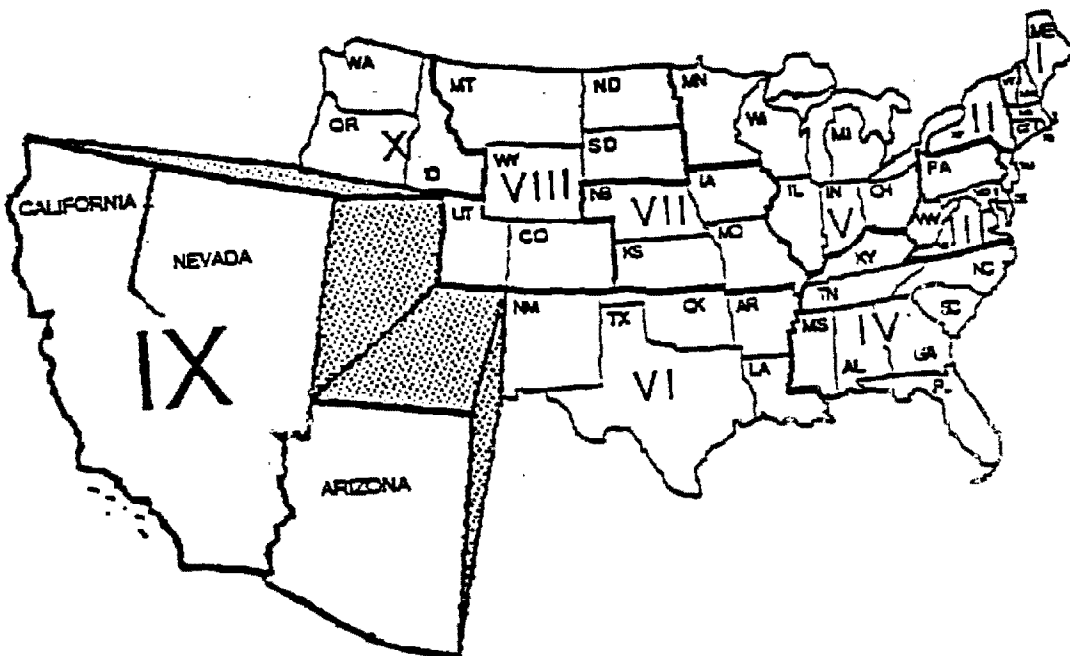


DRAFT

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

REGION IX MAINLAND REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN



DRAFT

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

REGION IX MAINLAND REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

December 30, 1993

Submitted to:

Gordon Woodrow
Task Monitor
Office of Health and Emergency Planning
U.S. EPA Region IX

Updated, modified, and with new sections by:

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U.S. EPA 8(a) Technical Assistance Team - Zone II



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

OFFICE OF THE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

In accordance with the provisions of the Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) to address the development of a National Planning and Response System; and as part of this system, Area Committees are to be established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are to be comprised of qualified personnel from Federal, State, and local agencies. The functions of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991, to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone.

By Federal Register Notice ("Designation of Areas and Area Committees under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990" dated April 24, 1992), the EPA Administrator had designated the 13 individual Regional Response Teams as the initial Area Committees, with the proclaimed intention to delegate to the Regional Administrators the authority to designate different Areas and Committee members within their Region. The formal delegation of this authority was signed by the Administrator on January 19, 1993. Pursuant to this delegation of authority, which may be redelegated to the Division Director level, the Regional Administrator may (a) designate Areas, (b) appoint Area Committees, (c) require information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and (d) review and approve such plans as defined by the NCP.

One Area has been designated as EPA Region IX Mainland (Arizona, California, and Nevada) and the Area Committee has been designated as the Region IX Mainland Regional Response Team (RRT) for reviewing and developing the Region IX Mainland Regional Contingency Plan. This Plan has been reviewed and meets statutory requirements.

The following are the pre-designated Area On-Scene Coordinators for the Inland portion of EPA Region IX Mainland:

Area On-Scene Coordinator:	Terry Brubaker
Alternate Area On-Scene Coordinator:	Brad Shipley

Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are invited and should be addressed to: Region IX Mainland Regional Response Team, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mail Code H-8-5, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

This plan will be kept under continual review. Changes, additional information, or corrections will be promulgated periodically and will be consecutively numbered.

John W. ...
Felicia Marcus *for*
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

12-22-93
Date

Region IX — Mainland Regional Response Team

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan

LETTER OF PROMULGATION


FROM: William Boland, Captain, U.S. Coast Guard
Co-Chair, Region IX Mainland Regional Response Team

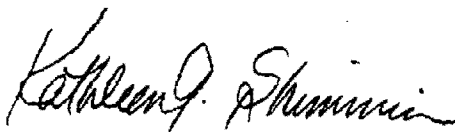
Kathleen G. Shimmin, EPA Region IX
Co-Chair, Region IX Mainland Regional Response Team

TO: Distribution

SUBJECT: Region IX Mainland Regional Contingency Plan,
Revised December 30, 1993

1. In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Region IX Mainland Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, revised December 30, 1993, is now named the Region IX Mainland Regional Contingency Plan and effective upon receipt.
2. The Mainland Region IX Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, revised with subsequent changes, is hereby cancelled in its entirety. Superseded plans shall be destroyed.
3. This plan shall remain in effect until superseded.
4. This plan shall be amended periodically. When changes are promulgated, they shall be entered and noted on the Record of Changes page.
5. This plan is a non-registered, unclassified publication. Extracts may be made.
6. Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are welcome and should be addressed to: Region IX Mainland Regional Response Team, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mail Code H-8-5, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.


WILLIAM BOLAND
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard
Chief, Marine Safety Division
11th Coast Guard District


KATHLEEN G. SHIMMIN
Chief, Office of Emergency Planning
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Region IX

Environmental
Protection
Agency

United States
Coast Guard

Agency for Toxic
Substances and
Disease Registry

Department of
Agriculture

Department of
Commerce

Department of
Defense

Department of
Energy

Department of
Health and
Human Services

Department of
Interior

Department of
Justice

Department of
Labor

Department of
State

Department of
Transportation

Federal Emergency
Management
Agency

General Services
Administration

State of Arizona

State of California

State of Nevada

RECORD OF CHANGES

The following list represents changes made to the Mainland Regional Contingency Plan. Portions of the National Contingency Plan, the Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 have been quoted throughout this document but are not listed here.

	<u>FROM:</u> <u>SOURCE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>TO:</u> <u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>
1	Model ACP	I., 4.		Mainland RCP	104.1 - 104.3	
2	Model ACP	I., 5.		Mainland RCP	105	
3	Model ACP	II., 1.		Mainland RCP	201.1	
4	Model ACP	II., 3, 4, 5, 6		Mainland RCP	201.3	2 - 5
5	Model ACP	VII.	2	Mainland RCP	203.1	1
6	Model ACP	VII.	2	Mainland RCP	203.2	2
7	Model ACP	VII.	3, 6 & 7	Mainland RCP	203.2	3 & 4
8	RAI			Mainland RCP	203.3	
9	RAI	VIII.		Mainland RCP	303.3	
10	Model ACP	II., 16.	1 & 2	Mainland RCP	303.7	
11	Model ACP	II., 16.	2	Mainland RCP	303.7	G, 5, e
12	Model ACP	III., 1	1 & 2	Mainland RCP	401	1
13	Model ACP	III.	3	Mainland RCP	401.3	1
14	Model ACP	III., 2.	4 - 7	Mainland RCP	401.3	2 - 5
15	Model ACP	III., 3.	1	Mainland RCP	401.4	1
16	Model ACP	III., 1	5	Mainland RCP	401.4	1
17	Model ACP	III., 1.	4	Mainland RCP	402.1	1
18	Model ACP	II., 17. - 18.	1	Mainland RCP	501.1	2 & 3
19	Model ACP	II., 7.	1	Mainland RCP	501.3	
20	Model ACP	II., 9.	3	Mainland RCP	502	
21	Model ACP	II., 9.	6	Mainland RCP	502.1	

RECORD OF CHANGES

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22	Model ACP	II., 9.10		Mainland RCP	502.1	H
23	Model ACP	II., 9.	12 & 13	Mainland RCP	502.1	L
24	Model ACP	II., 9.	9	Mainland RCP	502.1	M, 1
25	Model ACP	II., 11.	1 - 4	Mainland RCP	502.1	O, 1
26	Model ACP	II., 11.	5 - 9	Mainland RCP	502.1	O, 2
27	Model ACP	II., 11.	10 - 12	Mainland RCP	502.1	O, 3
28	Model ACP	II., 11.	13 - 15	Mainland RCP	502.1	O, 4 - 6
29	Model ACP	IV., 3.	6	Mainland RCP	502.2	2 & 3
30	Model ACP	IV., 3.	1 & 2	Mainland RCP	503.1	2
31	Model ACP	IV., 3.	1	Mainland RCP	503.2	A
32	Model ACP	IV., 3.	4 & 5	Mainland RCP	503.2	D
33	Model ACP	IV., 3.	6 & 7	Mainland RCP	503.2	D, 2
34	Model ACP	V., 1.	2 & 3	Mainland RCP	503.3	
35	Model ACP	II., 12.	2 - 6	Mainland RCP	504.2	2 - 5
36	Model ACP	V., 1.		Mainland RCP	601	
37	Model ACP	VI., 2.		Mainland RCP	601	H
38	Model ACP	VI., 4.		Mainland RCP	602	
39	Model ACP	VI., 5.		Mainland RCP	605.3	C
40	RAI	Spill Prevention		Mainland RCP	402.7	all
41	RAI	Arizona SERC/LEPC		Mainland RCP	Annex III.6	text and table

RECORD OF CHANGES

The following list represents changes made to the Mainland Regional Contingency Plan. Portions of the National Contingency Plan, the Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 have been quoted throughout this document but are not listed here.

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42	RAI	California CEPRC/LEPC		Mainland RCP	Annex IV.6	text and table
43	RAI	CA Admin. Agencies		Mainland RCP	Annex IV	table
44	RAI	Nevada SERC/LEPC		Mainland RCP	Annex V.6	text and table
45	RAI	Fish and Wildlife		Mainland RCP	Annex VIII	all
46	U.S. EPA Comments	M. Ardito, G. Woodrow, K. Shimmins		Mainland RCP	throughout	
47	RAI	Worst case		Mainland RCP	Annex VIX	all

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100 INTRODUCTION

101 AUTHORITY

Section 311(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 USC 1321(c)(2), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 105, 42 USC 9605, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), state that the President shall prepare and publish a National Contingency Plan for removal of oil and hazardous substances. In Executive Order (E.O.) 12580 (52 FR 2923, January 29, 1987), the President delegated to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the responsibility for the amendment of the NCP. Accordingly, the Environmental Protection Agency developed the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300.

Section 300.210 of the NCP calls for the establishment of Federal Regional Contingency Plans for all U.S. EPA Regions. This Plan is a Regional Contingency Plan for U.S. EPA Region IX - Mainland which includes the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada. The individual sub-Area plans address areas of environmental or special economic importance. Environmentally sensitive areas are broadly defined to include unique or pristine areas, critical or endangered wildlife species habitats, National, state or local parks, fish hatcheries, shore areas, and research, cultural or archaeological sites. Due to the scope and detail required to identify these areas, drinking water intakes and environmentally sensitive areas will be covered in the specific sub-Area plans.

102 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

102.1 Purpose. The purpose of this plan is to promote the coordination of a timely, effective response by various Federal agencies and local, state, and non-government organizations to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants in order to protect public health, welfare and the environment (NCP, 300.2). Although this plan includes information on Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) remedial response actions, the primary purpose of the plan is to provide guidance for emergency response and removal under the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), for response actions under provisions of CERCLA, and for regional contingency planning under the provisions of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

102.2 Objective. The objective of this plan is to effectuate the response powers and responsibilities created by CERCLA as amended by SARA, and the authorities established by Section 311 of the CWA as amended by OPA.

103 SCOPE AND PROVISIONS

103.1 Scope. This plan applies to all Federal and State agencies and is effective for discharges or substantial threats of discharges of oil to or upon the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines, for the contiguous zone, and the high seas beyond the contiguous zone in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States, releases or substantial threats of releases of hazardous substances into the environment, and releases or substantial threats of releases of pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare in the mainland areas of

Standard Federal Region IX: the States of Arizona, California and Nevada. In accordance with Section 1001(21) of OPA, the term "navigable waters" means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. "Waters of the United States" is defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2.

(Note: This plan is not applicable to the Pacific Island areas included within Standard Federal Region IX. That area is covered by the Oceania Regional Contingency Plan.)

103.2 Provisions. This plan provides:

- (A) Division of responsibilities among Federal, State and local governments in response actions,
- (B) Procedures for establishing Federal Local/Area Contingency Plans, and
- (C) Procedures for undertaking response actions in accordance with the CWA (as amended by OPA) and CERCLA.

104 ACRONYMS

104.1 Department, Agency Title Abbreviations

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSA	General Services Administration
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (DHHS)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (DOC)
MMS	Minerals Management Service (DOI)
OES	California Office of Emergency Services
OSPR	California Oil Spill Prevention and Response
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (DOL)
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

104.2 Operational Title Abbreviations

ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
CERCLIS	CERCLA Information System
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team

ERT	Environmental Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FS	Feasibility Study
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment
MSO	Marine Safety Office
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
FOSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAAT	Public Affairs Assist Team
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PST	Pacific Area Strike Team
RA	Remedial Action
RAT	Radiological Assistance Team
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSPA	Research & Special Programs Administration
SAC	State Agency Coordinator
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SI	Site Inspection
SMOA	Superfund Memorandum of Agreement
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
TAT	Technical Assistance Team

104.3 Other Abbreviations

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (as amended by SARA)
COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
CWA	Clean Water Act (as amended by OPA)
EMAIL	Electronic Mail
EPCRA	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III)
FAX	Facsimile Transmissions

FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
ICS	Incident Command System
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
POLREP	Pollution Report
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
TWX	Teletype, Telex Transmissions
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

105 DEFINITIONS

Definitions contained herein, unless otherwise specified, are the same as those contained in the NCP, Section 300.5 ("Definitions") and OPA Section 1001 ("Definitions"). Additional definitions are listed below:

Area Committee (AC): As defined by Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, refers to the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from Federal, State, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an ACP (Area Contingency Plan) for the area designated by the President. The AC may include ex-officio (i.e., non-voting) members (for example, industry and local interest groups).

Area Contingency Plan: As defined by Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, refers to the plan prepared by an AC, which will follow the format of the NCP, and shall address the removal of a discharge including a worst-case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Arizona Attorney General's Office: The Civil Division will assist in recovery of expended state emergency funds for hazardous materials incidents as authorized and required.

Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture (Ag and Hort): The State Chemist is a part of this commission and will provide technical assistance for events involving agricultural chemicals upon request of the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).

Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC): The agency responsible for regulating the safe operation of hazardous gases, liquids and materials transported by pipeline and rail through the adoption of the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations and responding to pipeline and railroad incidents involving hazardous gases, liquids and materials and support state and local response recovery efforts.

Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (ADEMA): The agency responsible for, as directed by the Governor, providing the emergency services necessary to protect life or property and mobilizing, or calling to state active duty, all or part of the National Guard as needed in response to hazardous materials incidents.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ): The agency responsible for environmental management and administration of water quality, air quality, solid waste and hazardous waste regulations (Title 49, ARS) and is responsible for the implementation of United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) programs including the CWA as amended, Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), State Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS): The agency responsible for the administration of programs relating to public health and safety. The Division of State Laboratory Services provides chemical analyses of unknown materials. The Division of Disease Prevention conducts environmental health risk assessments to provide acceptable levels of toxic substances in water, air, and soil, and to anticipate the type and magnitude of adverse health effects associated with excessive exposure to toxic substances.

Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS): The agency responsible for enforcing laws relating to the use of highways; the operations of vehicles thereon; and, as directed by the Governor, for providing whatever specific services are necessary to protect life and property (ARS 42-1741 et seq.). The Special Services Division designates a Duty Officer as the 24-hour point of contact for state hazardous materials response operations. A Hazardous Materials Unit is established to function as the initial state response element to hazardous materials incidents.

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT): The agency responsible for regulating the transportation of hazardous materials by motor vehicles, the safety of motor carrier operations and other safety programs involving state highways, state routes, state airports and state owned transportation systems. The Motor Vehicle Division is responsible for adopting reasonable rules governing the safety operations of motor carriers; which includes any motor vehicle transporting an placardable amount of a hazardous materials for commercial enterprise. The Highway Division is responsible for state highway maintenance and related safety programs, and possesses resources and capabilities to support response and recovery efforts.

Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM): The lead agency for developing and implementing a state hazardous materials emergency management program (ARS 26-305.02) and for implementation of Subtitle A - Emergency Planning and Notification of SARA.

Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AERC): The agency responsible for implementing EPCRA.

Arizona Game and Fish Commission: The agency with the authority to bring suit against any person, corporation, or government agency who is responsible for discharging or dumping any deleterious substance hazardous to wildlife into the environment. This commission will respond to SOSOC notification of spills entering streams or bodies of water.

Arizona Office of the State Fire Marshall (SFM): The agency responsible for promoting public health and safety and enforcing the state fire code and responding to hazardous materials incidents to provide technical assistance on request.

Arizona Poison and Drug Information Center, University of Arizona: This agency will assist incident responders in identifying and assessing the threat to health and environment.

Arizona State Fire Safety Committee: The agency responsible for promulgating rule by state fire code to establish minimum standards.

Arizona State Land Department: The State Forester will respond as requested to reported events and assist response and recovery efforts of local government emergency service agencies and the SOSC. The State Forester will also alert and coordinate appropriate U.S. Forest Service district support when U.S. forests are or may be impacted by the incident.

California Air Resources Board (ARB): The ARB is mandated to protect and enhance the ambient air quality of the State. Immediate verbal notification to the ARB is required for hazardous material incidents that threaten to adversely affect air quality, and if agency air monitoring or modeling services are requested.

California Coastal Commission: The Coastal Commission is a regulatory agency concerned with land uses in the coastal zone. The Coastal Commission must be notified of any oil spill in marine waters.

California Conservation, Department of/Division of Oil and Gas (DOG): DOG is the lead State agency responsible for the supervision and regulation of all oil and gas production and drillings operations within California, and has the authority to approve oil spill contingency plans. Immediate verbal notification is required for a hazardous material incident related to the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells, onshore and offshore facilities, and pipelines.

California Department of Fish and Game (DFG): The DFG has public trust responsibilities for the State's fish, wildlife, and their habitats. The Department responds to hazardous material incidents to protect or minimize the impact to fish or wildlife and help with rehabilitation; provide technical advice; be the lead agency in determining the completion of cleanup when natural resources are threatened; conduct investigations including collection of evidence and impact assessment; and approve Oil Spill Cleanup Agents. Immediate verbal notification is required for off-highway incidents and incidents which impact or threaten State waters. The DFG functions as the State Agency Coordinator (SAC) for all hazardous material incidents occurring off-highway in California.

California Department of Health Services (DHS): The agency responsible for regulating the treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste and for protecting the public health from hazardous materials, including radioactive materials. Immediate verbal notification for major hazardous material releases affecting large populations, radiation incidents, and incidents concerning releases at permitted treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR): State Park facilities must be notified if a hazardous material incident would impact that facility.

California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS): CALTRANS is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the state highway system. Immediate verbal notification to the local district is required of any hazardous material incident affecting a state highway.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR): This agency has primary responsibility to protect the water quality of the State Water Project. Immediate verbal

notification to DWR is required when an incident threatens to contaminate or otherwise disrupt the operation of the state water project, its man-made and natural conveyance facilities, or delivery of water.

California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA): The EMSA has many responsibilities regarding hazardous materials including developing guidelines for handling contaminated patients, training emergency response personnel, activating Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator, identifying medical facilities outside the affected county, logistics support for medical supplies and equipment for response agencies, and procuring medical assistance from other state agencies. The EMSA must be notified immediately if a significant number of human exposures occurs, evacuation of more than 1000 people is necessary, or evacuation of a hospital has occurred or is expected to occur.

California Highway Patrol (CHP): The CHP is responsible for traffic control; providing the Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents on highways or highway right-of-ways in CHP jurisdiction; functioning as State Agency Coordinator (SAC) for all hazardous material incidents occurring on California highways; coordinating statewide information, assistance and notification for all on-highway incidents; enforcing criminal statutes and Health and Safety Code relating to hazardous waste; and notifying the Commander of the Area office who will send a staff member to the Incident Command Post (ICP) to act as a liaison. Immediate verbal notification is required for any hazardous material incident that occurs within the jurisdictional boundaries of the CHP. The CHP will notify the OES and CALTRANS as appropriate. If the CHP cannot be reached, the State Warning Center (OES) can be notified.

California National Guard (CNG): The California National Guard is a back-up agency in the event of a significant release of hazardous material.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA): The primary responsibility of this agency, as it relates to hazardous substances, is to prevent and regulate occupational exposures to hazardous materials. Immediate notification is required of employers when there is an exposure to a regulated carcinogen or serious injury, illness, or death of an employee during any work activity, including those associated with hazardous material incidents.

California Office of the Attorney General (AG): The Attorney General's Office may provide legal advice to state agencies as necessary during responses to hazardous material incidents.

California Office of Emergency Services (OES): The OES is responsible for coordinating the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities related to disasters in California. For major events, the OES is responsible for activating the state Operations Center, preparing situation reports for distribution to the Governor's Office, Legislature and other interests and agencies. Immediate verbal notification by the spiller to the State Warning Center of any significant release or threatened release of a hazardous material is required. State and local agencies are requested to notify the State Warning Center when they become aware of a reportable incident.

California Public Utilities Commission (PUC): The Railroad Operations and Safety Branch has responsibility and authority for investigation of railroad accidents including incidents involving hazardous materials. Immediate verbal notification is required via the Office of Emergency Services Warning Center for any and all railroad accidents.

California State Fire Marshal (CSFM): The CSFM is responsible for the promotion and development of "ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic." Immediate verbal notification is required for any hazardous liquid pipeline break, spill, leak, rupture, or collapse in California. The CSFM will coordinate and notify OES, federal agencies and affected agencies, as appropriate.

California State Lands Commission (SLC): This agency manages and supervises all statutory lands which the state has received from the Federal Government. Immediate verbal notification is required if a release is greater than one barrel of oil. For spills of less than one barrel, a telecopied notification is adequate.

California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB): This agency is responsible for protecting the state's surface, coastal, and groundwater resources and developing policy. There are also nine Regional Boards which implement specific requirements within their jurisdictions. Immediate verbal notification to the Regional Board is required of all hazardous material spills that enter or threaten to impact any water of the state.

Coastal waters: The waters of the coastal zone (except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers). Precise boundaries are identified in United States Coast Guard (USCG)/U.S. EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

Contingency plan: (1) A document used by Federal, State, and local agencies to guide their planning and response procedures regarding spills of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies; (2) a document used by industry as a response plan to spills of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies occurring upon their transportation vehicle, or at their facilities.

Drinking water supply: As defined by Section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Environment: As defined by Section 101(8) of CERCLA, means the navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act; and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Environmentally sensitive area: An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident. Designations of areas considered to be sensitive can be found in Appendix D of the proposed Facility Response Plan rule. In addition to this definition, Area Committees may include any areas determined to be "sensitive" for OPA planning purposes.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC): The government official at an incident scene responsible for coordinating response activities.

Ground water: As defined by Section 101(12) of CERCLA, means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Hazardous substance: Any non radioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which when uncontrolled, may be harmful to human health or the environment. The precise legal definition can be found in Section 101(14) of CERCLA.

Inland waters: Those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Inland zone: The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of Federal responsibilities for response actions. Precise boundaries are determined by U.S. EPA/USCG agreements and identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the local emergency planning district, as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act's Title III.

National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC): As defined by Section 7 of Executive Order 12777, the NPFC is the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). This includes access to the OSLTF by Federal agencies, States, and designated trustees for removal actions and initiation of natural resource damage assessments, as well as claims for removal costs and damages.

Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety (DMV): DMV controls the licensing and regulation of commercial carriers throughout the State. The Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP) is part of this Department and enforces highway transportation regulations. NHP also controls the State Law Enforcement communications Net that may be used for emergency communications.

Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT): NDOT has highway maintenance yards throughout the State with heavy equipment and other resources. NDOT has the power to close highways under its jurisdiction to traffic.

Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM): The coordinating agency for State emergency response. Assistance for hazardous materials releases from State and Federal sources can be obtained by contacting the DEM through the local Office of Emergency Management. This division is going to be incorporated into the Nevada Department of Public Safety.

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP): The NDEP regulates hazardous wastes, provides advice on environmental matters, samples for chemical tests, and makes final decisions on cleanup operations. NDEP may conduct crime investigations.

Nevada Division of Health: The Division of Health is responsive for public health and can be utilized to test for contamination resulting from chemicals or organisms. Radiological Health is responsible for incidents involving radioactive materials. Emergency Medical Services can assist in the coordination of emergency medical responses.

Oil: As defined by Section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with ballast or

bilge water, vegetable oil, animal oil, coal oil, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF): The fund established under Section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

Regional Response Team (RRT): The Federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the FOSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): A group of officials appointed by the State governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC coordinates and supervises the work of the Local Emergency Planning Committees and reviews local emergency plans annually.

200 RESPONSIBILITIES

201 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

201.1 Duties Assigned by the President. The President has delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested in him by the CWA (as amended by OPA) and CERCLA (as amended by SARA) to the Administrator of U.S. EPA for the inland zone and the Commandant of the USCG through the Secretary of Transportation for the coastal zone via Executive Orders 11735, 12777, and 12580. For the coastal zones and inland zones, respectively, the USCG and U.S. EPA shall assign a FOSC to each Area to carry out these functions and responsibilities.

201.2 Coordination Among and By Federal Agencies.

Federal Agencies shall:

- (A) Coordinate their planning and response activities through the RRT mechanism described in Section 300 of this plan.
- (B) Coordinate planning and response actions with affected State and local governments and private entities.
- (C) Make facilities or resources, which may be useful in a Federal response, available to the FOSC, consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities.

201.3 Emergency Planning Requirements for Federal Agencies.

- (A) In accordance with the spirit of Executive Order Number 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards), all Federal agencies should develop emergency plans and procedures for dealing with oil discharges and hazardous substance releases from facilities under their jurisdiction. The Federal agencies shall designate an office which will coordinate response actions for discharges and releases and provide a means to contain, mitigate and remove such discharges or releases in accordance with this plan (NCP Section, 300.120). If the responsible Federal agency does not act properly to contain, mitigate and remove the discharge or release from its facility, the U.S. EPA or the USCG (as applicable) is authorized to act for the United States to take response measures deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or environment (NCP, Section 300.130(a)).

National planning and coordination is accomplished through the National Response Team (NRT). The NRT consists of representatives from the USCG, U.S. EPA, FEMA, DOD, DOE, USDA, DOC, HHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOT, DOS, GSA, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. For details, see the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175(b).

Regional planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions is accomplished through the RRT. The RRT agency membership parallels that of the NRT but also includes State and local representation.

Under OPA, the FOSC has responsibilities related to the establishment of Area Committees and the development of ACPs. The FOSC chairs the Area Committee and provides general direction and guidance for the committee as it prepares the ACP. The Area Committee membership includes Federal, State, and local

representation. OPA calls for the inclusion of both State and local representatives to the Area Committee. In Region IX-Mainland, this has been partially accomplished through the designation of the Regional Response Team (RRT) as the Area Committee. The RRT is made up of 14 Federal agencies along with representatives from the three states in Region IX Mainland. Local participation will be provided for in the development of "sub-Area" plans. The sub-Area plans will rely upon the cooperation of local representatives from such agencies and organizations as: fire departments, police departments, public health departments, and Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPC), which were instituted under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). In the present structure, there is no direct local participation due to the significant demographic and socio-economic diversity in the vast area that is covered by the Area Committee. Annex I lists the members of the Area Committee for Region IX - Mainland.

- (B) Federal resource management agencies are encouraged to develop contingency plans for response to discharges and releases that may affect resources under their management authority regardless of the source of the discharge or release.
- (C) Federal, State and local agencies must comply with the requirements of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations (40 CFR 112) in the same manner as private owners and operators.

202 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROVIDING ON-SCENE COORDINATORS

202.1 Designation. FOSCs are pre-designated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency. The USCG, DOD, and U.S. EPA shall provide a pre-designated FOSC in Region IX as specified below. In general, the Coast Guard provides the FOSC for the coastal zone and the U.S. EPA for the inland zone. The dividing line between the coastal and inland zones generally follows the Pacific Coast Highway. The dividing line shifts from the coast highway in most urban areas to other thoroughfares bordering the immediate coastline. The exact dividing line between the coastal and inland zones is described in Annex II.

(A) USCG

- (1) The USCG Captain of the Port, San Francisco Bay, California shall serve as pre-designated FOSC for the coastal areas of California north of a line drawn approximately 229°T from the intersection of the San Luis Obispo County - Santa Barbara County boundary at the mouth of the Santa Maria River.
- (2) The USCG Captain of the Port, Los Angeles/Long Beach, California shall serve as pre-designated FOSC for the coastal areas and California islands south of a line drawn approximately 229°T from the intersection of the San Luis Obispo County - Santa Barbara County boundary at the mouth of the Santa Maria River, and north and west of a line drawn 255°T from Latitude 33°22.5'N., Longitude 117°35.7'W. (San Mateo Point).
- (3) The USCG Captain of the Port, San Diego, California shall serve as pre-designated FOSC for the coastal areas of San Diego County and the California islands south and east of a line drawn 255°T from Latitude

33°22.5'N., Longitude 117°35.7'W. (San Mateo Point), and north of the U.S. - Mexico boundary.

- (B) DOD. The DOD shall provide the pre-designated FOSC for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD facilities and vessels (NCP, Section 300.120). The U.S. EPA or USCG will act as FOSC for oil discharges from DOD vessels or facilities. DOD is still responsible, as is any Federal agency, for cleanup of oil discharges from its vessels and facilities. Response actions for incidents involving nuclear weapons shall be conducted in accordance with the joint DOD, DOE and FEMA "Agreement for Response to Nuclear Incidents and Nuclear Weapons Significant Incidents" of January 8, 1981.
- (C) U.S. EPA. The U.S. EPA will provide the pre-designated FOSC for all inland discharges and releases occurring in Region IX. Individuals from the Region IX Emergency Response Section are trained and authorized as U.S. EPA FOSCs for Region IX without regard to internal State or District Boundaries.

203 TRUSTEES FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

- 203.1 Policy. It is a requirement of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the policy of the RRT, consistent with language throughout the NCP, that natural resource trustees be notified promptly of spills and releases affecting natural resources. As defined in Section 1001 of the OPA, natural resources includes land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone). Notification ensures that the natural resources expertise of the trustee agencies is available to FOSCs and RPMs, promotes consultation, prevents the unnecessary damage of natural resources during response activities, and reduces the damage to natural resources residual to remediation.

Section 300.600, subpart G, of the NCP designates the natural resources for which each Federal trustee is responsible, and is incorporated herein by reference.

- 203.2 Designation of Federal Trustees. Federal trustees for natural resources lost or damaged as a result of a discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance are designated in Subpart G, Section 300.600, of the NCP. The President is required to designate in the NCP those Federal officials who are to act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources. Federal officials so designated will act pursuant to Section 107(f) of CERCLA, Section 311(f)(5) of the CWA, and Section 1006 of the OPA. Federal trustees for Region IX are listed in Annex VI of this plan.

The following individuals shall be the designated trustee(s) for general categories of natural resources: the Secretary of Commerce; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary for the land managing agency for natural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the United States (DOI, USDA, DOD, and DOE); and the head of authorized agencies for the management or protection of natural resources located in the United States but not otherwise described in this Section or in the NCP.

- 203.3 Designation of State Trustees. Pursuant to Section 1006 of OPA, the State may act as a trustee for damage to resources within the boundary of a State belonging to, managed by, controlled by or appertaining to such State (NCP, Section 300.605). The State

representative to the RRT should coordinate all State Trustee responsibilities and provide a single point of contact for the FOSC during spill response operations. State trustees for Region IX are listed in Annex VI of this plan.

Under Section 1006 of the OPA, the governing body of any Indian tribe shall designate tribal officials who may act on behalf of the tribe or its members as trustee for natural resources and shall notify the President of the designation.

The head of any foreign government may designate the trustee who shall act on behalf of that government as trustee for natural resources.

203.4 Responsibilities of Trustees.

- (A) Under Section 1006 of the OPA, the Federal trustees for natural resources, in conjunction with the State trustee(s) of the affected State, shall be responsible for assessing damages to resources in accordance with regulations promulgated under Section 301(c) of CERCLA, seeking recovery for the costs of assessment and for losses from the person responsible, and devising and carrying out a plan for restoration, rehabilitation or replacement or acquisition of equivalent natural resources pursuant to CERCLA (NCP, Section 300.615).
- (B) Upon notification of an incident affecting resources under their jurisdiction, trustee agencies shall make contact with the appropriate FOSC/RPM to coordinate trustee issues and insure their interests are addressed.
- (C) Where there are multiple trustees, because of co-existing or contiguous natural resources or concurrent jurisdictions, they should coordinate and cooperate in carrying out these responsibilities. It is in the best interest of the FOSC that during spill response operations the applicable Federal and State trustees designate a single point of contact for resources that are under the jurisdiction of multiple trustees.

203.5 FOSC/RPM Responsibilities. The FOSC or RPM will ensure that trustees are notified if natural resources are, or likely to be, damaged by a discharge or release. Annex VI to this plan provides a list of Natural Resource Trustee Contacts for this region. FOSCs and RPMs shall be available to provide briefings including discussions of natural resource impacts and notifications of major spills or releases.

204 NON-GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

The NCP, subpart H, addresses participation by other persons.

In a pollution incident, volunteer groups may provide their services for waterfowl cleaning and rehabilitation. The RRT DOI representative, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State RRT representative, through the appropriate wildlife agency, shall arrange for and coordinate these groups. Any scientific support from other Federal and State agencies or private organizations will be considered by the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC). The SSC will coordinate Non-Federal groups from the scientific community and representatives from commercial interests to assure that their research needs and products receive adequate consideration. The SSC will coordinate these activities with the Fish and Wildlife Service and State RRT representative.

300 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION

301 ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPT

The Regional Response Team, consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies, is the regional body responsible for planning and preparedness functions prior to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release and provides advice and assistance to the FOSC following such discharges and releases. The Region IX - Mainland RRT consists of a Standing Team responsible on a region-wide basis for communications, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, and preparedness, and an Incident-Specific Team responsible for providing specific advice and assistance to the FOSC during an actual incident. (Note: Membership of the Incident-Specific Team will vary depending on the characteristics and location of the given incident.)

302 STATE AND LOCAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The Governor of each State in Region IX - Mainland has designated a State agency to represent the State on the RRT. State and local government agencies are encouraged to include contingency planning for response, consistent with this plan, in all emergency and disaster planning. States are also encouraged to use State authorities to compel potential responsible parties to undertake response actions, or to themselves undertake response actions which are not eligible for Federal Funding.

303 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

303.1 Membership. Each member agency shall designate one primary member and a minimum of one alternate member to the RRT. Agencies may send additional representatives, as observers, to meetings of the RRT. The Governors of States within Region IX - Mainland shall designate primary and alternate representatives to the RRT. These designated representatives have the same status as any Federal member of the RRT. RRT members are listed in Annex I. Representatives of local government and private industry may participate in RRT meetings in an observer/contributor capacity.

303.2 Chairs. Except when the RRT is activated for a pollution incident, the U.S. EPA and the USCG representatives will act as Co-Chairs of the Standing Team. During an Incident-Specific response, the Chair will be either the U.S. EPA or USCG representative, based on whether the discharge originates in the inland zone or coastal zone, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Chairs. When the RRT is activated for a CERCLA fund-financed remedial action, the Chair shall be the representative of the U.S. EPA.

303.3 Standing Team Planning and Preparedness Functions. The Standing Team performs the following tasks:

- (A) Serves as a standing committee to recommend changes in the regional response organization as needed, to revise the Regional Contingency Plan as needed, and to evaluate the preparedness of the agencies' effectiveness and the effectiveness of local plans for the Federal response to discharges and releases.
- (B) Makes a continuing review of regional and local responses to discharges or releases, considering available legal remedies, equipment readiness and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations.
- (C) Recommends to the NRT revisions of the NCP based on observations of response operations.

- (D) Reviews FOSC actions to help ensure that Federal regional and Federal local contingency plans are developed satisfactorily.
- (E) Meets quarterly to review response actions carried out during the preceding period and consider changes in the Federal regional and local contingency plans. Meeting locations will be rotated between the States in Region IX - Mainland. RRT Co-Chairs should schedule meeting agendas to allow the opportunity for executive sessions, special and/or public participation, as appropriate.
- (F) Provides a letter report on its activities to the NRT twice a year, no later than January 31 and July 31. This report should, as a minimum, summarize recent major activities, progress on preparedness activities, key organizational changes, operational concerns, and efforts to improve State and local conditions.
- (G) Submits a work plan annually to the NRT at the end of September for the work year (fiscal year) starting October 1.
- (H) Establishes special committees and undertakes special projects, as appropriate, to improve regional response plans and capabilities.
- (I) Reviews local and State contingency plans, upon request.

303.4 Incident-Specific Response Functions. Individual RRT member response actions may be sought anytime during a pollution emergency. The degree of response, and therefore the extent of member activity, will depend on the particular situation and sources necessary to effect adequate response. General response functions of the RRT are to:

- (A) Monitor and evaluate reports from the FOSC.
- (B) Provide advice as requested by the FOSC and recommend course of action for consideration by the FOSC.
- (C) Advise the FOSC on the duration and extent of Federal response and recommend to the FOSC specific actions for a discharge or release.
- (D) Request other Federal, State, local government, or private agencies to provide resources under their existing authorities to respond to a discharge or release or to monitor response operations.
- (E) Help the FOSC prepare information releases to the public and for communication with the NRT.
- (F) If circumstances warrant, advise the regional or district head of the agency providing the FOSC that a different FOSC should be designated.

303.5 Activation.

- (A) The RRT will be activated by the Chair in the event of a major (NCP, Section 300.5) oil or hazardous substance discharge or for any oil or hazardous substance release that may pose a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or to the environment or to regionally significant amounts of property (as determined by the FOSC with the concurrence of the Chair). The time of activation, and place

and time of assembly (if necessary), shall be included in a Pollution Report (POLREP).

(B) The RRT may be activated during any pollution emergency by a request from any RRT member to the Chair of the team. A request for RRT activation shall be confirmed in writing or by EMAIL.

(C) Types of Activation:

(1) Standby Activation - This is a notice to some or all RRT members that their services may be needed and that they are to assume a readiness posture and await further instructions. The activation notice may be given by telephone or by EMAIL.

(2) Partial Activation - This is a notice to selected RRT members that their services are required in response to a pollution incident. The activation notice will specify the service requested and when the service will be required. The initial activation may be by telephone or other expeditious means (including FAX, TWX or EMAIL), but shall be confirmed in writing.

(3) Full Activation - A notice to all RRT members (except non-affected State representatives) that their services are requested in response to a pollution incident. The activation notice will specify the services requested from each RRT member. The services of some members may be limited to advising the FOSC on general matters. The initial activation notice may be provided by telephone or other expeditious means (including FAX, TWX or EMAIL), but shall be confirmed in writing.

(D) When activated, the RRT will normally conduct business via a teleconference call initiated by the Incident-Specific Chair. If the incident-Specific Chair determines that convening the RRT is appropriate or necessary, the RRT shall meet at a time and place specified by the Chair.

303.6 Response Deactivation. Deactivation of the RRT will occur when the Incident-Specific RRT Chair determines that the FOSC no longer requires RRT assistance.

303.7 Specific Agency Response Functions. The RRT provides guidance and advice to the FOSC, and appropriate resources under each member agency's jurisdiction to assist in Federal pollution response efforts as detailed below. Agencies are also encouraged and expected to use their own enforcement and other legal authorities to assist the FOSC in pollution response efforts. Federal agencies listed in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175 have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Federal agencies may be called upon by an FOSC during response planning and implementation to provide assistance in their respective areas of expertise. Refer to the NCP at 40 CFR Sections 300.170 and 300.175 for a description of agency capabilities and authorities. Individual RRT member agency response functions include, but are not limited to:

(A) Department of Agriculture

(1) Agencies shall provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges or releases occurring on or affecting

resources under the jurisdiction of those agencies and in documentation of damage to natural resources for which they have trustee responsibilities.

- (2) Agencies shall provide advice to the FOSC when response operations are being performed that affect natural resources under their management authority.
- (3) Shall provide primary wildland fire suppression support and technical expertise in the suppression of wildland fires resulting from hazardous spill incidents.
- (4) May provide, through the Soil Conservation Service, predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movement over and through soil.
- (5) May provide assistance in ground transportation support and in maintaining and providing communications support.

(B) Department of Commerce

The DOC, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):

- (1) Provides scientific support for responses and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of the movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil or hazardous substances.
- (2) Provides scientific expertise on living marine resources for which it is responsible and their habitats, including endangered species and marine mammals.
- (3) Provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrologic, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters.
- (4) Furnishes tide and circulation information for coastal and territorial waters.
- (5) May, when requested by U.S. EPA, provide scientific support for responses in inland areas.
- (6) Shall provide an agency representative to coordinate agency specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burn, and bioremediation decision process, as outlined in Sections 700, 800, and 900 respectively.

(C) Department of Defense

- (1) Shall provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges or releases on or adjacent to resources under the jurisdiction of its agencies and in documentation of damages to natural resources under their management authority.
- (2) Shall provide the FOSC for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from DOD facilities and vessels (NCP, Sec. 300.120). The EPA or USCG will act as FOSC for oil discharges from DOD

vessels or facilities. DOD is still responsible, as is any Federal agency, for cleanup of oil discharges from its vessels and facilities. Response actions for incidents involving nuclear weapons shall be conducted in accordance with the joint DOD, DOE, and FEMA "Agreement for Response to Nuclear Incidents and Nuclear Weapons Significant Incidents" of January 8, 1981.

- (3) May provide assistance in maintaining navigation channels, in the removal of navigational obstructions, and in salvage.
- (4) Through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:
 - (a) Shall provide assistance in processing Section 404 (Clean Water Act) emergency permits when required.
 - (b) Shall, to the extent possible, alter the channel flow volumes of water courses from control structures under their management authority to reduce the negative environmental effects of a pollution incident or assist in spill response operations.
- (5) Through the U.S. Army:
 - (a) Shall provide assistance in activation of Explosive Ordnance Detachments when required by the FOSC.
 - (b) Shall provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies and equipment when determined by the FOSC to be the most expedient method of such transportation.
- (6) Through the U.S. Air Force:
 - (a) Shall provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies and equipment when determined by the FOSC to be the most expedient method of such transportation.
- (7) Through the U.S. Navy:
 - (a) Shall provide assistance in procuring pollution response equipment from Navy stockpiles when required by the FOSC.
 - (b) Shall provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies and equipment when determined by the FOSC to be the most expedient method of such transportation.
- (D) Department of Energy
 - (1) Shall provide assistance in identifying the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive discharges. The Department shall also coordinate with the FOSC in implementing the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

(E) General Services Administration

- (1) Shall provide administrative assistance to the FOSC during response to a discharge or potential discharge at the request of the Chair of the Regional Response Team.
- (2) Provide assistance in locating and leasing office space for the operations center, warehouse space for storage of supplies and equipment, or any other real estate activities.
- (3) Provide contracting service for the procurement of supplies, services, motor vehicles, furniture and equipment for the operations center, and any other administrative support requested by the FOSC.
- (4) Shall provide and maintain telecommunications service for the FOSC.
- (5) Provide other contracting service as requested by the FOSC.

(F) Department of Health and Human Services

- (1) Shall provide information and advice when chemical discharges violate or may violate Public Laws administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Any actions taken by FDA will be coordinated with the FOSC during response to a discharge or potential discharge.
- (2) In accordance with Section 104(b) of CERCLA, shall make determinations that illness, disease or complaints thereof may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.
- (3) Shall provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public safety and health. This activity includes arranging for assistance by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) when such assistance is deemed necessary by the FOSC or RRT.
- (4) The ATSDR is the lead Federal public health agency for hazardous material incidents. Two ATSDR representatives are assigned to each U.S. EPA Region to assist in U.S. EPA/ATSDR communications. Regional representatives can also assist in emergency response events that involve RRT issues by coordinating with ATSDR headquarters Emergency Response and Consultation Branch and with the CDC RRT representative. Under CERCLA Section 104(i), ATSDR is required to:
 - (a) Establish appropriate disease/exposure registries;
 - (b) Provide medical care and testing of exposed individuals in cases of public emergencies;
 - (c) Develop, maintain, and provide information on health effects of toxic substances;
 - (d) Conduct research to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness;
 - (e) Together with U.S. EPA, develop guidelines for toxicological profiles for hazardous substances; and
 - (f) Develop educational materials related to health effects of toxic substances for health professionals.

Additionally, ATSDR operates a 24-hour number to address public health issues.

(G) Department of the Interior

- (1) Bureaus shall provide assistance in investigations to evaluate the magnitude and severity of discharges on or affecting facilities or resources under their bureau's jurisdiction and in documentation of damage to natural resources for which they have trustee responsibilities.
- (2) Bureaus shall provide advice to the FOSC when response operations are being performed that affect facilities or resources under their management authority.
- (3) May provide technical assistance in disposal activities, but not actual disposal sites.
- (4) May provide assistance in ground transportation support and in maintaining and providing communications support.
- (5) Through the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
 - (a) Shall provide advice on migratory birds, anadromous fish, and endangered and threatened species.
 - (b) Shall coordinate with the State representatives in establishing bird collection, cleaning and recovery centers, and directing the actions of professional and volunteer groups which desire to assist in these activities.
 - (c) May provide advice to State wildlife resource agencies upon request by the State RRT representative.
 - (d) Shall provide a bureau representative to coordinate bureau-specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burn, and bioremediation decision processes, as outlined in Sections 700, 800, and 900 respectively.
 - (e) Under OPA Section 4201(b), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also have duties with respect to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances. These two agencies, and other interested parties (including State fish and wildlife conservation officials), should be consulted in the preparation of a fish and wildlife response plan.
- (6) Through the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS):
 - (a) May provide expertise in geology and hydrology, sample collection and measurements.
- (7) Through the Bureau of Mines:

- (a) May provide analytical facilities which could aid in identifying inorganic hazardous substances.
 - (b) May provide technical expertise during response operations involving hazardous substance releases from mining operations.
- (8) Through the Office of Surface Mining:
 - (a) May provide advice in incidents involving surface coal mining, abandoned coal mined lands, coal outcrop fires, mine waste bank stability, and toxic mine drainage.
- (9) Through the Bureau of Reclamation:
 - (a) Shall provide information on current and predicted channel flow volumes, where water courses are controlled by dams, locks, etc. under the management of the Bureau.
 - (b) Shall, to the extent possible, alter the channel flow volumes of water courses from control structures under their management authority to reduce the negative environmental effects of a pollution incident or assist in spill response operations.
- (10) Through the Bureau of Indian Affairs:
 - (a) Shall assist in obtaining access to Indian land areas as needed for response actions.
 - (b) Shall coordinate with the incident Public Information Office Director to ensure pertinent information is made available to tribal authorities on a timely basis.
- (11) Through the Bureau of Land Management:
 - (a) May provide expertise in the field of oil and gas drilling, production, handling and transportation by pipeline.
- (12) Through the Minerals Management Service:
 - (a) Shall provide expert advice and assistance on actual or potential discharges or releases that pose a threat to public health and safety from offshore oil and gas exploration, production, and transportation facilities and platforms.
- (H) Department of Justice
 - (1) Can provide expert advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and Federal agency responses.
 - (2) Represents the Federal government, including its agencies, in litigation.
- (I) Department of Labor

- (1) Shall provide, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), advice, guidance and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil discharges or hazardous substance releases.

(J) Department of Transportation

- (1) Shall provide advice on all DOT regulations regarding transport of oil and hazardous substances.
- (2) Through the United States Coast Guard:
 - (a) Shall provide, maintain, and operate a communications system for base-to-field and field-to-field communications at the request of the FOSC.
 - (b) Shall provide guidance and assistance in logistics, procurement, and contracting services when the OPA Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is activated and the Coast Guard is providing the FOSC.
 - (i) Logistics include, but are not limited to providing or arranging for staff lodging, spill operations center, motor vehicles, aircraft, financial record keeping, maintenance of operations log, and clerical support.
 - (ii) Procurement services include obtaining miscellaneous supplies and equipment needed for any part of the operation.
 - (iii) Contracting service includes issuing and administering all contracts related to the spill cleanup and removal operation.
 - (c) Shall, as requested by the FOSC, direct and/or monitor containment, recovery and disposal operations. This activity includes liaison with all contractors.
 - (d) Shall maintain a Regional Response Center with facilities and personnel for communications, information storage, and equipment for coordinating a response by the RRT.
 - (e) Shall provide the FOSC under the circumstances described in Section 202.1(A).
 - (f) Shall provide a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to coordinate scientific support for coastal areas.

(K) Environmental Protection Agency

- (1) Shall provide expertise on environmental effects of pollution discharges and environmental pollution control techniques. U.S. EPA will also advise the RRT and FOSC on what degree of hazard a discharge poses to the public health and safety.

- (2) Shall provide the FOSC under the circumstances described in Section 202.1(C).
- (3) Shall provide a Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) to coordinate scientific support for inland areas.
- (4) Shall advise the RRT on the status of response operations including any needs and problems.
- (5) Shall provide assistance on all legal problems in contract operations.
- (6) Shall arrange for aerial reconnaissance and photography, as needed.
- (7) Shall determine and provide advice, assisted by the State representative, on the degree of hazard of the discharge or release to public health and safety and assess the environmental damage caused by the discharge or release.
- (8) Shall assure that Federal land managing agencies and trustees of natural resources are notified promptly of discharges or releases affecting facilities and resources under their jurisdiction (NCP Section 300.305(d)).
- (9) Shall, in conjunction with the State representative, assist the FOSC, as requested, in the selection of an appropriate disposal site.
- (10) Shall provide an agency representative to coordinate agency-specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burning, and bioremediation decision processes, as outlined in Section 700, 800, and 900 respectively.

(L) Federal Emergency Management Agency

- (1) Shall assist the FOSC in determining the applicability of P.L. 93-288 to a pollution event.
- (2) Shall execute the authority vested in the President by Section 104(a) of CERCLA to the extent it requires permanent relocation of residents, businesses, and community facilities or temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for.
- (3) Shall provide secondary support, as needed, to other agencies with primary assignment stated in subsections A through J above (e.g. communications).
- (4) Shall manage special training funds under Title III.

