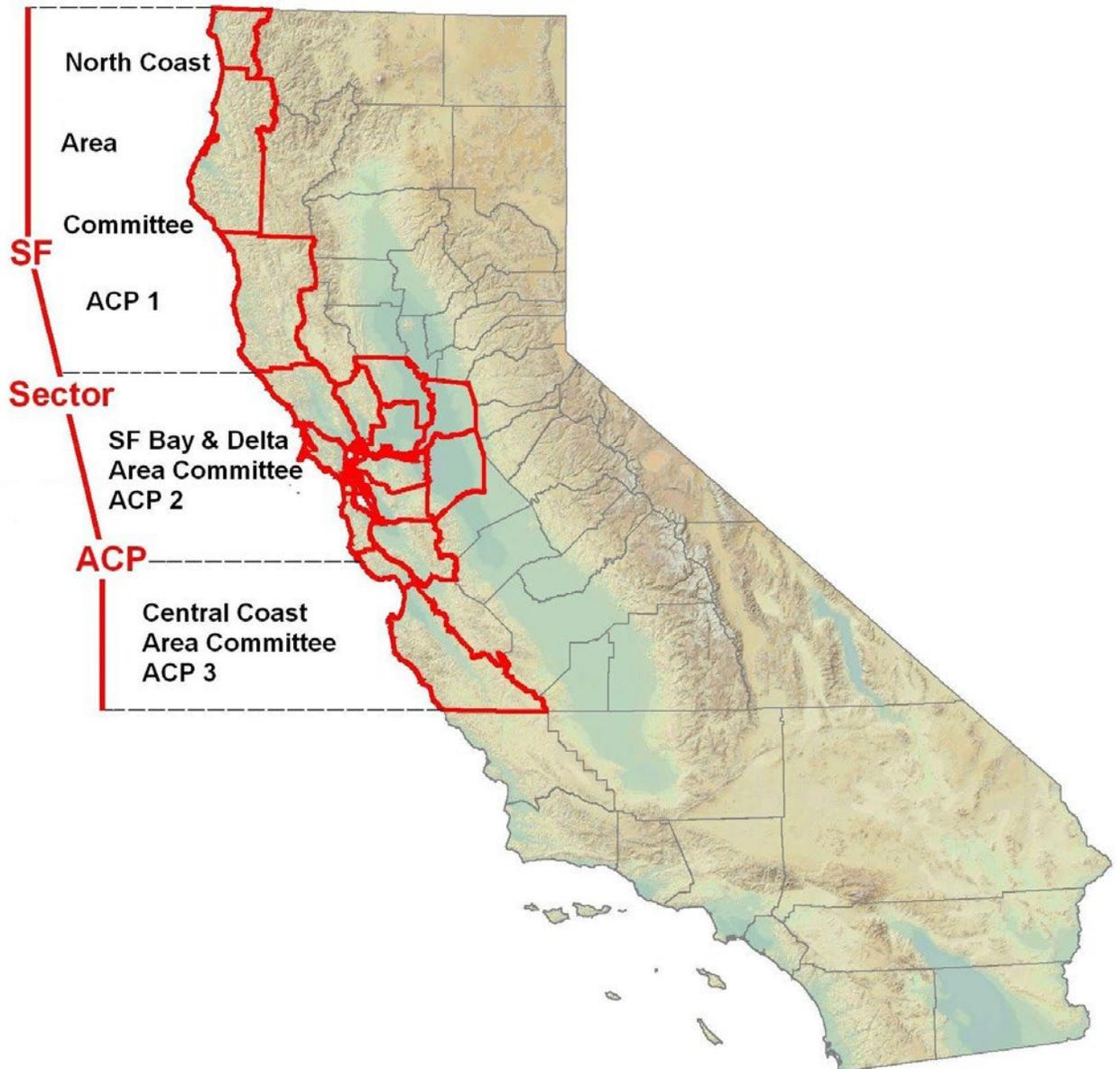


Sector San Francisco - Area Contingency Plan (ACP)

Volume I: Sections 1000-9740

Response Processes for Northern California
Including North Coast (ACP 1); San Francisco Bay and
Delta (ACP 2); and Central Coast (ACP 3)



Emergency Spill Notification Numbers
National Response Center 1-800-424-8802
California Office of Emergency Services 1-800-852-7550

**Emergency Spill Notification
Numbers**

National Response Center

1-800-424-8802

California Office of Emergency Services

1-800-852-7550



16471

19 Jul 2022

MEMORANDUM

Wet or Elec Sign

From: Taylor Q. Lam, CAPT
CG SECTOR San Francisco (s)

To: Distribution

Subj: PROMULGATION OF SECTOR SAN FRANCISCO AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN,
2022 REVISION

1. As mandated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and the National Contingency Plan (40CFR300) the 2022 revision of the Sector San Francisco Area Contingency Plan (ACP) has been completed and is effective 19 July 2022. This marks the eleventh revision of this plan and supersedes the 2015 Sector San Francisco ACP. This edition remains in effect until superseded.
2. The 2022 San Francisco ACP was revised through the efforts of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the San Francisco Area Committees; North Coast, San Francisco Bay & Delta, and Central Coast.
3. The 2022 San Francisco ACP is available to the public on USCG Homeport and OSPR websites. Publication via the internet allows the Area Committee to provide the response community with the most up-to-date version of the ACP. While the ACP is formally revised every five years, the ACP may be updated with new information at any time by the Area Committee. Any such updates to this document will be referred to as "interim updates" and listed on the OSPR and USCG websites until adopted by the Area Committee and included in an annual update of this plan.
4. Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are welcome and should be submitted through the San Francisco Area Committee.

#

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1000 Introduction

1100 Introduction/Authority

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. As part of this system, Area Committees have been established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are comprised of qualified personnel from Federal, State, and local agencies. Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) which, when implemented in conjunction with the [National Contingency Plan](#) (NCP), shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area. Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with Federal, State and local officials to pre-plan for 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. The Area Committee is also required to work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

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 Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Transportation) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The term “coastal zone” is defined in the current [NCP](#) (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones which are within the coastal zone, for which Area Committees will prepare Area Contingency Plans. The COTP zones are described in Coast Guard regulations ([33 CFR Part 3](#)).

State of California, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR): The Lempert-Keane-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 (SB 2040) details the role of the OSPR in spill investigations. OSPR is the lead investigative unit for state and local governments. As the lead agency, OSPR will coordinate the investigative efforts for these government agencies. Government Code Section 8670.7 specifically requires the Administrator of OSPR to determine the cause and the amount of a discharge. The investigative goals of OSPR are: to take samples and secure evidence relevant to the spill; conduct interviews of any person with special knowledge as to the facts of the spill and make arrests, if necessary and appropriate; determine and document the facts related to the cause of the spill; secure evidence relevant to determining the volume of oil spilled and the amount recovered; determine if a responsible party exists and whether or not the responsible party will take financial responsibility for the cleanup and containment of the spill; and, make an initial determination as to whether or not the facts of the investigation indicate a violation of state or local laws or regulations, and if they do, initiate criminal or civil actions through the appropriate legal jurisdiction(s). State authority extends anywhere within the state and out to three miles from the shoreline. However, “hot pursuit” and other legal principles allow OSPR to operate outside of this narrow area of authority.

1200 Geographic Boundaries

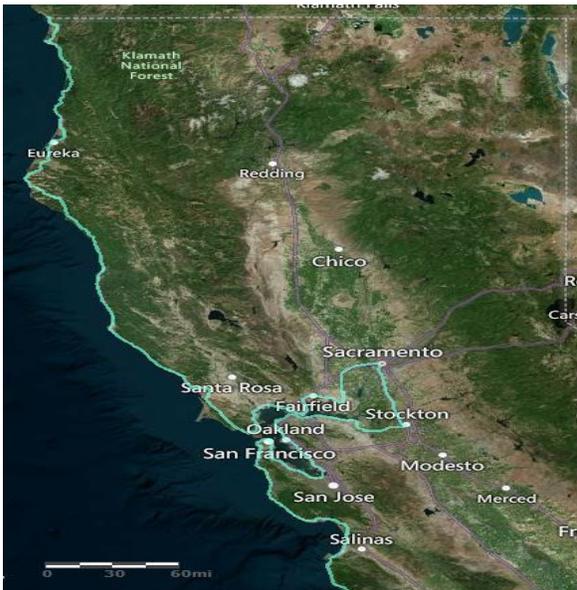
1210 Area of Responsibility

Sector San Francisco's Captain of the Port (COTP) Area of Responsibility (AOR) is specified in [33 CFR 3.55-20](#) and comprises the land masses and waters of California north of San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino Counties; Utah, except for Washington, Kane, San Juan, and Garfield Counties; and Nevada except for Clark County. Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Federal removal authority was extended to include the waters of the exclusive economic zone established by Presidential Proclamation Number 5030 dated March 10, 1983.

The purpose of this section is to describe the USCG/EPA boundaries between coastal and inland zones for the purpose of providing On-Scene Coordinators in Federal Region IX-Mainland.

U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have agreed upon a demarcation line to assist responders in determining the appropriate agency supplying the On-Scene Coordinator.

Refer to the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#) and [EPA ArcGIS Viewer](#) for the current demarcation line.



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 coastline and includes bays, rivers, estuaries, and inlets as far inland as the demarcation line. These boundaries recognize the Coast Guard's primary responsibility over discharges and releases in navigable waters from vessels and waterfront facilities as defined in 33 CFR 126.01 and EPA's primary responsibility for discharges and releases that occur on land.

Previously the lines represented the boundary lines between the coastal and inland zones; i.e., all land and water seaward of the line was the coastal zone (CG jurisdiction) and all land and water inland of the line was the inland zone (EPA jurisdiction). Since the boundary lines divided local jurisdictions, confusion often existed as to which agency would provide the OSC and also resulted in inconsistent federal responses. For example, a railcar could have a release on one side of a highway and the EPA would be the OSC. The next day, two hundred yards on the other side of the highway, another release could occur from a railcar and the CG would be the OSC. This situation could certainly confuse local responders, as well as planners. Again, this change is designed to give the CG primary responsibility for discharges and releases that occur on the water or "designated waterfront facilities" and give EPA the primary responsibility for discharges and releases that occur on land. Although the

descriptions of the lines are essentially the same, they now have different significance. The lines are now called “demarcation lines” and mark the inland extent of the coastal zone regarding bays, rivers, inlets, etc. In other words, the coastal zone consists of coastal waters and internal waters as far inland as the demarcation line. The coastal zone no longer includes the land seaward of the demarcation lines; only the water.

As a general rule, the location of the source of the discharge will be the determining factor of which agency provides the OSC. When the discharge or release occurs and remains within one agency’s boundary, it is clear which agency will provide the OSC. In these cases, when requested by the other agency, each agency will provide support, within the limits of their resources, to the other’s OSC. When a spill occurs in one zone and flows, or threatens to flow, into another, a question can arise as to which agency will provide the OSC. This scenario is likely in the near coastal area when a spill occurs on land (EPA jurisdiction) and flows or migrates through storm drains or ditches into the water seaward of the demarcation line (USCG jurisdiction). There are two possibilities in this case: (1) The EPA provides the OSC and the CG assists the EPA with waterside clean-up operations. And (2) By mutual agreement, the CG would provide the OSC when the majority of impact and response is in the coastal zone. Good communications and coordination between EPA and CG OSCs are vital to an effective federal response. The EPA provides the OSC for the entire States of Nevada and Arizona.

Sector San Francisco COTP Area of Responsibility has been further divided into three planning segments as promulgated by the [OPA 90](#) Area Contingency Plans. Each segment is described in sections 1220, 1230, and 1240 and shown in this figure.



1220 North Coast Area

The North Coast Area extends from the Oregon/California border south to the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line and includes the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino.

The northern offshore boundary extends from the California/Oregon border along the 42-00'00" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The southern offshore boundary extends from the Mendocino County/Sonoma County border along the 38-46'07" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The CG/EPA demarcation line runs from the intersection of Highway 1 and the Sonoma County/ Mendocino County line north along Highway 1 to Usal Road near Rockport; north on Usal Road to Chemise Mountain Road; north on Chemise Mountain Road to Shelter Cove Road; west on Shelter Cove Road; north on Kings Peak Road to Wilder Ridge Road; north on Wilder Ridge Road to Mattole Road; north and west on Mattole to Highway 1 at Ferndale; north on Highway 1 to Highway 101 at Fernbridge; north on Highway 101 to Front Street; west on Front Street to A Street; north on A Street to Sixth Street; west on Sixth to Pebble Beach Drive; north on Pebble Beach Drive to Washington Blvd.; east on Washington to Lake Earl Drive; north on Lake Earl Drive to Highway 101; north on Highway 101 to the California-

Oregon border.

1230 San Francisco Bay and Delta Area

The San Francisco Bay and Delta Area extends from the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line south to the San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County line and includes all counties on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. These counties include: San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Yolo, San Joaquin and Sacramento.

The northern offshore boundary extends from the Mendocino County/Sonoma County border along the 38-46'07" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The southern offshore boundary extends from the San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border along the 37-06'26" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The CG/EPA demarcation line runs from the San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border north along Highway 1 to Hwy 35 near San Francisco; west on Hwy 35 to the Great Hwy; north on the Great Hwy to the intersection with Point Lobos Avenue; Point Lobos Avenue east to Geary Blvd.; Geary Blvd. east to Laguna Street; Laguna Street north 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 Hwy 101; Hwy 101 south to Hwy 237; Hwy 237 east to intersection with Southern Pacific railroad tracks; Southern Pacific railroad tracks north to intersection with Hwy 880 (approximately 1/2 mile south of 98th Avenue exit); Hwy 880 north to intersection with Southern Pacific Railroad tracks near Albany; Southern Pacific railroad tracks north and east until intersection with Hwy 4 (approximately 2 mile east of Antioch); Hwy 4 east to I-5 at Stockton; I-5 north to Hwy 80; Hwy 80 west to Hwy 113; Hwy 113 south to Hwy 12; Hwy 12 west to Hwy 80; Hwy 80 west to Hwy 680; Hwy 680 south to Hwy 780; Hwy 780 west to Hwy 80; Hwy 80 west to Hwy 29; Hwy 29 north to Hwy 37; Hwy 37 west to Hwy 101 near Ignacio; Hwy 101 south to Hwy 1 at Marin City; Hwy 1 north to Gualala.

1240 Central Coast Area

The Central Coast Area extends from San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border south to Monterey County/San Luis Obispo County border and includes Santa Cruz County and Monterey County.

The northern offshore boundary extends from San Mateo County/Santa Cruz County border along the 37-06'26" N latitude to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The southern offshore boundary is a line extending 270 degrees true from the Monterey County/San Luis Obispo County border to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The CG/EPA demarcation line runs north along Hwy 1 from the Monterey County/San Luis Obispo County border to the northern border of Santa Cruz County.

1300 Area Committee

1310 Purpose

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) encourages local contingency planning to coordinate community response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) expanded upon FWPCA and required the establishment of Area Committees consisting of qualified members of Federal, State, local, and tribal government agencies.

The primary objective of an Area Committee is to provide for effective spill response planning and preparedness. Area Committees develop, maintain and exercise Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Area Committees provide a forum for bringing together Federal, State, local, and community stakeholders for the purpose of planning and preparing for responses to major incidents that affect multiple jurisdictions. Major response actions require extraordinary cooperation and coordination among all levels of government.

1320 Organization

40 CFR 300.5 defines Area Committees, as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4), as the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing for an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President.

Three Geographic Sub-Committees, including the North Coast, San Francisco Bay and Delta and Central Coast Sub-Committees, coordinate the Sector San Francisco Area Contingency Plan. Each Sub-Committee is co chaired by a USCG Sector San Francisco FOSC Representative and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife OSPR Representative (as directed by the Administrator of OSPR)

See section 1005 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

1330 Charter Members

Chair: U.S. Coast Guard

Vice-Chair: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Charter Members:

Federal:

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Department of Defense (DOD)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)

National Parks Service (NPS)

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Department of Commerce (DOC)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

State:

California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response

California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services

Local Emergency Planning Committee – CA Region II

California State Lands Commission

California Coastal Commission

California State Parks

Local:

County Office of Emergency Services/County Parks/Marine Units

Alameda	Contra Costa	Del Norte
Humboldt	Marin	Mendocino
Monterey	Napa	Sacramento
San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Mateo
Santa Cruz	Solano	Sonoma
Yolo		

For inquiries of Area Committee members at large call Sector San Francisco at 415-399-7320

1400 National Response System

The National Response System is a mechanism routinely and effectively used to respond to a wide range of oil and hazardous substance releases. It is a multi-layered system involving individuals and teams from tribal, local, state, and federal agencies, as well as industry and other organizations. These groups share expertise and resources to ensure that response and cleanup activities are timely, efficient, and minimize threats to human health and the environment.

1410 National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. The NRF describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. The NRF sets the doctrine for how the United States builds, sustains, and delivers the National Preparedness Goal’s response core capabilities: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

The NRF supports the responsibilities of the FOSC, under the direction of both FWPCA and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

removal authorities. The FOSC coordinates or directs on-scene response resources and efforts during a pollution incident using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), State Representatives, Area Committees, Special Teams, contractor resources and responsible parties as necessary to supply the needed personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to any oil discharge or hazardous substance release.

1410.1 Spill of National Significance (SONS)

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) classification provides additional support at the national level to the FOSC. Per 40 CFR 300.323 the Commandant for the Coast Guard holds the authority for declaring a SONS. Some or all of the conditions below will exist when classifying a spill a SONS:

- A spill of size, magnitude and/or complexity that presents a significant challenge(s) to the Coast Guard FOSC and the RRT.
- Local and regional resource coordination or the Unified Command's incident management capability is exceeded.
- Multiple unified incident command posts (ICPs) have been established
- One or more Area Command(s) (UACs) has/have been established

The Coast Guard Commandant may choose to and has the authority to name a National Incident Commander (NIC) to assist the FOSC with interagency and governmental/public affairs coordination.

