



Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program

2023–2025 Program Plan

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Introduction

The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (Spills) Program focuses on preventing oil spills to Washington's waters and land, and planning for and delivering a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated response to oil and hazardous material spills wherever they occur. The program works with communities, industry, state and federal agencies, Tribes, and other partners to prevent and prepare for oil spills. The program also responds to spills 24/7 from six offices located throughout the state and works to assess and restore environmental damage resulting from spills.

The program's **mission** is to protect, preserve, and restore Washington's environment.

The program's **vision** is creating a zero spills world.

This document presents the 2023-2025 program plan for the Spills Program. The program plan describes the 2023-2025 biennium budget appropriation for approximately 107 full time equivalent (FTE) positions, the program's core services, intended additional activities, and performance measures. The program plan is used by staff and program management to describe planned activities over the next two years, prioritize work, and track progress. It also communicates to other Ecology programs and stakeholders what work is prioritized alongside core services. A new program plan is developed each biennium and reviewed annually.

Program overview

The Spills Program contains four sections: Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Statewide Resources, supporting four major activities:

- Prevent oil spills from vessels and oil handling facilities.
- Prepare for aggressive response to oil and hazardous material incidents.
- Rapidly respond to and clean up oil and hazardous material spills.
- Restore public natural resources damaged by oil spills.

Core services are the program's ongoing work that supports these activities, which include vessel and facility inspections, oil transfer monitoring, plan review and approvals, contingency plan drills, environmental restoration, and 24/7 response to oil and hazardous materials spills. In delivering these services, the Spills Program plays a key role in minimizing the long-term release of toxics into the environment and helps to protect the waters, soil, air, and public health of the state. The core services of each section are described starting on page 7.

Relationship between the strategic and program plans

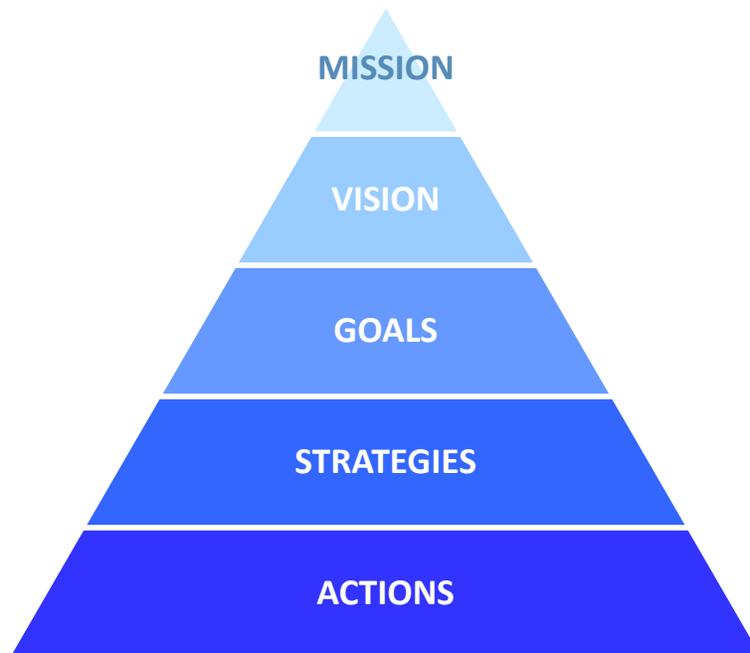


Figure 1: Strategic and program plan framework

The strategic and program plans are developed under a consistent framework, using the following operational definitions:

The program’s **mission** describes the purpose of the program by answering: “Why does the program exist?”

The program’s **vision** supports the mission. It provides a framework for the strategic planning process by describing the desired future state of the program. The vision answers: “Where does the program want to be?”

The program’s **goals** are broad, high-level, and issue-oriented statements of outcomes that an agency will strive to achieve. They fit well with the mission statement and answer the question, “What must we do to accomplish our mission or achieve a result?”

Strategies support the goals. They define directions, methods, processes, or steps used to achieve the goals. Strategies are more specific than goals and act as a link between goals and action items.

Action items implement strategies. They have measurable outcomes and describe the specific projects or activities necessary to reach the goals. Action items are linked to specific resources and have a timeline for completion. They answer the question: “What will move the program’s work forward?”

The goals support the vision, the strategies support the goals, and the action items support the strategies. This hierarchy makes it clear how the program’s work connects to higher-level policies and guidance.