(M) State Representative(s)

- (1) Shall notify downstream water users of all discharges and releases that threaten water users.
- (2) Shall make notifications to other State and local agencies as appropriate.
- (3) Shall, in conjunction with the U.S. EPA and appropriate state agency representatives, assist the FOSC, as requested, in the selection of an appropriate disposal site.

- (4) Shall make arrangements with the State Civil Defense Agency (or emergency service agency), in conjunction with the FOSC and other Federal agencies as appropriate, to provide for the security of all on-scene forces and equipment. This activity includes establishing local liaison with hospital, emergency services and police personnel and restricting access to hazardous areas by non-essential personnel.
- (5) Shall assist the U.S. EPA in determining and providing advice on the degree of hazard of the discharge or release to public health and safety and assess the environmental damage caused by the discharge or release.
- (6) Shall coordinate with the Department of the Interior in establishing bird collection, cleaning and recovery centers, and directing the actions of professional and volunteer groups which desire to assist in these activities.
- (7) Shall provide a state representative to coordinate state-specific input to the dispersant, in-situ burn, and bioremediation decision processes, as outlined in Section 700, 800, and 900 respectively.

400 CONTINGENCY PLANS

401 REQUIRED PLANS

There are three levels of Federal contingency plans: the NCP, RCPs, and ACPs. These plans are available for inspection at U.S. EPA regional offices or USCG district offices. Addresses and telephone numbers for these offices may be found in the United States Government Manual, issued annually, or in local telephone directories.

- 401.1 The National Contingency Plan. The NCP is required by section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9605, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and by section 311(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended. As described in § 300.110 of the NCP, the NRT is responsible for national planning and coordination. As described in § 300.115 of the NCP, the RRTs are responsible for regional planning and coordination.

- 401.2 Federal Regional Contingency Plans. Pursuant to the NCP, Section 300.210(b), each RRT representative shall designate members from their agency to coordinate the development of a Federal Regional Contingency Plan. The 11th Coast Guard District will develop and coordinate the Federal Regional Contingency Plan for Region IX - Mainland and submit it to the RRT for final concurrence. Once RRT concurrence is received, the Regional Contingency Plan will be distributed by the 11th Coast Guard District.

- 401.3 Federal Area Contingency Plans.

Section 311 (j)(4) of the CWA states that there is established for each area designated by the President (OPA, Section 4202 (b)) an Area Committee comprised of members appointed by the President from qualified personnel of Federal, State, and local agencies. The pre-designated FOSC for each area will serve as Chairperson of the Committee. He/she will designate the Vice-chairman, select the Committee members, and provide general direction and guidance for the Committee. In U.S. EPA Region IX, the Mainland RRT functions as the Area Committee.

Section 4202(a) of the OPA amends Section 311(j) of the CWA to require that the Area Committee, under the direction of the FOSC for its Area, shall be responsible for: (1) preparing an Area Contingency Plan for its Area; (2) working with State and local officials to enhance the contingency planning of those officials and to assure preplanning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; and (3) working with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

Boundaries for Areas are determined by U.S. EPA Regional Administrators for the inland zone; Areas are the COTP areas for the coastal zone. Jurisdictional boundaries of local emergency planning districts established by States, described in § 300.205(c) of the NCP, shall, as appropriate, be considered in determining geographical boundaries of the designated Areas. The designated Areas may include several such local emergency planning districts, or parts of such districts. In developing the ACP, FOSCs shall direct the Area Committees to coordinate with SERCs and LEPCs in the affected Area.

The ACP shall provide for a well-coordinated response that is integrated and compatible with all appropriate response plans of State, local, and other non-Federal entities, and especially with Title III local emergency response plans, or in the Area Committee's area

of responsibility. The ACP shall, as appropriate, identify the probable locations of discharges or releases; the available resources to respond to multi-media incidents; where such resources can be obtained; waste disposal methods and facilities consistent with local and State plans developed under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; and a local structure for responding to discharges or releases.

The Federal lead agency, U.S. EPA or USCG, shall periodically conduct drills of removal capability, without prior notice, in areas for which ACPs are required and under relevant tank vessel and facility response plans. The drills may include participation by Federal, State, and local agencies, the owners and operators of vessels and facilities in the area, and private industry.

Facility and vessel response plans, as defined by section 4202(a)(5) of the OPA, shall be reviewed for approval and consistency with this Plan (ACP). During a response, the FOSC shall meet with the other responding parties to coordinate and integrate this Plan with all other relevant plans including, but not limited to, Federal, State, local, tribal, and private plans. The Area Committee will continuously review effectiveness and integration of all plans based on actual responses, exercises, and all other relevant information leading to enhancement of these plans.

ACPs developed by the USCG currently exist for Marine Safety Office San Diego, Marine Safety Office Los Angeles/Long Beach, and Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay. Sub-Area plans developed by the USEPA are supplemental to this RCP and meant to be used in conjunction with it. As required by Section 4202(a)(4)(c)(iv) of OPA, the completed individual ACPs will include lists of equipment and resources to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and to ensure the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge.

Along with this Plan, the completed individual sub-Area plans will integrate with existing State and local plans to provide a mechanism for responses to all sizes of spills or releases. Ideally, local contingency plans will suffice for small incidents, State contingency plans for medium-sized incidents, and Federal contingency plans for large incidents. Successively higher levels of plans are not meant to replace other plans, but are intended to take over as the incidents become larger. The USEPA sub-Area plans which are currently being developed include:

Colorado River Contingency Plan -

A Federal Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan for the Colorado River has been developed by the Regional Response Team for incidents on the Colorado River from the Utah/Arizona border to the United States/Mexican border. It provides useful information for first responders with Federal, State or local governments or private industry. The Colorado River Contingency Plan is maintained and distributed by U.S. EPA Region IX.

Tahoe Basin Contingency Plan -

A Federal Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan for the Tahoe Basin has been developed by the Region IX RRT for incidents in the Tahoe Basin and Truckee River. The plan was developed by a steering committee and subcommittees of federal, state, and local representation. A hazards analysis was conducted which identified high risk areas. The Tahoe Plan meets OPA requirements for Area Contingency Plans. The plan is maintained and distributed by U.S. EPA Region IX.

Border Area Contingency Plan (Under Development) -

An ACP for the border area comprising Northern California, Southern Oregon and Western Nevada is being developed by the RRT for oil and hazardous materials incidents. This plan will provide information for the first responder from Federal, State, and local agencies. A hazards analysis (included as an annex to the plan) was conducted to identify high risk areas. The plan will be maintained and distributed by U.S. EPA Region IX. The Border Area Contingency Plan will be a sub-Area plan to the Regional Contingency Plan.

Upper Sacramento Area Contingency Plan (Under Development) -

An ACP for the Upper Sacramento River is being developed by the RRT for incidents on the Upper Sacramento River Basin extending from the summit of Mount Shasta in Siskiyou County, California south to Shasta Dam northwest of Redding in Shasta County, California. It will provide information for the first responder from Federal, State, and local agencies. The plan is being developed with assistance from a steering committee of Federal, state, and local representatives. A hazards analysis (included as an annex to the Upper Sacramento River Area Contingency plan) was conducted to identify high risk areas. The plan will be maintained and distributed by U.S. EPA Region IX. The Upper Sacramento River Area Contingency Plan will be a sub-Area plan to the Regional Contingency Plan.

Feather River Area Contingency Plan (Under Development) -

401.4 Title III local emergency response plans.

The regulations that implement SARA Title III are codified at 40 CFR Part 355. As provided by Sections 301 and 303 of SARA, emergency planning districts are designated by the SERC in order to facilitate the preparation and implementation of emergency plans. Each LEPC is to prepare a local emergency response plan for the emergency planning district and establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information generated by Title III reporting requirements. The LEPC is to appoint a chair and establish rules for the LEPC. The LEPC is to designate an official to serve as coordinator for information. Such Title III local emergency response plans should be closely coordinated with applicable Area contingency plans and State emergency response plans. To assure coordination with the SARA Title III program, it is recommended that the Area Committee include appropriate LEPC or other Title III representation.

401.5 State Contingency Plans. The three States in Federal Region IX - Mainland each have a fully developed Oil and/or Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan. The State plans may be obtained from the appropriate State offices listed in Annexes III - V. As provided by Sections 301 and 303 of SARA, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of each State, appointed by the Governor, is to designate emergency planning districts, appoint Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), supervise and coordinate their activities, and review local emergency response plans. The SERC also is to establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information generated by Title III reporting requirements and to designate an official to serve as coordinator for information.

401.6 Facility Response Plans. Section 4202(a)(4)(C)(i) of OPA requires that facilities that produce, store, refine, or transfer oil and may be reasonably expected to cause substantial harm to environmentally sensitive areas or navigable waters, must develop a plan for responding to a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance "to the maximum

extent practicable". Environmentally sensitive areas are broadly defined in the facility response plan regulations to include unique or pristine areas, critical or endangered wildlife species habitats, National, state or local parks, fish hatcheries, shore areas, and research, cultural or archeological sites. Water intakes are surface sources of public drinking water with 15 service connections or regularly serves 25 individuals. Due to the scope and detail required to identify these areas, drinking water intakes and environmentally sensitive areas will be provided in the specific area plans.

To satisfy the minimum requirements of OPA, an FRP must meet five requirements. An FRP must:

- Be consistent with the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs);
- Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions;
- Identify and ensure the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove, to the maximum extent practicable, a worst case discharge; by contract or other approved means;
- Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions to be carried out under the Plan by persons at the facility; and
- Be updated periodically.

Additional review and approval by the agency is required for facilities that, because of their location, could reasonably be expected to cause "significant and substantial harm" to the environment by a discharge into navigable waters.

402 OTHER SPILL PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

This section addresses State and Federal spill prevention laws and regulations and activities.

402.1 Federal

(A) Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) -

40 CFR, part 112, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), establishes procedure, method, and equipment requirements necessary to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation related onshore and offshore facilities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Facilities are subject to the regulations under the CWA if they meet the following criteria: (1) They are under EPA jurisdiction (non transportation-related); (2) They have above-ground storage of at least one 660 gallon tank or a combined tank storage capacity of 1320 gallons or more ; or (3) They have an underground buried storage capacity of 42,000 gallons or more; and (4) Due to their location, they could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities into the navigable waters of the United States. Subject facilities are required to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan no later than six months after startup of operations and have it fully implemented within the year. The SPCC plan shall be

a carefully thought-out plan, prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, and which has the full approval of management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources. It should include: a written description of spill events experienced prior to January 10, 1974; prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each major type of failure; appropriate containment and /or diversionary structures to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable waterway and; conformance with the applicable guidelines of the CWA as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA).

(B) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) -

Although the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was initially created to manage the disposal of wastes, Subtitle I was enacted to control and prevent leaks from underground storage tanks (USTs). Specifically, Subtitle I addresses underground tanks storing regulated substances, including petroleum products and Superfund (CERCLA) defined hazardous substances. The program is broad in scope, subjecting existing underground tanks to notification requirements, performance standards, leak detection, corrective action, financial assurance, and closure.

(C) Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)

OPA was passed in 1990 and amended the FWPCA. Title IV, Subtitle A, of OPA addresses prevention of spills from tank vessels. This amendment was developed partly in response to the public outcry from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound. Subtitle A regulates the issuance of licenses and Merchant Marine documents; removal of the master or individual in charge if necessary; periodic gauging of plating thickness of commercial vessels; overfill and tank level or pressure monitoring devices; use of liners; tank vessel manning; tank vessel construction standards; and initiates a study of a Maritime pollution prevention training program.

402.2 State

Some states have promulgated laws and regulations in addition to Federal legislation to further improve oil and hazardous material spill prevention and response. The spill prevention activities of U.S. EPA Region IX - Mainland (Arizona, California and Nevada) are discussed below.

(A) Arizona

Presently, the State of Arizona has not developed state laws or regulations regarding spill prevention. They implement Federal legislation.

(B) California

The State of California promulgated Article 2, Section 25531, et seq., of Chapter 6.95 which is the California Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) of the Health and Safety Code. The RMPP purpose is to protect the public from uncontrolled releases or explosions of acutely hazardous materials. It is the responsibility of local California Administering Agencies (AA) to implement the

RMPP statutes and to determine whether an RMPP is necessary for an existing facility.

Businesses that handle, at any one time, amounts of acutely hazardous materials (AHMs) equal to or greater than Federal Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ) may be requested to develop an RMPP. The State of California's "Acutely Hazardous Materials" list is identical to the list of Federal "Extremely Hazardous Substances" (EHS). As the Federal list is updated, the California list is also updated. The need for an RMPP will be based on the anticipated hazards and risks presented by a particular facility. Facilities within 1,000 feet of the outer boundary of a school (kindergarten through grade 12) may also have to develop RMPPs.

The RMPP, per the California Office of Emergency Services' (OES) Guidance for the Preparation of a Risk Management and Prevention Program, shall include the following:

- (1) A description of each AHM accident within three years of the request, including causes as well as prevention measures taken to prevent reoccurrence;
- (2) A report on the age, nature, and condition of AHM equipment, including schedules for testing and maintenance;
- (3) The design, operating and maintenance controls that minimize AHM accident risk;
- (4) Detection, monitoring, or automatic control systems to minimize potential AHM accident risks;
- (5) A schedule for implementing additional steps to be taken, in response to the preliminary assessment, to reduce the risk of an AHM accident; and
- (6) The RMPP shall be based upon an assessment of the processes, operations, and procedures of the business.

The RMPP and any revisions must be certified as complete by a "qualified person." Existing facilities shall implement the elements of the RMPP within one year of "certification."

(C) Nevada

The State of Nevada promulgated the Nevada Chemical Catastrophe Prevention Act (CCPA) NRS 459.380 to 459.3874 and NRS 459.952 to 459.9532, to regulate highly hazardous substances.

In the legislation, 139 substances have been designated as highly hazardous if they are present at or above certain quantities. New facilities storing these highly hazardous substances, or facilities adding new substances are required by law to register with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). Registered facilities must pay a one-time inventory fee and an annual fee. The inventory fee is used to cover the NDEP's costs incurred in developing the inventory of regulated facilities, and the annual fee is deposited with the state treasurer into a fund for precaution against chemical accidents.

Registered facilities are also required to report annually to the NDEP regarding the facility's efforts during the previous calendar year to assess and reduce risks related to highly hazardous substances, changes in maintenance schedules and activities, and all unanticipated and unusual events at the facility which resulted in the release of any quantity of a highly hazardous substance.

Additionally, the owner or operator of a regulated facility shall cause an assessment team to conduct and submit to the NDEP an assessment of risk through the analysis of hazards, in accordance with the schedule that is established by the NDEP for that facility pursuant to NRS 459.3838. All forms for registration, reports on safety, and reports on the assessment of risk through analysis of hazards must be certified by the owner or operator of the facility.

The health division of the department of human resources, the division of enforcement for industrial safety and health of the department of industrial relations and any other governmental entity or agency of the state responsible for minimizing risks to persons and property posed by regulated facilities and hazardous substances shall submit reports to the NDEP as the NDEP deems necessary to carry out the provisions of NRS 459.380 - 459.3874, inclusive. The NDEP shall determine submittal dates and the content of the reports.

Currently, the NDEP has committed to the ACR 79 Legislature Subcommittee to conduct a thorough comparison of three laws which are being, or will be, implemented in the State of Nevada for the purpose of preventing or minimizing accidents involving hazardous substances. Specifically, the Nevada Chemical Catastrophe Prevention Act (CCPA) will be compared with OSHA's Process Safety Management (PSM) standard and with the EPA's Clean Air Act (CAA) Prevention of Accidental Releases provisions including the Risk Management Plan (RMP) requirement. The NDEP is soliciting input from regulated facilities, the public and other interested persons regarding ways to better coordinate the regulatory requirements of these three laws. Based upon the input received, the NDEP will prepare a report which will make recommendations for an amendment to the CCPA to better coordinate Nevada legislation with federal programs and to make the implementation process easier for Nevada facilities.

403 PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING CONTINGENCY PLANS

403.1 RCPs (Regional Contingency Plan)

OPA requires that this Plan be reviewed and updated periodically by the Area Committee. This Plan will be reviewed annually for five years following its promulgation. Thereafter, it will be updated once every five years. Changes to this Plan may be submitted to either Co-Chairperson of the RRT by any RRT member. The RRT Co-Chairs will be responsible for publishing and distributing all changes.

403.2 ACPs (Area Contingency Plans)

OPA requires that individually ACPs be reviewed and updated periodically by the Area Committee. Upon completion, the plans will be updated annually for the first five years, and once every five years thereafter. To avoid confusion with the Coast Guard's update process, these updates should be completed in January. Plans will be reviewed to ensure all information is current, and in particular, the following areas shall be looked at: emergency notification list, response equipment information, sensitive areas, hazard and risk assessment, response strategies, dispersant approval. Any changes must be recorded

on the "record of changes" page. The pre-designated OSCs are responsible to continually update the information contained in local contingency plans.

404 RELATIONSHIP OF THIS PLAN TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS

- 404.1 Joint United States of America - United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substances Along the Border. Subject plan provides a mechanism for Federal response to hazardous substance incidents occurring within the area situated 100 kilometers on either side of the inland boundaries between the Parties. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has primary responsibility for providing assistance and coordinating the United States response under that plan. RRT members may be called upon to provide the assistance and services outlined in Section 303.7 of this plan, consistent with agency capabilities and legal authorities, in support of U.S. EPA response activities occurring in the inland boundaries area.
- 404.2 Agreement of Cooperation Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment by Discharges of Hydrocarbons and other Hazardous Substances. Subject plan provides a mechanism for Federal response to polluting incidents affecting the marine environment of one or both Parties in the area of the sea, including the adjoining shoreline on its side of the maritime boundary. The USCG and the NRC have primary responsibility for coordinating U.S. response activities under that plan. RRT agencies designated in Article VI of the Bilateral Agreement as auxiliary agencies shall provide the assistance and services outlined in Section 303.7 of this plan, consistent with agency capabilities and legal authorities, in support of Coast Guard response activities occurring in the marine environment. This Regional Contingency Plan may be used as a guide for activating and implementing multi-agency Federal response activities in support of the Bilateral Agreement.
- 404.3 Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake. Subject plan establishes the basis for Federal assistance to States or local governments impacted by a catastrophic earthquake. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 (Hazardous Materials Annex) outlines Federal support in response to a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances (chemical and toxic) expected to result from a catastrophic earthquake. The Environmental Protection Agency Region IX provides the ESF Regional Chairman and coordinates Federal regional hazardous materials assistance. Federal response activities in support of subject plan will be in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and this Regional Contingency Plan, unless otherwise modified by the ESF Regional Chairperson or the Regional ESF #10 Annex.

500 RESPONSE OPERATIONS

501 FIRST OFFICIAL ON-SCENE

The NCP at 40 CFR 300.180 describes generally State and local participation in response.

- 501.1 Policy. It is the policy of the RRT, consistent with language throughout the NCP, that response actions should be implemented (when necessary) by the most appropriate level of government with authority and capability to conduct such activities. The most appropriate level will generally be local or State government agencies. When incident response exceeds the capability of local or State agencies, Federal assistance may be requested. This subpart describes response operations when Federal assistance is requested or required, but can be used by any responder as a guide for proper response operations.

Industry groups, academic organizations, and others are encouraged to commit resources for response operations. Specific commitments should be listed in the ACP, RCP and FOSC contingency plans.

This plan anticipates and encourages representation from industry, landowners, volunteer groups, and other stakeholders. Non-governmental participants will have an ex-officio role (see OPA, Section 4202(a)). To the extent practicable, response operations shall be consistent with Federal, State, and local plans, including ACPs and facility response plans.

- 501.2 Responsibilities. The first Federal official from an RRT agency to arrive at the site of a discharge or release shall consult with local and State officials on-scene and perform Discovery and Notification actions (501.3) and Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action response actions (501.4) until the pre-designated FOSC arrives.
- 501.3 Discovery and Notification. The National Response Center (NRC) is the national communications center for handling activities related to response actions. The NRC acts as the single point of contact for all pollution incident reporting. Notice of an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity must be made immediately in accordance with 33 CFR part 153, subpart B, and 40 CFR part 302, respectively. Notification shall be made to the NRC Duty Officer, HQ USCG, Washington, DC, telephone (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately by telephone to the appropriate pre-designated FOSC.
- (A) Responsibility of Official. The first Federal official from an RRT agency on-scene shall make the notifications specified below if such notifications have not been previously made.
- (B) Federal Oil Discharge Notification Requirements. Section 311(b) of the Clean Water Act requires prompt notification by the RESPONSIBLE PARTY to the appropriate Federal agency (33 CFR 153.203), of spills of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States (See Section 103.1), adjoining shorelines, or which may affect natural resources belonging to or under the exclusive management authority of the United States government.
- (C) Federal Hazardous Substance Release Notification Requirements. Section 103(a) of CERCLA requires the party responsible for a release of a reportable quantity

(40 CFR 302) of a hazardous substance to immediately report the release as soon as he or she has knowledge of the release.

- (D) National Response Center. All reports of discharges or potential releases of oil and/or hazardous substances shall be made to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC address and phone number is listed below:

National Response Center
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20593
Toll Free: 1-800-424-8802 (24 Hours)

All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately to the FOSC and applicable State agency.

If direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable, reports may be relayed to the Coast Guard or U.S. EPA pre-designated FOSC for the area where the discharge occurs, provided that the discharger notifies the NRC as soon as possible. If it is not possible to notify the NRC or pre-designated FOSC immediately, reports may be made to the nearest Coast Guard unit, provided that the discharger notifies the NRC as soon as possible.

- (E) State Notification Requirements. Under appropriate State laws or regulations, the designated Environmental Agency or Department for the State in which a discharge or release occurs requires notification. Notifications BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY shall be made to:

- (1) Arizona -
Transportation Incidents
Arizona Department of Public Safety
(602) 223-2212

Fixed-Facility Incidents
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Emergency Response Unit
(602) 257-2330
(602) 223-2212 - 24 Hour
- (2) California
Office of Emergency Services
(800) 852-7550 (In State Only)
(916) 262-1621
- (3) Nevada
Nevada Division of Emergency Management
(702) 687-4240
(702) 687-5300 - 24 Hour

- (F) Emergency Notification. Notification of the local community BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY is required under Section 304 of Title III, Emergency Planning and Community-Right-To-Know, of SARA. Substances described by Subsection 304(a), Types of Release, must be reported IMMEDIATELY as outlined in Subsection 304(b), Notification, with follow-up notices as outlined in

Subsection 304(c), Follow-up Emergency Notice. California procedures for emergency notifications under Section 304 of SARA Title III are:

- (1) Immediate Notifications:
Call 9-1-1 (or the local emergency response agency number)
and the OES State Warning Center at
(800) 852-752-7550 (In California Only)
or (916) 262-1621.
- (2) Follow-up Reports: Submit an "Emergency Release Follow-up Notice Reporting Form" to:

Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission
Local Emergency Planning Committee
c/o 2800 Meadowview Rd.
Sacramento, CA 95832

(G) Notification Information. To the extent possible, the following information should be provided:

- (1) Your name, address and telephone number.
- (2) Name of the party or individual responsible for the incident.
- (3) Mailing address of the responsible party.
- (4) Telephone number of the responsible party.
- (5) Date and time the incident occurred or was discovered.
- (6) Specific location of the incident.
- (7) Name of the material spilled or released.
- (8) Source of the spilled material.
- (9) Cause of the release.
- (10) Total quantity released.
- (11) Was material released to air, ground, water, or subsurface.
- (12) Amount spilled into water.
- (13) Weather conditions.
- (14) Vessel name, rail car/truck number or other identifying information (Placards).
- (15) Name of carrier.
- (16) Number and type of injuries or fatalities.
- (17) Whether evacuations have occurred.
- (18) Estimated dollar amount of property damage.
- (19) Description of cleanup action taken and future plans.
- (20) Other agencies that you have notified or plan to notify immediately.

501.4 Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action

OPA Section 4201 states that the President shall, in accordance with the NCP and any appropriate ACP, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or hazardous substance. In carrying out this mandate, the President may direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge. The NCP at 40 CFR 300.130 states that U.S. EPA or the USCG is authorized to act for the United States to take response measures deemed necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment from discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants except with respect to such releases on or from vessels or facilities under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of other Federal agencies. The assigned FOSC may initiate a response. Upon approval by the FOSC,

State or local governments may initiate a government response. Initiation of a response by private parties is addressed in Section VIII below.

(A) Preliminary Assessment. The first Federal official from an RRT agency on-scene shall:

- (1) OBSERVE SAFETY PROCEDURES (Section 504).
- (2) Consult with local and State response officials. Obtain information on assessments and actions already taken. Accomplish those preliminary assessment and initiation actions not already done.
- (3) Evaluate the magnitude and severity of the discharge or release to public health and welfare and the environment.
- (4) Identify the source and cause of the discharge or release.
- (5) Determine the nature, amount, and location of the discharge or release.
- (6) Assess the feasibility of necessary and appropriate actions.
- (7) Determine the existence of potential responsible parties.
- (8) Determine the existence of a non-Federal party or parties ready, willing and able to undertake proper response.
- (9) Contact the pre-designated FOSC to determine if Federal jurisdiction exists.

(B) Initiation of Action. The first Federal official from an RRT agency on-scene:

- (1) Shall request the State representative on the RRT to notify any downstream water users of any release or discharge entering water courses.
- (2) Is authorized to notify the responsible party of Federal interest and potential action in the discharge or release. If there is insufficient time to issue a written notice, a verbal notice shall be given.
- (3) Shall make a reasonable effort to have the party responsible for the discharge or release voluntarily and promptly perform response actions.
- (4) Shall ensure adequate surveillance over whatever actions are initiated by the responsible party.
- (5) If the responsible party is unknown, is unavailable or otherwise does not initiate proper response actions:
 - (a) Should take whatever response actions that can be taken safely with available resources (See 502.2 K & L), and
 - (b) Shall notify the pre-designated FOSC as soon as possible to initiate Federal funding.

- (6) Should make prompt notification to the Federal land managers and trustees of affected natural resources in order that they may initiate appropriate action when facilities or natural resources have been or are likely to be damaged.

502 FOSC ACTIONS

The NCP at 40 CFR part 300.120 describes the general responsibilities of FOSCs. The FOSC directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. FOSCs are pre-designated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency. U.S. EPA only pre-designates FOSCs for ACP zones. The USCG pre-designates FOSCs for all areas in each region except for any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of other Federal agencies. The USCG designates FOSCs for the coastal zones, while U.S. EPA designates FOSCs for the inland zones.

Under OPA, the FOSC has responsibilities related to the establishment of Area Committees and the development of ACPs. The FOSC chairs the Area Committee and provides general direction and guidance for the committee as it prepares the ACP.

The FOSC shall direct Federal response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. As part of the planning and preparation for response, the FOSCs are pre-designated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency.

The FOSC, consistent with §§ 300.120 and 300.125 of the NCP, shall direct Federal response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. As part of the planning and preparation for response, the FOSCs shall be pre-designated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency.

As mandated by Federal labor regulations (29 CFR 1910.120), the Incident Command System will be implemented for all responses to hazardous materials incidents. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a means of managing emergency operations which proves especially useful when more than one agency responds to an incident. The ICS is a flexible concept and can be expanded to fit the needs of any incident. Often, the ICS will function best when a Unified Command is created for overall agency consultation and coordination.

While coordinating Federal efforts during a response, the FOSC will make decisions based on a consensus among the agencies involved in the Unified Command.

During response to an oil pollution incident, the U.S. EPA shall ensure meaningful and substantial involvement with local government entities including Local Emergency Planning Commissions, police, fire, Health Departments, and any other relevant agencies.

- 502.1 Response Actions. The FOSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies. FOSCs may designate capable persons from Federal, State, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives. State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subparts D and E of the NCP that involve expenditures of CWA Section 311(k) or CERCLA funds unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

The pre-designated On-Scene Coordinator, or his/her representative, shall as soon as he/she arrives at the scene of an incident:

- (A) Assume FOSC responsibilities.

- (B) Consult with Federal, State and local response officials for updated information on the incident, actions taken, incident response organization, etc.
- (C) Establish an incident command post, if necessary.
- (D) Ensure that the notifications and actions required in Sections 501.3 and 501.4 have been performed or perform those notifications and actions.
- (E) When appropriate, activate Federal response using the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for oil discharges or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund for hazardous substances releases. At the time of Fund activation, the FOSC shall ensure that a "Notice of Federal Assumption of Response Activities" is issued to all applicable parties, if known. As appropriate, use of Federal funds by the first Federal official may be authorized by the FOSC prior to his/her arrival on-scene in order to initiate timely and necessary response actions.
- (F) Advise the official on-scene of the timing and nature of subsequent response actions that will be taken by the pre-designated FOSC or other agencies or organizations.
- (G) Immediately notify the RRT and NRT of an actual or potential major discharge or release.
- (H) Call upon RRT resources to assist in determining the necessary facts about a particular discharge or release such as its magnitude or potential impact on human health and welfare. In those instances where a possible public health emergency exists, the FOSC should notify the HHS representative for assistance in determining public health threats and call upon the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and HHS for advice on worker health and safety.
- (I) Fully inform and coordinate closely with the RRT during a response to major discharges or significant releases to insure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting natural resources and the environment from pollutant damage. FOSCs shall utilize electronic mailbox systems to provide the RRT with copies of POLREPS and other up-to-date information on spill events.
- (J) Obtain the advice of Federal natural resource trustees or facility managers regarding response operations affecting resources or facilities under their jurisdiction. For significant emergencies, the initial control phase should also include the collection of environmental data significant to the response activity. The evaluation and analysis of the data and follow-up studies would be by trustee agencies. The RRT can serve as a catalyst and forum to ensure the opportunity for information exchange among agencies.
- (K) ENSURE THE SAFETY OF FEDERAL AND CONTRACTED RESPONSE PERSONNEL in accordance with Section 300.150 of the NCP (See Section 504).
- (L) Conduct the following actions, as appropriate, in response to oil discharges:
 - (1) Install containment devices, for example,
 - Trenching and Diking
 - Siphon Dams
 - Filter Fences

Booms
Stream Diversion or Impoundment
Gelling or Chemical Agents (See Section 700)

- (2) Implement countermeasures, for example,
 - Control the water discharge from upstream impoundments
 - Mitigate contamination of water supplies
 - Consider dispersants and other chemical agents (See Section 700)
- (3) Collect and remove oil from watercourses and adjoining shorelines, for example,
 - Skimmers
 - Sorbents
 - Dredging
 - High Pressure Water
 - In-Situ Burning (See Section 800)
 - Bioremediation (See Section 900)

- (4) Mitigate damage to all fish and wildlife resources identified by the Federal and State fish and wildlife resources trustees. Advice provided by the State and Federal fish and wildlife trustees on response actions that may affect fish and wildlife resources, including Federally endangered and threatened species shall be considered at all times by the FOSC, unless, in the FOSC's judgment, actions contrary to this advice must be taken to protect human life.

The FOSC shall promptly notify the trustees for natural resources of discharges or releases that are injuring or may injure natural resources under their jurisdiction. The FOSC shall seek to coordinate all response activities with the natural resource trustees.

Where the FOSC becomes aware that a discharge or release may adversely affect any endangered or threatened species, or result in destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of such species, the FOSC should consult with the DOI or DOC (NOAA).

- (5) Ensure adequate disposal of removed materials in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
- (M) Conduct the following actions, as appropriate, in response to hazardous substance releases:
- (1) Recommend the evacuation of threatened individuals to appropriate authorities; immediately notify FEMA of situations potentially requiring evacuation, temporary housing, or permanent relocation; and evaluate incoming information and immediately advise FEMA of potential major disaster situations.
 - (2) Limit access to the release area, for example, barricades, security fences, etc.
 - (3) Collect and analyze samples (air, water, soil, as appropriate) to determine source and dispersion of the release.
 - (4) Contain the spread of the release, for example,

Trenching and Diking
Siphon Dams (for floating substances)
Filter Fences (for floating substances)
Booms (for floating substances)
Water Sprays
Stream Diversion or Impoundment
Gelling or Chemical Agents (See Section 700)

- (5) Implement Countermeasures, for example,
 - Neutralization
 - Treatment of water supplies (for example, activated carbon)
 - Providing alternate water supplies
 - Control the water discharge from upstream impoundments
 - On-site physical/chemical treatment
- (6) Collect and remove released hazardous substances, for example,
 - Skimmers (floating substances)
 - Sorbents
 - Dredging
 - On-site physical/chemical treatment
 - In-Situ Burning (See Section 800)
 - Bioremediation (See Section 900)
- (7) Ensure adequate disposal of released substances. Moving of hazardous substances off-site must comply with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under certain circumstances, some of the procedural requirements of the RCRA regulations can be waived. The specific circumstances are described in the RCRA regulations.
- (N) Keep the public informed of response actions consistent with the requirements of 300.155 of the NCP (See Section 505).
- (O) Call upon the special forces and teams listed in Section 300.145 of the NCP to assist in a response, as needed.

Strike Teams, collectively known as the National Strike Force (NSF), are established by the USCG and located on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. The Strike Teams provide specialized assistance to the FOSC. The NSF may be accessed through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Strike Teams can provide communications support, advice, and assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal. These teams also have knowledge of shipboard damage control, are equipped with specialized containment and removal equipment, and have rapid transportation available. When possible, the Strike Teams will provide training for emergency task forces to support FOSCs and assist in the development of RCPs and ACPs.

The FOSC may request assistance from the Strike Teams. Requests for a team may be made directly to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate team, the USCG member of the RRT, the appropriate USCG Area Commander, or the Commandant of the USCG through the NRC.

Each USCG FOSC manages emergency task forces trained to evaluate, monitor, and supervise pollution responses. Additionally, they have limited "initial aid" response capability to deploy equipment prior to the arrival of a cleanup contractor or other response personnel.

The Environmental Response Team (ERT) is established by U.S. EPA in accordance with its disaster and emergency responsibilities. The ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering.

The ERT can provide access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the FOSC in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; multimedia sampling and analysis program; on-site safety, including development and implementation plans; cleanup techniques and priorities; water supply decontamination and protection; application of dispersants; environmental assessment; degree of cleanup required; and disposal of contaminated material.

The ERT also provides both introductory and intermediate level training courses to prepare response personnel.

FOSC or RRT requests for ERT support should be made directly to the Edison, New Jersey office. The 24-hour phone number for ERT is (908) 321-6660.

Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs) are available, at the request of FOSCs, to assist with actual or potential responses to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The SSC will also provide scientific support for the development of RCPs and ACPs. Generally, SSCs are provided by NOAA in coastal and marine areas, and by U.S. EPA (ERT) in the inland zone. In the case of NOAA, SSCs may be supported in the field by a team providing, as necessary, expertise in chemistry, trajectory modeling, natural resources at risk, and data management. NOAA SSCs may be contacted through the following phone number: (206) 526-6317.

During a response, the SSC serves under the direction of the FOSC and is responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. Depending on the nature of the incident, the SSC can be expected to provide certain specialized scientific skills and to work with governmental agencies, universities, community representatives, and industry to compile information that would assist the FOSC in assessing the hazards and potential effects of discharges and releases and in developing response strategies.

If requested by the FOSC, the SSC will serve as the principal liaison for scientific information and will facilitate communications to and from the scientific community on response issues. The SSC, in this role, will strive for a consensus on scientific issues surrounding the response but will also ensure that any differing opinions within the community are communicated to the FOSC.

The SSC will assist the FOSC in responding to requests for assistance from State and Federal agencies regarding scientific studies and environmental assessments. Details on access to scientific support shall be included in the RCPs and ACPs.

For marine salvage operations, FOSCs with responsibility for monitoring, evaluating, or supervising these activities should request technical assistance from DOD, the Strike Teams, or commercial salvors as necessary to ensure that proper

actions are taken. Marine salvage operations generally fall into five categories: afloat salvage; offshore salvage; river and harbor clearance; cargo salvage; and rescue towing. Each category requires different knowledge and specialized types of equipment. The complexity of such operations may be further compounded by local environmental and geographic conditions. The nature of marine salvage and the conditions under which it occurs combine to make such operations imprecise, difficult, hazardous, and expensive. Thus, responsible parties or other persons attempting to perform such operations without adequate knowledge, equipment, and experience could aggravate, rather than relieve, the situation.

Radiological Assistance Teams (RATs) have been established by U.S. EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support for incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radio nuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. Radiological Assistance Teams can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analyses of samples and fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Requests for support may be made 24 hours a day to the Radiological Response Coordinator in the U.S. EPA Office of Radiation Programs. Assistance is also available from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies.

The USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is available to assist FOSCs and regional or district offices to meet the demands for public information and participation. Its use is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for the PIAT may be made through the NRC.

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) is responsible for implementing those portions of the OPA that have been delegated to the USCG. The NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from discharges and threats of discharges of oil. The phone number for the NPFC is (703) 235-4756.

(P) Issue reports as specified in Section 502.3.

502.2 Documentation and Cost Recovery. Documentation shall be collected and maintained to support all response actions taken and to form the basis for cost recovery (See Section 503). The documentation shall be sufficient to prove the source and circumstances of the incident, the responsible party or parties, and the impact and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and environment. When appropriate, documentation should also be collected for scientific understanding of the environment and for research and development of improved response methods and technology.

Where applicable, documentation shall State when the NRC received notification of release of a reportable quantity.

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for Fund-financed response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the NPFC. Copies can then be forwarded to the NRT, members of the RRT, and others as appropriate.

502.3 Pollution Reports.

(A) Pollution Reports (POLREPS). Following activation of response for pollution incidents, the FOSC shall submit timely POLREPS. The POLREPS will include all pertinent information about daily happenings, work progression, current and planned activities and shall be sent via telegram or similar appropriate means to the

RRT, NRC, USCG or U.S. EPA district/regional office, NPFC if the OSLTF is being used, and the applicable State agency in which the incident occurred. The USCG standard POLREP format shall be used. As a general guide, POLREPS should be sent for any pollution incident that meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) All potential major oil discharges (10,000 gallons and up inland; 100,000 gallons and up coastal) and medium discharges (1,000-10,000 gallons inland; 10,000-100,000 gallons coastal) as defined in Section 300.5 of the NCP.
 - (2) Any oil spill over 100 gallons.
 - (3) Any hazardous materials incident/spill.
 - (4) Any pollution incident that occurs in an ecologically sensitive area or poses a significant threat to the same.
 - (5) Any pollution incident that generates significant media/press interest.
 - (6) Any federally funded cleanup.
 - (7) Any pollution incidents that cross jurisdictional boundaries (state/state, U.S./Mexico, etc.)
 - (8) Any other circumstances for which the FOSC determines a POLREP is necessary.
- (B) **EMAIL Reports.** FOSCs shall utilize electronic mailbox systems (if available) to provide the RRT with copies of POLREPS and up-to-date information on spill events. Use of electronic mail systems does not remove the requirement for submitting POLREPS.
- (C) **RRT/FOSC Communications.** In order to avoid overburdening the FOSC or Scientific Support Coordinator with requests for spill information, RRT members desiring information or updates on a spill response should first log into the EMAIL system for spill updates, or contact either Co-Chair of the RRT prior to contacting the FOSC or SSC. While this does not prohibit RRT members from contacting the FOSC or SSC to obtain needed information, it will ease the burden on the FOSC's staff from responding to multiple information requests. This policy does not relieve the FOSC from the responsibility of submitting POLREPS or providing up-to-date information to the RRT.
- (D) **FOSC Reports.** Within one year after completion of removal activities for a major discharge of oil, a major hazardous substance release, or contaminant release, or when requested by the RRT, the FOSC shall compile all pertinent information about the discharge and subsequent removal and disposal operations, and sufficient documentation to fulfill requirements of an official FOSC Report. This report shall contain the information specified in the NCP, Section 300.165. RRT review and distribution of the FOSC report will be coordinated by the Co-Chair of the agency not providing the FOSC. Distribution of the report shall be as prescribed in Section 300.165 of the NCP.

502.4 **Multi-Regional Responses.** There shall only be one FOSC at any time during the course of response operations. If a pollution incident transects or moves across Federal regional

or local boundaries, the response mechanism of each Region will be activated and authority will rest with the pre-designated FOSC of the area most impacted or vulnerable to the greatest threat by the incident (NCP Section 300.140). Transfer of FOSC function must be agreed upon and acknowledged by both the relinquishing and assuming FOSCs.

503 FUNDING

- 503.1 General Procedures. The person or persons responsible for a discharge or release are liable for the cost of cleanup. The FOSC shall attempt to have the party responsible for the discharge or release voluntarily assume responsibility for containment, removal, and disposal operations. If the FOSC determines that the responsible party has not or will not act promptly to remove or mitigate the discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances to his or her satisfaction, the FOSC may initiate response actions pursuant to administrative procedures for the Funds established by OPA or CERCLA. Action will be initiated by the agency administering the funding mechanism to recover such expenditures from the party responsible for the discharge or release (if known).

The OPA effectively permits many other Federal agencies, the States and Indian Tribes access to the OSLTF for a variety of purposes. The Fund can be used following an incident for removal actions, natural resource issues, and damages. Access to the Fund is partially governed by Section 6002 of the OPA. Local, State, tribal, or Federal agencies may get funding for removal costs through the FOSC or by submitting a claim.

There are six basic categories of recoverable damages: (1) natural resource damages; (2) damages to real and personal property, including the loss of such property; (3) loss of subsistence use of natural resources; (4) loss of tax and other revenues; (5) loss of profit or earning capacity; and (6) increased cost of public services. Three of these categories—natural resource damage, loss of tax and revenue, and increased cost of public services—are receivable only by governments. The other categories are receivable by private parties as well as by governments.

503.2 OPA Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (Oil Discharges)

- (A) Activation and Use. The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), administered by the Commandant, USCG, was established pursuant to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) for response to oil discharges and potential oil discharges which pose a substantial threat of discharge. OPA Title I, Section 1012 - 1020 establishes the administration and use of the OSLTF. The Commander, NPFC is responsible for overall administration of the OSLTF, and the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District administers the OSLTF within Federal Region IX (the State of Utah included). Upon activation by the FOSC, the OSLTF is available to pay incident specific removal costs authorized by the FOSC, including costs of monitoring a responsible party's cleanup, as well as costs of direct federal removal activities; costs incurred by trustees in assessing natural resource damages and developing and implementing natural resource restoration plans; removal costs incurred consistent with the NCP as a result of discharges from a foreign offshore unit; and, claims for uncompensated removal costs or damages.
- (B) Cost Recovery. All agencies participating in a Federal response action must submit an itemized account of all recoverable costs to the FOSC upon completion of removal activities or on a daily basis depending upon the complexity of the incident. The FOSC will review and certify all costs as reasonable and appropriate and, within 15 days of receipt of the last invoice or 30 days after the response ends

(which ever is earlier), the FOSC submits two cost summary reports, the original to the NPFC case officer and a copy to the Eleventh Coast Guard District.

(C) **Incident Specific Removal Costs.** Incident specific removal costs payable from the OSLTF include:

- (1) Out-of-pocket expenses.
 - a. per diem and travel
 - b. vehicle mileage
 - c. replication, transmission, and delivery of reports
 - d. rental cars
 - e. field consumables
- (2) Contracted costs.
- (3) Government owned equipment costs.
- (4) Costs of U.S. EPA Technical Assistance Teams.
- (5) Salary costs for temporary government employees hired or activated specifically for the spill response.
- (6) Specific salary costs for federal employees.

(D) **Reimbursement Procedures.**

OPA sets limits of liability which apply to all removal costs and damages sought under the Act. The limits may be adjusted for inflation every 3 years based upon the consumer price index. The limits set by OPA are: 1) Tank vessels - \$1,200 per gross ton, \$10 million if 3,000 gross tons or greater, \$2 million if less than 3,000 gross tons; 2) any other vessel - \$600 per gross ton or \$500,000; 3) Offshore facility except Deep Water Ports - \$75,000,000; and 4) Onshore facility and Deep Water Port - \$350,000,000.

There are certain exceptions to these limits of liability. The limits do not apply: (1) If the incident was caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct; (2) If the incident was a result of a violation of applicable Federal safety, construction, or operating regulations; or (3) If the responsible party fails to report the incident, provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance required by a response official or comply with an order issued by the FOSC.

In addition, OPA does not pre-empt State laws regarding liability, so in areas where State law places a higher limit, compensation for damages up to the liability limit established by the State law may be pursued.

- (1) **Federal Agencies.** To seek reimbursement from the OSLTF, Federal agencies must submit their reimbursable expenses to the FOSC for certification. The FOSC will submit a certified Cost Summary Report to NPFC with a copy to the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District within 30 days after completion of cleanup actions or within 15 days of receipt of the last invoice, whichever is earlier. The NPFC will affect transfer of funds to the agency requesting reimbursement.
- (2) **State Agencies.** State agencies that do not have a formal agreement with the USCG on methods and procedures for reimbursement must submit a letter to the FOSC requesting reimbursement. This letter must include a detailed itemized statement of reimbursable expenditures. Submit a copy to NPFC within 30 days after completion of removal actions. Submit a copy to the FOSC also. State reimbursement **REQUIRES** FOSC

authorization in advance. Initially, authorization may be obtained verbally, then followed by written correspondence. NPFC is developing formal procedures for State access to the OSLTF.

Coast Guard Commandant Instruction 16465.1 defines documentation for enforcement and cost recovery under Section 1012(d)(1) of the OPA (See *Technical Operating Procedures for State Access Under Section 1012(d)(1) of the OPA* (Enclosure (1) to NPFCINST 16451.1). Details of requirements for documentation and cost recovery can be found in Volume II of the ACP.

OPA allows State governors to request payments of up to \$250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC who will determine eligibility. A State that anticipates the need to access the Fund must advise the NPFC in writing of the specific individual who is designated to make requests. The designation must include the person's name, address, telephone number, and title or capacity in which employed.

The FOSC will determine whether the State has the ability to respond based on the criteria specified by the NPFC. If the State is capable, the FOSC will contact the USCG case officer to authorize access to the Fund. If the FOSC denies State access to the Fund, he/she will detail the reason for denying access (i.e., which of the criteria were not met by the State).

503.3 CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund

In general, the OPA fund is available primarily for the cleanup actions of an oil spill. The purposes of the fund are outlined in Section 1012 of the OPA. CERCLA funds are available for the payment of removal costs for incidents involving hazardous substances, contaminants or pollutants.

(A) Activation and Use

- (1) The U.S. EPA and USCG have authority to expend funds from the Trust Fund for response action in accordance with the provisions of Subpart E of the NCP. The geographic areas of jurisdiction are the same as for pre-designated FOSCs (Section 202.1). When U.S. EPA provides the FOSC, the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed \$2,000,000. Expenditures exceeding \$2,000,000 must be approved by U.S. EPA Headquarters. When the USCG provides the FOSC, the USCG FOSC has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed \$250,000. Expenditures exceeding \$250,000 must be approved by U.S. EPA Headquarters.
- (2) Other Federal agencies have authority to expend Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements (IAG) and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with U.S. EPA. Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with the procedures specified in these IAGs and MOUs.
- (3) The Trust Funds may be used to undertake immediate removal actions when the agency providing the FOSC determines that such action will

prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life or health or to the environment from such situations as:

- (a) Human, animal, or food chain exposure to acutely toxic substances.
- (b) Contamination of a drinking water supply.
- (c) Fire and/or explosion.
- (d) Similarly acute situations.

A list of typical response actions is provided in Section 300.415 of the NCP.

- (4) Expenditures of Trust Fund money by a State must be in accordance with a contract or cooperative agreement between U.S. EPA and that State.
 - (B) Cost Recovery. The U.S. EPA will make all decisions regarding recovery of expenditures from the Trust Fund. All agencies expending Trust Funds must submit an itemized account of all funds expended in accordance with provisions of IAGs, MOUs, Contracts or Cooperative Agreements with U.S. EPA.
 - (C) Reimbursement Procedures. Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with procedures specified in IAGs, MOUs, Contracts or Cooperative Agreements with U.S. EPA.
- 503.4 State Funding Availability. The States within Region IX - Mainland have limited funds available for conducting initial response actions. The availability of funds from each State is discussed in Annexes III-V.

504 SAFETY OF PERSONNEL

- 504.1 Personnel Safety Procedures. Any official who is not qualified in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 and applicable state laws and regulations shall not perform response actions, but shall await the arrival of the pre-designated FOSC and trained and qualified response personnel.
- 504.2 Worker Health and Safety. The FOSC is responsible for assuring that all response operations in removal or remedial actions conform to OSHA requirements in accordance with Section 300.150 of the NCP. The FOSC is encouraged to consult with the Federal OSHA representative on the RRT for advice on ensuring the safety of all response personnel on-scene, including private contractors, and for an awareness of the potential hazards to health and safety to consider in all response operations.

Response actions under the ACP will comply with the provisions for response action worker safety and health in 29 CFR 1910.120.

In a response action taken by a responsible party, the responsible party must assure that an occupational safety and health (OSH) program consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120 is made available for the protection of workers at the response site.

In a response taken under the ACP by a lead agency, an OSH program should be made available for the protection of workers at the response site, consistent with, and to the extent required by, 29 CFR 1910.120. Contracts relating to a response action under the ACP should contain assurances that the contractor at the response site will comply with

this program and with any applicable provisions of the OSH Act (OSHA) and State OSH laws.

When a State, or political subdivision of a State, without an OSHA-approved State plan is the lead agency for response, the State or political subdivision must comply with standards in 40 CFR Part 311, promulgated by U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 126(f) of SARA.

Requirements, standards, and regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) (Act) and of State laws with plans approved under Section 18 of the OSH Act (State OSH laws), not directly referenced in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this Section, must be complied with where applicable. Federal OSH Act requirements include, among other things, Construction Standards (29 CFR Part 1926), General Industry Standards (29 CFR Part 1910), and the general duty requirement of Section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act [29 U.S.C. 654(a)(1)]. No action by the lead agency with respect to response activities under the ACP constitutes an exercise of statutory authority within the meaning of Section 4(b)(1) of the OSH Act. All governmental agencies and private employers are directly responsible for the health and safety of their own employees.

Health and safety limitations shall apply during Incident Command System emergencies.

