



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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Memorandum

To: Heads of Bureaus and Offices

From: Kristen J. Sarri *KJS*
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Policy, Management and Budget

Subject: Department of the Interior Environmental Safeguards Plan for All- Hazards Emergencies (DOI ES Plan)

Attached is the recently signed and approved *DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies* (DOI ES Plan).

The DOI ES Plan provides guidance and direction to DOI Bureaus and Offices in carrying out prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery responsibilities to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests. It spells out requirements for Bureaus to identify their responsibilities and how they will be met, and calls for Bureaus to develop or revise their corresponding Environmental Safeguards Plans.

In addition to outlining DOI authorities and delegations, the DOI ES Plan briefly describes DOI's responsibilities under related national plans and doctrine, including the:

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
- National Response Framework (NRF)
 - Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 - and
 - ESF #11 - Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH)
- National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) - Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF)

The DOI ES Plan also addresses other incidents that adversely affect or threaten Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties, and the Department's lands, resources, and other environmental interests.

The next step is for Bureaus to develop their Environmental Safeguards Plans, following the guidance contained in the DOI ES Plan.

I want to thank all those involved in producing the new DOI ES Plan.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Willie R. Taylor, Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) at Willie_Taylor@ios.doi.gov or David Behler, Resource Protection, Preparedness and Response Team Leader, OEPC at David_Behler@ios.doi.gov

Attachment: DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies

cc: Bureau Executive Agents
Environmental Safeguards Group

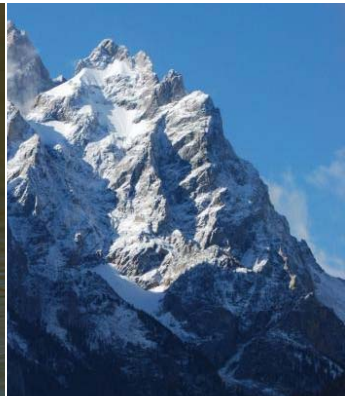
U.S. Department of the Interior

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance



Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies

December 2014



The Department of the Interior Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND, PURPOSE AND SCOPE.....	1
DOI AUTHORITIES AND DELEGATIONS FOR PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY.....	3
DOI ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS GROUP.....	6
DOI RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES.....	7
A. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).....	9
B. The National Response Framework (NRF) – Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 and ESF #11- Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH).....	16
C. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF).....	22
D. Other Incidents that Adversely Affect or Threaten Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties, and the Department of the Interior’s Lands, Resources, and other Environmental Interests.....	26

ACRONYMS

Appendix A - Examples of Bureau and Office Spill Response Activities Including Support under ESF #10	
Appendix B – Overview of DOI Functional Responsibilities under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)	
Appendix C - Overview of DOI Functional Responsibilities under ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	
Appendix D - Overview of DOI Functional Responsibilities under ESF #11-NCH Resources	
Appendix E - Overview of DOI Functional Responsibilities under Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF)	

The Department of the Interior

Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies

A. BACKGROUND, PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Department of the Interior (DOI) protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities. DOI is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical assistance for the insular areas. DOI has responsibility for approximately two billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf; and more than 507 million acres of lands on the mainland, including surface and subsurface federal minerals.

Natural and human-caused disasters can adversely affect the human health and welfare of the American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, as well as the integrity of the nation's natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH resources). Disasters and emergency incidents not only potentially threaten the nation's NCH resources; they can also deny the public access to recreational opportunities and economic activities on federal public lands and in neighboring communities. As steward of the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, and as trustee for American Indians and Alaska Natives, the DOI responsibility is to ensure that effective and appropriate actions are taken to protect America's NCH resources before, during, and after a wide variety of disasters and emergency incidents. These include incidents as defined in the National Response Framework (NRF)¹, as well as other natural and human-caused disasters and emergencies, including oil discharges into the waters of the U. S. and hazardous substance releases into the environment.

The purpose of the *DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies*² (*DOI ES Plan*) is to provide guidance and direction to DOI Bureaus and Offices in carrying out the DOI prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery responsibilities covered under this Plan to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests. Accordingly, the term "Environmental Safeguards" is defined as the collection of policies, procedures, positions, plans, and activities undertaken and coordinated by DOI and its bureaus to meet its prevention,

¹ The National Response Framework (NRF, January 2008) defines "incident" as follows: "*Incident*: An occurrence or event, natural or manmade that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response."

² "All hazards" in the context of this Plan includes, but is not limited to, such natural hazards as high winds, including hurricanes/typhoons and tropical storms; floods; storms; earthquakes; tsunamis; volcanic eruptions; landslides; avalanches; land subsidence; drought; snowstorms; disease outbreaks involving humans, animals or plants; and human-caused technological hazards such as oil, hazardous materials, bioagent, radiological and chemical incidents, explosions, power outages, transportation accidents, dam failures, and emergencies due to acts of terrorism.

preparedness, response, and recovery responsibilities for the purpose of protecting natural and cultural resources and historic properties, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests.

The definition of “other environmental interests” is those environmental concerns off DOI lands and potential trust and NCH resources of concern to DOI which could be adversely affected during preparedness, response and recovery activities. This could include areas where DOI would work with Tribal, State and local governments in shared activities.

The DOI Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) provides leadership and coordination in carrying out DOI’s roles and responsibilities for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery actions to support the protection of NCH resources and provide environmental safeguards.

Nothing in the *DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan for All Hazards Emergencies (DOI ES Plan)* is intended to conflict with current law, regulation, directive, or other governing authority of any party to the *DOI ES Plan*. If any term or condition of the *DOI ES Plan* is inconsistent with such authority, then that term or condition will not apply, but the remaining terms and conditions of the *DOI ES Plan* will remain in full force and effect.

The *DOI ES Plan* is intended to facilitate cooperation and the internal management of the Federal government. It does not create or confer any rights, privileges, trust responsibility, or benefits upon any person or entity not a signatory hereto. Nothing in the *DOI ES Plan* will be enforceable by any person or entity through any action at law or in equity or by any other means against the Federal government or any of its employees or any person. The *DOI ES Plan* is not to be construed as a rule or regulation. Nothing in the *DOI ES Plan* will be deemed to waive any applicable privilege that the agencies may assert with respect to any of their documents or communications.

The *DOI ES Plan* does not govern or apply to non-emergency removal or remedial actions undertaken in response to the release of hazardous substances undertaken pursuant to Subpart E of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

All provisions of this document are subject to the availability of funds and capacity of Bureau/Office staff assigned. Bureaus will fund the requirements laid out in the *DOI ES Plan* through existing funding sources or authorities.

The *DOI ES Plan* complements the DOI emergency management program efforts coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

Structure, Scope and Use of the DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan

The *DOI ES Plan* outlines DOI authorities and delegations for preparedness, response, and recovery; briefly describes DOI’s responsibilities under related national plans and doctrine; and describes the function of the DOI Environmental Safeguards Group (ESG), chaired by OEPC.

The *DOI ES Plan* is structured to feature four self-contained “pull out” sections that can be easily accessed by users according to the type of preparedness, response, or recovery activities and governing construct that applies. The four pull out sections outline DOI responsibilities for the:

1. **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)** - preparedness for and response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.³
2. **National Response Framework (NRF) and Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 and ESF #11- Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH)** - preparedness for and response to major disasters and emergency incidents when support is requested by FEMA for responding to oil spills or hazardous substance releases (ESF #10) or protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties from all hazards emergency incidents (ESF #11-NCH) pursuant to ESF #10 and #11 of the NRF.
3. **National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF)** - recovery from major disasters and emergency incidents when support is requested for development and implementation of natural and cultural resources and historic properties recovery strategies pursuant to the NCR of the NDRF; and
4. **Other Incidents that Adversely Affect or Threaten Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties, and the Department of the Interior’s Lands, Resources, and other Environmental Interests**

The *DOI ES Plan* sets forth requirements to be used by DOI bureaus and offices to guide the development and implementation of their own Environmental Safeguards plans. A bureau’s Environmental Safeguards plan may be either a “stand alone” document or integrated into the bureau’s “all hazards operations plan.”