The 2023 Strategic Plan aligns with the goals of the Governor’s Results Washington, Ecology’s strategic framework, and the Spills Program’s mission and vision. It contains the program’s current goals and strategies. The goals and strategies incorporate ongoing strategic initiatives as well as recent studies, legislation, and rulemaking that impact the program, including:

- The 2019 Reducing Threats to Southern Resident Killer Whales by Improving the Safety of Oil Transportation Act (Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1578)
- The Governor’s Executive Order 18-02
- Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1691, concerning financial responsibility requirements related to oil spills.

These developments focused the program’s attention on the risks of changing oil transportation trends and provided new analytical and regulatory tools to address them.

This program plan supports the strategic plan by describing the action items to complete in the next two years. The program plan also describes the program structure, budget, core services, and performance measures. The program plan is revised regularly to identify new action items that will address near-term priorities.

Program funding

In the wake of the 1988 *Nestucca* fuel barge spill in Washington and the catastrophic 1989 *Exxon Valdez* tanker spill in Alaska, the 1991 Washington Legislature created two dedicated accounts to fund Ecology’s oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response activities.

These two accounts are the Oil Spill Prevention Account (OSPA) and Oil Spill Response Account (OSRA). These accounts receive revenue from the Oil Spill Administration Tax and Oil Spill Response Tax (commonly known as the barrel tax). The barrel tax is five cents per barrel (42 gallons) of oil imported into the state by vessel, rail, and pipeline. Of this five cents per barrel tax, four cents goes into the OSPA and one cent goes into the OSRA. However, oil that leaves the state receives an export tax credit at an equal rate of five cents per barrel, and the credits are deducted in the same amounts from the OSPA and OSRA, respectively.



Figure 2: Barrel tax allocation

The Department of Ecology and the Department of Fish and Wildlife receive appropriations from the OSPA. Ecology’s appropriation from the OSPA supports prevention and preparedness

activities, which include facility and vessel inspections, oil transfer monitoring, contingency plan reviews, and spill readiness drills. The Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Operating Account also supports these activities. The Department of Fish and Wildlife receives funding from the OSPA to support recovery of oiled wildlife during spills. Since 2015, OSPA funds have also been allocated to the Washington Military Department – Emergency Management Division (EMD) to support development and annual review of local emergency planning committee (LEPC) emergency response plans.

The Spills Program’s response activities are primarily funded out of the MTCA Operating Account, which funds routine oil and hazardous materials spill response activities and natural resource damage assessment activity for spills to water. The OSRA is used to pay for oil spill response and cleanup when state costs are anticipated to exceed \$1,000.

The program’s 2023-2025 operating budget is \$48 million, shown by program activity in Figure 3 below. The core services and staff FTEs under each program activity are shown in Table 1. Program and agency-wide functions that support the program activity areas, including work of the Statewide Resources Section, have been distributed to each program activity in Figure 3 and Table 1 below.

