San Francisco Bay Area
Regional Emergency Coordination Plan

RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Prepared by

Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Cities of Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose
Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo
Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma

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Foreword

The San Francisco Bay Area is highly vulnerable to both natural hazards and human-caused disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, industrial accidents, and terrorist incidents. Because the Bay Area is home to nearly seven million residents, major components of the U.S. economy, and vital air, sea, and ground transportation links, the effects of a significant disaster in the Bay Area would extend throughout the State of California and across the nation. Given this vulnerability, the State of California and local governments throughout the Bay Area have made significant investments in the planning and resources necessary to respond to natural and human-caused emergencies and disasters. Such events, however, will likely exceed the emergency response capabilities of individual jurisdictions in the Bay Area, and a multijurisdictional regional response will be necessary. Moreover, the nationwide effort to improve preparedness at all levels of government, as embodied in the National Preparedness Goal, emphasizes the importance of regional response. Consequently, the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and its local government partners developed the Bay Area Regional Emergency Coordination Plan to provide a framework for collaboration and coordination during regional events.

The Regional Emergency Coordination Plan (RECP) was prepared in accordance with national and state emergency management systems and plans — in particular, the National Incident Management System, the Standardized Emergency Management System, the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, the California State Emergency Plan, and relevant mutual aid plans. The Regional Emergency Coordination Plan does not supersede or exclude any of these concepts or plans; rather, it places them in the context of a response to an event in the Bay Area, during which time the Regional Emergency Operations Center is activated.

The Regional Emergency Coordination Plan builds on California's existing Standardized Emergency Management System, through better definition of regional components of that system, including coordination across disciplines and levels of government, resource sharing, and regional decision-making. It also incorporates elements that previously have not been addressed in detail at the regional level under the Standardized Emergency Management System. A suite of documents, the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan comprises a Base Plan and the following nine subsidiary plans that address detailed elements for specific disciplines and operational activities:

- RECP Care and Shelter Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Communications Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Fire and Rescue Subsidiary Plan

- RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Law Enforcement and Coroner/Medical Examiner Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Logistics Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Medical and Health Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Recovery Subsidiary Plan
- RECP Transportation Subsidiary Plan.

Development of the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan was a collaborative effort among the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Coastal Region; the cities of Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose; and the Operational Area lead agencies for the ten Bay Area counties, as described in Section 1. Over two hundred other local, regional, state, Federal, and non-governmental organizations also participated in the process to develop the plan and its subsidiary components.

Preparation of the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan was supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Urban Area Security Initiative. This program provides metropolitan areas with funding for regional planning, equipment, training, and exercises to prepare for critical incident response.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), Coastal Region will maintain the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan and is responsible for all future revisions and modifications. Additional plans and tools that are developed at the regional level, including products using future U.S. Department of Homeland Security grants, will be incorporated into the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan, as appropriate.

A note about a special design element in the suite of documents that comprise the Bay Area Regional Emergency Coordination Plan: the Base Plan and the subsidiary plans each has a corresponding icon, which in the electronic version of each document serves as a hyperlink. Clicking on an icon along the right- and left-hand columns on each page will bring the reader directly to that plan.

Acknowledgments

The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan is a product of the collaborative efforts of the following entities:

- Alameda County Department of Agriculture
- Alameda County Environmental Health Department
- California Environmental Health Investigations Branch
- California Environmental Protection Agency
- Contra Costa County CAER Group
- Contra Costa County Health Services
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- Napa Fire Department
- Oakland Fire Department, Office of Emergency Services
- San Francisco Department of Public Health
- San Francisco Department of Emergency Management
- San Francisco Fire Department
- San Jose Fire Department, Hazardous Incident Team
- San Mateo County Environmental Health Department
- San Rafael Fire Department
- Santa Clara County Fire Department
- Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office
- Sonoma County Certified Unified Program Agency
- U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

URS Corporation prepared the RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan with consultant support from AcuTech Consulting Group and Mr. Terry Gitlin, and stakeholder management support from CirclePoint.

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Record of Changes

Date	Agency	Comments
March 2008	OES Coastal Region	Final

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Section 1 | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Introduction

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Section 1 – Introduction

PURPOSE

The Regional Emergency Coordination Plan (RECP) provides an all hazards framework for collaboration among responsible entities and coordination during emergencies in the San Francisco Bay Area. The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan provides a framework for coordination between the OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinators, the sixteen Operational Areas within OES Coastal Region,[1] and the State Operations Center (SOC) Fire and Rescue Branch. The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of each of the agencies responsible for hazardous materials response and how hazardous materials response resources are managed during the response to a regional event.

The RECP does not replace existing emergency response systems. Rather, it builds on the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the California State Emergency Plan to provide methods for cooperation among Operational Areas and OES Coastal Region. The RECP complies with the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and is consistent with the National Preparedness Goal.

OBJECTIVES

The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan defines the following:

- A clear system for regional coordination and response among hazardous materials disciplines and other disciplines
- Roles and responsibilities of agencies and personnel involved in regional hazardous materials response, to include:
  - Fire and rescue personnel at the Operational Area, regional, and state levels
  - State and Federal agencies and/or teams involved with response to an event within the region that is beyond the capabilities of local government.

SCOPE

General Applicability

The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan was developed in accordance with concepts and methods of the Incident Command System and the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS). The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan does not supersede or exclude any existing plans; rather, it places relevant plans in the context of a response to an event within the region during which time

[1] OES Coastal Region is an administrative region under OES that incorporates, and is responsible for, sixteen counties in and around the San Francisco Bay Area.

the REOC is activated. More specifically, it does not address, or supersede, local procedures for:

- Tactical operations and incident command
- Local response activities
- Established mutual aid relationships and procedures at the local level.

Furthermore, this plan is not tactical; rather, it focuses on regional support for and coordination of fire and rescue operations.

Geographic Extent

The RECP was developed for OES Coastal Region, which encompasses the following sixteen counties, as illustrated in Figure 1. Ten of these counties (marked with *) supported the development of the RECP through collaboration with OES Coastal Region and the three Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative cities (Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose).

- Alameda*
- Contra Costa*
- Del Norte
- Humboldt
- Lake
- Marin*
- Mendocino
- Monterey
- Napa*
- San Benito
- San Francisco*
- San Mateo*
- Santa Clara*
- Santa Cruz*
- Solano*
- Sonoma*

The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan applies to Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region II, in which mutual aid activities are coordinated among fire and rescue agencies in the aforementioned sixteen counties.

AUTHORITIES, REQUIREMENTS, AND REGULATIONS

Refer to the RECP Base Plan for generally applicable authorities, requirements, and regulations.

- State of California
  - California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code). 1970 Statutes.
  - California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. March 2002.
  - Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories, California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Article 1.
  - California Accidental Release Prevention Program, California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Article 2.