When an oil spill incident is an element of a larger response governed by a Stafford Act Presidential disaster declaration, it is unlikely that a SONS classification would be necessary. The Federal Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) within a Joint Field Office (JFO) will coordinate the national level response support.

1420 Regional Response Team

The Regional Response Team (RRT) ensures that the multi-agency resources and expertise of the NRS are available to support the FOSC as needed during a pollution incident. The RRT is comprised of representatives from the 15 federal member agencies plus state representatives and is co-chaired by the Coast Guard and the EPA. The principal components of the RRT are a standing RRT and incident-specific RRTs. Each incident-specific RRT is formed from the standing team when the RRT is activated for a response. Instructions for activating an incident-specific RRT are located in the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP).

1430 Area Response Structure

An Area Command is established to oversee the management of (1) multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization, or (2) large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. This allows each jurisdiction to have representation in the Area Command. Representatives to the Area Command would typically be at the highest executive levels within a responding organization such as a state governor or direct representative, and CEO or President of the affected commercial entity.

When an Area Command is established, Incident Commanders (FOSCs), will report to the

Area Commander. Although the general concept for a nationally significant response involves an oil spill, major natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, or hurricanes create a large number of incidents affecting multi-jurisdictional areas. Due to their size and potential impact, these incidents provide an environment for the use of Area Command as deemed appropriate by the lead federal agency.

It is important to remember that Area Command does not replace the Incident Command level ICS organization or functions.

1430.1 Federal/State Role in Incident Response

USCG Sector San Francisco maintains and manages incident management teams for response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances in the coastal zone. FOSCs are responsible for determining the source, cause, and responsible party, as well as initiating source control and enforcement actions as appropriate. Additional responsibilities include ensuring containment, cleanup, and disposal are carried out adequately, notification of all Natural Resource Trustees, and coordination of activities with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.

The State of California has pre-designated the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to act as the lead state agency/State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for all oil spills or threatened oil spills affecting the land, coastal waters, or any other waters of California. The SOSC shall provide clear designation of the responsibilities and jurisdictions for all state agencies to avoid unnecessary duplication of activities.

1440 Incident Command System

Emergency Responders at all levels of government use Incident Command System (ICS) structures to manage response operations. ICS is a management system designed to integrate facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications within a common organizational structure. Typically, the incident response is structured to facilitate activities in five areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration.

1450 Area Exercise Mechanism

The FOSC shall periodically conduct Government Initiated Unannounced Exercises to measure response capabilities. This action will allow effective assessments of industry response plans.

The National [Preparedness for Response Exercise Program](#) (PREP) meets the intent of section 4202(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). PREP guidelines are designed to provide a mechanism for compliance with exercise requirements, while being economically feasible for the government and the oil industry to adopt and sustain. PREP is a unified Federal effort that satisfies the exercise requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). These exercises may include participation by federal, state, local agencies, owners and operators of vessels and facilities in the area, and private industry.

1460 Federal Response Framework

See Section 1410 of this plan.

1470 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA)

The NRIA (formerly the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan) to the National Response Framework describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies governing immediate response and short-term recovery activities for incidents involving release of radioactive materials to address the consequences of the event. These incidents may occur on Federal-owned or licensed facilities, privately owned property, urban centers, or other areas and may vary in severity from the small to the catastrophic. The incidents may result from inadvertent or deliberate acts. The NRIA applies to incidents where the nature and scope of the incident requires Federal response to supplement the State, Tribal, and/or Local incident response.

1500 State/Local Response System

California laws applicable to the prevention, response and management of releases of oil and hazardous materials are numerous. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response has the primary responsibility for response to releases of oil in the marine environment and releases of deleterious substances into the waters of the State. The Office of Emergency Services has primary responsibility for off-highway spills that do not affect waters of the State and the California Highway Patrol is responsible for response to on-highway spills.

1600 National Policy and Doctrine

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection I of Section 311 of the FWPCA, to require the Federal OSC to “in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance – (i) into or on the navigable waters; (ii) on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters; (iii) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or (iv) that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.”

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System is the recognized standard with which spill management teams must demonstrate compatibility and is the measure by which regulatory agency plan reviewers, exercise evaluators, and spill responders will gauge the adequacy of response actions. While this system allows considerable operational flexibility, it includes a collaborative planning process that delineates key management position responsibilities, common use of forms, essential Incident Action Plan elements and response personnel and equipment resource tracking methods.

1610 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) reaffirmed the basic principle that the primary source of an oil spill preparedness and response system in the U.S. should be implemented and maintained by the private sector. It is not, nor should it be, the Coast Guard's intent to compete with the commercial oil and hazardous materials pollution response industry. The Coast Guard's pre-positioned response equipment, other publicly owned response equipment, and other initiatives under the Coast Guard's oil spill response program are only intended to supplement the oil and clean-up industry's response program or be used if the commercial industry does not have readily available resources, and only until such time that

the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the Unified Command decides to release the resources. At the direction and discretion of the FOSC and the Unified Command, when the responsible party executes a suitable response, any government equipment deployed should be withdrawn as commercial equipment becomes available and is placed into service.

1620 Best Response Concept

The term “Best Response” means that a response organization will effectively, efficiently, and safely respond to oil spills, minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents and protecting our national environmental and economic interests.

“Best Response” equals a successful response based on achievement of certain key success factors as follows: Human Health, Natural environment, Public Communication and Stakeholders Support.

1630 Cleanup Assessment Protocol (How Clean is Clean)

When to terminate specific oil spill cleanup actions can be a difficult decision. The increasing cost of the cleanup and the damage to the environment caused by cleanup activities must be weighed against the ecological and economic effects of leaving the remaining oil in place. The decision to terminate cleanup operations is incident specific.

Cleanup usually cannot be terminated while the following conditions exist:

- Recoverable quantities of oil remain on water or shores.
- Contamination of shore by fresh oil continues.
- Oil remaining on shore is mobile and may be refloated to contaminate adjacent areas and near shore waters.

Cleanup may normally be terminated when the following conditions exist:

- The environmental damage caused by the cleanup efforts is greater than the damage caused by leaving the remaining oil or residue in place
- The cost of cleanup operations significantly outweighs the environmental or economic benefits of continued cleanup.

1640 Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

At the time of an oil spill incident, the FOSC is authorized to evaluate the use of chemical dispersants. Currently, all dispersant use in California is governed by either the pre-approval process; the preapproval with consultation process; or, the incident-specific RRT approval required process. Detailed information regarding implementation of these processes as well as all applicable checklists are outlined in the RRT IX [California Dispersant Use Plan](#).

For more information about the RRT IX California Dispersant Use Plan, contact Ms. Ellen Faurot-Daniels at the California Office of Spill Prevention & Response, ellen.faurot-daniels@wildlife.ca.gov(831) 649-2888.

1650 In Situ Burn (ISB) Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Physical removal and subsequent disposal or recycling/re-use of the spilled oil is preferred. However, mechanical recovery may be limited by equipment capability, weather and sea state, storage and disposal problems, and spill magnitude. Use of in-situ burning should be considered by the FOSC when use of this technique will lessen the environmental impacts of the spill.

The RRT IX California On-Water In-Situ Burn (ISB) Plan applies to the coastal waters of

California. It calls for RRT IX involvement in every proposed use of in-situ burning due to concerns about air pollution. In-situ burning operations in inland areas are governed by the RRT IX Inland In-Situ Burning Plan. For more information about the ISB Plans, contact Ms. Ellen Faurot-Daniels at the California Office of Spill Prevention & Response, ellen.faurot-daniels@wildlife.ca.gov; (831) 649-2888.

1660 Non-Dispersant Oil Spill Cleanup Agents Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

There are a number of non-dispersant oil spill cleanup agents that can be considered for oil spill remediation. (e.g. sorbents, solidifiers, herding agents, de-emulsifiers, bioremediants). Each of these products has its own considerations and limitations for use, and fall under the decision-making authorities of the Region IX Regional Response Team. For more information on the use of any of these products in California contact, Ms. Ellen Faurot-Daniels at the California Office of Spill Prevention & Response, ellen.faurot-daniels@wildlife.ca.gov; (831) 649-2888.

1670 Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance: Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The Coast Guard both enforces environmental laws and regulations related to migratory birds and must also ensure its own compliance with these laws as it conducts its mission, activities and operations. Response operations in areas where migratory birds are present have the potential to result in a migratory bird take.

Unified Command should ensure collaboration with USFWS to avoid and mitigate potential negative impacts to migratory birds, during response operations.

Executive Order 13186 Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds (2001) directs federal agencies to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and to work with USFWS to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations.

The MOU directs the USCG to:

- Use the NEPA process as the primary means to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed actions and alternatives, including impacts to migratory birds and their habitats.
- Collaborate with USFWS to avoid and mitigate potential negative impacts to migratory birds, during the NEPA process or other environmental planning.
- Coordinate with environmental scientists to develop strategies to avoid or minimize negative effects on migratory birds.

Refer to USFWS [List of MBTA Species](#).

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) West Coast Marine Mammal Stranding Network was established in the early 1980s under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Members of the network respond to marine mammal stranding events along the Washington, Oregon, and California coasts and are part of a nationwide network. For more information on the National Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (MMHSRP) please visit the NOAA Fisheries website.

To report a dead, injured or stranded marine mammal, please call: 866-767-6114. For law enforcement, harassments, and other violations, please call: 1-800-853-1964.

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of the Interior maintains the list of endangered species and threatened species. Under ESA Section 7(a)(2) federal agencies are required to consult on actions that may affect listed species and/or habitat. Spill response activities that may result in an adverse effect to listed species/habitat require emergency consultation. Emergency consultation will be accomplished by including USFWS and/or NMFS in the Incident Command System organization established by the FOSC. These representatives will provide timely recommendations to eliminate/minimize adverse effects to listed species/habitat.

Refer to Section 4860 for more information on ESA Section 7 Consultations and [ESA MOU Among USCG, EPA, USFWS, NOAA](#)

1680 Protection of Historic Properties (National Historic Preservation Act, NHPA)

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) requires agencies using federal funds to identify, evaluate, and where significant, protect historic, archaeological, and traditional cultural properties. This Act also authorized the [National Register of Historic Places](#) (NRHP) and the National Historic Landmarks programs, expanding Federal recognition to historic properties of local and State significance. The National Park Service in the DOI administers both programs. Regulations for these programs are contained in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, and 36 CFR Part 65, national Historic Landmarks Program. Oil can contaminate archaeological, historic, and culturally sensitive resources. Such contamination can prevent carbon dating, damage the fragile artifacts, and make restoration and preservation extremely difficult or impossible. In addition, oil spill response activities (e.g., mechanical cleanup and staging area constriction) can physically disturb or destroy artifacts and sites. The primary contact for responders seeking information and expertise on local culturally sensitive areas is the State Archeologist in the State Historic Preservation Office for the State or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the affected tribal lands. It is important that responders be aware of the types of archaeological, cultural, or historic materials that they are likely to encounter while responding to an incident and that they will immediately notify the FOSC/UC in the event that these types of materials are discovered.

1690 Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System (ARTES)

The On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), who directs the response, may be asked to consider using alternative countermeasures (a method, device, or product besides mechanical methods). To assess whether a proposed countermeasure could be a useful response tool, it is necessary to quickly collect and evaluate the available information about it.

ARTES is designed to evaluate potential response tools on their technical merits, rather than on economic factors and can also be used to evaluate more conventional countermeasures.

ARTES is designed for two uses:

- To evaluate a product's appropriateness for use during a specific incident, under specific circumstances.
- As a pre-evaluation to identify conditions under which favorable outcomes are anticipated when a product is used.

An advantage of ARTES is that it provides a management system for addressing the numerous proposals submitted by vendors and others during a spill.

For more information on the ARTES process and/or the selection of any Alternative or Applied Response Technologies contact, Ms. Ellen Farout-Daniels at the California Office of Spill Prevention & Response, ellen.farout-daniels@wildlife.ca.gov; (831) 649-2888.

16100 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

Special Monitoring of Advanced Response Technologies is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for in-situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in-situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command to address effectiveness of dispersants in dispersing the oil in the water column or if airborne particulates concentrations at sensitive locations exceed the level of concern. Having monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in-situ burning operations. The Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team maintains qualified personnel and equipment to perform SMART.

1700 Reserved

1800 Reserved

1900 Reserved for Area/District

2000 Command

Although a single Incident Commander normally handles the command function, an ICS organization may be expanded into a Unified Command (UC). The UC is a structure that brings together the "Incident Commanders" of all major organizations involved in the incident in order to coordinate an effective response while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. The UC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions.

The UC is responsible for overall management of the incident. The UC directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies, and approves ordering and releasing of resources. Members of the UC work together to develop a common set of incident objectives and strategies, share information, maximize the use of available resources, and enhance the efficiency of the individual response organizations

Refer to the [Incident Commander Job Aid](#).

2100 Unified Command - Command Structure

2110 Command Representatives

There are three (3) Command Representatives comprising the Command Staff.

- **Public Information Officer (PIO)** – The IO is responsible for the coordination and release of all information to the response workers, the media and the public. In addition, the IO is responsible for press releases and the scheduling of press conferences related to the incident. The IO may also establish a Joint Information Center (JIC), which is a coordination with the media and other agencies, to facilitate the coordinated release of available information.
- **Liaison Officer (LOFR)** - Establish liaison, as needed, with representatives of assisting and cooperating agencies, elected officials, stateholders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The LOFR works closely with the Public Information Officer and the Volunteer Coordinator.
- **Safety Officer (SOFR)** - The SOFR is responsible for the safety of all responders associated with the response and compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations. Also, the Safety Officer is responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. This responsibility is limited to the boundaries of the response and does not extend to public safety measures not under the incident control and authority of the IC/UC.

There are Four (4) Command Representatives comprising the General Staff.

- **Planning Section Chief** is responsible for the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and identifying alternative strategies for the containment and cleanup of the discharge or release.
- **Operations Section Chief** is responsible for management of the tactical response to the discharge or release, including containment and cleanup efforts.
- **Logistics Section Chief** is responsible for ensuring that the necessary personnel and equipment are obtained and delivered to conduct response operations

- **Finance/Administration Section Chief** is responsible for the accounting management of Fund expenditures, including documentation for claims and cost recovery. This position will typically be staffed by SILC, District, or NPFC representative for marine oil spills under Coast Guard jurisdiction. EPA may staff this position with Contracting Officers from their regional office.

2110.1 Federal Representative

When the FOSC has determined that a discharge or release has occurred or there is a substantial threat of a discharge or release, she/he is authorized by the NCP to direct all private, State, or Federal actions to remove the discharge or release or to mitigate or prevent the threat of such a discharge or release. Upon receipt of notification of a discharge or release, the FOSC is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine the threat to human health and the environment; the responsible party and its capability to conduct the removal; and, the feasibility of a removal or the mitigation of impact.

The OSC directs Federal response efforts and coordinates all other Federal efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. If the jurisdictions of USCG/EPA overlap, the two agencies will discuss who will take OSC based on whether the impact is greater to the inland or coastal zone.

A list of general FOSC responsibilities is located in Appendix J of the Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response Manual, [COMDTINST M16000.14A](#).

2110.2 State Representative

During responses to marine oil spills, local agencies may provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), Liaison Officer, or the State representative. The SOSC plays an essential role in the Unified Command alongside the FOSC. In California, the SOSC is the Administrator of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response. In 1990, the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act was enacted, which covers all aspects of marine oil spill prevention and response in California. The Act established the Administrator, having the authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in State marine waters.

2110.3 Responsible Party Representative

When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism generally consisting of the FOSC, the State Incident Commander, the Local Incident Commander, and the Responsible Party Incident Manager. The Responsible Party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge.

Each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages.

Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs.

In an incident involving two or more responsible parties, each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which oil or hazardous substances is discharged is liable for the removal costs and damages. Each responsible party's liability extends to the entire incident not just

its own material.

2110.4 Local Government Representatives (LGOSC)

Local governments require the ability to address operational coordination and policy issues as part of their statutory obligations to protect life, property and the environment.

When a spill occurs, the FOSC and SOSC shall evaluate the situation and may exercise the option to appoint a Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) as a member in the Unified Command (UC). Local governments may request appointment of an LGOSC via the SOSC utilizing the coordination procedures outlined under California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Local governments may establish a Local Government Operational Area Multi-Agency Coordination Group (OA MAC). The OA MAC can nominate a qualified representative from among its member agencies to serve as the LGOSC as part of the Unified Command. The LGOSC will present the OA MAC concerns and viewpoints to the UC, provide the UC with pertinent information on the availability of local resources and address information distribution, operational coordination and policy issues with the UC.

If local governments are unable to serve as an LGOSC the local government can and should provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer. Additional local government representatives may serve as needed in the Planning and Operations sections.

To be considered for an LGOSC position within the UC, the local government representative shall meet or exceed the same requirements as the FOSC, including but not limited to:

- Jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility or delegated authority under a law or ordinance for the incident.
- Incident or response operations within the organization's area of responsibility.
- Specifically authorized by law or ordinance with commanding, coordinating, or managing incident response.
- Full organizational authority to make decisions and execute all of the tasks assigned to the UC on behalf of the local government.
- Staffing to support and sustain 24/7 participation in Unified Command.
- Willingness to abide by incident command principles.
- Thorough understanding of the Incident Command System (ICS) and ICS Operational Planning Cycle.