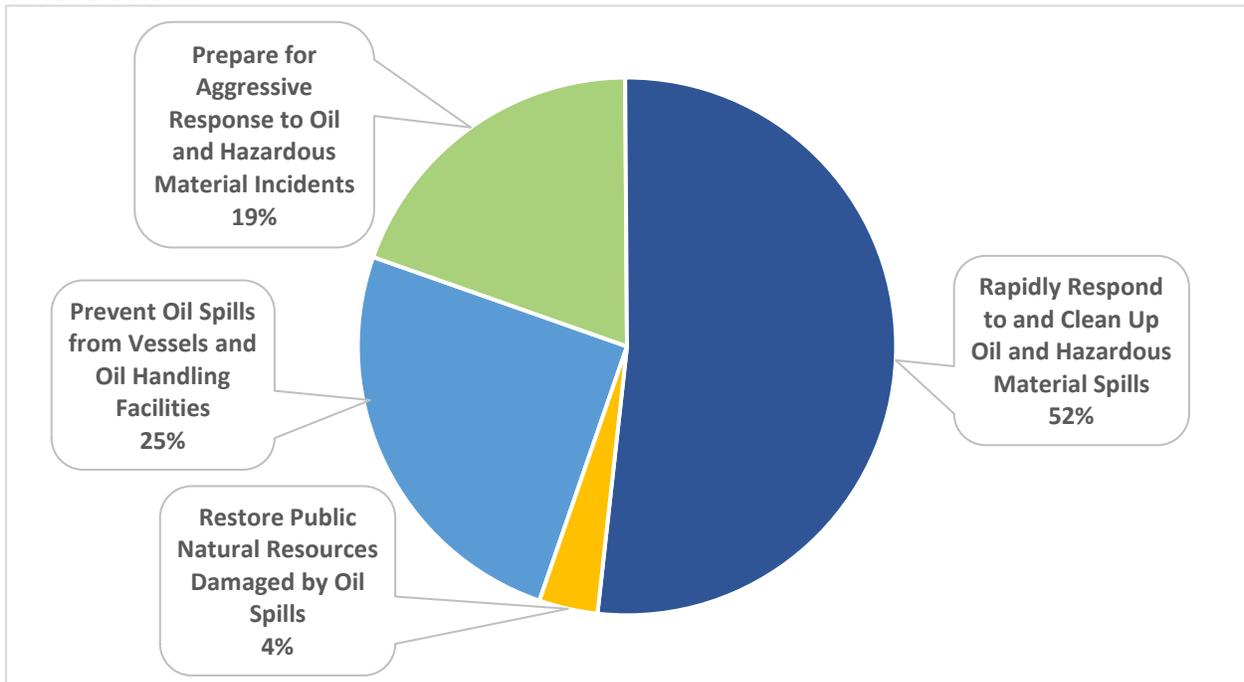


Figure 3: 2023-2025 Operating Budget by Activity, as of enacted 2020 Supplemental

Table 1: 2023-2025 Operating Budget and FTEs by Activity

Program Activity	Amount	FTE
Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel screening and inspections • Facility prevention plans and operations manuals • Facility inspections and training certification • Oil transfer monitoring • Tank vessel prevention, including the Exceptional Compliance Program (ECOPRO) • Technical assistance • Investigations and enforcement • Review State Environmental Policy Act/National Environmental Policy Act projects and federal/state proposed rulemaking and legislation for changes in oil spill risk • Represent Spills on marine safety, oil storage, and spill prevention focused committees and commissions 	\$12,061,000	29.2
Preparedness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plan review, approval, and continuous improvement • Monitoring financial responsibility compliance • Drill design and evaluation • Primary Response Contractor, Spill Management Team, and Wildlife Response Service Provider application approval and equipment verification • Geographic Response Plan development and maintenance • Regional contingency plan development / Northwest Area Contingency Plan and Regional Response Team participation • Response technology and Best Achievable Protection (BAP) review • Vessel of Opportunity and volunteer coordination development • Incident Command System training • Investigations and enforcement • Technical assistance 	\$9,363,000	26.8
Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill response • Safety and competency training • Technical assistance • Equipment cache and training grant program • Investigations and enforcement 	\$24,904,000	47.8
Natural Resource Damage Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major resource damage assessments • Compensation schedule • Major restoration projects • Coastal Protection Funds projects 	\$1,694,000	2.8
Total	\$48,022,000	106.6

Core services

This section describes the core services of each program section. These services represent the program's ongoing daily work to prevent, prepare for, and respond aggressively to oil spills.

Prevention Section

The Prevention Section works with the regulated community and others to prevent spills from vessels and facilities through the following core services:

- Screening and inspecting covered vessels* to determine if a vessel poses a substantial risk to the environment and to ensure that the unique concerns of Washington State are addressed and our Accepted Industry Standards are understood and implemented.
- Reviewing and approving oil handling facility operations manuals, prevention plans, safe and effective threshold determination reports, and training and certification programs for compliance with state standards.
- Inspecting Class 1-4 oil handling facilities for compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Monitoring oil transfers for compliance with oil handling regulations and best practices and affirming pre-booming requirements are met to maximize recovery of potential spills.
- Managing the program's voluntary spill prevention programs for tank vessels: Voluntary Best Achievable Protection (VBAP) and the Exceptional Compliance Program (ECOPRO).
- Providing technical assistance to facilities and vessels, including lessons learned and accepted best practices.
- Investigating potential and actual spill incidents from vessels and facilities to identify lessons learned and develop comprehensive prevention activities to help reduce incident reoccurrence.
- Identifying and assessing potential changes in oil spill risk through review of State Environmental Policy Act/National Environmental Policy Act projects and federal/state proposed rulemaking and legislation.
- Advocating for the implementation of risk reduction measures through harbor and rail safety committees.

Preparedness Section

The Preparedness Section works to ensure that the regulated community and the Spills Program are prepared to respond promptly to oil spills when they occur, and to minimize injuries to resources at risk from oil spills. This includes the following core services:

- Reviewing and approving oil spill contingency plans for facility, vessel, mobile facility, pipeline, and railroad operators (plan holders) to ensure the appropriate equipment and trained personnel are in place to respond to spills when they occur.
- Monitoring financial responsibility compliance by plan holders.

* "Covered vessel" means a tank vessel, cargo vessel (including fishing and freight vessels), or passenger vessel required to participate in Chapter 173-182 WAC.