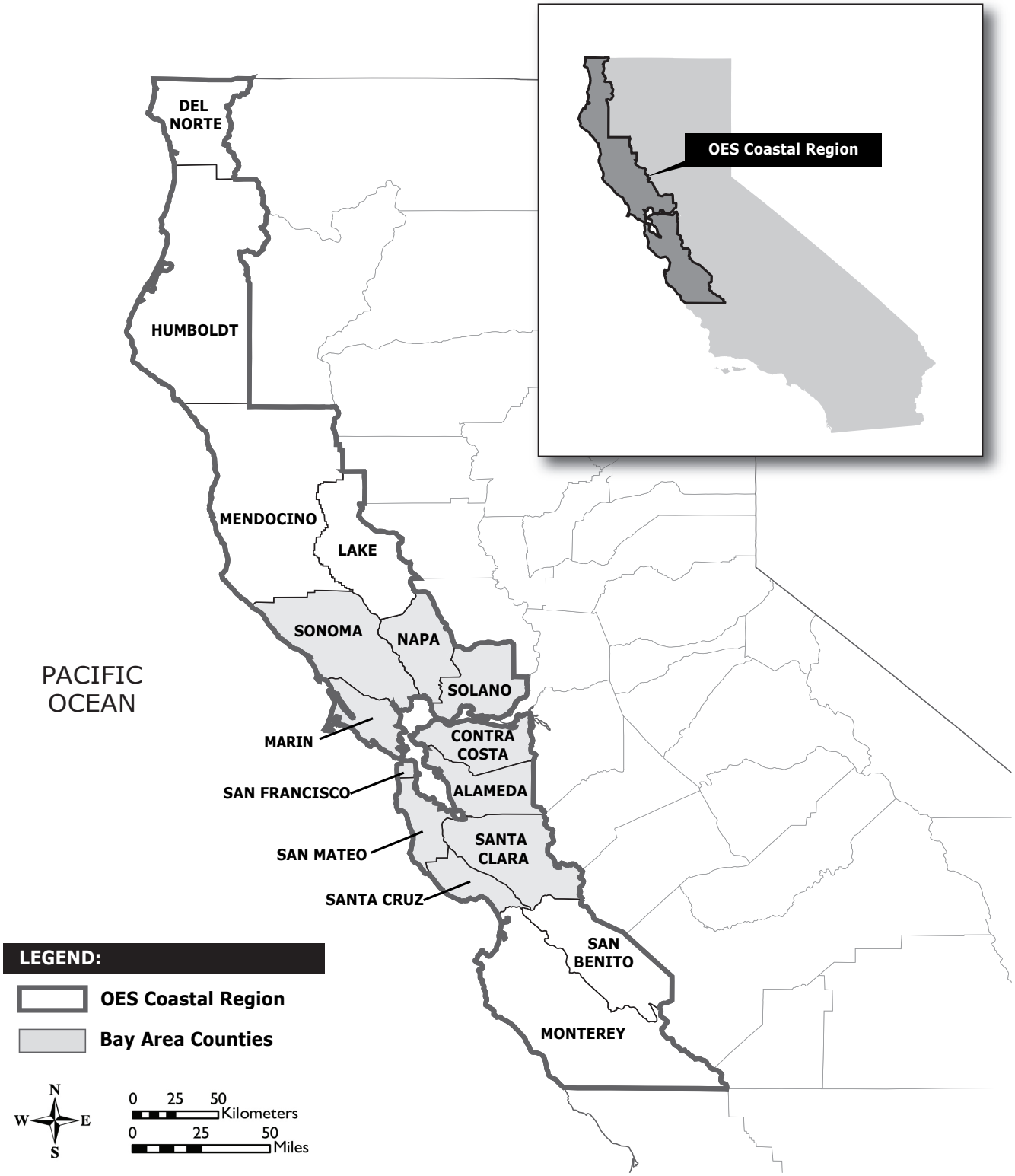

Figure 1
OES Coastal Region and Bay Area Counties

- OES Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan. January 1991.
- California State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan, California Government Code, Section 8574.17.[2]

- Federal Government
  - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980.
  - Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act 1986, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 300 – 399.
  - Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
  - 29 CFR Part 1910.120(q), hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
  - 40 CFR Part 68, chemical accident prevention provisions.
  - 40 CFR Part 300 – National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan.
  - Region IX Contingency Plan, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Coast Guard.
- Joint Federal and State Planning
  - Area Contingency Plan, U.S. Coast Guard and California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

OES Coastal Region is responsible for the maintenance, revision, and distribution of the RECP and its subsidiary plans. In coordination with the Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee, OES Coastal Region will assess the need for revisions annually. Refer to the RECP Base Plan for further details regarding plan development and maintenance.

[2] The OES Hazardous Materials Incident Toolkit, January 2006, is a supplement to this plan and serves as a state-level hazardous materials reference document.

Section 2 | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

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Section 2 – Planning Assumptions and Considerations

The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan is based on the following development and implementation assumptions.

- A "hazardous materials" incident is defined as an event that involves the release or potential release of a substance or combination of substances that, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness, and/or pose a substantial potential or present hazard to humans or the environment.[3]
- Similar to the Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan, the RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan concepts are applied on a day-to-day basis whenever fire and rescue resources are required at the regional level.
- The Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator will assign a representative to staff the REOC Fire and Rescue Branch.
- Under the premise of the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, no agency will be forced to give up and provide resources outside of their jurisdictional boundaries.
- During an event that affects multiple operational areas and multiple disciplines in the Bay Area, the REOC will coordinate with the Region II Fire and Rescue Coordination Center.
- During a catastrophic event within the region, the response capabilities of individual Operational Areas likely will be exceeded and resources from both within and outside of the region will be required.

FIRE AND RESCUE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

Hazardous materials mutual aid resources are managed through the Fire Service and Rescue Mutual Aid System, which is managed by the OES Fire and Rescue Branch. The State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is responsible for the overall coordination of the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, and manages the statewide response of mutual aid resources to all kinds of fire, rescue, and disaster-related emergencies through six fire and rescue mutual aid regions in California. The sixteen Operational Areas within the scope of the RECP are located in the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region II (see Figure 2). The OES Fire and Rescue Branch also maintains OES fire engines and other specialized equipment to support mutual aid requests.

The State of California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan is a supporting document to the State of California Emergency Plan. The mutual aid

[3] State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan, California Government Code, Section 8574.17.

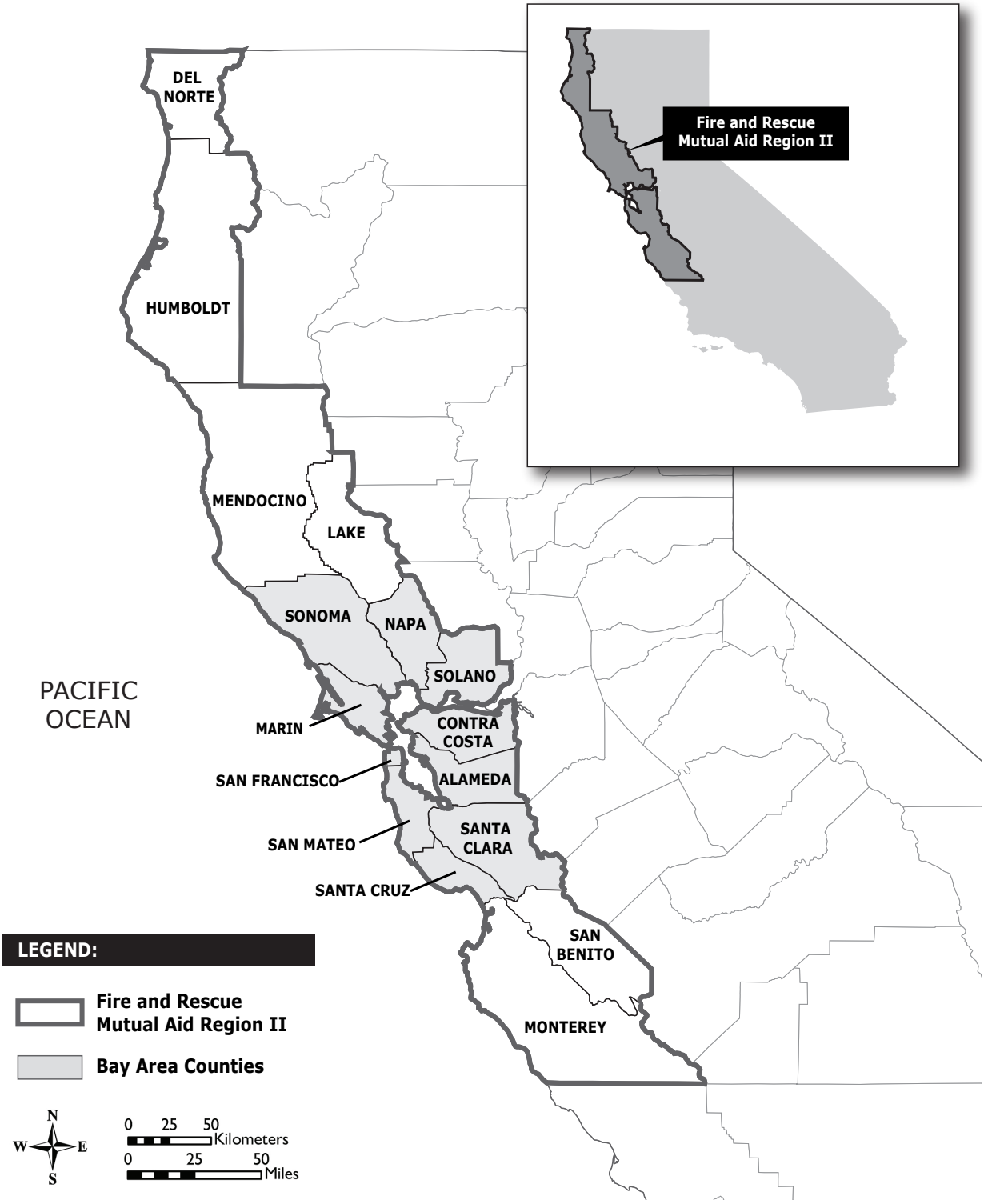

Figure 2
Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region II

plan is designed to provide mutual aid system guidance at each fire and rescue level — local, operational area, regional, and state. The plan also provides varying levels of guidance for day-to-day circumstances and unusual or emergency disaster situations.

The RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan addresses the REOC Fire and Rescue Branch and the Hazardous Materials Unit, when activated, and coordination between the REOC and the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System. Refer to the RECP Fire and Rescue Subsidiary Plan for additional information regarding the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid system.

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Section 3 | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Roles and Responsibilities

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Section 3 – Roles and Responsibilities

This section of the RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of Operational Area, regional, state, and Federal agencies and personnel involved in hazardous materials response activities during a regional emergency or disaster. Appendix B summarizes the general roles and responsibilities for local, state, and Federal agencies.

OPERATIONAL AREA LEVEL

An Operational Area includes local jurisdictions, regional entities, and fire districts within a county. In general, a local fire department takes the lead in the initial response to a hazardous materials incident. However, some hazardous materials incidents, such as one that affects multiple jurisdictions, may require coordination among multiple disciplines and agencies.

Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator

The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is a Fire Chief from a jurisdiction within the respective Operational Area. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator may report to a designated location such as a Departmental Operations Center or to an Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is responsible for:

- Activating the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System at the Operational Area level
- Coordinating and managing the provision of hazardous materials mutual aid resources to and from fire and rescue agencies within the Operational Area
- Coordinating resources directly through the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator when a mutual aid request cannot be met within the Operational Area
- Evaluating requests for assistance from non-fire agencies and initiating requests through the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System or the Operational Area EOC (if activated).

Operational Area EOC Hazardous Materials Branch Coordinator/Unit Leader

A hazardous materials function may be established in an EOC as a Branch within the Operations Section, as a Unit within the Fire and Rescue Branch or the Public Health Branch, or through a technical specialist within the Planning Section. The Operational Area EOC Hazardous Materials Branch Coordinator/Unit Leader is responsible for:

- Establishing and maintaining communications with appropriate branches/units at the local EOCs, and the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator
- Exchanging information and coordinating with the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator to ensure that all response activities are interconnected and complementary
- Serving as liaison for communicating the provision of non-fire resources to other disciplines within the Operational Area EOC.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator

The Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is an elected Fire Chief from one of the Operational Areas within the respective region. He or she conducts operations from the Region II Coordination Center. The Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator may send a representative to the REOC to staff the Fire and Rescue Branch, as directed by the State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator. The Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is responsible for:

- Activating the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System at the regional level
- Maintaining the status of regional fire and rescue resource inventories and tracking fire and rescue resources
- Evaluating resource requests from the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinator and determining which resources will provide the most timely assistance
- Informing the State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator of all operations from within the region, including notification of the need to establish mobilization centers and/or staging areas
- Leading the discussion of fire and rescue activities during the REOC status calls and Regional Coordination Group calls with the affected Operational Areas.

REOC Hazardous Materials Branch Director/Unit Leader

The hazardous materials function may be established as a Branch within the Operations Section, as a Unit within the Fire and Rescue Branch or the Public Health Branch, or through a technical specialist within the Planning Section. The REOC Hazardous Materials Branch Director/Unit Leader is responsible for:

- Establishing coordination and communication with the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator, the REOC Operations Section Chief, and the SOC Fire and Rescue Branch Chief
- Reporting current information on fire and rescue, including hazardous materials, to the REOC Operations Section Chief and conveying resource commitments, needs, and emerging

issues for the REOC Operations Section Chief to include in the Regional Information Management System Branch Report

- Providing input for the development of the REOC Action Plan
- Coordinating with the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator to arrange participation in the REOC Regional Coordination Group calls and status calls with the affected Operational Areas.

STATE LEVEL

State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator

During a state of emergency, when ordered by the Governor pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, all fire protection agencies become an organizational part of the OES Fire and Rescue Division. The State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator or designee is the State Fire and Rescue Branch Chief. The State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is responsible for:

- Overseeing the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and taking appropriate action on requests for mutual aid received through the Regional Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator channels
- Monitoring and coordinating mutual aid coverage between affected regions
- Communicating and coordinating directly with the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator
- When Federal resources for hazardous materials response are deployed, coordinating with the appropriate agencies
- Assisting the SOC Operations Chief with the preparation of state-level situation reports and briefings to the Governor
- Assigning mission tasking numbers for state agencies to conduct work outside their daily and statutory responsibilities.

Other State Agencies

The following state agencies may be directly involved in a hazardous materials response.[4]

- California Highway Patrol
  - Serves as the state On-Scene Coordinator/Incident Commander or part of a Unified Command for hazardous materials incidents that occur on highways constructed as freeways, state-owned vehicular crossings, and on most state and county highways and roadways within the unincorporated areas of the state.
  - Serves as statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all hazardous materials

[4] A detailed summary of state agency hazardous materials responsibilities can be found in Part Three of the OES Hazardous Materials Incident Toolkit.

incidents that occur on highways in California. Provides status and situation updates through the State Warning Center.

  - Enforces specified Health and Safety Code sections relating to the transport and disposal of hazardous waste, pursuant to §2401.1 of the California Vehicle Code and §25180 of the Health and Safety Code, which allow for the California Highway Patrol to conduct hazardous materials and hazardous waste investigations statewide and to collect the necessary evidence to seek criminal and/or civil prosecution.
  - Designated as the state agency for radiological monitoring on state highways.

- Department of Transportation
  - Coordinates cleanup efforts between the responsible parties and the public and private sectors.
  - Assists public and private agencies with the identification and containment of hazardous materials.
  - Assists the California Highway Patrol with traffic control and routing requirements.
  - Repairs and restores contaminated and/or damaged highways in order to restore the orderly flow of traffic.
- California Department of Fish and Game/Office of Spill Prevention and Response
  - Serves as the state agency responsible for hazardous materials and pollution incidents that affect state waters and wildlife.
  - Serves as the state On-Scene Coordinator/Incident Commander for marine oil spills.
  - Manages, coordinates, and oversees actions for response, containment, removal, cleanup, and restoration and/or mitigation of spills that injure fish and wildlife or their habitat.
  - Maintains capabilities to fully staff the Incident Command, Command Staff, and General Staff positions of the incident command system for a large, long-term spill response.
  - Maintains the Area Contingency Plan for oil spills.
- California Environmental Protection Agency
  - Supports local, county, regional, and state hazardous materials response, including:

    - Technical toxicological support (including pesticide exposure, aquatic toxicity, ecotoxicology, exposure assessment, and risk assessment)
    - Debris management and regulatory consultation
    - Disinfection/decontamination technical support and regulatory consultation
    - Air monitoring and modeling (with mobile and stationary laboratory capabilities)
    - Mobile and stationary toxics identification/laboratory capabilities (with limited entry capability)
    - Emergency removals from clandestine drug laboratories and other hazardous materials emergencies
    - Surface and groundwater contamination technical support.
- California Coastal Commission
  - Determines whether spill response and cleanup activities require a coastal development permit and helps obtain emergency permits on a fast-track schedule.
  - Assists with hazardous materials recognition and protection, shoreline cleanup and assessment, use of all-terrain vehicles, geographic information system data entry and retrieval, and coordination of oil spill wildlife volunteers.
- California Department of Public Health
  - Supports hazardous materials response through the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control, the Environmental Health Laboratory Branch, the Occupational Health Branch, and the Environmental Health Investigations Branch.
  - Provides the following specific technical specialties:
    - Environmental exposure assessment
    - Toxicology
    - Field and laboratory sampling and testing
    - Worker health and safety, industrial hygiene, and occupational medicine
    - Epidemiological studies
    - Risk communication, fact sheets, and health alerts
    - Community and labor relations

- Consultation on site cleanup and remediation
- Radiological assessment and monitoring
- Geographic information system integration of environmental and human exposure data.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federal response to a hazardous materials incident varies according to the nature of the incident. The agency responsible for coordinating Federal activities depends on the circumstances and location of the incident, and many other agencies may be involved. The two Federal agencies with primary hazardous materials emergency response responsibilities are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Pollution incidents involving oil and other hazardous materials are covered by the National Contingency Plan. The National Contingency Plan specifies the U.S. Coast Guard as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for incidents in coastal areas, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for incidents in inland areas (except for hazardous materials incidents at Department of Defense and Department of Energy facilities and vessels). For major pollution incidents, either agency may activate the National Response System described in the National Contingency Plan.

Federal Capabilities and Responsibilities

The responsibilities and capabilities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard are as follows.[5]

- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Region IX office is located in San Francisco. The agency provides for a coordinated response using the mechanisms set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, in accordance with the National Response System. The agency deploys complete incident management teams or components of teams to augment existing incident command structures or other teams, including:
  - Federal On-Scene Coordinators, who are authorized to initiate cleanup actions and commit Federal funds
  - The Environmental Response Team, which includes scientists, engineers, and experts in environmental emergencies who provide on-scene assistance with the management of environmental disasters, and which can be mobilized in 4 hours for advance team personnel and equipment

[5] For descriptions of other Federal agencies with specialized hazardous materials response capabilities, refer to Part Three of the OES Hazardous Materials Incident Toolkit.

- The Radiological Emergency Response Team, which responds to emergencies involving releases of radioactive materials within 6 hours with capabilities for monitoring, sampling, and laboratory activities, in addition to providing state and local authorities with advice on protecting local residents from exposure to harmful radiation levels
- Highly trained, experienced, and dedicated Federal contractors for site assessment, monitoring, and cleanup, including the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team and Emergency Response and Remedial Services contractors

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not initiate first response or those actions that first responders are expected to take to protect human life, safety, and property. Local governments or state agencies, under their normal law enforcement and public health emergency authorities, are responsible for such actions.