Bureaus and Offices need to submit their proposed Environmental Safeguards Plans and revisions to OEPC for review to comply with the requirements of the *DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies (DOI ES Plan)*. OEPC will periodically review and update the *DOI ES Plan*. Bureaus and Offices will need to update their Environmental Safeguards Plans, as appropriate.

B. DOI AUTHORITIES AND DELEGATIONS FOR PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

DOI plays a key role in preparedness, response, and recovery activities for major disasters and emergencies as defined in the:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA);

³ These responsibilities also apply to ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response under the NRF when FEMA activates ESF #10 for an emergency incident response.

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP);
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA);
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act).

In addition to these statutes, the following laws, regulations, orders, and interagency directives authorize DOI involvement:

- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act
- Historic Sites Act
- Antiquities Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- Homeland Security Act;
- Executive Orders 12777 and 12580;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive Five⁴;
- Presidential Policy Directive 8 for National Preparedness and its components, the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF);

Other authorities of interest include:

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Competition in Contracting Act, as amended; and
- Federal Acquisition Regulations.

Specific Bureau and Office delegations, authorities, and responsibilities under these statutes and regulations are set forth in the Departmental Manual (DM) as follows:

- DOI emergency management program — 900 DM 1-5;
- Oil and hazardous substances preparedness and response program — 112 DM 4, 296 DM 2, and 910 DM 4; and
- Occupational safety and health program— 485 DM.

Related National Plans and Doctrine

DOI responsibilities are defined in the following documents:

1. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

⁴ Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 provides that the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Secretary is to coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies under circumstances listed in HSPD 5.

established the National Response System (NRS), the interagency and intergovernmental mechanism for response to oil discharges and hazardous substances releases. Pursuant to the NCP, OEPC provides leadership, coordinates, and promotes consistency in carrying out DOI's roles and responsibilities for emergency preparedness and response to ensure that DOI provides support to federal responses led by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard.⁵ The NCP is linked to the National Response Framework through ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials, and through the Hazardous Materials Incident Annex to the NRF. DOI is a support agency for ESF #10 and the NRF Hazardous Materials Incident Annex. This support is generally managed through the mechanisms established in the NCP.

2. The National Response Framework (NRF) includes Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes that detail federal government agencies' responsibilities to respond to major disasters and emergency incidents. DOI is a support agency for all of the ESFs and a primary agency for ESF #9 – Search and Rescue and for part of another one, ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources. Under ESF #11, DOI is responsible for providing leadership across the federal government for the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) prior to, during, and after a major disaster or emergency incident. OEPC leads and coordinates DOI efforts to supply support to other federal, tribal, state or local agencies to protect NCH during the response phase.⁶ OEM leads overall DOI coordination with DHS/FEMA on the other ESFs.
3. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) describes how federal agencies will effectively organize and operate to leverage existing resources to promote effective recovery and support for States, territories, tribes and other jurisdictions recovering from a disaster. The Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan includes annexes that detail the roles and responsibilities of federal government agencies that may provide recovery assistance. DOI is the federal government's primary and coordinating agency for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF). Under the NCR RSF, DOI is responsible for providing leadership for the recovery of natural and cultural resources, including historic properties. During the recovery phase of a disaster, DHS/FEMA may utilize the NCR RSF and request DOI to ensure ongoing communication and coordination between three primary agencies and 12 supporting organizations, and between the federal agencies and corresponding state, territorial, tribal and local authorities and nongovernmental and private sector organizations to ensure the NCR RSF is accomplished. OEPC leads and coordinates DOI efforts for the NCR RSF. OEM leads overall DOI coordination with DHS/FEMA on the other RSFs.
4. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a system mandated by Presidential Directive that provides doctrine for a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, tribal, state and local governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to

⁵ The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) also plays a key DOI role for source control of oil spills that emanate from OCS exploration and production facilities which it regulates.

⁶ Other parts of ESF #11 give the responsibility to provide support in dealing with occurrences of highly contagious diseases involving wildlife to the US Geological Survey (USGS).

work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, tribal, state and local capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. These include the use of the Incident Command System; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

C. DOI ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS GROUP

Pursuant to the Departmental Manual (112 DM 4), OEPC provides leadership, promotes consistency, and facilitates inter- and intra-Departmental coordination in carrying out DOI's roles and responsibilities for the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties during response and recovery from major emergency incidents. In this capacity, an OEPC official is the Chair of the DOI Environmental Safeguards Group (ESG), the group responsible for coordinating implementation of the *DOI ES Plan*.

The ESG consists of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery staff with expertise in NCH from all DOI Bureaus (and some Offices), as well as staff with expertise in offshore drilling oil spill preparedness and abatement activities. Its mission is to provide effective and appropriate response to emergencies and disasters that affect natural and cultural resources and historic properties, DOI lands and resources, and other environmental interests.⁷ The ESG works to safeguard the environment during every type of emergency by improving intradepartmental communication and coordination at headquarters and in the field. Based on recommendations from the DOI Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill After Action Report, the ESG is working to improve:

- Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Protection and Tribal Consultation Requirements in all-hazards preparedness/response/recovery plans and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs)
 - Tribal consultation and cultural resources protection responsibilities need to be considered within the federal spill response. The DOI ESG promotes more emphasis on pre-incident and pre-exposure planning, and response measures that prevent damage to cultural resources (e.g., placement of booms or other physical barriers).
 - Cultural Resource Protection – The DOI ESG provides guidance to ensure that preparedness, response, mitigation, recovery and restoration activities are undertaken by Bureaus to provide comprehensive protections for DOI cultural resources and historic properties. Such guidance is related to implementing authorities for cultural resources and historic properties protections and recoveries from oil spills, hazardous substance releases and other emergency incidents. Such authorities include:
 - the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (as real or personal property, subsistence use and public services);
 - the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (for archaeological sites and

⁷ The ESG may also help coordinate DOI support to FOSCs during emergencies and disasters that originate from DOI regulated offshore fixed facilities.

- resources);
 - the Park System Resource Protection Act (PSRPA) (for all National Park Service resources);
 - the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) (for all National Marine Sanctuary trust resources; some of these resources are jointly managed by DOI and NOAA, e.g. at Channel Islands National Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and California Coastal National Monument);
 - specific Treaties with sovereign Indian Nations; and
 - specific State and Local laws regarding public and private real property.
- Standard Operating Procedures for Providing a Historic Properties Specialist to a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) who leads the federal response to an oil spill or hazardous substance release.
 - The role of the Historic Preservation Specialist can be predetermined through improved planning and preparedness measures during pre-incident planning and ACP development. The ESG shall develop:
 - a mechanism to quickly identify the qualified compliance staff and facilitate deployment; and
 - guidance for best management practices and providing technical expertise to assist a FOSC's efforts to meet the regulatory obligations for protection of historic properties, cultural resources, and tribal consultation.

D. DOI RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES

To bolster the effectiveness of the NCP, NRF, NDRF, and subsidiary plans, OEPC, working with the Environmental Safeguards Group (ESG), leads and coordinates DOI and its Bureaus to execute the following responsibilities:

- **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)**
 - Providing coordination of expertise to Area Committees and the RRTs for pre-incident emergency planning and preparedness activities;
 - Providing expertise and oversight regarding oil spill preparedness requirements and spill abatement activities for fixed facilities on the OCS;
 - Responding to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases from vessels and/or facilities under DOI management and control;
 - Protecting DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests by providing appropriate response-related assistance under the NCP in support of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), most commonly provided by the U.S. Coast Guard or the Environmental Protection Agency, following oil discharges and hazardous substance releases or threats of discharges or releases;
- **National Response Framework (NRF)**
 - Providing coordination of expertise and input to DHS/FEMA policies, products, and plans regarding ESF #10 and ESF #11-NCH and related activities.

