

**ESF Coordinator:**

Environmental Protection Agency

**Primary Agencies:**

Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Homeland Security/U.S.  
Coast Guard

**Support Agencies:**

Department of Agriculture  
Department of Commerce  
Department of Defense  
Department of Energy  
Department of Health and Human Services  
Department of Homeland Security  
Department of the Interior  
Department of Justice  
Department of Labor  
Department of State  
Department of Transportation  
General Services Administration  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

**INTRODUCTION**

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**Purpose**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.

**Scope**

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ESF #10 provides for a coordinated Federal response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. For purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

The scope of ESF #10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Appropriate general actions can include, but are not limited to: actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release; efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring); actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials. Examples of specific actions may include: sampling a drinking water supply to determine if there has been intentional contamination; stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or mitigate its effects; decontaminating buildings and structures; using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.

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In addition, ESF #10 may be used under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP but that pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF #10 response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

ESF #10 is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support State, tribal, and local response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.

### Policies

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The NCP is an operational supplement to the *National Response Framework (NRF)*. It provides more detailed information regarding the roles and responsibilities, organizational structures, and procedures described in ESF #10.

The NCP is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).

As described in the *NRF* core document, some Federal responses do not require coordination by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and are undertaken by other Federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities. Federal responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents under the authorities of CERCLA and the FWPCA that do not warrant DHS coordination are conducted under the NCP. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) may also request DHS to activate other *NRF* elements for such incidents, if needed, while still retaining overall leadership for the Federal response.

ESF #10 may be activated by DHS for incidents requiring a more robust coordinated Federal response, such as:

- A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act;
- A Federal-to-Federal support request (e.g., a Federal agency, such as the Department of Health and Human Services or Department of Agriculture (USDA), requests support from ESF #10 and provides funding for the response through the mechanisms described in the Financial Management Support Annex); or
- An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release to which EPA and/or DHS/USCG respond under CERCLA and/or FWPCA authorities and funding, for which DHS determines it should lead the Federal response.

During a Stafford Act incident, Stafford Act funding will be used to address oil and hazardous materials incidents that are not at pre-existing sites under CERCLA or FWPCA, for which Federal assistance is requested.

When ESF #10 is activated, the NCP typically serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the *NRF*. NCP structures and response mechanisms, discussed further below, remain in place when ESF #10 is activated, but coordinate with *NRF* mechanisms as described in the Concept of Operations section. During Stafford Act responses, some procedures in the NCP may be streamlined or may not apply. NCP provisions are summarized in this annex for purposes of brevity. The references in this annex to NCP provisions are not intended to change NCP requirements or interpretations. Nothing in the *NRF* alters or impedes the ability or authorities

of designated Federal officials to carry out their duties under the NCP or to coordinate directly with their agency in execution of these duties.

The NCP describes the National Response System (NRS), which is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the NRS include the National Response Center, National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), Regional and Area Contingency Plans, and State and local plans. States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels.

The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center. (See 40 CFR 300.125.) The National Response Center provides notifications of such reports to the National Operations Center (NOC) to promote situational awareness.

The NRT is the national-level organization for coordinating Federal interagency activities under the NCP. The NRT is comprised of national representatives of the primary and support agencies for ESF #10. The NRT carries out national preparedness and response planning for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other *NRF* elements. On a day-to-day basis, EPA serves as Chair and DHS/USCG as Vice Chair of the NRT. For an incident-specific NRT activation, the NRT Chair would be the agency providing the Federal OSC. The NRT provides support, assistance, and advice to the Federal OSC and RRT as requested. (Precise jurisdictional boundaries between EPA and DHS/USCG have been determined by EPA-DHS/USCG agreements and are described in the NCP and in greater detail in Regional and Area Contingency Plans. In general, EPA is the lead for incidents in the inland zone and DHS/USCG is the lead for incidents in the coastal zone.)

Thirteen RRTs coordinate NCP interagency activities at the Federal regional level. The RRTs are comprised of regional representatives of the primary and support agencies for ESF #10 as well as a representative from each State within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT Chair would be the agency providing the Federal OSC. The RRTs are coordinating bodies. As needed during a response, RRTs convene to address interagency response issues and provide assistance and advice to the Federal OSC(s), including resource acquisition support as requested.