- Working with plan holders to design drills, broaden drill scope and scale, vary drill locations and environments, and document personnel training, equipment maintenance, and performance.
- Evaluating drills and exercises to test the effectiveness of each plan, ensuring that the appropriate equipment can be deployed and personnel are trained and familiar with their plan.
- Reviewing and approving Primary Response Contractor, Spill Management Team, and Wildlife Response Service Provider applications and verifying the maintenance and capability of response equipment and personnel readiness.
- Working with industry to maintain and improve the Worldwide Response Resource List (WRRL).
- Developing Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) in consultation with communities, Tribes, and natural, cultural, and economic resource experts.
- Engaging state, federal, local, and tribal partners in a robust planning process through area committees, the Northwest Area Committee (NWAC), the Regional Response Team, and other state and tribal planning processes.
- Providing Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) training and outreach to local, state, federal, tribal, and other organizations.
- Sponsoring technology conferences and conducting studies to identify new technologies, processes, or techniques that represent BAP.
- Ensuring maintenance of BAP in contingency plans over time through periodic regulatory updates or voluntary standards.
- Managing the Vessel of Opportunity (VOO) program and a system to manage the registration of citizen volunteers.

Response Section

The Response Section responds to spills in a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated manner to minimize environmental impacts. The section's Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team works to ensure that publicly-owned natural resources impacted by spills are restored.

Response Section work includes the following core services:

- Providing 24/7 response capability for oil and hazardous material spills, and drug labs, from six regional and field offices around the state.
- Conducting aggressive and effective responses to incidents in coordination with responsible parties, federal, tribal, state, and local governments.
- Managing approximately 4,000 annual spill reports.
- Providing initial and refresher response and safety training to Ecology responders and local partners.
- Outreach and technical assistance activities with local response partners, contractors, and the public.
- Enhancing response capability at the local level by providing equipment cache and training grants to local governments and Tribes.
- Conducting Natural Resource Damage Assessments on all oil spills where 25 or more gallons reach surface water and seeking compensation from responsible parties based on the compensation schedule.
- Assisting planning and implementation of restoration projects.
- Investing in effective restoration projects with funding from the Coastal Protection Fund.

Statewide Resources Section

The Statewide Resources Section provides program-wide support through the following core services:

- Coordinating and conducting investigations on incidents and spills to determine circumstances, causes, spill volume, contributing factors, and plan efficacy.
- Coordinating the issuance of enforcement actions resulting from incident investigations.
- Collecting rail and pipeline oil movement information and distributing it to Tribes, local governments, and the public.
- Ensuring accuracy and consistency in program data entry.
- Enhancing existing data systems to improve work processes, tracking, and data quality.
- Developing and managing geographic information system data.
- Developing strategic and program plans based on biennial budgets.
- Implementing an Incident Command System (ICS) credentialing program for the Incident Management Team (IMT) and Crisis Management Team (CMT).
- Coordinating training for staff to participate on the IMT and to conduct field activities safely.
- Developing and maintaining program Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) consistent with agency guidance, ensuring they are coordinated between sections and regions.
- Managing records, public disclosure requests, and time accounting.
- Maintaining oil spill risk modeling capability, including future model improvements, analyses, and forecasting.
- Coordinating State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and transboundary project reviews.
- Providing research and analysis expertise to address identified gaps and new and emerging risks posed by oil transportation in the state.

Other core services

Other core services are conducted by multiple program sections or by program management. These core services include:

- Developing and managing the program budget and monitoring revenue sources.
- Coordinating implementation of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)/Washington State Memorandum of Understanding through development of appropriate USCG/Ecology pollution prevention protocols.
- Participating in agency-wide committees, including the Sustainability Committee, Climate Science Network, Enforcement Coordination Team, Grant Advisory Group, Cultural Resources Environmental Workgroup, Technical Resources for Engineering Efficiency, and Climate Resiliency Team.
- Providing expertise to specific initiatives led by other programs, including providing State Environmental Policy Act support for ongoing Environmental Impact Statements for proposed new oil handling facilities.
- Advocating the program's mission with the Legislature.
- Publishing compliance guides, focus sheets, safety bulletins, reports, and videos.
- Providing timely, accurate information to the public and media about emergency response incidents.
- Coordinating community engagement and outreach opportunities.
- Managing program web content.