- Responding to a major disaster or environmental emergency incident under ESF #10 and ESF #11-NCH of the NRF in cooperation with the Coordinator (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]);
 - Participating in the prevention, preparedness, planning, response, and short-term recovery phases for such instances and providing support (including facilitating the delivery of services, technical assistance, and expertise) to state, local, and tribal authorities; other Federal agencies; and partner organizations.
- **National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)**
 - Providing coordination of expertise and input to DHS/FEMA policies, products, and plans regarding the NCR RSF and related activities.
 - Assisting recovery from a major disaster under the NCR RSF of the NDRF by coordinating recovery efforts with key federal agencies (DHS/FEMA, USDA, et al.) and supporting organizations; identifying and leveraging available federal resources; and providing technical expertise and assistance to address disaster impacted community recovery needs; and
- **Other Incidents that Adversely Affect or Threaten Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties, and the Department of the Interior’s Lands, Resources, and other Environmental Interests**
 - Participating in appropriate incident planning and preparedness activities, including preparation and maintenance of contingency plans and other geographic, regional and local all-hazards plans and;
 - Providing support for response and recovery actions with the primary goal of protecting natural and cultural resources and historic properties, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests.

PULL OUT SECTION A

**The Department of the Interior
Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies**

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) established the National Response System (NRS), the interagency and intergovernmental mechanism for response to oil discharges and hazardous substances releases. The NCP provides that federal agencies, including DOI, may be called upon during response to provide assistance to the FOSC in their areas of jurisdiction and/or special expertise, consistent with agency legal authorities and capabilities.

OEPC provides leadership, coordinates, and promotes consistency in carrying out DOI's roles and responsibilities for environmental emergency preparedness and response to ensure that DOI provides support to federal responses led by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard under the NCP.

a) Required Capabilities

The head of each Bureau and Office will be prepared to respond effectively in a coordinated manner to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases under the NCP (in accordance with OPA and CERCLA, respectively), or provide relevant technical expertise to FOSCs, so as to prevent or minimize injuries to the DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests. In order to accomplish this, the head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain preparedness and response capabilities to be able to meet DOI's obligations under the law.

b) Planning and Preparedness

The head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain an environmental safeguards plan to delineate how the organization will carry out its responsibilities for preparedness and response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. Activities necessary to carry out this policy--including planning, training, and identification and acquisition of assets--will be conducted in consultation with and will provide for cooperation among all appropriate Bureaus and Offices.

All preparedness and response activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office ES plans will:

- Comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies;
- Be coordinated with other members of the National Response System (NRS) for oil and hazardous materials incidents;
- Be consistent with the NIMS; and
- Be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan* and Departmental policies and procedures developed for Plan implementation.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure Bureau and Office ES Plans include procedures for the following:

- Developing, maintaining, and providing designated Departmental officials with a list of Bureau/Office contacts at the headquarters and regional or field level, who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to receive and expeditiously transmit notification of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel,;
- Developing and maintaining lists of:
 - Bureau/Office regional and/or field staff who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, who would potentially be available for deployment to the environmental emergency incident when DOI is requested to provide assistance to the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release;
 - Bureau/Office personnel who are responsible for and prepared to implement Bureau/Office prevention, preparedness, and response plans for oil spills and hazardous substance releases;
- Developing and maintaining appropriate and current emergency operations plans covering all Bureau units consonant with the *DOI All-Hazards Baseline Operations Plan*
- Coordinating among Bureaus and Offices in the development of plans, as well as in preparedness and response activities, carried out pursuant to the *DOI ES Plan*;
- Identifying national and regional contacts to coordinate with OEPC to ensure direct Bureau involvement in planning and preparedness, including exercises, under the NCP as appropriate at the Regional and Field level (NRT, RRTs, JRTs, and Area Committees). Bureaus and offices shall also provide information on contacts and periodic updates to the OEPC Regional Environmental Officer in their respective regions.
- Preparing vessel and facility response plans required under the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA;
- Training designated personnel to safely and effectively carry out the prevention, preparedness, response activities called for in the ES Plan;
- Acquiring scientific, technical, and other information and assistance for natural and cultural resources, historic properties, and land management issues for which DOI has jurisdiction and/or expertise and providing that information and assistance to appropriate parties in planning and response, including participating in the Unified Command⁸, when appropriate;
- Acquiring assistance, as requested, to take protective actions to mitigate the effect of potential environmental emergency incidents;
- Addressing relevant provisions of Bureau/Office land management policies, legislative mandates, or appropriate organic acts to enhance preparedness and response capabilities that can support the NCP;
- Establishing an exercise program which includes participation in National Response System (NRS) exercises in which DOI interests may be involved;
- Revising plans based on lessons learned from exercises and response activities.

⁸ Unified Command is a structure that brings together the “Incident Commanders” of all major organizations involved in the incident in order to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. The Unified Command encompasses the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make collective decisions. The Unified Command is officially led by, and reports to, the FOSC.

c) Environmental Compliance

Bureau/Office ES Plans must also outline how environmental compliance requirements will be met for response activities conducted either to: 1) protect DOI resources (e.g., from spills or releases affecting DOI lands); and/or 2) provide response support as requested and authorized by the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) pursuant to a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA).

The primary environmental compliance responsibilities are:

- consultation with FWS concerning Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, which can be achieved by implementing the national *Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act*;
- compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the accomplishment of which can be achieved by implementing the national *Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*;
- compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
- compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (1969) and 43 CFR 46 – Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969⁹
- compliance with both the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in the event of an inadvertent discovery, and Executive Order 13007 pertaining to Native American Sacred Sites; and
- Tribal consultations pursuant to Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (Nov. 6, 2000); the Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Consultation dated November 5, 2009; and DOI policy per Secretarial Orders 3317 and 3206 and the following:
 - Tribal Rights, Trust Responsibilities and the Endangered Species Act (June 5, 1997); *Departmental Responsibilities for Indian Trust Resources* (1995) [Series: Intergovernmental Relations; Part 512: American Indian and Alaska Native Programs; Chapter 2: Departmental Responsibilities for Indian Trust Resources; 512 DM 2];
 - *Departmental Manual Departmental Responsibilities for Protecting/Accommodating Access to Indian Sacred Sites* (1998) [Series:

⁹ For actions not otherwise statutorily exempt from NEPA, use of alternative arrangements may be appropriate during emergency responses. CEQ guidance on NEPA environmental review of proposed emergency response actions states, “As agencies develop their response to situations involving immediate threats to human health or safety, or immediate threats to valuable natural resources, they must consider whether there is sufficient time to follow the procedures of environmental review established in CEQ Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA,” and provides for “Alternative arrangements...limited to “the actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of the emergency.” (CEQ memo on Emergencies and NEPA, May 12, 2010) DOI regulations allow a Response Official during the emergency response phase to take any reasonable action to prevent loss of life, property, cultural, natural and historic resources without adhering to NEPA requirements. (see 43 CFR 46.150)

- Intergovernmental Relations; Part 512: American Indian and Alaska Native Programs; Chapter 3: Departmental Responsibilities for protecting/Accommodating Access to Indian Sacred Sites; 512 DM 3]; and
- The Department of the Interior Tribal Consultation Policy (found at <http://www.doi.gov/cobell/upload/FINAL-Departmental-tribal-consultation-policy.pdf>)
- ECM 97-2 Departmental Responsibilities for Indian Trust Resources and Indian Sacred Sites on Federal Lands.

d) Response

The head of each Bureau and Office will respond to oil discharges and hazardous substances releases from vessels and/or facilities under DOI management and control. It is DOI policy that when any Bureau or Office responds to a discharge or release from a vessel or facility under DOI management and control, the Bureau or Office will respond in a manner consistent with the NCP and as provided in Bureau/Office plans, including vessel and/or facility response plans under the CWA as amended by OPA. This includes working with the appropriate FOSC.