2120 Guidance for Setting Response Objectives

In support of U.S. policy, the response objectives that should be implemented by the Unified Command are to allocate resources to their optimum use. The priorities of strategic objectives must be carefully considered since they vary from case to case, but generally, they are as follows:

- Ensure the Safety of the public and all responders
- Stop the source
- Contain the spill
- Open Water Response
- Shoreline Protection and Response Shoreline Cleanup

The only variance from this strategy should be considerations of safety and the protection of critical environmentally sensitive or economically, culturally or archeologically significant

resources that may demand protection even though work force and equipment may be deployed elsewhere to more efficiently recover oil.

2200 Safety

The FOSC has specific responsibilities for addressing worker health and safety concerns at a response scene, in accordance with the NCP (40 CFR Section 300.150). Response actions must comply with the provisions for response action worker safety and health in 29 CFR 1910.120. Requirements, standards, and regulations of state occupational safety and health laws must be complied with where applicable.

The Safety Officer (SOFR) writes or approves the Site Safety Plan. All response personnel are required to read and sign the Site Safety Plan prior to commencing activities.

During the Initial Reaction phase, the responding Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) will perform an initial site assessment to include air monitoring. The OSRO will create the initial Site Safety Plan to allow first responders to commence response activities prior to the official Site Safety Plan issued by the Safety Officer/Unified Command.

The SOFR is responsible for the safety of all activities associated with the response and compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations. Safety is also responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. This responsibility is limited to the boundaries of the response and does not extend to public safety measures not under the incident control and authority of the IC/UC.

Refer to the [SOFR Job Aid](#).

2210 Site Characterization

A preliminary evaluation of a site's characteristics shall be performed prior to site entry by a qualified person in order to aid in the selection of appropriate employee protection methods. Immediately after initial site entry, a qualified person shall evaluate in greater detail the site-specific characteristics and existing hazards as an aid to selecting the engineering controls and personal protective equipment for the tasks to be performed.

The following information, to the extent available, shall be obtained by the employer prior to allowing employees to enter a site:

- Location and approximate size of the site. (documented in ICS 201 and later in ICS 208)
- Description of the response activity and/or the job task to be performed. (documented in ICS 201, and later expanded in ICS 208)
- Duration of the planned employee activity. (dependent on the size and complexity of the spill)
- Site topography and accessibility by air and roads. (possibly available in the RP's OSRP, document in ICS 208)
- Safety and health hazards expected at the site, including hazardous substances and their chemical and physical properties. (available via facility, or vessel SDS database and documented in ICS 201, and eventually in ICS 208, and ICS 215-A)
- Pathways for hazardous substance dispersion. (should be captured in the RP's OSRP)
- Present status and capabilities of emergency response teams that would provide assistance to hazardous waste clean-up site employees at the time of

an emergency. (should be available in the RP's OSRP, documented in ICS 201)

2220 Site Safety Plan

The site safety and health plan, which must be kept on site, shall address the safety and health hazards of each phase of site operation and include the requirements and procedures for employee protection.

The site safety and health plan, at a minimum, shall address the following:

- A safety and health risk or hazard analysis for each site task and operation found in the Incident Action Plan.
- Employee training assignments to assure compliance with HAZWOPER regulations.
- Personal protective equipment to be used by employees for each of the site tasks and operations being conducted.
- Medical surveillance requirements.
- Frequency and types of air monitoring, personnel monitoring, and environmental sampling techniques and instrumentation to be used, including methods of maintenance and calibration of monitoring and sampling equipment to be used.
- Site control measures.
- Decontamination procedures.
- An emergency response plan for safe and effective responses to emergencies, including the necessary PPE and other equipment.
- Confined space entry procedures.
- A spill containment program.

2300 Information Officer

Public Information Officer (PIO)

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing information, with Unified Command's approval, about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations in a timely manner. The PIO will obtain information from technical experts to provide to the press and other interested parties. The PIO is also responsible for controlling direct media access to staff within the ICS structure.

Refer to the [Public Information Officer Job Aid](#).

2310 Protocol for Access/Timing of Media Briefings

Pollution incidents that generate significant media interest usually require news conferences or briefings, at least in the first few days of emergency response. These media gatherings provide an opportunity for the Unified Command to tell the media what has happened and what they are doing about it. It also gives reporters a chance to photograph and ask questions of senior response officials. Details on access/timing of media briefings can be found in the Public Information Officer Job Aid located in the Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook web-based application.

Media contact information is located in [Section 9240.2 Media](#).

2320 Joint Information Center

The physical location of the public information team during an incident can have a profound impact on their overall effectiveness. The PIO may set up work locations in the Incident Command Post (ICP) and if the incident is large enough, may need to set up a Joint Information Center (JIC) near the incident command or off-site to help manage public information needs. The JIC location needs to be functional and free of interruptions and distractions, while remaining close to the UC and Technical Specialists. More information on JIC requirements can be found in the Public Information Officer Job Aid located in the Public Information Officer Job Aid located in the Coast Guard [Incident Management Handbook](#) web-based application.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing information, with Unified Command's approval, about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations in a timely manner. The PIO will obtain information from technical experts to provide to the press and other interested parties. The PIO is also responsible for controlling direct media access to staff within the ICS structure

Refer to the [Public Information Officer Job Aid](#).

See section 7 of the California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan for additional information.

Media contact information is located in [Section 9240.2 Media](#).

2400 Liaison

The job of Liaison Officer (LOFR) during an emergency response is a critical one. The LOFR is responsible for effectively coordinating with participating organizations (assisting and cooperating agencies) and stakeholders in support of the incident. This can have a large impact on the efficiency of resources used and on the perception of stakeholders regarding the success or appropriateness of the response activities. These factors are critical to overall response success. Personnel assigned to this position should have a good liaison/governmental affairs background and experience working with people in other organizations. Since this is a key position in the response organization, assignment should be based on experience level.

Refer to the [LOFR Job Aid](#).

2410 Investigators

The U. S. Coast Guard is responsible for investigating marine casualties and oil spills that take place in the coastal zone. The EPA is responsible for investigating oil spills in the inland zone and chemical releases regardless of location. California Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) is the state agency responsible for investigating oil spills in the inland and coastal zone within state waters. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the state agency responsible for investigating chemical releases.

2420 Federal/State/Local Trustees

The Regional Response Team is responsible for assisting the FOSC, who shall ensure that trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges or releases. The FOSC shall coordinate all response activities with affected natural resource trustees and shall

consult with affected trustees on appropriate removal action to be taken. In accordance with the NCP, FOSCs are required to contact the Department of the Interior when a discharge may impact any natural resource including endangered species or their habitat.

Pursuant to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), Federal Trustees are federal officials who are to act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources

State trustees shall act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources, including their supporting ecosystems, within the boundary of a state or belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to such state.

The tribal chairmen (or heads of the governing bodies) of Indian tribes, or a person designated by the tribal officials, shall act on behalf of the Indian tribes as trustees for the natural resources, including their supporting ecosystems, belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to such Indian tribe, or held in trust for the benefit of such Indian tribe, or belonging to a member of such Indian tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation.

2430 Agency Reps

An Agency Representative is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been designated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident. AREP's report to the LOFR or to the IC in the absence of a LOFR.

During responses to marine oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved specifically as part of a unified command, but provide agency representatives.

Refer to the [Incident Management Handbook](#) for position responsibilities.

2440 Stakeholders

Generally, stakeholders are defined as groups that have an interest, a right, or stake in a given activity. Stakeholders in oil spill response can be identified by three broad categories; environmental, economic, and political. A list of these groups and their contact information can be found in [Section 9250 Stakeholders](#).

2440.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging all groups of stakeholders, including Non-Governmental Organizations, as soon as possible in the response, has proven to be critical to the overall success of oil spill response in California. NGOs can provide unique, local resources, knowledge, and other benefits that make valuable contributions to the response. NGOs can also assist the Liaison Officer or a member of the Command Staff in distributing information to other stakeholders through electronic communications or in community meetings external to the incident command post. The Liaison Officer or a member of the Command Staff should use the Stakeholder Engagement Matrix located in the [LOFR Job Aid](#) for successful implementation and tracking of communications and engagement with all groups of stakeholders.

2450 Site Access for Research

Marine biology and Oceanographic academia, and other researchers may wish to gain access to the spill site to observe operations, conduct research and/or conduct independent

sampling.

The Safety Officer, NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) and CDFW OSPR Environmental Scientists can assist Liaison Officers with background information, evaluating safety issues at the site and interpreting technical documents that these researchers may provide with their requests.

Those entities who wish to access an oil spill site during the response phase must complete the site access form through the Liaison Officer who will make recommendations to approve/disapprove research requests to the Unified Command, who will make the final decision.

After a site access request has been approved an ICS 213 (General message) shall be generated. The ICS 213 shall be distributed to the Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer, Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Finance/Admin Section Chief in order to assess safety and provide de-confliction.

2500 Reserved

2600 Reserved

2700 Reserved

2800 Reserved

2900 Reserved for Area/District

3000 Operations

3100 Operations Section Organization

The Operations Section Chief (OSC) is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. The Operations Section Chief activates and supervises elements in accordance with the Incident Action Plan and directs its execution; activates and executes the Site Safety Plan; directs the preparation of unit operational plans; requests or releases resources; makes expedient changes to the Incident Action Plans as necessary; and reports such to the Incident Commander.

There is only one Operations Section Chief for each operational period and is normally, but not always, from the jurisdiction or agency which has the greatest involvement either in terms of resources assigned or area of concern.

Refer to the [OSC Job Aid](#).

3110 Organization Options

The operations organization is designed to be highly flexible so that it can be used during any type of emergency. Unlike other sections of ICS organization, Operations builds from the bottom up, only adding layers of management to maintain span of control when the size of the Operations Sections requires more focused oversight.

3200 Recovery and Protection

The Recovery and Protection Branch Director and the Protection Group Supervisor are responsible for the deployment of containment, diversion, collection, protection and absorbing boom in designated locations. Depending on the size of the incident, the Protection group may be further divided into teams, task forces, and single resources.

3210 Protection

The goal of most containment and recovery strategies is to collect the spilled oil from the water and prevent it from reaching sensitive resources. Frequently, this is not possible and sensitive resources are oiled in spite of response efforts, especially during large oil spills. Often the goal will be to minimize environmental impact using a variety of booming, containment, and recovery techniques. Protection strategies and site-specific information is listed in Volume II, Section 9800 of the Appendix.

3210.1 Containment and Protection Options

Protection strategies and site-specific information are listed in Volume II, Section 9800 of the Appendix.

3220 On-Water Recovery

Oil removal/recovery in open water is accomplished through the use of skimming devices once the oil has been contained. Skimmers can be freestanding in which the skimmer is a separate piece of equipment which pumps the oil-water mixture from the surface of the water into tanks on a vessel. These skimmers are usually driven by hydraulic units on board a vessel. Self-propelled skimmers have a skimmer as an integral part of the vessel.

"Vessels of opportunity", such as fishing vessels, may be used to deploy or tow boom and, depending on their size, be equipped with skimming equipment. They need to have adequate deck space and lifting cranes to carry the necessary equipment. The Coast Guard's Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) can be deployed on a variety of vessels.

Oil recovery techniques and equipment are different in near-shore/shallow water locations than open water. Shallow draft vessels and smaller boom and skimmers are used in these situations. These vessels can maneuver into tight places behind and under wharfs or in sloughs and can actually skim next to shore in many near-shore locations.

Coastal shallow water or near-shore strategies will differ in certain respects. In addition to the need for small, shallow draft vessels, specialized vessels such as kelp cutters and harvesters may also be needed. California's rocky coast can make near-shore operations difficult and even dangerous during high surf and winter conditions.

3220.1 Recovery Options

Skimmers

Weir Skimmers: recover oil by aligning a barrier just below the surface of the water and having oil floating on the water surface pass over the weir into a recovery box or into a pump. Weir skimmers are not the most efficient recovery systems because a large amount of water is usually collected along with the recovered oil. They do not function well in uneven seas or whenever currents exceed 0.7 knots.

Vortex Skimmers: a turbine-like fan, mounted below the surface, is used to create a current, which draws in oil floating on the water. It is then pumped to a collection tank. The device is mounted on a vessel or floats at the water surface.

Sorbition/Oleophilic Skimmers: use materials that will retain a high percentage of oil minimizing the amount of water collected with the oil. Skimming devices can be belts, ropes, brushes or discs that contact the oil. The device then will either wring or scrape the oil from the material into a collection point for removal to a storage tank. Some belt or brush skimmers are very effective in currents exceeding 2 knots and more aggressive sea conditions.

Suction Skimmers: operate in conjunction with a pump that draws liquid into the skimming device. The skimmer head generally floats on the water with an oil/water mixture being drawn into the skimmer. A typical application would include a skim head used with a truck mounted vacuum system.

Vacuum Trucks

Vacuum trucks are frequently essential equipment for cleanup of oil spills. A hose is extended from the truck to the oil collection or containment site to pick up the oil. If the oil is floating on water, the suction hose can be connected to a "duck bill" nozzle that has a long horizontal slot to allow the oil to be picked up while minimizing the amount of water collected. A weir-type skimmer can also be connected to the suction hose to suck the thin layer of oil from the surface and minimize the amount of water collected at the same time. Both methods require a full-time attendant to adjust the equipment and clear debris.

Vacuum trucks work best when the oil layer is thick. If there is only a thin layer of oil on the water, much more water will be collected than oil. Recovery of a large quantity of water can make a vacuum truck operation very inefficient because the tank will quickly fill with water and little oil.

The operation can be made more efficient if the oil/water mix recovered is allowed to separate in the tank and the water decanted back to the containment area. Decanting must be approved by state and federal agencies.

Dredges

Suction dredges are rarely used to recover oil or oiled sediments from the bottom of a water body. If dredging is considered as a recovery technique, there must be provisions for containment and storage of large quantities of water recovered along with the oil or oiled sediment. A large quantity of oil-contaminated water can present significant storage, transport, and disposal problems, which must be resolved before the activity has begun. These problems can be diminished if oil/water separation is provided, and decanting of water back to the containment area is allowed by state and federal agencies.

3220.2 Storage

To expedite removal of spilled oil, refined products, and contaminated materials from marine waters during an emergency-response, containment activities (to include temporary waste storage) may be conducted at appropriate on-shore locations. The transportation of oil and contaminated material to temporary waste storage sites during an emergency response is exempt from transportation and manifesting requirements, these requirements are also exempted per 22 CCR 66263.30 and/or 66263.43 for transportation-related emergency responses.

Such an area may include, but is not limited to, permitted or interim status hazardous waste storage facilities, other non-permitted facilities, vessels, barges, tanks, vacuum trucks, barrels, containers, storage piles, or other appropriate containment methods and locations that may be used to hold recovered oil and/or oily materials. Temporary storage sites need not be owned, operated, or leased by the RP. Temporary storage sites that are on-shore should be established at locations that are convenient to the recovery operations. The location of the temporary storage site, however, must be done with the concurrence of the following:

- FOSC
- DTSC [The DTSC duty officer can be contacted at one of the following phone numbers: Region 1 (Sacramento) @ 916-255-3564; Region 2 (Oakland) @ 510- 540-3739; Region 3 (Glendale) @ 818-551-2830; and Region 4 (Long Beach) @ 310-590-4968.]
- California Coastal Commission Oil Spill Program: for information on emergency permits for temporary storage sites within the coastal zone call the CCC Oil Spill Program, Deputy Director 415-904-5205 or 24 hour cell phone 415-693-8375.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and local health, fire and emergency services departments.

3230 Shoreside Recovery

Sound cleanup decisions depend on accurate information about the types of habitats that the oil affects, the degree of oiling, and the location of oiling. NOAA's [Characteristic Coastal Habitats](#): Choosing Spill Response Alternatives illustrates typical physical and biological attributes of North American coastal habitats at risk from oil spills. The text describes each habitat and discusses both how oil is likely to behave there and considerations for treating oil.

The document summarizes the technical rationale for selecting response methods for four

categories of oil in specific habitats. Characteristic Coastal Habitats can help you select appropriate response options to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of a marine oil spill. The guide discusses intertidal, subtidal, ice, and on-water habitats. Specific response options include natural recovery; mechanical, chemical, and biological treatment; and in-situ burning.

3230.1 Shoreline Cleanup Options

This section lists and describes techniques, which may be required for use during a shoreline cleanup. It should be noted that methods noted with an (*) will require special consideration and authorization by the natural resource trustee prior to commencement of work. The trustee agency(s) for fish and wildlife resources will make the final recommendations to the Unified Command on which specific method(s) to employ on a case-by-case basis. Currently approved methods are:

Natural Recovery

Objective: No attempt made to remove any stranded oil, when there is no effective method for cleanup or to minimize impact to the environment.

Description: No action is taken, oil is left to degrade naturally. Monitoring of contaminated areas is required.

Applicable Habitat Types: All habitat types.

When to Use: When natural removal rates are fast (e.g., gasoline evaporation or high energy coastlines), when the degree of oiling is light, access is severely restricted or dangerous to cleanup crews, or when cleanup actions will do more harm than natural recovery.

Biological Constraints: This method may be inappropriate for areas used by high numbers of mobile animals (birds, marine mammals) or endangered species.

Environmental Effects: Same as from the oil alone. **Waste Generation:** None.

Barriers/Berms

Objective: To prevent entry of oil into a sensitive area or to divert oil to a collection area.

Description: A physical barrier other than a boom is placed across an area to prevent oil from passing through into sensitive habitats. Barriers can consist of earthen berms or filter fences. When it is necessary for water to pass because of water volume, underflow or overflow dams are used.

When to Use: When the oil threatens sensitive habitats, and other barriers are not feasible. Berms also serve to protect sensitive areas when cleaning adjacent shorelines.

