	360.2 360.1	421B 421F	D888-81(C) —	I-1575-78 ⁷ I-1576-78 ⁷	33.028 ²
47. Palladium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	253.1 253.2	— —	— —	— —	p.S27 ⁹ p.S28 ⁹
48. Phenols, mg/L	Manual distillation ²⁵ followed by Colorimetric (4AAP) manual, or Automated ¹⁸ .	420.1 420.1 420.2	— — —	D1783-80(A or B) — —	— — —	Note 26 Note 26
49. Phosphorus (elemental) mg/L	Gas-liquid chromatography.	—	—	—	—	Note 27
50. Phosphorus—Total, mg/L	Persulfate digestion followed by Manual or Automated ascorbic acid reduction, or Semi-automated block digester.	365.2 365.2 or 365.3 365.1 365.4	424C(III) 424F 424G —	— D515-82(A) — —	— — I-4600-84 —	33.111 ² 33.116 ²
51. Platinum—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	255.1 255.2	303A 304	— —	— —	
52. Potassium—total ³ , mg/L	Digestion followed by AA direct aspiration, Inductively coupled plasma Flame photometric, or Colorimetric (Cobaltinitrate).	258.1 — — —	303A — 322B —	— — D1428-82(A) —	I-3630-84 — — —	33.103 ² 200.7 ⁴ 3178 ¹⁶

TABLE IB.—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES—CONTINUED

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
53. Residue—Total, mg/L	Gravimetric, 103-105°C.	160.3	209A	—	I-3750-84	
54. Residue—filterable, mg/L	Gravimetric, 180°C.	160.1	209B	—	I-1750-84	
55. Residue—nonfilterable, (TSS), mg/L	Gravimetric, 103-105°C post washing of residue.	160.2	209C	—	I-3765-84	
56. Residue—settlesable, mg/L	Volumetric (Imhoff cone) or gravimetric.	160.5	209E	—	—	
57. Residue—volatile, mg/L	Gravimetric, 550°C.	160.4	209D	—	I-3753-84	
58. Rhodium—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	265.1	303A	—	—	
		265.2	304	—	—	
59. Ruthenium—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	267.1	303A	—	—	
		267.2	304	—	—	
60. Selenium—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or AA gaseous hydride.	270.2	304	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
		270.3	303E	D3859-84(A)	I-3667-84	
61. Silica—Dissolved, mg/L	0.45 micron filtration followed by Colorimetric, Manual or Automated (Molybdosilicate), or Inductively coupled plasma.	370.1	425C	D859-80(B)	I-1700-84	
		—	—	—	I-2700-84	
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
62. Silver—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, Colorimetric (Dithizone), or Inductively coupled plasma.	272.1	303A or B	—	I-3720-84	33.089 ² , p.37 ⁸
		272.2	304	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	3198 ¹ ⁶
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
63. Sodium—Total ² , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, Inductively coupled plasma, or Flame photometric.	273.1	303A	—	I-3735-84	33.107 ²
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
		—	325B	D1428-82(A)	—	
64. Specific conductance, micromhos/cm at 25°C	Wheatstone bridge.	120.1	205	D1125-82(A)	I-1780-84	33.002 ²
65. Sulfate (as SO ₄), mg/L	Automated colorimetric (barium chloranilate), Gravimetric, or Turbidimetric.	375.1	—	—	—	
		375.3	426A or B	D516-82(A)	—	33.124 ²
		375.4	—	D516-82(B)	—	426C ² ⁹