At the tactical, on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP) level, the Federal OSC carries out his/her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall oil and hazardous materials response efforts in accordance with existing delegations of authority. For oil discharges, depending on the location, the agency providing the Federal OSC is either EPA or DHS/USCG. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC may be EPA, DHS/USCG, the Department of Energy (DOE), or the Department of Defense (DOD), depending on the location and source of the release. DOE and DOD are generally responsible for hazardous substance emergencies involving their facilities, vessels, materials, and weapons, including transportation-related incidents. Under 40 CFR 300.120, for those hazardous substance emergencies for which DOE or DOD provides the OSC, the OSC is responsible for taking all response actions (both onsite and offsite). Other Federal agencies provide OSCs for hazardous substance removal actions that are not emergencies.

Federal OSCs have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident. Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses (including assessments), therefore, may be initiated under the NCP and CERCLA and/or OPA 90 funding, then transition to ESF #10 and Stafford Act funding or funding from another Federal agency under the *NRF* Federal-to-Federal support provisions when ESF #10 is activated under those authorities.

The NCP provides that EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a Spill of National Significance (SONS). (See 40 CFR 300.323 for a description of a SONS.) For a SONS, EPA or DHS/USCG may name a “senior Agency official” (EPA) or National Incident Commander (DHS/USCG) who assists the OSC, or assumes certain functions of the OSC, respectively (e.g., communicating with the affected parties and public, coordinating resources at the national level). Under the *NRF*, EPA and DHS/USCG maintain authority for classifying a discharge as a SONS for purposes of the NCP. DHS may or may not decide that it should coordinate the Federal response to a SONS. If not, EPA or DHS/USCG lead the Federal response in accordance with the NCP. For a SONS for which DHS coordinates the overall Federal response, ESF #10 is activated and the EPA senior Agency official or DHS/USCG National Incident Commander may also assume a role within the Joint Field Office (JFO) Unified Coordination Group.

**Primary Agency Determination:** EPA or DHS/USCG serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 actions, depending upon whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone (as defined in Regional and Area Contingency Plans). For incidents affecting both, EPA is the primary agency and DHS/USCG serves as the deputy.

**Support Agencies:** To the extent possible, support agency representatives to ESF #10 should be those personnel also assigned to the NRT or RRT(s). Where such dual assignments are not possible, each ESF representative is to maintain close coordination with the agency’s NRT/RRT representative.

**Multiple Response Actions:** When more than one Federal OSC is involved in implementing a response due to multiple response actions, ESF #10 is the mechanism through which close coordination is maintained among all agencies and OSCs.

The primary agency ensures ESF #10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out. In cases where DHS/USCG is the primary agency and more than one DHS/USCG district falls within a region, DHS/USCG Headquarters selects the regional lead for ESF #10 and may establish an Area Command. In cases where EPA is the primary agency and multiple incident sites or multiple regions are involved, EPA may establish an Area Command. Where multiple EPA regions are involved, if there is a need for EPA to identify a lead region for the ESF #10 response, EPA Headquarters will designate a lead in consultation with the affected regions.

**Relationship to Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex:** For a terrorist incident involving oil or hazardous materials (such as a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident), ESF #10 provides assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the oil/hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities addressed in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex. For an incident involving oil or hazardous materials and ESF #10 activation that is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not an act of terrorism, the Federal agency with jurisdiction (EPA or DHS/USCG) assumes primary Federal responsibility for the Federal criminal investigation in accordance with its authorities and applicable laws and regulations. Where necessary, EPA or DHS/USCG assigns an official as the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official in the JFO.

**Relationship to Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes:** Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include certain biological and radiological substances. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes may therefore be activated simultaneously with ESF #10. The Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes describe additional procedures and Federal agency responsibilities for biological and radiological/nuclear incidents that are not addressed in ESF #10, and are used in conjunction with ESF #10 when applicable.

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

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### **General**

In conjunction with the affected State(s), ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and the overall management of the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

ESF #10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after-action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support agencies. This includes documentation to support financial transfers between primary and support agencies that are necessary to conduct ESF #10 activities.

## **ORGANIZATION**

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### **Headquarters-Level Response Support Structure**

For incidents where EPA is a primary agency, the Director, Office of Emergency Management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA, serves as the lead for ESF #10. For incidents where DHS/USCG is the primary agency, the Chief, Office of Incident Management and Preparedness, DHS/USCG, serves as the lead for ESF #10.