- Working with other state, federal, and tribal agencies and participating in work groups to build partnerships and further the program’s vision. This includes the following groups:
 - Pacific States – British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force
 - Washington Sea Grant
 - Puget Sound Partnership
 - Washington Military Department – Emergency Management Division
 - State Emergency Response Council (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)
 - Statewide and agency-wide emergency management initiatives
 - Washington Department of Natural Resources
 - Washington State Board of Pilotage Commissioners (BPC)
 - Oregon Board of Maritime Pilots
 - Area Maritime Security Committees
 - Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council
 - U.S. Coast Guard Sectors Puget Sound and Columbia River
 - Harbor Safety Committees
 - Northwest Area Committee
 - Regional Response Team 10
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - U.S. Department of Transportation – Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and Federal Railroad Administration
 - Puget Sound/Georgia Basin International Task Force
 - Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)
 - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) Oil Spill Team
 - Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
 - Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
 - Canada–United States Pacific and West – South Geographical Annex work groups

2023-2025 Action Items

In addition to the core services above, the Spills Program has developed action items that address the strategies in the 2023 Strategic Plan. The action items describe the tasks that the program plans to accomplish in the next two years beyond its core services. The program selects action items based on available resources and strategic priorities.

The action items are aligned with the structure of the strategic plan. Each action item primarily supports a specific strategy or goal and is listed below it. Goals and strategies without an associated action item for this biennium are not shown.

Goal 2: Support and engage the public.

Action A: Develop a program outreach plan.

Who: All Sections

Why: Outreach and education occurs at every level of the program. This plan will provide outreach strategies to define clear goals and desired outcome for engagement with the public.

Goal 4: Build strong external partnerships through innovative collaboration, effective communication, and transparency.

Strategy 4. Improve coordination and cooperation with Tribes.

Action A: Formalize invitation, consultation, and engagement from federally recognized Tribes into statewide master spill planning, including Geographic Response Plans.

Who: Preparedness Section

Why: Tribes in Washington have key interests at risk from oil spills. Formalizing processes to include their input in our planning, in accordance with recent direction from the Legislature, will make those plans more effective and build on our crucial working relationship with the sovereign Tribes.

Goal 5: Improve oil transportation safety and analyze risk to continue progress toward zero spills.

Strategy 1. Maintain a clear understanding of spill risks related to changes in cargo commodities transported in Washington and changes in marine fuels, including the use of alternate fuels.

Action A: Develop and implement a plan for the program’s future modeling, research, and analysis work.

Who: Statewide Resources Section

Why: Under RCW 88.46.250, Ecology received direction from the Legislature “to develop and maintain a model to quantitatively assess current and potential future risks of oil spills from covered vessels in Washington waters”. Through the development of a three- to five-year plan, Ecology will determine future uses and improvements for this model, future research and analysis projects to address identified gaps and new and emerging risks posed by oil movement in the state, areas of interest or concern by underserved communities of Washington State, and collaborate and partner with organizations conducting similar work.

Strategy 5. Ensure best industry practices and best achievable protection for maritime operations including facilities, vessels, rail, and pipelines.

Action A: Complete the Emergency Response Towing Vessel analysis report and deliver it to the Legislature.

Who: Prevention and Statewide Resources Sections

Why: This report to the Legislature and modeling project is required to assess whether an emergency response towing vessel serving Haro Strait, Boundary Pass, Rosario Strait, and connected navigable waterways will reduce oil spill risk.

Action B: Complete the tug escort analysis report and deliver it to the Legislature.

Who: Prevention and Statewide Resources Sections

Why: This report to the Legislature and modeling project is required to evaluate and compare various tug escort strategies in waters east of New Dungeness Light/Discovery Island Light for their potential to reduce oil spill risk from covered vessels.

Action C: Conduct rulemaking with the Board of Pilotage Commissioners to establish rules regarding tug escorts in Puget Sound for oil tankers, Articulated Tank and Barges, and towed waterborne vessels or barges.

Who: Statewide Resources and Prevention Sections

Why: Through Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1578, codified in RCW 88.16, the Legislature established tug escort requirements for certain oil tankers, ATBs, and towed waterborne vessels in Rosario Strait and connected waterways to the east. ESHB 1578 directs the Board of Pilotage Commissioners, in consultation with Ecology, to adopt rules regarding tug escorts in Puget Sound for oil tankers, ATBs, and towed waterborne vessels or barges by December 31, 2025.

Goal 6: Continue to diligently prepare for and respond to spills to protect people and the environment.

Strategy 3. Evolve the state's drill program to respond to various types and sizes of spills.

Action A: Conduct internal program-specific drills and exercises.

Who: All Sections

Why: The Spills program maintains rosters of personnel qualified to fill incident and crisis management team roles in the event of a significant spill. Conducting internal drills with these teams will allow us to improve our response to emergent and expanding incidents.

Action B: Incorporate no-notice drills into our drill program.