TABLE 1B.—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES—CONTINUED

Parameter and Units	Method	Reference (Method No. or Page)				
		EPA 1979	Std. Methods 16th Ed.	ASTM	USGS ¹	Other
66. Sulfide (as S), mg/L	Titrimetric (iodine) or Colorimetric (methylene blue).	376.1	427D	—	I-3840-84	228A ²⁰
		376.2	427C	—	—	
67. Sulfite (as SO ₃), mg/L	Titrimetric (iodine-iodate).	377.1	428A	D1339-84(C)	—	
68. Surfactants, mg/L	Colorimetric (methylene blue).	425.1	512B	D2330-82(A)	—	
69. Temperature, °C.	Thermometric.	170.1	212	—	—	Note 31
70. Thallium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, or Inductively coupled plasma.	279.1	303A	—	—	
		279.2	304	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
71. Tin—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	282.1	303A	—	I-3850-78 ⁷	
		282.2	304	—	—	
72. Titanium—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, or AA furnace.	283.1	303C	—	—	
		283.2	304	—	—	
73. Turbidity, NTU	Nephelometric.	180.1	214A	D1889-81	I-3860-84	
74. Vanadium, Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or Colorimetric (Gallic acid).	286.1	303C	—	—	
		286.2	304	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
		—	327B	D3373-84(A)	—	
75. Zinc—Total ³ , mg/L	Digestion ³ followed by AA direct aspiration, AA furnace, Inductively coupled plasma, or Colorimetric (Dithizone) or (Zincon).	289.1	303A or B	D1691-84(C or D)	I-3900-84	33.089 ² , p.37 ⁸
		289.2	304	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	200.7 ⁴
		—	328C	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	Note 32

¹"Methods for Analysis of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments," U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 85-495, 1986, unless otherwise stated.

²"Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," methods manual, 14th ed. (1985).

³For the determination of total metals the sample is not filtered before processing. A digestion procedure is required to solubilize suspended material and to destroy possible organic-metal complexes. Two digestion procedures are given in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1979." One (Section 4.1.3), is a vigorous digestion using nitric acid. A less vigorous digestion using nitric and hydrochloric acids (Section 4.1.4) is preferred; however, the analyst should be cautioned that this mild digestion may not suffice for all sample types. Particularly, if a colorimetric procedure is to be employed, it is necessary to ensure that all organo-metallic bonds be broken so that the metal is in a reactive state. In those situations, the vigorous digestion is to be preferred making certain that at no time does the sample go to dryness. Samples containing large amounts of organic materials would also benefit by this vigorous digestion. Use of the graphite furnace technique, inductively coupled plasma, as well as determinations for certain elements such as arsenic, the noble metals, mercury, selenium, and titanium require a modified digestion and in all cases the method write-up should be consulted for specific instruction and/or cautions.

NOTE: If the digestion included in one of the other approved references is different than the above, the EPA procedure must be used.

Dissolved metals are defined as those constituents which will pass through a 0.45 micron membrane filter. Following filtration of the sample, the referenced procedure for total metals must be followed. Sample digestion for dissolved metals may be omitted for AA (direct aspiration or graphite furnace) and ICP analyses provided the sample solution to be analyzed meets the following criteria:

- a. has a low COD (<20)
- b. is visibly transparent with a turbidity measurement of 1 NTU or less.
- c. is colorless with no perceptible odor, and
- d. is of one liquid phase and free of particulate or suspended matter following acidification.

*The full text of Method 200.7, "Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometric Method for Trace Element Analysis of Water and Wastes," is given at Appendix C of this Part 136.

*Manual distillation is not required if comparability data on representative effluent samples are on company file to show that this preliminary distillation step is not necessary; however, manual distillation will be required to resolve any controversies.

*Ammonia, Automated Electrode Method, Industrial Method Number 379-75 WE, dated February 19, 1976, Technicon AutoAnalyzer II, Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, NY, 10591.

*The approved method is that cited in "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments," USGS TWRI, Book 5, Chapter A1 (1979).

*American National Standard on Photographic Processing Effluents, Apr. 2, 1975. Available from ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

*"Selected Analytical Methods Approved and Cited by the United States Environmental Protection Agency," Supplement to the Fifteenth Edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (1981).

*The use of normal and differential pulse voltage ramps to increase sensitivity and resolution is acceptable.

*Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD₅) must not be confused with the traditional BOD₅ test which measures "total BOD." The addition of the nitrification inhibitor is not a procedural option, but must be included to report the CBOD₅ parameter. A discharger whose permit requires reporting the traditional BOD₅ may not use a nitrification inhibitor in the procedure for reporting the results. Only when a discharger's permit specifically states CBOD₅ is required, can the permittee report data using the nitrification inhibitor.

*OIC Chemical Oxygen Demand Method, Oceanography International Corporation, 512 West Loop, P.O. Box 2980, College Station, TX 77840.

*Chemical Oxygen Demand, Method 8000, Hach Handbook of Water Analysis, 1979, Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80537.