- **U.S. Coast Guard**: The U.S. Coast Guard San Francisco Sector is responsible for San Francisco Bay and related coastal zones. The U.S. Coast Guard maintains capability to contain and clean up polluting substances in coastal zones through the National Strike Force, provides Federal On-Scene Coordinators for incidents in coastal zones, and can access Federal funding for abating and mitigating releases. In accordance with the Area Contingency Plan, the U.S. Coast Guard responds to marine oil spills through Unified Command with the Office of Spill Prevention and Response and the party responsible for the spill. For additional information on oil spill responses, see Appendix E.

  The National Strike Force is comprised of highly trained U.S. Coast Guard professionals who maintain and rapidly deploy specialized equipment and incident management teams. The National Strike Force is mandated to support Federal On-Scene Coordinators with oil and hazardous material spill control and cleanup, site safety oversight, vessel damage assessment, salvage assistance, communications, cost documentation, Incident Command System support, and other functions. Currently, the National Strike Force is comprised of three strike teams, including the Pacific Strike Team, which is based in Novato in Marin County.

Federal Hazardous Materials Response Under the National Response Framework

When the resources of a state are exceeded by an event, the President of the United States may declare an emergency or disaster in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act).[6] Under a Presidential declaration

[6] 42 United States Code § 5121-5206.

of emergency or disaster, the Federal Government provides financial resources and direct Federal assistance in response to requests from the state. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates the response to state requests for assistance.

In accordance with the National Response Framework, the Federal Government organizes its resources according to Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), each of which is led by a Federal agency. ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, coordinates Federal resources for these types of incidents. (For further details on the role of Federal agencies in emergencies and disasters, refer to the RECP Base Plan.)

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

- A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act
- A Federal-to-Federal support request, such as when a Federal agency requiring hazardous materials capabilities requests support and provides funding
- An actual or potential hazardous materials release to which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the U.S. Coast Guard respond under CERCLA or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act authorities and funding, but for which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security determines it should lead the Federal response.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the coordinating agency for ESF #10. Either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 actions, depending upon whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone (as defined in regional and area contingency plans). For incidents affecting both areas, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the primary agency and the U.S. Coast Guard serves as the deputy.

For a terrorist incident involving oil or hazardous materials (such as a weapons of mass destruction incident), ESF #10 provides assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the oil/hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities under the ESF for law enforcement.

Through ESF #10, Federal agencies may undertake:

- Actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release
- Efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination, including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring
- Actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination

- Analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposal
- Implementation of environmental cleanup
- Storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials.

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Section 4 | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Concept of Operations

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Section 4 – Concept of Operations

ACTIVATION

The concepts described in the RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan are applied on a day-to-day basis whenever fire and rescue resources are required. Tactical response activation levels for a hazardous materials incident vary due to the characteristics of the hazardous material, the nature of its release, and the vulnerability of the receptors (that is, populations and ecosystems). In addition, response personnel may also influence the level of response as their perceptions of an incident may vary, based on their experience, training, capability, and the local response policy. For example, the response to:

- An uncontained release of a small amount of an extremely hazardous substance may require a higher level of response than that for a contained release of a large amount of a less hazardous material
- An incident in a sensitive area (environmentally, culturally, or economically) may require a higher level to response than the response in a less sensitive area, as determined by the Incident Commander or the Unified Command.

The Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System supports, and is coordinated with, the operation of the REOC during situations in which the REOC is activated. The REOC is activated when one or more Operational Area EOCs in Region II is activated, or when ordered by the Regional Administrator or a higher authority. The REOC Hazardous Materials Branch/Unit is activated at the discretion of the REOC Director and/or REOC Operations Section Chief. Appendix D describes the process for notifying appropriate entities about a hazardous materials incident in California.

The Federal response to a hazardous materials incident is triggered by the type of material and quantify released. Under CERCLA, if the amount of a hazardous substance release or oil spill exceeds established reporting triggers,[7] the entity responsible for the release or spill is required by law to notify the Federal National Response Center. Once a report is made, the National Response Center immediately notifies either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard, based on the location of the spill.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INCIDENT COMMAND

In accordance with the principles of SEMS and NIMS, incidents are managed at the lowest level possible. Law enforcement or fire suppression agencies generally make the initial response to a hazardous materials incident and assume initial Incident

[7] Reporting triggers are listed in 40 CFR Section 302.4.

Command until relieved by the agency having Incident Command authority. Depending on the location and type of incident, a local law enforcement or fire suppression agency has this authority. Circumstances in which this is not the case include the following.

- The California Highway Patrol serves as the state's Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents that occur on highways constructed as freeways, state-owned vehicular crossings, and on most state and county highways and roadways within the unincorporated areas of the state.
- The California Department of Fish and Game, through the Office of Spill Prevention and Response, is designated as the state's Incident Commander for marine oil spills. The California Department of Fish and Game also assumes this role during inland spill events because of its law-enforcement authority for spills of oil or other deleterious substances into or near inland waters of California. During spills of hazardous materials when human health and safety is the primary concern, the California Department of Fish and Game will function in a support capacity for wildlife issues to assist the lead agency.
- Certain incidents may occur that result in Federal level response due to their magnitude or location. CERCLA and Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are the principal authorities governing Federal response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. As previously mentioned, CERCLA prescribes circumstances under which a Federal response is required. Any hazardous material discharge falling under the provisions of CERCLA or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act will result in formation of a Unified Command led by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard, with participation by the applicable state agency (such as the Office of Spill Prevention and Response for marine oil spills), local jurisdictions, and the Responsible Party. Appendix E provides additional information on oil spill response.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE RESOURCES

Hazardous materials response resources include specific equipment, supplies, and specialized trained personnel according to type (Type I, Type II, or Type III, with Type I being the highest level of specialty equipment and training). Hazardous materials company typing and other minimum typing standards are documented in the Operational Systems Descriptions found in the FIRESCOPE Standardized Hazardous Materials Equipment List. Appendix C provides hazardous material company types, typing, and minimum standards.

COORDINATION OF RESOURCES

Hazardous materials incidents may involve response from multiple disciplines and/or agencies with different capabilities, responsibilities, and functions. Hazardous materials response resources are managed through the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System. Currently, Contra Costa County is the only Operational Area within Region II that manages hazardous materials response under an entity other than fire — the County's Public Health Services Department. However, Contra Costa County's Hazardous Materials Team, managed under the Public Health Services Department, is considered part of the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System. Figure 3 depicts the hazardous materials mutual aid resource request process via the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System. (Refer to the RECP Fire and Rescue Subsidiary Plan for additional information on the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System.)

Law enforcement, coroner/medical examiner, medical, and public health resources and other resources that may support the response to a hazardous materials incident are provided through one of the discipline-specific mutual aid systems or through emergency services mutual aid. (Refer to the RECP Base Plan, RECP Law Enforcement and Coroner/Medical Examiner Subsidiary Plan, and RECP Medical/ Health Subsidiary Plan for details regarding these systems.)

Resource Allocation

The Mutual Aid Coordinator at each SEMS level is responsible for filling resource requests and prioritizing resources based on the urgency of the request and priorities established in the action planning process. When requests exceed the resources available within the region, the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator forwards the request to the state level. For multidisciplinary events, the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator works directly with the REOC Fire and Rescue Branch to ensure that prioritization decisions are coordinated with decisions made by other disciplines.

The state may also form a MACS Group at the Operational Area, regional, and/or state level to coordinate fire and rescue resources. As defined under the Incident Command System, a MACS Group consists of multiple agencies and jurisdictions and is a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system to coordinate the resources of assisting agencies, and to support emergency operations through decision-making regarding prioritization of incidents and the sharing and allocation of critical resources. A MACS Group provides a basis for interagency coordination, with a focus on establishing priorities for response, allocating critical resources based on established priorities, and coordinating resource information.