504.3 Safety Assistance Available. Spills of oil and hazardous substances can pose a significant threat to the safety of any individuals who may come in contact with the spilled substance accidentally or through response, cleanup or disposal actions. While the greatest risk lies with the response and cleanup personnel, there is also a risk to the general public, through unknowing exposure to spilled hazardous substances. Personnel safety considerations are paramount until the spill effects are mitigated or residues finally disposed. Protection of the health and safety of these individuals can be greatly enhanced by early cooperation with, and assistance from, the following groups:

- (A) Fire Departments - can provide significant expertise and assistance in controlling flammable and explosive substances and effecting vapor suppression at spill sites.
- (B) Police Departments - can provide isolation of the spill site, effective crowd control and resources for evacuation of downstream and downwind residents.
- (C) Public Works Departments - can greatly assist in tracking and locating spills which enter storm and/or sanitary systems; alerting waste treatment plants to minimize spill damage to these facilities; alerting residents to hazards from damage to these facilities; alerting residents to hazards from gases or vapors which may enter their homes via sanitary sewers; and in obtaining permission to utilize standby clarifiers, tanks, etc. for temporary containment.
- (D) Hospitals, clinics and medical centers - can provide assistance in determining health effects, and providing emergency treatment for response personnel or members of the general public inadvertently exposed to the spilled substance.

505 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

505.1 Policy

- (A) Federal. When an incident occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided prompt, accurate information on the nature of the discharge or release and what

steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties, and to check the spread of misinformation. National administrative policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for maximum disclosure of information.

(B) State. (See Appropriate State Contingency Plan)

505.2 Public Information Procedures

(A) Major Discharges and Releases. When the RRT is activated, the Chairman shall designate a public information specialist to serve as the Director of the incident Public Information Office (PIO). The Director may be a State employee, an U.S. EPA employee, or a member of the USCG Public Information Assist Team (See Section 505.3). As a general rule, the PIO Director will be provided by the agency providing the FOSC. Any RRT member may request to place a representative on the Director's staff to advise and assist the Director. The FOSC shall determine the location of the incident PIO. At the request of the Director, appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be provided by one or more of the RRT agencies. The agency providing the FOSC shall assure that the PIO has sufficient space, equipment, supplies, and access to information to function properly. The Director shall:

- (1) Coordinate all public information activities for the FOSC and, upon request, for other official visitors.
- (2) Have free access to all meetings of the RRT and consult on the possible non-Federal reaction to the courses of action being considered by the RRT.
- (3) Coordinate all press releases and other items of public information with the appropriate State RRT representative for the area in which the discharge or release has occurred.
- (4) Assure that the news releases issued accurately describe each agency's contribution to the response effort.
- (5) Coordinate with the SSC regarding salesmen and other individuals having a commercial interest to assure that a proper evaluation of their product is made, as appropriate.

(B) Other Discharges and Releases. During a pollution incident for which the RRT is not activated, the staff of the agency providing the FOSC will, in cooperation with the State RRT representative, provide appropriate public information services.

505.3 Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, has established a Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). This team, available by request of the FOSC or RRT, can provide assistance to the FOSC and RRT in meeting the requirements of public information during a pollution incident.

505.4 Community Relations Plans

- (A) A Community Relations Plan must be developed for all response actions extending over 45 days. Such plans must specify the communications activities which will be undertaken during the response. To the extent possible, the RRT should be involved in the development and implementation of the Plan.
- (B) For response actions to initiate prompt short-term response, a formal plan is not required if plan development would delay an action to abate an immediate and significant threat to public health or the environment. In such cases the procedures regarding public information specified in Section 505.2 will be used.
- (C) The following techniques may be used by the FOISC to provide the information needed by the community affected:
 - (1) Updated briefings for local officials.
 - (2) Press briefings, conferences, or site tours.
 - (3) Public consultations: face-to-face informal meetings with small groups of interested citizens, perhaps in a residence.

600 REMOVAL AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES)

601 GENERAL

Subpart E of the NCP establishes methods and criteria for determining the appropriate extent of response authorized by CERCLA and CWA Section 311(c). The lead agency, in determining the need for and in planning or undertaking a Fund-financed response action shall, to the extent possible:

- (A) Engage in prompt response;
- (B) Encourage State participation in response actions;
- (C) Encourage private party cleanup;
- (D) Be sensitive to community concerns;
- (E) Rely on established technology, but also consider alternative and innovative technology when feasible and cost effective;
- (F) Involve the RRT in both removal and remedial response actions at appropriate decision-making stages;
- (G) Encourage the involvement and sharing of technology by industry and other experts; and
- (H) Encourage the involvement of organizations to coordinate responsible party actions, foster site cleanup, and provide technical advice.

The Federal, State, and local MOAs (MOUs) may establish the nature and extent of U.S. EPA and State and local interaction during U.S. EPA-lead and State- or local-lead responses (including Indian tribes). U.S. EPA shall enter into MOA (MOU) discussions if requested by a State or local government.

Refer to the NCP (at Section 300.505) for a discussion of State MOAs (MOUs).

602 STATE ROLE

States are encouraged to undertake response actions authorized by CERCLA by entering into contracts or cooperative agreements with the Federal government. While cooperative agreements or State Superfund contracts are not needed for response actions that are not Fund-financed, coordination with the U.S. EPA and Coast Guard is encouraged in these situations. Procedures and guidance to States in conducting Fund-financed response actions and the State's participation are outlined in Subpart F of the NCP.

U.S. EPA/USCG shall notify States of response action negotiations to be conducted by U.S. EPA/USCG with potentially responsible parties during each fiscal year.

The State must notify U.S. EPA/USCG of such negotiations in which it intends to participate.

The State is not foreclosed from signing a consent decree if it does not participate substantially in the negotiations.

603 DISCOVERY OR NOTIFICATION

603.1 A hazardous substance release may be discovered through:

- (A) Notification in accordance with Section 103 (a) or (c) of CERCLA,

- (B) Notification in accordance with Section 304 of Title III of SARA,
- (C) Investigation by government authorities in accordance with Section 104(e) of CERCLA or other statutory authority,
- (D) Notification of a release by a Federal or State permit holder when required by its permit,
- (E) Inventory efforts or random or incidental observation by government agencies or the public, and
- (F) Other sources.

603.2 All reports of releases shall be made in accordance with the requirements of Section 501.3 of this plan.

604 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FOR REMOVAL ACTIONS

The lead agency shall undertake a preliminary assessment of a release or threat of a release as promptly as possible. This assessment should be based on readily available information, and should assess the items listed in Section 300.410 of the NCP.

If during the course of this assessment, it is determined that natural resources have been or are likely to be impacted, the FOSC or lead agency shall ensure that the appropriate Natural Resource Trustee Contacts listed in Annex VI are notified.

If the preliminary assessment determines that a removal action is necessary, the FOSC or lead agency shall follow the procedures contained in Section 605 of this plan and Section 300.415 of the NCP.

If the preliminary assessment determines that a removal action is not necessary, but a remedial action is required, the FOSC or lead agency shall follow the procedures contained in Section 606 of this plan and Sections 300.420 through 300.435 of the NCP.

605 REMOVAL ACTIONS

605.1 Where the responsible parties are known, an effort shall be made to have them perform necessary removal actions. Where responsible parties are unknown, an effort shall be made, to the extent practicable, to locate them and have them perform necessary removal actions.

605.2 At any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to the public health or welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take any appropriate action to abate, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate the release or threat of release, or the threat resulting from that release or threat of release (NCP, Section 300.415(b)(1)).

605.3 Removal actions, other than those authorized under Section 104(b) of CERCLA shall be terminated after \$2 million have been obligated for the action or 12 months have elapsed from the date of the initial response, unless the lead agency determines that:

- (A) Continued response actions are immediately required to prevent, limit or mitigate an emergency,
- (B) There is an immediate risk to public health or welfare or the environment, and

(C) Such assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis.

For Fund reimbursement, the State must fulfill requirements established by the NPFC including PRP determination and documentation requirements.

606 REMEDIAL ACTION

606.1 General. Remedial actions (NCP, Section 300.5) are those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment.

606.2 State's Role. Fund-financed remedial actions and the affected State's participation are outlined in Section 300.515 of the NCP.

606.3 Preliminary Investigation. The Remedial Project Manager (RPM) in cooperation with the State(s) will conduct preliminary investigations to determine the type of response that may be needed to remedy a release. The preliminary assessment will serve as the basis for the development of alternative remedial actions.

606.4 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study will be performed by the lead agency and include sampling, monitoring, information gathering and a review of the preliminary investigation. The purpose of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study is to determine the nature and extent of the threat presented by a release and to evaluate proposed remedies.

606.5 Types of Remedial Actions

(A) Initial remedial measures are actions that are determined feasible and necessary to limit exposure to a significant health or environmental hazard and if such measures are cost-effective.

(B) Source control remedial actions may be appropriate if a substantial concentration of hazardous substances remains at or near the area where it was originally located and inadequate barriers exist to retard migration of substances into the environment.

(C) Off-site remedial actions to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances and the effects of such migration may be taken when the lead agency determines that source control action may not effectively mitigate and minimize the threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

(D) Section 300.430(d)(2) of the NCP lists additional items which should be addressed in determining the type of remedial and/or removal actions which may be necessary.

606.6 Methods of Remedying Releases. Section 300.415 of the National Contingency Plan lists possible methods of remedying releases in taking response actions. While not all inclusive, the following methods are listed for consideration and in no way limit the lead agency from other actions deemed necessary:

- (A) Engineering Methods for On-Site Actions - including air emission control, surface water control (run-off diversion), groundwater controls, and relining/resleeving water and sewer lines.
- (B) Treatment Technologies - including gaseous emissions treatment, direct waste treatment methods, in-situ burning, encapsulation and venting of contaminated soils and sediments, and revegetation.
- (C) Off-Site Transport for Storage, Treatment, Destruction or Secure Disposition - including contaminated soils and sediments removed from the site for land fill and or incineration.
- (D) Provisions of Alternative Water Supplies - including water table adjustment, subsurface drains, and well relocation.
- (E) Prevent Access - including short and long term site control.

606.7 RRT Involvement in Remedial Actions. For remedial actions the RRT can be activated as needed and as outlined in Section 303.5 of this plan.

607 COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A Community Relations Plan must be developed for all response actions extending over 120 days. Guidance and procedures for developing this plan are contained in Section 505.4 of this plan and Section 300.415(m) of the NCP.

608 OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PHASES FOR OIL REMOVAL

The phases of operational response for oil, including: (1) discovery and notification, (2) preliminary assessment and initiation of action, (3) containment, countermeasures, cleanup, and disposal, and (4) documentation and cost recovery, are outlined in the NCP (see 40 CFR Sections 300.300 - 300.320). The relationship of the Federal agencies (RRT) is described in the RCP.

The OPA provides additional authority for carrying out a response. Under Section 4201 of the OPA, the FOSC as the President's designate may:

- (1) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;
- (2) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and
- (3) remove and, if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging, or threatening to discharge, by whatever means are available.

Furthermore, if a discharge results in a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the FOSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

OPA Section 4201(b) amends subsection (d) of Section 311 of the FWPCA (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)) to include a fish and wildlife response plan, developed in consultation with the USFWS, NOAA, and other interested parties (including State fish and wildlife

conservation officials), for the immediate and effective protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of, and the minimization of risk of damage to, fish and wildlife resources and their habitat that are harmed or that may be jeopardized by a discharge.

700 USE OF DISPERSANTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS

701 DISPERSANT USE GUIDELINES

701.1 Background

The use of chemical dispersants to assist in the control of oil spills at sea has been under intense study since the late 1960's and early 1970's. At that time, there were several instances of indiscriminate use of highly toxic chemical agents in attempts to disperse spilled oil. Since then, a new generation of products has been developed, licensed, and studied. The use of dispersants in oil spill control activities, with further improvement with regard to efficacy, may in specific situations, afford an appropriate environmental tradeoff when compared to their non-use.

701.2 Regional Philosophy

The primary objective of oil spill abatement and cleanup is to reduce the effect of spilled oil on the environment. Physical removal is the preferred method. However, mechanical recovery may be limited by equipment capability, weather and sea conditions, and spill magnitude. Use of chemical oil spill cleanup agents may be considered when the preferred recovery techniques are inadequate and the environmental benefit of chemical use outweighs its adverse effects.

701.3 Guidelines

The NCP, Section 300.910, authorizes the use of dispersants on all waters threatened by the release or discharge of oil. As required by section 4202(a)(4)(c)(v), the following guidelines consolidate existing Federal and State policies and expedite the approval process without jeopardizing the proper environmental considerations of dispersant and other chemical use.

(A) Decision Process

The FOSC shall adhere to the following:

(1) Areas

- (a) Zone 1 Shoreward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured: Obtain approval from the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT and the affected state(s) (California, Nevada, and/or Arizona). Whenever fish or wildlife resources may be affected, the U.S. EPA and State representative to the RRT will consult with the natural resource trustee(s).
- (b) Zone 2 Seaward of the baseline to 3 nautical miles: Coast Guard FOSC will obtain approval from the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT and the State of California. Whenever fish or wildlife resources may be affected, the U.S. EPA and State representative to the RRT will consult with the DOI and DOC natural resource trustees.
- (c) Zone 3 Beyond 3 miles: Coast Guard FOSC will obtain approval from the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT. Concurrence from the State of California is necessary when navigable waters under

the jurisdiction of the State of California may be threatened by the release or discharge. In all cases, the State of California will be notified and consulted prior to the use of dispersants. Whenever significant fish or wildlife resources may be affected, the U.S. EPA and State representative to the RRT will consult with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees.

- (d) Sensitive Areas: Dispersant or other chemical use in or within a 2 hour drift of a National Marine Sanctuary shall have the additional concurrence of the Sanctuary Manager.
- (2) Decision: U.S. EPA, affected state(s), DOI, and DOC will each have a representative available to coordinate data collection and interpretation, to consult with the FOSC, and act as the link between the FOSC and the agency decision maker for agency approval or non-approval.
- (3) Authorized Dispersants and Chemicals: Only dispersants and chemicals accepted by the U.S. EPA and the respective State shall be used, except in Zone 3 where the U.S. EPA accepted list is preeminent. The use of Oil Spill Cleanup Agents in California shall comply with Article Three (Sections 2332 through 2336) of California Code of Regulation, Title 23.
- (4) Other Dispersant Considerations: The spilled oil must be dispersable by the chosen dispersant, taking into account the efficacy of the dispersant with relation to the spilled oil, environmental conditions, timeliness, and method of application. (Generally, this means a viscosity less than 2000 cs, pour point less than water temperature, and the percent 650°F cut less than 35%.) There must be adequate energy present in the sea surface for dispersants to be effective. Usually the natural motion of the sea will be sufficient when combined with some wind. Application equipment shall be that available to the California Oil Spill Cooperatives. Equipment must be properly calibrated, with dosage charts available to the operators. Equipment must allow dosage to be positively controlled. Dispersants shall be applied in the manner and dosage rates recommended by the manufacturer and as indicated by any available test results. Dosage shall be adjusted to the minimum necessary to provide effective dispersion. The NOAA checklist shall in all cases be followed as a minimum for information required to make the case-by-case decision to use dispersants.
- (5) Monitoring: As a minimum, the application process and results should be recorded visually. This can be accomplished with film or video footage made from a vessel or from the air. All such efforts should be made without causing delay to the dispersant application activity.
- (6) Hazard to Human Life: The safety of human life is paramount to other considerations. In the judgment of the FOSC (or, for spills originating from and within 500 meters of an offshore platform, the designated representative from the Minerals Management Service on the FOSC's staff) when necessary to prevent or substantially reduce hazards to human life, may authorize the use of any dispersant, anywhere, and at any time. The FOSC is to inform the U.S. EPA RRT representative and, as appropriate, the RRT representatives from the affected state(s) and, when practicable, the DOC/DOI natural resource trustees of the use of a product as soon as possible.

- (7) **Hazard to the Environment:** The determination of the dispersant decision makers must be that dispersant application will in fact lessen the overall environmental damage, considering acceptable tradeoffs, as contrasted with an undispersed oil-slick.

(B) **Documentation**

Information summarized on the Dispersant Checklist (at the end of this section) will be used by the FOOSC and staff for the permanent recording of the decision to use or not to use dispersants for a specific incident. The SSC will assemble this information, with input from resource agencies and other sources. A single report will be given the FOOSC, prior to his/her request for approval/concurrence, as to the dispersibility of the oil, the potential effects on the wildlife habitat and resources, and the degree of mitigation using dispersants versus mechanical removal. It is assumed that the FOOSC will have verified the logistical aspects of dispersant use prior to initiating a request on behalf of the responsible party. Each agency resource trustee representative will be the point of contact for their constituency; the SSC will be the point of contact for all not represented.

DISPERSANT CHECKLIST

SPILL DATA/INCIDENT INFORMATION:

CAUSE (SPECIFIC):

DATE/TIME:

LOCATION:

VOLUME AND TYPE OF RELEASE (Cont, Intermittent):

POTENTIAL VOLUME TO BE RELEASED:

CONFIDENCE IN DATA (high, med, low) ?:

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPILLED OIL:

OIL TYPE/NAME:

SPECIFIC GRAVITY:

FLASH POINT:

POUR POINT:

VISCOSITY:

WEATHER AND WATER CONDITIONS/FORECASTS (48HR):

WATER TEMP:

AIR TEMP:

CURRENT INFO:

WIND SPEED:

SALINITY:

WIND DIRECTION:

WATER DEPTH:

SEA STATE:

TIDE INFO:

COMMENTS:

OIL TRAJECTORY INFORMATION (48HR):

SURFACE AREA OF SLICK: _____
24HR SLICK TRAJECTORY: _____
48HR SLICK TRAJECTORY: _____
24HR DISPERSED TRAJECTORY: _____
48HR DISPERSED TRAJECTORY: _____
EXPECTED LAND FALL
(LOCATION/TIME): _____
COMMENTS: _____

HABITAT TYPE / AREA OF IMPACT:

FOR UNTREATED OIL:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

FOR DISPERSED OIL:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

RESOURCES AT RISK:

UNTREATED OIL

DISPERSED OIL

**ENDANGERED OR
THREATENED SPECIES:**

MARINE MAMMALS:

AVIAN SPECIES:

SHELLFISH:

FINFISH:

SOCIOECONOMIC:

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS:

OTHER RESOURCES:

SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

DISPERSANT CHARACTERISTICS:

	PRODUCT 1	PRODUCT 2	PRODUCT 3
NAME:			
MANUFACTURER:			
U.S. EPA/CALIFORNIA LISTED:			
LOCATION:			
WHEN AVAILABLE:			
AMOUNT AVAILABLE:			
TOXICITY:			
REACTIONS:			
APPLICABILITY ON OIL:			
EFFICIENCY (% projected):			
APPLICATION MEANS:			
TYPE (concentrate/mix):			

DISPERSANT APPLICATION INFORMATION:

HAS FOSC VERIFIED LOGISTICAL ASPECTS OF APPLICATION:

--

ARE RESPONDERS ADEQUATELY TRAINED:

LOCATION OF AREA TO BE TREATED:

SCHEDULE OF DISPERSANT OPERATIONS:

WHAT WILL THE SLICK/WEATHER CONDITIONS BE AT THE TIME THE DISPERSANT IS APPLIED:

IS THE VEHICLE FOR APPLICATION EFFICIENT AND PROPER GIVEN THE CONDITIONS STATED ABOVE:

SSC RECOMMENDATION TO THE RRT/FOSC:

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE RRT:

DO NOT USE DISPERSANTS:

INITIATE TEST APPLICATION:

DISPERSE IN LIMITED OR SELECTED AREAS:

DISPERSE TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE:

OTHER:

DECISION MAKERS:

NAMES

DATE/TIME

ATTACHMENTS:

800 USE OF IN-SITU BURNING

801 IN-SITU BURNING USE GUIDELINES

Background

- 801.1 The burning of oil at sea (in-situ burning) to assist in the abatement of oil spills is not new or unproved oil spill response technology. The development of fire retardant boom (fire boom) and oil ignition methods/devices used in the burning of oil have recently come into existence, making in-situ burning a viable response technology. As an example, an in-situ test burn was conducted on the second day of the Exxon Valdez incident. Using two fishing vessels and 500 feet of fire boom, an estimated 15,000 to 30,000 gallons of crude oil were eliminated in 75 minutes. Using the lower estimate of 15,000 gallons encountered, and with a residual 300 gallons of unburned material left inside the boomed containment area, 98% of the oil encountered was eliminated. Of all current oil spill abatement methods, only in-situ burning can achieve results like these and at a fraction of the cost of typical oil spill cleanup techniques. Department of the Interior studies estimate the cost of mechanical cleanup at up to \$8,000 a barrel plus any damages caused by the spill. The costs of in-situ burning could conceivably be pennies per barrel and greatly lessen the damages done on the environment.

801.2 Regional Philosophy

The primary objective of oil spill abatement and cleanup is to reduce the effect of spilled oil on the environment. Physical removal and disposal is the preferred method. However, mechanical recovery may be limited by equipment capability, weather and sea states, storage and disposal problems, and spill magnitude. Use of in-situ burning may be considered by the FOSC when the preferred recovery techniques are inadequate and in-situ burning will lessen the environmental impacts of the spill.

801.3 Guidelines

The National Contingency Plan, Section 300.910, authorizes the FOSC, with the concurrence of the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT and, as appropriate, the concurrence of the State representative to the RRT with jurisdiction over the navigable waters threatened by the release or discharge (of oil), and in consultation with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees, when practicable, may authorize the use of in-situ burning on a case-by-case basis. The following guidelines consolidate existing Federal and State regulations, and streamline the approval process without jeopardizing the proper environmental considerations of in-situ burning:

Decision Process:

Currently, California does not allow the burning of oil within the State or on State waters. California Health and Safety Code, Article 2, Section 41800 states that, "no person shall use open outdoor fires for the purpose of disposal or burning of petroleum wastes..."

Therefore, the FOSC shall adhere to the following when in-situ burning is considered outside State waters:

Beyond 3 miles: Obtain approval from the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT. Concurrence from the State of California is necessary only when navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the State of California are threatened by the discharge of oil. In all cases, the State of California will be notified of the use of in-situ burning. When

appropriate and practicable, the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT shall consult with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees.

Approval to in-situ burn within the states of Nevada and Arizona shall be obtained from the U.S. EPA and applicable State representative to the RRT. The applicable State representative on the RRT shall coordinate State air resource agency input to the decision process. When appropriate and practicable, the U.S. EPA representative to the RRT shall consult with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees.

In-situ burning can be used in the state of California and its waters by Federal preemption of California Health and Safety Code, Article 2, Section 41800. Federal preemption is possible only under certain circumstances.

When preemption occurs, the FOOSC must obtain approval from the U.S. EPA and State representative to the RRT. When appropriate and practicable, the U.S. EPA and State representative to the RRT shall consult with the DOC and DOI natural resource trustees. The State representative to the RRT shall coordinate state air resource agency input and the application process for burning permits if applicable.

900 USE OF BIOREMEDIATION

901 BIOREMEDIATION USE GUIDELINES

901.1 Background

Bioremediation is a treatment technology that uses biological processes to decompose petroleum hydrocarbons and hazardous materials. Bioremediation has been used extensively in waste water treatment facilities. Recently, bioremediation has been used for shoreline treatment of spilled oil. The most extensive research efforts have been the shoreline treatment studies in Alaska following the Valdez incident. This research suggested that shoreline treatment by nutrient enhancement significantly increased degradation rates of oil when compared to untreated shoreline areas. Therefore, the use of bioremediation based on the increased rate of oil degradation can be a useful oil spill remediation tool.

901.2 Regional Philosophy

The primary objective of oil spill abatement and cleanup is to reduce the effect of spilled oil on the environment. Physical removal is the preferred method. However, mechanical recovery may be limited by equipment capability, weather and sea conditions, and spill magnitude. Based on current research/results, the regional philosophy is to use bioremediation strictly as a shoreline remediation tool with a preference for nutrient enhancement without the introduction of indigenous and/or non-indigenous microbes.

901.3 Guidelines

Section 300.910 of the NCP authorizes the use of biological additives for the dispersion/abatement of oil spills. The product must be listed on the NCP Product list to be considered for use. The following guideline consolidates existing Federal and State regulations and streamlines the approval process without jeopardizing the proper environmental considerations of bioremediation.

During the decision process, the FOSC shall adhere to the following:

For all inland and shoreline areas where bioremediation use is considered:

Obtain approval from the U.S. EPA and the affected state(s) representative to the RRT. The U.S. EPA and State representative to the RRT shall consult with the DOI and DOC natural resource trustee(s).

Note: In California, bioremediation products considered for use must be on California's list of approved products, or be incident specific approved by the State representative to the RRT.

ANNEX I

STANDING TEAM MEMBERSHIP

I.1 CO-CHAIRS

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Kathleen G. Shimmin
Director
Office of Health and Emergency Planning
Federal Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

U.S. Coast Guard
Captain William H. Boland
Chief, Marine Safety Division
11th Coast Guard District
501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 6170
Long Beach, CA 90822-5399

I.2 FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES

I.2.1 AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCE AND DISEASE REGISTRY

Representative: Mr. William Q. Nelson
Title: Senior Regional Representative
Address: ATSDR Region IX, Rm. 9261
75 Hawthorne St. MS: (H-1-2)
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-2194
24 hr: (404) 639-0615 (510) 778-5083 (Home)
Fax: (415) 744-1797

Alternate: Ms. Gwen Eng
Title: Regional Representative
Address: ATSDR Region IX, Rm. 9261
75 Hawthorne St. MS: (H-1-2)
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-2193
Home: (415) 345-2026
24 hr: (404) 639-0615
Fax: (415) 744-1797

I.2.2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (U.S. Forest Service)

EMAIL CODE: R9DOA

Representative: Mr. Andrew A. Leven
Title: Staff Director
Address: U.S.D.A. - Forest Service
Range and Watershed Management Staff
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Tel: (415) 705-2875
24 Hr: (510) 933-9241 (Home)
Fax: (415) 705-2836

Alternate: To be determined
Title:
Address:

I.2.3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (NOAA)

EMAIL CODE: R9DOC

Representative: Ms. Denise Klimas
Title: Coastal Resource Coordinator
Address: U.S. EPA Region IX (H-1-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-3126
24 Hr: Contact through SSC
Fax: (415) 744-3123

Alternate: Mr. Dave Kennedy
Title: Division Chief
Address: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment
Division
BIN C15700
7600 Sand Point Way, N.E.
Seattle, WA 98115

Tel: (206) 526-6326
24 Hr: (206) 526-6317
Fax: (206) 526-6329

I.2.4 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(A) United States Army

Representative: LT Col. Wayne Lersbak
Title: Chief, Operational Readiness Division
Address: Headquarters, Sixth Army Operations Center
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Tel: (415) 561-5671 Ext. 3014
24 Hr: (415) 561-2497 (OPCEN)
Fax: (415) 561-6521

Alternate: Maj. C. H. Martin
Title: Chief, Emergency Operations Center
Address: Headquarters, Sixth Army Operations Center
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Tel: (415) 561-5671 Ext. 3014
24 Hr: (415) 561-2497 (OPCEN)
Fax: (415) 561-6521

(B) United States Navy

Representative: Mr. David C. Fischer
Title: Head, CNB Support Section
Address: Southwest Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Code 184
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Tel: (619) 532-2417
24 Hr: (619) 532-1149 (Duty Officer)
Fax: (619) 532-1242

Alternate: Mr. William J. Dougherty
Title: Environmental Engineer
Address: Southwest Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Code 184
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Tel: (619) 532-2640
24 Hr: (619) 532-1149 (Duty Officer)
Fax: (619) 532-1242

I.2.5 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Representative: Mr. Allen Remick
Title: Emergency Response Coordinator
Address: U.S. Department of Energy
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
P.O. Box 808-L057
Livermore, CA 94550

Tel: (510) 422-0688
24 Hr: (510) 273-4237
Fax: (510) 423-4279

Alternate: Mr. Phil Hill
Title: Chief, Institutional Office Branch
Address: U.S. Department of Energy
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
P.O. Box 808-L057
Livermore, CA 94550

Tel: (510) 422-0139
24 Hr: (510) 273-4237
Fax: (510) 273-4279

I.2.6 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Representative: Mr. Robert L. Otsea
Title: Director, Administrative Services Division
Address: General Services Administration
525 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2799

Tel: (415) 744-5035
24 Hr: (415) 386-2526 (Home)
Fax: (415) 744-8339

Alternate: Mr. Robert A. Brown, Jr.
Title: Administrative Officer (9CA)
Address: General Services Administration
525 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-2799

Tel: (415) 744-5036
24 Hr: (408) 253-0986 (Home)
Fax: (415) 744-8339

I.2.7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Division of Preventive Health Services

Representative: Mr. Edward Coleman
Title: Director, Division of Preventive Health Services
Address: U.S. Public Health Service, Region IX
50 United Nations Plaza, Room 349A
San Francisco, CA 94102

Tel: (415) 556-4370
24 Hr: (415) 682-3758 (Home)
Fax: (415) 556-2356

Alternate: To be determined
Title: Regional Consultant
Address: U.S. Public Health Service, Region IX
50 United Nations Plaza, Room 349A
San Francisco, CA 94102

Tel: (415) 556-4370
24 Hr: (415) 752-7269 (Home)
Fax: (415) 556-2356

I.2.8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EMAIL CODE: R9DOI

Representative: Ms. Patricia S. Port
Title: Regional Environmental Officer
Address: U.S. Department of the Interior
600 Harrison Street
Suite 515
San Francisco, CA 94107-1376

Tel: (415) 744-4090
24 Hr: (415) 431-4884 (Home)
Fax: (415) 744-4121

Alternate: To be determined
Title:
Address:

I.2.9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Representative: Mr. Phillip A. Berns
Title: Attorney-in-Charge
Address: U.S. Department of Justice
Torts Branch, Civil Division
P.O. Box 36028
450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94102-3463

Tel: (510) 556-3146
24 Hr: (510) 938-6745 (Home)
Fax: (510) 556-3400

Alternate: Ms. Jeanne M. Franken
Title: Trial Attorney
Address: U.S. Department of Justice
Torts Branch, Civil Division
P.O. Box 36028
450 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94102-3463

Tel: (510) 556-3140
24 Hr: (510) 282-7259 (Home)
Fax: (510) 556-3400

I.2.10 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (OSHA)

Representative: Maria Baros
Title: Asst. Regional Administrator
Federal and State Operation
Address: U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
71 Stevenson Street, 4th Floor, Rm 420
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-6670
24 Hr: (510) 837-0436 (Home)
Fax: (510) 744-7114

Alternate: Hannah Marie Miller
Title: Industrial Hygienist
Address: U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA
71 Stevenson Street, 4th Floor, Rm 420
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-6670
24 Hr: N/A
Fax: (415) 744-7114

I.2.11 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (USCG)

EMAIL CODE: CGD11

Representative: CAPT William H. Boland
Title: Chief, Marine Safety Division
Address: Commander
Eleventh Coast Guard District
501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 6170
Long Beach, CA 90802-5399

Tel: (310) 980-4300 (x280)
24 Hr: (310) 980-4400 (OPCEN)
Fax: (310) 980-4381

Alternate: CAPT Donald P. Montoro
Title: Deputy Chief, Marine Safety Division
Address: Commander
Eleventh Coast Guard District
501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 6170
Long Beach, CA 90802-5399

Tel: (310) 980-4300 (x280)
24 Hr: (310) 980-4400 (OPCEN)
Fax: (310) 980-4381

I.2.12 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EMAIL CODE: R9EPA

Representative: Ms. Kathleen G. Shimmin
Title: Director, Office of Health & Emergency Planning
Address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (OHEP H-1-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-2216
24 Hr: (415) 744-2000
Fax: (415) 744-1796

Alternate: Mr. Gordon Woodrow
Title: Environmental Scientist
Address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Health & Emergency Planning (OHEP H-1-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-2212
24 Hr: (415) 744-2000
Fax: (415) 744-1796

I.2.13 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

EMAIL CODE: R9FEMA

Representative: Mr. William Patterson
Title: Hazardous Materials Specialist
Address: Natural and Technological Hazards Division
FEMA Region IX
Building 105
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Tel: (415) 923-7187
24 Hr: (415) 923-7100 (Duty Office)
Fax: (415) 923-7157

Alternate: To be determined
Title:
Address:

I.3 STATE REPRESENTATIVES

I.3.1 STATE OF ARIZONA

EMAIL CODE: R9AZ

Representative: Ms. Ethel De Marr
Title: Assistant Director, Preparedness and Hazardous
Materials
Address: Arizona Division of Emergency Management
5636 E. McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Tel: (602) 231-6326
24 Hr: (602) 223-2212 (DPS Duty Office)
Fax: (602) 231-6313

Alternate: Mr. Dale Anderson
Title: Manager, Hazardous Materials Unit
Address: 3033 N. Central Ave., Room 653
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Tel: (602) 207-4150
24 Hr: (602) 390-7894 (Duty Office)
Fax: (602) 207-4236

I.3.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(A) Department of Fish and Game

EMAIL CODE: R9CAL

Representative: Mr. Peter Bontadelli
Title: Administrator
Address: Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response
1730 E. Street
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Tel: (916) 445-8285
24 Hr: (916) 852-7550
Fax: (916) 323-0774

Alternate: Mr. Don Lollock
Title: Chief, Scientist Program - OSPR
Address: California Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Tel: (916) 445-8285
24 Hr: (800) 852-7550
Fax: (916) 323-4407

(B) Office of Emergency Services

EMAIL CODE: R9OES

Representative: To be designated.
Title:
Address:

Alternate: Mr. Jack F. Brannan
Title: Emergency Operations Planner
Address: Office of Emergency Services
2800 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832

Tel: (916) 262-2880
24 Hr: (800) 852-7550
Fax: (916) 262-2856

I.3.3 STATE OF NEVADA

EMAIL CODE: R9NV

Representative: Mr. Joseph Quinn
Title: Chief, Operations
Address: Nevada Division of Emergency Management
Capitol Complex
2525 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710

Tel: (702) 687-4240
24 Hr: (702) 687-5300 (Highway Patrol) Pager #275
Fax: (702) 687-6788

Alternate: To be determined
Title:
Address:

ANNEX II

USCG/U.S.EPA GEOGRAPHICAL / JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

II.1 GENERAL

- II.1.1 The purpose of this annex is to describe the USCG/EPA boundaries between coastal areas and inland zones for the purpose of providing On-Scene Coordinators in Region IX - Mainland.
- II.1.2 The Coast Guard furnishes the OSC for the coastal zone and the EPA for the inland zone. In California, the dividing line between the coastal and inland zone generally follows the coast highway. The dividing line deviates from the coast highway in most urban areas to other thoroughfare bordering the immediate coastline.
- II.1.3 For all designated boundaries the USCG shall provide the OSC for all areas toward the westerly or ocean side and the EPA shall provide the OSC for areas toward the easterly or inland side.
- II.1.4 For areas where boundaries are designated by either highways or railroad tracks, the roadbed or railway right-of-way shall be the responsibility of the cognizant EPA OSC.

II.2 DIVIDING LINES BETWEEN COASTAL AND INLAND ZONES

II.2.1 Commanding Officer Marine Safety Office San Diego/EPA Boundary

The dividing line between CG Marine Safety Office San Diego Coastal Zone and EPA Inland Zone is described in Tab A.

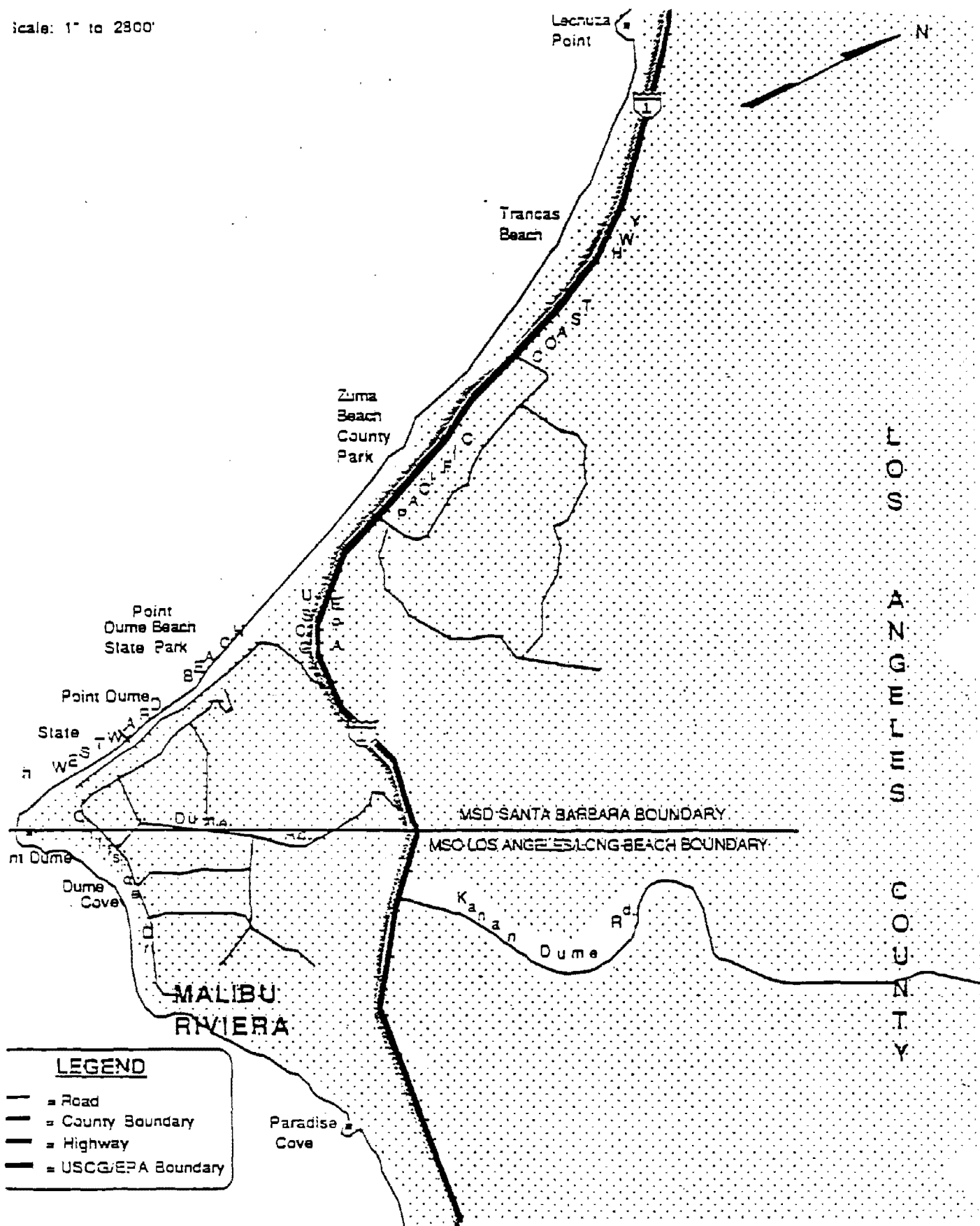
II.2.2 Commanding Officer Marine Safety Office Los Angeles-Long Beach/EPA Boundary

The dividing line between CG Marine Safety Office Los Angeles-Long Beach Coastal Zone and EPA Inland Zone is described in Tab B.

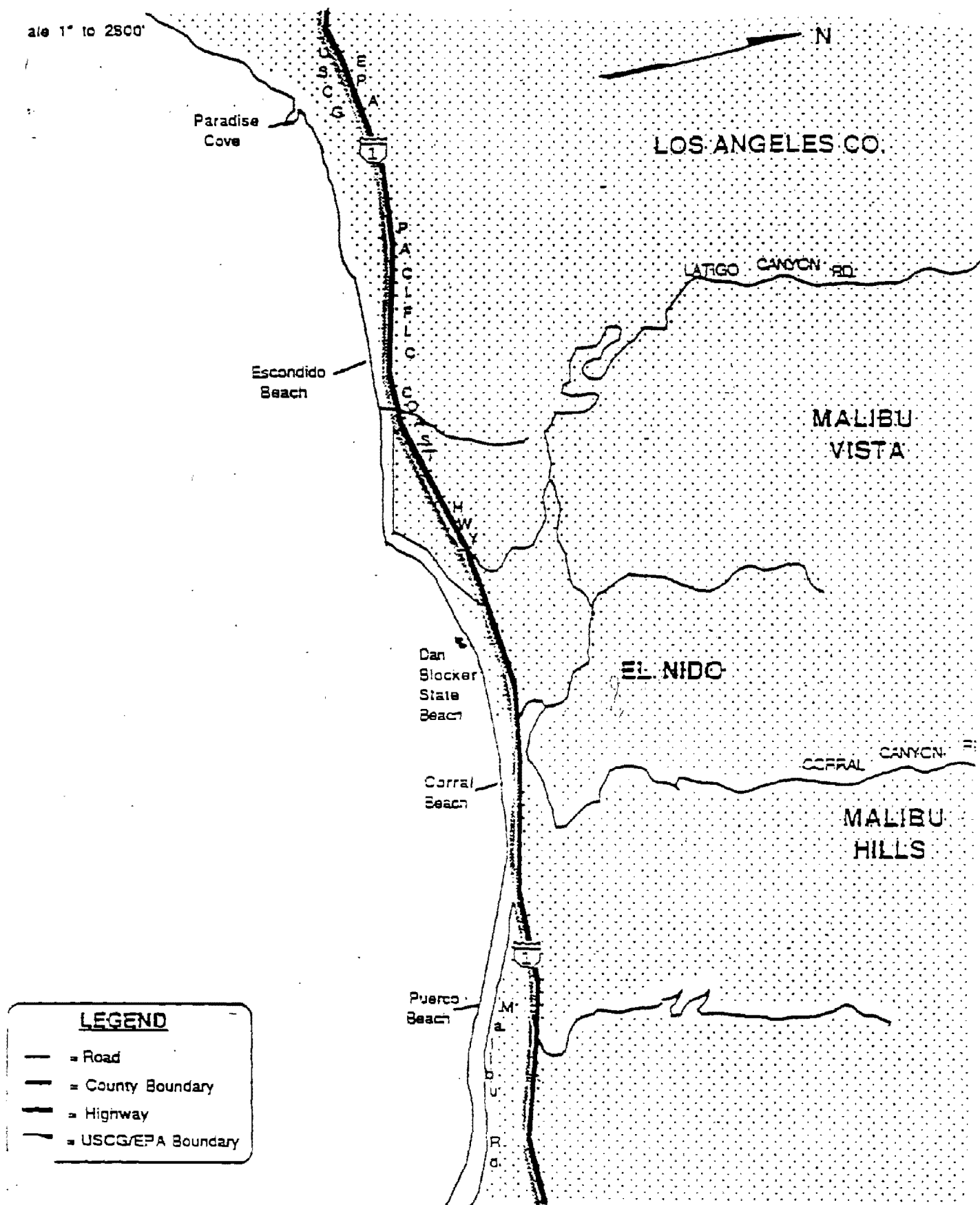
II.2.3 Commanding Officer Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay/EPA Boundary

The dividing line between CG Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay Coastal Zone and EPA Inland Zone is described in Tab C.

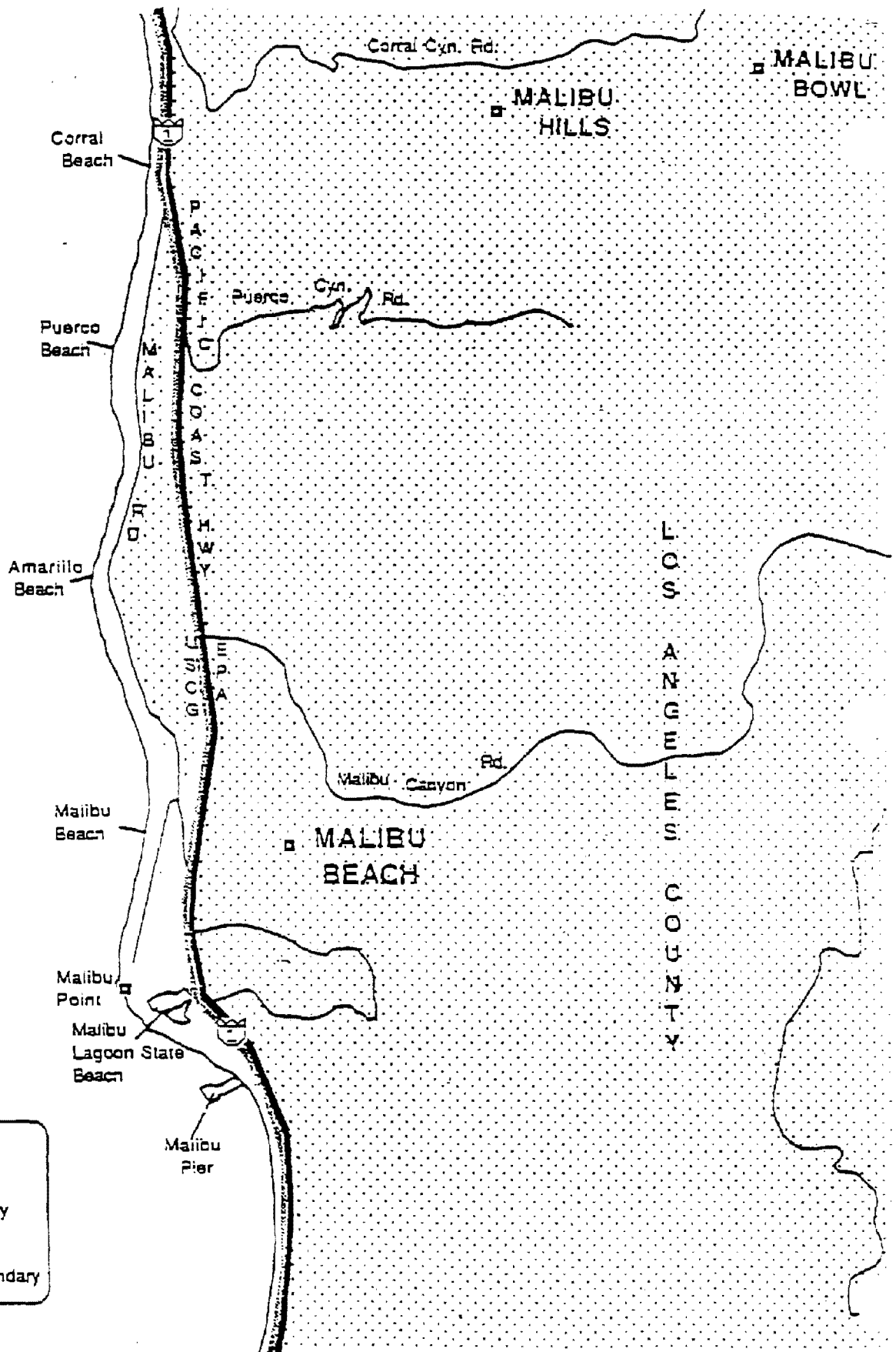
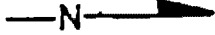
Scale: 1" to 2800'



scale 1" to 2500'



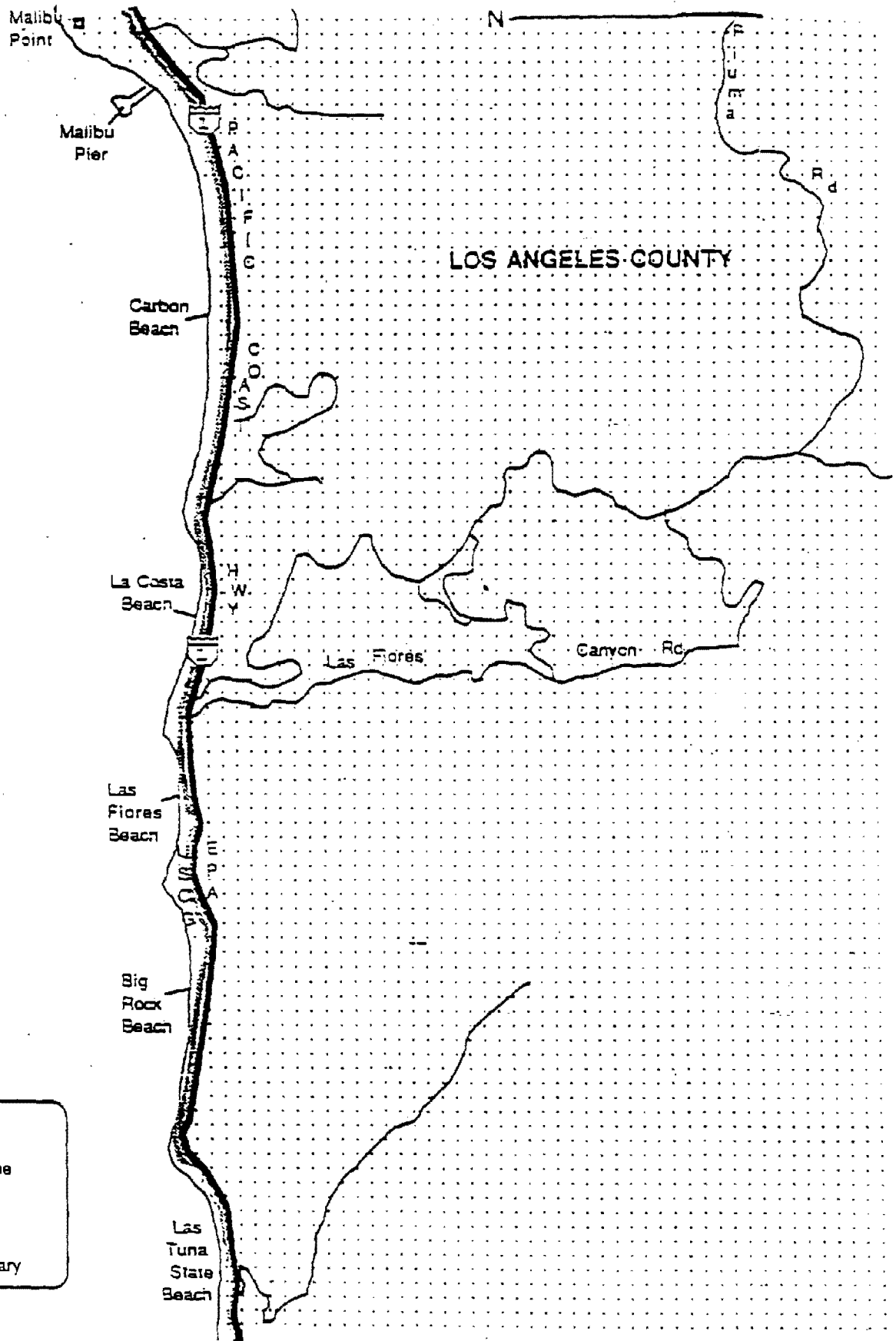
scale 1" to 2800'