*The back titration method will be used to resolve controversy.

*Orion Research Instruction Manual, Residual Chlorine Electrode Model 97-70, 1977, Orion Research Incorporated, 840 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, MA 02138.

*The approved method is that cited in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 14th Edition, 1976.

*National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, (Inc.) Technical Bulletin 253, December 1971.

*Copper, Biocinchonate Method, Method 8506, Hach Handbook of Water Analysis, 1979, Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80537.

*After the manual distillation is completed, the autoanalyzer manifolds in EPA Methods 335.3 (cyanide) or 420.2 (phenols) are simplified by connecting the re-sample line directly to the sampler. When using the manifold setup shown in Method 335.3, the buffer 6.2 should be replaced with the buffer 7.6 found in Method 335.2.

*Hydrogen Ion (pH) Automated Electrode Method, Industrial Method Number 378-75WA, October 1976, Technicon Auto-Analyzer II, Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, NY 10591.

*Iron, 1,10-Phenanthroline Method, Method 8008, 1980, Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80537.

*Manganese, Periodate Oxidation Method, Method 8034, Hach Handbook of Wastewater Analysis, 1979, pages 2-113 and 2-117, Hach Chemical Company, Loveland, CO 80537.

*Goerlitz, D., Brown, E., "Methods for Analysis of Organic Substances in Water," U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Inv., book 5, ch. A3, page 4 (1972).

*Nitrogen, Nitrite, Method 8507, Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, CO 80537.

*Just prior to distillation, adjust the sulfuric-acid-preserved sample to pH 4 with 1 + 9 NaOH.

*The approved method is that cited in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 14th Edition. The colorimetric reaction is conducted at a pH of 10.0 ± 0.2. The approved methods are given on pp. 576-81 of the 14th Edition: Method 510A for distillation, Method 510B for the manual colorimetric procedure, or Method 510C for the manual spectrophotometric procedure.

*R. F. Addison and R. G. Ackman, "Direct Determination of Elemental Phosphorus by Gas-Liquid Chromatography," *Journal of Chromatography*, vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 421-426, 1970.

*Approved methods for the analysis of silver in industrial wastewaters at concentrations of 1 mg/L and above are inadequate where silver exists as an inorganic halide. Silver halides such as the bromide and chloride are relatively insoluble in reagents such as nitric acid but are readily soluble in an aqueous buffer of sodium thiosulfate and sodium hydroxide to a pH of 12. Therefore, for levels of silver above 1 mg/L, 20 mL of sample should be diluted to 100 mL by adding 40 mL each of 2 M Na₂S₂O₃ and 2M NaOH. Standards should be prepared in the same manner. For levels of silver below 1 mg/L the approved method is satisfactory.

*The approved method is that cited in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 15th Edition.

*The approved method is that cited in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 13th Edition.

*Stevens, H. H., Ficke, J. F., and Smoot, G. F., "Water Temperature—Influential Factors, Field Measurement and Data Presentation," U.S. Geological Survey, Techniques of Water Resources Investigations, Book 1, Chapter D1, 1975.

*Zinc, Zincon Method, Method 8009, Hach Handbook of Water Analysis, 1979, pages 2-231 and 2-333, Hach Chemical Company, Loveland, CO 80537.

3. In § 136.3, Table IE is revised to read as follows:

§ 136.3 Identification of test procedures.

TABLE IE.—LIST OF APPROVED RADIOLOGICAL TEST PROCEDURES

Parameter and units	Methods	EPA ¹	Reference (method No. or page)		
			Standard methods 16th ed.	ASTM	USGS ²
1. Alpha-Total, pCi per liter	Proportional or scintillation counter	900.0	703	D1943-81	pp. 75 and 78. ³
2. Alpha-Counting error, pCi per liter	Proportional or scintillation counter	Appendix B	703	D1943-81	p. 79.
3. Beta-Total, pCi per liter	Proportional counter	900.0	703	D1890-81	pp. 75 and 78. ³
4. Beta-Counting error, pCi	Proportional counter	Appendix B	703	D1890-81	p. 79.
5. (a) Radium-Total, pCi per liter	Proportional counter	903.0	705	D2460-70	
(b) ²²⁶ Ra, pCi per liter	Scintillation counter	903.1	706	D3454-79	p. 81.