The head of each Bureau and Office will also respond to oil discharges and hazardous substances releases when DOI lands and/or resources are threatened or affected. It is DOI policy that when a potential or actual discharge or release occurs which affects or threatens to affect lands and/or resources under DOI jurisdiction, qualified personnel will be prepared and available to conduct or participate in response activities, as appropriate. Such activities include, but are not limited to, participation in relevant National Response System (NRS) response activities, as delineated in the NCP and subsidiary plans.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure that the actions called for in the Bureau/Office plan are carried out for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance releases. These actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

Notification	Receive and communicate to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel notifications of oil discharges and hazardous substances releases, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Notify the National Response Center (ph. 1-800-424-8802) if Bureau/Office personnel are the first to discover a discharge or release.
Evaluation	Evaluate the incident to determine if DOI lands or other resources, or Bureau regulated OCS facilities are or may be affected and, if so, whether further response actions are necessary or appropriate.
Response	Based on the results of the evaluation, assist in response to an oil discharge or hazardous substances release as appropriate (including expertise and oversight of spill abatement for a DOI-regulated OCS facility), and provide protection for natural and cultural resources and historic properties, and DOI lands and, resources, and other environmental interests.
Communication	Provide timely information to relevant response and coordination personnel about the incident and DOI concerns. Communication will be coordinated with response partners as well as the Interior Operations

	Center.
Compliance	Facilitate compliance by FOSCs and other response personnel with applicable environmental laws for which DOI has enforcement authority, including but not limited to the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.
Follow-up	When the emergency phase of the response has been completed, work with appropriate Bureaus and Offices as well as other departments and agencies to identify lessons learned and recommendations to replicate successes and eliminate problems.
Financial management practices	Bureaus and Offices will adopt effective, accountable budgeting and financial management practices for response activities and for reimbursements received from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or Superfund for responses they conduct to assist a FOSC. To further these efforts, OEPC shall work with the US Coast Guard and its National Pollution Funds Center to prepare improved guidance and training on Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFAs) and Response Activities, related reimbursable response activities, and development of PRFA cost documentation packages and subsequent reimbursement requests. For current guidance, see ECM 12-4 “Departmental Procedures Related to Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations Issued by Federal On-Scene Coordinators for Reimbursable Oil Spill Response Activities” available at http://www.interior.gov/pmb/oepec/upload/ECM-12-4-PRFA-Guidance.pdf

Note: Appendix A provides examples of Bureau/Office oil spill response activities, including support activities under ESF #10, but is not an exhaustive list of such activities.

e) Spills of National Significance (SONS)

According to the NCP, a Spill of National Significance (SONS) is a spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare of the environment, or the response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, tribal, state, and local government, and responsible party (RP) resources to contain and clean up the discharge. In the event that a SONS is declared under the NCP, OEPC will provide leadership, substantive expertise, and coordination for the DOI participation in the response, including negotiation and management oversight of all Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFAs) and associated reimbursable response activities, as well as management of the PRFA cost documentation and reimbursement process.

Bureau and Office Environmental Safeguards Plans shall provide a general framework for response to a SONS and describe:

- i. how the Bureau or Office will be organized to protect its own resources, undertake its trust responsibilities, and provide assistance to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) as

- described in the NCP;
- ii. how senior leadership will be prepared and integrated into the Bureau's or Office's response organization and into the Unified Command;
 - iii. how finances and related cost documentation requirements will be managed to ensure that subsequent PRFA cost documentation packages and reimbursement requests will be submitted to OEPC for review and improvement before being submitted to the FOSC for eventual reimbursement;
 - iv. how communications will be managed both internally and externally for the Bureau/Office;
 - v. how environmental emergency reporting will be conducted in coordination with the Interior Operations Center;
 - vi. how the Bureau or Office, in responding to a SONS, will type, input and dispatch resources into the Department's single point ordering system [i.e., the Incident Qualifications and Certification System [IQCS] and the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS)], once IQCS and ROSS are fully operational.

PULL OUT SECTION B

**The Department of the Interior
Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies**

**The National Response Framework (NRF)
ESF #10 and ESF #11-NCH**

The National Response Framework (NRF) -- ESF #10 and ESF #11-NCH

The National Response Framework (NRF) includes Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes detailing responsibilities of federal government agencies to respond to major disasters and emergency incidents. DOI is a support agency for all of the ESFs and a primary agency for ESF #9 Search and Rescue (NPS) and ESF #11.

For the purposes of the DOI Environmental Safeguards Plan, the following guidance is focused on two ESFs of the NRF, ESF#10 and ESF#11 that pertain primarily to environmental response. The National Response Framework is linked to the NCP through ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and through the Hazardous Materials Incident Annex to the NRF.

Under ESF #11, DOI is responsible for providing leadership across the federal government for the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) prior to, during, and after a major disaster or emergency incident. OEPC leads and coordinates DOI efforts to support federal, tribal, state or local agencies to protect NCH during the response phase. [Please note: DOI's roles and responsibilities for other ESFs are covered in the *DOI All Hazards Baseline Operations Plan*]

a) Required Capabilities

The head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain preparedness and response capabilities for ESF #10 and ESF #11 where applicable to be able to meet DOI's obligations under the law. The head of each Bureau and Office will be prepared to respond effectively and in a coordinated manner to emergency incidents declared by the President under the Stafford Act for which the National Response Framework (NRF) is utilized by DHS/FEMA.

i. ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes, floods, tornados, etc.) may result in oil spills and hazardous substance releases. When this occurs, DHS/FEMA may utilize ESF #10 and issue a Mission Assignment to either EPA or USCG to provide a Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) to head the federal response to the oil spill(s) or hazardous substance release(s). The FOSC is a federal official designated by EPA for inland areas and by the U.S. Coast Guard for coastal or major navigable waterways. These individuals coordinate all federal pollution containment and removal activities. DOI may be called upon to provide assistance to the FOSC in its areas of special expertise, consistent with its legal authorities and capabilities. This assistance will be funded through the FOSC agency, typically via a PRFA, Mission Assignment or Interagency Agreement. The source of funding is dependent on the specifics of the incident.

ii. ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources - - Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH)

Natural disasters have the potential to impact NCH resources. High winds, flooding, and earthquakes can damage historic structures, natural environments, museum collections, and archival collections. Utilizing ESF #11-NCH capabilities, the Federal Government manages

and coordinates the appropriate actions to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore NCH Resources. The Department of the Interior (DOI) is the primary agency for the NCH component of ESF#11 which addresses the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties. DOI can provide personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of State, Tribal, Territorial, and local authorities or other federal agencies involved in NCH resources protection efforts. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is the primary Agency for the other components of ESF #11 and serves as the coordinating agency for the entire ESF #11. USDA is charged with providing managerial oversight throughout the preparedness and response phases of the incident. USDA and DOI work together to ensure a coordinated and effective response to all emergencies.