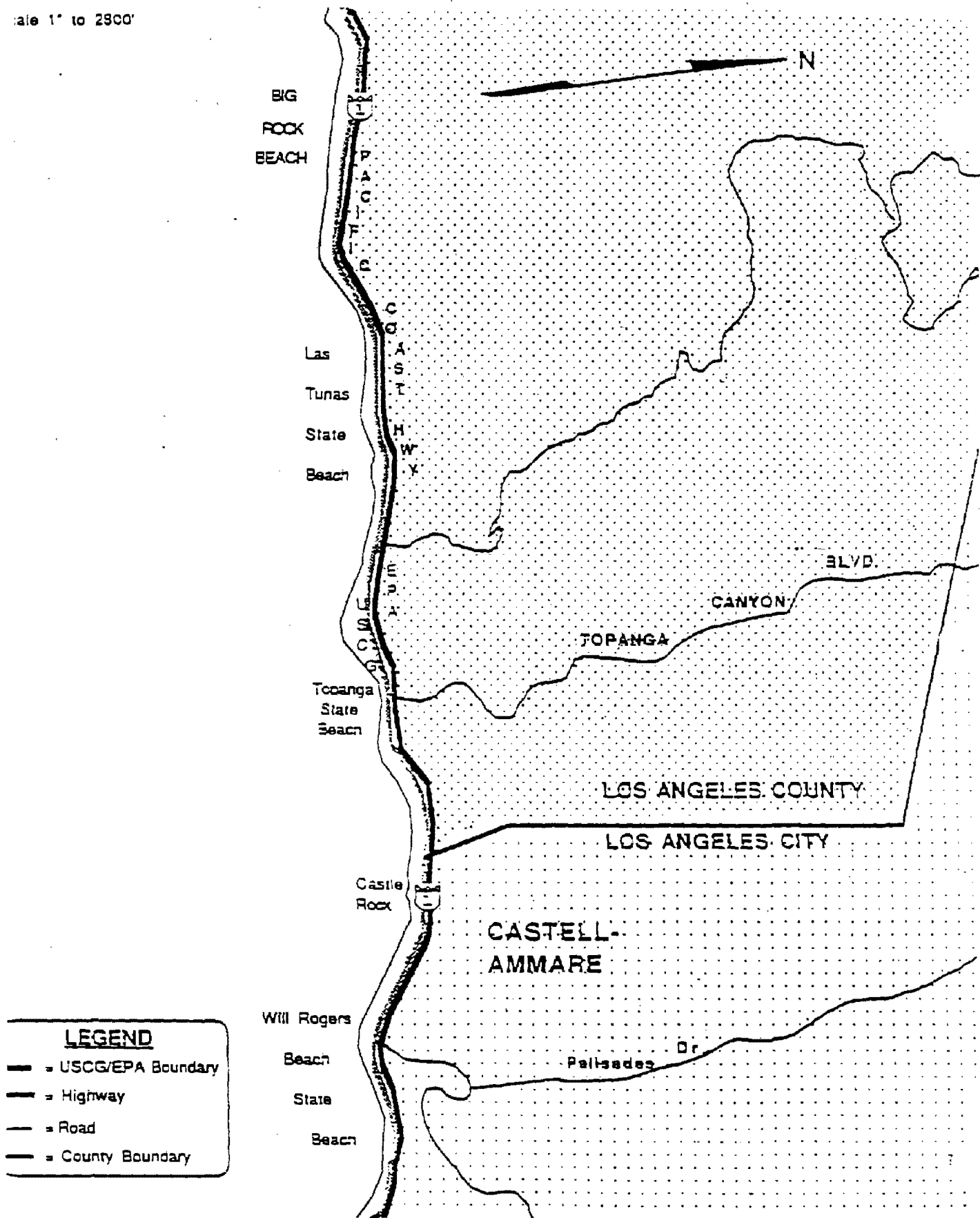
LEGEND

- = Road
- = County Boundary
- = Highway
- = USCG/EPA Boundary

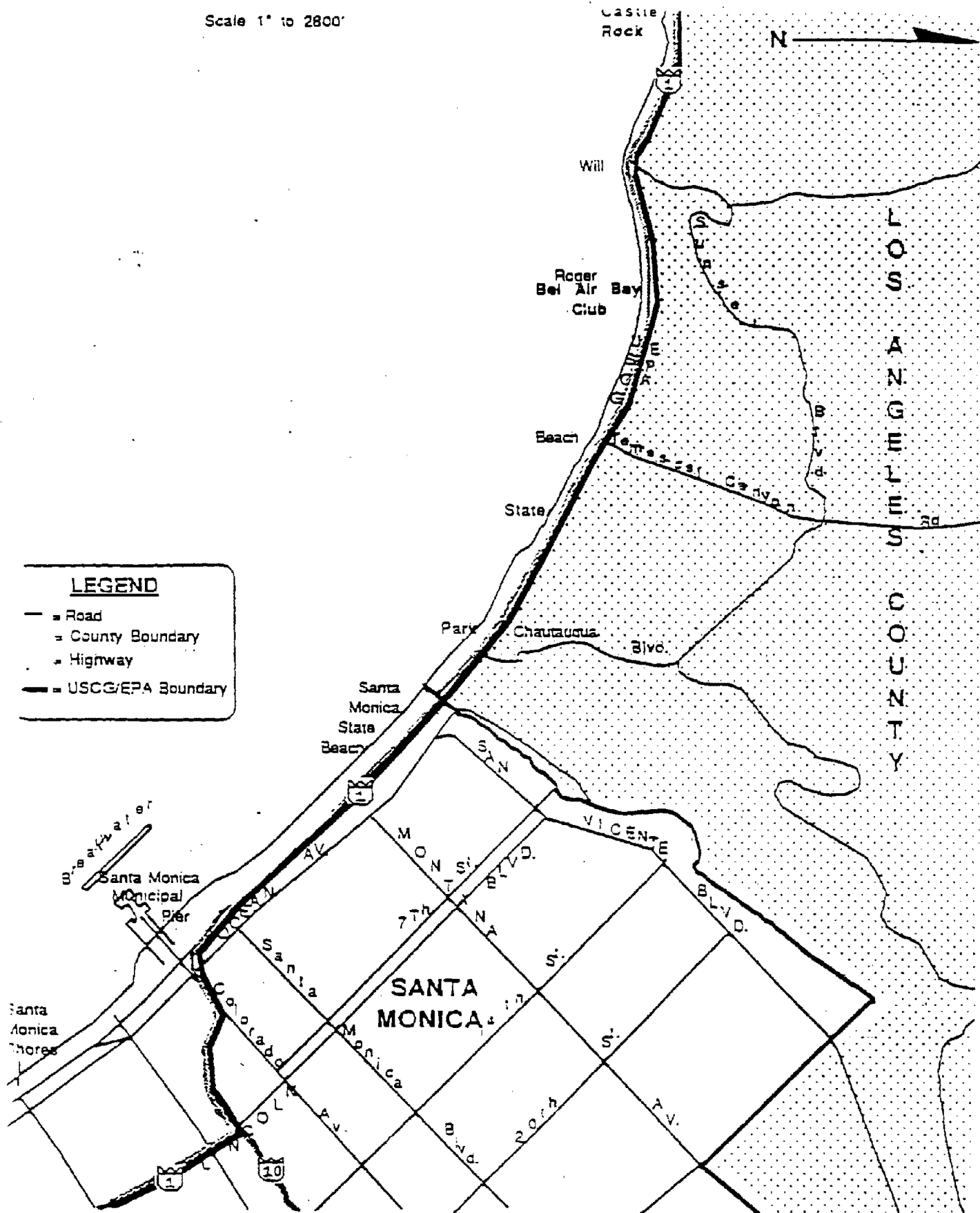
1" = 2800'

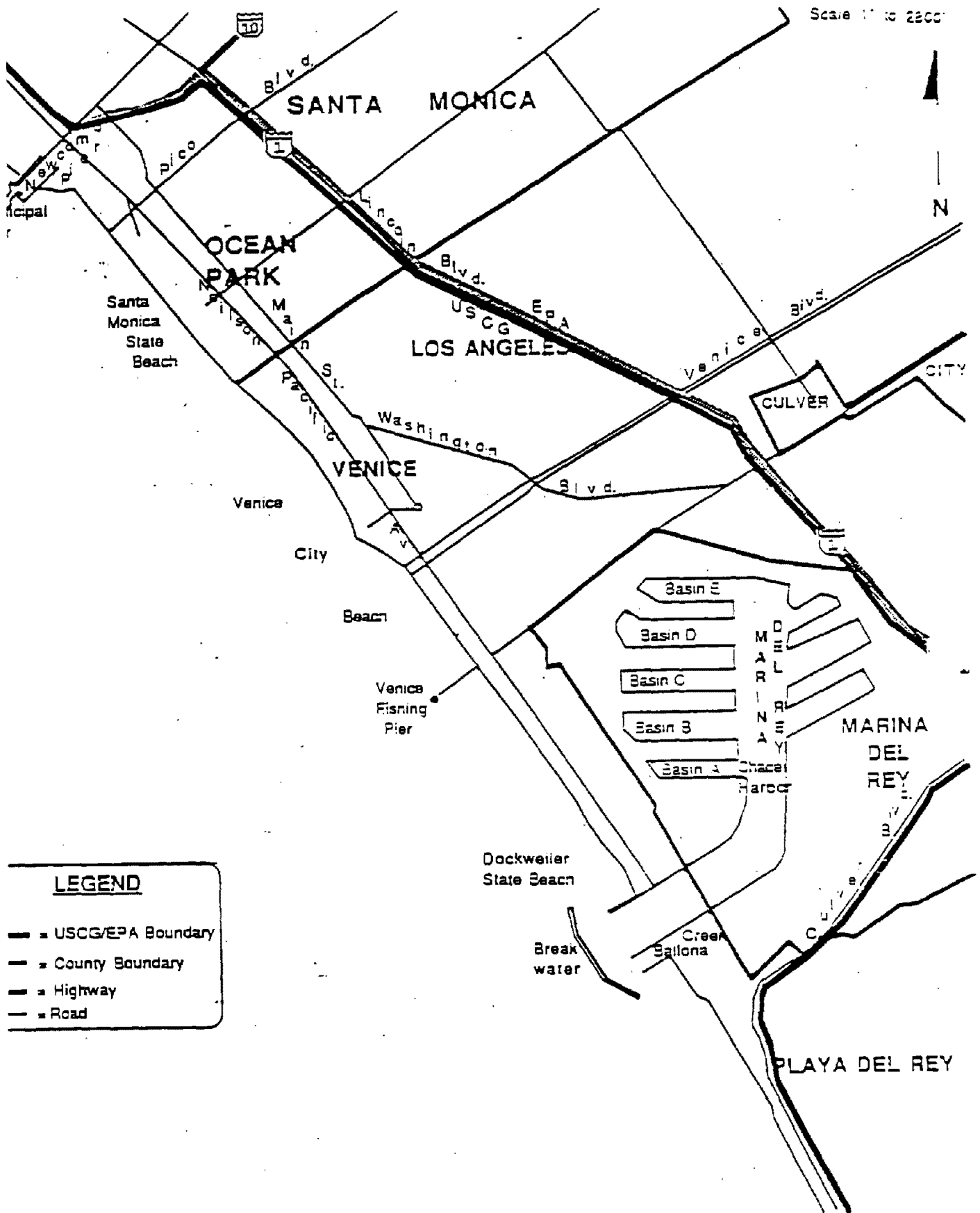


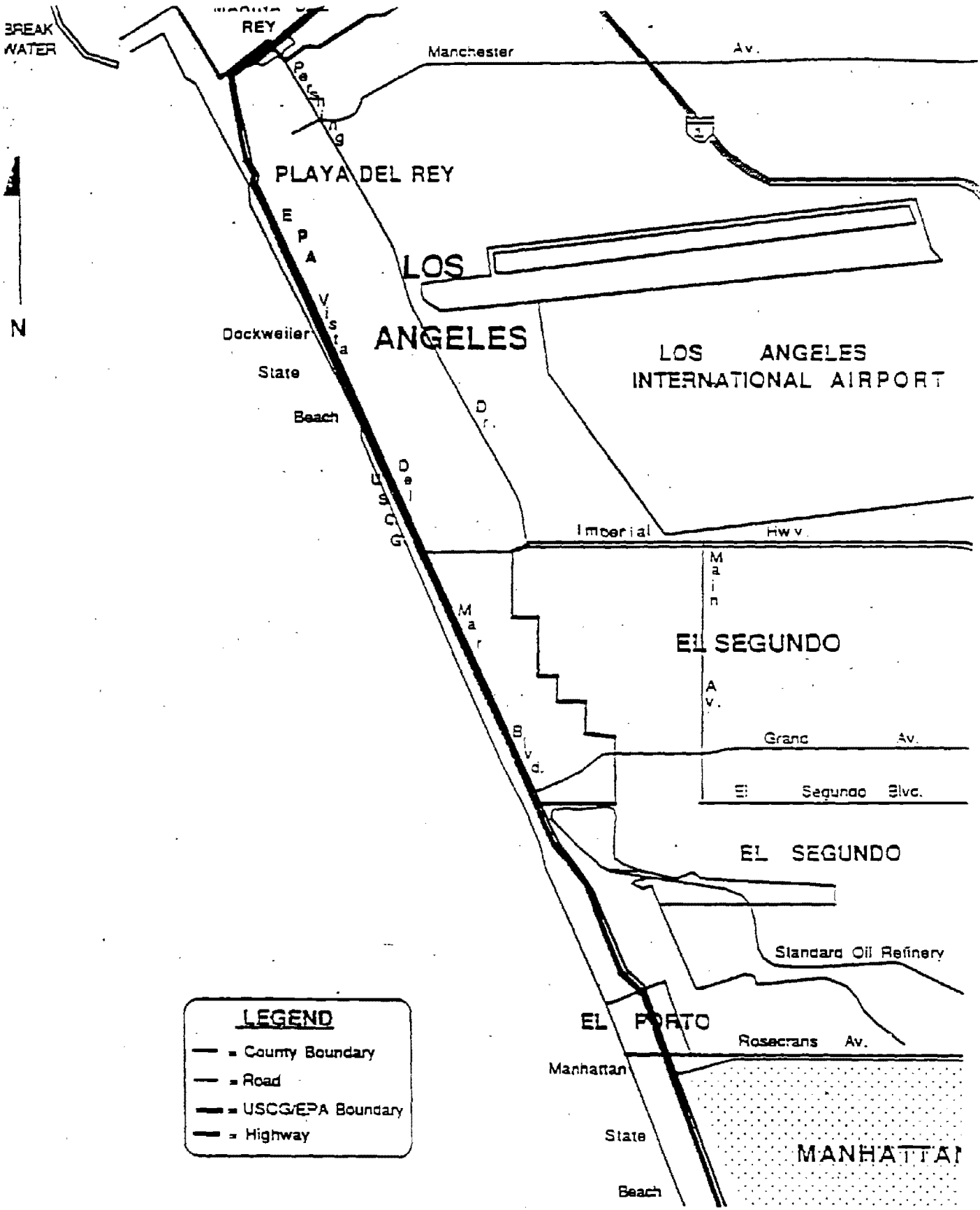
Scale 1" to 2500'



Scale 1" to 2800'



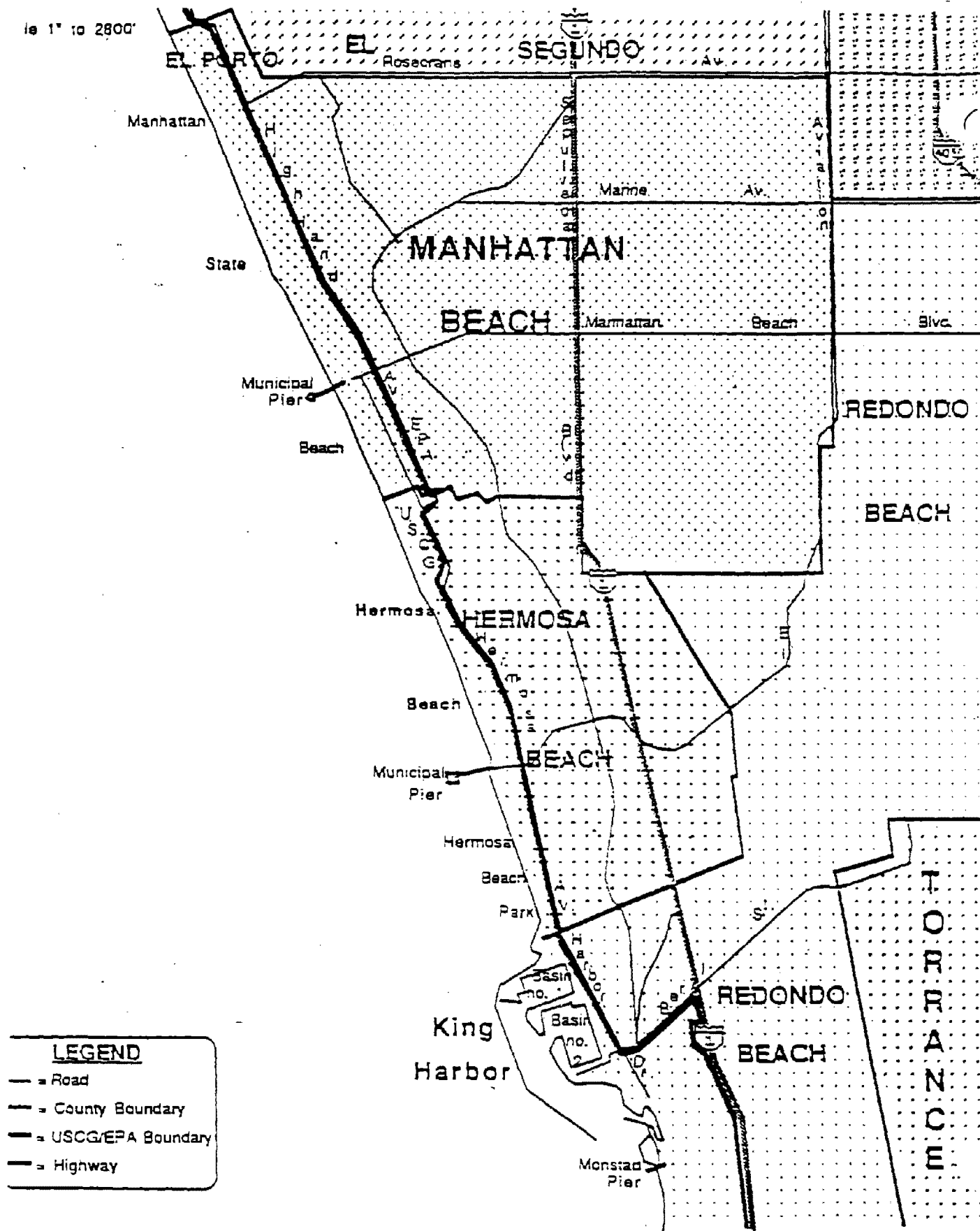




LEGEND





- County Boundary
- Road
- USCG/EPA Boundary
- Highway

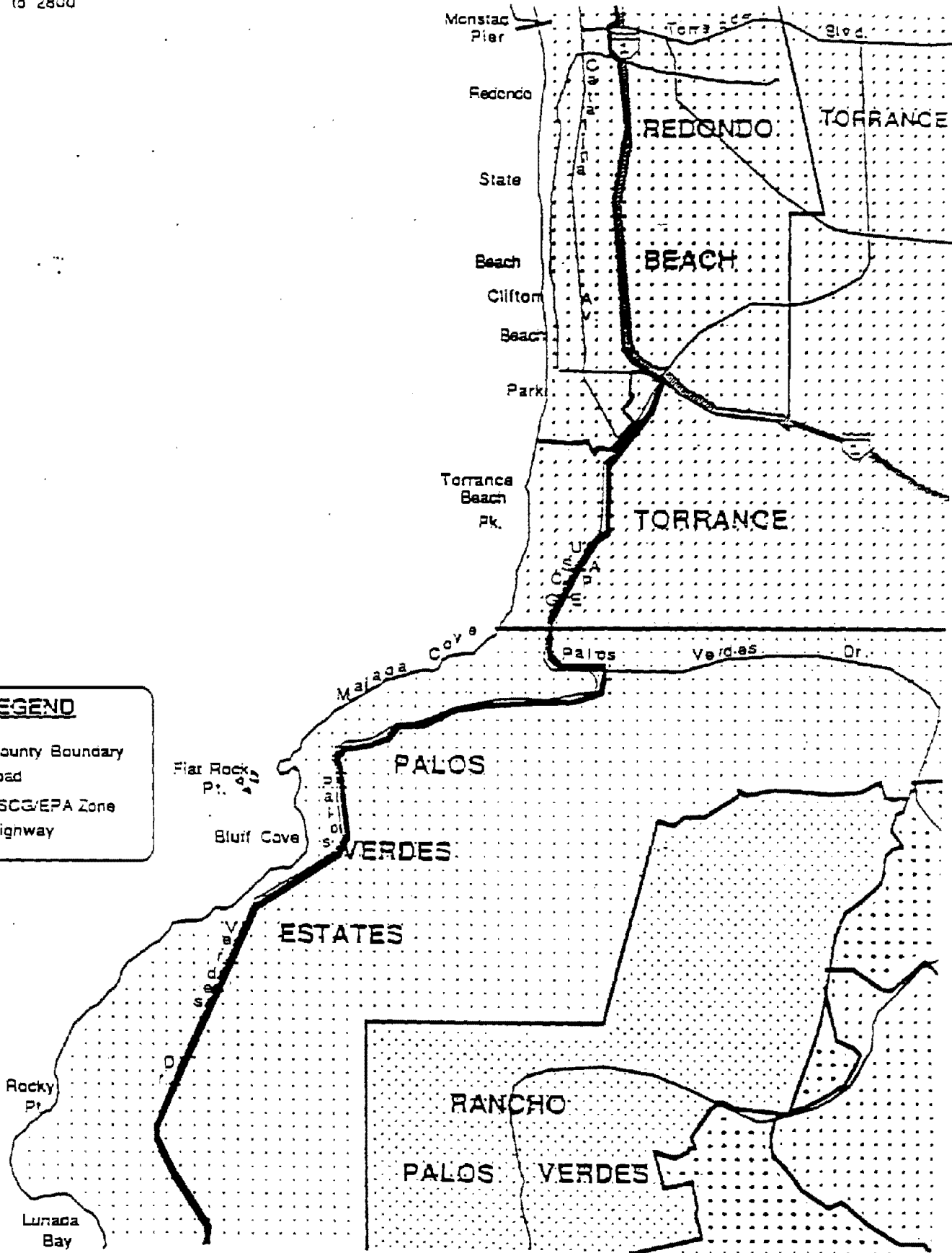
is 1" to 2800'



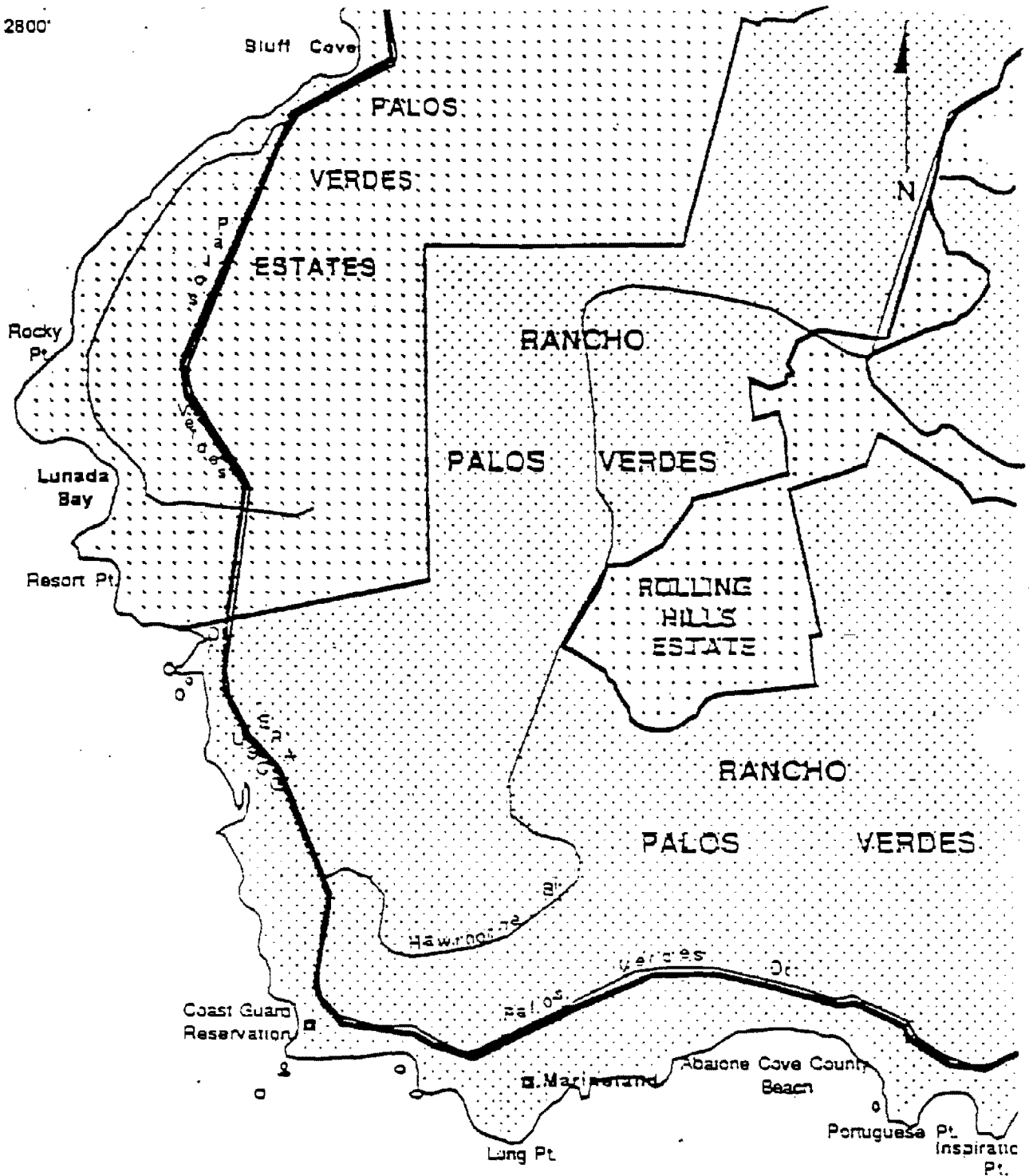
N

LEGEND

-  = County Boundary
-  = Road
-  = USCG/EPA Zone
-  = Highway

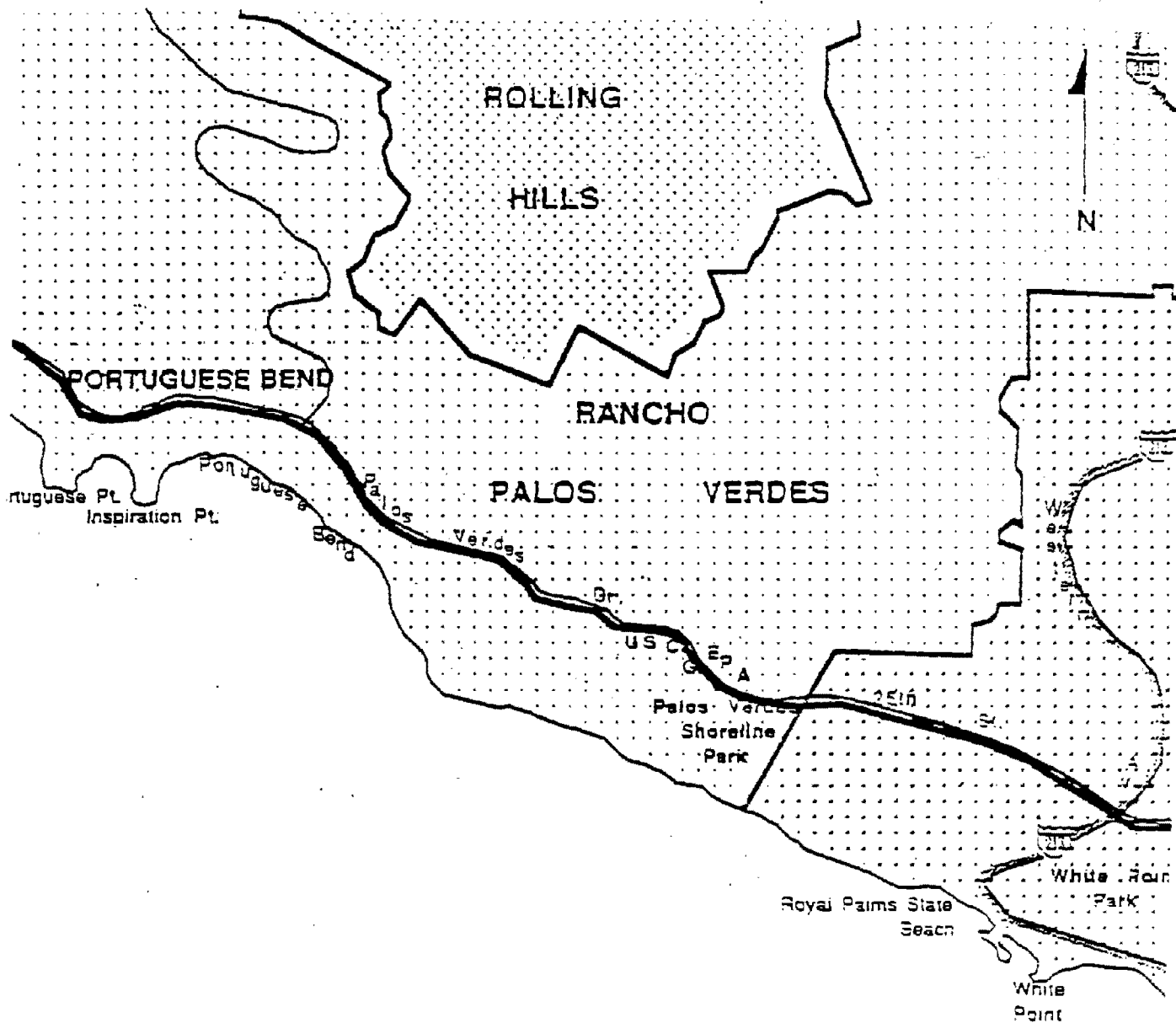


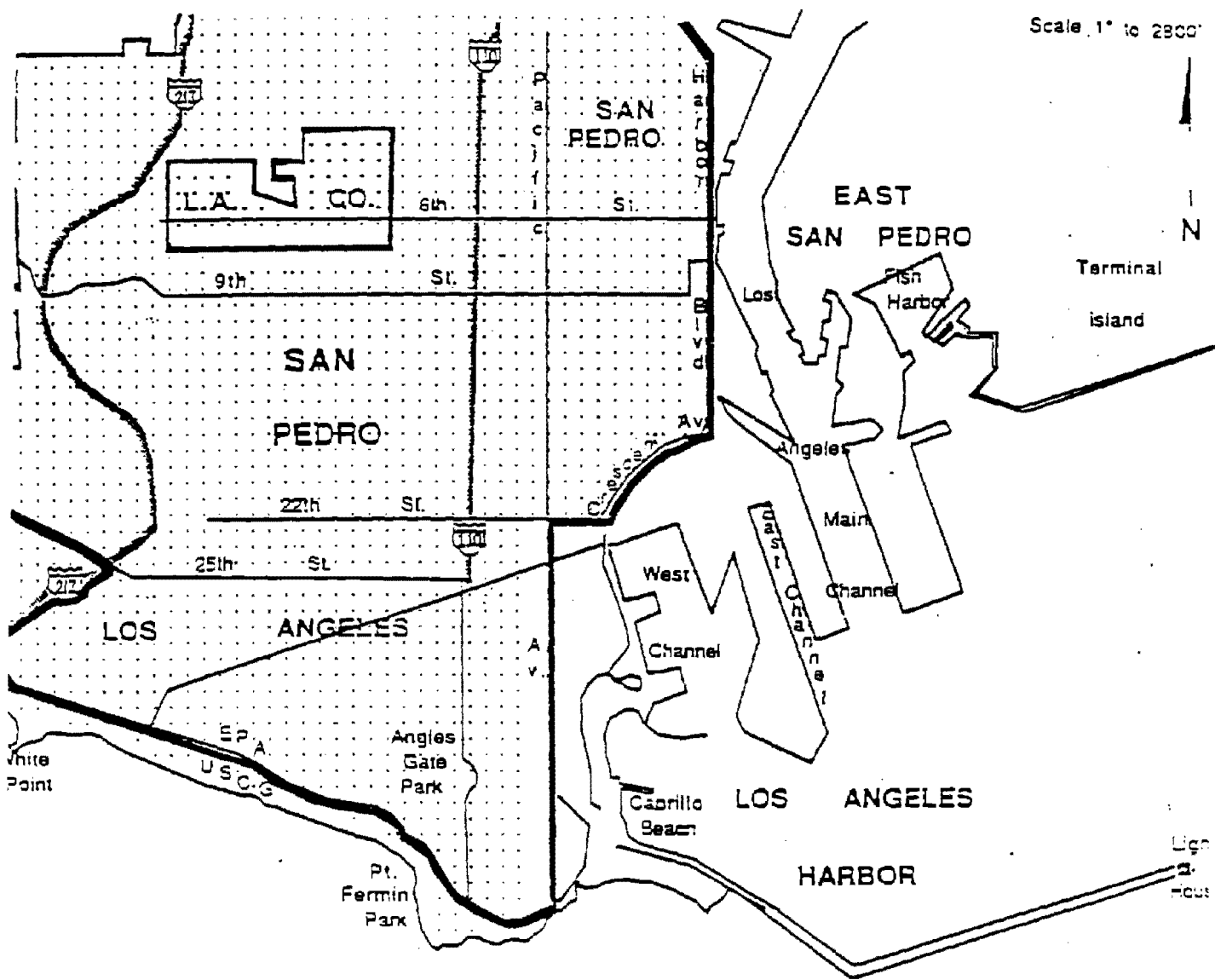
scale 1" to 2800'



LEGEND

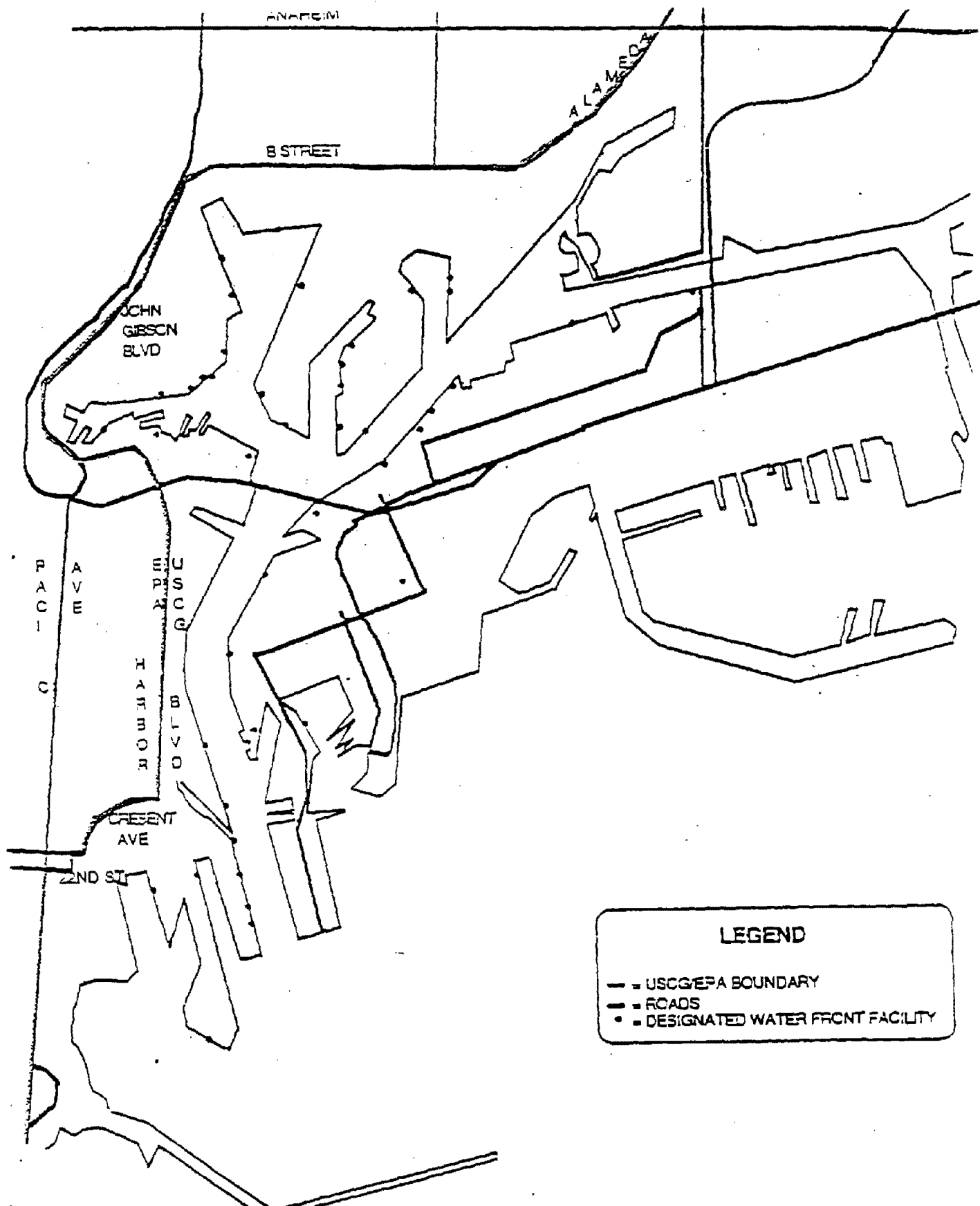
- = Road
- = County Boundary
- = USC/EPA Boundary

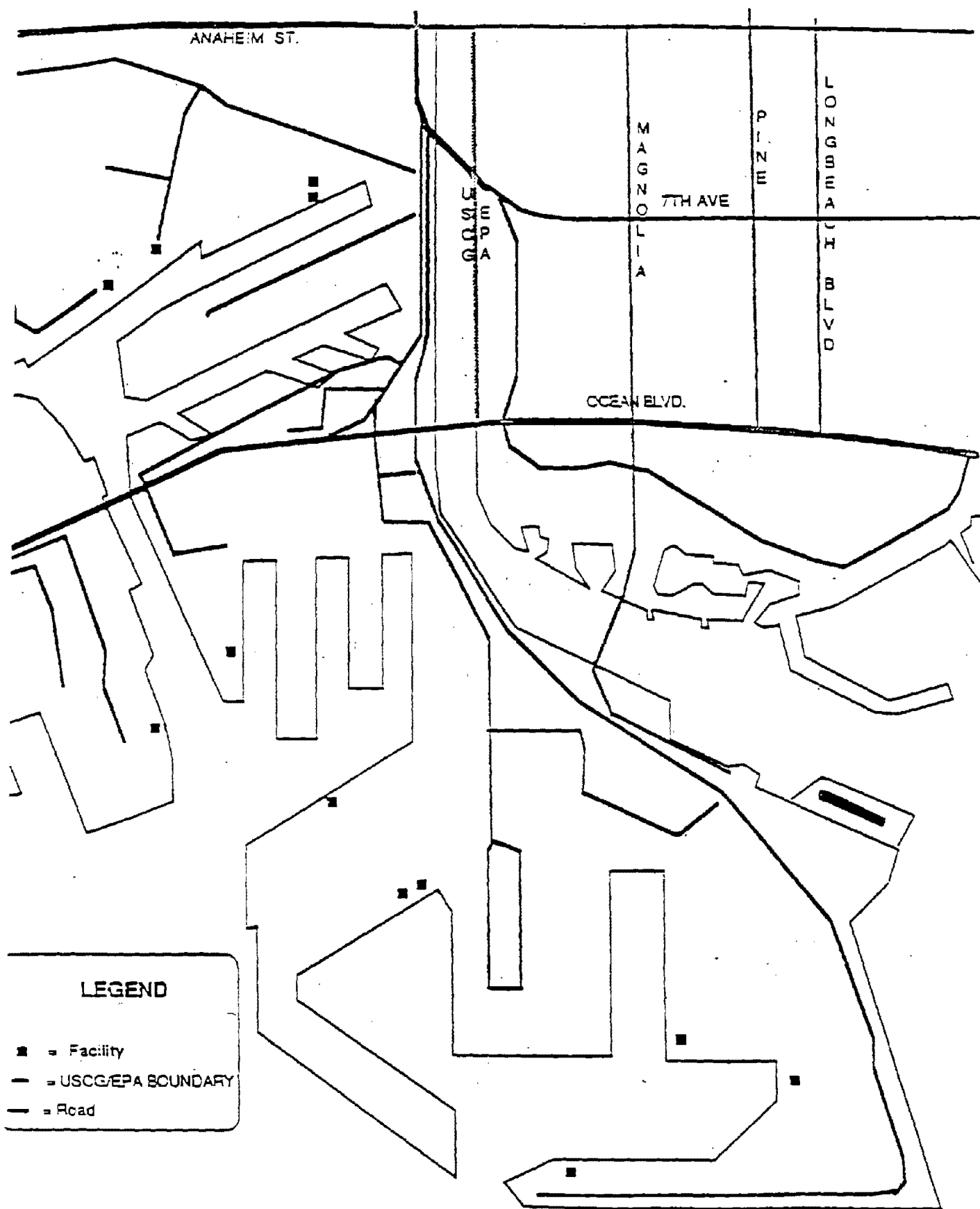




LEGEND

- = Road
- = County Boundary
- = Highway
- = USCG/EPA Boundary





Scale 1" to 2500'

N

LONG BEACH OUTER HARBOR

Island
Chaffee

LONG
BEACH

Belmont
Pier

Alamitos
Bay State
Park

Municipal
Pier

Anaheim
Bay

OR. CO.

SEAL BEACH

SURFSIDE

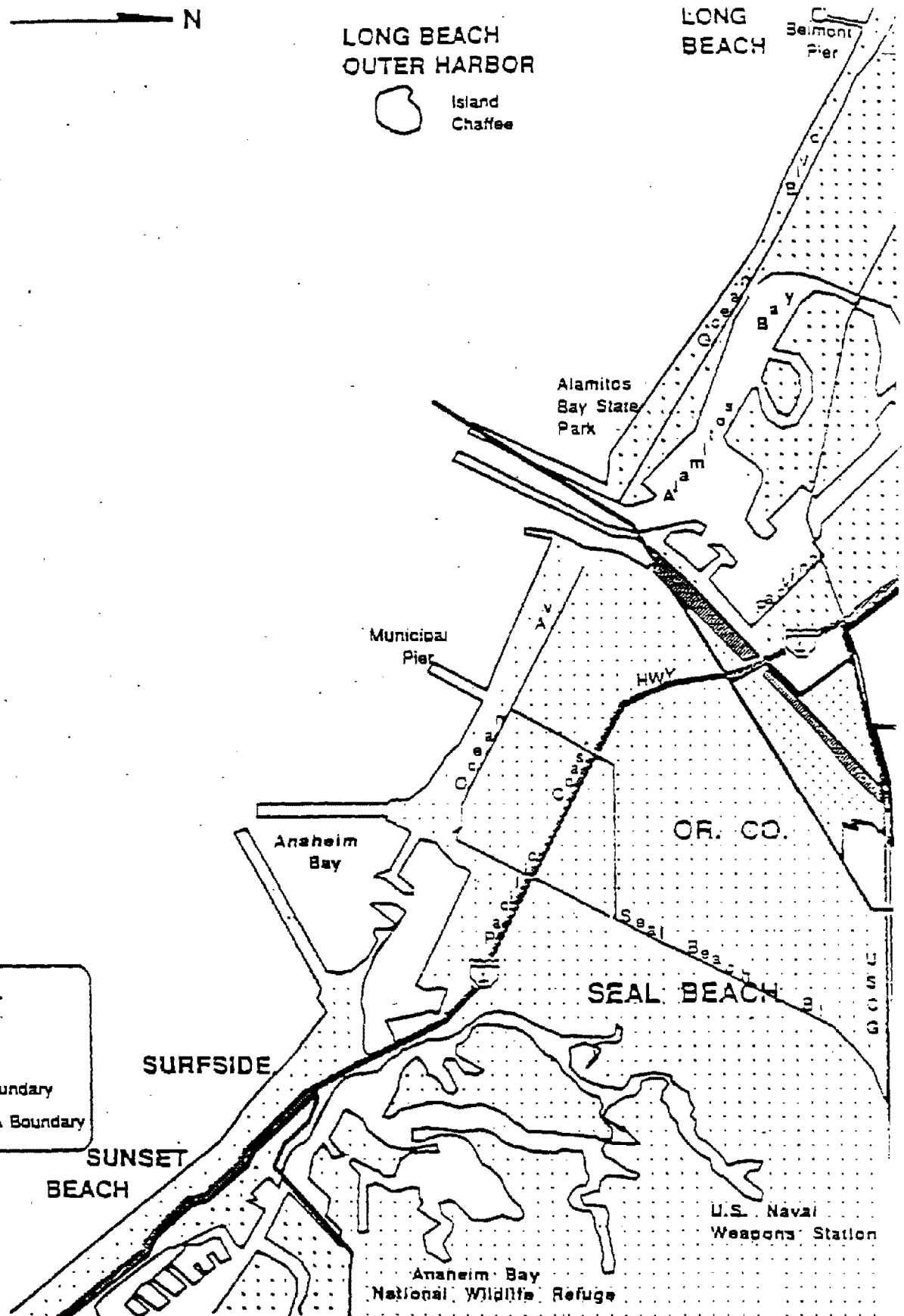
SUNSET
BEACH

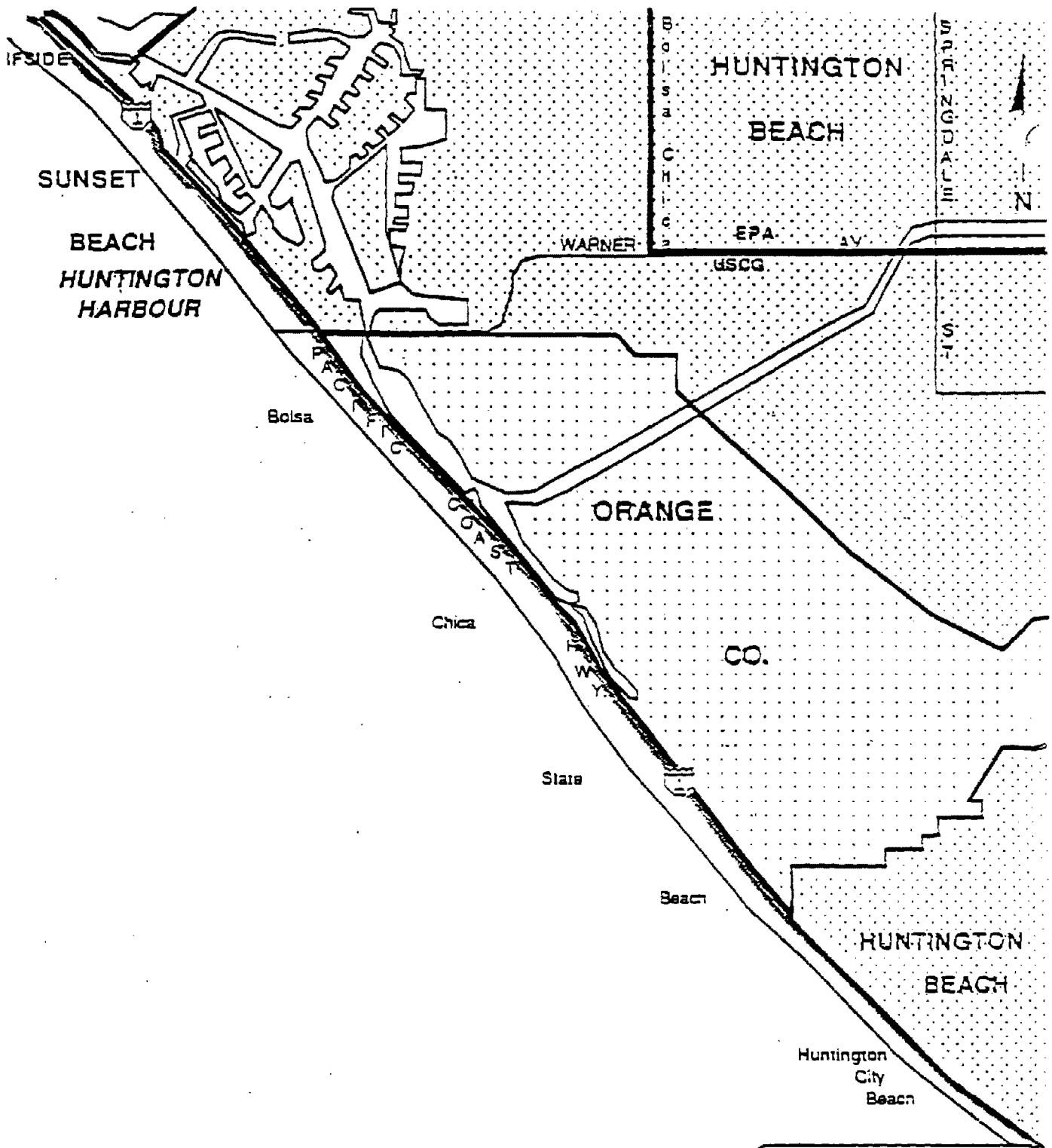
Anaheim Bay
National Wildlife Refuge

U.S. Naval
Weapons Station

LEGEND

- Road
- Highway
- County Boundary
- USCG/EPA Boundary

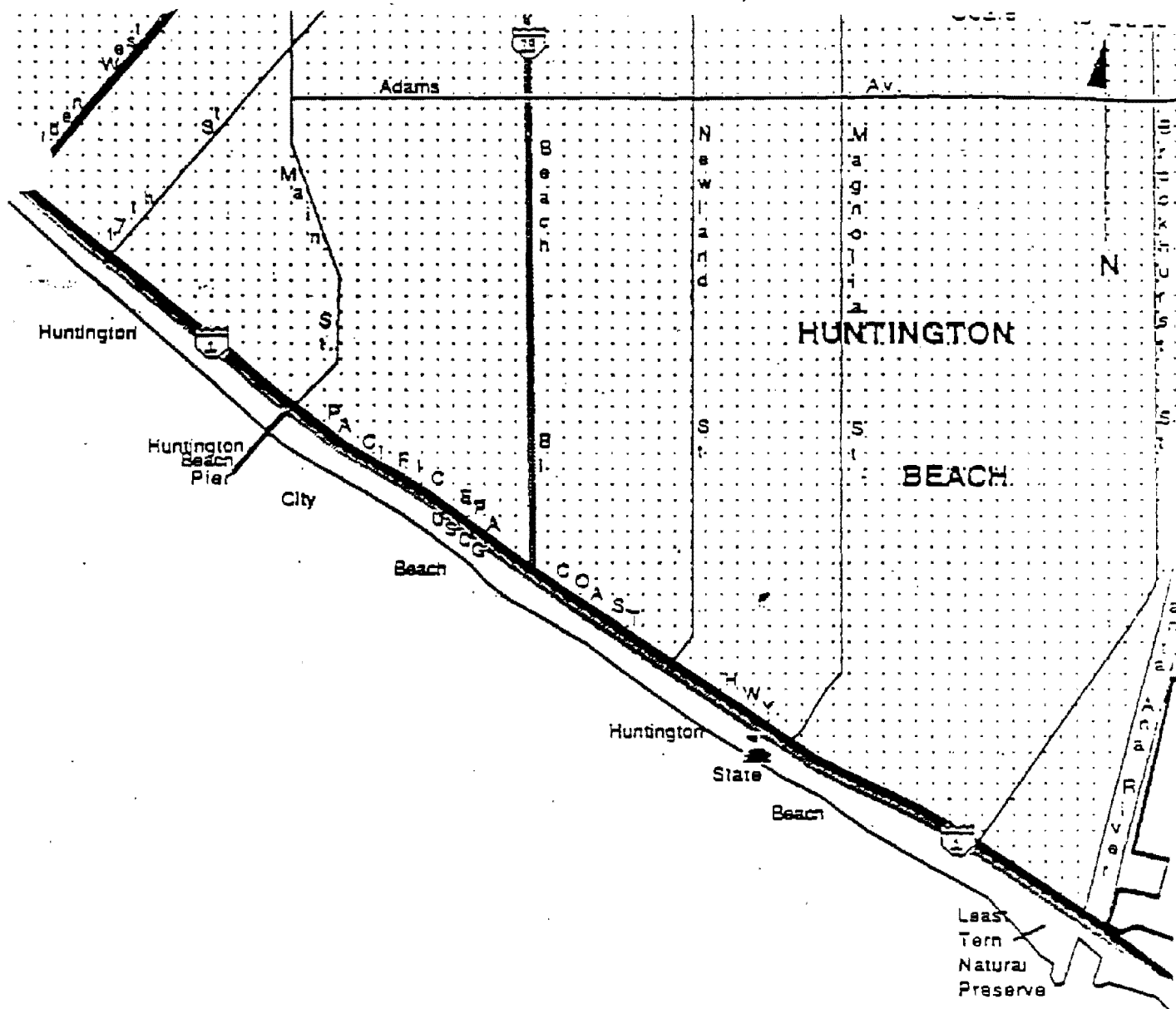




LEGEND

- = Road
- = Highway
- = County Boundary
- = USCG/EPA Boundary

Scale 1" to 2800'