Applicable Habitat Types: At the mouths of creeks or streams to prevent oil from entering from offshore, or to prevent oil from being released from the creek into offshore waters. Also, on beaches where a high berm can be built above the high-tide line to prevent oil from over-washing the beach and entering a sensitive back-beach habitat (e.g. lagoon).

Environmental Effects: May disrupt or contaminate sediments and adjacent vegetation. The natural beach or shore profile should be restored (may take weeks to months on gravel beaches).

Biological Constraints: Responders must minimize disturbance to sensitive areas, such as shorebird nesting sites on beaches. Placement of dams and filter fences could cause excessive physical disruptions to the site, particularly in wetlands.

Waste Generation: Sediment barriers will become contaminated on the oil side and filter fence materials will have to be disposed of as oily wastes.

Manual Oil Removal/Cleaning

Objective: To remove oil with hand tools and manual labor.

Description: Removal of surface oil with hands, rakes, shovels, buckets, scrappers, sorbents, pitchforks, etc., and placing in containers. No mechanized equipment is used. Manual recovery includes underwater recovery of submerged oil by divers with hand tools, for example.

Applicable Habitat Types: Can be used on all habitat types.

When to Use: Light to moderate oiling conditions for stranded oil or heavy oils that have formed semi-solid to solid masses that can be picked up manually.

Biological Constraints: Foot traffic over sensitive areas (wetlands, tidal pools, etc.) should be restricted or prevented. There may be periods when shoreline access should be avoided, such as during bird nesting.

Environmental Effects: Minimal, if surface disturbance by crew movement and waste generation is controlled.

Waste Generation: May generate significant quantities of oil mixed with sediment, which must be properly disposed of or treated. Decontamination of hand tools may produce oily wastewater that must be treated properly. Worker personal protective gear is usually disposed of daily or decontaminated and the resulting oily wastewater treated properly.

Mechanical Oil Removal

Objective: To remove oil from shorelines and bottom sediments with mechanical equipment.

Description: Oil and oiled sediments are collected and removed using mechanical equipment such as backhoes, graders, bulldozers, dredges, draglines, etc. This method requires systems for temporary storage, transportation, and final treatment and disposal.

Applicable Habitat Types: On land, wherever surface sediments are both amenable to and accessible to heavy equipment. Mechanical recovery is appropriate for submerged oil, used in sheltered areas where oil accumulates. Additionally it can be used on viscous to solid oil on the water's surface.

When to Use: When large amounts of oiled materials must be removed care should be taken to remove sediments only to the depth of oil penetration, which can be difficult when using heavy equipment. Mechanical methods should be used carefully where excessive sediment removal may cause erosion.

Biological Constraints: Heavy equipment may be restricted in sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, soft substrate) or areas containing endangered species. Operators will need special permission to use in areas with known cultural resources. Dredging in sea grass beds or coral reef habitats may be prohibited. The noise generated by the mechanical equipment

may also be a constraint.

Environmental Effects: The equipment is heavy, with many support personnel required. Mechanical methods may be detrimental if excessive sediments are removed without replacement. All organisms in the sediments will be affected, although the need to remove the oil may make this response method the best overall alternative. Re-suspension of exposed oil and fine-grained oily sediments can affect adjacent bodies of water.

Waste Generation: Can generate significant quantities of contaminated sediment that must be cleaned or land filled. The amount of waste generated by this cleanup option should be given careful consideration by response planners when reviewing potential environmental impacts of the oily wastes, debris, and residues.

Sorbents

Objective: To remove surface oil by absorption onto oleophilic (oil-attracting) material placed in water or at the waterline.

Description: Sorbent material is placed on the floating oil or water surface to allow it to absorb oil, or alternatively, the material can be used to wipe or dab stranded oil. Forms include sausage boom, pads, rolls, sweeps, snares, and loose granules or particles. These products can be either synthetic or natural substances. Efficacy depends on the capacity of the particular sorbent, energy available for lifting oil off the substrate, and stickiness of the oil. Recovery of all sorbent material is mandatory. Loose particulate Sorbents must be contained in a mesh or other material.

Applicable Habitat Types: Can be used on any habitat or environment type.

When to Use: When oil is free-floating close to shore or stranded on shore. The oil must be able to be released from the substrate and absorbed by the sorbent. Often used as a secondary treatment method after gross oil removal and in sensitive areas where access is restricted. Selection of sorbent varies by oil type; heavy oils only coat surfaces, requiring a high surface area to be effective, whereas lighter oils can penetrate sorbent material.

Biological Constraints: Access for deploying and retrieving sorbents should not be through soft or sensitive habitats or affect wildlife. Sorbent use should be monitored to prevent overuse and generation of large volumes of waste. Sorbents should not be used in a fashion that would endanger or trap wildlife. Sorbents left in place too long can break apart and present an ingestion hazard to wildlife.

Environmental Effects: Physical disturbance of habitat during deployment and retrieval. Improperly deployed or tended sorbent material can crush or smother sensitive substrates.

Waste Generation: Sorbents must eventually be collected for proper disposal so care should be taken to select and use sorbents properly, and prevent generation of large amounts of lightly oiled sorbents. Recycling should be emphasized rather than disposal.

Vacuum

Objective: To remove oil pooled on a shoreline substrate or sub tidal sediments.

Description: A vacuum unit is attached via a flexible hose to a suction head that recovers free oil. The equipment can range from small, portable units that fill individual 55-gallon drums to large super suckers that are truck or vessel mounted and can generate enough suction to lift

large rocks. Removal rates from substrates can be extremely slow.

Applicable Habitat Types: Any accessible habitat type. Vacuum machinery may be mounted on barges for water-based operations, on trucks driven to the recovery area, or hand-carried to remote sites.

When to Use: When oil is stranded on the substrate, concentrated in trenches or trapped in vegetation. Usually requires shoreline access points.

Biological Constraints: Special restrictions should be established for areas where foot traffic and equipment operation may be damaging, such as soft substrates. Operations in wetlands need to be very closely monitored, with a site-specific list of restrictions developed to prevent damage to vegetation.

Environmental Effects: Minimal, if foot and vehicular traffic is controlled and minimal substrate is damaged or removed.

Waste Generation: Collected oil and or oil/water mix will need to be stored temporarily prior to recycling or disposal. Oil may be recyclable; if not, it will require proper disposal. Large amounts of water are often recovered, requiring separation and treatment.

Debris Removal

Objective: To remove contaminated debris from the shoreline or water surface.

Description: Manual or mechanical removal of debris from the shore or water surface. Debris removal can include cutting and removal of oiled logs.

Applicable Habitat Types: This method can be used on any habitat or environment type where access is safe.

When to Use: Driftwood and debris are heavily contaminated and provide a potential source of chronic oil release. Debris removal may create aesthetic problems, be a source of contamination for other resources in the area or cause clogging problems in the skimmer and create safety problems for responders. Debris removal is used in areas of debris accumulation on beaches prior to oiling to minimize the amount of oiled debris to be handled.

Biological Constraints: Foot traffic over sensitive areas (wetlands, spawning grounds) needs to be restricted. There may be periods when access should be restricted (spawning periods, influx of large numbers of migratory water birds).

Environmental Effects: Physical disruption of substrate, especially when mechanized equipment must be deployed to recover a large quantity of debris.

Waste Generation: Debris removal will generate contaminated debris (volume depends on what, and how much, is collected, e.g., logs, brush). Unless there is an approved hazardous waste incinerator that will take oily debris, burning will seldom be allowed especially on-site. This option should still be explored, especially for remote locations, with the appropriate state or federal agencies that must give approvals for burning.

Sediment Reworking/Tilling

Objective: To enhance the rate of degradation, by breaking up oily sediments and surface oil deposits, increasing the surface area, and mixing deep subsurface oil layers to the surface.

Description: The oiled sediments are roto-tilled, disked, or otherwise mixed using mechanical equipment or manual tools. Along beaches, oiled sediments may also be pushed to the water's edge (surf washing) to enhance natural cleanup by wave activity. The process may be aided with high-volume flushing of gravel.

When to Use: On sand to gravel beaches with subsurface oil, where sediment removal is not feasible (due to erosion or disposal problems). On sand beaches, where the sediment is stained or lightly oiled, appropriate where oil is stranded above normal high waterline.

Biological Constraints: Avoid use on shores near sensitive wildlife habitat, such as fish-spawning areas or bird-nesting or concentration areas because of the potential for release of oil and oiled sediments into adjacent bodies of water. Tilling should not be used in shellfish beds.

Environmental Effects: Due to the mixing of oil into sediments, this method could further expose organisms that live below the original layer of oil. Repeated mixing over time could delay reestablishing organisms. Refloated oil from treated sites could contaminate adjacent areas.

Waste Generation: None.

Vegetation Cutting/Removal

Objective: To remove portions of oiled vegetation or oil trapped in vegetation to prevent oiling of wildlife or secondary oil releases.

Description: Oiled vegetation is cut with weed-whackers, blades, etc., and picked or raked up and bagged for disposal.

Applicable Habitat Types: Habitats composed of vegetation such as wetlands, sea grass beds, and kelp beds.

When to Use: When the risk of oiled vegetation contaminating wildlife is greater than the value of the vegetation that is to be cut, and there is no less-destructive method that removes or reduces the risk to acceptable levels.

Biological Constraints: Operations must be strictly monitored to minimize the degree of root destruction and mixing of oil deeper into the sediments. Access in bird-nesting areas should be restricted during nesting seasons. Cutting only the oiled portions of the plants and leaving roots and as much of the stem as possible minimizes impact to plants.

Environmental Effects: Vegetation removal will destroy habitat for many animals. Cut areas will have reduced plant growth, and in some instances, plants may be killed. Cutting at the base of the plant stem may allow oil to penetrate into the substrate, causing subsurface contamination. Along exposed sections of shoreline, the vegetation may not recover, resulting in erosion and habitat loss. Trampled areas will recover much more slowly.

Waste Generation: Cut portions of oiled plants must be collected and disposed.

Flooding

Objective: To wash oil stranded on the land surface to the water's edge for collection.

Description: A perforated header pipe or hose is placed above the oiled shore or bank. Ambient- temperature water is pumped through the header pipe at low pressures and flows

down slope to the water. On porous sediments, water flows through the substrate, pushing loose oil ahead of it, or floating oil to the water's surface and transporting the oil down the slope for pickup. On saturated, fine-grained sediments, the technique becomes more of a flushing of the surface.

Applicable Habitat Types: All shoreline types where the equipment can be effectively deployed. This is non-effective in steep intertidal areas.

When to Use: In heavily oiled areas when the oil is still fluid and adheres loosely to the substrate, and where oil has penetrated into gravel sediments. This method is frequently used with other washing techniques (low- or high- pressure, cold-to-hot-water flushing).

Biological Constraints: Special care should be taken to recover oil where nearshore habitats contain rich biological communities. Not appropriate for muddy substrates.

Environmental Effects: Habitat may be physically disturbed by foot traffic during operations and smothered by sediments washed down the slope. Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow, nearshore areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

Low-Pressure, Ambient-Water Flushing

Objective: To remove fluid oil that has adhered to the substrate or man-made structures, pooled on the surface, or become trapped in vegetation.

Description: Ambient-temperature water is sprayed at low pressures (<10 psi), usually from hand-held hoses, to lift oil from the substrate and direct it to the water's edge for recovery by skimmers, vacuum, or sorbents. Can be used with a flooding system to prevent released oil from re-adhering to the substrate down-stream of the treatment area.

Applicable Habitat Types: On substrates, riprap, and solid man-made structures, where the oil is still fluid. In wetlands and along vegetated banks where oil is trapped in vegetation.

When to Use: Where fluid oil is stranded onshore or floating on shallow intertidal areas.

Biological Constraints: May need to restrict use so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive, intertidal habitats and mobilized sediments do not affect rich sub tidal communities.

Environmental Effects: If containment methods are not sufficient, oil and oiled sediments may be flushed into offshore areas. Some trampling of substrate and attached biota will occur.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

High-Pressure, Ambient-Water Flushing

Objective: To remove oil that has adhered to hard substrates of man-made structures.

Description: Similar to low-pressure flushing except that water pressure is 100- 1,000 psi. High- pressure spray will more effectively remove sticky or viscous oils. If low-water volumes are used, sorbents are placed directly below the treatment area to recover oil.

Applicable Habitat Types: On bedrock, man-made structures, and gravel substrates.

When to Use: Use when low-pressure flushing is not effective at removing adhered oil that must be removed to prevent continued oil release or for aesthetic reasons. Use when a directed water jet can remove oil from hard-to-reach sites.

Biological Constraints: May have to restrict flushing so that the oil does not drain across sensitive habitats. Flushed oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas. Attached animals and plants in the direct spray zone will be removed.

Environmental Effects: May drive oil deeper into the substrate or erode shorelines of fine sediments if water jet is improperly applied. If containment methods are not sufficient, oil and oiled sediments may be flushed into offshore areas. Some trampling of substrate and attached biota will occur.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

Low-Pressure, Hot-Water Flushing

Objective: To remove non-fluid oil that has adhered to the substrate or man-made structures, or pooled on the surface.

Description: Hot water (90.F up to 170.F) is sprayed with hoses at low pressures (<10 psi) to liquefy and lift oil from the substrate and direct it to the water's edge for recovery by skimmers, vacuums, or sorbents. Used with flooding to prevent released oil from re-adhering to the substrate.

Applicable Habitat Types: On bedrock, sand to gravel substrates, and man-made structures.

When to Use: Where heavy, but relatively fresh oil is stranded onshore. The oil must be heated above its pour point, so it will flow. This is less effective on sticky oils.

Biological Constraints: Avoid wetlands or rich intertidal communities so that hot oil/water effluent does not contact sensitive habitats. Operations from boats will help reduce foot traffic in soft substrates and vegetation. Flushed oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: Hot-water contact can kill all attached animals and plants. If containment methods are not sufficient, oil may be flushed into downstream areas. Some trampling of substrate and biota will occur.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

High-Pressure, Hot-Water Flushing

Objective: To mobilize weathered and viscous oil strongly adhered to surfaces.

Description: Hot water (90 degrees F [30 degrees C] up to 170 degrees F [70 degrees C]) is sprayed with hand-held wands at pressures greater than 100 psi (720 kpa). If used without water flooding, this procedure requires immediate use of vacuum or sorbents to recover the oil/water runoff. When used with a flooding system, the oil is flushed to the water surface for collection by skimmers, vacuum, or sorbents.

Applicable Habitat Types: Gravel substrates, bedrock, and man-made structures.

When to Use: When oil has weathered to the point that warm water at low pressure no longer effectively removes oil. Use to remove viscous oil from man-made structures for aesthetic

reasons.

Biological Constraints: Use should be restricted so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil, oiled sediments, and hot water). Should not be used directly on attached algae nor rich, inter-tidal areas. Released oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: All attached animals and plants in the direct spray zone will be removed or killed, even when used properly. Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow near-shore areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

Steam Cleaning

Objective: To remove heavy residual oil from solid substrates or man-made structures.

Description: Steam or very hot water (171 degrees F [77 degrees C] to 212 degrees F [100 degrees C]) is sprayed with hand-held wands at high pressure (2000+ psi [14,400 kpa]). Water volumes are very low compared to flushing methods.

Applicable Habitat Types: Man-made structures such as seawalls and riprap. **When to Use:** When heavy oil residue must be removed for aesthetic reasons, and when hot-water flushing is not effective and no living resources are present.

Biological Constraints: Not to be used in areas of soft substrates, vegetation, or high biological abundance directly on, or below, the structure.

Environmental Effects: Complete destruction of all organisms in the spray zone. Difficult to recover all released oil.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method. Usually sorbents are used, generating significant waste volumes.

Sand Blasting

Objective: To remove heavy residual oil from solid substrates or man-made structures.

Description: Use of sandblasting equipment to remove oil from the substrate may include recovery of used (oiled) sand in some cases.

Applicable Habitat Types: On heavily oiled bedrock, artificial structures such as seawalls and riprap.

When to Use: When heavy oil residue must be cleaned for aesthetic reasons and even steam cleaning is not effective.

Biological Constraints: Not to be used in areas of soft substrate, vegetation, or high biological abundance directly below, or adjacent to, the structures.

Environmental Effects: Complete destruction of all organisms in the blast zone. Possible smothering of downstream organisms, unrecovered, and used sand will introduce oiled sediments into the adjacent habitat.

Waste Generation: Will need to recover and dispose of oiled sand used in blasting.

Dry Ice Blasting

Objective: To mobilize weathered and viscous oil strongly adhered to hard surfaces.

Description: Similar to other forms of media blasting, Dry Ice blasting uses small, solid particles of dry ice as the cleaning media. The frigid temperature of the dry ice -109.3°F or -78.5°C "blasting" against the material to be removed, causes it to shrink and lose adhesion from its sub surface. Dry ice blasting media non-abrasive and is sprayed with hand-held wands with blasting pressures from 20 – 300 psi. Only the removed product must be disposed of, as the dry ice sublimates into the atmosphere after blasting.

Applicable Habitat Types: Rocks, bedrock, rip-rap and man-made structures or equipment.

When to Use: When oil has weathered to the point that hot water at high pressure no longer effectively removes oil.

Biological Constraints: Use should be restricted so that the removed oil does not contaminate sensitive habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil and oiled sediments). Should not be used directly on attached algae nor in rich, inter-tidal areas. Released oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: All attached animals and plants in the direct spray zone will be removed or killed, even when used properly.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

3230.2 Storage

See section 3220.2 Storage.

3240 Disposal

Contaminated soils, dredge spoils, drums, tanks, refuse, water or other associated materials are to be considered hazardous wastes and must be disposed of as such in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as local and state regulations controlling the disposal of hazardous wastes.