Qualified personnel need to be prepared and available to carry out DOI's responsibilities under ESF #11-NCH. DOI resources will be mobilized to support federal, tribal, state or local activities related to prevention, preparedness, and response to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties, as delineated in the NRF. These activities will be carried out in coordination with the DHS/FEMA as well as other appropriate agencies and departments listed as ESF #11-NCH partners. OEPC shall work with DHS/FEMA to prepare improved guidance and training on Mission Assignments (MA), related reimbursable response activities, and development of MA cost documentation packages and subsequent reimbursement requests.

b) Planning and Preparedness

The head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain an environmental safeguards plan to delineate how the organization will carry out its responsibilities in preparedness for and response to major disasters or emergency incidents that are subject to a Stafford Act declaration made by the President in which ESF#10 and/or ESF#11-NCH may be utilized. Activities necessary to carry out this policy--including planning, training, and identification and acquisition of assets--will be conducted in consultation with, and will provide for cooperation among, all appropriate Bureaus and Offices. All preparedness and response activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office ES plans will:

- Comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies;
- Be consistent with the NIMS; and
- Be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan* and Departmental policies and procedures developed for Plan implementation.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure Bureau/Office ES Plans include procedures for the following:

- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office regional and/or field staff registered in the IQCS who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, who potentially would be available for deployment to the emergency incident when DOI is tasked by FEMA with providing assistance under ESF#10 and/or ESF #11-NCH resources;

- Developing, maintaining, and providing designated Departmental officials with a list of Bureau/Office contacts at the headquarters and regional or field level, who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to receive and expeditiously transmit notification of FEMA utilizing either ESF#10 or ESF#11 under the NRF to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel;
- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office Executive Agents and their alternates who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and who have the authority to make at least an initial commitment of Bureau/Office resources in emergencies where DOI is tasked with providing assistance under ESF#10 and/or ESF #11-NCH for the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties;
- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office personnel who are responsible for and prepared to implement Bureau/Office plans, including prevention, preparedness, and response activities;
- Training designated personnel (pursuant to DOI established mission assignment criteria) to safely and effectively carry out the prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities called for in their ES Plan;
- Coordinating among Bureaus and Offices in the development of plans, and in preparedness and response activities under ESF #10 and ESF #11 to protect ESF #11-NCH resources, DOI lands, resources, and environmental interests carried out pursuant to the *DOI ES Plan*;
- Identification of national and regional contacts to coordinate with OEPC to expand and strengthen Bureaus' involvement in the planning and preparedness work, including exercises, under the NRF and FEMA/Regional Interagency Steering Committees (RISCs). Bureaus and Offices need to also provide information on contacts and periodic updates to the OEPC Regional Environmental Officer in their respective regions.
- Outlining their financial management procedures consistent with OEPC guidance "Cost Reimbursement Procedures for FEMA Mission Assignments" contained in the *DOI All-Hazards Incident Business Management Handbook*.
- Addressing interagency national, regional, area, and international contingency planning under the NRF's ESF #10 and ESF #11-NCH;
- Acquiring scientific, technical, and other information and assistance for natural and cultural resources, historic properties, and land management issues for which DOI has jurisdiction and/or expertise and providing it to appropriate parties for use in planning and response, including participating in the Joint Field Office¹⁰, when appropriate;
- Acquiring assistance, as requested, in taking protective actions to mitigate the effect of potential emergency incidents;
- Facilitating compliance by FEMA and other response personnel with applicable environmental laws for which DOI has statutory authority, including but not limited to the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as well as the National Environmental Policy Act¹¹;

10 The Joint Field Office is a structure managed by FEMA that brings together the "Incident Commanders" of all major organizations responding to the incident under a DHS/FEMA Mission Assignment, in order to foster an effective response and coordinate assistance to state, local, and tribal governments and the public.

11 For actions not otherwise "statutorily exempt" from NEPA.

- Assisting in compliance with relevant federal environmental laws during emergency response activities under the NRF’s ESF #10 and ESF#11-NCH;
- Addressing relevant provisions of Bureau/Office land management policies, legislative mandates, or appropriate organic acts to enhance preparedness and response capabilities that can support ESF #10 and ESF #11-NCH capabilities;
- Bureaus and offices should be prepared to participate in DOI or inter-agency exercises when ESF #10 and ESF#11 might be involved;
- Identification, acquisition, and maintenance of non-personnel response assets needed to implement the plan; and
- Revising the plan based on lessons learned from exercises and ESF #10 and ESF#11-NCH response activities.

c) Response

Bureau and Office responses to emergency incidents under the NRF will be conducted, to the extent practicable, in a coordinated manner that includes sharing resources, personnel, and information among Bureaus and Offices. All response activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office plans will comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies; will be coordinated with federal, tribal, state and local public and private partners; and will be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan*. Prevention, preparedness, and response activities conducted under ESF #11-NCH may potentially be carried out on private as well as non-DOI public lands and on lands not under the normal jurisdiction of DOI Bureaus and Offices.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure that the actions identified in the Bureau/Office plan are carried out during major disasters and emergency incidents when ESF #11-NCH is utilized by FEMA’s issuance of Mission Assignment(s) and a coordinated Federal response is required. These actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

Notification	Receive and communicate to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel notifications of activation of ESF #11-NCH 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Evaluation	During activations of ESF #11-NCH, evaluate requests for support to determine if Bureau/Office resources and expertise are appropriate and available to meet the request.
Response	Based on the results of the evaluation, provide the support requested under ESF #11-NCH to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties. Provide support for responses to DOI lands, resources and other environmental interests, as necessary. Functional responsibilities under ESF #11-NCH resources are found in Appendix B.
Communication	Provide timely information to relevant response and coordination personnel about the emergency incident and DOI concerns. Communication will be coordinated with response partners as well as the Interior Operations Center.
Follow-up	When the emergency phase of the response has been concluded, work with appropriate Bureaus and Offices as well as other departments and agencies to identify lessons learned and recommendations to replicate successes and eliminate problems.

Financial management practices	Coordinate with appropriate bureaus and offices to ensure the reimbursement process as outlined in the OEPC guidance “Cost Reimbursement Procedures for FEMA Mission Assignments” contained in the <i>DOI All-Hazards Incident Business Management Handbook</i> , is followed and reimbursement from FEMA for allowable and appropriate expenses is completed.
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PULL OUT SECTION C

**The Department of the Interior
Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies**

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) describes how federal agencies will effectively organize and operate to leverage existing resources to promote effective recovery and support for States, territories, tribes and other jurisdictions recovering from a disaster. The Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP) includes annexes that detail the roles and responsibilities of federal government agencies that may provide recovery assistance.

DOI is the federal government's primary and coordinating agency for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF). Under the NCR RSF, DOI is responsible for providing leadership for the recovery of natural and cultural resources, including historic properties. During the recovery phase of a disaster, DHS/FEMA may request DOI to manage ongoing communication and coordination between three primary agencies and supporting organizations, and between the federal agencies and corresponding state, territorial, tribal and local authorities and nongovernmental and private sector organizations to ensure the NCR RSF is accomplished. OEPC leads and coordinates Federal government efforts for the NCR RSF. [Please note: DOI also has roles and responsibilities for other RSFs which are covered in the *DOI All Hazards Baseline Operations Plan*]

a) Required Capabilities

The head of each Bureau and Office will be prepared to assist in a coordinated manner when the NDRF's NCR RSF is utilized by DHS/FEMA to support tribal, state, or local agency recovery efforts to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties, following major disasters and emergency incidents. DHS/FEMA requests for DOI to provide NCR recovery assistance will be coordinated by OEPC. DOI recovery activities will be carried out as part of the system managed by DHS/FEMA under the NDRF.

b) Planning and Preparedness

The head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain an environmental safeguards plan to delineate how the organization will carry out its capability to provide technical assistance for recovery efforts subsequent to OEPC coordination of DHS/FEMA requests for NCR recovery assistance sought for major disasters and emergency incidents. Activities necessary to carry out this policy--including planning, training, and identification and acquisition of assets--will be conducted in consultation with and will provide for cooperation among all appropriate Bureaus and Offices.