LEGEND

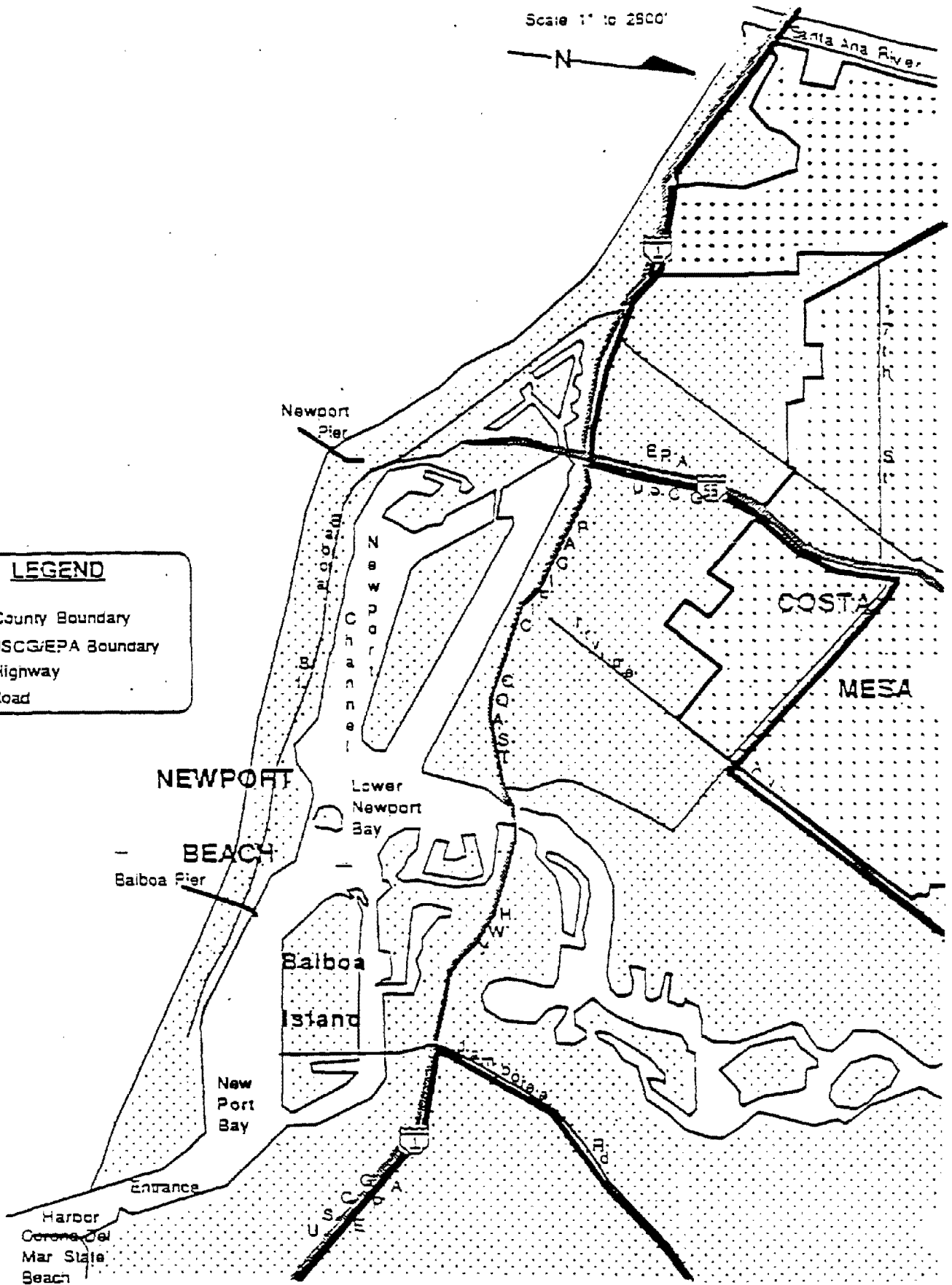
- = Road
- = Highway
- = County Boundary
- = USCG/EPA Boundary

Scale 1" to 2500'

N

LEGEND

- County Boundary
- USCG/EPA Boundary
- Highway
- Road



Scale 1" = 2500'

N

Harbor Entrance

Corona
Del Mar
State
Beach

Newport
Beach
Corona Del
Mar

Crystal
Cove
State
Beach

State Undersea
Park

Crystal
Cove

Crystal
Cove State
Park

O
R
A
N
G
E

C
O
U
N
T
Y

Sand
Canyon

Av

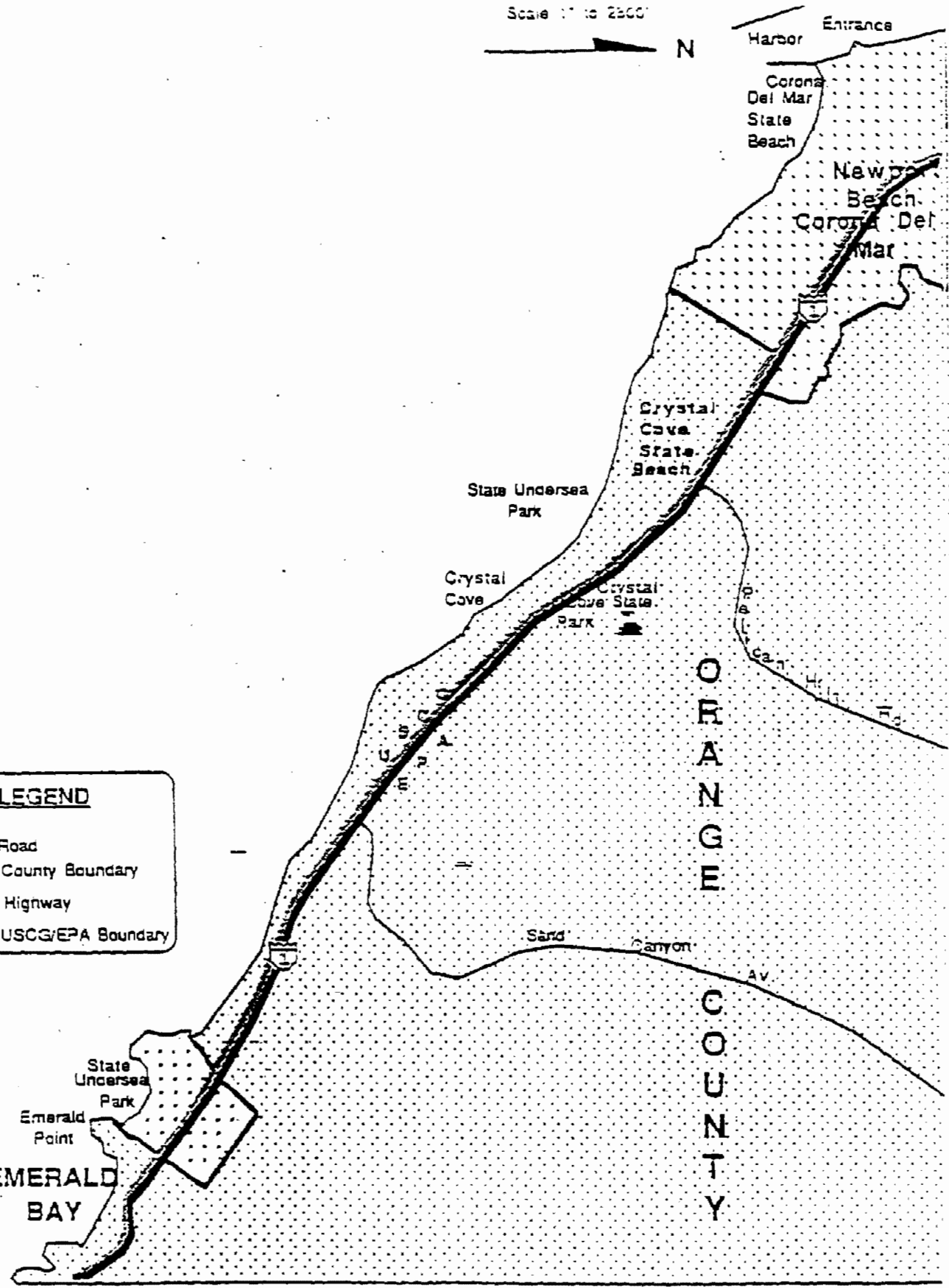
LEGEND

- = Road
- = County Boundary
- = Highway
- = USCG/EPA Boundary

State
Undersea
Park

Emerald
Point

EMERALD
BAY



Scale 1" to 2500'

N

EMERALD BAY

Crescent Bay Point Park

State Undersea Park

LAGUNA BEACH

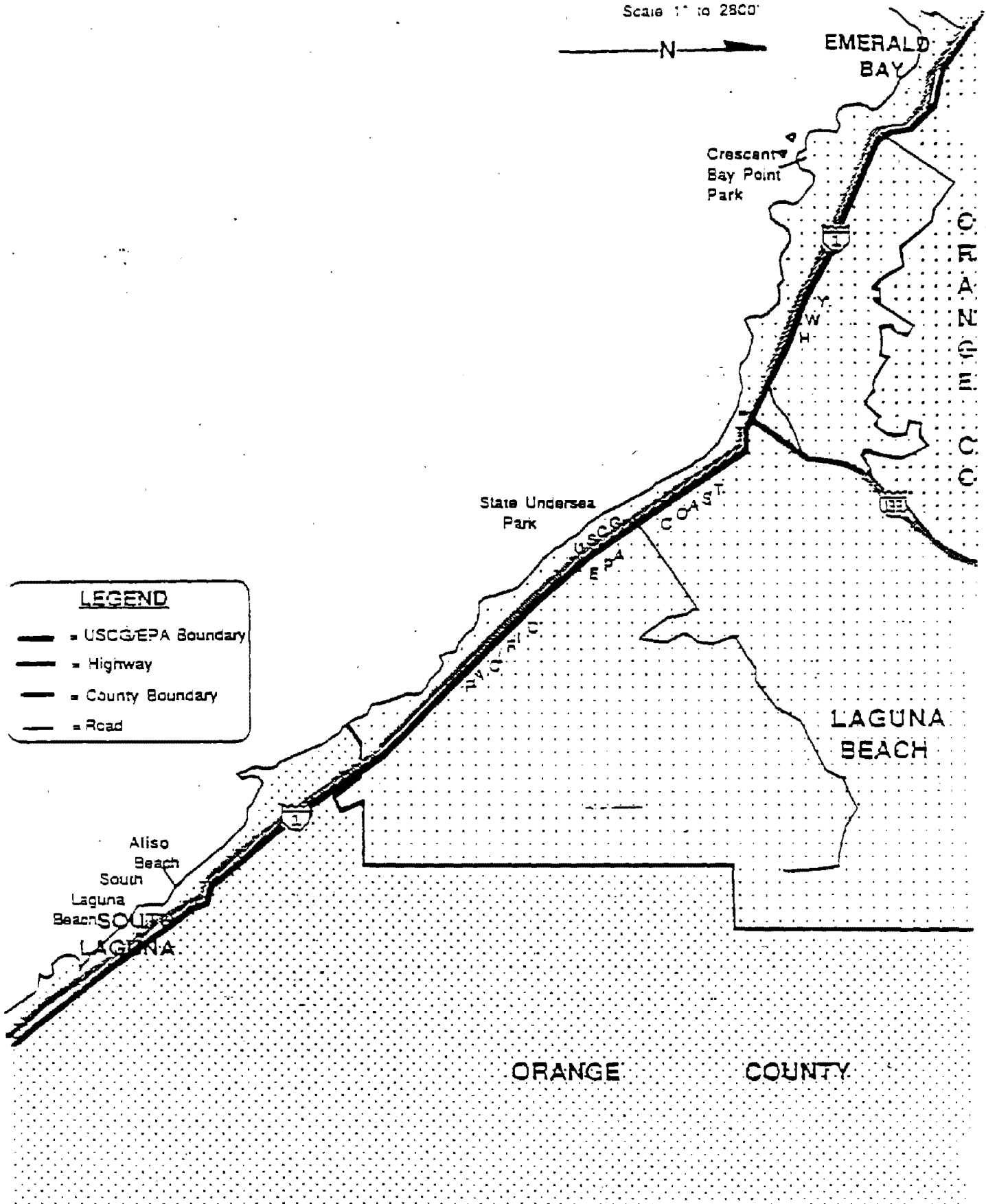
LEGEND

- USCG/EPA Boundary
- Highway
- County Boundary
- Road

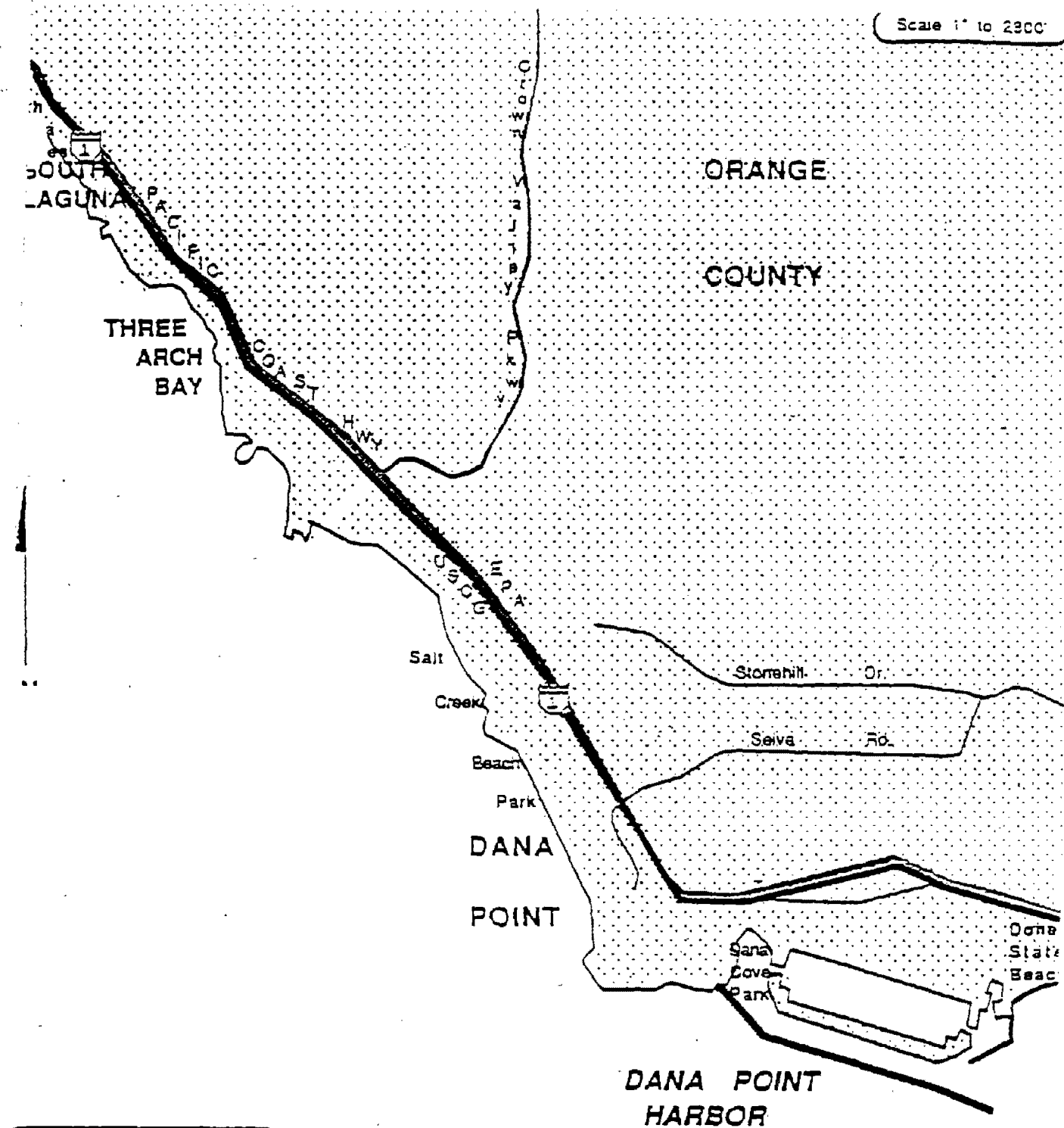
Aliso Beach
South
Laguna
Beach
SOUTH
LAGUNA

ORANGE





COUNTY

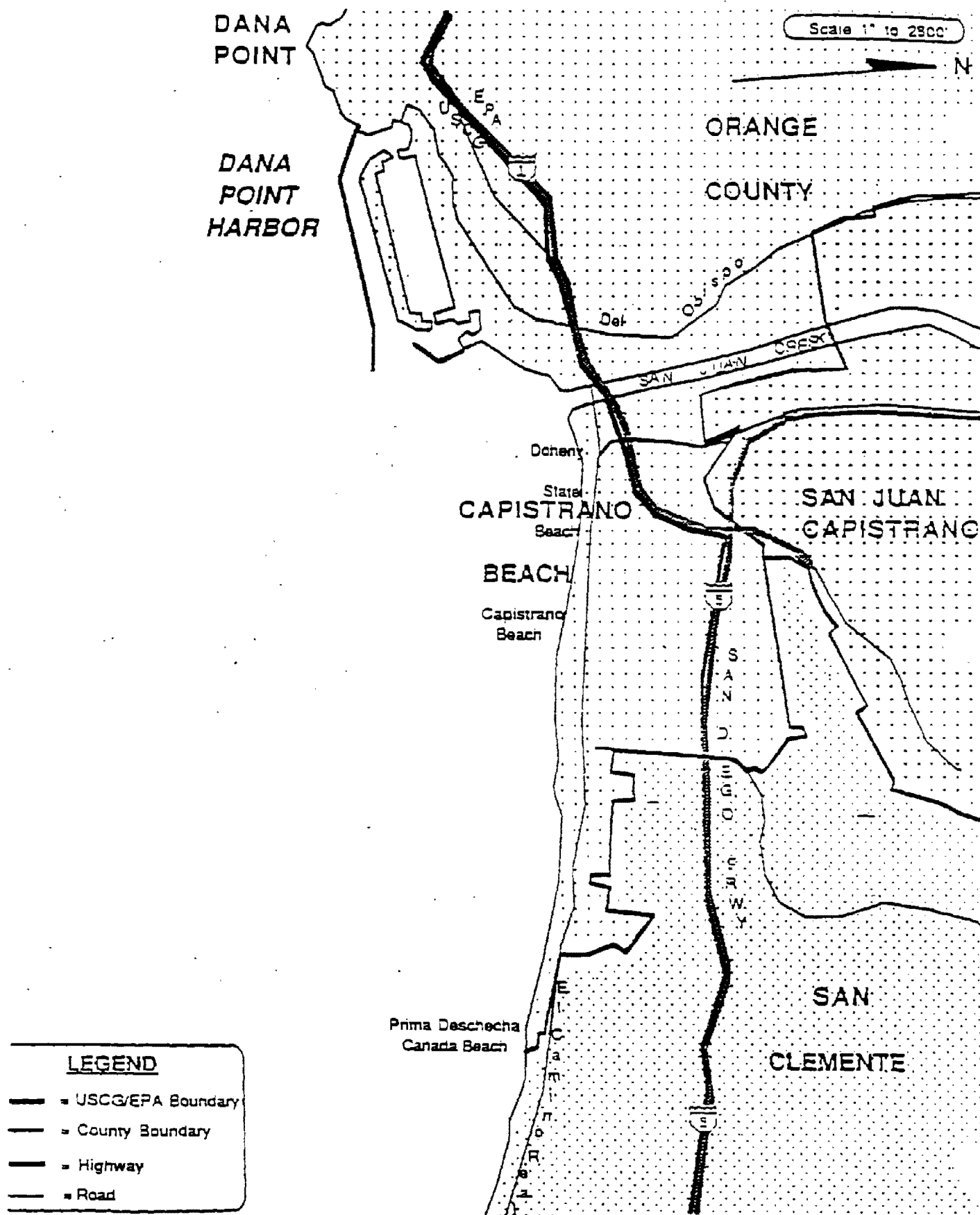


Scale 1" to 2300'



LEGEND

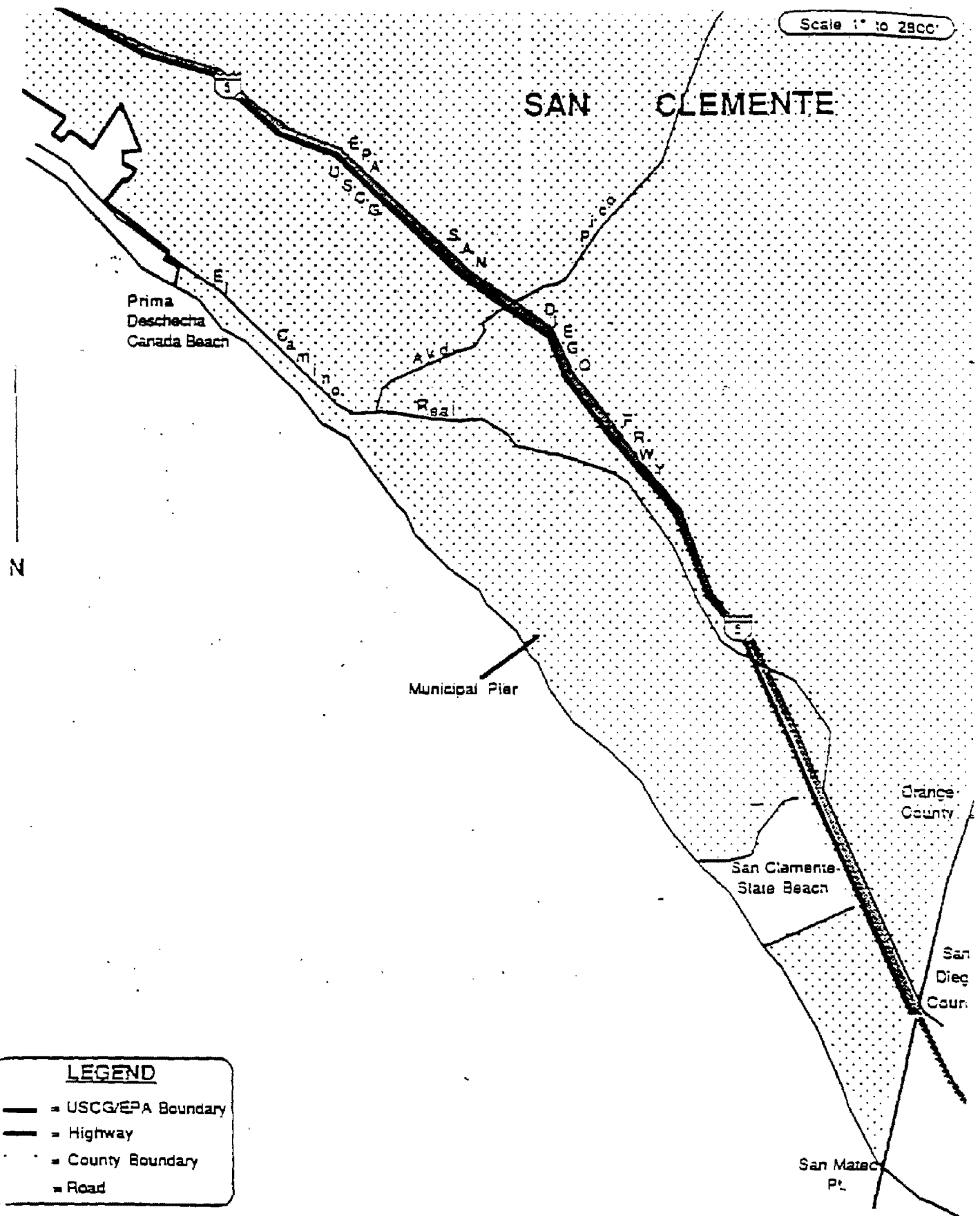
-  = USCG/EPA Boundary
-  = Highway
-  = Road
-  = County Boundary

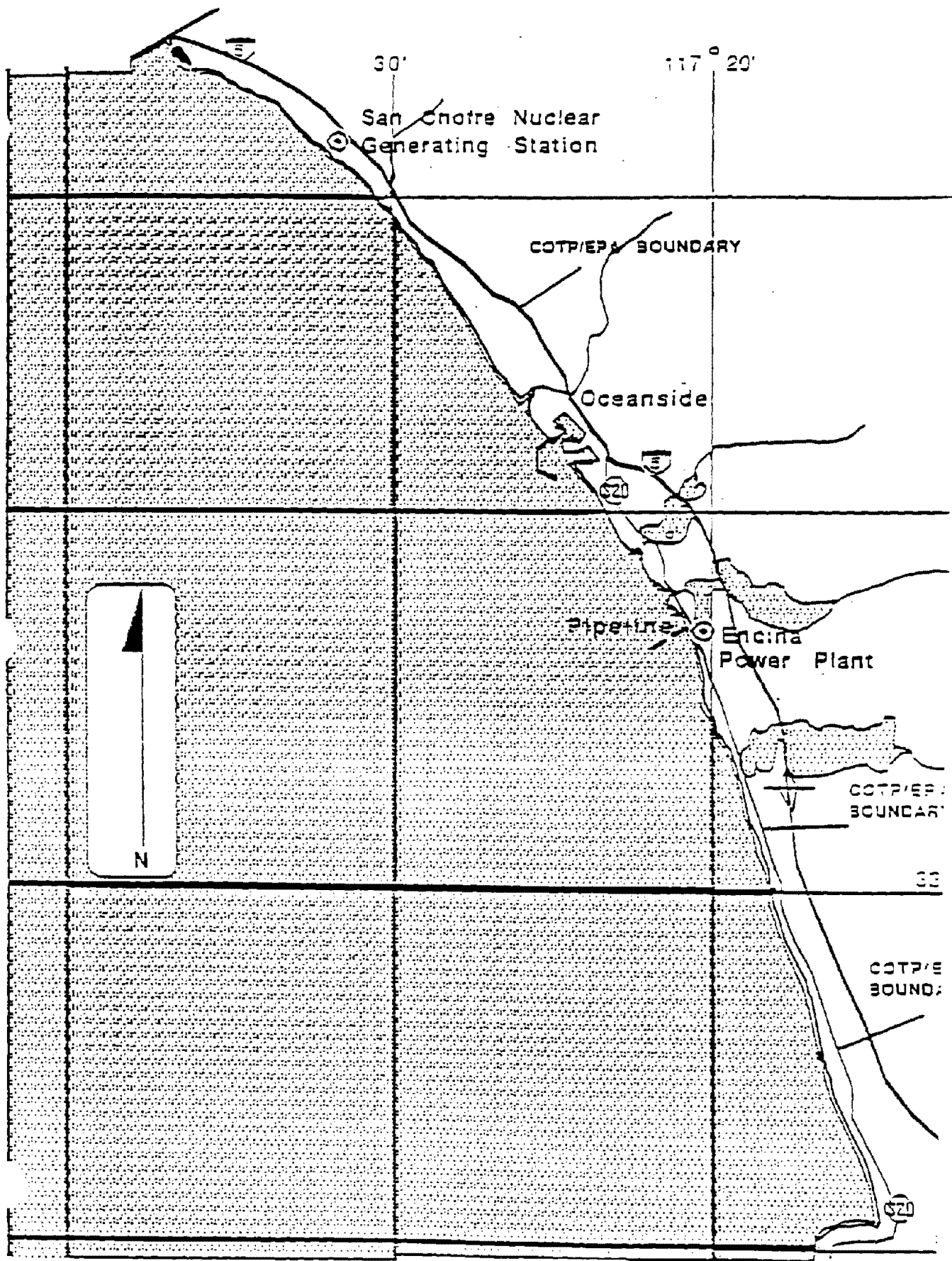


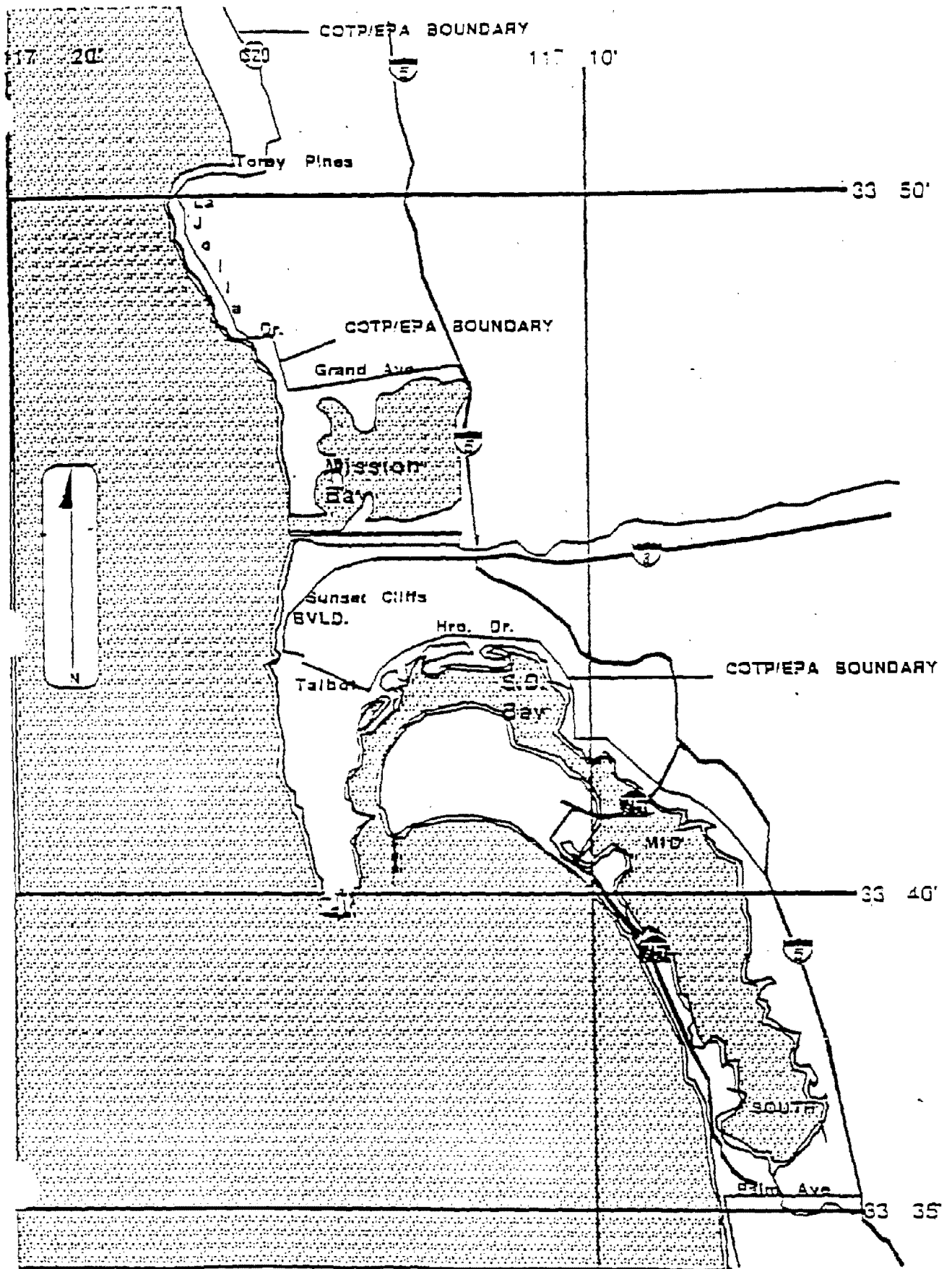
TAB B to ANNEX II

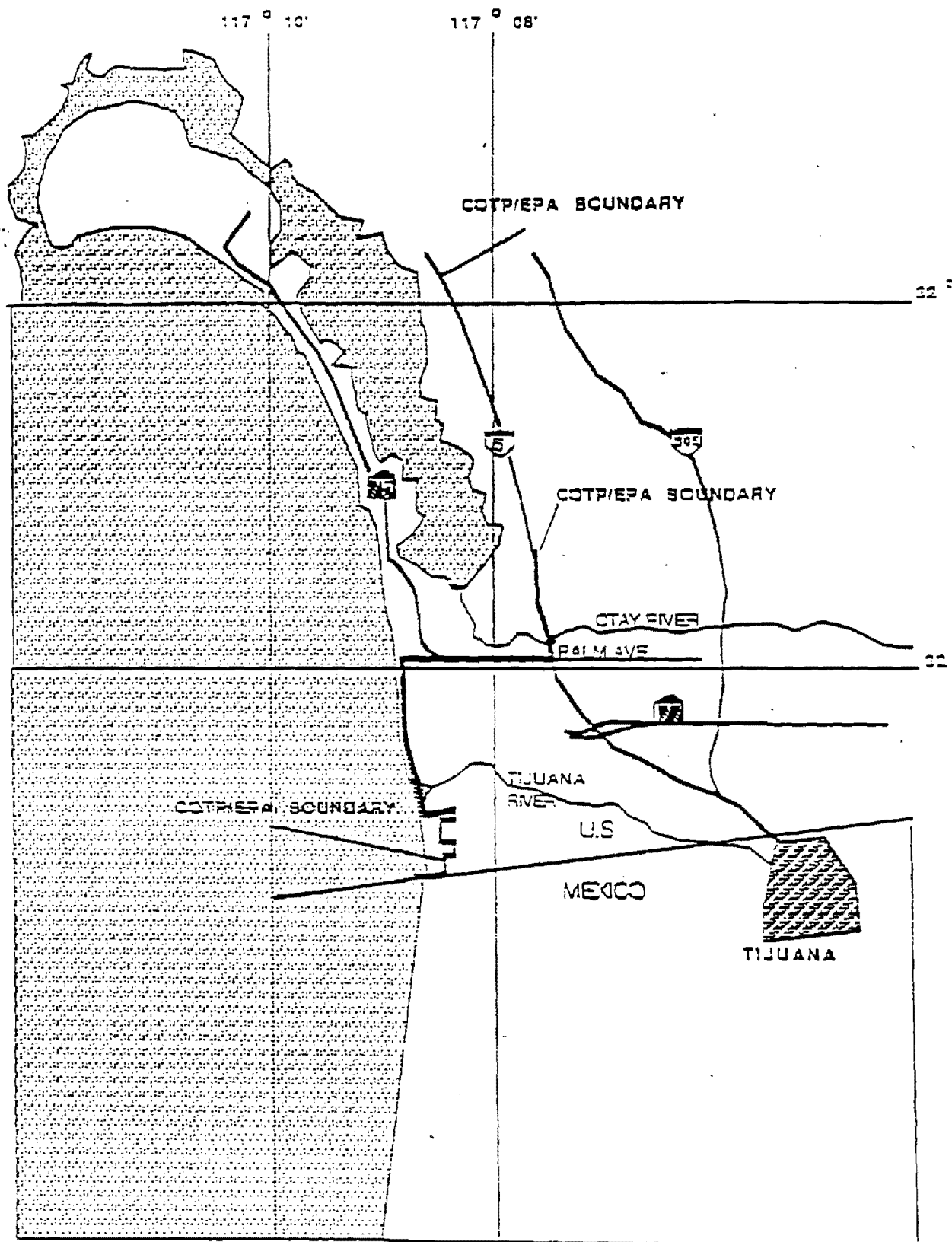
COMMANDING OFFICER MARINE SAFETY OFFICE LOS ANGELES-LONG
BEACH/U.S. EPA BOUNDARY

- II.B.1 Description. San Diego/Orange County line at I-5 north to Pacific Coast Highway (Route 1); Route 1 north to Jamboree Road (Newport Beach); north to Bristol Street; west to Irvine Avenue; south to 17th Street; west to Route 55; south to Route 1; Route 1 north to Golden West Street (Huntington Beach); north to Warner Avenue; west to Bolsa Chica Avenue; north to Westminster Avenue; west to Route 1 (Long Beach); north to 7th Street; north and west to Ximeno Avenue; south to Livingston Drive; west to Ocean Blvd.; west along Ocean Blvd. to intersection with Los Angeles River's east bank; north along Los Angeles River east bank to Anaheim Street; west to Alameda Street; south to B Street (Wilmington); west to Gibson Blvd.; south to Harbor Blvd. (San Pedro); south to Crescent Avenue; south to 22nd Street; west to Pacific Avenue; south to Paseo Del Mar; north on Western Avenue; west and north to 25th Street; 25th Street/Palos Verdes Drive around the Palos Verdes Peninsula to Route 1; north to Beryl Street (Redondo Beach); west to Harbor Drive; north along the coast roads through the beach cities to Culver Blvd. (Playa Del Rey); north to Route 1; Route 1 along the coast to Hueneme Road (Oxnard); west to Ventura Road; north to Channel Islands Blvd.; west to Harbor Blvd.; north to US 101; north along US 101 to Route 225 (Santa Barbara); Route 225 west to US 101; north along US 101 to Gaviota. Within Gaviota State Park shift to Southern Pacific railroad tracks; along the mainline tracks to Black Road (Casmalia); north to Route 1; north to the Santa Maria River Bridge at the Santa Barbara/San Luis Obispo County Line.
- II.B.2 MSO Los Angeles-Long Beach/U.S. EPA Boundary Maps. See Following Pages.









TAB A to ANNEX II

COMMANDING OFFICER MARINE SAFETY OFFICE SAN DIEGO/U.S. EPA
BOUNDARY

- II.A.1 Description. Begin at the International Border and the sea, east and north along the eastern limits of Border Field State Park to the mouth of the Tijuana River; across river mouth to eastern limit of Silver Strand State Beach to Palm Avenue; east to I-5; north to Harbor Drive; north to Scott Street; south to Talbot Street; west to Hill Street; west to Sunset Cliffs Blvd.; north to I-8; east on I-8 to I-5; north to Grand Avenue; west to Mission Blvd.; north to La Jolla Blvd.; north to Prospect Street; north to Torrey Pines Road; north along Torrey Pines Road to Route S21 (North Torrey Pines Road); S21 north to I-5 (Oceanside); north on I-5 to the San Diego/Orange County Line.
- II.A.2 MSO San Diego/U.S. EPA Boundary Maps. (See Following Pages)

ANNEX IV

STATE OF CALIFORNIA RESPONSE INFORMATION

IV.1 Spill Notification/Reporting Requirements

- (A) Oil Spills. Upon discovery of a reportable oil discharge by the vehicle or facility manager, a member of the public, or a government agency, notification must be made to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) and to the Federal National Response Center (NRC). OES and the NRC both maintain 24-Hour toll free numbers:

OES (CA only) (800) 852-7550
OES (out-of-state) (916) 262-1621
NRC (800) 424-8802

- (B) Hazardous Materials Discharges. Government notification of hazardous materials releases is mandatory under several State and Federal statutes, not all of which are consistent as to the definitions of reportable materials. To ensure timely response and comprehensive statistics, all spills of materials should be reported promptly, along with the quantity spilled, to the following numbers:

OES (CA only) (800) 852-7550
OES (out-of-state) (916) 262-1621
NRC (800) 424-8802

IV.2 Spill Coordination/Response Procedures

The State Agency Coordinator (SAC) is the primary point of contact between the State and the Scene Manager. The SAC shall confer with the Scene Manager to determine pertinent facts about the incident, including but not limited to its potential impact on the public health and welfare (including danger to surrounding populations and the potential for mass casualties), nature, amount, and location of the material released, probable direction and time of travel of the material, and natural resources which are or may be affected, and the priorities for protecting them. Through joint conference with the Scene Manager, the SAC shall determine the nature of State agency support needed and how State resources may be employed most effectively in the incident response operations. If the SAC determines that the pollution incident exceeds the response capabilities of the local agency Scene Manager, the SAC may assume the lead role for the duration of the response. He shall then act in accordance with the needs of the Scene Manager System which is outlined in the State of California Oil Spill Contingency Plan. He shall initiate notification of the Office of Emergency Services (OES) regional office in cases where evacuation is necessary, or large numbers of people are adversely affected.

IV.3 Funding Availability

State of California pollution response funding sources are summarized in the State of California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan and the Oil Spill Contingency annex to that plan on page 53.

IV.4 State Contingency Plans

For a copy of the State of California Oil Spill Contingency Plan or Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan contact:

Oil Spill Contingency Plan
State of California
The Resources Agency
Department of Fish & Game
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Hazardous Material Incident
Contingency Plan
State of California
Office of Emergency Services
2800 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832

IV.5 Designated State On-Scene Representatives for Dispersant Decision

Mr. Peter Bontadelli
Administrator
Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response
1730 E. Street
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Tel: (916) 445-8285
24 Hr: (916) 852-7550
Fax: (916) 323-0774

IV. 6 Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission

The Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) was established as a SERC pursuant to SARA. The CEPRC is responsible for the implementation, within California, of federal hazardous material EPCRA programs embodied in SARA, Title III. The CEPRC is also involved in the coordination of the Title III program with similar state laws and has established subcommittees to address different aspects of emergency planning and response activities. The CEPRC has designated the six OES mutual aid regions as the LEPC jurisdiction for the purposes of developing hazardous material regional plans and improving the coordination and capabilities of local government to mitigate the effects of, and to respond to, hazardous materials incidents.

CEPRC Chairperson: Richard Andrews
2800 Meadowview Rd.
Sacramento, CA 95832
(916) 262-1816
(916) 262-1621 (24 hours)

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTERING AGENCIES

Each OES Region contains many counties. Each county has at least one Administering Agency.

Counties within the OES Southern Region include: Imperial, Inyo, Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.

Counties within the OES Coastal Region include: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma Counties.

Counties within the OES Inland Region include: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo and Yuba Counties.

Following is a list of California Administering Agencies. They are listed alphabetically by city.