The primary agency represents ESF #10 and provides ESF #10 representatives, as needed, to the headquarters components of the *NRFC*, including the following:

- Domestic Readiness Group (DRG)
- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
- National Operations Center (NOC)

The primary agency may request support for these functions from the other ESF #10 partner agencies as appropriate. The primary agency provides administrative support to ESF #10 as appropriate.

Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which support agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF #10 on a 24-hour basis (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period. ESF #10 support agencies have representatives available immediately by telephone on a 24-hour basis.

The primary agency may establish management objectives for ESF #10, consistent with the broader management objectives from the NRCC.

ESF #10 operates from the headquarters of the primary agency:

- EPA coordinates ESF #10 from the EPA Headquarters emergency operations center (EOC).
- DHS/USCG coordinates ESF #10 from the DHS/USCG Headquarters Office of Incident Management and Preparedness.

While incident situation reports generally flow to the NOC from the JFO, the primary agency EOC also keeps the NOC apprised of incident management efforts.

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The ESF #10 NRCC representative provides national-level coordination and liaison among ESFs and provides accurate ESF technical information to the NRCC Planning Section and the Incident Management Planning Team (IMPT). The NRCC ESF #10 representative is in direct contact with the ESF #10 EPA and/or DHS/USCG Headquarters EOC as appropriate. The primary agency provides guidance and direction to its regional response elements as necessary on issues such as interregional resource use, allocation, and mobilization.

The primary agency consults the NRT for advice and assistance in carrying out activities under ESF #10. In addition, the primary agency works with DHS during the incident to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the NRT and DRG and/or IMPT, depending on the needs of the incident. The NRT may be called upon to provide subject-matter expertise in oil/hazardous materials responses to the DRG and/or IMPT. The NRT may also be called upon to provide input to the Homeland Security Council or other White House entities through the DRG.

### Regional-Level Response Support Structure

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Either the EPA or DHS/USCG Co-Chair of the RRT serves as the regional lead for the ESF, depending upon which agency is the primary agency. For incidents affecting both the inland and coastal zone, EPA is the regional lead and DHS/USCG is the deputy. The regional lead may be transferred from one agency to the other during a response if circumstances dictate. (Note: Although the term “regional” is generally used for purposes of this annex, EPA has regional offices and DHS/USCG has district offices.)

The regional-level ESF #10 is composed of regional or other representatives of those Federal agencies listed in the “Responsibilities” section of this annex. The primary agency represents ESF #10 and provides ESF #10 representatives, as needed, to the regional and on-scene components of the *NRF*, including the following:

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
- Joint Field Office (JFO)
- Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Incident Command Post (ICP)

The primary agency may request support for these functions from the other ESF #10 partner agencies as appropriate.

At the JFO level, ESF #10 typically provides a representative(s) to coordinate ESF #10 mission assignments and provide information to the JFO on ESF #10 on-scene activities. In addition, for a chemical, biological, or radiological WMD incident, ESF #10 may also provide, as needed, a Technical Specialist(s) to provide scientific and technical expertise and to coordinate scientific and technical issues with other responding agencies and with other ESF #10 headquarters, regional, and on-scene response elements. For incidents in which ESF #10 plays a major role, the primary agency may also provide a senior official to participate in the JFO Unified Coordination Group.

The regional lead for ESF #10, in coordination with the OSC, consults the RRT for support, advice, or assistance, and establishes appropriate mechanisms for the RRT to coordinate with the JFO during an incident as needed.

If the agency(ies) providing the OSCs joins or establishes an Area Command (or Unified Area Command), the ESF #10 regional lead ensures coordination between the JFO and Area Command, as needed, on matters relating to ESF #10 activities.

During a multistate incident, DHS may establish multiple JFOs. In this case, the primary agency designates an ESF #10 representative for each JFO.

During an NCP SONS, DHS/USCG may establish an Area Command structure, known as a National Incident Command (NIC). If DHS activates a JFO for a SONS in support of the NIC, it coordinates its activities with the JFO, and the JFO would likely collocate with the NIC.

The regional lead for ESF #10 ensures ESF #10 response activities are fully coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Joint Operations Center (JOC), when established for terrorist events, and provides ESF #10 representatives to the JOC as needed.