Who: Preparedness Section

Why: Ecology has long held the authority to conduct unannounced drills, but not previously done so due to resource constraints. Developing a process and training for such drills will allow us to further promote and test readiness within our regulated community.

Strategy 5. Ensure all vessels, facilities, pipelines, and rail demonstrate their ability to pay for response, recovery costs, and damages from spills.

Action A: Conduct rulemaking establishing financial responsibility criteria.

Who: Preparedness Section

Why: Vessels and facilities transporting oil in bulk through Washington must be able to pay for the costs associated with a worse case spill. Without financial responsibility requirements, or a certificate program to ensure ongoing compliance, there are no assurances that funds exist to pay for oil spills.

Strategy 6. Leverage the Washington State Oil Spill Volunteer Coordination System (RCW 88.46.210) and actively enroll volunteers, including Vessels of Opportunity, to assist before, during, and after oil spills.

Action A: Recruit, train, and organize a robust group of qualified teams and individuals, including Vessels of Opportunity (VOO), to implement Southern Resident Killer Whale deterrence tactics.

Who: Preparedness Section

Why: This work continues implementation of the Governor's directive in Executive Order 18-02 for Southern Resident Killer Whale Recovery.

Strategy 8. Ensure that area and regional planning remains coordinated; and that plans present consistent policies and tools for response at all levels.

Action A: Work to clarify regional, state, and area planning structure, governance, plan alignment and hierarchy, and update processes for the Northwest Region's oil spill response plans.

Who: Preparedness Section

Why: This work will continue our collaborative partnerships, with forward leaning and consistent planning that has existed for decades in the region. This will help ensure area plan content remains consistent with the regional plan.

Goal 7: Respond and restore the environment in a rapid, aggressive, and well-coordinated manner.

Action A: Implement Ecology's new waste management protocol.

Who: Response Section

Why: As drug lab waste generation has increased, Ecology has revised its generator status to 'Large Quantity Generator'. This change brings additional administrative and workload requirements for managing our waste. Spills is partnering with the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program on managing this change within the agency.

Strategy 6. Continuously improve investigations, enforcements, and cost recovery coordination processes to hold responsible parties accountable.

Action A: Improve enforcement workflow procedures to ensure efficiencies in enforcement actions.

Who: Response and Statewide Resources Sections

Why: Current Spills enforcement processes and actions are not consistent and result in delays on providing timely enforcement actions to spills. Additionally, enforcement resources and training intended to guide staff and track decisions do not meet staff needs.

Action B: Improve the cost recovery workflow.

Who: Budget Manager and Statewide Resources and Response Sections

Why: Cost recovery is one of four processes required under statute which involve coordination and input from state on-scene coordinators. The program has made improvements to coordinate these functions so that responsible parties receive enforcements, cost recoveries, and/or damage assessment notices concurrently. We have created a workflow diagram for the process. We plan to review the diagram and discuss elements of the process that are working well and elements that could be improved with each of the response regional teams and other individuals involved in the process. Based on those discussions, a revised process will be developed and shared with the teams for review, discussion, and training. Ultimately, we are hoping to create and deploy a more efficient and intuitive process.

Strategy 7. Ensure spillers restore resources impacted by oil spills.

Action A: Conduct review and prepare to update Natural Resource Damage Assessment rule.

Who: Response Section

Why: The core assumptions and scientific data supporting the rule have not been reevaluated since its adoption in 1990.

Strategy 8. Ensure responders are equipped and trained to respond to evolving spill risks.

Action A: Update safety and operational procedures for emerging illegal drug manufacturing facilities.

Who: Response Section

Why: Current standard operating procedures do not address new and emerging trends in illegal drug manufacturing, such as white powder/pill manufacturing and clandestine marijuana grows. Current training materials do not cover related hazards, such as black mold and exposed/overloaded electrical systems.

Appendix A: Performance Measures

The Spills Program uses performance measures to track progress and evaluate how program work meets the goals and mission of the program. Table 2 shows the program's current performance measures for the 2021-2023 biennium.