TABLE IE NOTES:

¹ "Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water," EPA-600/4-80-032 (1980 update), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, August 1980.

² Fishman, M.J. and Brown, Eugene, "Selected Methods of the U.S. Geological Survey of Analysis of Wastewaters," U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 76-177 (1976).

³ The method found on p. 75 measures only the dissolved portion while the method on p. 78 measures only the suspended portion. Therefore, the two results must be added to obtain the total.

4. In § 136.3, paragraph (b) is revised to restructure the format for references, sources, and costs to read as follows:

§ 136.3 Identification of test procedures.

(b) The full texts of the methods from the following references which are cited in Tables IA, IB, IC, ID, and IE are incorporated by reference into this regulation and may be obtained from the sources identified. All costs cited are subject to change and must be verified from the indicated sources. The full texts of all the test procedures cited are available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, Room 8301, 1110 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20408.

References, Sources, Costs, and Table Citations:

(1) The full texts of Methods 601-613, 624, 625, 1624, and 1625 are printed in Appendix A of this Part 136. The full text for determining the method detection limit when using the test procedures is given in Appendix B of this Part 136. The full text of Method 200.7 is printed in Appendix C of this Part 136. Cited in: Table IB, Note 4; Table IC, Note 2; and Table ID, Note 2.

(2) "Microbiological Methods for Monitoring the Environment, Water and Wastes," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-600/8-78-017, 1978. Available from: ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. Table IA, Note 2.

(3) "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-600/4-79-020, March, 1979. Available from: ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. Table IB.

(4) "Methods for Benzidine, Chlorinated Organic Compounds, Pentachlorophenol and Pesticides in Water and Wastewater," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1978. Available from: ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. Table IC, Note 3; Table ID, Note 3.

(5) "Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-600/4-80-032, 1980. Available from: ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. Table IE, Note 1.

(6) *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation, 16th Edition, 1985. Available from: American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036. Cost: \$90.00. Tables IB and IE.

(7) Ibid, 15th Edition. Table IA; Table IB, note 29; Table ID.

(8) Ibid, 14th Edition. Table IB, Notes 16 and 26.

(9) Ibid, 13th Edition. Table IB, Note 30.

(10) "Selected Analytical Methods Approved and Cited by the United States Environmental Protection Agency," Supplement to the 15th Edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 1981. Available from: American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. Cost available from publisher. Table IB, Note 9; Table IC, Note 6; Table ID, Note 6.

(11) "Annual Book of Standards, section 11, Water," American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Cost available from publisher. Tables IB, ID, and IE.

(12) "Methods for Collection and Analysis of Aquatic Biological and Microbiological Samples," edited by P.E. Greason, T.A. Ehle, G.A. Irwin, B.W. Lium, and K.V. Slack, U.S. Geological Survey, Techniques of Water Resources Investigation (USGS TWRI), Book 5, Chapter A4 (1977). Available from: U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Cost: \$9.25 (subject to change). Table IA.

(13) "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments," by M.J. Fishman and Linda C. Friedman; U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 85-495 (1986). Available from: U.S. Geological Survey, Western Distribution Branch, Box 24525, Denver Federal Center,

Denver, CO 80225. Cost \$108.75 (subject to change). Table IB, Note 1.

(14) "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments," N.W. Skougstad and others, editors. USGS TWRI, Book 5, Chapter A1 (1979). Available from: U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Cost \$10.00 (subject to change). Table IB, Note 7.

(15) "Methods for Analysis of Organic Substances in Water," by D.F. Goerlitz and Eugene Brown: USGS TWRI, Book 5, Chapter A3 (1972). Available from: U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Cost \$0.90 (subject to change). Table IB, Note 23; Table ID, Note 4.

(16) "Water Temperature—Influential Factors, Field Measurement and Data Presentation," by H.H. Stevens, Jr., J. Ficke, and G.F. Smoot: USGS TWRI Book 1, Chapter D1, 1975. Available from: U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Cost \$1.60 (subject to change). Table IB, Note 31.

(17) "Selected Methods of the U.S. Geological Survey of Analysis of Wastewaters," by M.J. Fishman and Eugene Brown: U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 76-77 (1976). Available from: U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Cost \$13.50 (subject to change). Table IE, Note 2.