The regional ESF #10 lead supports Federal OSCs and coordinates their activities. The regional lead also ensures that ESF #10 activities are integrated and coordinated with other Federal, State, tribal, and local response activities to make the best use of response resources and to avoid gaps or overlaps in response actions.

The Federal OSC generally joins an ICP already established by local authorities or establishes an ICP at the site in accordance with the local Area or Regional Contingency Plan, and conducts activities from that ICP under a Unified Command. The agency providing the OSC provides additional representatives to the ICP as appropriate. The OSC, however, maintains the NCP authority to direct oil and hazardous materials response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release, in accordance with existing delegations of authority.

All OSCs involved in implementing ESF #10 actions maintain close coordination with the regional ESF #10 lead to ensure the response is consistent with national and ESF #10 priorities.

Public communications generally are coordinated through ESF #15 – External Affairs in consultation with the JFO and the JIC. It is recognized, however, that in some cases it may be necessary for responding OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

### **Incident-Related Actions**

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The primary agency convenes appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible, and within 2 hours of notification, if possible, to develop a plan for providing the support required. This can be conducted via emergency conference call or by physically locating at the primary agency EOC as appropriate. At the headquarters level, ESF #10 focuses initially on the following actions:

- Confirm that members of national and regional ESF #10 staffs are notified.
- Ensure that the primary agency headquarters EOC is ready to support Federal response activities and to coordinate with the NOC.
- Establish communications with the affected regional ESF #10 elements.
- Coordinate with other national-level ESFs, as appropriate.

At the regional-level, ESF #10 becomes operational upon notification from the RRCC. Initial actions coordinated under the regional ESF #10 may include:

- Alert members of the regional ESF #10.

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- Ensure that the primary agency regional EOC is ready to support Federal response activities and to coordinate with the primary agency headquarters EOC and/or ESF #10 at the NRCC as needed.
- Deploy representatives to response teams.
- Establish communications with the RRCC and/or State EOC (according to regional plans) to obtain initial damage estimates.
- Identify initial resource requirements for all OSCs (both EPA and DHS/USCG) when appropriate.
- As appropriate, coordinate with ESF #10 elements in nonimpacted regions/districts to obtain personnel, equipment, and other backup support.
- Assess the situation, including the nature, amount, and locations of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials (e.g., trajectory and analysis); potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, decontamination, and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment through appropriate response actions.

Upon identification of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials, the regional lead for ESF #10 closely coordinates with the OSC(s) and the RRT (if convened) to develop and implement a response strategy.

Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the ESF #10 support agency representatives (headquarters and regional) coordinate with their agencies to meet ESF #10 needs and carry out ESF actions. Headquarters ESF #10 actions may include communicating management objectives to regional ESF #10 elements. The regional ESF #10 actions may include:

- Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other ESFs, and Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.
- Identifying ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.
- Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs.
- Working with State, tribal, and local governments, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available regional assets and identify resources required from outside the region.
- Initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area.
- Maintaining close coordination with the JFO to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance.
- Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the ICP as described under "Policies" above.



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Because of the potential need for ESF #10 to respond to numerous simultaneous events, including terrorism incidents, OSCs, as time permits, coordinate all significant actions with the ESF #10 regional lead. Significant actions are considered those that relate to competition for and commitment of key interagency resources not under the OSC's control, recommendations to State officials as to protective actions, or actions that could impact other regional or national response activities or priorities.

### RESPONSIBILITIES

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#### ESF Coordinator

The Director of EPA's Office of Emergency Management serves as the ESF coordinator and, in partnership with DHS/USCG, conducts ESF #10 planning and preparedness activities in coordination with the NRT (as Chair) and through the NRS.

#### Primary Agencies

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Agency	Functions
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>	<p>For incidents for which EPA is the primary agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintains close coordination between EPA Headquarters and the affected regional office(s), DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT.</li><li>• Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 – Emergency Management.</li><li>• Facilitates resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinates (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area.</li><li>• Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.</li><li>• Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose or minimize discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.</li><li>• Provides OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction.</li></ul> <p>In general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides expertise on the environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques.</li><li>• Provides Chair for NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs.</li><li>• Manages EPA special teams under the NCP, including the Environmental Response Team, National Decontamination Team, and Radiological Emergency Response Team, which provide specialized technical advice and assistance to responders.</li><li>• Coordinates, integrates, and provides investigative support, intelligence analysis, and legal expertise on environmental statutes related to oil and hazardous materials incidents, including regarding criminal cases, in support of responders.</li><li>• Manages the National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Team, composed of investigative and scientific personnel to provide investigative, scientific, and forensic technical advice, assistance, and other threat assessment in support of responders.</li></ul>