All recovery activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office ES plans will:

- Comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies;
- Be coordinated with DHS/FEMA for major disasters and emergency incidents when the NCR RSF is utilized and with other appropriate federal, tribal, state and local public and private partners;
- Be consistent with the NIMS; and

- Be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan* and Departmental policies and procedures developed for Plan implementation.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure Bureau/Office ES Plans include procedures for the following:

- Developing, maintaining, and providing designated Departmental officials with a list of Bureau/Office contacts at the headquarters and regional or field level who can identify potential staff capable of providing the NCR RSF technical assistance requested by DHS/FEMA.
- Determining the availability of NCR RSF technical assistance staff to deploy under a DHS/FEMA Mission Assignment to the affected area, when OEPC is coordinating NCR RSF technical assistance requests by DHS/FEMA.
- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office Executive Agents and their alternates who have the authority to make the commitment of Bureau/Office resources as needed.
- Identifying national and regional contacts to coordinate with OEPC to expand and strengthen Bureaus' involvement in the planning and preparedness work, including exercises, under the NDRF and FEMA/Regional Interagency Steering Committees (RISCs). Bureaus and Offices shall also provide information on contacts and periodic updates to the OEPC Regional Environmental Officer in their respective regions.
- Outlining their financial management procedures consistent with OEPC guidance "Cost Reimbursement Procedures for FEMA Mission Assignments" contained in the *DOI All-Hazards Incident Business Management Handbook*
- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office personnel who are responsible for and prepared to implement Bureau/Office plans to provide NCR RSF technical assistance.
- Training designated personnel to safely carry out recovery activities pursuant to a request from DHS/FEMA for NCR RSF technical assistance.
- Coordination among Bureaus and Offices in the development of plans and recovery activities, carried out pursuant to the *DOI ES Plan*;
- Facilitating compliance by the DHS/FEMA Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator and other recovery personnel with applicable environmental laws for which DOI has statutory authority, including but not limited to the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as well as the National Environmental Policy Act;
- Assisting in compliance with relevant federal environmental laws for recovery activities undertaken pursuant to the NDRF;
- Addressing relevant provisions of Bureau/Office land management policies, legislative mandates, or appropriate organic acts to enhance recovery technical assistance that can support NCR RSF capabilities;
- Participating in NDRF exercises conducted by DHS/FEMA in which DOI NCR interests may be involved;
- Revising the plan based on lessons learned from NDRF exercises and recovery activities.

c) Response

Bureau and Office recovery activities conducted under the NDRF, pursuant to a request for DOI NCR RSF technical assistance, to the extent practicable, will be performed in a coordinated manner that includes sharing resources, personnel, and information among Bureaus and Offices. All recovery activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office plans will comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies; will be coordinated with federal, tribal, state and local public and private partners; and will be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan*. Recovery activities conducted under NDRF’s NCR RSF may potentially be carried out on private as well as public lands and on lands not under the normal jurisdiction of DOI Bureaus and Offices.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure that the actions called for in the Bureau/Office plan are carried out when the NCR RSF is utilized and they subsequently deploy NCR RSF staff to assist DHS/FEMA under a Mission Assignment. Such staff should be qualified to provide technical assistance to protect and foster recovery of natural and cultural resources and historic properties. These actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

Notification	Receive and communicate to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel notifications of activation of the NCR RSF;
Evaluation	During activations of the NCR RSF, evaluate the request for support to determine if Bureau/Office resources and expertise are appropriate and available to meet the request to provide technical assistance under a Mission Assignment assigned by DHS/FEMA and attempt to identify qualified NCR RSF resources available;
Recovery Activities	Based on the results of the evaluation, provide the technical assistance support requested, as appropriate, under the NCR RSF for the protection and recovery of natural and cultural resources and historic properties;
Communication	Provide timely information to relevant recovery personnel about the incident and DOI concerns to OEPC which will coordinate communications with NCR RSF recovery partners and DHS/FEMA;
Follow-up	When the recovery activities provided by DOI have been completed, work with appropriate Bureaus and Offices as well as other departments and agencies to identify lessons learned and recommendations to replicate successes and eliminate problems.

PULL OUT SECTION D

**The Department of the Interior
Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies**

**Other Incidents that
Adversely Affect or Threaten
Natural and Cultural Resources
and Historic Properties
and the
Department of the Interior's
Lands, Resources, and other Environmental
Interests**

Other Incidents that Adversely Affect or Threaten Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties, and the Department of the Interior's Lands, Resources, and other Environmental Interests

a) Required Capabilities

The head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain preparedness and response capabilities to safeguard the environment in order to be able to meet DOI's obligations under the law. The head of each Bureau and Office will be prepared to respond effectively, in a coordinated manner to incidents or emergencies that adversely affect or threaten NCH, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests, regardless of whether or not the response or recovery activities are carried out under the NCP, NRF, or NDRF. In order to accomplish this, the head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain preparedness and response capabilities to be able to meet DOI's obligations under the law.

b) Planning and Preparedness

The head of each Bureau and Office will develop and maintain an environmental safeguards plan for carrying out his/her organization's responsibilities in preparedness for, response to, and, where appropriate, recovery from emergency incidents that threaten or affect DOI's natural and cultural resources and historic properties, DOI lands and resources, and other environmental interests. Activities necessary to carry out this policy--including planning, training, and identification and acquisition of assets--will be conducted in consultation with and will provide for cooperation among all appropriate Bureaus and Offices. All preparedness and response activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office ES plans will:

- Comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies;
- Be coordinated with OEPC for protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties;
- Be consistent with the NIMS; and
- Be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan* and Departmental policies and procedures developed for Plan implementation.

The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure Bureau/Office ES Plans include procedures for the following:

- Developing, maintaining, and providing designated Departmental officials with a list of Bureau/Office contacts at the headquarters and regional or field level, who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to receive and expeditiously transmit to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel, notification of any incident or emergency that adversely affects or threatens NCH, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests, and requires a coordinated DOI response;
- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office regional and/or field staff who can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, who would be potentially available for deployment to the emergency incident when the Secretary of the Interior determines it necessary for the

protection of NCH and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests, and will expeditiously transmit to other appropriate Bureau/Office personnel information about the tasking;

- Developing and maintaining a list of Bureau/Office personnel who are responsible for and prepared to implement Bureau/Office plans, including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for incidents or emergencies affecting NCH, and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests;
- Training designated personnel to safely and effectively carry out the prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities to environmental emergencies called for in the ES Plan;
- Coordinating among Bureaus and Offices in the development of plans, and in preparedness and response and recovery activities, carried out pursuant to the *DOI ES Plan*;
- Addressing budgeting and financial management issues, including how funding from other agencies will be received and managed consonant with the *DOI All-Hazards Incident Business Management Handbook*.
- Facilitating compliance by DOI and other response personnel with applicable environmental laws for which DOI has statutory authority, including but not limited to the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act, as well as with the National Environmental Policy Act;
- Addressing relevant provisions of Bureau/Office land management policies, legislative mandates, or appropriate organic acts that can aid DOI preparedness, response, and recovery for incidents and emergencies that affect natural and cultural resources and historic properties under DOI stewardship and trusteeship, in order to enhance DOI preparedness and response capabilities;
- Identification, acquisition, and maintenance of non-personnel response assets needed to implement the plan; and
- Plan revision based on lessons learned from DOI exercises and response and recovery activities.

c) Response

Bureau and Office responses to incidents and emergencies that adversely affect or threaten DOI will be conducted, to the extent practicable, in a coordinated manner that includes sharing resources, personnel, and information among Bureaus and Offices. All response activities carried out pursuant to Bureau and Office plans will comply with all relevant federal and DOI safety and environmental laws, rules, and policies; will be coordinated with federal, tribal, state and local public and private partners; and will be consistent with the *DOI ES Plan*.