Recovered petroleum products that are not accepted by a refinery or that cannot be recycled must be managed as a waste. Waste classified as hazardous under either the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) or state regulations must be transported to a permitted or interim status hazardous waste facility. Hauling of the waste must be done by a state hazardous materials hauler. Prior to removal of the hazardous waste from on-site/temporary storage, a uniform hazardous waste manifest (DHS- 8022A) must be prepared by the generator (e.g. RP) for recovered petroleum and other contaminated materials.

All materials shipped off-site must be transported in compliance with applicable regulations. These include RCRA, 40 CFR Part 262-263, DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Part 171- 178, and any applicable state regulations. The FOSC should consider the possibility of employing on-site treatment (e.g. incineration, biological treatments, chemical treatments, waste stream treatment methods, etc.). Approved and effective on-site treatment will often eliminate the dilemma affiliated with hauling hazardous waste to a hazardous waste facility.

Crude oil spilled to marine waters, recovered, and transported to a refinery may be considered a product and may not be subject to hazardous waste management regulations.

Refined petroleum products that are recovered from marine waters may also be handled as a product if they can be used for their originally intended purpose (i.e. fuel, fuel oil, etc.).

3240.1 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

One of the major issues associated with an oil spill response is the proper management of the recovered petroleum product, as well as the contaminated cleanup materials, soil, and debris. How these are managed is dependent on how they are characterized - as either a solid waste, hazardous waste or a hazardous material (used or reused).

Under California law, a hazardous substance released or discharged to marine waters of the state is defined as a waste and must be characterized as either hazardous or nonhazardous and managed accordingly. Once the waste is characterized and its final disposition is determined, the waste may be redefined and managed as a material, rather than a waste.

In managing hazardous wastes, one must also be responsible for adhering to the waste minimization philosophy behind good waste management practices. Waste generation and disposal can be minimized through proper waste characterization, handling, segregation, treatment, and recycling; while only solid, non-recyclable wastes are actually "disposed" of.

The following waste management hierarchy should always be used in the management of both hazardous and nonhazardous wastes:

- Eliminate or minimize the amount of waste generated
- Source reduction
- Use and reuse as a material
- Reclaim or recycle
- Treatment
- Disposal

Dispose of waste only if the above priorities are not feasible. The need to minimize the volume and toxicity of all hazardous wastes has been made clear and explicit in state and federal regulations; however, other reasons to minimize waste would include protection of public health and the environment, as well as economic incentives, liability incentives, and public relations incentives.

Refer to the [Waste Management Plan](#) (template).

3240.2 Decanting Policy

Oil recovered at sea typically contains significant amounts of seawater. In order to maintain the efficiency of the skimming process this water must be separated/decanted from the oil and discharged back to the ocean during recovery operations. Separated sea water typically contains elevated levels of hydrocarbons and thus the discharge of this material may constitute a discharge of a pollutant; therefore, in 1995, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) had been entered by the State Waters Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and OSPR which addresses all permits and requirements pertaining to the incidental discharge of wastewater during oil spill response activities. The MOU finds that these discharges are exempt from the regulation under a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Additionally, the MOU also provides that the SWRCB will recommend that the coastal Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) waive the issuance of waste discharge requirements for these types of discharges.

The "discharge" of separated/decanted water is recognized by the Federal On-Scene

Commander (FOSC) as an integral part of offshore skimming operations and as an excellent waste minimization tool. The FOSC or designee, therefore, may authorize the discharge of separated/decanted water back into the sea within the catenary area of a boom/skimming system outside of State waters (3 miles), in accordance with the MOU between SWRCB and OSPR. The exception to this will be in NOAA Marine Sanctuary waters. Federal law prohibits the discharge of material, such as separated water, to marine sanctuaries unless permitted by the Administrator of the sanctuary program. The phone numbers for the Sanctuary field offices are as follows: Channel Islands (805) 966-7107; and Greater Farallones and Cordell Bank (415) 556- 3509.

3240.3 Sample Waste Management Plan

[Waste Management Plan](#) (template)

3250 Decontamination

Personnel, vehicles, vessels, etc. responding to hazardous substance incidents may become contaminated in a number of ways. This includes contact vapors, gases, or particulates in the air; being splashed by materials while sampling, walking through puddles of liquid or contaminated soil; or through using/handling contaminated equipment. Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminants or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances. How extensive decontamination must be depends on a number of factors, the most important being the type of contaminated personnel, equipment, etc. involved.

The Decontamination Group is responsible for decontamination of personnel and equipment. Contaminated personnel entering contaminated areas shall be decontaminated in accordance with the Site Safety Plan. The following “minimum” actions shall be performed:

- Direct and coordinate decontamination activities,
- Determine resource needs, and
- Brief SOFR on conditions.

A personnel decontamination plan should be developed as part of the Site Safety Plan. The initial decontamination plan is based on a worst-case situation or assumes no information is available about this incident. Specific conditions (e.g., type of contaminant, amount of contamination, levels of protection required, type of protective clothing worn) are then evaluated, and the initial decontamination plan is modified to adapt as new information about site conditions becomes available. All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be disposed of properly (i.e., as waste). In addition to routine decontamination procedures, emergency decontamination procedures must be established. In an emergency, the primary concern is to prevent loss of life and severe injury to site personnel. If immediate medical treatment is required to save a life, decontamination should be delayed until the victim is stabilized. If decontamination can be performed without interfering with essential life-saving techniques or first aid, or if a worker has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material that could cause severe injury or loss of life, decontamination must be performed immediately. During an emergency, provisions must also be made for protecting medical personnel and disposing of contaminated clothing and equipment.

Contaminated debris including organic material, contaminated cleanup equipment (i.e., PPE, sorbents, booms, etc.) and other contaminated materials that cannot be recycled must be managed as a waste. The materials must also be characterized before the appropriate waste management option is determined.

3250.1 Decontamination Plan

A decontamination plan should be developed (as part of the Site Safety Plan) and set up

before any personnel or equipment may enter areas where the potential for exposure to hazardous substances exists. The decontamination plan should:

- Determine the number and layout of decontamination stations.
- Determine the decontamination equipment needed.
- Determine appropriate decontamination methods.
- Establish procedures to prevent contamination of clean areas.
- Establish methods and procedures to minimize worker contact with contaminants during removal of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE).
- Establish methods for disposing of clothing and equipment that are not completely decontaminated.

The plan should be revised whenever the type of personal protective clothing or equipment changes, the site conditions change, or the site hazards are reassessed based on new information.

3260 Dispersants

The [California Dispersant Use Plan](#) is maintained on the California Department of Fish & Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention & Response website. The plan details the agencies, authorities, and process involved in making a dispersant use decision in U.S. and State waters. For more information about the California Dispersant Use Plan, contact Ms. Ellen Faurot-Daniels at the California Office of Spill Prevention & Response, ellen.faurot-daniels@wildlife.ca.gov; (831) 649- 2888.

The most common technique for removing spilled oil from marine surface waters involves mechanical skimming devices, which typically removes less than 20% of the spilled petroleum. The second most commonly considered method is the use of chemical agents (e.g., dispersants) to disperse oil into the water column. The effectiveness of this approach can range from zero to 100 percent, depending on the type of petroleum spilled, the dispersant used, oceanographic conditions, and the approach employed to estimate effectiveness.

While moving dispersed oil into the water column does not alleviate the risk of impacts to that environment, it does have the potential to accelerate cleanup of spilled oil on the water surface and at the same time reduce the environmental risk of oil related impacts on more environmentally sensitive areas and species.

3260.1 Dispersant Options

It is expected that the RRT will also require that any subsurface use of dispersants, or a surface use extending beyond 96 hours, will also need to come to the RRT for their incident-specific approval.

Only dispersants that are on the federal NCP Product Schedule and licensed by the State of California may be used. Conditions of dispersant use apply, even within the pre-approval zone. These and other recommended practices and processes are detailed in full in the California Dispersant Use Plan.

Dispersant use decisions (as well as other ART decisions) are run under the Environmental Unit in Planning, facilitated by the OSPR ART Technical Specialist and, as available, the NOAA SSC. Both are members of the Region IX RRT, and will be the primary persons tasked with working through the dispersant use flowcharts and checklists, and briefing the FOSC/UC and RRT with their recommendations.

3260.2 Dispersant Checklists

Dispersant checklists are contained within the Dispersant Use Plan for California. [California Dispersant Use Plan](#)

3260.3 Preauthorized Dispersant Use Zones

RRT IX Dispersant Use Policy

Dispersant Pre-Approval Zones.

- All waters 3-200 nm from any shoreline except those within a National Marine Sanctuary, or within 3 nm of the California/Mexico border. This pre-approval is only extended by the RRT to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

RRT Incident-Specific Approval.

- Required for all other waters (e.g., within state waters, including bays and estuaries, and within 3 nm of the California/Mexico border).

3260.4 Dispersant Response Plan Worksheet

Refer to the [California Dispersant Use Plan](#).

3260.5 SMART Protocol

Dispersant effectiveness is difficult to predict in advance due to the many controlling variables (e.g., type and weathered state of the spilled oil, the dispersant used, sea state, application efficiency). The use of SMART (Specialized Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies) is part of the California Dispersant Use Plan, and will be used as appropriate during real spills to estimate the effectiveness of a dispersant application, and to make informed decisions about whether continued application is warranted.

3260.6 Types of Equipment Required

Refer to the [California Dispersant Use Plan](#).

3270 In-Situ Burning

The [On-Water In-Situ Burn Plan](#) for California is maintained on the California Department of Fish & Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention & Response website and details in full the agencies, authorities, and process involved in making an in-situ burn use decision in US and State waters.

In-Situ Burning

Objective: To remove oil from the water surface or habitat by burning it in place. Description: Oil floating on the water surface is collected into slicks at least 2-3 mm thick and ignited. The oil can be contained in fire-resistant booms, or by natural barriers such as ice or the shore. On land, oil can be burned when it is on a combustible substrate such as vegetation, logs, and other debris. Oil can be burned from non-flammable substrates using a burn promoter. On sedimentary substrates, it may be necessary to dig trenches for oil to accumulate in pools to a thickness that will sustain burning. Heavy oils are hard to ignite but can sustain a burn. Emulsified oils may not ignite nor sustain a burn when the water content is greater than 30 to 50 percent.

When to Use: On most habitats except dry muddy substrates where heat may impact the biological productivity of the habitat. Burning may increase oil penetration into permeable substrates. Use in marshes should be undertaken using special precautions. Not suitable for woody vegetation such as mangroves and hardwood swamps.

Applicable Habitat Types: On land, where there is heavy oil in sites neither amenable nor accessible to physical removal and it is important to remove the stranded oil quickly. In wetlands and mud habitats, a water layer will minimize impacts to sediments and roots. Burning has many potential applications for spills in ice. There are many operational and public health limitations.

Biological Constraints: The possible effect of smoke on wildlife and populated areas should be evaluated.

Environmental Effects: Temperature and air quality effects are likely to be localized and short-lived. Environmental Unit, in conjunction with ART Technical Specialists should evaluate potential impact of burn residue based on incident specific factors. On-water, burn residues are likely to sink. On land, removal of residues is often necessary for crude and heavy oils. Limited data on burning oiled wetlands indicate recovery of wetland vegetation will depend on season of burn, type of vegetation, and water level in the marsh at time of burn.

Waste Generation: Any residues remaining after burning will need to be collected and land-filled, but with an efficient burn will be a small fraction of the original oil volume.

3270.1 ISB Options

During a spill, in-situ burn use decisions (as well as other ART decisions) are run under the Environmental Unit in Planning, facilitated by the OSPR ART Technical Specialist and, as available, the NOAA SSC. Both are members of the Region IX RRT, and will be the primary persons tasked with working through the in-situ burn use flowcharts and checklists, and briefing the UC and RRT with their recommendations. If a decision is made to conduct an in-situ burn, a Liaison position between Planning and Operations will be established to facilitate some operational aspects of that decision, with a focus on ensuring that all conditions of in-situ burn use are being met, and all Best Management Practices, effective monitoring, air and water sampling, wildlife monitoring, etc., are incorporated and used, as appropriate to each incident.

3270.2 ISB Checklists

Refer to the [California On-Water In-Situ Burn Plan](#).

3270.3 Preauthorized Zones

The RRT has approved two types of in-situ burn use zones in California:

1. RRT In-situ Burn Pre-Approval Zone.

All waters 35-200 nm from any California shoreline. This pre-approval is only extended by the RRT to the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). This Pre-Approval is conveyed in a Letter of Agreement among the Coast Guard, EPA, NOAA and DOI, and may be found in its entirety in [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

2. RRT Incident-Specific Approval.

Required for all other California waters (e.g., 3-35 nm from shore, and within state waters, including bays and estuaries), and on land. A case-by-case checklist for RRT in-situ burn approval, as well as other decision support material, is in [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3270.4 Types of Equipment Required

Refer to the [California On-Water In-Situ Burn Plan](#).

3280 Bioremediation/Oil Spill Cleanup Agents

Bioremediation is a treatment technology that enhances existing biological processes to accelerate the decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons and some hazardous wastes. Bioremediation has been used extensively in waste water treatment of spilled oil. Research suggests that shoreline treatment by nutrient enhancement significantly increases degradation rates of oil, compared to untreated shoreline areas.

The prospect of bioremediation providing increased rates of oil degradation with minimal input of human effort is attractive. However, the technology is time consuming, unproven in open water environments, and probably best suited for the treatment of stranded oil on specific types of shorelines and in marsh habitats. Bioremediation should be viewed as a polishing agent for the final stages of cleanup rather than as a primary response tool, especially considering the slow rates of reaction to degrade the oil.

RRT IX policy states that bioremediation should be used strictly as a shoreline remediation tool with a preference for nutrient enhancement and without the introduction of indigenous and/or non- indigenous microbes.

Only bioremediants that are on the federal NCP Product Schedule and licensed by the State of California may be used.

During a spill, decisions involving the use of bioremediation (as well as other ART decisions) are run under the Environmental Unit in Planning, facilitated by the OSPR ART Technical Specialist and, as available, the NOAA SSC. Both are members of the Region IX RRT, and will be the primary persons tasked with working through the bioremediation flowcharts and checklists and briefing the UC and RRT with their recommendations.

Nutrient Enrichment (Biostimulation)

Objective: To accelerate the rate of oil hydrocarbon degradation due to natural microbial processes using a form of bioremediation that adds nutrients (generally nitrogen and phosphorus) that stimulate microbial growth. If nutrients are a limiting factor (as measured using the interstitial pore water) in an area where shoreline oiling has occurred, water-soluble nutrients can be applied by a spray irrigation system.

Description: Nutrients should be applied daily if the impacted area gets completely submerged by tides and waves and if maximum biostimulation is desired. If the impacted area gets submerged only during spring tides, the frequency of nutrient addition will be determined by the intertidal zone water coverage. Using slow-release granular or encapsulated nutrients or oleophilic fertilizer (which adheres to the oil residue on the surface) should require less frequent addition, but time- series monitoring of interstitial pore water nutrient levels is needed to ensure target levels are being maintained, especially throughout the depth of the impacted intertidal zone.

When to Use: Any shoreline habitat type where access is allowed and nutrients are deficient. Applicable Habitat Types: On moderate to heavily oiled substrates, after other techniques have been used to remove free product on lightly-oiled shorelines, where other techniques are destructive or ineffective; and where nutrients limit natural attenuation. Most effective on light to medium crude oils and fuel oils (asphaltenes tend to inhibit rapid biodegradation). This method is less effective where oil residues are thick. Not considered for gasoline spills, which evaporate rapidly.

Biological Constraints: Avoid using ammonia-based fertilizers at highly elevated

concentrations because un-ionized ammonia is toxic to aquatic life. Nitrate is an equally good nitrogen source, minus the toxicity. Sodium tripolyphosphate is a better phosphorus source than orthophosphates because it is more soluble in seawater. If nutrients are applied properly with adequate monitoring, eutrophication should not be a problem. Only nutrient additives proven to be nontoxic and effective in either the laboratory or the field should be used in the environment. Contact toxicity of oleophilic nutrients may restrict their use as other chemicals in the product could be more toxic to aquatic organisms in the presence of oil.

Environmental Effects: Detrimental effects to shoreline from foot or vehicle traffic caused by workers applying nutrients (unless nutrients are sprayed from a vessel or aircraft).

Waste Generation: None.

Natural Microbe Seeding (Bioaugmentation)

Objective: To accelerate natural microbial degradation of oil by using a form of bioremediation that adds high numbers of oil-degrading microorganisms.

Description: Formulations containing specific hydrocarbon-degrading microbes are added to the oiled area because indigenous hydrocarbon degraders are low in number, or, those that are present cannot degrade the oil effectively. Since microbes require nitrogen and phosphorus to convert hydrocarbons to biomass, formulations containing these oil degraders must also contain adequate nutrients. Research studies conducted with bioengineered organisms or organisms enriched from different environments, grown in the laboratory to high numbers, and applied to an oiled beach to stimulate rapid biodegradation, have failed to prove conclusively that seeding is effective.

Bioaugmentation appears less effective than biostimulation because: 1) hydrocarbon degraders are ubiquitous in nature and, when an oil spill occurs at a given site, the influx of oil will cause an immediate increased response in the hydrocarbon degrading populations; but, 2) if nutrients are in limited supply, the rate of oil biodegradation will be less than optimal; thus, 3) supplying nutrients will enhance the process initiated by the spill, but adding microorganisms will not, because they still lack the necessary nitrogen and phosphorus to support growth.

Applicable Habitat Types: There is insufficient information on impact or effectiveness of this method to make a judgment on applicable habitat.

When to Use: There is insufficient information on impact or effectiveness of this method to make a judgment on when to use it.