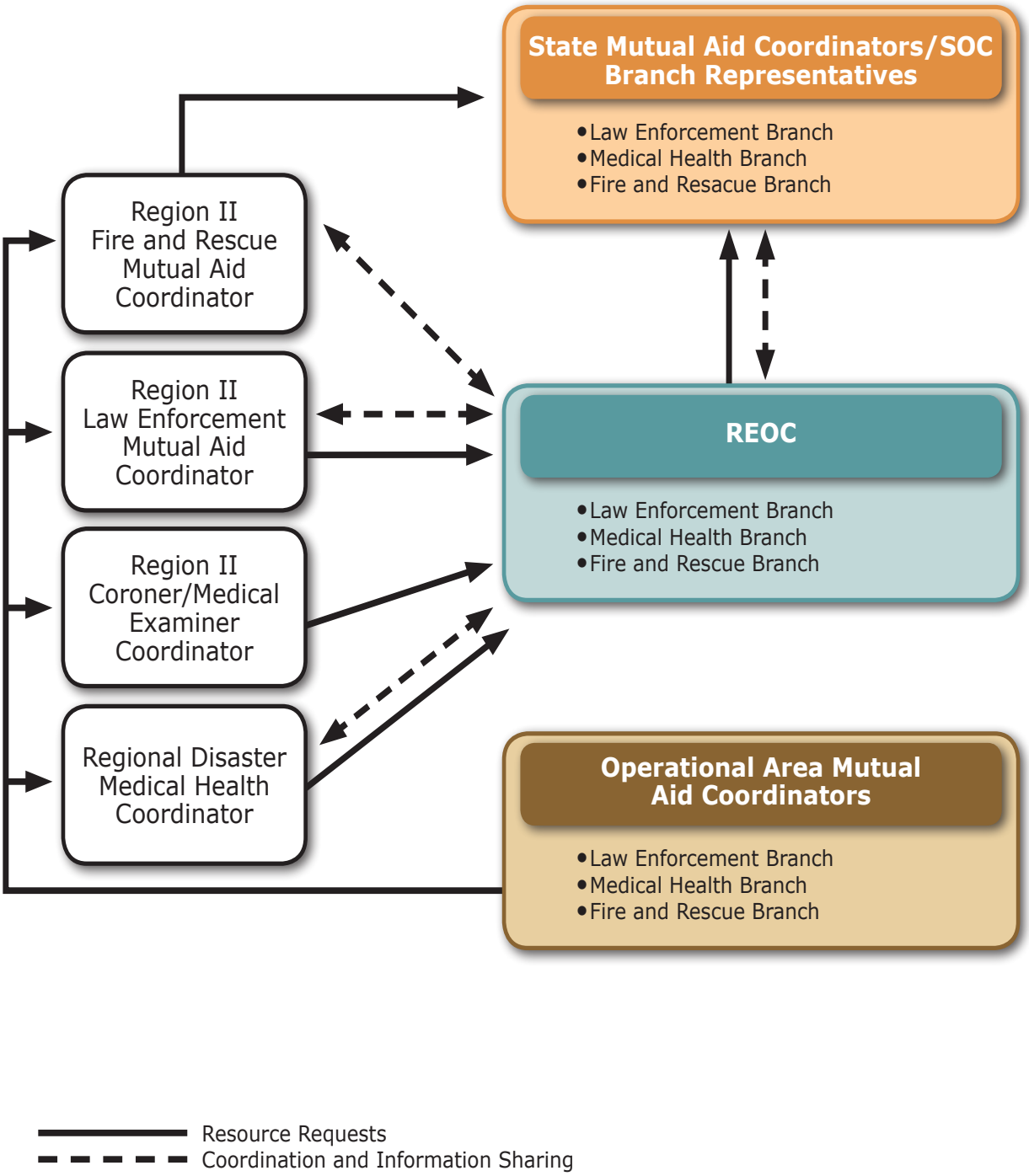

Figure 3
Mutual Aid Resource Requests

Resource Request Tracking

The Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator tracks the availability of resources at the Operational Area level within Region II. Currently, this is accomplished using a web-based inventory that Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators in the counties currently participating in the system update periodically. For other counties, the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator contacts the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators for updates.

Local, Operational Area, and regional Mutual Aid Coordinators manage fire and rescue resources using the Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS). ROSS, which is used to manage rather than track resources, shows resources that have been requested, the disposition of orders, and the current inventory of resources available. ROSS is maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

The State Fire and Rescue Branch assigns specific mission numbers to track fire and rescue mutual aid resources that are tasked to specific incidents when a response originates from outside the requesting Operational Area jurisdiction. At the regional level, the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator receives mission tasking or resource order numbers from the State Fire and Rescue Branch and pushes the assigned information down to the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinator(s).

Reimbursement

Under the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, mutual aid is provided without reimbursement unless conditions warrant invoking the terms of the California Fire Assistance by the State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator. Once this system is invoked, OES coordinates the reimbursement process and provides direction, ongoing guidance, and monitoring throughout the process until reimbursement is received by local agencies.

Mission numbers do not ensure reimbursement of response costs, nor do they imply that OES will cover the costs of the mission. Rather, they are a tracking tool that records a mutual aid incident and its disposition in a database for future reference and retrieval. Mission numbers ensure that OES will endorse claims by the tasked state agency for reimbursement from appropriate state and Federal agencies. Mission numbers issued by the SOC and REOC are valid only for state agencies. The existence of a fire and rescue mission number also implies that the State Fire and Rescue Branch queried the requestor to ensure that mutual aid criteria have been met prior to tasking an out-of-county mutual aid response. Federal or state reimbursement may be available for services provided during a declared emergency or disaster.

For hazardous materials resources that do not fall under the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, the state has several funding programs allocated for specific hazardous materials response. These funding sources are to be made available for hazardous materials services. In addition to state funds, the Federal Government has funding programs for hazardous materials response accessible through the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under approval from the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. According to the Area Contingency Plan (described in Appendix E), the Responsible Party pays for the cleanup costs of an oil spill.

State government funding sources[8] include the:

- Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account
- Emergency Reserve Account
- Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account
- Oil Spill Response Trust Fund
- Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.

REGIONAL DECISION-MAKING

As described in the RECP Base Plan, the REOC Director may convene Regional Coordination Group conference calls, to include the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator, to discuss and coordinate regional response necessities, outstanding issues, and other response decisions such as mutual aid requests. Additional agency representatives and subject matter experts may be included in these calls as needed. The conference call also may involve mutual aid coordinators and/or branch directors from other disciplines when they are needed to implement decisions related to the response activities. The objectives of a regional conference call are to determine the status of resources for response and how regional resources can be optimized to benefit the region, and to broker the provision of mutual aid resources from Operational Areas within the region. The REOC Director ensures that decisions made by this group are consistent with overall regional response strategies and are interconnected and complementary, rather than duplicative.

REOC ACTION PLANNING

The REOC Planning and Intelligence Section will develop a REOC Action Plan for each operational period that the REOC is activated. The REOC Action Plan articulates REOC priorities, which form the basis of coordination of response activities across the activated REOC disciplines (refer to the RECP Base Plan for more information). The REOC Fire and Rescue Branch Director or the REOC Hazardous Materials Branch Director may provide input on information received from the Region II Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator.

[8] See Part Two of the OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit for further details on these funding sources.

Appendix A | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

List of Acronyms

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Appendix A – List of Acronyms

BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Governor's Office of Emergency Services
RECP	Regional Emergency Coordination Plan
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
ROSS	Resource Ordering Status System
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center

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Appendix B | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Hazardous Materials Response Agencies and Responsibilities

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Appendix B – Hazardous Materials Response Agencies and Responsibilities

This appendix summarizes the responsibilities of local, regional, state, and Federal agencies for hazardous materials response. Table B-1 provides details with regard to specific capabilities for each level of government. The responsibilities of local and regional governments in the Bay Area are as follows.

CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCIES, ADMINISTERING AGENCIES, AND PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

All counties and many cities in California have been designated to implement the state and Federal hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know programs. Regulations (27 California Code of Regulations 15100, et seq.) allow these program functions to be performed by Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs), Administering Agencies, and Participating Agencies. The California Environmental Protection Agency, Unified Program Section, maintains a current list of certified CUPAs. This CUPA list, as well as the addresses and phone numbers of each, can be found on the internet at the following URL address: http://www.calcupa.net.

CUPAs and Participating Agencies are often fire departments, environmental health departments, or emergency services departments. CUPAs and Participating Agencies are responsible for the following local unified programs:

- Hazardous Materials Area Plans
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program
- Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement provisions of the Uniform Fire Code
- Underground storage tank regulations
- Inspection of aboveground tanks that store petroleum products to ensure that spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plans are in place, where necessary
- Hazardous waste generator regulations, including most of the state's "tiered permit" requirements
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program.

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTION AND CONTROL (OPERATIONAL AREA)

The County/City Emergency Services Coordinator acts as the local disaster response coordinator of various emergency organizations

for multiagency or multijurisdictional operations. This may include activation of the county/city EOC and coordination of quasi- and non-governmental agencies.

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire prevention, fire suppression, and rescue are the responsibilities of the fire service agency that has jurisdiction or has accepted responsibility for the area involved. Agencies that may be involved include municipal fire departments, local special district fire departments (paid or volunteer), county fire departments, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

The fire service agency may have jurisdictional authority (in the absence of a responsible party) for containment of off-highway hazardous materials releases, and is frequently considered to be the best local source of expert opinion and specialized response capabilities for hazardous materials control.

Often the responsibility for decontamination of contaminated victims will fall to the local fire department. Many local plans designate the fire department as the hazardous materials response Incident Commander.

The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator is responsible for mobilization of fire and rescue mutual aid resources requested by the responsible fire service agency.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

City police departments are responsible for law enforcement, including traffic control and supervision (except on state highways constructed as freeways) within the limits of their respective cities. In the absence of local codes, ordinances, or previously written agreements to the contrary, local law enforcement will support the function of Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents that occur on roadways within their jurisdiction.

County sheriff departments are responsible for law enforcement (except traffic control and supervision) in the unincorporated areas of their respective counties. Some cities have contracted with their local sheriff's department for law enforcement and traffic control rather than establish a police department. For hazardous materials incidents that occur on the roadways of such cities, the sheriff will support the function as Incident Commander in the absence of local codes or ordinances to the contrary.