Table 2: 2021-2023 performance measures by activity

Activity	Description	Target	Reporting Frequency	2011-2013	2013-2015	2015-2017	2017-2019	2019-2021	2021-2023
Prevention	Number of spills to surface water from all sources	0	Quarterly	985	1,024	1,344	1,545	1,618	1,971
Prevention	Total volume of oil spilled to surface waters from all sources (gallons)	0	Quarterly	10,723	15,748	18,942	18,246	12,180	26,021
Prevention	Percent of unique potential high-risk vessels inspected	20%	Quarterly	40.3%	25.0%	22.4%	13.4%	21.1%	31.3%
Prevention	Gallons of oil spilled to surface waters during an oil transfer for every 100 million gallons transferred	0	Quarterly	9.2	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.5
Prevention	Percent of unique over-water oil transfer operations inspected	6%	Quarterly	3.5%	2.8%	2.9%	4.2%	5.6%	4.8%
Prevention	Total volume of oil spilled to water from regulated facilities and vessels (gallons)	0	Quarterly	NA	649	194	385	210	177

Activity	Description	Target	Reporting Frequency	2011-2013	2013-2015	2015-2017	2017-2019	2019-2021	2021-2023
Prevention	Total number of vessel inspections	375	Annually	1,066	600	540	348	495	832
Prevention	Percentage of entering vessels that receive an inspection	10%	Annually	38.7%	21.4%	19.0%	11.7%	22.8%	29.4%
Prevention	Total number of oil transfer inspections	900	Annually	2,686	1,868	1,523	1,761	1,648	1,033
Prevention	Percent of Rate A oil transfer operations in compliance with pre-booming requirements	100%	Annually	NA	NA	97.2%	97.9%	98.7%	99.9%
Prevention	Percent of Class 1 facilities that receive an annual inspection	100%	Annually (CY)	NA	NA	NA	76%	78%	85%
Preparedness	Number of Geographic Response Plans completed for inland and marine spill response	NA	Annually (CY)	NA	9	17	0	5	3
Preparedness	Percent of vessel emergency occurrences reported to Ecology	100%	Quarterly	NA	31.8%	22.5%	29.6%	11.1%	5.0%
Preparedness	Number of self-certified drills	0	Annually (CY)	32	47	88	27	47	13
Preparedness	Number of Geographic Response Plan strategies tested	NA	Annually (CY)	0*	0*	60	47	36	58

Activity	Description	Target	Reporting Frequency	2011-2013	2013-2015	2015-2017	2017-2019	2019-2021	2021-2023
Response	Percent of reported spill incidents that receive a field response	20%	Quarterly	22.7%	20.45%	17.9%	19.9%	18.5%	18.7%
Response	Total number of reported incidents	NA	Quarterly	7,993	7,394	7,955	8,192	8,158	8,810
Response	Percent of total oil recovery for spills of oil of 25 gallons or more to water	Gas: 15% Diesel: 20% Other: 25%	Annually	NA	NA	NA	Gas: 2.3% Diesel: 27.3% Other: 20.1%	Gas: 15.7% Diesel: 43.9% Other: 29.8%	Gas: 28.5% Diesel: 24.7% Other: 42.0%
Response	Percent of response costs billed to spillers	100%	Biennially	NA	NA	NA	84.4%	89.2%	96.7%
Response	Percent of oil spills from Class 1 facilities, pipelines, and covered vessels that receive a field response	100%	Quarterly	NA	NA	NA	Overall: 78.3% Facilities: 86.9% Pipelines: 100% Vessels: 71.4%	Overall: 62.5% Facilities: 60% Pipelines: 100% Vessels: 61.6%	Overall: 62.9% Facilities: 79.2% Pipelines: 50% Vessels: 55.8%
NRDA	Percent of completed restoration projects that meet restoration plan specifications	100%	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Activity	Description	Target	Reporting Frequency	2011-2013	2013-2015	2015-2017	2017-2019	2019-2021	2021-2023
NRDA	Percent of NRDA cases presented to the RDA Committee within 60 days of incident	100%	Annually	NA	NA	NA	72.9%	24.5%	47.8%
Equipment grants	Percent of grant money awarded to eligible applicants during grant cycle	100%	Biennially	NA	NA	93%	96%	71%	TBD
Equipment grants	Number of individuals that received oil or hazardous materials training through the equipment grant program	750	Biennially	NA	NA	100	330	23	TBD
Equipment grants	Dollars requested for eligible projects that the program was unable to award	NA	Biennially	NA	NA	\$1,500,000	\$450,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,600,000
Equipment grants	Percent of grant applications that are new applicants	NA	Biennially	NA	NA	73%	74%	50%	54%
Statewide Resources	Number of local and tribal emergency response agencies receiving real-time crude-by-rail ANT data	60	Annually	NA	NA	NA	41	46	46

Activity	Description	Target	Reporting Frequency	2011-2013	2013-2015	2015-2017	2017-2019	2019-2021	2021-2023
Statewide Resources	Percent of staff in compliance with ICS training requirements	100%	Annually	NA	NA	NA	60.9%	66.7%	90.0%

Notes: Results are calculated by fiscal year, July 1 – June 30, unless otherwise specified.

NA = Measure was not tracked during the biennium.