Biological Constraints: Avoid using products containing ammonia-based fertilizers at elevated concentrations because un-ionized ammonia is toxic to aquatic life. Nitrate is an equally good a nitrogen source, minus the toxicity. If the product containing nutrients is applied properly with adequate monitoring, eutrophication should not be a problem; but, toxicity tests should be evaluated carefully, as other chemicals in the product could be toxic to aquatic organisms. Environmental Effects: Detrimental physical effects to shoreline from foot or vehicle traffic caused by workers applying bioaugmentation products (unless nutrients are sprayed from a vessel or aircraft).

Waste Generation: None.

Solidifiers

Objective: To change the physical state of spilled oil from a liquid to a solid.

Description: Chemical agents (polymers) are applied to oil at rates of 10-45 percent or more, solidifying the oil in minutes to hours. Various broadcast systems, such as leaf blowers, water cannons, or fire suppression systems, can be modified to apply the product over large areas. Solidifiers can be applied to both floating and stranded oil. Solidifiers can be placed in booms, pillows, sausages, etc. and used like sorbents, although this type of solidifier application has not been used operationally.

Applicable Habitat Types: All water environments, bedrock, sediments, and artificial structures.

When to Use: When immobilization of the oil is desired, to prevent refloating from a shoreline, penetration into the substrate, or further spreading. However, the oil may not fully solidify unless the product is well mixed with the oil, and may result in a mix of solid and untreated oil. Generally not used on heavy oil spills, which are already viscous.

Biological Constraints: Must be able to recover all treated material.

Environmental Effects: Available products are insoluble and have very low aquatic toxicity. Unrecovered solidified oil may have longer impact because of slow weathering rates. Physical disturbance of habitat is likely during application and recovery.

Waste Generation: If skimming efficiency is increased, solidifiers may reduce the volume of water collected during oil recovery. Effects on recycling oil treated with solidifiers are unknown. Most solidifier producers state that treated oil can pass leachate tests, allowing disposal in landfills.

Shoreline Cleaning Agents (Surface Washing Agents)

Objective: To increase the efficiency of oil removal from contaminated substrates.

Description: Special formulations are applied to the substrate, as a presoak and/or flushing solution, to soften or lift weathered or heavy oils from the substrate to enhance flushing methods. The intent is to lower the water temperature and pressure required to mobilize the oil from the substrate during flushing. Some agents will disperse the oil as it's washed off the beach, others will not.

Applicable Habitat Types: On any habitat where water flooding and flushing procedures are applicable.

When to Use: When the oil has weathered to the point where it cannot be removed using ambient water temperatures and low pressures. This approach may be most applicable where flushing effectiveness decreases as the oil weathers.

Biological Constraints: When the product does not disperse the oil into the water column, the released oil must be recovered from the water surface. Use may be restricted where suspended sediment concentrations are high, near wetlands, and near sensitive near shore resources.

Environmental Effects: The toxicity and effects on dispersability of treated oil vary widely among products. Selection of a product should consider the toxicity of the product

Waste Generation: Because treated oil must be recovered, waste generation is a function of

recovery method, which often includes sorbents.

3290 Pre-Beach Cleanup

While it is generally not possible to avoid the generation of oily debris resulting from the contact of floating oil with waterborne solids, it is possible to avoid the generation of oily debris in the coastal inter-tidal zone if the anticipated area of oil impact can be cleaned prior to stranding of the spilled oil. Personnel can be deployed to remove debris from beach intertidal areas to above the high tide line in order to prevent oiling of stranded debris/trash. It is important to note that such crews are not likely to be certified as required for oiled debris recovery under OSHA, 29 CFR Part 1910.120 and can only perform this task prior to the stranding of spilled oil. A safety/industrial hygiene specialist should be consulted regarding limitations of these crews and the effective establishment of exclusion zones in the area of beach impact.

3300 Emergency Response

The highest priority response objective is the protection of public health and welfare including the safety of response personnel. Protection of the public welfare, including critical infrastructure and natural resources are critical objectives but subordinate to public and responder safety.

3310 SAR

The Search and Rescue (SAR) group is responsible for prioritization and coordination of all Search and Rescue missions directly related to a specific incident. All search and rescue operations will be coordinated through the Sector San Francisco Command Center.

For SAR assistance, please call USCG Sector San Francisco Command Center at (415) 399-7300.

Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts primarily focus on finding and assisting persons in actual or apparent distress.

3320 Salvage/Source Control

The primary objective in any salvage scenario, whether a single event casualty or combination of casualties, is to minimize the risk to human health, the environment, and property. The following six types of casualties are listed in order of frequency: Hull or Machinery Damage, Stranding or Grounding, Collision, Fire and Explosion, Allision, Stress Fractures. Common to all casualties is a need for the quick and substantial allotment of response resources. The Unified Command will set the objectives of a vessel casualty response. Early dissemination of an accurate assessment of the vessel's condition and deployment of appropriate response resources is essential.

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

3320.1 Assessment and Survey

The evaluation and interpretation of information gathered from a variety of sources (including weather information and forecasts, computerized models, GIS data mapping, remote sensing sources, ground surveys, etc.) that, when communicated to emergency managers and decision makers, can provide a basis for incident management decision making.

3320.2 Stabilization

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

3320.3 Specialized Salvage Operations

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

3320.4 Types of Equipment Required

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

3320.5 Salvage Guidelines

Once enough information has been gathered to proceed with a decisive action plan, the USCG Operational Commander, IC or UC will set forth the operational period objectives. These objectives may include but are not limited to:

- Evacuate crew
- Control vessel movement
- Get response personnel and equipment on-scene
- Extinguish shipboard fire
- Stop/slow flooding
- Stop/slow vessel movement toward potential hazards
- Contain pollution
- Identify suitable port of refuge
- Create a salvage plan
- Mitigate potential impacts of the casualty on other vessel traffic and port activities
- Evaluate risk to public- i.e., hazardous material release, air quality, etc. Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

3330 Marine Fire Fighting

The Coast Guard has traditionally provided firefighting equipment and training to protect its vessels and property. Commanding Officers of Coast Guard units (COTP's, Groups, Cutters, Stations) are routinely called upon to provide assistance at fires on board vessels and at waterfront facilities. Although the Coast Guard clearly has an interest in fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities, local authorities are principally responsible for maintaining the necessary firefighting capabilities within U.S. ports and harbors. Additionally, a vessel/facility's owner and/or operator is ultimately responsible for the overall safety of vessels/facilities under their control, including ensuring adequate firefighting protection.

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

3340 HAZMAT

Under the direction of the Emergency Response Branch Director, the HAZMAT Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating and directing all hazardous materials activities related to the incident.

- Prioritize HAZMAT responses related to the incident.
- Determine resource requirements.
- Direct and coordinate HAZMAT responses.
- Manage dedicated HAZMAT resources.
- Brief Emergency Response Branch Director on activities.

3340.1 Initial Emergency Response Procedures

Refer to Section 7000 Hazardous Substances.

3340.2 Evacuation Procedures

Refer to Section 7000 Hazardous Substances.

3340.3 HAZMAT POCs

Refer to Section 7000 Hazardous Substances.

3340.4 Types of Equipment required

Refer to Section 7000 Hazardous Substances.

3350 Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Under the direction of the Emergency Response Branch Director, the EMS Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating and directing all emergency medical services related to the incident.

- Prioritize EMS responses related to the incident.
- Determine resource requirements.
- Direct and coordinate EMS responses.
- Manage dedicated EMS resources.
- Brief Emergency Response Branch Director on activities.

3350.1 EMS

Private Emergency Medical Services are listed in Section 9240.10 of the Appendix.

3360 Law Enforcement

Under the direction of the Emergency Response Branch Director, the Law Enforcement Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating and directing all law enforcement activities, related to the incident, which may include, but not limited to, isolating the incident, crowd control, traffic control, evacuations, beach closures, and/or perimeter security.

- Determine resource needs.
- Direct and coordinate law enforcement response.
- Manage dedicated law enforcement resources.
- Manage public protection action; e.g., evacuations, beach closures.

Law Enforcement contact information is listed in Section 9230.4 Law Enforcement.

3360.1 Perimeter/Crowd/Traffic/Beach Control

Perimeter/Crowd/Traffic/Beach Control if needed should be coordinated with local law enforcement authorities and may be augmented or replaced with contract security for protracted responses.

3360.2 Safety/Security Zones

Security/Safety Zones will be coordinated by the Sector San Francisco Command Center in accordance with 33 CFR 165 Subparts C and D.

3400 AIR OPS

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#).

3410 Air Tactical

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3410.1 Aerial Surveillance

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3410.2 Aerial Dispersant Application

Refer to the California Dispersant Use Plan.

3410.3 Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3410.4 Permanent Area Restrictions

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#) 3420 Air Support

3420.1 Airports/Helibases

Refer to Volume II, Section 9800.

3420.2 Helospots

Refer to Volume II, Section 9800.

3420.3 List of Certified Helos/Aircraft Providers

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3420.4 Fuel/Maintenance Sources

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3420.5 Air Traffic Control Procedures

Refer to Section 3400 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3500 STAGING AREAS

3510 Pre-Identified Staging Areas

Staging areas for equipment: the appropriate staging area is typically spill specific. However, there are considerations, which need to be applied each time a staging area is selected. Preliminary list of these considerations (not all inclusive):

- Accessibility (e.g. vehicles, trailers, boats, etc.);
- Proximity to spill;
- Proximity to a sensitive environmental site (California Department of Fish and Wildlife - OSPR and trustees MUST be consulted);
- Potential temporary command post site and/or availability of existing facilities;
- Accessibility to power, phone lines, and water;
- Availability of site (i.e. is site privately owned, regulatory prohibitions, etc.);

Refer to Volume II, Section 9800.

3520 Security.

3600 WILDLIFE

The [Wildlife Response Plan](#) for Oil Spills in California is located on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife website.

Wildlife and habitats are put at risk or injured when oil is spilled into the environment. Both Federal and State statutes mandate protection, rescue and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife.

The federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) requires Area Contingency Plans contain a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments protection plan and include immediate and effective protection, rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife resources and habitat that are harmed by a spill.

The State of California's Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act requires the development of contingency plans for the protection of fish and wildlife, funding for a network of rescue and rehabilitation facilities, assessment of injuries to natural resources, and restoration plans to compensate for adversely affected wildlife resources and habitats.

To address these statutory mandates, the Wildlife Response Plan for Oil Spills in California has been developed by a group of federal and state agencies and other interested parties.

The [Wildlife Response Plan](#) for Oil Spills in California details the Wildlife Branch purposes, goals, objectives, responsibilities, and structure. The Wildlife Branch is in the Operations Section of the Incident Command System (ICS) for oil spill response. The Wildlife Branch structure is described in the USCG Incident Management Handbook. As is always true with the ICS, the structure may be expanded or contracted to fit the need, but the mission remains unchanged.

The principal objectives of the Wildlife Branch during oil spill response are:

- Protect wildlife and habitats from contamination
- Minimize injuries to wildlife and habitats from contamination
- Minimize injuries to wildlife from the cleanup
- Provide best achievable capture and care for injured wildlife
- Document adverse effects to wildlife that result from the spill and cleanup

California DFW OSPR staff will assume the role of Wildlife Branch Director during a spill response. This is a natural consequence of the pivotal position of OSPR because they are the lead state trustee agency for California's fish and wildlife, they have formal agreements and permits in place with other agencies, and they have the needed expertise, training and experience. Within the Wildlife Branch structure for California, there are five Groups who report to the Wildlife Branch Director:

- Wildlife Reconnaissance Group (aerial, ground, and on-water)
- Wildlife Hazing Group (deters wildlife from oiled areas)
- Wildlife Recovery Group (search and collection, live and dead)
- Wildlife Field Stabilization (initial first aid prior to transport)
- Wildlife Care and Processing Group (rehabilitation and logging in)

While the Wildlife Plan was originally designed to cover oil spills in marine waters as required

by federal and state law, it is applicable to non-oil spills as well. The organizational structure, roles and responsibilities remain the same, although some functions may be altered, as appropriate.

3610 Fish and Wildlife Protection Options

Refer to the [Wildlife Response Plan](#) for Oil Spills in California.

3620 Recovery

Recovery & Transportation of oiled wildlife involves collecting dead and capturing live animals and transporting them to processing centers. Wildlife collection by any agency or organization must be conducted under the direction of the Wildlife Branch Director and the UC. Their activities must comply with agreements and permits from the appropriate management agencies (e.g., CDFW, NOAA- NMFS, and USFWS; see 14 CCR 679(d)).

3620.1 Wildlife Recovery Operations/Procedures

Once animals have become oiled, habitat-specific and species-specific strategies to recover and remove oiled/debilitated live animals and all dead wildlife are required. Under the direction of the Recovery & Transportation Group Supervisor, systematic surveys for collecting affected wildlife should be carried out several times per day, including at least one survey as early as is safely possible after dawn. Successful captures not only depend on the condition of the animal, but also on the training and experience of the handler, along with techniques and equipment used.

3620.2 Recovery Processing

The Wildlife Processing Unit ensures oiled animals are fully evaluated and data are captured so the UC can obtain oiled wildlife statistics used for a variety of purposes, such as response strategy development and media updates. Depending on the size of the spill, Live Animal and Dead Animal Strike Teams can be formed to improve triage and stabilization capabilities for the live animals.

3620.3 Carcass Retrieval and Processing

Following processing and documentation, information on wildlife collected including number, type, species, locations, and disposition of oiled wildlife, all dead animals that have had appropriate evidence collected (photos, feather samples and fur/carapace swabs) should be systematically packaged and stored in locked freezers on site until the conclusion of the event.

3630 Wildlife Rehab

Native wildlife in California is protected under a variety of regulations (e.g., DFG code 3500). The Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN) and key OWCN Member Organizations hold Wildlife Rehabilitation Permits issued by the State which allow them to temporarily collect and hold injured wildlife. Non-native restricted species cannot be released or transferred without written permission from CDFW (14 CCR s 671).

3630.1 Wildlife Rehab Operations

In response to the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (“National Contingency Plan” or NCP) update of 1994 stipulates that Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) contain a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan “in order to provide for coordinated, immediate and effective protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of, and minimization of risk of injury to, fish and

wildlife resources and habitat.”

3630.2 Rehab Facilities

Facilities within the OWCN shall be established and maintained in a state of preparedness to provide the best achievable treatment for marine mammals and birds affected by an oil spill in marine waters. In the case of cleaned animals that require prolonged time to recover, transport to long-term care facilities may be considered (particularly for marine mammals).

Refer to the [Wildlife Response Plan for Oil Spills in California](#).

3700 USCG Vessel Destruction Policy

Refer to Section 3700 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

3800 Reserved

3900 Reserved for Area/District

4000 Planning

4100 Planning Section Organization

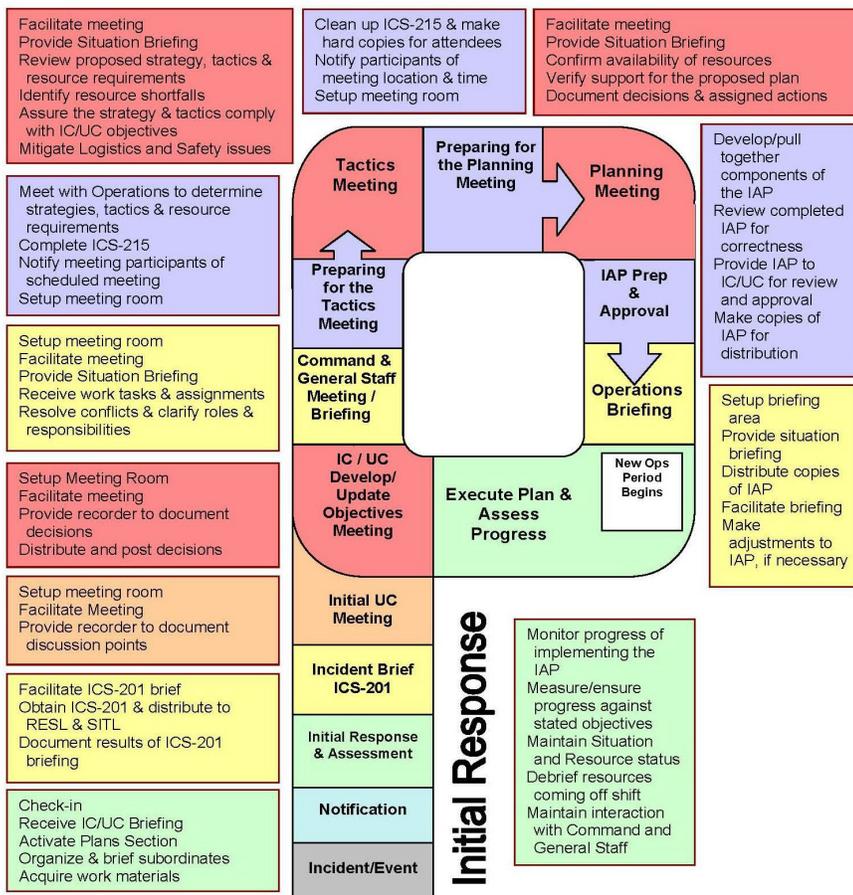
The Planning Section, headed by the Planning Section Chief who is a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of Incident Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. Planning includes the Situation, Resource, Documentation, Environmental and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists.

Refer to the [PSC Job Aid](#).

4110 Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Planning Section Chief Activities in the ICS Planning Process



Revision 02/13/13

4200 Situation

The Situation Unit Leader is responsible for the collection and evaluation of information about the current and possible future status of the spill and the spill response operations. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled, the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location and anticipated trajectory, and impacts on natural resources. This responsibility includes providing information to the GIS Specialist(s) for the creation of maps to depict the current and possible future situation and the preparation of reports for the Planning Section Chief.