(18) Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, methods manual, 14th Edition (1985). Price: \$145.50. Available from: The Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 1111 N. 19th Street, Suite 210, Arlington, VA 22209. Table IB, Note 2.

(19) "American National Standard on Photographic Processing Effluents," April 2, 1975. Available from: American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018. Table IB, Note 8.

(20) "An Investigation of Improved Procedures for Measurement of Mill Effluent and Receiving Water Color," NCASI Technical Bulletin No. 253, December 1971. Available from: National Council of the Paper

Industry for Air and Stream Improvements, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue. Cost available from publisher. Table IB, Note 17.

(21) Ammonia, Automated Electrode Method, Industrial Method Number 379-75WE, dated February 19, 1976. Technicon AutoAnalyzer II. Method and price available from Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, New York 10591. Table IB, Note 6.

(22) Chemical Oxygen Demand, Method 8000, Hach Handbook of Water Analysis, 1979. Method and price available from Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, Colorado 80537. Table IB, Note 13.

(23) OIC Chemical Oxygen Demand Method. Method and price available from Oceanography International Corporation, 512 West Loop, P.O. Box 2980, College Station, Texas 77840. Table IB, Note 12.

(24) ORION Research Instruction Manual, Residual Chlorine Electrode Model 97-70, 1977. Method and price available from Orion Research Corporation, 840 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Table IB, Note 15.

(25) Bicinchoninate Method for Copper. Method 8506, Hach Handbook of Water Analysis, 1979. Method and price available from Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 300, Loveland, Colorado 80537. Table IB, Note 18.

(26) Hydrogen Ion (pH) Automated Electrode Method, Industrial Method Number 378-75WA, October 1976. Technicon AutoAnalyzer II. Method and price available from Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, New York 10591. Table IB, Note 20.

(27) 1, 10-Phenanthroline Method for Iron, Hach Method 8008. Method and price available from Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, Colorado 80537. Table IB, Note 21.

(28) Periodate Oxidation Method for Manganese, Method 8034, Hach Handbook for Water Analysis, 1979. Method and price available from Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, Colorado 80537. Table IB, Note 22.

(29) Nitrite Nitrogen, Hach Method 8507. Method and price available from Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, Colorado 80537. Table IB, Note 24.

(30) Zincon Method for Zinc, Method 8009, Hach Handbook for Water Analysis, 1979. Method and price available from Hach Chemical Company, P.O. Box 389, Loveland, Colorado 80537. Table IB, Note 32.

(31) "Direct Determination of Elemental Phosphorus by Gas-Liquid Chromatography," by R.F. Addison and R.G. Ackman, Journal of Chromatography, Volume 47, No. 3, pp. 421-426, 1970. Available in most public libraries. Back volumes of the Journal of Chromatography are available from Elsevier/North-Holland, Inc., Journal Information Centre, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10164. Cost available from publisher. Table IB, Note 27.

Appendix A to Part 136—Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater

5. In Method 601, Section 1.1 Table, the next to last entry is revised to read:

Method 601—Purgeable Halocarbons

1. Scope and Application

Parameter	Storet No.	CAS No.
Trichlorofluoromethane.....	34488	75-69-4

6. In Method 601 Section 12.1 is revised to read as follows (The text of reference 1 remains unchanged):

Method 601—Purgeable Halocarbons

12. Method Performance

12.1 The method detection limit (MDL) is defined as the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the value is above zero.¹ The MDL concentration listed in Table 1 were obtained using reagent water.¹¹ Similar results were achieved using representative wastewaters. The MDL actually achieved in a given analysis will vary depending on instrument sensitivity and matrix effects.

7. In Method 601, a new reference 11 is added to read:

Method 601—Purgeable Halocarbons

References

11. Bellar, T. A., Unpublished data, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268, 1981.

8. In Method 601, Table 3, entry for 1,1-Dichloroethane is revised to read:

Method 601—Purgeable Halocarbons

TABLE 3.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 601.

Parameter	Accuracy as recovery, X' (μg/L)	Single analyst precision, s _r (μg/L)	Overall precision, S' (μg/L)
1,1-Dichloroethane.....	0.95C-1.08	0.09X̄+0.17	0.14X̄+0.94

9. In Method 602, Table 3 entries for 1,3-dichlorobenzene and 1,4-dichlorobenzene are revised to read:

Method 602—Purgeable Aromatics

TABLE 3.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 602.