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Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of Homeland Security</b></p>	<p><b>U.S. Coast Guard</b></p> <p>For incidents for which DHS/USCG is the primary agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintains close coordination between DHS/USCG Headquarters and the affected Area and District office(s), the EPA (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT.</li> <li>• Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5.</li> <li>• Facilitates resolution of any conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinates (through headquarters) the provision of personnel and logistical support from other districts to the affected area.</li> <li>• Provides technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.</li> <li>• Coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.</li> <li>• Provides OSCs for incidents within its jurisdiction (including for the coastal zone response for incidents for which EPA is the primary agency, but the incident affects both the inland and coastal zone).</li> </ul> <p>In general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials and environmental pollution control techniques.</li> <li>• Assists in planning and preparedness efforts as Vice Chair of the NRT and Co-Chairs for RRTs.</li> <li>• Maintains the National Response Center.</li> <li>• Manages the National Strike Force, composed of the National Strike Force Coordination Center, Public Information Assist Team, and three strike teams located on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts, to provide response capabilities, technical advice, documentation and support assistance, communications, and incident management support for response activities.</li> <li>• Offers expertise in domestic and international port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.</li> <li>• Maintains continuously staffed facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges and hazardous materials releases occurring within its jurisdiction.</li> </ul>

**SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of Agriculture</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures, evaluates, and monitors the impact of the emergency incident on natural resources under USDA's jurisdiction, primarily the national forests.</li> <li>• Assists in developing protective measures and damage assessments.</li> <li>• Provides technical assistance in the disposition of livestock and poultry contaminated with hazardous materials. (ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources maintains the lead for disposition of disease-contaminated livestock and poultry (e.g., avian flu, naturally occurring anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease).)</li> <li>• If available, provides technical assistance and logistical support. Resources will be assigned commensurate with each unit's level of training and the adequacy and availability of equipment. USDA/Forest Service support is obtained through ESF #4 – Firefighting. Other USDA agency support is obtained through contacting ESF #11.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Commerce</b></p>	<p><b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides operational weather data and prepares forecasts tailored to support the response, through the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) when activated.</li> <li>• Provides expertise on natural resources and coastal habitat, the environmental effects of oil and hazardous materials, and appropriate cleanup and restoration alternatives.</li> <li>• Coordinates NOAA scientific support for responses in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved.</li> <li>• Predicts pollutant fate, effects, and transport as a function of time.</li> <li>• Provides information on meteorological, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters.</li> <li>• Provides charts and maps for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.</li> <li>• Conducts emergency hydrographic surveys, search and recovery, and obstruction location to assist safe vessel movement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Defense</b></p>	<p>Provides OSC and directs response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, vehicles, munitions, and weapons.</p> <p>Provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents. With the exception of support provided under Immediate Response Authority, the obligation of DOD resources to support requests for assistance is subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense. Details regarding DSCA and Immediate Response Authority are provided in the <i>NRF</i> core document.</p> <p><b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:</b> Provides response and recovery assistance to incidents involving contaminated debris, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear contamination. The scope of actions may include waste sampling, classification, packaging, transportation, treatment, demolition, and disposal.</p> <p><b>Navy Supervisor of Salvage:</b> In accordance with its statutory authorities, provides technical, operational, and emergency support in the ocean engineering disciplines of marine salvage, pollution abatement, and diving services.</p>