Refer to the [Situation Unit Leader Job Aid](#).

4210 Chart/Map of Area

Refer to Volume II, Section 9800 of this plan

4220 Weather/Tides/Currents

Weather, tides, and currents is critical information to have for a successful response. National Weather Service subject matter experts can be accessed through the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator.

4230 Situation Unit Displays

The Situation Unit is responsible for maintaining a display of status boards, which communicate critical incident information vital to establishing an effective command and control environment. The display of incident status information is obtained from Field Observers (FOBS), resource status reports, aerial and other photographs, and infrared data.

Refer to the Coast Guard [Incident Management Handbook](#).

4240 On-Scene Command and Control (OSC2)

Refer to the Command and Control in the Coast Guard [Incident Management Handbook](#).

4250 Required USCG Operational Reports

Sectors shall submit a SITREP-POL (pollution) for any of the following circumstances:

- Use of Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) fund (Superfund), or Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) funding for oil or hazardous substance incidents.
- Actual or potential medium and major oil spills;
- Spills that garner significant media, public, or political interest; or
- Any time the FOSC deems necessary.

Sectors shall submit SITREP-POLs via the Coast Guard Command and Control Official Information Exchange (C2OIX) System. Sectors shall copy Commandant as an information addressee as soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than 24 hours after the incident occurs or one of the aforementioned funds is used.

The mandatory message format is located in Appendix L of the Marine Environmental Response Manual, [COMDTINST M16000.14A](#).

4260 Spill Trajectory Estimates

During the initial hours of a response, a simple “back-of-the-envelope” trajectory using local wind and current information (from the National Weather Service, PORTS, SCCOOS, and CeNCOOS), can be an effective tool. As an incident progresses, lasts longer or becomes larger and more complex, computer modeled trajectories will usually provide better guidance. Both approaches represent simplified versions of reality, require reasonable assumptions and rely on regular aerial observations properly characterizing the oil’s extent and character (thickness & distribution).

Trajectory estimates are very useful for determining which natural & economic resources are most at risk of being impacted from a spill and can help drive response tactics and priorities. Computer simulations are particularly efficient for looking at advanced time intervals (multiple days or tide cycles), as such calculations done by hand would be very time-consuming and could be exceedingly complex.

As soon as possible, spill trajectories should be requested through the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration’s Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA SSC) and the following basic information should be provided:

- Incident location (latitude/longitude & description) and time of occurrence
- Oil type and estimated volume released
- Whether the source is secure or still leaking
- Location and time of any oil-on-water observations

If no aerial observations are yet available, the initial NOAA estimate may be in written form. Once overflight observations have occurred, establishing the oil’s extent and character on the water’s surface, graphic trajectory products are typically provided. Regular spill overflights (once or twice daily) can help verify the accuracy of trajectory estimates and allow them to be updated as needed.

4300 Resources

The Resource Unit Leader (RESL) is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned tactical resources and personnel at an incident.

Refer to the [Resource Unit Leader Job Aid](#).

4310 Resource Management Procedures

Resource Unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned tactical resources and personnel at an incident. This is achieved by overseeing the check-in of all tactical resources and personnel, maintaining a status-keeping system indicating current location and status of all these resources. Resources shall be managed in accordance with procedures stated in the Coast Guard [Incident Management Handbook](#).

4310.1 Check-in Procedures

All resources are required to check in at the beginning of an event and prior to departing, once his or her services are no longer required. Check in shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in the Coast Guard [Incident Management Handbook](#).

4320 Volunteers

Historically, volunteers have not been utilized in oil spills outside the care and

processing of oiled wildlife due to the health and safety hazards often present during an oil spill. However, recent California oil spills have demonstrated there is strong public interest in volunteer participation in other aspects of spill response. The [Non-Wildlife Volunteer Plan](#) (NWVP) provides guidance to the Incident Commander (IC) or the Unified Command (UC) to consider the integration of volunteers into oil spill response for missions other than oiled wildlife.]

Refer to [NWVP](#) on the Sector San Francisco page on the Coast Guard Homeport website.

The Volunteer Coordinator (VC) is responsible for managing volunteers which includes the coordination of volunteer registration and screening, ensuring volunteers are assigned to appropriate tasks and locations, and that volunteers have been provided the necessary equipment and training to safely complete their assigned task(s).

The Volunteer Unit Leader (VUL) is activated once the VC and the UC determine that there is a significant volunteer interest. The VC transitions to the VUL and is responsible for establishing a Volunteer Unit (VU) under the Planning Section of the Incident Command System (ICS) for oil spill response.

The VU is integrated into the Incident Command System and is often self-directed. Volunteer opportunities are gathered through the Environmental Unit and the Operation Section. The Volunteer Use Plan (VUP) is then prepared and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan within the Planning Section.

Public health and safety is the first priority in decisions regarding use of volunteers. Any volunteer interested in working an oil spill incident must register for the event and complete the required training. Members of the public and/or affiliated organizations providing their services that have not registered for the event nor completed the required training, will not be recognized as sanctioned volunteers for that oil spill incident.

To volunteer during an oil spill, you must meet the following criteria:

- Be at least 18 years of age
- Complete a CDFW/OSPR Volunteer Service Agreement or California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Disaster Service Worker form
- Review and sign a Vehicle Authorization Form (only required if using privately owned vehicle during volunteer assignment)
- Be able to lift 25 – 35 pounds
- Complete health and safety training requirements
- Review and sign a Photo Release Form
- Review and sign a Social Media Form
- Review and sign the Incident Site Safety Plan

The 2022 revision clarifies the organizational structure and details the required duties of the different positions within the VU. The [NWVP](#) has been written with the view that OSPR staff will usually assume the role of VC/VUL during an oil spill.

The State agencies granted authority to implement this [NWVP](#) may use volunteer workers [GC §8574.3; §8574.7]. In response to oil spills, the Administrator may use volunteer workers in response, containment, and restoration efforts [GC §8670.8.5]. However, the California State Government Volunteers Act declares that it is not the intent of the Legislature that volunteers replace or supplant public employees, where

such employees are providing services deemed necessary for the government to perform, but that volunteers add new dimensions in providing of governmental services [GC §§3110-3112].

While the [NWVP](#) has been designed principally to cover oil spills in marine waters, it is applicable to inland oil spills as well. The organizational structure, roles and responsibilities remain the same, and may be modified as appropriate.

4320.1 Assistance Options

The [NWVP](#) recommends a VU be staffed at the earliest opportunity to conduct notifications of local government volunteer organizations including Emergency Management Organizations, Non- Government Organizations and the Emergency Volunteer Center. The VU's task during early activation stages also includes advising the UC of the possible external pressures to use volunteers and local government's ability to assist in managing volunteers.

4320.2 Assignment

Position descriptions for volunteers, and the staff that will be managing them, are included in the [NWVP](#).

4320.3 Coordination

Refer to the [Non-Wildlife Volunteer Plan](#).

4320.4 Training

See Section 4320 for training and eligibility

4400 Documentation

The Documentation Unit Leader (DOCL) is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up- to- date incident files. They will also provide duplication and copying services for all other sections and finally, will store incident files for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.

Refer to the [Documentation Unit Leader Job Aid](#).

4410 Services Provided

The Documentation Unit Leader Is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Examples of incident documentation include; Incident Action Plan, incident reports, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, etc.

Thorough documentation is critical to post-incident analysis. Some of the documents may originate in other sections. This unit shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. The Documentation Unit will provide duplication and copying services for all other sections. The Documentation Unit will store incident files for legal, analytical and historical purposes.

4420 Administrative File Organization

Refer to Section 4050 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#).

4500 Demobilization Guidelines

The DMOB Unit Leader is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity. Note that not all agencies require specific demobilization instructions.

Refer to the [DMOB Unit Leader Job Aid](#).

4510 Sample Demob Plan

A Demobilization Plan template is available in Section 8.6 of the DMOB Unit Leader Job Aid.

4600 Environmental

Refer to Volume II Section 9800 for detailed environmental information. Section 9800 provides geographically organized information about ecologic, cultural/historic, economic, and other significant resources which may be at risk from spills. Section 9800 includes pre-identification of Shoreline Operational Divisions and shoreline access information. There is also a glossary of local terms and acronyms which are in use in response for some areas of California.

4610 Environmental Unit Positions

Environmental Unit Leader (EUL)

As indicated in the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) [Incident Management Handbook](#) (COMDTPUB P3120.17B), the EUL is responsible for environmental matters associated with a response, including but not limited to:

Strategic assessment;

- Modeling;
- Surveillance;
- Environmental monitoring and permitting;
- Preparing and providing environmental data for the Situation Unit;
- Identifying sensitive areas and recommending response priorities;
- Consulting with natural resource trustees to provide input on wildlife and site protection strategies, including Endangered Species Act provisions;
- Consulting with historical/cultural specialists to develop plans for protection of historical/cultural resources;
- Developing shoreline cleanup and assessment plans;
- Evaluating use of response technologies; and
- Developing waste management and disposal plans.

To ensure early critical response decisions are made quickly, efficiently and effectively, it is essential that knowledgeable and qualified individuals lead the effort, as specified in the National Incident Management System Incident Command System (NIMS ICS) (trained and experienced in all Environmental Unit duties, Incident Command System, protection strategies, spill cleanup methods, response equipment, permitting, waste management, and local shorelines and associated resources requiring protection during an oil spill response). State natural resources trustee agencies, designated in Fish and Game Code Section 1802, and the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (Government Code Sections 8670.1 et seq.); and Federal natural resources trustee agencies, as designated in 40 CFR Section 300.600(b)(1) and (2) and Section 300.605, are qualified (e.g., have knowledge of local resources specific to

incident location, ICS, spill response, use of protection strategies, response equipment and response technologies) and provide the response knowledge and expertise necessary to fill positions in the Environmental Unit including the EUL position.

Federal trustee agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (NMS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the National Park Service (NPS), as well as state natural resource trustees, including California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) have personnel most familiar with local natural resources requiring protection during an oil spill response. In addition, trustee agencies have, and must ensure, that their statutory and regulatory natural resource protection authorities are not only recognized, but used in the most effective and efficient way during an oil spill response. This can be achieved by the Unified Command placing a trained and qualified representative from a state or federal natural resource trustee agency in the EUL position.

If no federal or state agency representative is initially available to lead the EU, it may be practicable for a Responsible Party (RP) representative to hold the position until a suitable trustee agency representative reports to the Unified Command.

As a spill response matures, it may also be practicable to transition from state or federal resource trustee to an RP representative as EUL with the concurrence of the Unified Command. Private sector/industry employees or contractors may be requested to staff the EUL position during drills and exercises for training purposes in order to gain familiarity with the respective duties, facilitate the staffing of those activities, and earn relevant drill credit.

Therefore, it is the recommendation and policy of the Region IX Regional Response Team (RRT IX) and the California coastal Area Committees that, whenever possible, the EUL position be filled with an experienced response employee of a natural resource trustee agency. The designated EUL may be assisted by a Deputy EUL provided by another trustee agency or by the RP representative.

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) Coordinator

As indicated in the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) [Incident Management Handbook](#) (COMDTPUB P3120.17B), the SCAT Coordinator participates in environmental mitigation and remediation of oil impacts. These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Evaluates the need and scope for SCAT on the basis of miles of impacted or potentially impacted shorelines;
- Oversees data collection to document the extent and degree to which shoreline(s) have been impacted;
- Describes type(s) of shoreline and characterizes oiling conditions within the impacted area;
- Collects recommendations for appropriate shoreline cleanup methods, including consulting with RAR Technical Specialist to protect sensitive resources;
- Offers cleanup recommendations to the EUL;
- Works with trustee agency representatives and other parties to develop cleanup endpoints; and
- Works with trustee agency representatives and other stakeholders to

determine when impacted shoreline(s) have met endpoint criteria.

The SCAT Coordinator must be knowledgeable of ICS, SCAT, use of protection strategies, spill cleanup methods, response equipment, local shorelines and associated resources requiring protection during an oil spill response.

Trustee agency staff members possess these qualifications and may assume the role of SCAT Coordinator to ensure the following:

- Adequate access to SCAT data, which is critical to making cleanup recommendations consistent with the best achievable protection of resources;
- Use of the best SCAT data collection/data management process.

Trustee agency staff may use an electronic SCAT device to collect SCAT field data and use associated data base software to compile and display data when more efficiently and consistently than traditional based methods.

Trustee agencies have personnel most familiar with local natural resources requiring protection during an oil spill response. In addition, trustee agencies have, and must ensure, their statutory and regulatory natural resource protection authorities are recognized and used in the most effective and efficient way during an oil spill response.

Therefore, it is the policy of the Region IX Regional Response Team and the California coastal Area Committees that, whenever possible, the SCAT Coordinator position be filled by qualified OSPR staff member or other trustee agency staff. The SCAT Coordinator may be assisted by a Deputy SCAT Leader provided by the RP. If no qualified OSPR staff members or other trustee agency staff are initially available to fill the SCAT Coordinator position, the RP representative may fill the position until an OSPR staff member or other trustee agency representative reports to the Unified Command. To maintain flexibility in ICS staffing, the Unified Command retains the discretion to fill the SCAT Coordinator position and replace any person filling that position as the FOSC deems appropriate. As a spill response matures, a transition from an OSPR staff member or other trustee agency representative to an RP representative filling the SCAT Leader position may occur with the concurrence of the Unified Command.

Private sector/industry employees or contractors may be asked to staff the SCAT Leader position(s) during drills and exercises for training purposes in order to gain familiarity with the position duties, facilitate the staffing of those activities, and earn relevant drill credit.

Resources at Risk Technical Specialist (RAR)

As indicated in the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) [Incident Management Handbook](#) (COMDTPUB P3120.17B), the RAR THSP participates in environmental mitigation and remediation of oil impacts. These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Identifies resources thought to be at risk from exposure to the oil through analysis of known/anticipated oil movement and the location of natural, economic and historic/cultural resources;
- Considers the relative importance of the resources and the relative risk to develop a priority list for protection in the impacted area.

Based on these responsibilities it is essential that the individual filling the RAR Technical Specialist position be qualified (trained and experienced) in spill response and knowledgeable of local resources. OSPR field staff members and other natural resource trustee agency members possess these qualifications and should assume the role of RAR Technical Specialist. This is to ensure the resources at risk of oiling are properly identified and prioritized, which is critical to developing protection strategies consistent with the best achievable protection of resources. In addition, trustee agencies have, and must ensure, their statutory and regulatory natural resource protection authorities are recognized and used in the most effective and efficient way during an oil spill response.

Therefore, it is the policy of the Region IX Regional Response Team and the California coastal Area Committees that, whenever possible, the RAR Technical Specialist position be filled by a qualified and knowledgeable employee of a state or federal natural resource trustee agency as designated by law.

If no qualified trustee agency staff member is initially available to fill the RAR Technical Specialist position, an RP representative may fill the position until a suitable trustee agency representative reports to the Unified Command. To maintain flexibility in ICS staffing, the FOSC retains the discretion to fill the RAR Technical Specialist position and replace any person filling that position as they deem appropriate. As a spill response matures, a transition from a trustee agency staff member to a RP representative filling the RAR Technical Specialist position may occur with the concurrence of the Unified Command.

Private sector/industry employees or contractors may be asked to staff the RAR Technical Specialist position during drills and exercises for training purposes in order to gain familiarity with the respective duties, facilitate the staffing of those activities, and earn relevant drill credit.

Applied Response Technology Lead Technical Specialist (ART THSP)

As indicated in the Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, the ART THSP participates in environmental mitigation and remediation of oil impacts. These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Evaluate opportunities to use various applied response technologies (ARTs), including dispersants or other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning, and bioremediation;
- Conduct the consultation and planning required to deploy a specific applied response technology, and articulate the environmental tradeoffs of using or not using a specific ART.

Based on these responsibilities it is essential that the individual filling the ART Lead Technical Specialist position be trained, knowledgeable and qualified. Unlike other ICS leadership positions described elsewhere in this policy, ART use decisions rest specifically with the FOSC, and not more generally with the Unified Command. The FOSC needs to assure that ART policies are being properly evaluated, implemented and documented as directed by the RRT. The ART Lead Technical Specialist working on behalf of the FOSC needs to know how to expertly and efficiently accomplish these critical evaluation tasks. As the decision to use ARTs is inherently a government decision, it follows that the OSPR ART Lead Technical Specialist and/or NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) should staff this position. Both the OSPR ART Lead Technical Specialist and the NOAA SSC possess the necessary qualifications,

have existing/established roles with the RRT and FOSC, understand the environmental trade-off discussions that need to occur with trustee agencies, and can ensure that any ART decisions made and technologies implemented occur with proper evaluation, approvals, documentation, and coordination with the Operations Section. This also assures that an FOSC decision to use any ART, as approved/directed by the RRT, also leverages the ART Lead Technical Specialist's ability to incorporate, whenever possible, trustee agency input and Best Management Practices that will help support any conclusions related to the net environmental benefit that can be achieved through ART use. The individual filling the ART Lead Technical Specialist position must be the individual most qualified and knowledgeable of ARTs, policies, processes, and local resources requiring protection during an oil spill response.

Therefore, it is the policy of the Region IX Regional Response Team and California coastal Area Committees that, whenever possible, the Applied Response Technology Lead Technical Specialist position be filled by qualified OSPR ART Lead Technical Specialist, the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator, and/or other trained and qualified personnel from a response or resource trustee agency.