The County District Attorney is responsible for prosecution during the recovery phase.

PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Local health agencies are responsible for protecting the public and environmental health and often coordinate emergency medical services. They are actively involved in situations in which the health of the public and/or environment is threatened, and have the following authority and responsibilities:

- Authority to declare hazardous waste-related health emergencies in any area within their respective jurisdictions if there is an immediate threat to human health
- Authority to respond to hazardous materials emergencies if they are staffed and equipped for hazardous materials response (such as the Contra Costa County Health Services Department)
- Authority to require knowledgeable private parties to provide information relating to the properties, reactions, and identification of released material during a health emergency
- Serve as information resource and support to the Incident Commander during hazardous materials incidents.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

The County Agricultural Commissioner is responsible for enforcement of all state and Federal regulations relating to the use of herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, and rodenticides. The County Commissioner provides hazardous materials inventory information annually to the CUPA/Participating Agencies from businesses operating a farm, in accordance with Health and Safety Code 25503.5 (c)(5). The County Commissioner also provides technical advice at the scene and may assist in cleanup, as necessary.

COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER

Air Pollution Control Districts and Air Quality Management Districts are responsible for the control of air pollution from stationary sources. Nine of the ten counties in the Bay Area are within the Bay Area Air Quality Management District; the exception is Santa Cruz County, which is in the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.

The Air Pollution Control Officer, as the executive head of one of these districts, can provide valuable expert advice regarding current and predicted patterns of airborne pollutants originating from a hazardous materials incident.

Some districts may be able to provide laboratory support to help identify the substance involved in an incident and/or may be able to provide for the ambient monitoring of certain airborne pollutants, depending upon the incident.

Through air quality modeling, many of the Air Pollution Control Districts and Air Quality Management Districts have extensive experience in predicting dispersion patterns for airborne pollutants — experience that is useful during a hazardous materials incident.

PUBLIC WORKS

Local street and road departments are responsible for maintaining roadways in their jurisdiction and may assist in necessary road closures, cleanup, or decontamination. (They are not responsible for state highway rights-of-way.) Local water supply agencies (which may be public works or other agencies) are responsible for maintenance of community water systems. They will provide for remedial actions in coordination with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the Department of Water Resources when a hazardous materials incident affects water sources such as treatment plants and pumping stations.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (PRE-HOSPITAL CARE)

Local emergency medical care providers (public and private sectors) are responsible for providing services and/or transportation to the sick and injured, including victims of contamination. No patient contact should be made without adequate decontamination, as determined by local medical protocols. Section 1058 of the California Health and Safety Code vests the authority for patient care management in the most qualified emergency medical care provider.

POISON CONTROL CENTERS

Currently, four Regional Poison Control Centers are located in California, in the cities of Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, and San Diego. For the Coastal Region, San Francisco is the regional Poison Control Center. Each center can be accessed by calling (800) 876-4766, which will automatically forward the call to the nearest center.

The Regional Poison Control Centers are able to provide the following:

- Toll-free 24-hour answering service
- Information for the general public, hospital staff, and emergency response personnel
- Coordination of technical information coordinators between first responders and first receivers (for example, keeping hospitals informed of developments at the scene)
- Poison information specialists and a medical director trained in toxicology
- Access to an extensive toxicology library and immediate access to expert consultants for evaluating, assessing, and medically managing health exposures associated with hazardous materials spills

- Human poison exposure and medical/health-related hazardous materials information to first responders, hospitals, and the public (in designated counties)
- Drug identification for law enforcement
- Knowledge of hospitals' capabilities for handling hazardous materials victims
- Capacity to blast fax all hospitals and clinics in their catchment areas.

BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) is a state agency with planning, permitting, and enforcement authority over development within San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun bays, and in a 100-foot band of the surrounding shoreline. Some, but not all, oil or hazardous materials response activities in the bay and along the shoreline may require a BCDC permit. Although the general policy of BCDC is not to allow the necessity for a permit to interfere with spill response, the law requires the acquisition of a permit on some occasions. A permit is most likely to be required for response activities that include dredging in the bay; grading or excavation in the bay or within the 100-foot shoreline band; the placement of berms, dams, dikes, or coffer dams; temporary storage of waste materials along the shoreline; the removal of piers or shoreline protective works; the removal of vegetation in Suisun Bay; and activities connected with site restoration.

During a spill, the BCDC staff person monitoring the spill can advise response organizations of the need for, and will facilitate, the emergency issuance of any permit. BCDC staff may be paged when needed at (415) 253-1393 for information. The Executive Director can orally issue emergency permits and emergency pre-authorization for response activities, when necessary. The Executive Director determines the necessity for a permit during cleanup on a case-by-case basis.

During a spill, BCDC:

- Participates with local governments in spill response in the monitoring of and advisories to, the Unified Command, through membership in the Multi-Agency Coordination System
- Provides onsite evaluation of the necessity for an emergency permit, and if needed, permitting assistance
- Provides technical assistance, based on BCDC's local knowledge, with potential resource impacts, site ownership, and site access

- Provides a Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team, volunteer management, and other assistance commensurate with training
- Assists with coordination with local government agencies, public interest groups, and media contacts.

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

Other local government entities that have responsibilities related to hazardous materials incidents include, but are not limited to the following:

- Flood control districts
- Sanitation districts
- School districts
- Parks and recreation departments
- Port authorities
- City harbor departments.

These entities actively participate in pre-incident planning with the Local Emergency Planning Committees, CUPAs, Administering Agencies, and Participating Agencies.

Table B-1: Hazardous Materials Response Roles

Responsibility	LOCAL AGENCIES	Law Enforcement	Fire Agencies	County/City Health, Hazardous Materials	County Office of Emergency Services	County Emergency Management Services	Public Works	County Attorney General	Sanitary Districts	Clean Water Program / BCDC	County District Attorney	STATE AGENCIES	California Highway Patrol	California Department of Fish & Game/ Office of Spill Prevention and Response	State OES	Caltrans	Bay Area Air Quality Management District/ Air Resources Board	State Water Resources Control Board/ Regional Water Resources Control Board/CCC	Department of Water Resources	DOGGR	State Military Department - California National Guard	CAL EPA-DPR	CDF	DPR	CAL-OSHA	EMSA	CAL EPA-DTSC & OEHHA	CDHS-DEODC & RHS	SCGM	FEDERAL AGENCIES	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	U.S. Department of Energy
Emergency Response																																	
Incident Commander		x	R*										x																				
Site Access Control		x	x										x	x																	x		
Rescue			F*																														
Warning System Activation			x	x																													
Fire Control/Suppression			x																														
Public Health Assessment			x	x				x														x					x	x					
Environmental Assessment			x	x				x						x				x				x					x	x				x	
Medical Information Dissemination			x	x	x	x									x																		
Local Emergency Proclamation			x	x	x									x																			
Regional Emergency Proclamation															x																		
Participation in Incident Command System		x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x	x		x				x	x				x				x	x	
Technical Information																																	
Personnel Protective Equipment			x	x										x	x							x			x						x	x	
Industrial Hygiene			x	x										x	x							x			x		x	x				x	
Decontamination			F*	x										x								x					x					x	
Health Effects			x	x				x						x	x							x			x		x	x				x	
Facility (Site Map and Inventory)			x	x				x	x							x						x					x					x	
Chemical			x	x				x	x					x				x				x			x		x	x			x	x	
Air Monitoring				x													x															x	
Meteorological																	x																
On Scene Response																																	
Air			x	x				x									x					x					x					x	
Soil/Ground			x	x				x						x				x				x					x				x	x	
Water			x	x				x		x				x				x	x			x									x	x	
Pipeline/Tank			x	x										x				x													x	x	
Sewage			x	x					x					x				x													x	x	
Biological/Medical Waste			x	x										x				x													x	x	
Radioactive Material			x	x										x																	x	x	x
Incident Mitigation			x	x					x	x				x				x											x		x	x	
Radioactive Material			x	x																												x	
Air			x	x										x				x														x	
Soil/Ground			x	x						x				x				x													x	x	
Water			x	x										x															x			x	
Pipeline/Tank			x	x					x					x				x															
Sewage			x	x										x																			
Biological/Medical Waste			x	x										x																			
Radioactive Material			x	x										x																			
Decontamination			x	x																							x					x	
Maintain Supplies			x	x																							x					x	
Personnel/Equipment			x	x																							x					x	
Wildlife														x													x					x	
Enforcement		x	x	x				x	x	x	x			x			x	x				x			x		x				x	x	
Penalties		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x		x	x				x			x		x				x	x	
Cease and Desist Orders		x	x	x				x	x	x				x			x	x							x		x					x	
Clean-Up				x				x	x					x		x		x				x					x	x			x	x	x
Oversee and Approve				x				x						x								x					x	x			x	x	x
Waste Disposal				x					x																								
Emergency Funding Access				x											x												x				x	x	
Emergency Contractor Access			x	x										x		x											x				x	x	
Incident Critique				x	x																												
Incident Documentation				x																													

R* = in the City of Richmond, the Richmond Fire Department assumes the role of Incident Commander.
F* = Fire agencies with hazardous materials trained personnel.