CALIFORNIA

OES REGIONAL OFFICES AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>REGION</u>	<u>OES REGIONAL OFFICE</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
OES Southern Region:	HazMat 11200 Lexington Drive Building 283 Los Alamitos, CA 90720-5001	(310) 795-2900	Linda Phillips League of Women Voters 5107 Calle Asilo Santa Barbara, CA 93111	(805) 967-0922
	HazMat 11200 Lexington Drive Building 283 Los Alamitos, CA 90720-5001	(310) 795-2900	Mark Schock California Highway Patrol P.O. Box 608 Ontario, CA 91761 or 9530 Pittsburgh Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	(909) 984-1241 24 hr. 980-3994
OES Coastal Region:	HazMat 360 Civic Drive, Suite 1 Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-1901	(510) 646-5908	Mitch Slater Naval Shipyard - Code 106.04 Mail Stop T56 Building 487 Marine Island, CA 94592-5100	(707) 646-6340
OES Inland Region:	HazMat 2800 Meadowview Road Sacramento, CA 95832	(916) 262-1816	Kelly Purdom Yuba County Emergency Services 933 14th Street Marysville, CA 95901	(916) 741-6254
			Donald Brincka Aerojet Propulsion P.O. Box 13222 Sacramento, CA 95813-6000	(916) 355-3520
			Ralph Huey Bakersfield Fire Department 2130 G Street Bakersfield, CA 93301	(805) 326-3979

Agencies Designated to Administer
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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Butte County County Health Officer Chester Ward 916/538-7581 Fax: 916/538-2165	Butte County Health Department Hazardous Material Division 18 B County Center Drive Oroville, CA 95965	Butte
Calaveras County Chief Administrative Officer Brent Harrington 209/754-6303 Fax: 209/754-6566	Calaveras Co. Office of Emergency Services County Administrative Office 891 Mountain Ranch Road San Andreas, CA 95249	Calaveras
California City Captain Robert Smith 619/373-4841 Fax: 619/373-3613	California City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 20890 Hacienda Blvd. California City, CA 93505	Kern
Colusa County Emergency Services Coordinator Ann Randleas 916/458-2115 Fax: 916/458-4697	Colusa Co. Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Material Division 929 Bridge Street Colusa, CA 95932	Colusa
Contra Costa County Health Officer William Walker, MD 510/370-5012 Fax: 510/370-5098	Contra Costa County Health Services Dept. Hazardous Material Division 4333 Pacheco Blvd. Martinez, CA 94553	Contra Costa
Corona Captain Tom Armsstrong 714/736-2461 Fax: 714/736-2497	Corona Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 815 West Sixth Street Corona, CA 91718-0090	Riverside
Culver City Sr. Management Analyst Kevin Smith 310/202-5827 Fax: 310/836-2149	Culver City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 4095 Overland Ave. Culver City, CA 90232	Los Angeles

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Del Norte County Director of Environmental Health Dale Watson 707/465-4991 Fax: 707/445-7328	Del Norte County Health Hazardous Material Division 909 Highway 101 North Crescent City, CA 95531	Del Norte
Downey Fire Marshal Dennis Groat 310/904-7350 Fax: 310/923-6388	Downey Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 11111 Brookshire Avenue Downey, CA 90241	Los Angeles
El Dorado County Dir. Solid waste & HazMat Div John Morgan 916/621-6672 Fax: 916/626-7130	El Dorado County Environmental Mgmt. Environmental Management 2850 Fairlane Court Placerville, CA 95667	El Dorado
El Monte Fire Marshall Dennis McDonald 818/580-2157 Fax: 818/580-2068	El Monte City Fire Prevention Hazardous Material Division 11333 Valley Blvd El Monte, CA 91732	Los Angeles
El Segundo Fire Chief David W. Sloan 310/322-4311 Fax: 310/414-0929	El Segundo Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 314 Main Street El Segundo, CA 90245	Los Angeles
Fountain Valley Fire Marshal Michelle Scou 714/965-4430 Fax: 714/965-4498	Fountain Valley Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 10200 Slater Avenue Fountain Valley, CA 92708	Orange
Fremont Fire Marshal Rich Cabral 510/494-4279 Fax: 510/494-4398	Fremont City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 39100 Liberty St. Fremont, CA 94538	Alameda

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Fresno County Supervising Env. Health Analyst Tim Casagrande 209/445-3271 Fax: 209/445-3370	Fresno County Health Department Environmental Health System P. O. Box 11867 Fresno, CA 93775	Fresno
Fullerton Fire Marshal John Clark 714/738-6500 Fax: 714/738-5355	Fullerton Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 312 East Commonwealth Avenue Fullerton, CA 92632	Orange
Garden Grove HazMat Coordinator Tony Gutilla 714/741-5636 Fax: 714/741-5640	Garden Grove Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 11301 Acacia Parkway Garden Grove, CA 92640	Orange
Gardena Fire Marshal Robert Nolan 310/217-9644 Fax: 310/217-9694	Gardena Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 1650 West 162nd Street Gardena, CA 90247	Los Angeles
Glendale HazMat Supervisor Vasken Demirjian 818/548-4030 Fax: 818/549-9777	Glendale Fire Department Environmental Management 780 Flower Street Glendale, CA 91201	Los Angeles
Glenn County Deputy Director Del S. Oliver 916/934-6442 Fax: 916/934-6429	Glenn County Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Material Division 543 West Oak Street Willows, CA 95988	Glenn
Hawthorne HazMat Specialist Adam Cottle 310/371-3628 Fax: 310/970-7033	Hawthorne Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 4455 West 126th Street Hawthorne, CA 90250	Los Angeles

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Hayward Hazardous Material Coordinator John Boykin 510/293-8695 Fax: 510/293-5017	Hayward Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 25151 Clawiter Road Hayward, CA 94545	Alameda
Healdsburg Fire Marshal Randy Collins 707/431-3360 Fax: 707/431-2852	Healdsburg Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 238 Center Street Healdsburg, CA 95448	Sonoma
Hermosa Beach Fire Fighter/Paramedic Mark Williams 310/318-0314 Fax: 310/318-0300	Hermosa Beach Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 540 Pier Avenue Hermosa Beach, CA 90254	Los Angeles
Hesperia Deputy Fire Chief Robert May 619/947-1600 Fax: 619/944-9194	Hesperia Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 17288 Olive Street Hesperia, CA 92345	San Bernardino
Hollister Fire Chief Dan Holsapple 408/637-5544 Fax: 408/637-7662	City of Hollister Fire Hazmat Division 110 Fifth Street Hollister, California 95023	San Benito
Humboldt County Sr. HazMat Specialist Brian Cox 707/441-2003 Fax: 707/441-5699	Humboldt County Environmental Health Hazmat Division 100 "H" Street Eureka, CA 95501	Humboldt
Huntington Beach HazMat Disclosure Coordinator Michael Tamiyasu 714/374-1551 Fax: 714/374-1551	Huntington Beach Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 2000 Main Street / P.O. Box 190 Huntington Beach, CA 92648	Orange

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Imperial County Environ. Health Ser. Director Tom Wolf 619/339-4203 Fax: 619/352-1309	Imperial County Health Services Dept. Courthouse 935 Broadway El Centro, CA 92243	Imperial
Inglewood Captain Lorenzo Garmon (Greg) Cole - 2nd) 310/412-5356 Fax: 310/412-8737	Inglewood Fire Department Hazardous Material Division One Manchester, Suite 550 Inglewood, CA 90301	Los Angeles
Inyo County Director Robert Kennedy 619/878-0238 Fax: 619/872-2710	Inyo County Health Department Environmental Health P. O. Box 427 Independence, CA 93526	Inyo
Kern County Battalion Chief Geoffrey D. Wilford 805/861-2761 Fax: 805/399-2915	Kern County Fire Department Hazardous Material Control Unit 5642 Victor Street Bakersfield, CA 93308	Kern
Kings County Director Keith Winkler 209/584-1411 Fax: 209/584-6040	Kings County Health Department Hazardous Material Division 330 Campus Drive Hanford, CA 93230	Kings
La Habra Fire Chief Gary Sens 310/905-9794 Fax: 310/905-9719	La Habra Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 201 E. La Habra Blvd. La Habra, CA 90631	Orange
La Verne Fire Marshal Ronald Sillo 714/596-5991 Fax: 714/596-8774	La Verne Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 2061 Third Street La Verne, CA 91750	Los Angeles

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Lake County Director Martin A. Winston 707/263-2222 Fax: 707/263-1681	Lake County Health Department Environmental Health 922 Bevins Court Lakeport, CA 95453	Lake
Lassen County Director Bill Harvey 916/257-8311x116 Fax:	Lassen County Office of Emergency Svcs. 707 Nevada Street Susanville, CA 96150	Lassen
Livermore Hazardous Materials Specialist Danielle Stefani 510/373-5003 Fax: 510/373-5414	Livermore Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 4550 East Avenue Livermore, CA 94550	Alameda
Long Beach Fire Marshal Rick Duran 310/590-2560 Fax: 310/590-2566	Long Beach Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 211 E. Ocean Blvd., Suite 500 Long Beach, CA 90802	Los Angeles
Los Angeles Battalion Chief Larry Krokes 213/485-7191 Fax: 213/485-8994	Los Angeles City Fire Department Room 970B 200 North Main Street Los Angeles, CA 90012	Los Angeles
Los Angeles County Battalion Chief Chuck Moore 213/890-4013 Fax: 213/890-4051	L. A. County Fire Prevention Hazardous Material Division 5825 Rickenbacker Road Commerce, CA 90040	Los Angeles
Lynwood Fire Chief Gerald Wallace 310/886-0416 Fax: 310/639-5762	Lynwood Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 3161 Imperial Highway Lynwood, CA 90262	Los Angeles

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Madera County Susan Coursey 209/675-7823 Fax: 209/661-4213	Madera County Environmental Health Hazardous Material Division 135 West Yosemite Madera, CA 93637	Madera
Manhattan Beach Fire Marshal Steve Age 310/545-5621x255 Fax: 310/545-8925	Manhattan Beach Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 400 Fifteenth Street Manhattan Beach, CA 90266	Los Angeles
Marin County Deputy County Administrator Dee Johnson 415/499-6647 Fax: 415/6910	Marin County Waste Management Office Waste Management Office 3501 Civic Center Dr. , Rm 403 San Rafael, CA 94903	Marin
Mariposa County Health Officer Dr. Mosher 209/966-0200 Fax: 209/966-4929	Mariposa County Health Department Hazardous Material Division P. O. Box 5 Mariposa, CA 95338	Mariposa
Mendocino County Randy Leach 707/463-5425 Fax: 707/463-4673	Mendocino County Health Department Hazardous Material Program 880 North Bush Street Ukiah, CA 95482	Mendocino
Merced County Director Jeff Palsgaard 209/385-7391 Fax: 209/384-1593	Merced County Health Services Department Division of Environmental Health 385 East 13th Street Merced, CA 95340	Merced
Modoc County Sheriff Bruce Mix 916/233-4416 Fax: 916/233-4971	Modoc County Office of Emergency Svcs. Hazardous Material Division P.O. Drawer 460 Alturas, CA 96101	Modoc

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Mono County OES Coordinator Boe Turner 619/932-5234 Fax: 619/932-7435	Mono County Office of the Sheriff-Coroner Hazardous Material Division P. O. Box 616 Bridgeport, CA 93517	Mono
Monrovia Acting Fire Marshal Derick Young 818/358-1210 Fax: 818/358-1275	Monrovia Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 141 East Lemon Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016	Los Angeles
Montebello Emergency Services Coord. Chuck Ford 213/887-4536 Fax: 213/887-4525	Montebello Fire Department Hazmat Division 1166 S. Greenwood Ave. Montebello, CA 90640	Los Angeles
Monterey Chief Jack Meade 408/646-3900 Fax: 408/646-3982	Monterey Fire Department Hazardous Material Division City Hall Monterey, CA 93940	Monterey
Monterey County Chief Walter Wong 408/755-4505 Fax: 408/757-9586	Monterey County Health Department Environmental Health Division 1270 Natividad Road Salinas, CA 93906-3198	Monterey
Napa County Director Trent Cave 707/253-4471 Fax: 707/253-4545	Napa County Dept. Environmental Mgmt. Hazardous Material Division 1195 Third Street, Room 205 Napa, CA 94559	Napa
Nevada County Sanitarian III Tracy Gidel 916/265-1449 Fax: 916/265-1715	Nevada County Environmental Health Dept. Hazardous Material Division P. O. Box 6100 Nevada City, CA 95959-6100	Nevada

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Newark HazMat Bureau Coordinator Jackie Breischneider 510/790-7254 Fax: 510/745-9972	Newark Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 37101 Newark Blvd. Newark, CA 94560	Alameda
Newport Beach HazMat Program Manager Sylvia G. Marson 714/644-3113 Fax: 714/644-3120	Newport Beach Fire Department P. O. Box 1768 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA 92659-1768	Orange
Orange Fire Marshal Robert L. Clevenger 714/288-2504 Fax: 714/744-5035	City of Orange Fire Prevention Bureau Hazardous Material Division 174 South Orange Street Orange, CA 92666	Orange
Orange County Hazmat Disclosure Manager Christine Boyd 714/744-0464 Fax: 714/771-5332	Orange County Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 180 South Water Street Orange, CA 92666	Orange
Oxnard Inspector Brad Windsor 805/385-7722 Fax:	Oxnard Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 251 South "C" Street Oxnard, CA 93030	Ventura
Pasadena Fire Chief Kaya K. Pekerol 818/405-4655 Fax: 818/405-4244	Pasadena Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 199 South Los Robles, Suite 550 Pasadena, CA 91101	Los Angeles
Petaluma Clyde Thomas 707/778-4389 Fax: 707/778-4498	Petaluma Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 11 English Street Petaluma, CA 94952	Sonoma

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
<p>Placer County</p> <p>John Miners 916/889-7335 Fax: 916/889-7370</p>	<p>Placer County Health Department Environmental Health 11454 B Avenue Auburn, CA 95603</p>	Placer
<p>Pleasanton Hazardous Materials Specialist</p> <p>510/484-8114 Fax: 510/484-8236</p>	<p>Pleasanton Fire Department P. O. Box 520 4444 Railroad Street Pleasanton, CA 94566-0802</p>	Alameda
<p>Plumas County Director</p> <p>William Crigler 916/283-6355 Fax: 916/283-6241</p>	<p>Plumas County Health Department Environmental Health Division P. O. Box 480 Quincy, CA 95971</p>	Plumas
<p>Pomona Division Chief</p> <p>Lyn A. LaRoche 909/620-2209 Fax: 909/620-2002</p>	<p>Pomona Fire Department Fire Station 1 HQ 590 South Park Avenue Pomona, CA 91765</p>	Los Angeles
<p>Redondo Beach Fire Chief</p> <p>Richard Bridges 310/318-0663 Fax: 310/379-9268</p>	<p>Redondo Beach Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 401 South Broadway Redondo Beach, CA 90277</p>	Los Angeles
<p>Riverside Captain</p> <p>Richard C. Ballinger 714/782-5321 Fax: 714/872-5585</p>	<p>Riverside City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 3601 9th Street Riverside, CA 92501</p>	Riverside
<p>Riverside County Supervising HazMat Specialist</p> <p>Martha Bahia 714/358-5055 Fax: 714/358-5017</p>	<p>Riverside County Environmental Health Hazardous Material Branch P.O. Box 7600 Riverside, CA 92513-7600</p>	Riverside

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Roseville Fire Chief Anthony L. Fink 916/781-0185 Fax: 916/774-5810	Roseville Fire Department Fire Prevention Bureau 401 Oak St., Suite 402 Roseville, CA 95678	Placer
Sacramento Fire Inspector II William Mc Nairnie 916/264-5480 Fax: 916/264-7079	Sacramento City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 1231 "I" Street Suite 401 Sacramento, CA 95814-2979	Sacramento
Sacramento County HazaMat Program Manager Robert Knight 916/386-6160 Fax: 916/386-6674	Sacramento County Environmental Mgt. Hazardous Material Division 8475 Jackson Rd., Suite 230 Sacramento, CA 95826	Sacramento
San Benito County Emergency Services Coordinator Margie M. Riopel 408/637-6017 Fax: 408/673-9095	San Benito County Emergency Services Hazardous Material Division 498 Fifth Street Hollister, CA 95023	San Benito
San Bernardino County Deputy Director Peter Briery 909/387-3200 Fax: 909/387-4323	San Bernardino County Health Department Environmental Health Services 385 North Arrowhead Avenue San Bernardino, CA 92415-0160	San Bernardino
San Clemente Fire Marshal Gene Begnell 714/361-8245 Fax: 714/498-0052	San Clemente Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 100 Avenida Presidio San Clemente, CA 92672	Orange
San Diego County Deputy Director Gary R. Stephany 619/338-2211 Fax: 619/338-2174	San Diego County Health Services Dept. Environ. Health Services Haz Mat P.O. Box 85261 San Diego, CA 92186-5261	San Diego

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
San Francisco County Sue Cone, CIH 415/554-2733 Fax: 415/554-2772	San Francisco County Health Department Hazardous Material Division 101 Grove Street, Room 207 San Francisco, CA 94102	San Francisco
San Gabriel Fire Chief Gene Murphy Fax:	City of San Gabriel Hazmat Division 532 West Mission Drive San Gabriel, California 91778	Los Angeles
San Joaquin County OES Director Ron Baldwin 209/468-3962 Fax: 209/944-9015	San Joaquin County Emergency Services Room 610, Courthouse 222 East Weber Avenue Stockton, CA 95202	San Joaquin
San Leandro Hazardous Materials Coordinator Michael Bakaldin 510/577-3319 Fax: 510/577-3295	San Leandro Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 835 East 14th Street San Leandro, CA 94577	Alameda
San Luis Obispo HazMat Coordinator Michael Smith 805/5-7380 Fax: 805/543-8019	San Luis Obispo City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 748 Pismo Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Officer Jerry LeMoine 805/781-5544 Fax: 805/781-4211	San Luis Obispo County Public Health Division of Environmental Health 2156 Sierra Way San Luis Obispo, CA 93406	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo County Assistant Director Jennifer Stone 415/363-4305 Fax: 415/363-7882	San Mateo County Environmental Health County Office Building 590 Hamilton Street Redwood City, CA 94063	San Mateo

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
San Rafael Fire Chief Robert E. Martucci 415/485-3304 Fax: 415/453-1627	San Rafael Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 1039 "C" Street San Rafael, CA 94901	Marin
Santa Ana Captain Bob Runnells 714/647-5700 Fax: 714/647-5779	Santa Ana Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 1439 South Broadway Santa Ana, CA 92707	Orange
Santa Barbara County Program Manager Curtis A. Baisou 805/346-8472 Fax: 805/346-8485	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Hazardous Material Division 120 Cremona, Suite "C" Goleta, CA 93117	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara County Deputy Director Erwin Koehler 408/299-6930 Fax: 408/298-6261	Santa Clara County Health Department Toxics Control Division 2220 Moorpark Avenue San Jose, CA 95128	Santa Clara
Santa Cruz County HazMat Program Manager Steve Schneider 408/454-2022 Fax: 408/454-2433	Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Government Center, Rm 312 701 Ocean Street Santa Cruz, CA 95060	Santa Cruz
Santa Fe Springs Fire Marshal Stanley D. Boeucher 310/944-9713 Fax: 310/941-1817	Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Environ. Protection Division - Haz Mat 11300 Greenstone Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	Los Angeles
Santa Monica Toxic Chemical Coordinator Brian Johnson 310/458-8228 Fax: 310/393-1279	City of Santa Monica Environmental Program Division 200 Santa Monica Pier, Suite E Santa Monica, CA 90401	Los Angeles

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Santa Paula Fire Marshal Robert B. Hall 805/933-4265 Fax: 805/565-6278	Santa Paula Fire Department Fire Prevention Bureau 970 Ventura Street Santa Paula, CA 93060	Ventura
Santa Rosa Fire Marshal Ken Wagner 707/524-5311 Fax: 707/524-5070	Santa Rosa Fire Dept. Hazardous Material Division 2300 County Center Dr., Ste. 221A Santa Rosa, CA 95403	Sonoma
Scotts Valley Hazardous Material Officer John Justice 408/438-0211 Fax: 408/438-0383	Scotts Valley Fire Protection District Hazardous Material Division 7 Erba Lane Scotts Valley, CA 95066	Santa Cruz
Sebastopol Fire Chief John Zanzi 707/823-8061 Fax: 707/823-1135	Sebastopol Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 7425 Bogeda Avenue Sebastopol, CA 95472	Sonoma
Shasta County Director Russ Mull 916/225-5787 Fax: 916/225-5189	Shasta County Environmental Health Department of Resource Management 1640 West Street Redding, CA 96001	Shasta
Sierra County Chairman Jerry McCallFrey 916/994-3520 Fax: 916/994-3319	Sierra County Board of Supervisors P.O. Drawer D Downeyville, CA 95936	Sierra
Sierra Madre Fire Chief Ed Tracy 818/355-1414 Fax:	Sierra Madre Fire Prevention Department Fire Prevention Dept. / Haz Mat 242 West Sierra Madre Blvd. Sierra Madre, CA 91024	Los Angeles

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Siskiyou County Director Dr. Robert W. Bayuik 916/842-8230 Fax:	Siskiyou County Public Health Department Hazardous Material Division 806 South Main Street Yreka, CA 96097	Siskiyou
Solano County Environmental Health Supervisor Dave Eubanks 707/421-6770 Fax:	Solano County Environmental Management Hazardous Material Division 601 Texas Street Fairfield, CA 94533	Solano
Sonoma Assistant Chief Steve J. Marler 707/996-2102 Fax: 707/938-8775	Sonoma City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 32 Patten Street Sonoma, CA 95476	Sonoma
Sonoma County Administrative Assistant Sophia Galifaro 707/527-1152 Fax: 707/527-1172	Sonoma County Fire Services Department Hazardous Material Division 2300 County Center Dr. Suite 221A Santa Rosa, CA 95403	Sonoma
South Pasadena Fire Chief William Eisele Fax:	South Pasadena Fire Hazmat Division 1414 Mission Street South Pasadena, California 91030-3299	Los Angeles
Stanislaus County Program Manager Ted Garcia 209/525-4150 Fax: 209/525-4163	Stanislaus County Environmental Resources Hazardous Material Division 1716 Morgan Road Modesto, CA 95358	Stanislaus
Sutter County Director Gray Kraus 916/741-7370 Fax: 916/741-7109	Sutter County Fire Department Hazardous Material Division P. O. Box 1555 Yuba City, CA 95992	Sutter

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<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
<p>Taft Fire Chief Vance Brannon 805/765-4136 Fax: 805/765-2480</p>	<p>Taft Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 801 Center Street Taft, CA 93268</p>	<p>Kern</p>
<p>Tehama County Director of Environmental Health Lee Mercer 916/527-8020 Fax: 916/529-0980</p>	<p>Tehama County Environmental Health Environ. Health Haz Mat 633 Washington St., Rm 36 Red Bluff, CA 96080</p>	<p>Tehama</p>
<p>Torrance John Kulluk 310/618-2973 Fax: 310/781-7506</p>	<p>Torrance Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 3031 Torrance Blvd. Torrance, CA 90501</p>	<p>Los Angeles</p>
<p>Trinity County Associate Planner Tom Stokely 916/623-1351 Fax: 916/623-4427</p>	<p>Trinity County Transportation and Planning Hazardous Material Division P.O. Box 2490 Weaverville, CA 96093-2490</p>	<p>Trinity</p>
<p>Tulare County Environmental Health Specialist Mark Bairstow 209/733-6441 Fax: 209/733-6932</p>	<p>Tulare County Health Department Environmental Health County Civic Center Visalia, CA 93291</p>	<p>Tulare</p>
<p>Tuolumne County Director Walter Kruse 209/533-5990 Fax: 209/533-5698</p>	<p>Tuolumne County Environmental Division Hazardous Material Division 2 South Green Street Sonora, CA 95370</p>	<p>Tuolumne</p>
<p>Union City Hazardous Materials Inspector Clifford Young 510/471-1424x369 Fax: 510/475-7318</p>	<p>Union City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 34009 Alvarado Niles Road Union City, CA 94587</p>	<p>Alameda</p>

Agencies Designated to Administer
the Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventory Program
California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95

<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Ventura HazMat Officer Brian Clark 805/339-4300 Fax: 805/650-8016	Ventura City Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 1425 Dowell Drive Ventura, CA 93003	Ventura
Ventura County Chief Bob Roper 805/389-9710 Fax: 805/388-4364	Ventura County Fire Protection District Hazardous Material Division 165 Durley Avenue Camarillo, CA 93013	Ventura
Vernon Health Director Norman J. Michiels 213/583-8811 Fax: 213/583-4451	Vernon Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 4305 Santa Fe Avenue Vernon, CA 90058	Los Angeles
Victorville Hazardous Material Specialist Greg Coon 619/955-5227 Fax: 619/245-7243	Victorville Fire Department Hazmat Division 14543 Civic Drive Victorville, California 92392-2399	San Bernardino
Victorville Greg Coon 619/955-5229 Fax: 619/245-7243	Victorville Fire Department Hazardous Material	San Bernardino
Watsonville Chief Gary Smith 408/728-6062 Fax: 408/728-6173	Watsonville Fire Department Hazardous Material Division 115 Second Street Watsonville, CA 95076	Sanja Cruz
Westminster Fire Marshal Donald Herr 714/898-1065x100 Fax: 714/373-4684	Westminster Fire Prevention Bureau Hazardous Material Division 8200 Westminster Blvd. Bldg. #1 Westminster, CA 92683	Orange

Agencies Designated to Administer
the Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventory Program
California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95

<u>Administering Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
<p>Yolo County Emergency Services Coordinator Dan McCanta 916/666-8930 Fax: 916/666-8909</p>	<p>Yolo County Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Material Division 35 North Cottonwood Street Woodland, CA 95695</p>	<p>Yolo</p>
<p>Yuba County Director OES Kelly Purdom 916/741-6254 Fax: 916/742-7925</p>	<p>Yuba County Office of Emergency Services Hazardous Material Division 933 14th Street Marysville, CA 95901</p>	<p>Yuba</p>

REMAINING MSO LA-LB/EPA BOUNDARY MAPS

LOS ANGELES/VENTURA COUNTY LINE TO SANTA BARBARA/SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY LINE

UNDER DEVELOPMENT

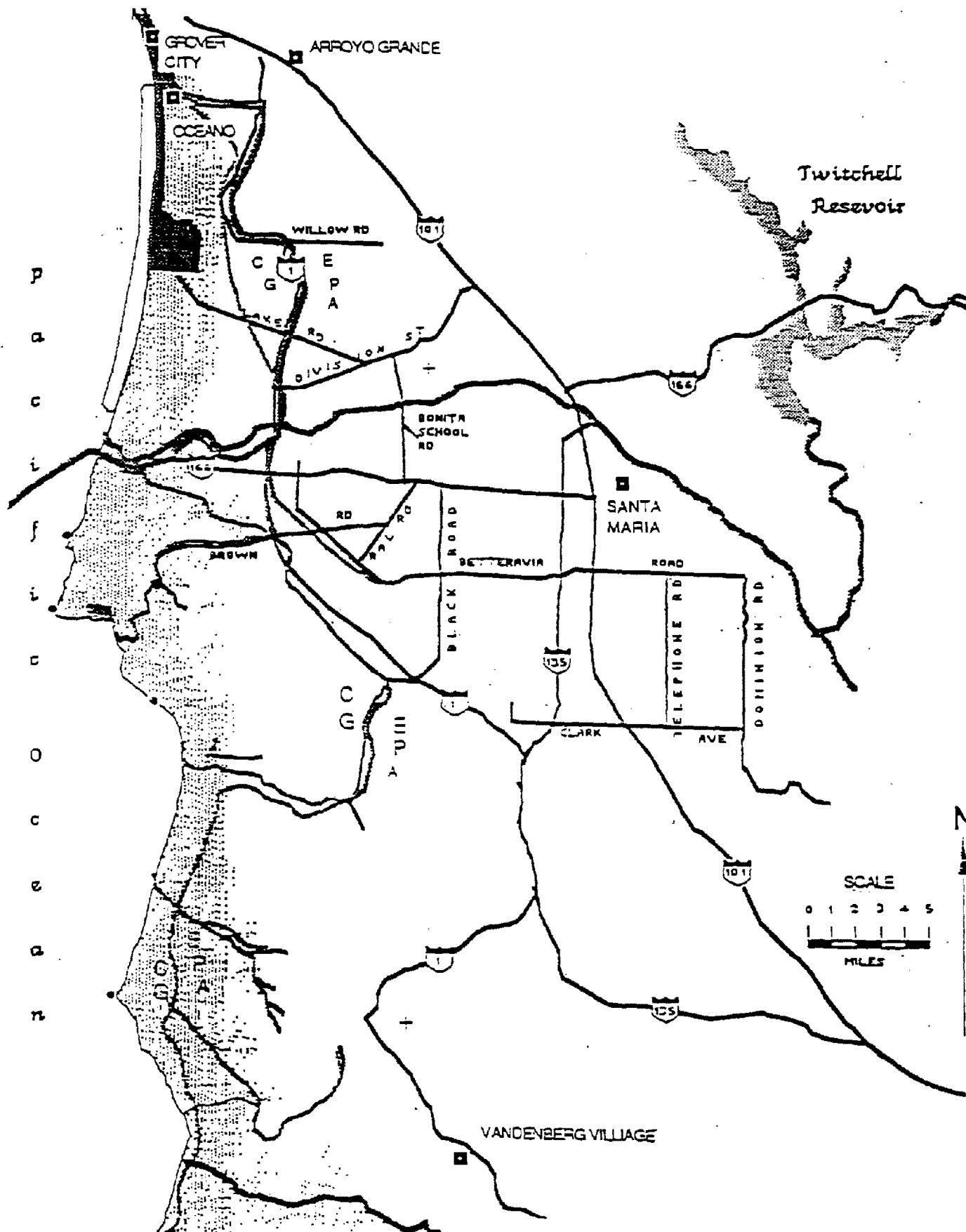
TAB C to ANNEX II

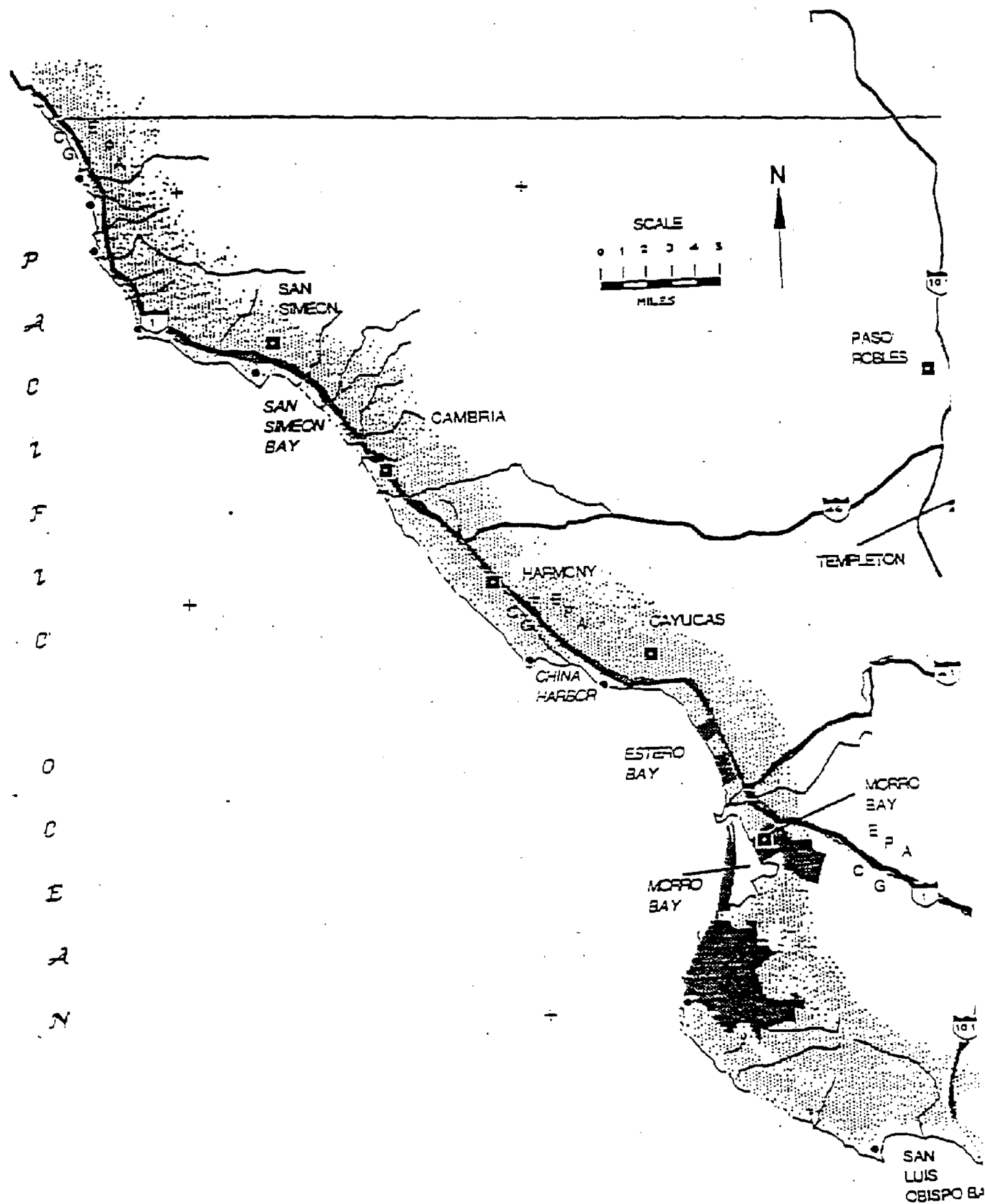
COMMANDING OFFICER MARINE SAFETY OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO BAY/U.S.
EPA BOUNDARY

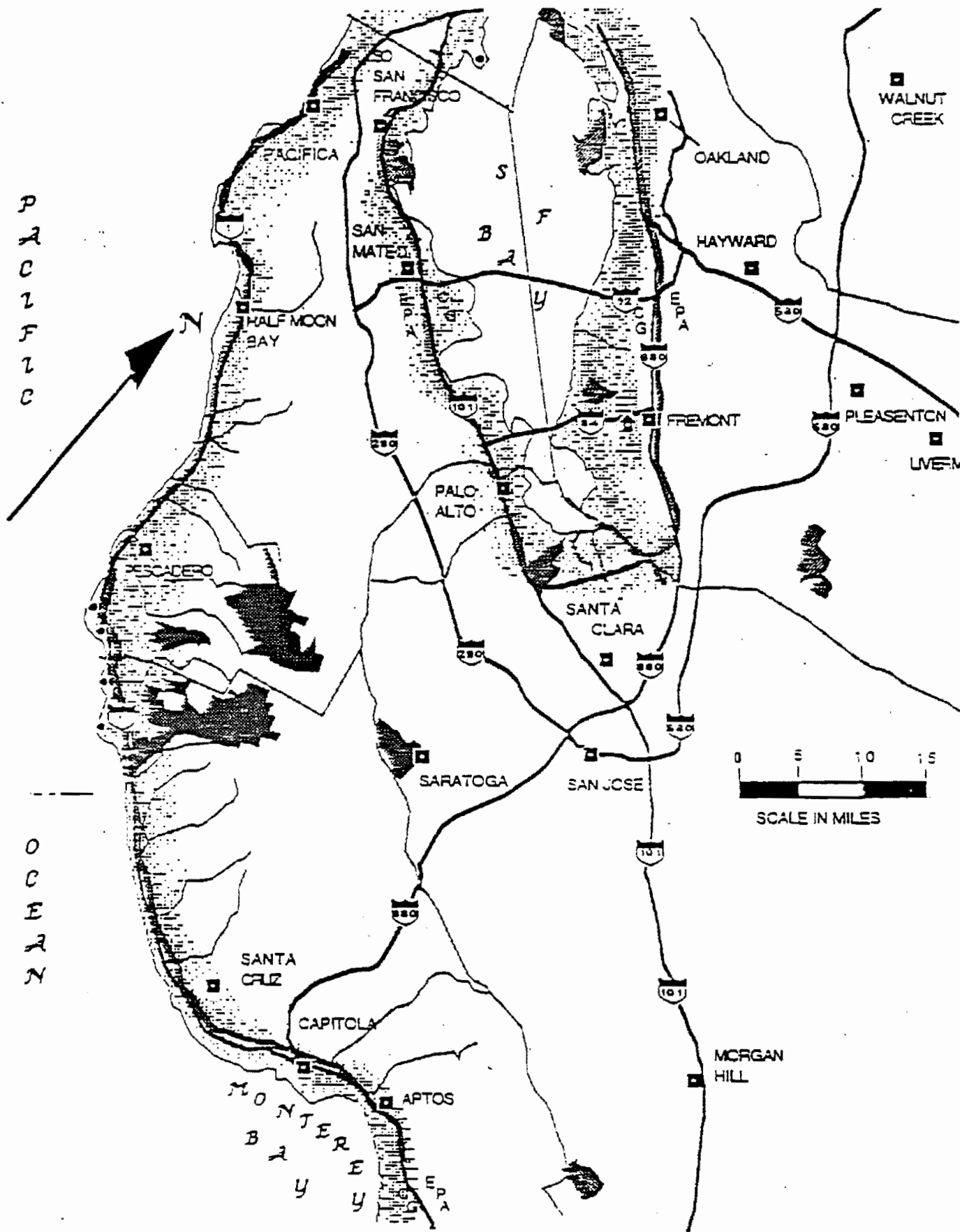
II.C.1 Description. Begin at Highway 1 at the Santa Barbara/San Luis Obispo County line at the Santa Maria River; north on Highway 1 to Highway 35 near San Francisco; west on Highway 35 to the Great Highway; north on the Great Highway to the intersection with Point Lobos Avenue; Point Lobos Avenue east to Geary Blvd.; Geary Blvd. east to Highway 1; Highway 1 north to Marina Blvd.; Marina Blvd. east to Laguna Street; Laguna Street south to Bay Street; Bay Street east to intersection with State Belt railroad tracks; State Belt railroad tracks south along the Embarcadero to Third Street; Third Street south to Highway 101; Highway 101 south to Highway 237; Highway 237 east to intersection with Southern Pacific railroad tracks; Southern Pacific railroad tracks north to intersection with Highway 880 (approximately 1/2 mile south of 98th Avenue exit); Highway 880 north to intersection with Southern Pacific Railroad tracks near Albany; Southern Pacific railroad tracks north and east until intersection with Highway 4 (approximately 2 miles east of Antioch); Highway 4 east to I-5 at Stockton; I-5 north to Highway 80; Highway 80 west to Highway 113; Highway 113 south to Highway 12; Highway 12 west to Highway 80; Highway 80 west to Highway 680; Highway 680 south to Highway 780; Highway 780 west to Highway 80; Highway 80 west to Highway 29; Highway 29 north to Highway 37; Highway 37 west to Highway 101 near Ignacio; Highway 101 south to Route 1 at Marin City; Route 1 north to Usal Road near Rockport; Usal Road north to Chemise Mountain Road; Chemise Mountain Road north to Shelter Cove Road; Shelter Cove Road west to Kings Peak Road; Kings Peak Road north to Wilder Ridge Road; Wilder Ridge Road north to Mattole Road; Mattole Road west and north to Highway 1 (Ferndale); Highway 1 north to Highway 101 (Fernbridge); Highway 101 north to Front Street; Front Street west to A Street; A Street north to Sixth Street; Sixth Street west to Pebble Beach Drive; Pebble Beach Drive north to Washington Blvd.; Washington Blvd. east to Lake Earl Drive; Lake Earl Drive north to Highway 101; Highway 101 north to the California/Oregon border.

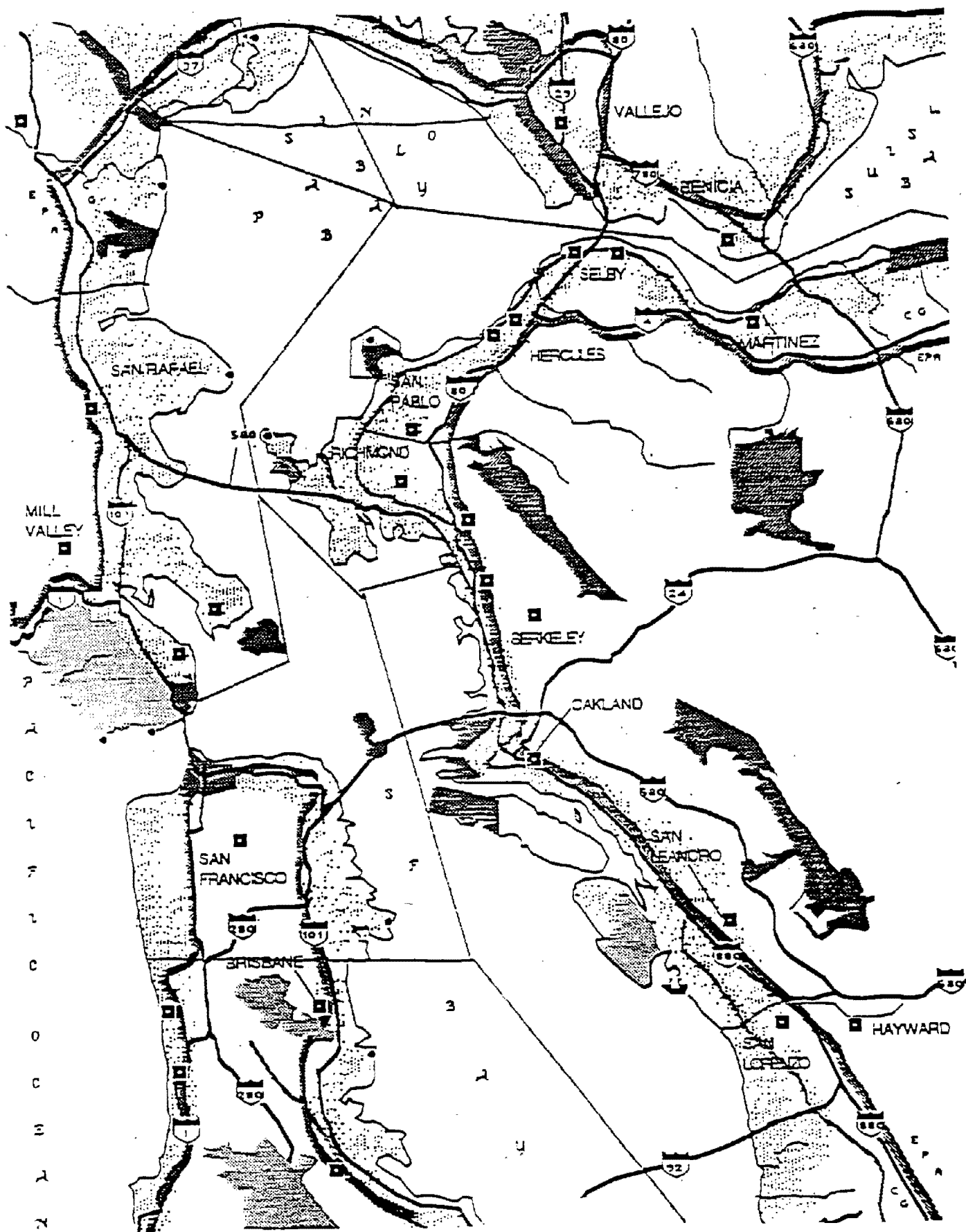
II.C.2 MSO San Francisco Bay/U.S. EPA Boundary Maps.

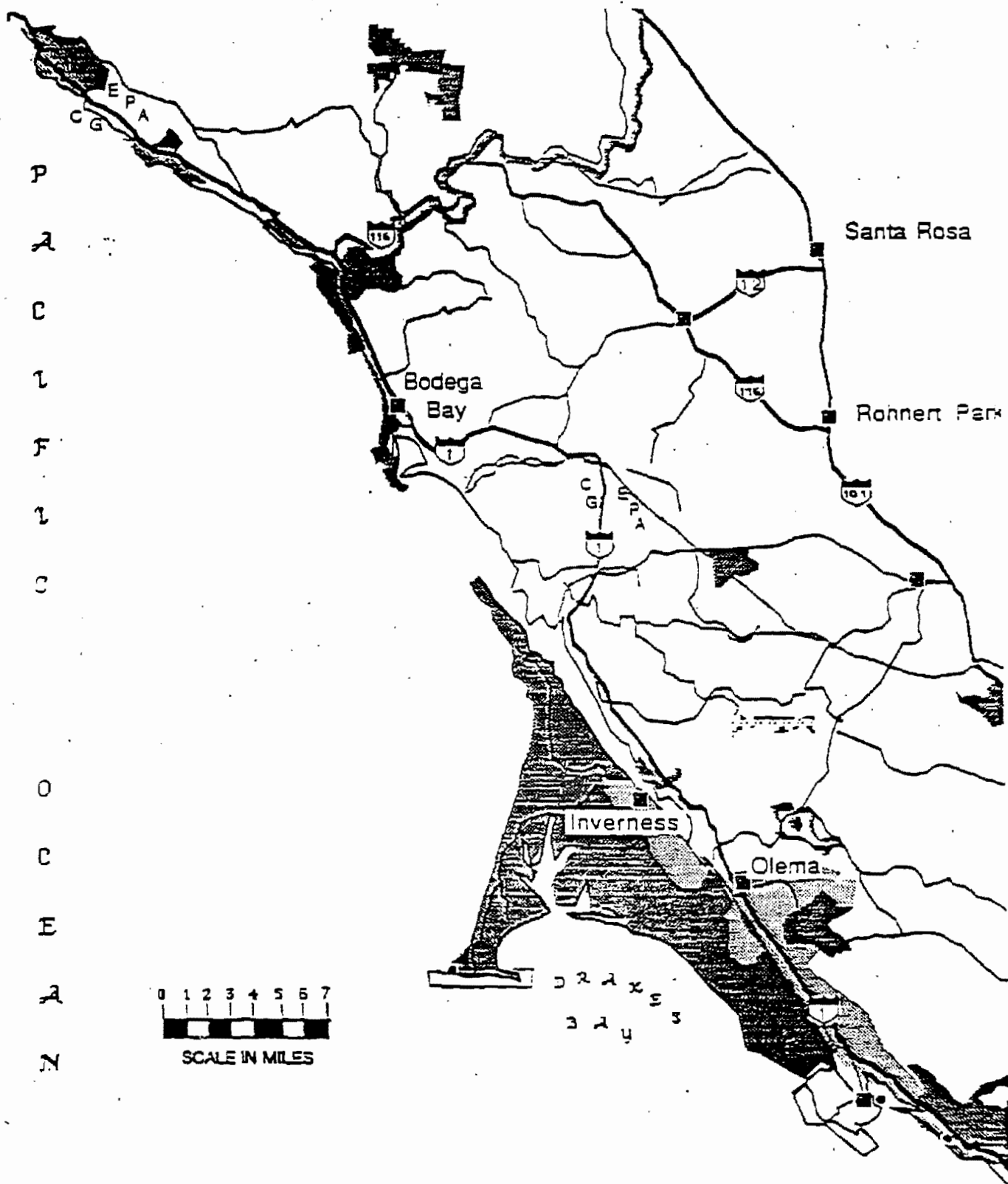
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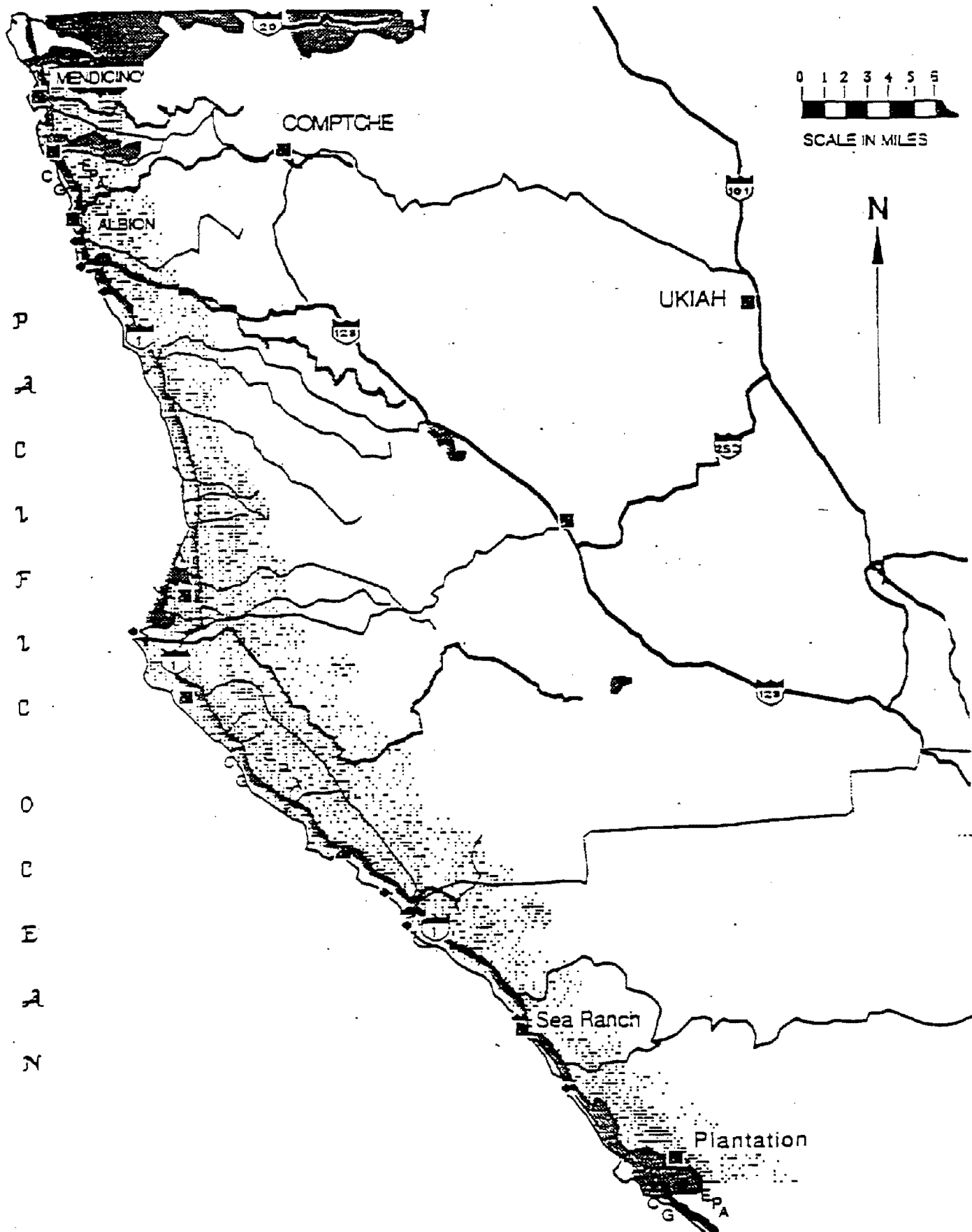


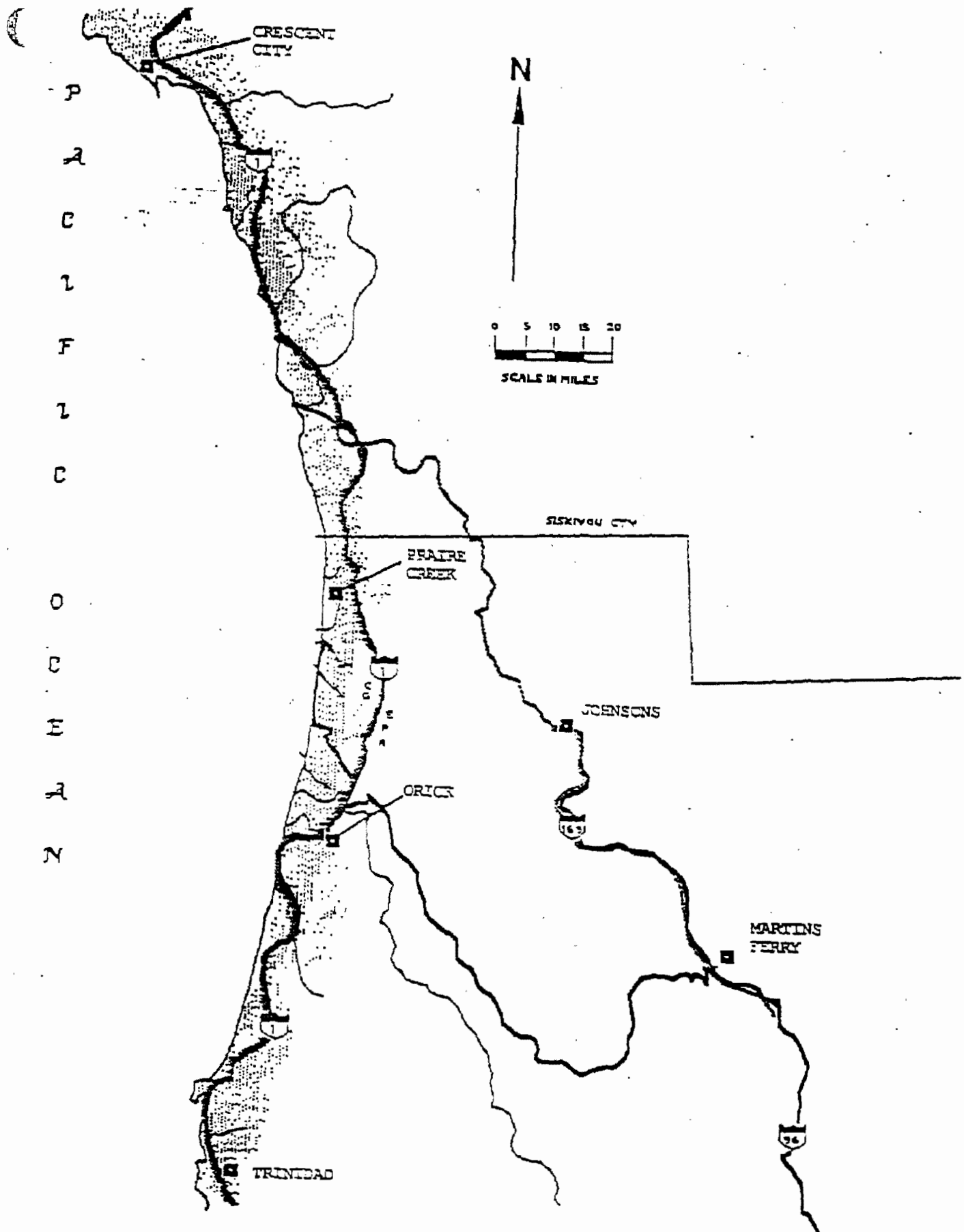
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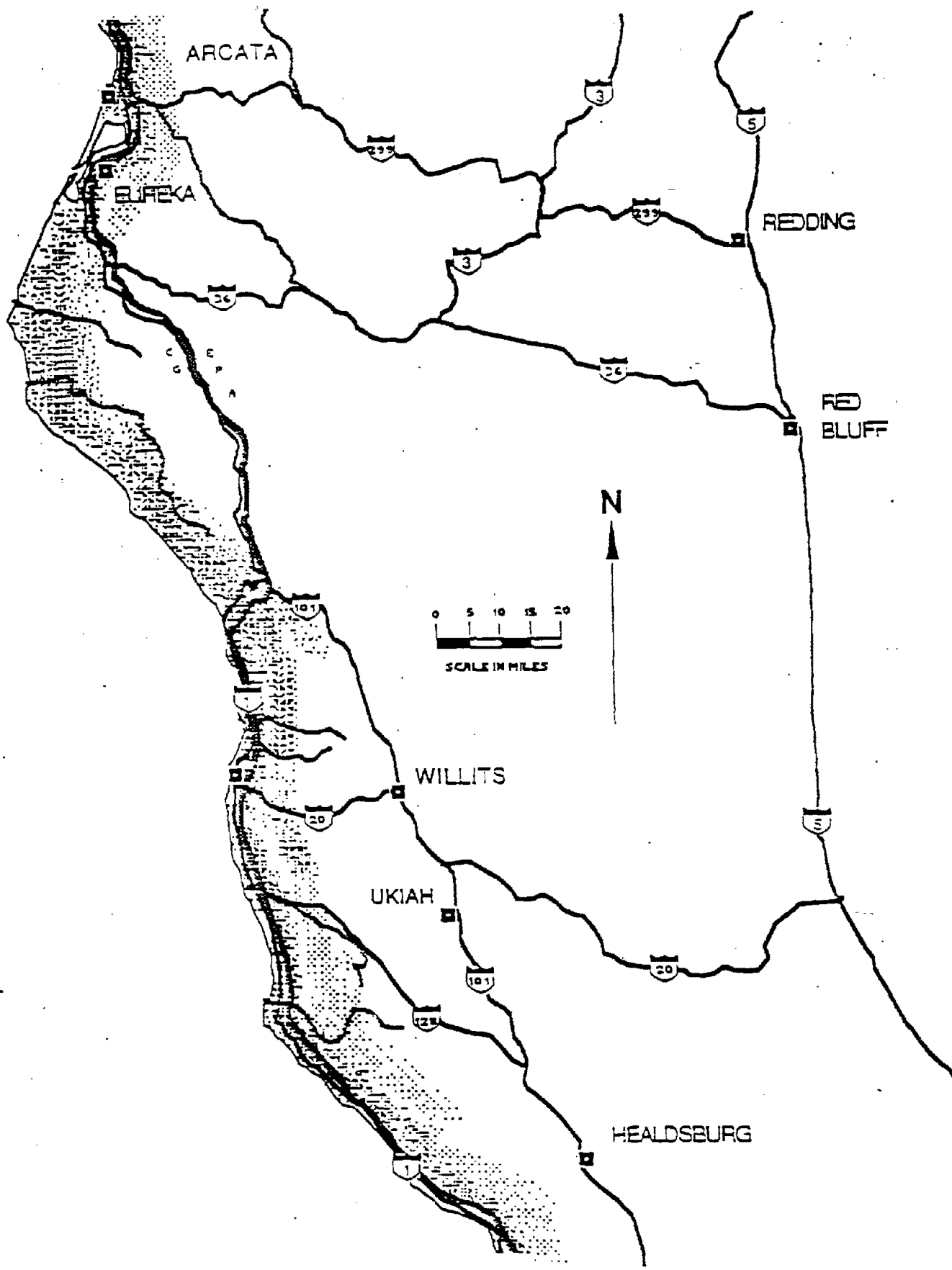
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ANNEX III

STATE OF ARIZONA RESPONSE INFORMATION

III.1 Spill Notification/Reporting Requirements

The discharger/responsible party shall notify the following agencies of spills of oil or hazardous substances:

(A) Fixed-Site Facilities:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Emergency Response Unit
(602) 257-2330 or 390-7894 (after 5:00 p.m.)
(602) 223-2212 - 24 Hour Number

(B) Transportation Incidents:

The Arizona Department of Public Safety
(602) 223-2212 - 24 Hour Number

(C) The National Response Center

1 (800) 424-8802

III.2 Spill Coordination/Response Procedures

The position of State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) is established within the State Plan. All State resources and activities are coordinated through the SOSC, in cooperation with the local government on-scene commander.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality is the State On-Scene Coordinator for spill incidents at fixed-site facilities.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety - Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist/Hazardous Materials Officer is the State On-Scene Coordinator for transportation spill incidents.