When a potential or actual incident or emergency occurs which adversely affects or threatens NCH and DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests, and which requires a coordinated DOI response to safeguard the environment, appropriate Bureaus and Offices will coordinate their support for the response. The head of each Bureau and Office will ensure that the actions called for in the Bureau/Office plan are carried out during such incidents and emergencies. A coordinated

response, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, may include, but is not limited to, the following:

Notification	Receive and communicate to appropriate Bureau/Office personnel notifications of such emergency incidents
Evaluation	During such emergency incidents, evaluate whether local or regional Bureau/Office resources and expertise are appropriate and available to respond or whether additional assistance is necessary, and if so, communicate that information to the appropriate Bureau/Office personnel
Response	Based on the results of the evaluation, provide the lead or support requested and provide protection for NCH, DOI lands, resources, and other environmental interests.
Communication	Provide timely information to relevant response and coordination personnel about the incident and DOI concerns. Communication will be coordinated with response partners as well as the Interior Operations Center;
Follow-up	When the emergency phase of the response or recovery has been completed, work with appropriate Bureaus and Offices as well as other departments and agencies to identify lessons learned and recommendations to replicate successes and eliminate problems.

ACRONYMS

ACPs	Area Contingency Plans
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DM	Department Manual
DOI	Department of the Interior
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ES	Environmental Safeguards
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
JCPs	Joint Contingency Plans
JRT	Joint Response Team
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act

NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCH	Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties
NCR	Natural and Cultural Resources
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPS	National Park Service
NRF	National Response Framework
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
OLES	Office of Law Enforcement and Security
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSM	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
RCPs	Regional Contingency Plans
RSF	Recovery Support Function
RRT	Regional Response Team
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Appendix A: EXAMPLES OF BUREAU & OFFICE* OIL SPILL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SUPPORT UNDER ESF #10

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	BIA	BLM	BOR	FWS	BOEM	BSEE	NPS	OEPC	USGS
Receive initial notification of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases or ESF #10 activations					X Offshore	X		X	
Provide appropriate Bureaus/Offices with notification of discharges and releases or ESF #10 activations								X	
Ensure requests for DOI expertise or assistance reach the appropriate Bureau(s)/Office(s)								X	
Represent DOI in incident specific activations of the NRT, RRTs, and/or JRTs								X	
Identify resources at risk (e.g., biological, lands, water, and cultural resources)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Recommend areas for protective countermeasures (e.g., booming, fencing, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Oversee implementation of response countermeasures for unoiled wildlife (e.g., hazing migratory birds and/or pre-emptive capture of marine mammals, sea turtles, etc.)				X			X		
Oversee implementation of oiled wildlife capture and treatment programs				X			X		
Recommend vessel/flight restrictions to minimize disturbance to wildlife				X			X		
Provide input into dispersant use decision	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide input into <i>in situ</i> burning decision	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide information on permit requirements	X	X	X	X	X Offshore	X Offshore	X		
Issue permits for response activities involving DOI-managed resources	X	X	X	X			X		
Provide site-access control on DOI lands	X	X	X	X			X		
Provide information on non-DOI land or water status, lessees, landowners, and/or land managers		X					X		X
Participate in cleanup assessment teams	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Provide input into shoreline cleanup task forces (e.g., how to prevent disturbances of bald eagle nests)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Recommend or, for DOI lands, initiate closures (e.g., recreation areas)	X	X	X	X			X		
Participate in decision that cleanup is complete	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide input to press releases and media briefings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide equipment, materials, or other logistical support for response activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

* DOI Bureaus/Offices such as OSMRE and the Aviation Management Directorate of the Interior Business Center may also provide technical and/or logistical support for response activities.

Appendix B

OVERVIEW OF DOI FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE NATIONAL OIL and HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP)

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) is the official DOI point of contact for oil and hazmat emergency preparedness and response. Under the National Contingency Plan (NCP), On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) and Remedial Project Managers are responsible for notifying DOI through OEPC's Regional Environmental Officers (REOs), who, in turn, contact the appropriate Bureaus and coordinate the DOI participation in National Response System activities, where necessary. OEPC represents DOI on the Regional Response Teams, National Response Team and Joint (International) Response Teams.

OEPC leads and coordinates DOI bureaus and offices to assist the federal response to oil spills and hazardous substance releases. Actions may include:

- Act as First Federal Official on spills on DOI lands and as a Federal On-Scene Coordinator's Representative at the OSC's request.
- Clean up oil discharges and hazardous substance releases for which DOI is responsible.
- Negotiate Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFAs) that are issued by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) as a reimbursable funding mechanism for DOI offices and bureaus to conduct response activities for the FOSC.
- Provide response-related scientific/technical advice and assistance to FOSCs and Remedial Project Managers, to help avoid 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 town sites; American Indian tribal, trust and allotted lands; wildlife and associated habitats, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds; and national monuments.
- Assist and provide expertise to the FOSC to ensure necessary natural and cultural resource compliance regulations are followed and implemented during a response.
- Participate in preparedness and response activities, consistent with agency capabilities and authorities, to ensure DOI resources and expertise are appropriately considered in preparation and maintenance of contingency plans and other preparedness activities for response decision-making as part of the Incident Command System/Unified Command.
- Provide expertise and information regarding offshore drilling and production practices and facilities and offshore minerals.
- Provide computer modeling for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes.
- Provide information from response research.
- For spills and releases involving Outer Continental Shelf facilities, assist in source identification, oversee spill abatement, and approve resumption of operations.
- Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to restore or stabilize natural and cultural resources and historic properties

resources. Areas covered include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; biological resources, including fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds; historic and prehistoric resources; mapping and geospatial data; satellite imagery; geology; hydrology, including real-time water flow data and water sampling; earthquakes and other natural hazards such as landslides; on- and offshore minerals; active and abandoned mines; and energy.

- Coordinate vulnerability identification and assessment for natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Serve as natural resources trustee during spill response actions in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensations, and Liability Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act; and
- Coordinate with appropriate Bureau appointed Authorized Official (AO) to ensure implementation of Executive Orders and regulations to pursue a Natural Resource Damage Assessment case.

NOTE: Additional, more detailed information, including the role of BSEE in Outer Continental Shelf oil spills is contained in the Oil Spill Appendix in the *DOI All-Hazards Baseline Operational Plan*.

Appendix C

OVERVIEW OF DOI FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER ESF #10 - OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents by placing the hazard-specific response mechanisms of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) within the broader National Response Framework coordination structure.¹²

ESF #10 encompasses the appropriate response actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents (which includes chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released, and which sometimes may be considered weapons of mass destruction (WMD)).

DOI bureaus and offices can assist the lead and support agencies with the following:

- Provide 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 town sites; American Indian tribal, trust and allotted lands; wildlife and associated habitats, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds; and national monuments.
- Provide expertise and information regarding offshore drilling and production practices and facilities and offshore minerals.
- Provide computer modeling for oil spill trajectory analysis and calculation of pipeline oil discharge volumes.
- Provide information from response research.
- For spills and releases involving Outer Continental Shelf facilities, assist in source identification, oversee spill abatement, and approve resumption of operations.
- Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to restore or stabilize natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources. Areas covered include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; biological resources, including fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds; historic and prehistoric resources; mapping and geospatial data; satellite imagery; geology; hydrology,

¹² *When the Stafford Act is declared for response to an emergency incident, DHS/FEMA is in charge and may issue Mission Assignments to direct other federal agencies to assist them in the response. DHS/FEMA may use ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response to direct either the US Coast Guard and/or EPA to lead a federal response, and may issue Mission Assignments to other federal agencies, such as DOI to assist. In response to Hurricane Katrina, DHS/FEMA issued Mission Assignments to the USCG to respond under ESF #10. The USCG then turned around and issued PRFAs to DOI and its bureaus to elicit their assistance. The resulting response was somewhat of a “hybrid,” conducted under a mixture of authorities, both the Stafford Act and the NCP.*

including real-time water flow data and water sampling; earthquakes and other natural hazards such as landslides; on- and offshore minerals; active and abandoned mines; and energy.