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Appendix C | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Hazardous Materials Company Types and Typing Standards

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Appendix C – Hazardous Materials Company Types and Typing Standards

Table C-1: Hazardous Material Company Types, Company Typing, and Minimum Standards

Components	Type I	Type II	Type III
Field Testing	Known Chemicals	Known Chemicals	Known Chemicals
	Unknown Chemicals	Unknown Chemicals	
	Chemical/Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction		
Air Monitoring	Combustible Gas Oxygen Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide	Combustible Gas Oxygen Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide	Combustible Gas Oxygen Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide
	Specialty Gases Hydrocarbon Liquid Vapors	Specialty Gases Hydrocarbon Liquid Vapors	
	Chemical/Biological		
Sampling (Capturing, Labeling, Evidence Collection)	Known Chemicals	Known Chemicals	Known Chemicals
	Unknown Chemicals	Unknown Chemicals	
	Chemical/Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction		
Radiation Monitoring and Detection	Gamma	Gamma	Gamma
	Beta	Beta	
	Alpha	Alpha	
	Radio Nuclei		
Chemical Protective Clothing (Gloves and Boots)	National Fire Protection Association Compliant Replacement	National Fire Protection Association Compliant Replacement	National Fire Protection Association Compliant Replacement
	Hi-Temp and Cryogenic Protective Gloves	Hi-Temp and Cryogenic Protective Gloves	
	Radiation Protection Gloves		
Technical Reference	Printed and Electronic	Printed and Electronic	Printed and Electronic
	Plume Air Modeling and Map Overlays	Plume Air Modeling and Map Overlays	
	Chemical/Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction		

Table C-1: Hazardous Material Company Types, Company Typing, and Minimum Standards (Continued)

Components	Type I	Type II	Type III
Special Capabilities	Heat Sensing	Heat Sensing	
	Night Vision	Night Vision	
	Digital Photo	Digital Photo	
	Digital Video		
Intervention	Diking, Damming, Absorption	Diking, Damming, Absorption	Diking, Damming, Absorption
	Liquid and Solid Leak Intervention	Liquid and Solid Leak Intervention	Liquid and Solid Leak Intervention
	Vapor Leak Intervention	Vapor Leak Intervention	
	Neutralization, Plugging, Patching	Neutralization, Plugging, Patching	
	Chemical/Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction Biological Spill Containment		
Decontamination	Known Chemicals	Known Chemicals	Known Chemicals
	Unknown Chemicals	Unknown Chemicals	
	Chemical/Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction		
Communications	In Suit	In Suit	In Suit
	Cell Phone	Cell Phone	Cell Phone
	Wireless Fax, Copy, Web Access	Wireless Fax, Copy, Web Access	
Respiratory Protection	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
	Umbilical Air Support		
	Air Purifying Respirator/Power Air Purifying Respirator, Chemical/ Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction Compliant		
Personnel (Training and Staffing)	Hazardous Materials Specialist, Chemical/ Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction	Hazardous Materials Specialist	Hazardous Materials Technician

Appendix D | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Notification and the California State Warning Center

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Appendix D – Notification and the California State Warning Center

Notification is the process that ensures that the appropriate entities are informed of a hazardous materials incident and the related details (who, what, when, where). The California State Warning Center is the single point through which appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies are notified (Government Code 8574.17 [b]). Verbal notification should be made to the following agencies:

- 911 or the local emergency response agency
- Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPAs) Administering Agencies/Participating Agencies, if different from the 911 agency
- State Warning Center at **(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911.**

Additional agencies that may require verbal notification include:

- National Response Center at **(800) 424-8802** if the spill equals or exceeds Federal reportable quantities, or any amount of oil reaches, or has the potential of reaching, navigable waters of California
- Other agencies, as required (be sure to know each agency's notification requirements **PRIOR** to an incident), including:
  - California Highway Patrol
  - Department of Toxic Substances Control
  - California Department of Transportation
  - California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
  - California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response
  - California Public Utilities Commission
  - State Water Resources Control Board
  - Regional Water Quality Control Board
  - California State Lands Commission
  - Department of Pesticide Regulation
  - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - U.S. Coast Guard
  - California Integrated Waste Management Board
  - Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Although the bulk of the responsibility for notification lies with the private sector, responding agencies also must make the appropriate notifications, as follows.

- State agencies and departments that become aware of significant emergency situations must notify the State Warning Center (Governor Davis' 1/15/99 memorandum).
- Any local or state agency responding to an oil spill must notify the State Warning Center (Government Code § 8670.26).
- Any emergency rescue personnel responding to a hazardous substances spill within ½ mile of a school must notify the superintendent of the affected school district (Health and Safety Code [H&SC] 25507.10).
- Any designated government employee must report any hazardous waste discharge that they become aware of within their jurisdictional boundary to the local health department or board of supervisors (H&SC 25180.7).

The 24-hour telephone number for the State Warning Center is (**800) 852-7550** or **(916) 845-8911**.

The State Warning Center is the single point of notification for all state agencies, as well as Federal and local agencies. When adequate spill information is received, the State Warning Center will assign a spill control number to the incident that can be used to track various activities associated with emergency response. Notifying the State Warning Center satisfies the requirement to notify the State Emergency Response Commission and the Local Emergency Planning Committees as required under Section 304 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act 1986. At a minimum, the following information must be provided when calling the State Warning Center:

- Who is making the notification and who the responsible party is (if different, provide the name, address, and phone number)
- Where the release occurred (exact location, address, and county)
- What type of material was involved in the release/threatened release
- What quantity of material was released/threatened to be released
- What the potential hazards presented by this release/potential release are, if known
- How the release happened
- Whether a body of water is affected
- Local agencies that are on-scene and/or notified
- Which containment and/or cleanup actions have been taken.

Upon receipt of a report or notification that an emergency situation is occurring or likely to occur, the State Warning Center takes immediate action to notify the appropriate Federal, state, and local authorities in order to save lives and protect the environment and property.

It should be noted that in the event of a hazardous materials incident, the State Warning Center is also able to help responding agencies contact other response agencies both during and after business hours.

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Appendix E | RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan

Response to an Oil Spill in Bay Area Waters

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Appendix E – Response to an Oil Spill in Bay Area Waters

PURPOSE

Appendix E provides information and guidance that is specific to the threat of an oil spill. The overall emergency management concepts, policies, and procedures contained in the Regional Emergency Coordination Plan (RECP) and the RECP Hazardous Materials Subsidiary Plan remain in place.

This appendix is designed to supplement the San Francisco Bay Area Contingency Plan by coordinating regional response to an incident resulting from the accidental or deliberate release of oil or petroleum-based substances on or near the bodies of water bordering the San Francisco Bay. Currently, the Area Contingency Plan directs response outside of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) model with a single Incident Command Post coordinating both the tactical deployment of resources as well as facilitating local, state, and Federal efforts. Should a spill incident occur as a secondary event following a major incident, such as earthquake or terrorist attack, the procedures and organizations outlined under NIMS and SEMS will serve as the primary mechanism for response coordination with the Incident Command Post reporting to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) Regional Emergency Coordination Plan (REOC), and to the Joint Field Office, in circumstances where the President has declared an emergency or a disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

A significant hazard to ecosystems, including wildlife and environmentally sensitive sites, oil spills can have a serious impact on the environment and on natural resources both in the short and long term. The extent of damage depends on the size of the spill, the type of oil, the direction of wind and currents, weather conditions, and location. Prompt surveillance and verification are necessary in order to assess a threat before the appropriate response action can be determined.

RESPONSE PLANS

The following plans apply to an oil spill response.

- **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan**, which establishes the organizational structure and procedures for responding to discharge of oil into or on navigable waters of the United States.
- **Region IX Contingency Plan**,[9] which is the Federal plan for an oil spill response in California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii,

[9] The Region IX Contingency Plan can be obtained on the California Department of Fish and Game website at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/response/acp/marine/2005RCP/rcp_2005_index.html.

and the Pacific Territories. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the Region IX Contingency Plan implements spill response through the region's Area Contingency Plan.

- **Area Contingency Plan,**[10] which describes the strategy for a coordinated Federal and state response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating within the boundaries of the state of California. The Area Contingency Plan is maintained by the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Coast Guard. An Area Committee composed of Federal, state, and local agency representatives regularly reviews the Area Contingency Plan to ensure the effectiveness of communication systems, procedures, planning, coordination, training, incident evaluation, and preparedness.

According to the Region IX Contingency Plan, actions are implemented by the most immediate level of government with the authority and capability to conduct such activities. Upon notification of the incident to the U.S. Coast Guard by the Responsible Party, the first level of response begins with local government agencies, then state agencies when local government capabilities are overwhelmed. The need for a Federal response beyond the U.S. Coast Guard is determined by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsible Party

The Responsible Party is the owner of the vessel or facility that causes the spill or their designated agent. The Responsible Party participates in Unified Command and is responsible for the costs of cleanup.