Requests for Federal assistance (Federal On-Scene Coordinator) shall be coordinated by the SOSC.

III.3 Funding Availability

The following fund sources are available to provide assistance in the recovery from hazardous materials incidents within the State of Arizona:

- (A) Governor's Emergency Proclamation for Hazardous Materials - provides for the use of the Governor's emergency fund for emergency response/cleanup operations associated with hazardous materials incidents. This fund is utilized when there is immediate threat to life and health and the potential responsible party or local government does not have the capability or financial resources for the cleanup. This fund is administered by the Arizona Division of Emergency Management - Hazardous Materials Section.

- (B) The Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) - provides for the monitoring, assessing, identifying, locating and evaluating the degradation, destruction, loss of or threat to the waters of the State resulting from a release of a hazardous substance to the environment. This fund is administered by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality - Emergency Response Unit.

III.4 State Contingency Plans

For a copy of the Arizona Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan contact:
Arizona Division of Emergency Management
Hazardous Materials Section
5636 East McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(602) 231-6326

III.5 Designated State On-Scene Representative for Dispersant Decisions - Not Applicable

III.6 Arizona SERC (State Emergency Response Commission)

As provided by Sections 301 and 303 of SARA, the SERC of each state, appointed by the Governor, is to designate emergency planning districts, appoint LEPCs, supervise and coordinate their activities, and review local emergency response plans. The SERC also establishes procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information generated by SARA Title III reporting requirements and designates an information coordinator.

Arizona SERC Chairperson: William D. Lockwood
5736 E. McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(602) 244-0504

ARIZONA

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTORS OR CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY SERVICES</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Apache	C. Art Lee Sheriff P.O. Box 518 St. Johns, AZ 85936	(602) 337-4321 24 hr.	Larry (Von) Stradling Salt River Project Box 1018 St. Johns, AZ 85936	(602) 337-2055
	Clarence Bigelow County Manager P.O. Box 428 St. Johns, AZ 85936	(602) 337-4364 x204		
Cochise	Jody N. Klein Director Emergency Services 619 Melody Lane Bisbee, AZ 85603	(602) 432-9450	Mr. Reg Campbell 6641 S. Ranch Road Hereford, AZ 85615	(602) 533-3959 378-2149 home
Coconino	William L. Towler Director Emergency Services County Admin. Complex 219 E. Cherry Flagstaff, AZ 86001	(602) 779-6716 774-4523 sheriff	same	same
Gila	Carmen Corso Emergency Services Gila County Courthouse 1400 E. Ash Street Globe, AZ 85501	(602) 425-3231 X360 425-4745 home 425-4449 sheriff	same	same

ARIZONA

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTORS OR CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY SERVICES</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Graham	Joe Carter County Manager 800 Main Street County Courthouse Safford, AZ 85546	(602) 428-3250 24 hrs.	Currently, there is no LEPC chairperson. Contact: James F. Moser, County Engineer 800 Main Street Safford, AZ 85546	(602) 428-0410 428-3141sheriff
Greenlee	Philip A. Ronnerud Director Emergency Services County Courthouse/Box 908 Clifton, AZ 85533	(602) 865-4762 865-2526 home	same	same
La Paz	William Verkamp Director Emergency Services Buckskin Fire Dept. Route 2, Box 721 Parker, AZ 85344	(602) 667-3321 24 hrs.	same	same
Maricopa	Robert Bishop Director Emergency Management 2035 N. 52nd Street Phoenix, AZ 85008	(602) 273-1411	Thomas Sawyer Assistant Fire Chief Phoenix Fire Department 520 W. Van Buren Phoenix, AZ 85003	(602) 256-3189 253-1191 24 hrs.

ANNEX V

STATE OF NEVADA RESPONSE INFORMATION

V.1 Spill Notification/Reporting Requirements

In addition to reporting spills of oil or hazardous substances in harmful quantities to the National Response Center (800) 424-8802, Nevada law also requires that the discharger/responsible party also make a report to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management at (702) 687-4240 or the Nevada Highway Patrol at 687-5300 (24 hr).

V.2 Spill Coordination/Response Procedures

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management is the State coordinating agency for emergency services; and as such, provides a point of coordination at the State level for hazardous materials incident reporting, planning, training, response, and recovery. Emergency Management provides the single point of contact to coordinate needed support from State, Federal, and private organizations to respond to, and recover from hazardous materials incidents.

Under Federal regulations and provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) the primary responsibility for the control of hazardous materials resides with the owner, user, shipping agent, carrier, or other individuals in whose custody the material has been placed. However, in the event of an incident or accident resulting in loss of control of a hazardous material by the responsible party, it would ordinarily be the responsibility of local government to respond and seek assistance as necessary. Exceptions would be incidents that occur within State or Federal jurisdictions such as highways or military installations, or in situations where State or Federal preemption is mandated by law.

State involvement, with the exceptions noted above, would be at the request of a local jurisdiction when it has been determined that additional resources or expertise is necessary to effectively deal with the situation.

V.3 Funding Availability

Each participating State agency shall bear and pay all of its administrative and operational costs and expenses of whatever nature and type - including, but not limited to salaries, retirement, workman's compensation, etc., incurred in performing emergency response assistance pursuant to the State plan.

Any repair or replacement costs and expenses incident to loss of property or equipment belonging to a participating agency shall be borne and paid by such agency.

This section is not intended to preclude any agency from recovering its expenses from private individuals, insurance companies, entities responsible for a hazardous materials incident/accident, or special appropriations.

V.4 State Contingency Plans

For a copy of the State of Nevada Hazardous Materials Operations Support Plan contact:

State of Nevada
Division of Emergency Management
Capitol Complex, 2525 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710

V.5 Designated State On-Scene Representative for Dispersant Decisions

Not Applicable

V.6 Nevada SERC (State Emergency Response Commission)

As provided by Sections 301 and 303 of SARA, the SERC of each state, appointed by the Governor, is to designate emergency planning districts, appoint LEPCs, supervise and coordinate their activities, and review local emergency response plans. The SERC also establishes procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information generated by SARA Title III reporting requirements and designates an information coordinator.

SERC Chairpersons:

Ron Hill, Chairperson
(702) 687-5440
Department of Transportation -
(702) 883-4370 (24 hrs.)
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

Karen Larson, Co-Chair
(702) 455-3530
Park County Manager's Office -
(702) 379-7636 (24 hrs.)
Bridger Building, 6th Floor
225 Bridger Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89155

NEVADA

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS / CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>CITY OR COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Clark County	Jack Finney Henderson Emergency Management 240 Water Street Henderson, NV 89118	(702) 565-2165 office 566-0387 home 565-3073 FAX		
	Rex Shelburne / John Hughes Emergency Management 500 Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89101	(702) 383-2888 x305 649-3245 361-0933 324-1667 FAX		
	Anita Lamy Emergency Management 2200 Civic Center Drive North Las Vegas, NV 89030	(702) 649-0292 office 453-2518 home		
Douglas County	Dick Mirgon Director Emergency Operations P.O. Box 218 Minden, NV 89423	(702) 782-9000 office 782-9977 home		
Elko County	LT Curt Watson Emergency Management 775 W. Silver Elko, NV 89801	(702) 738-3421 office 753-9845 FAX	Verl Jarvie Elko City Fire Department 723 Railroad Street Elko, NV 89801	(702) 738-3211 24 hr.

NEVADA

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS / CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>CITY OR COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Carson City	Sheila Clements Coordinator Emergency Management 2621 Northgate, Suite 59 Carson City, NV 89710	(702) 887-2068 office 887-2112 FAX	Captain Lou Buckley Carson City Fire Department 111 N. Curry Street Carson City, NV 89703	(702) 887-2210 office 887-2209 FAX
Churchill County	William M. Atkinson Director Emergency Management 750 E. Stillwater St., #21 Fallon, NV 89406	(702) 423-3116 24 hr. 423-7702 home 423-6689 FAX	same	same
Clark County	Kathy Faulx Emergency Coordinator 333 S. 6th St. Las Vegas, NV 89101	(702) 455-5710 office 382-3002 24 hr.	Karen Larson Bridger Building County Manager's Office 225 Bridger Ave., 6th Fl. Las Vegas, NV 89155	(702) 455-3530 379-7636
	James P. O'Brien Boulder City Emergency Management 6665 W. Gary Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89118	(702) 455-8220 office 897-1827 home 455-8224 FAX		

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS / CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>CITY OR COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Esmerelda County	Scott T. Reed Director Emergency Operations P.O. Box 2707 Silver Peak, NV 89047	(702) 937-2282 office 937-2321 home 485-3524 FAX	same	same
Eureka County	Lenny Fiorenzi Director P.O. Box 257 Eureka, NV 89316	(702) 237-5372 office 237-5252 S.O.	same	same
Humboldt County	Henry Mentaberry, Director Emergency Management 1320 Harmony Road Winnemucca, NV 89445	(702) 623-3654 office 623-2244 home 623-2192 FAX	Walt Johnstone Humboldt County Building Dept. Winnemucca, NV 89445	(702) 623-1214 623-5400 623-6429 24 hr.
Lander County	Gerald Moone, Director P.O. Box 1574 Battle Mountain, NV 89820	(702) 635-2860 office 635-5588 home 635-9425 FAX	same	same
Lincoln County	Margie Gunn Director P.O. Box 314 Panaca, NV 89042	(702) 728-4431 office 728-4659 home 962-5384 FAX	same	same

NEVADA

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS / CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>CITY OR COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Lyon County	Marvin Carr, Director Chairperson; Emergency Contact 18 Hwy. 95A North Yerington, NV 89447	(702) 463-3341 x244 office 463-3204 24 hr. 883-9774 x244 463-3684 home	same	same
Mineral County	Vernon Poe Director P.O. Box 1600 Hawthorne, NV 89415	(702) 945-2484 office 945-5456 home 945-2434 24 hr.	same	same
Nye County North	John Campbell Director Emergency Management P.O. Box 431 Tonopah, NV 89049	(702) 482-6933 office 482-6993 home 482-3341 FAX	Elizabeth Dewar HC 78 Box 80148 Pahrump, NV 89041	(702) 727-7226 727-6073 home 727-5344
Nye County South	Peter Kuhn Project Manager Emergency Management HCR73 Box 15032 Pahrump, NV 89041	(702) 295-5152 office 727-4072 home 298-5157 FAX	Elizabeth Dewar HC 78 Box 80148 Pahrump, NV 89041	(702) 727-7226 727-6073 home 727-5344
Pershing County	Roger Mancebo, Director Emergency Management County Courthouse Lovelock, NV 89419	(702) 273-2966 office 273-2351 home 273-7030 FAX	David Ayoob P.O. Box 820 Lovelock, NV 89419	(702) 273-2246 work 273-7323 home

NEVADA

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS / CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>CITY OR COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Storey County	Gary Hames, Director Emergency Management P.O. Box 976 Virginia City, NV 89440	(702) 847-0954 office 847-0289 home 847-0987 fax	Michael Mevin P.O. Box 603 Virginia City, NV 89440	(702) 847-0955 work 847-0905
Washoe County	Press Clewe Administrator Emergency Management P.O. Box 11130 Reno, NV 89520-0027	(702) 328-2095 office 328-1268 pager 328-2436 24 hr. 328-2094 fax	same	same
White Pine County	Marilyn McNutt, Director Emergency Management Box 150342 Ely, NV 89315-0342	(702) 289-8406 office 289-3594 home 289-1468 fax	Gary Veserat P.O. Box 210 Ely, NV 89301-0210	(702) 289-4459 work 289-2615 home

ANNEX VI

NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE CONTACTS

VI.1 FEDERAL TRUSTEE CONTACTS

VI.1.1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Primary: Mr. Andrew A. Leven
Title: Staff Director
Address: U.S.D.A. - Forest Service
Range and Watershed Management Staff
630 Sansome Street, Rm. 941 A
San Francisco, CA 94111

Tel: (415) 705-2875
24 Hr: (510) 933-9241 (Home)
Fax: (415) 705-2836

Alternate: Gerald Gause
Title: Regional Spill Coordinator
Address: Same as above

Tel: (415) 705-2509
24 Hr: (415) 898-5402
Fax: (415) 705-2836

Trustee requires notification when: Any National Forest is threatened.

VI.1.2 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Primary: Ms. Denise Klimas
Title: Coastal Resources Coordinator
Address: U.S. EPA Region IX (H-1-2)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Tel: (415) 744-3126
24 Hr: Contact through SSC
Fax: (415) 744-3123

Alternate: Mr. Dave Kennedy
Title: Division Chief
Address: Hazardous Materials Response & Assessment Division
BIN C15700
7600 San Point Way, N.E.
Seattle, WA 98115

Tel: (206) 526-6326
24 Hr: (206) 526-6317
Fax: (206) 526-6329

Trustee requires notification when: Oil or hazardous substance spill to coastal waters and streams and whenever salmon and/or trout resources are involved.

VI.1.3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(A) United States Army

Primary: Maj. Martin
Title: Chief, Emergency Operations Center -
Address: Headquarters, Sixth Army Operations Center
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Tel: (415) 561-5671 Ext. 3014
24 Hr: (415) 561-2497 (OPCEN)
Fax: (415) 561-3737

Alternate: Major John Dashiell
Title: Emergency Operations Center
Address: Headquarters, Sixth Army Operations Center
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Tel: (415) 561-3893
24 Hr: (415) 561-5671
Fax: (415) 561-3737

Trustee requires notification when: Incidents are attributable to, or impact property controlled by U.S. Army facilities.

(B) United States Navy

Primary: Lt. Commander Jerry Abbott, Operations Office (Response)
Title: Commander Naval Base - San Diego
Address: 937 North Harbor Dr.
San Diego, CA 92132

Tel: (619) 532-1824
Fax: (619) 532-3181

Alternate: Mr. David C. Fischer
Title: Environmental Engineering Program Coordinator
Address: Commander Naval Base
San Diego, CA 92132

Tel: (619) 532-2224
24 Hr: (619) 532-1820
Fax: (619) 532-2288

Trustee requires notification when: Incidents are attributable to, or impact property controlled by Navy or Marine Corps facilities.

VL1.4 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Primary: Mr. Allen Remick
Title: Emergency Response Coordinator
Address: U.S. Department of Energy
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
P.O. Box 808-L575
Livermore, CA 94550

Tel: (510) 422-0688
Fax: (510) 423-5650

Alternate: (To Be Designated)
Title:
Address:

Tel:
24 Hr:
Fax:

Trustee requires notification when: (To Be Developed)

VL1.6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EMAIL CODE: R9DOI

Primary: Ms. Patricia S. Port
Title: Regional Environmental Officer
Address: U.S. Department of the Interior
600 Harrison Street
Suite 515
San Francisco, CA 94107-1376

Tel: (415) 744-4090
24 Hr: (415) 431-4884 (Home)
Fax: (415) 744-4121

Alternate: Tracey Queripel
Title: Secretary
Address: U.S. Department of the Interior
600 Harrison Street
Suite 515
San Francisco, CA 94107-1376

Tel: (415) 744-4090
Fax: (415) 744-4121

Trustee requires notification when: A spill or potential spill impacts fish, wildlife, or their habitat. Also, an incident that does or may impact lands, facilities or natural resources managed by the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Minerals Management Service (MMS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or Indian Tribes.

VI.2 STATE TRUSTEE CONTACTS

VI.2.1 STATE OF ARIZONA

EMAIL CODE: R9AZ

Primary: Mr. Edward Z. Fox
Title: Director
Address: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
3033 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Tel: (602) 207-2203
24 Hr: (602) 257-2330
Fax: (602) 257-6948

Alternate: Mr. William Wiley
Title: Asst. Director, Office of Waste Programs
Address: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
3033 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Tel: (602) 207-2204
24 Hr: (602) 257-2330
Fax: (602) 257-6948

Trustee requires notification through the Department's Emergency Response Unit when:
A release or threatened release of hazardous substance has the potential for damage to
state natural resources.

VI.2.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Primary: Mr. Pete Bontadelli
Title: Administrator
Address: California Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Tel: (916) 445-8285
24 Hr: (916) 852-0045
Fax: (916) 323-0774

Alternate: Mr. Don Lollock
Title: Chief, Scientist Program - OSPR
Address: California Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 944209
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Tel: Same as above

Trustee requires notification when: (To Be Developed)

VI.2.3 STATE OF NEVADA

Primary: Mr. Joseph Quinn
Title: Chief, Operations
Address: Nevada Division of Emergency Management
Capitol Complex
2525 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710

Tel: (702) 687-4240
24 Hr: (702) 687-5300 (Highway Patrol) Pager #275
Fax: (702) 687-6788

Alternate: James P. Hawke
Title: Director, Division of Emergency Management
Address: Capitol Complex
2525 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710

Tel: (702) 687-4240
24 Hr: (702) 687-5300 (Highway Patrol)
Fax: (702) 687-6788

Trustee requires notification when: (To Be Developed)

Annex VII

REGION IX DOD FACILITIES/PRE-DESIGNATED FOSCS

Annex VII is being updated by the DOD , Emergency Operations Center, and will be included when received by Resources Applications, Inc.

ANNEX VIII

FISH AND WILDLIFE

The purpose of this section is to provide direction regarding response to oil or hazardous material incidents that cause injury to fish and wildlife or their habitats in USEPA Region IX, Mainland.

VIII.1 Federal

In 1990, the President of the United States signed the Oil Pollution Act (OPA-90) requiring the development of a "fish and wildlife response plan" in consultation with the USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), the DOC (Department of Commerce) NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), and other interested parties including the State fish and wildlife agencies. OPA-90 requires that the fish and wildlife response plan include "immediate and effective protection, rescue, rehabilitation of, and the minimization of risk or damage to, fish and wildlife resources and habitat that are harmed or that may be jeopardized by a discharge." The fish and wildlife response plan required by OPA-90 has been renamed, "Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environment Plan." The USFWS has divided the country into seven regions. Each USFWS Region has an administering office (Tab A). Lists of rehabilitation centers compiled from USFWS Regional Offices, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) ACPs, and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) is included as Tab B.

The USCG has worked closely with the DFG OSPR to incorporate Federal fish and wildlife regulations into their ACPs in a "Wildlife Recovery" section (Annex J, Tab N of the USCG Plans). This section represents the first effort to show the responsibilities and capabilities of the organizations and agencies involved in the management of marine wildlife. It also provides an outline for a California Wildlife Response Plan that will be developed over the next few years. The section deals with wildlife capture, handling, and transportation activities that would take place under the authority of the Incident Command during spill response and cleanup along the California coast. It should be used in conjunction with this plan.

V.III.2 State

A. ARIZONA

Wildlife rehabilitation is accomplished at and coordinated through the Arizona Game and Fish Commission's Adobe Mountain Wildlife Center. The Adobe Mountain Center is administered by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. The Center will provide rehabilitation for injured wildlife or will coordinate rehabilitation with other appropriate Arizona agencies.

Emergency Contact: **Sandy Cate**
Arizona Game and Fish Commission
Adobe Mountain Wildlife Center
I 17 and Pinnacle Peak Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

Phone Numbers: **After 5:00 p.m.:** (602) 789-3201 or
24-hour: (602) 227-0092 (beeper)

Direct: (602) 582-9806
Through Game and Fish Commission:
(602) 789-3371 or 789-3372

Mailing address: 2222 W. Greenway Road
Phoenix, AZ 85023-4399

B. CALIFORNIA

Wildlife rehabilitation is coordinated through the DFG (California Department of Fish and Game) OSPR (Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response). California legislation State Bill (SB) 2040 (1990) parallels some provisions of OPA-90 in requiring the Administrator of the OSPR to develop contingency plans for the protection of fish and wildlife, assess damages to natural resources, establish rescue and rehabilitation stations for marine wildlife, and require restoration plans for wildlife habitat following spills. Additionally, owners and operators of marine facilities and vessels are required to prepare and submit an oil spill contingency plan to the OSPR. The OSPR provides a guidance document for use in the preparation of marine facility and vessel oil spill contingency plans for oiled wildlife care. This guidance document is included in Tab E of Annex VIII. Updated copies can be obtained from the Department of Fish and Game, Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response, Scientific Division, P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244-2090 or by calling Paul Kelly at (916) 323-4335.

During future oil spills in California, a wildlife response will be initiated by the OSPR 24-hour dispatch center.

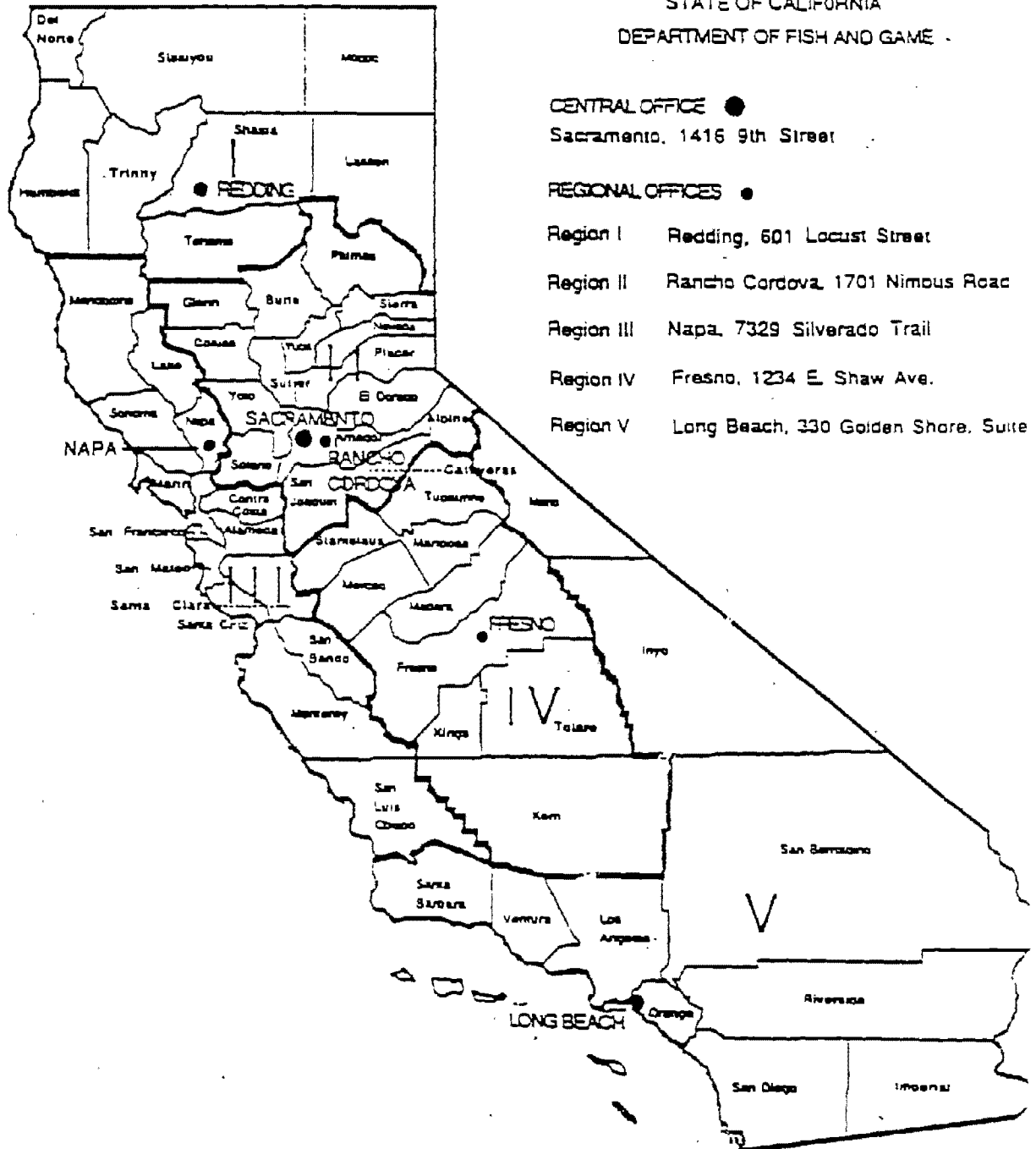
Emergency Contact: **Pete Bontadelli**
California DFG, OSPR

Phone Numbers: **24-hour Dispatch:** (916) 445-0045

Responsible State and Federal trustee agencies will be contacted immediately along with wildlife rescue and rehabilitation volunteer organizations. A list of California rehabilitation centers provided by OSPR is included in Tab F of Annex VIII. The list is sorted by city for easy use during a response.

The only wildlife species for which specific oil spill contingency planning has been developed is the California Sea Otter. The contingency plan for the Otter is incorporated in the USCG Plan's Wildlife Recovery section (see Tab D of Annex VIII).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



California Department of Fish and Game Regional Managers

Region 1: Banky Curtis
601 Locust St. (Box 1480)
Redding, CA 96061
(916) 225-2300

Pollution Response Coordinator: Warden Chuck Konvalin

Region 2: James Messersmith
1701 Nimbus Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
(916) 355-0978

Pollution Response Coordinator: Warden Gary Hobgood

Region 3: Brian Hunter
7329 Siverado Trail, Napa, CA 94599
(707) 944-2011

Pollution Response Coordinator: Capt. Ryan Broddrick

Region 4: George Nokes.
1234 E. Shaw Ave.
Fresno, CA 93710

Pollution Response Coordinator: Warden Rob Flourke

Region 5: Fred Worthley
330 Golden Shore, Suite 50
Long Beach, CA 90802
(213) 590-5113

Pollution Response Coordinator: Lt. Reed Smith

C. NEVADA

The Nevada OES will contact the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the USFWS if fish or wildlife or their habitats are threatened or impacted by an oil or hazardous material spill. The Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game Division has rehabilitation centers in each of its three regions.

Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game Division - (702) 688-1529

Region I - Northwestern Nevada

Emergency Contact: **Nancy Laird**
Wild Animal Infirmary

Phone Numbers: **(702) 849-0345**

Mailing address: 155 Puma
Washoe Valley, NV 89704

Region II - Northeastern Nevada

Emergency Contact: **Joe Dean**
(birds only)

Phone Numbers: **(702) 753-6657**

Mailing address: 556 E. Charwood Court
Spring Creek, NV 89801

Region III - Southern Nevada

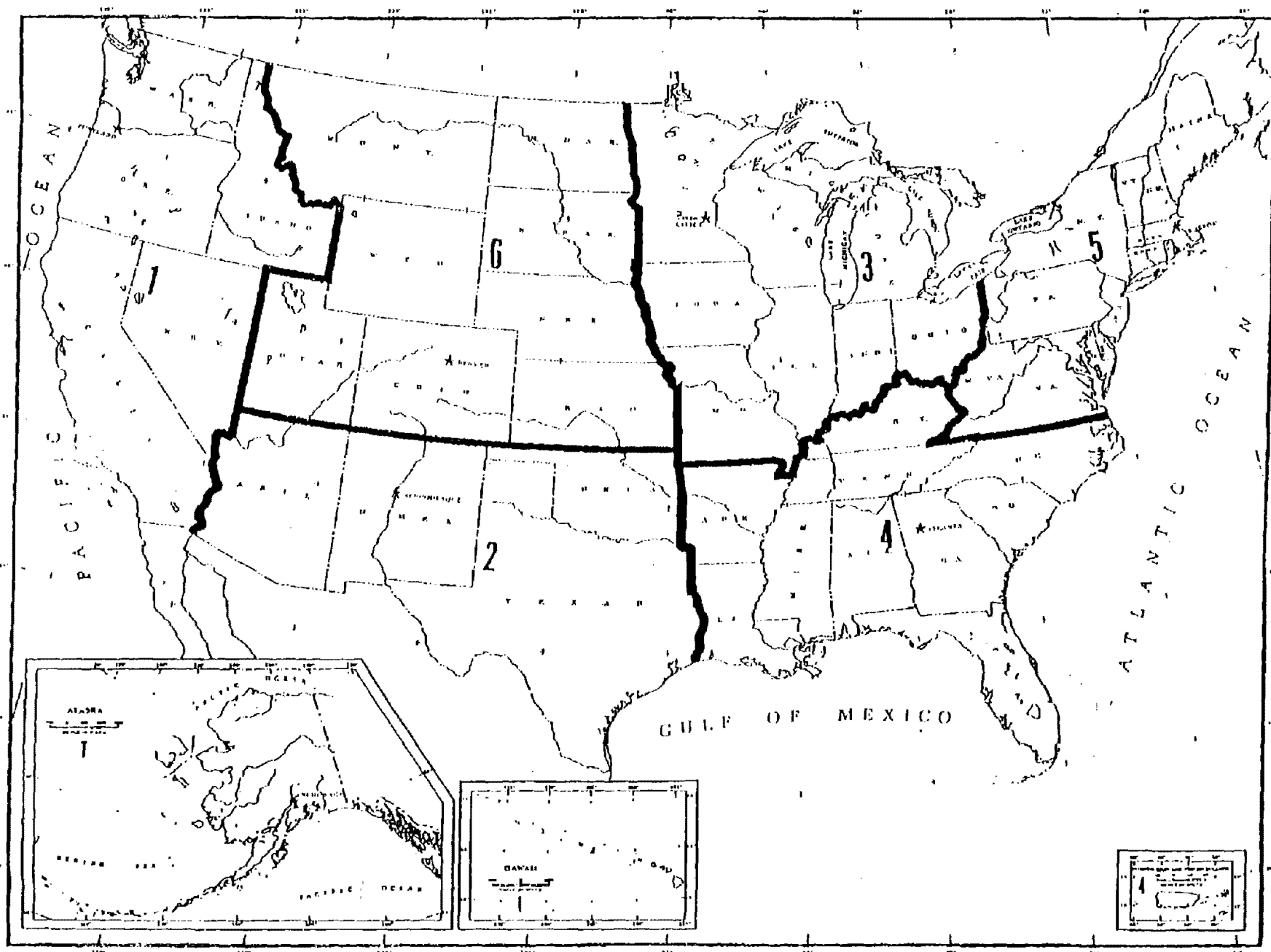
Emergency Contact: **Lisa Ross**
Wild Wing

Phone Numbers: **(702) 658-0166**

TAB A to ANNEX VIII

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REGIONAL OFFICES

REGIONAL OFFICE BOUNDARIES



OTHER OFFICES

TITLE	NAME	OFFICE NUMBER
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WASHINGTON OFFICE WO

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240	John Turner Director	202-208-4717
	Richard (Dick) Smith Deputy Director-Line	202-208-4545
	Bruce Blanchard Deputy Director-Staff	202-208-4545

REGIONAL OFFICES (RO)

REGION 1 - Pacific Region

California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington,
and Trust Territories of the Pacific

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 911 NE 11 Avenue Portland, OR 97232-4181	Marvin Plenert Regional Director	503-231-6118
	Bill Martin Deputy Regional Director	Fax: 503-231-6259

REGION 2 - Southwest Region

Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service P.O. Box 1306 500 Gold Avenue, SW Albuquerque, NM 87103	John Rogers Regional Director	505-766-2321
	Lynn Starnes Deputy Regional Director	Fax: 505-776-2290

REGION 3 - North-Central Region

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1 Federal Drive Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056	Joseph "Sam" Marler Regional Director	612-725-3563 Fax: 612-725-3508
	Marvin Moriarty Deputy Regional Director	No. common to RD, DRD and all ARD's 612-725-3500

April 1993

OTHER OFFICES

TITLE	NAME	OFFICE NUMBER
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REGION 4 - Southeast Region

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Richard B. Russell Federal Building, Room 1200 75 Spring Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303	James W. Pulliam, Jr. Regional Director John R. Eadie Deputy Regional Director	404-331-3588 Fax: 404-730-2917
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REGION 5 - Northeast Region

Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey,
New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 300 Westgate Drive Hadley, MA 01002	Ron Lambertson Regional Director Nancy Kaufman Deputy Regional Director	413-253-8200 Fax: 413-253-8400
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REGION 7 - Alaska Region

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1011 East Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99503	Walt Stieglitz Regional Director David Allen Deputy Regional Director	907-786-3542 Fax: 907-786-3306
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REGION 8 - Research

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Main Interior Building 1849 C Street, NW, Room 3245 Washington, DC 20240	Doug Buffington Regional Director Susanne Mayer Deputy Regional Director (Arlington address below, MS 725)	202-208-6393 Fax: 202-208-4674 703-358-1801
North American Waterfowl & Wetlands Office (NAWWO)		
Arlington Square Building 4401 N. Fairfax Drive Arlington, VA 22203 MS 340	Bob Streeter Executive Director Denise Sheehan Assistant Director	703-358-1784 703-358-1784 Fax: 703-358-2202

April 1993

TAB B to ANNEX VIII

WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

Note: USFWS follows USFWS Federally Permitted Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Centers; USCG follows Rehabilitation Centers included in the USCG Plans; and * follows Rehabilitation Centers listed with California DFG OSPR.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Agua Dulce	Barbara Hall	USFWS *	33550 Domino Hill Agua Dulce, CA 91350	(805) 268-0787
Alpine	Project Wildlife	USFWS USCG *	764 Glen Oaks Alpine, CA 92001	
Altadena	Linda McMurray	USFWS	363 East Vinehill Drive Altadena, CA 91001	(818) 398-0430
Anaheim	James A. Bishop	USFWS	2128 Lullaby Lane Anaheim, CA 92804	(714) 635-3368
Anderson	Shasta Wildlife Rescue	USFWS *	P.O. Box 1173 Anderson, CA 96007	(916) 365-9453
Apple Valley	Barbara Williams	USFWS	14367 Erie Road Apple Valley, CA 92307	(619) 241-7744
Arcata	Humboldt Wildlife Care Center	*	P.O. Box 4141 Arcata, CA 95521	
Armonia	Fort Roosevelt Science Center	USFWS	P.O. Box 164 Armonia, CA 93202	(209) 582-8970
Auburn	Gold Country Wildlife Rescue	*	P.O. Box 4162 Auburn, CA 95604	

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

Note: USFWS follows USFWS Federally Permitted Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Centers; USCG follows Rehabilitation Centers included in the USCG Plans; and * follows Rehabilitation Centers listed with California DFG OSPR.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Bakersfield	Facility for Animal Care and Treatment (FACT) California State University, Bakersfield	*	Bakersfield, CA 93303	(805) 664-3167 664-3021 664-3089
Bakersfield	Ted Murphy	USFWS	9001 Stockdale Highway Bakersfield, CA 93309	
Berkeley	International Bird Rescue Research Center	USFWS USCG *	699 Potter St. Berkeley, CA 94710	(510) 841-9086
Big Bear City	Red-tail Research Foundation, Inc.	USFWS	P.O. Box 2486 Big Bear City, CA 92314	(714) 585-9205
Big Bear Lake	George Miller	USFWS	Box 2871 Big Bear Lake, CA 92315	(714) 866-9554
Big Bear Lake	Big Bear Valley Recreation & Park	USFWS	P.O. Box 2832 Big Bear Lake, CA 92315	(714) 585-365
Burney	Burney Falls Wildlife Rescue	USFWS *	P.O. Box 29 Burney, CA 96013	(916) 335-3855
Calabasas	Gayle Anne Burford	USFWS	26255 Harbor Drive Calabasas, CA 91302	(818) 768-0964

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Cathedral City	Alicia B. Cox	USFWS	34549 Calle Mora Cathedral City, CA 92234	
Castro Valley	Bay Area Turtles and Tortoises	*	20038 Butterfield Drive Castro Valley, CA 94546	
Chico	Bidwell Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	USFWS *	P.O. Box 4005 Chico, CA 95926	(916) 343-3154
Claremont	William Wirtz	USFWS	Pomona College Claremont, CA 91711	(714) 621-8000
Costa Mesa	All Creatures Care	USCG *	1912 Harbor Blvd. Costa Mesa, CA 92627	
Davis	UCD Raptor Center	USFWS *	School of Veterinary Medicine Davis, CA 95616	
Davis	Yolo Raptor Center	USFWS *	P.O. Box 676 Davis, CA 95617	
Douglas City	Trinity Wildlife Survival Center	*	P.O. Box 351 Douglas City, CA 96024	
El Cajon	Wildlife Center	USFWS *	1266 Clarke Drive El Cajon, CA 92021	(619) 291-4587

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA

(Alphabetical by City)

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
El Toro	Orange County Bird of Prey Center	USFWS *	23352 El Perro Street El Toro, CA 92630	(714) 458-8029
Escondido	North County Rehabilitation	USFWS	2892 Cordrey Drive Escondido, CA 92025	741-3331
Escondido	Friends of Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation	*	1724 Oakhill Escondido, CA 92027	
Fontana	Connie L. Buccola	USFWS	11204 Sierra Fontana, CA 92335	
Fort Jones	Wilderness Research Institute	USFWS *	9409 North Highway Fort Jones, CA 96032	(916) 468-5287
Fountain Valley	Dirk deDoes	USFWS	8952 Martin Avenue Fountain Valley, CA 92708	(714) 964-3224
Fountain Valley	Frank Thompson	USFWS	16775 Mulberry Circle Fountain Valley, CA 92708-2229	(714) 962-4301
Frazier Park	Edward G. Durand	USFWS	P.O. Box 1034 Frazier Park, CA 93225	(213) 305-2663
Fremont	Ohlone Humane Society	*	732 McDuff Fremont, CA 94539	(510) 683-9026

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Fresno	Hume Lake Christian Conference	*	256 N. Maple Avenue Fresno, CA 93702	(209)251-6043
Fresno	Fresno Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation - Cathy Garner	USFWS *	P.O. Box 9032 Fresno, CA 93790	(209) 298-3276
Fullerton	Barry Thomas	USFWS	California State University Fullerton, CA 92634	
Garden Grove	Ja Vae Ferrier	USFWS	12032 Cliffwood Avenue Garden Grove, CA 92640	(714) 971-8076
Goleta	Bruce A. Brownell	USFWS *	Route 1, Box 268 Goleta, CA 93117	
Goleta	Wild Bird Rehabilitation Center	*	408 Daytona Drive Goleta, CA 93117	
Grass Valley	Mother Lode Vet Hospital	*	11509 La Barr Meadows Rd. Grass Valley, CA 95945	
Grimes	Roger Moore	USFWS	P.O. Box 158 Grimes, CA 95950	(916) 437-2305
Hayward	Hayward Area Recreation and Park District Sulfur Creek Nature Center	USFWS *	1801 E. Street Hayward, CA 94541	(510) 881-6700

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Hemet	Lora Simington	USFWS	25906 Soboba St. Hemet, CA 92344	(714) 654-4050
Hesperia	Steven Monday	USFWS	18546 Willow Street Hesperia, CA 92345	(714) 823-4297
Hesperia	Michael Shattuck	USFWS	16420 Ash Street Hesperia, CA 92345	(619) 948-4643
Highland	Michael Thompson	USFWS	7079 Church Avenue Highland, CA 92346	(714) 862-3296
Homewood	Wildlife Shelter, Inc.	*	P.O. Box 226 Homewood, CA 95718	
Jackson	Amador Wildlife Care, Inc.	USFWS	P.O. Box 362 Jackson, CA 95642	(209) 296-4218
Kenwood	Wildlife Center for Disease and Toxin Investigation	USFWS *	307 Cypress Avenue or P.O. Box 670 Kenwood, CA 95452	(707) 575-1000
Kenwood	Wildlife Fawn Rescue	*	2609 Bristol Road Kenwood, CA 95452	(707) 833-6727
Laguna Niguel	Crown Valley Animal Hospital	USFWS	28892 Crown Valley Pkwy. Laguna Niguel, CA 92677	(714) 786-0990

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Laguna Niguel	Pacific Wildlife Project	USFWS	25061 Adelanto Drive Laguna Niguel, CA 92677	(714) 831-1175
Lake Elsinore	Robert E. Johnson	*	18085 Thoreson Lake Elsinore, CA 92330	
Lake Isabella	Kern Valley Wildlife Rescue	USFWS *	P.O. Box 2322 Lake Isabella, CA 93240	(619) 379-3155 379-2681 x117
Lake of the Woods	Edward and Glenna Durand	USFWS *	6746 Lake View Drive P.O. Box 1034 Lake of the Woods, CA 93225	
Lakeport	Clearlake Basin Wildlife Rehabilitation	*	887 Lakeport Blvd. Lakeport, CA 95453	(707) 263-2355
Likely	Richard Littler	USFWS	P.O. Box 475 Likely, CA 96116	(916) 233-4910
Lincoln	California Wildlife Institute, Inc.	USFWS	3580 Garden Bar Road Lincoln, CA 95648	(916) 645-3290
Live Oak	Derrold R. Daly	USFWS	9877 Hedger Road Live Oak, CA 95953	
Lodi	San Joaquin Rehabilitation Center	*	11793 No. Mickle Grove Road Lodi, CA 95240	

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Los Angeles	Michael Chill	USFWS	575 Meridian Terrace Los Angeles, CA 90042-2117	(213) 450-7305
Los Angeles	Diane Waters	USFWS	928 Manzanita Street Los Angeles, CA 90029	(213) 667-1478
Los Angeles	Wildlife on Wheels	USFWS *	4575 Northridge Drive Los Angeles, CA 90043	
Macdoel	Brian Woodbridge	USFWS	37805 Hwy. 97 Macdoel, CA 96058	(916) 398-4391
Marysville	Feather River Wildlife Care Association	USFWS *	P.O. Box 1964 Marysville, CA 95901	(916) 743-4758
Marysville	Patrick Marmon	USFWS	9512 Mathews Lane Marysville, CA 95901	(916) 742-5080
Maxwell	Richard Richter	USFWS	P.O. Box 612 Maxwell, CA 95955	(916) 438-2523
Mendocino	Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Education Center - Ronnie James	USFWS *	44475 Little River Airport Rd. P.O. Box 1336 Mendocino, CA 95460	(707) 937-2545

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
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Merced	San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center	USFWS	P.O. Box 778 Merced, CA 95341	(209) 723-7263
Modesto	San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center	USFWS *	P.O. Box 778 Modesto, CA 95341	(209) 358-3706 723-9283 383-1371
Modesto	Stanislaus Wildlife Care Center	USFWS *	P.O. Box 1201 Modesto, CA 95353	(209) 38-7832
Montague	California Conservation Corps	USFWS	P.O. Box 645 Montague, CA 96064	
Monterey	S.P.C.A.	USCG *	1002 Monterey Salinas Hwy. P.O. Box 3058 Monterey, CA 93940	(408) 422-4721
Moorpark	Moorpark College	*	7075 Campus Park Moorpark, CA 93201	
Moreno Valley	City of Moreno Valley	USFWS	P.O. Box 1440 Moreno Valley, CA 92553-9664	(714) 243-3295
Morgan Hill	Youth Science Institute	USFWS *	14030 Oak Valley Road Morgan Hill, CA 95037	(408) 779-7455

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
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<u>CITY</u>	<u>AGENCY AND/OR CONTACT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Napa	Wildlife Rescue Center of Napa County, Inc.	*	P.O. Box 2571 Napa, CA 94558	(707) 226-2372
Napa	Jon Peter	*	2552 Oakwood Court Napa, CA 94559	(707) 226-1254
Napa	Humane Society of Napa County	*	P.O. Box 695 Napa, CA 94559	(707) 255-8118
Newhall	Placerita Canyon Nature Center	USFWS	19151 Placerita Canyon Road Newhall, CA 91321	(805) 259-7721
Norco	All Animals Hospital	*	1560 Hamner Avenue Norco, CA 91760	
North Hollywood	Christine Lynn Ball	USFWS	11653 Huston Street North Hollywood, CA 91601	(818) 762-1218
Novato	Marin Humane Society	*	171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd. Novato, CA 94947	(415) 883-4621
Orange	Susan Anne Dogget	USFWS	339 West Crystal View Avenue Orange, CA 92665	(714) 637-8355
Paicines	San Benito County S.P.C.A. Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	USFWS *	3175 Panoche Road P.O. Box 206 Paicines, CA 95043	(408) 6283400

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
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Palm Desert	The Living Desert	*	47-900 Portola Ave. Palm Desert, CA 92260	
Palo Alto	Wildlife Rescue Incorporated	USFWS *	4000 Middlefield Road Palo Alto, CA 94303	(415) 494-7283
Palos Verdes	South Bay Wildlife Rehabilitation	*	26363 Silver Spur Palos Verdes, CA 90274	
Pamona	Forest R. Allen	USFWS	1390 Prospect Drive Pamona, CA 91766	(714) 629-3407
Pamona	Pomona Humane Society and SPCA	USFWS	300 Humane Way Pamona, CA 91766	(714) 620-7193
Paso Robles	Pacific Wildlife Care	*	Spanish Camp Road #34 P.O. Box 605 Paso Robles, CA 93447	(805) 238-5882 239-1870
Placerville	Sierra Wildlife Rescue	*	P.O. Box 2127 Placerville, CA 95667	
Princeton	Thomas M. Gordon	USFWS	P.O. Box 275 Princeton, CA 95970	(916) 439-2341

U.S. EPA REGION IX - MAINLAND
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Quincy	Plumas County Wildlife Care Center Feather River College	*	Quincy, CA 95971	
Quincy	David Pendray	USFWS	2453 East Main Street Quincy, CA 95971	(916) 283-1636
Ramona	Fund for Animals	*	18740 Highland Valley Road Ramona, CA 92065	
Rancho Palos Verdes	Ann Lynch	USFWS	26363 Silver Spur Road Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274	
Rancho Sante Fe	Helen Woodward Animal Center	*	6461 El Apajo Road Rancho Sante Fe, CA 92067	
Ridgecrest	Indian Wells Valley Wildlife Rescue	*	1131 Inyo-Kern Road Ridgecrest, CA 93555	(619) 446-7616
Riverside	John Rutledge	USFWS	16418 Fox Glen Road Riverside, CA 92504	(714) 780-1862
Roseville	Victoria Joseph	USFWS	4010 Foothills Blvd., Ste. 106 Roseville, CA 95678	(916) 786-5711
Sacramento	Sacramento Science Center	USFWS *	3615 Auburn Blvd. Sacramento, CA 95860	(916) 485-4471

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WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTERS - CALIFORNIA
(Alphabetical by City)

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Sacramento	Wildlife Care Association	USFWS	P.O. Box 60982 Sacramento, CA 95860	(916) 687-6044
San Bernardino	Highland Avenue Veterinary Clinic	*	1731 E. Highland Avenue San Bernadino, CA 92407	
San Bernardino	Paul Panucci	USFWS	3872 North Parkside Drive San Bernadino, CA 92404	(714) 883-0988
San Clemente	San Clemente Veterinary Hospital	USFWS *	1833 S. El Camino Real San Clemente, CA 92172	
San Diego	Sea World California	USFWS	1720 South Shores Road San Diego, CA 92109	(619) 222-6363
San Diego	Project Wildlife	USFWS	P.O. Box 80696 San Diego, CA 92138-0696	(619) 765-2969
San Diego	San Diego Zoological Society	USFWS	P.O. Box 551 San Diego, CA 92112	(619) 231-1515
San Dimas	San Dimas Nature Center	USFWS	1628 N. Sycamore Canyon Rd. San Dimas, CA 91773	
San Dimas	Wild Wings of California - Julia Everett	USFWS *	1837 Fernridge Drive San Dimas, CA 91773	(714) 592-7982

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San Fernando	Wildlife Waystation	USFWS *	14831 Tujunga Canyon Road San Fernando, CA 90043	(818) 899-5201
San Francisco	Patricia Latas	USFWS	729 Duncan San Francisco, CA 94122	(415) 821-7768
San Jose	Injured and Orphaned Wildlife	USFWS USCG *	P.O. Box 6793 San Jose, CA 95150	(408) 946-4214 266-2289
San Luis Obispo	Pacific Wildlife Care	USFWS	P.O. Box 3257 San Luis Obispo, CA 93403	(805) 772-2694
San Mateo	Peninsula Humane Society	USFWS USCG *	12 Airport Blvd. San Mateo, CA 94401	(415) 340-7022 x314 and x340
San Rafael	California Center for Wildlife	USFWS USCG *	76 Albert Park Lane P.O. Box 15097 San Rafael, CA 94915-0957	(415) 456-7283
Santa Ana	Santa Ana Zoo	USFWS	1801 East Chestnut Ave. Santa Ana, CA 92701	(714) 647-6598
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Zoological Gardens	USFWS	500 Ninos Drive Santa Barbara, CA 93103	(805) 962-5339

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Santa Barbara	Estelle Busch	USFWS	326 East Arrellaga Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101	(805) 682-2555
Santa Barbara	Ventura-Ojal Wild Bird Care	*	233 W. Valerio Santa Barbara, CA 93101	
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Wildlife Care Network	USFWSUSC G *	1616 Franchesi Road Santa Barbara, CA 93101	
Santa Clara	Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley	USFWS *	2570 Lafayette Street Santa Clara, CA 95050	(408) 727-7701
Santa Cruz	Brian James Walton	USFWS	Lower Quarry Road University of CA Santa Cruz, CA 95064	(408) 429-2466
Santa Cruz	Native Animal Rescue of Santa Cruz	USFWS *	2200 7th Avenue Santa Cruz, CA 95062	(408) 462-0726 438-8380
Santa Monica	Rebecca Naughton	USFWS	2643 31st Street Santa Monica, CA 90405	(213) 392-6217
Santa Rosa	Bird Rescue Center	USFWS *	3430 Chanate Road P.O. Box 475 Santa Rosa, CA 95402	(707) 523-2473

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Santa Rosa	Sonoma Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	USFWS *	P.O. Box 9360 Santa Rosa, CA 95406	(707) 526-9453
Sherman Oaks	Taffy L. Beauvals	USFWS	4822 Sylmar Avenue Sherman Oaks, CA 91423	
Sierra City	Chris Adams	USFWS	H.C.R. 1, Box 6 Sierra City, CA 96125	(916) 994-3401
Sierraville	Fournier Ranch Wildlife Center	*	P.O. Box 242 Sierraville, CA 96125	
Simi Valley	Raptor Rehabilitation and Release Center	USFWS	791 Wishard Ave. Simi Valley, CA 93065	(805) 526-0062
Solvang	Solvang Veterinary Hospital	*	630 Alamo Pitado Solvang, CA 93463	
South Lake Tahoe	Lake Tahoe Wildlife Care, Inc.	USFWS *	P.O. Box 10557 South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731	
South Lake Tahoe	Lake Tahoe Wildlife Care Center	USFWS	1485 Cherry Hills Circle South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158	(916) 577-2273
Springville	SCICON	*	P.O. Box 339 Springville, CA 93265	(209) 539-2642

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Squaw Valley	Animals for Education - Louise Culver	*	36760 Sand Creek Road Squaw Valley, CA 93675	(209) 338-2415
Stockton	Joshua Horner	USFWS	1228 West Mendocino Ave. Stockton, CA 95204	(209) 465-6188
Stockton	Five Mile Creek Raptor Center	USFWS *	P.O. Box 99098 Stockton, CA 95209-0098	(209) 477-0602
Stockton	Leslie Spangler	USFWS	3125 W. Benjamin Holt Dr. Stockton, CA 95406	(209) 951-5180
Studio City	Wildbird Care Rehabilitation	*	P.O. Box 1336 Studio City, CA 91614	
Suisun	Suisun Marsh Natural History Association	USFWS *	1171 Kellogg Street Suisun, CA 94585	(707) 429-4295
Sunol	Hans Peeters	USFWS	1050 Kilkare Road Sunol, CA 94586	(425) 862-2102
Sunset Beach	Sun Surf Animal Hospital	*	16571 Pacific Coast Highway Sunset Beach, CA 90724	
Three Rivers	Roger J. Blain	USFWS	P.O. Box 938 Three Rivers, CA 93271	

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Torrance	Del Amo Animal Hospital - Teresa Benton	USFWS *	23500 Hawthorne Torrance, CA 90505	
Torrance	Dana Lukas	USFWS	1217 Acacia Torrance, CA 90501	(213) 787-0531
Tracy	Naomi G. Brackett	USFWS	30000-69 Kasson Road Tracy, CA 95376	
Tracy	Larry Occhipinti	USFWS	1230 Marlin Place Tracy, CA 95376	(209) 835-7427
Ukiah	Critter Care Wildlife Rescue Team	USFWS *	92 Oak Knoll Road Ukiah, CA 95482	(707) 462-4032
Valley Center	Bob Farmer's Wildlife Rescue	USFWS	P.O. Box 1522 Valley Center, CA 92082-1522	(619) 945-3669
Ventura	Ventura Wildlife Rescue	*	1009 Evans Avenue Ventura, CA 93001	
Vista	Wildlife Rescue & Education Center	*	1286 Oaknoll Road Vista, CA 90284	
Walnut Grove	Sally Hearne	USFWS	P.O. Box 408 Walnut Grove, CA 95690	(916) 776-1531

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Walnut Creek	The Lindsay Museum	USCG *	1901 First Avenue Walnut Creek, CA 94596	(510) 935-1978
Watsonville	James Roush	USFWS	248 Smith Road Watsonville, CA 95076	(408) 475-5400
West Los Angeles	Al Pletcher, DVM	USFWS *	136 S. Supulveda Blvd. West Los Angeles, CA 90025	(213) 473-0960
West Covina	Russell Rohde	USFWS	2820 East Cortez Street West Covina, CA 91791	(818) 966-6700
West Covina	Richard Rohde	USFWS	3049 East Cortez West Covina, CA 91791	(818) 331-0537
Willits	Willits Wildlife Rescue Team	USFWS *	1921 Lupine Way Willits, Ca 95490	(707) 459-6300

ARIZONA

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTORS OR CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY SERVICES</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Mohave	Jerry D. Hill Director Emergency Services 3675 E. Andy Devine, #C P.O. Box 7000 Kingman, AZ 86402-7000	(602) 757-0910 565-4838 home 753-0753 sheriff	same	same
Navajo	Paul S. Jaster Director Emergency Services County Govt. Complex P.O. Box 668 Holbrook, AZ 86025	(602) 524-6161 x344	Paul S. Jaster, Co-Chair Director of Emergency Services County Govt. Complex P.O. Box 668 Holbrook, AZ 86025	(602) 524-6161 x344
			Ms. Helen Crofford, Co-Chair P.O. Box 36 Woodruff, AZ 85942	(602) 524-3366 home 524-1993 x107
Pima	Clarence Dupnik Director Emergency Services Sheriff P.O. Box 910 Tucson, AZ 85702	(602) 741-4700	Dr. Richard Carmona 1750 E. Benson Highway Tucson, AZ 85714	(602) 741-4995 741-4900 24 hr.