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<p><b>Department of Energy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides an OSC and directs response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities, and vehicles.</li> <li>• Provides advice in identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases relevant to the NCP, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination.</li> <li>• Provides additional assistance for radiological incidents pursuant to, or in coordination with, ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services DOE activities.</li> <li>• DOE radiological support provided to local, State, and other Federal agencies is provided primarily by the DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). DOE actions to respond to releases from its own facilities or materials may be provided by DOE/NNSA or another DOE component.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Health and Human Services</b></p>	<p><b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health.</li> <li>• Determines whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous material.</li> <li>• Establishes disease/exposure registries and conducts appropriate clinical testing.</li> <li>• Develops, maintains, and provides information on the health effects of toxic substances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Food and Drug Administration:</b> Works in cooperation with EPA and USDA to ensure the proper disposal of contaminated food or animal feed.</p>
<p><b>Department of Homeland Security</b></p>	<p><b>Customs and Border Protection (CBP):</b> Where hazardous materials are transported by persons, cargo, mail, or conveyances arriving from outside the United States, provides extensive analytical and targeting capabilities through its National Targeting Center, full examination capabilities by trained CBP Officers equipped with radiation detection and nonintrusive inspection technology, and nationwide rapid technical response capabilities through its Laboratory and Scientific Services Division.</p> <p><b>Federal Emergency Management Agency:</b> Provides coordination support during ESF activations, as well as recovery and mitigation assistance during federally declared disasters or emergencies.</p> <p><b>Office of Infrastructure Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designates an Infrastructure Liaison to address all issues regarding the recovery and restoration of critical infrastructure affected by a release of oil or hazardous materials.</li> <li>• Maintains database of sites with hazardous materials, provides detailed knowledge of various hazardous material sites as a result of site visits and vulnerability assessments, and works to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks from terrorist attack at hazardous material sites.</li> <li>• Chemical Security Compliance Division inspects high-risk chemical facilities at regular intervals, and may inspect a facility at any time, with 24 hours notice, based on new information or security concerns.</li> </ul> <p><b>Science and Technology Directorate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides coordination of Federal science and technology resources.</li> <li>• Through the IMAAC, provides predictions of hazards associated with atmospheric releases for use in emergency response when activated for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.</li> </ul>

**Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex**

Agency	Functions
<p><b>Department of the Interior</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to natural and cultural resources and historic properties such as public lands; units of the National Park System; national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries; Alaska Native allotments and townsites; wildlife and associated habitats, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds; and national monuments.</li> <li>• Provides scientific expertise and assistance in mapping, biological resources, geology, and hydrology; earthquakes and other natural hazards; minerals; and identification of hazards.</li> <li>• Provides expertise in and information on offshore drilling and production practices and facilities and offshore minerals.</li> <li>• Maintains computer models for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes.</li> <li>• Provides information from response research.</li> <li>• For spills involving Outer Continental Shelf facilities, assists in source identification, oversees spill abatement, and approves resumption of operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Justice</b></p>	<p>Provides expert advice on complex legal issues, particularly regarding potential criminal cases.</p> <p>The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at U.S. citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the Federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States. Generally acting through the FBI, the Attorney General, in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States.</p>
<p><b>Department of Labor (DOL)</b></p>	<p><b>Mine Safety and Health Administration:</b> Provides mobile laboratory equipment and technical expertise for gas sampling and analysis.</p> <p><b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL/OSHA):</b> Provides technical support to EPA, DHS/USCG, and other NRT/RRT agencies, as well as to the OSC, regarding hazards to workers engaged in response activities. Worker safety and health resources under the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex are activated through ESF #5. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring, airborne worker exposure sampling and analysis, critical incident stress monitoring, development and oversight of the site-specific safety and health plan, personal protective equipment selection and distribution and training, and respirator fit-testing. The Worker Safety and Health Support Annex provides additional information on worker safety and health technical assistance. DOL/OSHA support is also directly available to NRT agencies under the NCP and under ESF #10 through a request by the primary agency.</p>
<p><b>Department of State</b></p>	<p>Facilitates an integrated response between nations when a discharge or release crosses or threatens to cross international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.</p>
<p><b>Department of Transportation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides expertise on all modes of transporting oil and hazardous materials, including information on the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.</li> <li>• Issues Special Permits to facilitate movement of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and hazardous debris in support of response and recovery efforts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>General Services Administration</b></p>	<p>Provides resource support for ESF #10 requirements as requested to meet the needs of the affected population.</p>

## Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

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Agency	Functions
<b>Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)</b>	Coordinates the Federal response activities for a radiological incident involving a facility licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State, shipment of NRC- or Agreement State-licensed materials, or radioactive materials licensed under the Atomic Energy Act; or provides support to DHS as the coordinating agency for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, in accordance with the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. The NRC and EPA coordinate their responses to an emergency involving both a radiological and chemical release in accordance with joint NRC/EPA implementing procedures.