Federal Government

- **U.S. Coast Guard:** If an oil spill occurs on marine waters, the U.S. Coast Guard leads the containment and cleanup response operation by providing the designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator is part of a Unified Command and coordinates the resources of other Federal agencies as they are needed.
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:** If an oil spill occurs on land or in waters outside of the navigable Bay Area, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency leads the Federal response for containment and cleanup and provides the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Depending on the impact of the incident on ports and natural resources, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator requests support from

[10] The Area Contingency Plan for the San Francisco Bay and Delta can be obtained on the California Department of Fish and Game website at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/response/acp/marine/2005ACPs/2005SFACPs/sf_acp_index.html.

Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or the U.S. Department of Interior when public health or natural resources are threatened.

State Government

- **California Department of Fish and Game:** Leads the state response to spills in marine waters through its Office of Spill Prevention and Response. The Office of Spill Prevention and Response coordinates the ongoing review of the Area Contingency Plan. The California Department of Fish and Game provides technical advice on cleanup methods to minimize damage to the environment; arranges for and oversees the care and rehabilitation of injured wildlife; and investigates criminal and civil liability and responsibility and impacts to natural resources. During a major incident, the California Department of Fish and Game serves as part of a Unified Command and coordinates the resources of other state agencies as they are needed.
- **California Highway Patrol:** Is the state lead agency when oil spills occur on land. The California Highway Patrol also provides law enforcement for impacted areas as needed.
- **Department of Toxic Substance Control:** Provides technical advice regarding the handling and disposal of toxic materials. The Department of Toxic Substance Control's Oil Spill Prevention Unit assists in the assessment, evaluation, and control phases of the incident.
- **OES:** Operates the State Warning Center, which notifies county and local emergency services and relevant state agencies about the incident. Using SEMS, OES coordinates the activities of state agencies involved in the emergency.
- **State Fire Marshal:** Responsible for the safety of all hazardous liquid pipelines in the state. Engineers from the agency respond to all pipeline-related incidents.
- **State Lands Commission:** Assists the Office of Spill Prevention and Response Onsite Commander in determining the cause and amount of the oil discharge. The State Lands Commission's jurisdiction includes coastlines as well as marine terminals and offshore platforms within 3 miles of shore.
- **State Department of Parks and Recreation:** Responds when a spill or release will affect State Park property.
- **State Water Resources Control Board:** Through the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Water Board is the trustee for surface waters and provides technical expertise to evaluate the impact of the oil spill on water resources. The Regional Water Quality Control Board sets sediment cleanup limits at spill sites.

Local Government

Cities and counties collect initial information about the spill and may coordinate initial response to an oil spill. Fire or law enforcement agencies respond initially and may provide first notification of the incident to the State Warning Center.

However, unlike incident response under SEMS and mutual aid systems, state and Federal agencies direct the response to major Bay water spills. According to the Area Contingency Plan, representatives from relevant local governments work within an Incident Command structure, under a Unified Command, and provide expertise concerning the impacts of the spill and response operations on the local environment.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Alert and Notification

Upon notification of an oil spill caused by a spill or vessel grounding, the responsible party will notify the U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Francisco Communications Center. The U.S. Coast Guard will, in turn, notify the State Warning Center. The State Warning Center will notify state agencies and potentially affected Operational Areas. Local governments may initiate notification by contacting the State Warning Center. This system is summarized in Figure E-1.

Damage Assessment

The U.S. Coast Guard and/or California Department of Fish and Game will make a determination of the size of the spill. If the spill threatens a shoreline, an attempt at a spill trajectory analysis will be made. If an analysis indicates that additional communities are at risk, Operational Areas or OES will alert those additional communities of the threat.

Initial Response

Upon assessment of a significant or major spill, the U.S. Coast Guard, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Responsible Party will establish a Unified Command and execute response under the Area Contingency Plan. The U.S. Coast Guard assumes the role of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. The Unified Command will initially focus on the employment of private sector containment and protection resources, including spill mapping, containment booming, protection booming, and oil skimming/recovery capabilities. The Unified Command may augment these with Federal, state, and local assets, including watercraft, aircraft, hazardous materials response teams and technical experts.

The Unified Command will establish an Incident Command Post near the area that is affected. A Joint Information Center will be established at the Incident Command Post. Affected or threatened Operational Areas will send one representative to the Incident Command Post

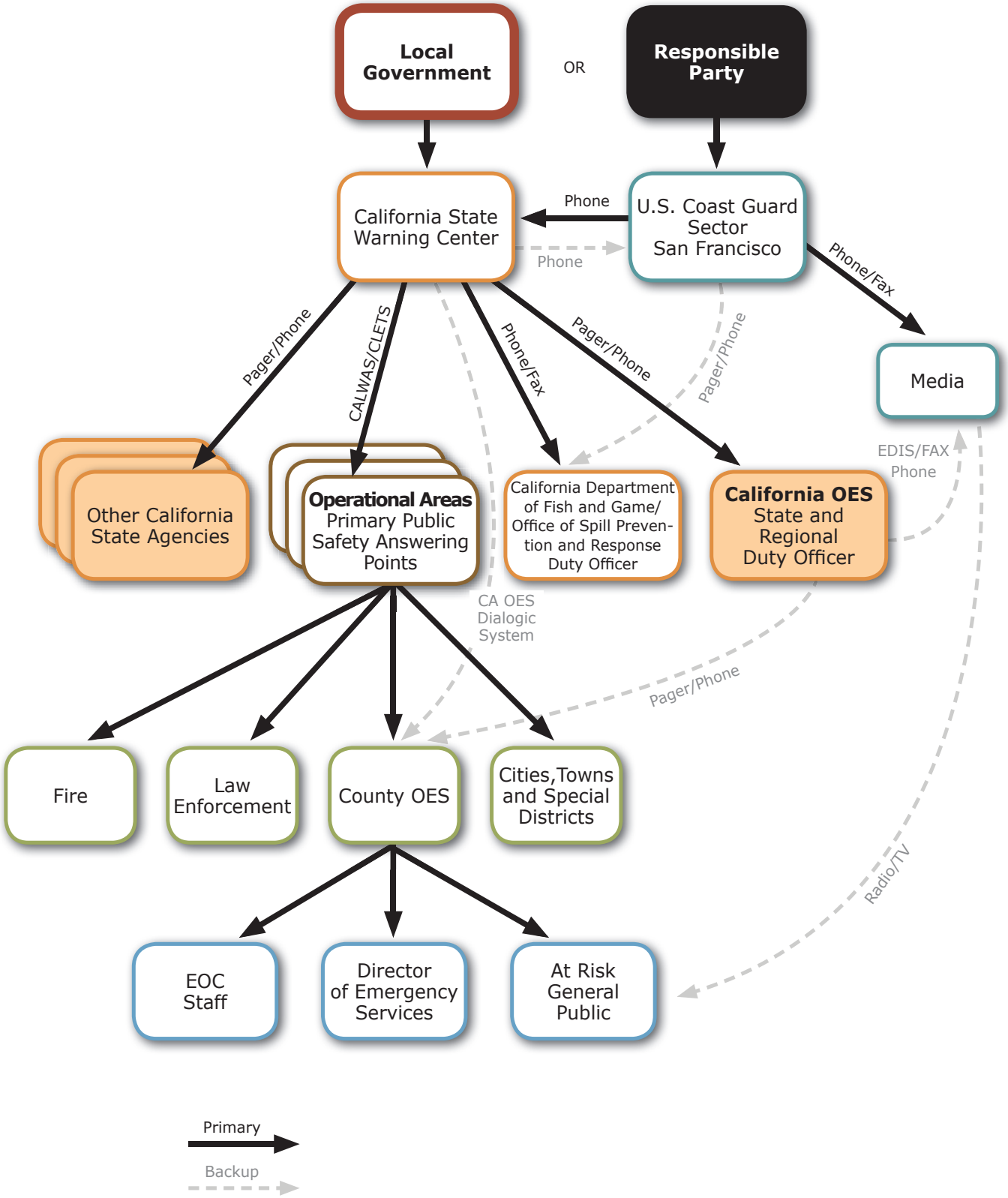

Figure E-1
Initial Notification

to work with the Liaison Officer in coordinating use of resources, intelligence reporting, and public information efforts.

The California Department of Fish and Game requests the support of additional state agencies either through OES or directly to the agency, as needed. The U.S. Coast Guard requests support directly from relevant Federal agencies.

Local government EOCs may be activated to support the Unified Command in areas including public warning, intelligence, logistics, and communications. In turn, Operational Area EOCs may be activated to provide additional support and coordinate with state and Federal agencies. If needed, the Operational Area EOCs may develop and disseminate public health alerts.

In a large-scale incident, the REOC may be activated in accordance with SEMS to coordinate secondary, non-operational issues among the Operational Areas such as transportation, volunteer coordination, mutual aid, and support to affected Operational Areas. Existing RECP procedures such as Regional Coordination Conference Calls may be used.