ARIZONA

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTORS OR CONTACTS AND LEPC CHAIRPERSONS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY SERVICES</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>LEPC CHAIRPERSON</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Pinal	Jay Baleman Coordinator Emergency Services P.O. Box 827 Florence, AZ 85232	(602) 868-5801 x206	Ole Solberg 1145 W. Gila Bend Hwy. Casa Grande, AZ 85222 P.O. Box 15008 Casa Grande, AZ 85230	(602) 836-2200
Santa Cruz	L. J. McWilliams Director Emergency Services P.O. Box 1150 Nogales, AZ 85621	(602) 287-6321 24 hrs.	same	same
Yavapai	Director Emergency Services Courthouse Plaza Rm. 107 Prescott, AZ 86301	(602) 771-3321 771-3260 24 hr.	Don Eherle Chief Cottonwood Fire Department 827 North Main Street Cottonwood, AZ 86326	(602) 634-2741
Yuma	Hank Green Director Emergency Services 298 W. 4th Street Yuma, AZ 85364	(602) 783-1285	John Rodriguez 1627 S. 4th Avenue Yuma, AZ 85364	(602) 783-4774

ANNEX IX
WORST-CASE SCENARIOS

IX.1 Adequacy of a Removal of a Worst Case Discharge

Private industry and local emergency responders provide the front-line defense in response to all spills, including a worst case discharge.

Facility Response Plans

Every facility which has been determined to pose significant and substantial harm to the environment is required to prepare and submit for approval, a Facility Response Plan. It requires facilities to develop design and engineering plans, including the installation of certain equipment, especially secondary containment systems. These include things such as dikes, barriers and diversionary flow paths such that spills into waters of the U.S. will be prevented.

When such design and engineering controls are not practicable for a facility, the owner must provide a detailed contingency plan following the criteria outlined in 40 CFR Part 109. Some of these criteria include the establishment of notification procedures, identification of resources, and provisions for specific actions. For transportation-related on-shore and off-shore facilities, such as vessels, the Department of Transportation (DOT) issues regulations concerning the safe handling of hazardous materials. The Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior is also responsible for certain off-shore fixed facilities.

Facility Response Plans will be reviewed for approval, which will include adequate resources to remove a facility WCD. Among the requirements for approval, Facility Response Plans will also be required to be integrated with Local Emergency Plans, prepared under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Local Emergency Plans

The authority and responsibility for planning and exercising local emergency plans is vested at the local government level, through requirements of EPCRA. The State, localities and industry have the most detailed knowledge of the local area and the situations at risk. Accordingly, LEPCs are in the best position to develop plans which adequately address hazards in their community. Sub-Area committee membership is solicited from LEPCs and appropriate local responders.

Adequacy to remove a worst case discharge is currently addressed through existing contingency plans. Among these, the Regional Contingency Plan outlines federal resources available to the OSC from RRT agencies and discusses Regional response policies. Local contingency plans outline resources available from outside of RRT agencies.

IX.2 Risk Analysis

Worst-case scenarios are developed for Los Angeles and Contra Costa Counties based upon the California Risk Assessment developed by Resource Applications, Inc. in 1993.

Risks were identified and analyzed according to seismic potential, the number of threatened and endangered species and their threatened or endangered critical habitats, total population, population density, number of fixed facilities, number of vehicle and railroad transportation accidents, and reported hazardous material releases. Los Angeles County was chosen because it has the highest risk of hazardous material incidents in California. Contra Costa County was chosen because it is one of the ten highest risk counties in California and it contains the highest number of critical endangered species habitats within the State. Following is a summary of the risks within Los Angeles and Contra Costa Counties.

The United States is divided into four seismic risk zones. Zone numbers correspond to the probable peak ground acceleration expressed as a percentage of gravity. For example, seismic Zone 0 has a peak ground acceleration less than 0.05 and Zone 4 has a peak ground acceleration greater than or equal to 0.4. A higher peak ground acceleration corresponds to a higher degree of ground shaking, which corresponds to more earthquake damage. All of Los Angeles County and half of Contra Costa County are within Zone 4.

Additionally, these counties contain a high percentage of California's endangered and threatened species and critical habitats. Los Angeles County has 17 endangered species, 3 endangered species critical habitats, 3 threatened species, and 1 species proposed for endangered classification. Contra Costa County has 9 endangered species, 4 endangered species critical habitats, 3 threatened species, and 1 threatened species critical habitat.

Los Angeles County has the highest county population in California. The County covers 4,070 square miles and contains 8,863,164 people. Its population density is 2,177.68 people per square mile, the third highest county population density in California. Contra Costa County covers 730 square miles, contains 803,732 people, and ranks ninth in California county populations. Its population density is 1,101 people per square mile which is the seventh highest in California.

Los Angeles County has the highest percentage of federally listed fixed facilities. Approximately 38.58 percent of all of California's federally listed fixed facilities are within Los Angeles County. Approximately 3.76 percent of the State's federally listed fixed facilities are within Contra Costa County.

From May 1991 to April 1992, according to the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) Spill Log, the number of spills in Los Angeles County was 312, the highest number of spills in any county in California. During the same period, Contra Costa County had 46 spills, the seventh highest number of spills within a California county. Los Angeles County has the second highest percentage of railroad accidents, according to California Public Utilities commission (PUC) and CHMIRS accident reports from 1976 to 1991 and 1988 and 1991, respectively. Contra Costa County ranked 17th in railroad accidents with 1.91 percent. According to Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) data from 1987 to 1991, California Office of Emergency Services (OES) spill data from 1986 to 1989, and CALTRANS spill data, Los Angeles County has the highest percentage of spills in California at 22.49 percent. During the same years, 3.29 percent of the California spills in those years occurred in Contra Costa County.

Of the total California dangerous releases in the U.S. EPA's Accidental Release Information Program (ARIP) database, 32.54 percent occurred in Los Angeles County. This percentage is the highest percentage of releases for any California county. Contra Costa County had 5.56 percent of the total dangerous releases, the third highest county percentage of dangerous releases in the California ARIP database.

A compilation of all of the above data indicates that Los Angeles County has the highest risk of hazardous materials spills in California and that Contra Costa County ranks eighth in risk. San Bernadino, San Diego, Kern, Alameda, Orange, Santa Clara, Riverside, and Sacramento Counties are among the ten highest risk counties. Los Angeles County was chosen for a worst-case scenario because it has the highest risk of hazardous material spills in California. Contra Costa County was chosen because it is one of the ten highest risk counties in California and it contains the highest number of critical endangered species habitats in the State. Following are four credible worst-case scenarios for these counties. Response activities are also included.

IX.2 Worst-case Scenario 1

TYPE OF FACILITY: Oil Refinery

LOCATION: Los Angeles County, City of Carson, tanks along East Sepulveda Boulevard, beside the Dominguez Channel.

EVENT: An earthquake centered in northwest Long Beach, 7.0 on the Richter scale, results in a tank rupture along Sepulveda Boulevard, two shipping/receiving line ruptures under Sepulveda Boulevard, and a collapse of the supports holding an ammonia tank. Many natural gas lines are also ruptured. Electrical power is out for parts of the County. This credible worst-case scenario focuses on the response to a large, but not catastrophic, earthquake.

DATE: February 14, 1993

TIME: 7:00 a.m.

WEATHER: Winter storm, cloudy, winds from the northwest at 5 mph.

TIDE: Maximum flood.

SEAS: Three to five feet.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 1: Ammonia

QUANTITY 1: 100,000 gallons

PROPERTIES 1: Colorless gas, extremely pungent odor. Can irritate and burn skin, eyes, and the respiratory tract. Inhalation can be fatal. Vapor density less than air at ambient air temperature; however, vapor density greater than air when pressurized (and cooled). LEL=16%, UEL=25%.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 2: Crude Oil

QUANTITY 2: 9,500,000 barrels

PROPERTIES 2: Thick, flammable, dark yellow to brown. Questionable carcinogen. Fire hazard.

VULNERABLE ZONE (Ammonia): Level of Concern (LOC) = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) level = 500 ppm. IDLH zone is greater than six miles long and five miles wide directly downwind from source. IDLH zone includes portions of the cities of Carson, Long Beach, Signal Hill, Los Angeles, and Wilmington.

VULNERABLE ZONE (Crude Oil): Based upon the Los Angeles/Long Beach and San Francisco Bay U.S. Coast Guard District worst-case scenarios, oil travels at approximately one mile per hour in winter storm conditions. The flow trajectory is dependent upon wind speed and direction, tide, and ocean currents. Therefore, possible vulnerable zones include Santa Catalina Island, the Los Angeles/Long Beach Port complex including Least Tern Nesting sites, San Clemente Island, Orange County shoreline and Bolsa Chica wetlands, and the San Diego and Los Angeles County shorelines including many State Beaches, Marina Del Rey, Ballona Creek, Kin Harbor, and Los Angeles Harbor.

POPULATION WITHIN ZONE: Population density within Los Angeles County is 2,177.68 people per square mile; approximately 65,000 people live in residential, industrial, and urban areas of the vulnerable zone. Sensitive facilities include approximately 26 schools and Interstate Highways 405 and 710, and State Highways 1 and 47. Populations along shorelines in Los Angeles and Orange Counties would be affected; this number is not estimated.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES WITHIN ZONE: 3 hospitals, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Headquarters, and local police and fire departments.

LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARD OCCURRENCE: The United States is divided into seismic risk zones one through four; the area within zone four is at highest risk for earthquakes. All of Los Angeles County is within zone four. In 1933, an earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale was centered in Long Beach. Between 1812 and 1989, approximately 11 earthquakes ranging from 5.9 to 7.5 on the Richter scale occurred in southern California. Seismic risk assessments suggest strengthening pipe and tank supports to increase seismic resistance [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Chemical Safety Audit (CSA), July, 1992]. Broken pipelines are a possibility, especially in an earthquake (U.S. EPA Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures inspection, September, 1992).

CONSEQUENCES FOR PEOPLE: Exposure to ammonia, see Chemical 1, Properties. Exposure to crude oil, see Chemical 2, Properties.

CONSEQUENCES FOR PROPERTY: Superficial damage to property from corrosive ammonia fumes; damage from oil coating surfaces.

CONSEQUENCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE: Destruction of some of the 17 endangered species, 3 endangered species critical habitats, 3 threatened species, or one species proposed for endangered classification living within Los Angeles county. Significant water pollution and damage to other flora and fauna.

LIKELIHOOD/SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCES: Unable to determine without further research.

RESPONSE: At 7:15 a.m., a facility security guard performing an inspection of the site after the earthquake smells ammonia. He immediately turns around, gets in his vehicle, and drives to the nearest phone upwind of the refinery. He calls 9-1-1 and the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) and reports a release of ammonia. The emergency dispatch notifies the local police, fire department, and sheriff. The Fire Department notifies the Los Angeles Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Team. The California OES informs their Region 1 Regional Manager and the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC notifies the pre-designated U.S. EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). Local

law enforcement closes the area to entry and establishes an Incident Command Post. Transportation and communication problems due to the earthquake have slowed all response to the incident.

At 7:45 a.m., the Los Angeles Hazmat Team enters the refinery in Level A hazardous materials suits to rescue any workers. They locate the ruptured ammonia tank, determine its size, find no workers, and return to their vehicle. At 8:00 a.m., the emergency responders estimate the ammonia plume using air modeling software. At 8:05 a.m., after the ammonia plume's boundaries have been determined, the Incident Commander requests assistance from Los Angeles County and surrounding counties. Evacuation of people downwind of the plume begins at 8:10 a.m. The Incident Commander also notifies the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFG) State Agency Coordinator (SAC).

At 7:30 a.m., the ammonia plume has traveled 440 yards or one quarter mile and its concentration is 139,000 ppm outdoors and 9,210 ppm indoors. At 7:50 a.m., the ammonia plume has traveled 880 yards or one half mile and its concentration is 14,400 ppm outdoors and 1,320 ppm indoors. At 8:10 a.m., the plume has traveled over one mile and enveloped residential, urban, and industrial neighborhoods, including one Junior High School. Outdoor ammonia concentrations are greater than 2,240 ppm; indoor ammonia concentrations are greater than 64.5 ppm.

The ALOHA software does not model concentrations beyond one hour. However, the plume footprint modeled does show IDLH conditions exist for greater than five miles downwind of the release point. At two miles directly downwind from the release, seven more schools, the Pacific Coast Highway, the Terminal Island Freeway, and residential, urban, and industrial neighborhoods have been affected. The ammonia plume enters USCG jurisdiction within two miles of the release. At three miles directly downwind of the release point, the Memorial Hospital Medical Center, Pacific Hospital, three more schools, and residential, urban, and industrial neighborhoods have been affected by the ammonia plume. At four miles directly downwind of the release, Long Beach Community College, eight additional schools, Saint Mary's Medical Center, the World Trade Center, the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, and residential, urban, and industrial neighborhoods have been affected. Five miles directly downwind of the release, the Harbor Administration Building, the Long Beach Convention Center and five additional schools have been affected by the ammonia plume.

At 8:30 a.m., during the evacuation operations, a team of emergency responders notices significant quantities of oil in the Dominguez Channel near Anaheim Street. They notify the Incident Command. The SAC then notifies the California DFG Office of Oil Spill Prevention Response (OSPR) and Coast Guard District 11 Headquarters. At 9:30 a.m., the State Agency Coordinator (SAC), U.S. EPA OSC, the Technical Assistance Team (TAT), and the Pacific Strike Team (PST) arrive. A Unified Command System (UCS) is established. The U.S. EPA OSC requests access to Cal-Superfund and the California State Response Fund Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

After a preliminary assessment of the oil spill, the Unified Command determines that evacuation of persons downwind of the ammonia plume is a priority; however, the oil spill appears to be of catastrophic proportions. Additionally, fires caused by natural gas line ruptures are complicating the response effort. The Unified Command requests help from the Environmental Response Team (ERT), activates the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) through the USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), and notifies the Regional Response Team (RRT).

All local response agencies are already mobilized, including the Law Enforcement and Fire Departments, Emergency Medical Services, and the Red Cross. State agencies are also overwhelmed. The California Coastal Commission, the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA), the Department of Fish and Game (DFG), the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the State Lands Commission (SLC), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) have been contacted. These State agencies are also overwhelmed by other calls regarding accidents which occurred during, or as a result of, the earthquake.

At 10:15 a.m., the pre-designated USCG OSC arrives and assumes the role of OSC. He/she requests assistance from the District Response Group (DRG) and the District Response Advisory Team (DRAT). The pre-designated USCG OSC also requests help from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) and the Fishermen's Oil Response Team (FORT) and notifies the National Response Team (NRT). The pre-designated USCG OSC then requests access to the Oil Spill Liability Fund and activates the Local Area Contingency Plan.

By 12:00 p.m., the USCG Base is inundated with crude oil. Response vessels are moved to Long Beach Harbor. Oil has spread into the Los Angeles Main Channel, entered Los Angeles Harbor, and is being carried out with the ebb tide. Planning and prioritizing of resources at risk from the oil spill is initiated by the Unified Command. However, oil spill response operations are on standby due to adverse weather conditions. An estimated 1,000,000 barrels of oil have been released. Evacuation of persons within the ammonia plume trajectory is complete; however, State and local medical services are overwhelmed.

The worst-case oil spill was modeled using Adios. Please see Annex X. Approximately 20 percent of the crude oil would evaporate within the first day; approximately 25 percent would evaporate within the second day; approximately 27 percent would evaporate within the third day; approximately 28 percent would evaporate within the fourth day; and 29 percent would evaporate by the fifth day. At the end of the first day, the water content of the oil would be approximately 40 percent; at the end of the second day, it would be 60 percent; at the end of the third day, it would be 70 percent; and by the end of the fifth day it would be approximately 73 percent. In-situ burning of the oil would be restricted until the end of the third day. As the oil evaporates, it will become more viscous. The Kinematic Viscosity (cSt) of the oil after approximately 15 hours would make chemical dispersion difficult. The oil body's density, at the end of day one, would be .96 g/cc; at the end of day two, it would be .99 g/cc; at the end of day three, it would be approximately 1.00 g/cc. Therefore, the density of the oil will remain less than that of water throughout the incident. By the end of day five, 71 percent of the oil would still be floating on the water.

Within the next ten hours, the following activities occur. The Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard District 11 declares a Spill of National Significance (SONS) and meets with the SONS organization. UCS requested support begins arriving, including the Emergency Response Cleanup Services' (ERCS) contractors. Navy assets are mobilized. Volunteers are activated according to the USCG Area Contingency Plan and wildlife recovery systems have been mobilized. Additional Coast Guard assets arrive along with Natural Resource Damage Assessment personnel.

On day two, the weather abates, and open water oil recovery efforts commence. The National Incident Commander (NIC) arrives, assumes the role of OSC, and takes strategic control of the incident. He is assisted by the Alternate NIC (the District 11 Commander), the Crisis Action Center (CAC), a Chief of Staff (the Commanding Officer of the

National Strike Force Coordination Center), an Area Operations Coordinator (the pre-designated USCG OSC), and others.

On days three through 30 oil impacts shorelines within the Vulnerable Zone. Cleanup efforts are ongoing. The Unified Command System continues applicable efforts.

On day 30 the Unified Command activates termination of cleanup efforts.

IX.3 Worst-case Scenario 2

TYPE OF FACILITY: Oil Refinery

LOCATION: Contra Costa County, City of Richmond, 750 feet west of San Francisco Bay, 300 feet north of Interstate 580.

EVENT: A tanker containing anhydrous ammonia loses control while exiting Interstate 580, hits and ruptures a shipping and receiving oil pipeline, and collides with a North Slope Crude Oil tank.

DATE: April 2, 1993

TIME: 7:00 a.m.

WEATHER: Winter storm, cloudy, winds from the west at 5 mph.

TIDE: Maximum flood.

SEAS: Three to six feet.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 1: Ammonia

QUANTITY 1: 11,500 gallons

PROPERTIES 1: Colorless gas, extremely pungent odor. Can irritate and burn skin, eyes, and the respiratory tract. Inhalation can be fatal. Vapor density less than air at ambient air temperature; however, vapor density greater than air when pressurized (and cooled). LEL=16%, UEL=25%.

RELEASED CHEMICAL 2: North Slope Crude Oil

QUANTITY 2: 950,000 gallons

PROPERTIES 2: Thick, flammable, dark yellow to brown. Questionable carcinogen. Fire hazard.

VULNERABLE ZONE (Ammonia): Level of Concern (LOC) = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) level = 500 ppm. IDLH zone is approximately 2.75 miles long and over one mile wide directly downwind from source. IDLH zone includes portions of the City of Richmond.

VULNERABLE ZONE (Crude Oil): Based upon the Los Angeles/Long Beach and San Francisco Bay U.S. Coast Guard worst-case scenarios, oil travels at approximately one mile per hour in winter storm conditions. The flow trajectory is dependent upon wind speed and direction, tide, and ocean currents. Vulnerable zones include shorelines of

San Francisco Bay, including Angel Island State Park, Books Island Regional Park, Miller-Knox Regional Shoreline, Treasure Island U.S. Naval Reserve, Alcatraz Island, the Oakland Army Base, the U.S. Naval Supply Center, Yerba Buena Island, the Marin Headlands, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and Pacific Ocean shorelines north and south of the City of San Francisco. Possible vulnerable zones also include shorelines of San Pablo Bay including the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Mare Island U.S. Naval Reservation, Point Pinole State Park, China Camp State Park, U.S. Naval Reserve.

POPULATION WITHIN ZONE: Contra Costa County population density is 1,101 people per square mile; 33,000 people in residential, urban, and industrial areas of the vulnerable zone. Sensitive facilities include approximately seven schools, one hospital, and a Interstate Highway 580. Populations along shorelines in Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties would be affected; this number is not estimated.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES WITHIN ZONE: Local police and fire departments.

LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARD OCCURRENCE: According to the California Risk Assessment, California Interstate Highway 580 is considered a "high risk highway" for inhalation hazards. From May, 1991 to April, 1992, 31 spills were recorded in the CALTRANS spill log. This number represents 67 percent of all spills which occurred in Contra Costa County for this time period. According to Emergency Response Notification system (ERNS) data from 1987 to 1991, Contra Costa County reported 237 spills in 1991; 196 spills in 1990; 195 spills in 1989; 239 spills in 1988; and 239 spills in 1987. According to the California OES, Contra Costa County reported 14 spills in 1989; 58 spills in 1988; and 40 spills in 1986 - 1987. A compilation of data from CALTRANS, ERNS, and the California OES ranks Contra Costa County tenth for the number of spills in any California County.

Accidental Release Information Program (ARIP) release data ranks Contra Costa County third in reported accidental releases. ARIP reported releases are usually more dangerous than average releases reported; therefore, Contra Costa County is considered a high risk county by ARIP standards as well.

CONSEQUENCES FOR PEOPLE: Exposure to ammonia, see Chemical 1, Properties. Exposure to crude oil, see Chemical 2, Properties.

CONSEQUENCES FOR PROPERTY: Superficial damage to property from corrosive ammonia fumes; damage from oil coating surfaces.

CONSEQUENCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE: Destruction of some of the 9 endangered species; 4 endangered species critical habitats; 3 threatened species; and 1 threatened species critical habitat in Contra Costa County. Significant water pollution and damage to other flora and fauna.

LIKELIHOOD/SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCES: Unable to determine without further research.

RESPONSE: At 7:15 a.m., a person in a car behind the tanker witnesses the accident and stops at the nearest phone to dial 9-1-1. She reports an accident involving what looked like a high pressure tanker truck which collided with a large storage tank. The emergency dispatch notifies the Sheriff and fire departments.

At 7:30 a.m., the Sheriff and fire departments approach the incident. They notice oil pouring into San Francisco Bay just southwest of the accident site. They also notice a vapor cloud slowly traveling west. They decide not to enter the area and after a quick assessment of the scene, determine the tanker was carrying ammonia. The Sheriff and fire department restrict access to the site and request help from the Contra Costa County Hazardous Materials Team. The Sheriff's dispatch notifies the California Office of Emergency Services (OES), who notify the County Oil Spill Response Organization, the County Department of Public Works, the County OES, and the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC notifies the District 14 pre-designated USCG OSC. The Sheriff assumes the role of Incident Commander and establishes an Incident Command Post (ICP).

At 8:00 a.m., the Contra Hazardous Materials Team arrives. They have modeled the ammonia plume trajectory and inform the Incident Command that massive evacuations will be needed. They estimate that people up to five and a half miles downwind, in a path approximately two miles wide, will need to be evacuated or remain indoors during the next few hours, if winds remain constant. Due to the amount of personnel needed for evacuations, to contain the oil spill, and to respond to inhalation victims, the Incident Command determines that State help will be necessary. The Sheriff's dispatch is called again and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Oil Spill Prevention Response (OSPR) is notified.

At 9:30 a.m., the State Agency Coordinator (SAC), pre-designated USCG OSC, the Technical Assistance Team (TAT), and the Pacific Strike Team (PST) arrive. A Unified Command System (UCS) is established. The pre-designated USCG OSC requests access to Cal-Superfund and the California State Response Fund Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The ammonia plume enters U.S. EPA jurisdiction. The Unified Command notifies the pre-designated U.S. EPA OSC.

Within approximately 20 minutes, the ammonia plume has traveled 440 yards or one quarter mile and its concentration is 11,800 ppm outdoors and 561 ppm indoors. The maximum dose outdoors is 63,000 ppm and the maximum dose indoors is 19,800 ppm. Within about 35 minutes, the ammonia plume has traveled 880 yards or one half mile and its concentration is 1,810 ppm outdoors and 146 ppm indoors. The maximum dose outdoors is 16,800 ppm and the maximum dose indoors is 3,540 ppm. Within about 50 minutes, the plume has traveled 1,320 yards or three quarters of a mile and its concentration is 635 ppm outdoors and 71.4 ppm indoors. The maximum dose outdoors is 8,500 ppm and the maximum dose indoors is 956 ppm. Within about 60 minutes, at 7:55 a.m., the plume has traveled one mile and its concentration is 305 ppm outdoors and 25 ppm indoors. The maximum dose outdoors is 2,840 ppm and the maximum dose indoors is 186 ppm.

The ALOHA software does not model concentrations beyond one hour. However, the plume footprint modeled does show IDLH conditions exist for almost three miles downwind of the release point. At one mile directly downwind from the release, a Post Office, Public Library, Interstate 580 and residential neighborhoods are engulfed by the plume. At two miles directly downwind from the release, more of Interstate 580, two schools, and residential neighborhoods have been affected. At three miles directly downwind of the release point, Kaiser Hospital, four schools, more of Interstate 580, and residential neighborhoods have been affected by the ammonia plume. The plume has entered U.S. EPA jurisdiction.

All local response agencies are already mobilized, including the Police and Fire Departments, Emergency Medical Services, and the Red Cross. State agencies are also

overwhelmed. The California Coastal Commission, the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA), the Department of Fish and Game (DFG), the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the State Lands Commission (SLC), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) have been contacted.

At 10:15 a.m., the U.S. EPA OSC arrives, but the USCG OSC retains control of the incident. The USCG OSC requests help from the Scientific Support Coordinator, the Rapid Response Team (RRT) (USCG), the Fishermen's Oil Response Team (FORT), and notifies the National Response Team. The USCG OSC also requests access to the Oil Spill Liability Fund. The USCG then activates their Local Area Contingency Plan.

By 12:00 p.m., oil has spread into San Pablo Bay and is being carried out with the ebb tide. Planning and prioritizing of resources at risk from the oil spill is initiated by the Unified Command. However, oil spill response operations are on standby due to adverse weather conditions. An estimated 9,500,000 barrels of oil have been released. Evacuation of persons within the ammonia plume trajectory is complete; however, State and local medical services are still inundated will calls for assistance.

The worst-case oil spill was modeled using Adios. Please see Annex X. Approximately 20 percent of the crude oil would evaporate within the first day; approximately 25 percent would evaporate within the second day; approximately 27 percent would evaporate within the third day; approximately 28 percent would evaporate within the fourth day; and 29 percent would evaporate by the fifth day. At the end of the first day, the water content of the oil would be approximately 40 percent; at the end of the second day, it would be 60 percent; at the end of the third day, it would be 70 percent; and by the end of the fifth day it would be approximately 73 percent. In-situ burning of the oil would be restricted until the end of the third day. As the oil evaporates, it will become more viscous. The Kinematic Viscosity (cSt) of the oil after approximately 15 hours would make chemical dispersion difficult. The oil body's density, at the end of day one, would be .96 g/cc; at the end of day two, it would be .99 g/cc; at the end of day three, it would be approximately 1.00 g/cc. Therefore, the density of the oil will remain less than that of water throughout the incident. By the end of day five, 71 percent of the oil would still be floating on the water.

Within the next ten hours, the following activities occur. The Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard District 14 declares a Spill of National Significance (SONS) and meets with the SONS organization. UCS requested support begins arriving, including the Emergency Response Cleanup Services' (ERCS) contractors. Navy assets are mobilized. Volunteers are activated according to the USCG Area Contingency Plan and wildlife recovery systems have been mobilized. Additional Coast Guard assets arrive along with Natural Resource Damage Assessment personnel.

On day two, the weather abates, and open water oil recovery efforts commence. The National Incident Commander (NIC) arrives, assumes the role of OSC, and takes strategic control of the incident. He is assisted by the Alternate NIC (the District 11 Commander), the Crisis Action Center (CAC), a Chief of Staff (the Commanding Officer of the National Strike Force Coordination Center), an Area Operations Coordinator (the pre-designated USCG OSC), and others.

On days three through 30 oil impacts shorelines within the Vulnerable Zone. Cleanup efforts are ongoing. The Unified Command System continues applicable efforts.

On day 30 the Unified Command activates termination of cleanup efforts.

IX.4 Other Credible Worst-case Scenarios (Involving chlorine, sulfuric acid, and oil):

TYPE OF FACILITY: City of Carson Container Transfer Facility

LOCATION: Los Angeles County, City of Carson, along the Dominguez Channel.

EVENT: At 5:00 a.m., two trains approaching the Carson Container Transfer facility from opposite directions collide due to a routing miscommunication. The westbound train was carrying a railroad tank car with 45,000 gallons of ammonia in it. The eastbound train had a railroad tank car with 45,000 gallons of sulfuric acid in it. Both tank cars were going to transfer their loads to a local oil refinery. The colliding trains hit a North Slope Crude Oil shipping/receiving line for the same refinery. The contents of both tank cars are released. Oil from the shipping receiving line enters the Dominguez Channel.

RESPONSE: Similar to Scenario 1.

LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE: Very likely based upon the California Risk Assessment.

OR

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical plant and oil refinery.

LOCATION: Contra Costa County, City of Richmond, along the San Pablo and San Francisco Bays

EVENT: Brush fire started near Interstate Highway 580 which spreads to a chemical plant and oil refinery.

RESPONSE: Similar to Scenario 2 with more U.S. EPA involvement.

LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE: Unable to determine without further research.

OR

TYPE OF FACILITY: Oil refinery.

LOCATION: Contra Costa County, City of Richmond, along the San Pablo and San Francisco Bays.

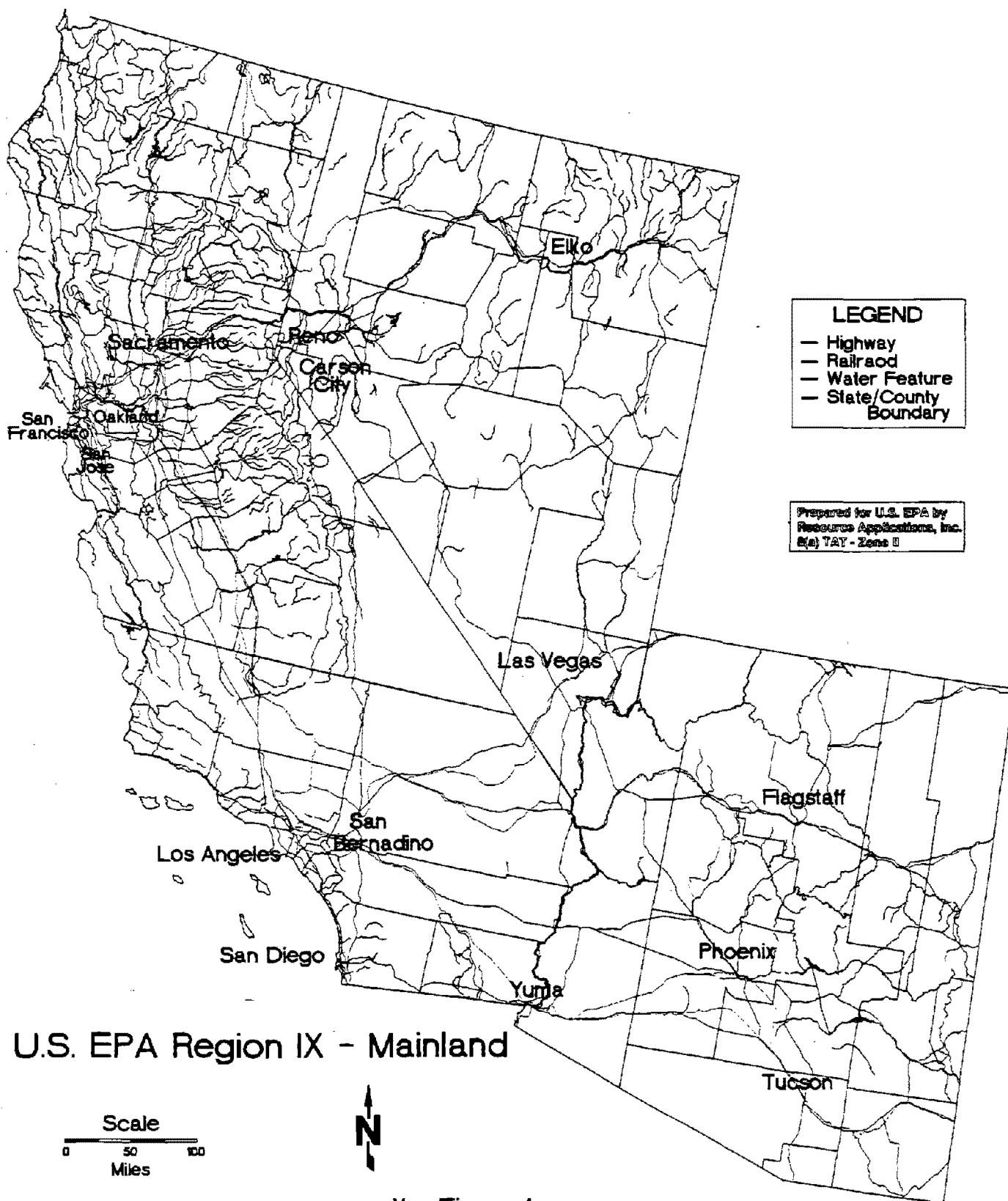
EVENT: An earthquake centered in northeast San Francisco, 7.0 on the Richter scale, results in a shipping/receiving pipeline and tank rupture at a refinery in Richmond, and a collapse of the supports holding an ammonia tank. Many natural gas lines are also ruptured. Power is out for parts of the County. This scenario focuses on the response to a large, but not catastrophic, earthquake.

RESPONSE: Similar to Scenario 2, but a larger scale incident.

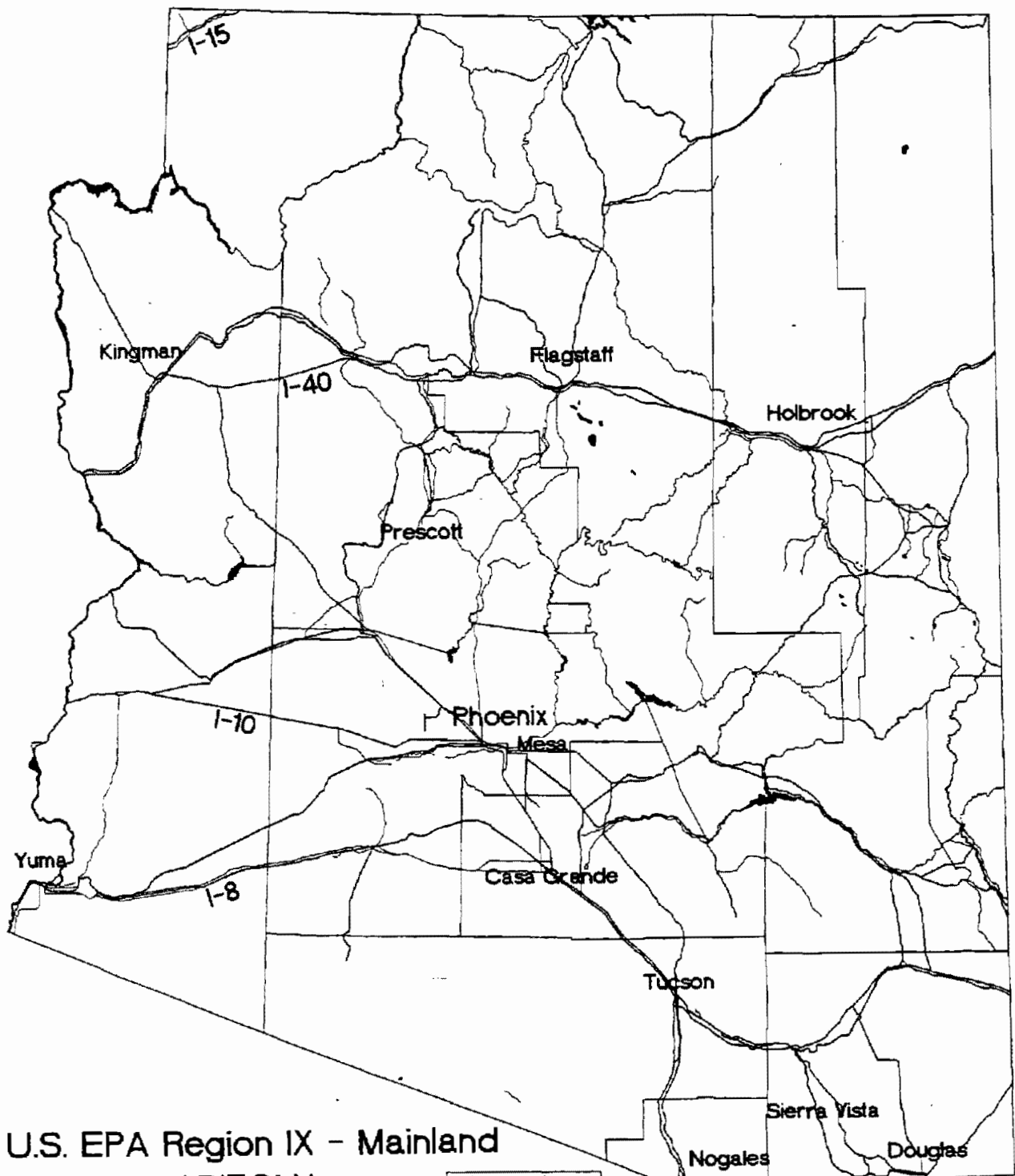
LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE: Very likely based upon the California Risk Assessment.

ANNEX X

MAPS



X - Figure 1



U.S. EPA Region IX - Mainland
ARIZONA

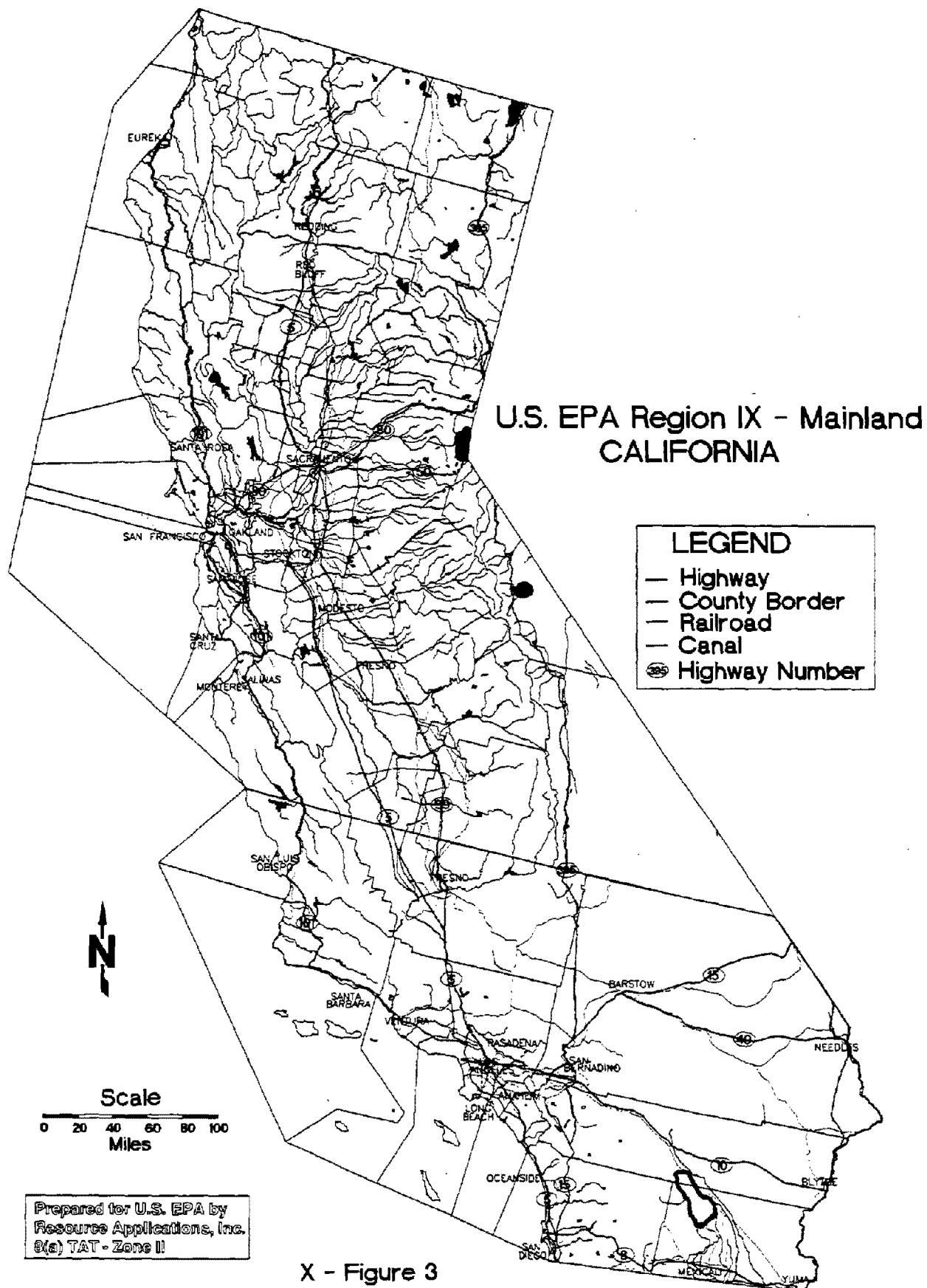


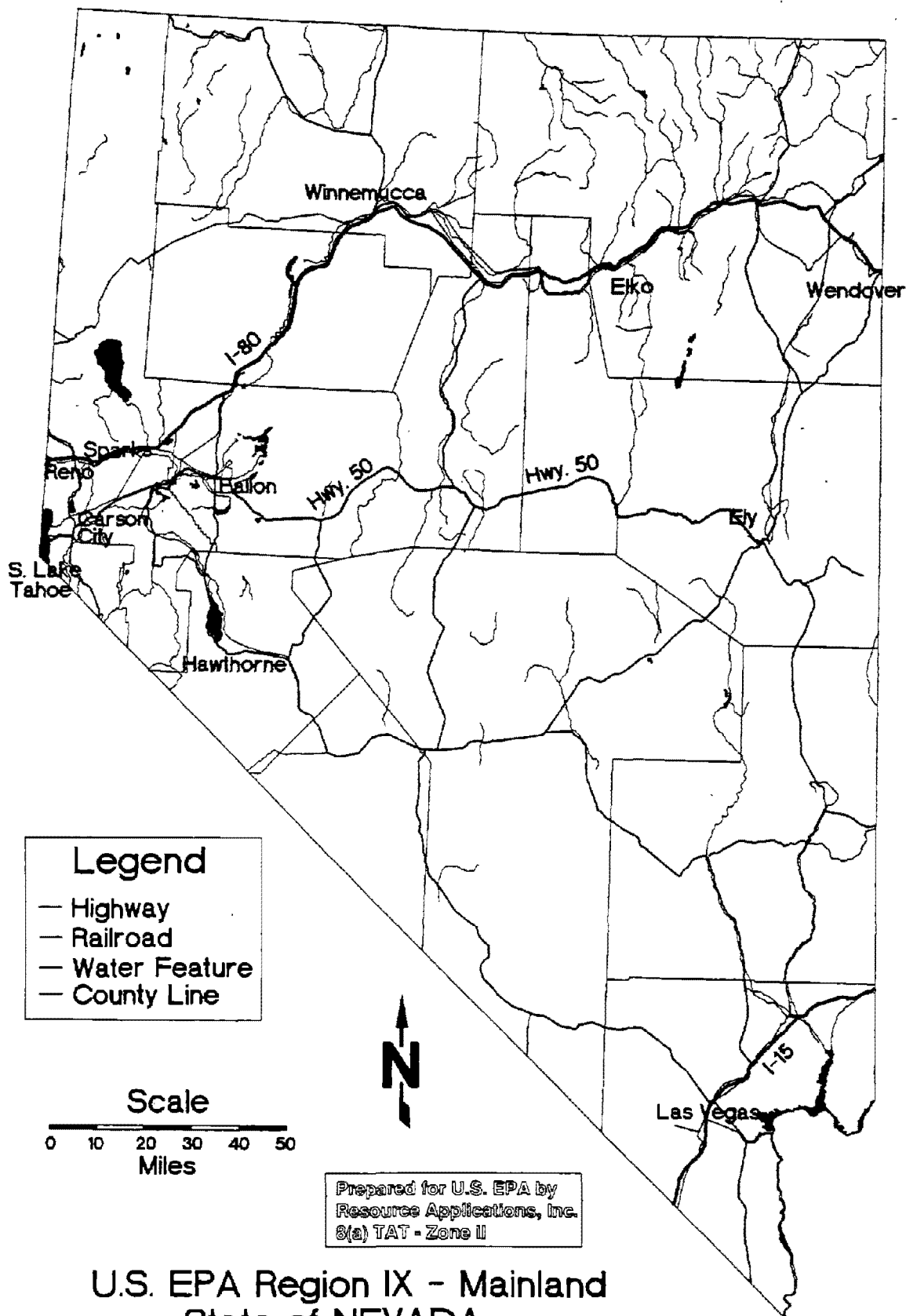
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50
Miles

Legend	
—	Highway
—	Other Road
—	Railroad
—	Water Feature

Prepared for U.S. EPA by
Resources Applications, Inc.
8(a) TAT - Zone II

X - Figure 2





**U.S. EPA Region IX - Mainland
State of NEVADA**

X - Figure 4