*Activity conducted but data not collected during this time period.

Appendix B: 2021-2023 Action Item Results

The 2021-2023 Program Plan described 32 program action items that went beyond core services. This section briefly describes each of these program initiatives and their status.

2021-2023 Goal/Strategy	Action Item	Action Lead	Status
Goal 1 Strategy 3	Document the current state of the program's data systems.	Statewide Resources	Complete
Goal 1 Strategy 3	Develop and implement procedures for data quality projects.	Statewide Resources	Complete
Goal 1 Strategy 6	Update the Spills Engagement Team to meet new challenges.	Spills Engagement Team	Complete
Goal 2	Develop governance for program web maps.	Communications Team, Statewide Resources	Cancelled
Goal 2	Develop universal outreach materials for external audiences.	Communications Team	Complete
Goal 2	Develop a program outreach plan.	All Sections	On Hold
Goal 2 Strategy 3	Establish a program workgroup to enhance understanding of environmental justice (EJ) and look for opportunities to address EJ issues in our work.	All Sections	Complete
Goal 4	Develop a process and system to measure our collaboration and meaningful engagement with the communities we serve, including Tribes, during the GRP update and development process.	Preparedness, Statewide Resources	Complete
Goal 4	Participate in a Utilities and Transportation Commission rail safety workshop.	Prevention	Complete
Goal 4 Strategy 4	Incorporate consultation and engagement from federally recognized Tribes into statewide master spill planning.	All Sections	In Progress
Goal 4 Strategy 5	Identify and implement ways to enhance our engagement, outreach, and coordination with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).	Statewide Resources, Response, Preparedness	Complete
Goal 5 Strategy 1	Deliver a synopsis of changing vessel trends to the legislature.	Prevention	Complete

2021-2023 Goal/Strategy	Action Item	Action Lead	Status
Goal 5 Strategy 1	Complete a risk model assessment and report on a possible inner Salish Sea emergency response towing vessel.	All Sections	In Progress
Goal 5 Strategy 1	Complete a risk model assessment and report on tug escorts.	All Sections	In Progress
Goal 5 Strategy 2	Update the Voluntary Best Achievable Protection/Exceptional Compliance Program standards.	Prevention	Complete
Goal 5 Strategy 3	Update prevention plan review guidance for Class 1 facilities.	Prevention	Cancelled
Goal 5 Strategy 3	Update rules for facility and vessel oil handling and transfers.	Prevention, Statewide Resources, Preparedness	Complete
Goal 5 Strategy 6	Produce a tool to quantitatively assess current and potential oil spills risks from covered vessels in Washington waters and provide a framework for future oil spill risk analyses.	All Sections	Complete
Goal 6 Strategy 3	Innovate wildlife play in drills to advance our knowledge and capability.	Preparedness	Cancelled
Goal 6 Strategy 3	Assess training needs both internally and externally and revamp the delivery and content of critical trainings.	Preparedness	Complete
Goal 6 Strategy 4	Work with other agencies and response partners to design and deliver Environmental Unit (EU) training to responders in the Columbia River region.	Preparedness	Complete
Goal 6 Strategy 4	Work with response partners to design and deliver a region-wide training on Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Techniques (SCAT).	Preparedness, Response	Complete
Goal 6 Strategy 5	Conduct rulemaking establishing financial responsibility criteria.	Preparedness, Statewide Resources	In Progress
Goal 6 Strategy 6	Recruit, train, and organize a robust group of volunteers and Vessels of Opportunity (VOO) to assist before, during, and after oil spills, including orca deterrence operations.	Preparedness	In Progress
Goal 6 Strategy 7	Work to clarify governance and update processes for the NWACP and two new USCG area plans.	Preparedness	In Progress
Goal 7	Implement Ecology's new waste management protocol.	Response	In Progress

2021-2023 Goal/Strategy	Action Item	Action Lead	Status
Goal 7 Strategy 4	Draft procedures for external incident notifications.	All Sections	Complete
Goal 7 Strategy 6	Improve enforcement workflow procedures to ensure efficiencies in enforcement actions.	Response, Statewide Resources	In Progress
Goal 7 Strategy 6	Develop one Response enforcement matrix for spills of all volumes.	Response, Statewide Resources	In Progress
Goal 7 Strategy 6	Improve the cost recovery workflow.	Budget Manager, Response, Statewide Resources	On Hold
Goal 7 Strategy 7	Conduct review and prepare to update Natural Resource Damage Assessment rule.	Response	On Hold
Goal 7 Strategy 8	Update safety and operational procedures for emerging illegal drug manufacturing facilities.	Response	In Progress