TABLE 3.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 602.

Parameter	Accuracy as recovery, X' (μg/L)	Single analyst precision, s _r (μg/L)	Overall precision, S' (μg/L)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene.....	0.96C-0.05	0.15X̄-0.10	0.19X̄+0.09
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	0.93C-0.09	0.15X̄+0.28	0.20X̄+0.41

10. In Method 604, Section 1.3 is revised to read as follows (the text of reference 1 remains unchanged):

Method 604—Phenols

1.3 The method detection limit (MDL, defined in Section 14.1)¹ for each parameter is listed in Table 1. The MDL for a specific wastewater may differ from those listed, depending upon the nature of interferences in the sample matrix. The MDL listed in Table 1 for each parameter was achieved with a flame ionization detector (FID). The MDLs that were achieved when the derivatization cleanup and electron capture detector (ECD) were employed are presented in Table 2.

11. In Method 604, Table 3, entry for 4-chloro-3-methylphenol is revised to read:

In Method 604—Phenols

TABLE 3.—QC ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA—METHOD 604

Parameter	Test conc. (μg/L)	Limit for s (μg/L)	Range for X (μg/L)	Range for P.P.s (percent)
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol.....	100	16.6	56.7-113.4	49-122

12. In Method 606, Table 3, entry for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate is revised to read:

Method 606—Phthalate Esters

TABLE 3.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 606

Parameter	Accuracy as recovery, X' (μg/L)	Single analyst precision, s _r (μg/L)	Overall precision, S' (μg/L)
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.....	0.53C+2.02	0.80X̄-2.54	0.73X̄-0.17

13. In Method 611, Table 3, entry for 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether is revised to read:

Method 611—Haloethers

TABLE 3.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 611

Parameter	Accuracy, recovery, X' ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Single analyst precision, s_v ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Overall precision, S' ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether.....	$0.85C + 2.55$	$0.25\bar{X} + 0.21$	$0.47\bar{X} + 0.37$

14 In Method 624, Table 6, entries for Bromoform and Chloromethane are revised to read:

Method 624—Purgeables

TABLE 6.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 624

Parameter	Accuracy, as recovery, X' ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Single analyst precision, s_v ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Overall precision, S' ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Bromoform.....	$1.19C - 2.35$	$0.12\bar{X} + 0.36$	$0.17\bar{X} + 1.38$
Chloromethane.....	$1.03C + 0.81$	$0.37\bar{X} + 2.14$	$0.58\bar{X} + 0.43$

15. In Method 625, Section 2.1, the first sentence is revised to read as follows (the text of reference 2 remains unchanged):

Method 625—Base/Neutrals and Acids

2. Summary of Method

2.1 A measured volume of sample, approximately 1-L, is serially extracted with methylene chloride at a pH greater than 11 and again at a pH less than 2 using a separatory funnel or a continuous extractor.²

16. In Method 625, Table 7, entry for 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol is revised to read:

Method 625—Base/Neutrals and Acids

TABLE 7.—METHOD ACCURACY AND PRECISION AS FUNCTIONS OF CONCENTRATION—METHOD 625

Parameter	Accuracy, as recovery, X' ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Single analyst precision, s_v ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Overall precision, S' ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
2-Methyl-1,4,6-Dinitrophenol.....	$1.04C - 28.04$	$0.05\bar{X} + 42.29$	$0.26\bar{X} + 23.10$

17. In Appendix B to part 136, under Reporting, the second paragraph is revised to read:

Appendix B to Part 136—Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit—Revision 1.11

Reporting

If the level of analyte in the sample was below the determined MDL or exceeds 10 times the MDL of the analyte in reagent water, do not report a value for the MDL.

18. In Appendix C to Part 136, Section 7.3.1 the heading is revised to read:

Appendix C to Part 136—Inductively Coupled Plasma—Atomic Emission Spectrometric Method for Trace Element Analysis of Water and Wastes

Method 200.7

7. Reagents and Standards

7.3.1 Aluminum solution, stock, 1 mL=100 $\mu\text{g Al}$:

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