- Provide support to primary and support agencies when ESF #10 is 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, permitting and monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.
- Coordinate vulnerability identification and assessment for natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Coordinate with ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering, and ESF #11 - Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic properties, on removal of contaminated debris affecting natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to make available the response resources of the National Interagency Fire Center, such as incident management teams, communications equipment, transportation resources, temporary housing and feeding resources, etc., to the extent possible, to assist in natural and cultural resources and historic properties response and recovery actions (excluding wildland fire).
- Provide technical assistance in contract management, contracting, procurement, construction inspection, and natural and cultural resources and historic properties assessments and restoration (natural resources), preservation, protection, and stabilization.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to landowners and communities as appropriate for fish and wildlife population restoration and to help assess restoration needs for important fish and wildlife habitat.
- Assist in responding to a highly contagious/zoonotic disease, biohazard event, including those related to actions related to terrorism, or other emergency involving wildlife by providing wildlife emergency response teams; geospatial assessment and mapping tools; assistance in the identification of new emerging and resurging zoonotic diseases or agents introduced by terrorists; the services of a Biosafety Level 3 laboratory for diagnostic disease and biohazard analyses; assistance with the prevention, control, and eradication of any highly contagious/zoonotic disease involving wildlife; and carcass disposal facilities, as appropriate.
- Provide logistical support including vehicles and vessels with operators to support field operations.

Appendix D

OVERVIEW OF DOI FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER ESF #11-NCH RESOURCES

- Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to restore or stabilize natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources. Areas covered include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; biological resources, including fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds; historic and prehistoric resources; mapping and geospatial data; geology; hydrology, including real-time water flow data; earthquakes and other natural hazards; on- and offshore minerals; active and abandoned mines; and energy.
- Coordinate vulnerability identification and assessment for natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Facilitate development and application of protection measures and strategies for natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Manage, monitor, assist or conduct response and recovery actions to minimize damage to natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Coordinate with FEMA to address protection of cultural resources and historic properties
- Coordinate with ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering, and ESF #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials, on removal of debris affecting natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Coordinate with ESF #3 to manage, monitor, or provide technical assistance on emergency stabilization and restoration of shorelines, riparian buffer zones, and hillsides to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- Coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to make available the response resources of the National Interagency Fire Center, such as incident management teams, communications equipment, transportation resources, temporary housing and feeding resources, etc., to the extent possible, to assist in natural and cultural resources and historic properties response and recovery actions (excluding wildland fire).
- Provide technical assistance in contract management, contracting, procurement, construction inspection, and natural and cultural resources and historic properties assessments and restoration (natural resources), preservation, protection, and stabilization.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to landowners and communities as appropriate for fish and wildlife population restoration and to help assess restoration needs for important fish and wildlife habitat.
- Assist in responding to a highly contagious/zoonotic disease, biohazard event, or other emergency involving wildlife by providing wildlife emergency response teams; geospatial assessment and mapping tools; assistance in the identification of new emerging and resurging zoonotic diseases; the services of a Biosafety Level 3 laboratory for diagnostic disease and biohazard analyses; assistance with the prevention, control, and eradication of any highly contagious/zoonotic disease involving wildlife; and carcass disposal facilities, as appropriate.
- DOI can provide personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of State, Tribal, Territorial, and local authorities or other federal agencies involved in NCH resources protection efforts.

Appendix E

OVERVIEW OF DOI FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (NCR RSF)

Pre-Disaster Recovery Efforts:

- Identifies relevant Federal programs and incentives that have a role in supporting the preservation, protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery and restoration of natural and cultural resources during recovery.
- Develops a pre-disaster Natural and Cultural Resources RSF action plan to identify and communicate priority actions.
- Identifies and prioritizes gaps and inconsistencies within and between relevant Federal regulations, policies, program requirements and processes affecting natural and cultural resources that are used in disaster recovery, either separately or in combination with one another, and makes recommendations to the National Disaster Recovery Planning Division at FEMA Headquarters and specific Federal agencies.
- Works with private nonprofits and other nongovernmental organizations to leverage opportunities to encourage local, State and Tribal governments and institutions to develop emergency management plans that integrate natural and cultural resource issues.
- Promotes the principals of sustainable and disaster resistant communities through the protection of natural resources such as coastal barriers and zones, floodplains, wetlands and other natural resources critical to risk reduction.
- Assesses appropriate hazard mitigation strategies for the protection of cultural resources

Post-Disaster Recovery Efforts:

- Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to recover and restore natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources. Areas covered include terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; biological resources, including fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds; historic and prehistoric resources; mapping and geospatial data; geology; hydrology, including real-time water flow data; earthquakes and other natural hazards; on- and offshore minerals; active and abandoned mines; and energy.
- Facilitate development and application of recovery measures and strategies for natural and cultural resources and historic properties, including the drafting of a Mission Scoping Assessment and the Recovery Support Strategy.
- Coordinate with FEMA to address recovery of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
- When utilized by the FDRC, the primary and supporting departments and agencies deploy in support of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF mission.


- Works to leverage Federal resources and available programs to meet local community recovery needs
- Identifies opportunities to leverage natural and cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies.
- Addresses government policy and agency program issues, gaps and inconsistencies related to natural and cultural resource issues.
- Coordinates cross-jurisdictional or multistate and/or regional natural and cultural resource issues to ensure consistency of Federal support where needed.
- Encourages responsible agencies at all levels of government and their important private sector partners to support the local community's recovery plan and priorities by developing a Natural and Cultural Resource action plan that identifies how the agencies leverage resources and capabilities to meet the community's needs.
- Synchronizes the Natural and Cultural Resources action plan with other RSFs, as appropriate to support the broader vision of Federal support to disaster recovery.
- Helps communities and State and Tribal governments leverage opportunities inherent in recovery to mitigate impacts to environmental or cultural resources.
- Promotes a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to understand the interdependencies and complex relationships of the natural and cultural environments.
- Maintains robust and accessible communications throughout the recovery process between the Federal Government and all other partners to ensure ongoing dialogue and information sharing.

Desired Outcomes:

- Considerations related to the management and protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties, community sustainability and compliance with environmental planning and historic preservation requirements are integrated into recovery.
- Local communities, State and Tribal governments are ready to address post-disaster natural and cultural resource recovery needs.
- Programs to support disaster recovery, coordination of technical assistance and capabilities and data sharing are coordinated.
- Natural and cultural resources assessments and studies needed post-disaster, including proposed solutions to environmental and historic preservation policy and process impediments, are developed.

Department of the Interior (DOI) Environmental Safeguards Plan
For All-Hazards Emergencies

Concur:



Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date: 8/20/14



Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

Date: 8/21/2014




Director, National Park Service

Date: 9/12/2014



for _____
Director, Bureau of Land Management

Date: 10/2/14



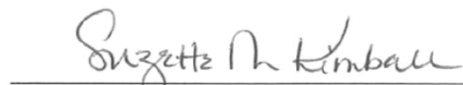
Acting Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Date: 9-15-14



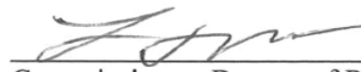
Director, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

Date: 27 AUG 14



Director, Geological Survey

Date: 9/15/2014



Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation

Date: 9/23/14



Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Date: 9-29-14

Department of the Interior (DOI) Environmental Safeguards Plan
For All-Hazards Emergencies

Concur:

for 
Solicitor

Date: 11.26.14


Director, Office of Emergency Management


Date: 9/22/14


Director, Office of Insular Affairs

Date: 9/25/14


Director, Office of Financial Management

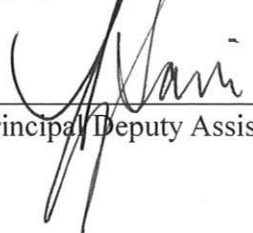
Date: 9/4/14


Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance

Date: 8/20/14


Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer

Date: 9/29/14


Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary

Date: 12/12/2014