4620 Public Health Concerns, Seafood Tainting, and Fisheries Closure

Fish and shellfish are resources that may be seriously impacted in oil spill events. If these resources are impacted, issues of primary concern are public health, seafood tainting, and fisheries closure. The fishery closure protocol requires the director of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to close affected waters to the take of all fish and shellfish within 24 hours of a spill. However, this closure is not required if the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) finds within that time that a public health threat does not or is not likely to exist. If a fishery is closed, the director must reopen the closed areas if OEHHA notifies the director, within 24 hours of receiving the notification, that there is no public health threat. If the fishery is closed and remains so for 48 hours, the director is required, within seven days from notification, to order expedited tests of fish and shellfish known to be taken for commercial, recreational, or subsistence purposes in the closed area. The director is authorized to modify the boundaries of the closure area if OEHHA makes a determination that contamination from the spill or discharge does not pose a threat to the entire closed area. Further, fish and shellfish from the affected area may not pose a threat to human health, but may have a taint in the smell or taste, which could affect current and future market sales.

4700 Technical Support

Technical Specialists are advisors with special skills needed to support the incident. Technical Specialists may be assigned anywhere in the ICS organization. If necessary, Technical Specialists may be assigned to a separate unit. The Planning Section will maintain a list of available specialists and will assign them where needed. The following are example position descriptions for Technical Specialists that might be utilized during an oil spill response.

4710 Hazardous Materials

Refer to [Section 7000 Hazardous Substances](#) for sources of technical support for hazardous materials.

4710.1 Toxicologist

Toxicology is the study of the adverse effects of chemical, physical, or biological agents on living organisms and the ecosystem, including the prevention and amelioration of such adverse effects.

4710.2 Product Specialist

A Product Specialist is an individual who works for a private enterprise and who is knowledgeable of the operating characteristics of specific materials that may harm the environment.

4710.3 Certified Marine Chemist

A Certified Marine Chemist (CMC) promotes the science of, and improve the methods of evaluation and eliminating health, fire and explosion hazards in marine and associated industries. The CMC in the San Francisco Bay Area is West Coast Chemists, Inc. Jeff Hanson (510) 909-3455 and Vince Pempeit (337) 230-6695.

4710.4 Certified Industrial Hygienist

An Industrial Hygienist (IH) is a professional evaluating the health effects of chemicals or noise in a work place. The IHs use their knowledge to anticipate when a hazardous condition could occur to cause an adverse health effect on a worker or the environment. The Sector San Francisco IH is Bob Ford with OSPR. His phone number is 916-323-4686.

4710.5 Chemist or Chemical Engineer

Chemical engineers (CE) concern themselves with the chemical processes that turn raw materials into valuable products. CE skills encompass all aspects of design, testing, scale-up, operation, control, and optimization, and require a detailed understanding of the various "unit operations", such as distillation, mixing, and biological processes, which make these conversions possible.

4710.6 Sampling

Technical Support for hazardous materials sampling can be obtained from the USCG National Strike Force or the EPA Region IX Response Team.

4720 Oil

4720.1 Scientific Support Coordinator

The Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, will provide the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOOSC) scientific advice with regard to the best course of action during a spill response. The SSC will obtain consensus from the Federal Natural Resource Trustee Agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the resources at risk, weather information, tidal and current information, etc. The SSC will be the point of contact for the Scientific Support Team from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Hazardous Material Response and Assessment Division.

Refer to the [Incident Management Handbook](#) for position responsibilities.

4720.2 Lightering

In addition to local, commercial lightering companies, the Coast Guard National Strike

Force and Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV) own oil-pumping equipment. They both have equipment capable of pumping highly viscous oils.

4720.3 Salvage

Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV) maintains standing worldwide commercial contracts for salvage, emergency towing, deep ocean search and recovery operations, and oil pollution abatement. Additionally, they own, maintain and operate the worldwide Emergency Ship Salvage Material (ESSM) system, which incorporates the world's largest inventory of salvage and pollution abatement equipment. SUPSALV also owns, maintains, and operates a large number of deep ocean search and recovery systems, with depth capabilities up to 20,000 feet.

SUPSALV has been assigned as 1 of 7 special teams available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Thus, they provide assistance (personnel and/or equipment) for commercial oil or hazardous substance spills, or potential spills (i.e. salvage operations), as requested by the FOSC. Assistance ranges from salvage technical or operational assistance to mobilization of SUPSALV and other Navy resources to support a partial or full federal response to a marine casualty.

[USCG Request Message Template](#)

Refer to Section 8000 and the Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan for more sources of technical support for salvage operations.

4720.4 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)

Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) Coordinator serves in the Environmental Unit and reports to the Environmental Unit Leader. This function is responsible for assessing oiled shorelines and providing appropriate cleanup recommendations relative to the types of shorelines and the degree to which they have been impacted. The SCAT Coordinator should typically be staffed by a government regulatory natural resource trustee.

Trustee agencies have personnel most familiar with local natural resources requiring protection during an oil spill response. In addition, trustee agencies have, and must ensure, their statutory and regulatory natural resource protection authorities are recognized and used in the most effective and efficient way during an oil spill response.

Therefore, it is the policy of the Region IX Regional Response Team and the California Coastal Area Committees that, whenever possible, the SCAT Coordinator position be filled by qualified OSPR staff member or other trustee agency staff. To maintain flexibility in ICS staffing, the Unified Command retains the discretion to fill the SCAT Coordinator position and replace any person filling that position as the FOSC deems appropriate.

Refer to the NOAA [Shoreline Assessment Manual](#) for tools and job aids.

4720.5 Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is the process of identifying and quantifying injuries to natural resources and their services as a result of a release, and then determining the value of those injuries or losses for the purpose of restoration. The DOI Rules and NOAA rules establish an assessment process and provide a

mechanism for determining the merits of going forth with the assessment and claim.

NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the ICS; however, many NRDA activities overlap with the environmental assessment performed for the spill response. The NRDA Team coordinates and communicates their actions through the NRDA Representative via the Liaison Officer (LOFR). Therefore, NRDA Representatives should remain coordinated with the spill response organization via the LOFR, and may need to work directly with the IC/UC, Planning and Operations Sections, and SSC to resolve any issues and prevent duplicative efforts. While NRDA resource requirements and costs may fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance/Administrative Sections, coordination is important.

DOI and DOC/NOAA can also provide technical assistance for the initiation of damage assessments. The Federal damage assessment regulations for oil discharges mandated under OPA were developed by NOAA and are now final (15 CFR Part 990). The regulations developed by DOI under CERCLA and CWA authorities apply to releases of hazardous substances, and are in effect and available for trustee guidance and use (43 CFR Part 11). Refer to section 9720.2 for procedures for conducting a Natural Resource Damage Assessment

4720.6 Specialized Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

SMART is used to scientifically monitor the use of dispersants, other chemical countermeasures, or in-situ burns. These operations however, because of their time sensitivity shall not be delayed pending the arrival of SMART monitoring equipment or personnel. SMART Teams are available through the USCG National Strike Force.

4720.7 Response Technologies (Dispersant, ISB, Bioremediation, Mechanical)

The Alternative Response Technologies (ART) Technical Specialist is responsible for evaluating the opportunities to use ART, including dispersant or other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning, and bioremediation. The specialist will conduct the consultation and planning required to deploy a specific ART, and articulating the environmental tradeoffs of using or not using a specific ART.

The RRT Region IX ART Technical Specialist is Ms. Ellen Faurot-Daniels at the California Office of Spill Prevention & Response, (831) 649-2888.

4720.8 Decontamination

The Decontamination Group is responsible for decontamination of personnel and response equipment in compliance with approved statutes. Contaminated personnel and personnel entering contaminated areas shall be decontaminated in accordance with the instructions of the Site Safety Officer (SSO). The USCG National Strike Force has extensive decontamination capabilities and equipment.

Refer to the sample Decontamination Plan.

4720.9 Disposal

Refer to Section 3240 Disposal, for technical support resources for disposal.

4720.10 Dredging

Dredging is a method for removing large volumes of sediment (and oil) from the seabed. Large volumes of water, oil, and sediment are typically generated in the dredging process and must be handled, stored, and disposed of as the recovery operation proceeds. Accurate vertical control of the dredge depths is critical to minimizing the amount of dredged material and the amount of clean sediment contaminated with oil as the result of the dredging operation.

4720.11 Deepwater Removal

Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving ([SUPSALV](#)) owns, maintains, and operates a large number of deep ocean search and recovery systems, with depth capabilities up to 20,000 feet.

4720.12 Heavy Lift Operations

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#) for more information on heavy lift operations.

4730 General

4730.1 Cultural and Historic Properties

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic and archeological sites that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register (NR). Regulations for accomplishing this responsibility have been published in the Federal Register at 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties. However, the NR is not sufficient to determine all of the properties that need to be considered for oil spills, as properties that could be determined eligible for inclusion in the NR must also be considered.

[National Register of Historic Places](#)

The national Programmatic Agreement (PA) was adopted to ensure that historic properties are taken into account in the planning for and conduct of emergency response. The PA facilitated the ability of Federal agencies to develop and execute a uniform nationwide approach to handling historic properties before and during emergency response. Implementation of the PA ensured that emergency response is in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Guidance for the executing the PA is located in Section 1930 Cultural and Tribal Resources of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

Most cultural resource information is confidential and is located in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). This System is a detailed database maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. To keep these resources as secure as possible, CHRIS can only be accessed by certified archaeologists, including the [State Historical Preservation Officer](#) (SHPO).

4730.2 Legal

USCG District 11 Legal Division provides legal assistance to the FOSC when needed.

D11 Legal Duty Phone: 510-437-5325

4730.3 Chaplain

Since religious convictions and spiritual concerns may play a pivotal role in the self-understanding of many response personnel, incidents that have a NIMS ICS category of Type 3 or above may become highly stressful, emotionally charged, and even physically dangerous; especially when events encourage individuals to rely or refer to their spiritual understanding of life as the means for coping with traumatic events. Chaplains equipped with a pastoral skill set which includes CISM and Operational Stress Continuum model can be immediately effective in providing ministry of presence, on scene counseling, and spiritual/ religious support.

USCG District 11 Chaplain: 510-437-3078.

4730.4 Public Health

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), through the [Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry](#) (ATSDR), serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. The ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effects on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include public health assessments, waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, and response to emergency release of hazardous substances.

4730.5 Human Resources

During a complex, prolonged response with large numbers of response personnel in the field and the command post, there may be a need for Human Resources Specialists. Each agency represented should determine their own need for Human Resources support.

4730.6 Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

The CISM Specialist is responsible for identifying and securing the immediate response and services of sufficient CISM team members necessary to carry out CISM duties to provide for the psychological and emotional needs of Coast Guard personnel involved in a major incident.

The CISM Specialist is the POC for all requests from operational units for CISM services and is responsible for the appropriate assignments and duties of all CISM team members involved in the evolution. The CISM Specialist is normally assigned in Logistics under the Medical Unit Leader

Refer to the [CISM Specialist Job Aid](#) on the Coast Guard Homeport website

Sector San Francisco CISM Coordinator: (510) 437-3927.

4740 Law Enforcement

Refer to Section 3360 Law Enforcement.

4750 SAR

Refer to Section 3310 Search and Rescue.

4760 Marine Fire

Refer to the [Salvage and Marine Firefighting Plan](#).

4770 Potential Places of Refuge Unit (PPOR)

The PPOR Evaluation Team should be aware that the three Area Sub-Committees in Sector San Francisco's Area of Responsibility have conducted PPOR planning. These planning efforts resulted in datasets of potential refuge information and is housed within a PPOR Database. (See Section 8200). The PPOR database information is comprehensive and has been tailored so that it facilitates the use of Place of Refuge Risk Assessment Job Aids, refer to [COMDTINST M16000.14A](#).

The ultimate authority and responsibility for making a PPOR decision rests with the COTP. Thus, the PPOR Evaluation Team Leader should be a USCG member of the Incident Management Team (IMT) , who can coordinate the efforts of salvors, implement the COTP salvage objectives, directives and concerns, review and comment on the salvage plan. The PPOR Evaluation Team Leader will also provide direct coordination between the COTP, Salvage Master, Operations Section Chief, and other IMT positions and Salvage Branch functions. Ideally this PPOR Evaluation Team Leader should have strong familiarity with salvage, local port issues, and Potential Places of Safe Refuge (PPOR) assessment tools and preplanning. This PPOR Evaluation Team Leader shall have direct contact with the COTP and shall keep the Operations and Planning Chiefs informed of concerns and progress, and be available for stakeholder outreach and media/public interviews and addresses.

Refer to Section 8000 of this plan for details

4770.1 PPOR Evaluation Team Guidance Regarding Decision Process and Players

The NRT guidance indicates that Places of Refuge decisions are often made under extreme time constraints. While it is desirable to inform and include the wide array of stakeholders in the decision process, time may not permit such an engagement.

Minimally, the COTP and the responsible party's salvage representatives will be included. In a Unified Command, an additional key player is the State On-Scene Coordinator who will liaise with the Governor's Office and local agencies. A State or Federal Resources at Risk Technical Specialist who is familiar with local resources can assist with PPOR assessment and communicate with other resource trustees. In instances requiring a quick-term decision, these may be the only participants. Ultimate PPOR decision authority resides with the COTP.

When circumstances permit and there is more time for advance planning for the vessel arrival, a more comprehensive assessment can be made by forming a PPOR Evaluation Team within the Planning Section. The Unit will include USCG personnel, a salvage team representative, a lead Natural Resources Trustee, and a local government agency representative.

The PPOR Evaluation Team first works with salvors to determine vessel location

preference for needed repair or salvage operations. The PPOR Evaluation Team Leader is tasked with ensuring the preliminary PPOR list includes all potential places which can meet the response needs, and not just the preferred or convenient locations. Once an initial PPOR list has been created, the PPOR Evaluation Team must then determine the possible scenarios and consequences to evaluate human health and safety risks, natural resources at risk, and economic interests using the job aids and guidance discussed in Section 8000. Each scenario should be written down so that details and critical decision points are captured throughout the evolution and can be articulated later.

4800 Required Correspondence, Permits & Consultation

4810 Administrative Orders

Administrative Orders are issued to protect public health and welfare under Section 106(a) of CERCLA or Section 311(e)(1)(B) of the FWPCA to a vessel (note: CERCLA Administrative Orders cannot be issued to a vessel) or facility requiring corrective measures when there is a discharge/release or threat of discharge/release involving oil, hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Any person directly affected by an Administrative Order may request reconsideration by the FOSC. If not satisfied with the decision of the FOSC, that person may appeal in writing to the Eleventh Coast Guard District Commander. The District Commander's decision is final.

4820 Notice of Federal Interest

The FOSC shall present a Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident to every suspected discharger. This informs the suspected discharger of a potential violation of the FWPCA, as amended, and of his or her possible liability to a civil penalty of up to \$46,192 per day of violation or up to 3 times the costs incurred by the OSLTF. Notice should also be made in potential pollution incidents when the actions of the potential discharger to abate the threat are considered insufficient, and Federal action is contemplated.

4830 Notice of Federal Assumption

Under FWPCA Section (311)(c)(1), whenever a polluter is unknown or not acting responsibly, or when its removal effort is insufficient, or to prevent the substantial threat of a discharge, the FOSC may assume total or partial control of response activities. The FOSC must inform the suspected polluter, if known, of this action by issuing a Notice of Federal Assumption of Response Activities, even if the suspected polluter has not initiated any action. This notice references the Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident and indicates the date and time the Federal response is initiated.

4840 Letter of Designation

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) is responsible for the designation of source and notification of associated responsible parties and guarantors for an oil

pollution incident. The USCG FOSC has also been delegated this authority for use in rare circumstances as outlined in the NPFC Instruction M5890.3, Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for Designation of Source under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

[Technical Operating Procedures \](#)

[National Pollution Funds Center](#)

4850 Fish and Wildlife Permits

The regulation that provides for permits for activities associated with oil and hazardous waste spills is found at 50 CFR 21.31.

Refer to [USFWS Permits](#).

4860 ESA Consultations

Each Federal agency shall insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat.

As the spill response occurs, the FOSC is responsible for contacting an ESA specialist at the appropriate agency that is responsible for an endangered species or critical habitat that could be affected. The FOSC should consult with the ESA specialist informally to discuss the oil spill response activities and the measures that could be taken to minimize any damage to the endangered species or a designated critical habitat. The ESA specialist will advise the FOSC regarding which response measure(s) will avoid or minimize impacts on listed species and critical habitat and which response measure(s) are preferred. These recommendations must be considered, but shall not stand in the way of response efforts. The ESA specialist and the FOSC jointly evaluate tradeoffs and sensitive area priorities.

Refer to [USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation](#) (IPAC) database for an interactive map of endangered/threatened species.

Refer to [NOAA Essential Fish](#) Habitat mapping tool for an interactive map of Essential Fish Habitats.

Following an emergency (as soon as practicable after the emergency is under control), the Action Agency should initiate formal consultation if listed species or critical habitat have been adversely affected. The request should be submitted in writing and must include:

- a description of the emergency;
- a written justification for the expedited consultation (the initial contact);
- an evaluation of the impacts of the emergency and the response to the emergency on endangered or threatened species and designated critical habitat, including how the Services' recommendations (on initial contact) were implemented and;
- the results of the implementation on minimizing "take."

After the emergency has ended, any of the following may be produced as a result of the

consultation process: biological assessment, letters of concurrence, initiation package, and biological opinion including an incidental take statement.

4870 Disposal

Refer to Section 3240 Disposal, for required documentation for disposal.

4880 Dredging

The Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) should be consulted for any required correspondence and permitting for dredging operations

[ACOE San Francisco District](#)

4890 Decanting

Refer to Section 3240.2 Decanting Policy, for required documentation for decanting.

4900 –Reserved

5000 Logistics

5100 Logistics Section Organization

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, all services and materials needed for the incident. The FOSC acting as the Incident Commander will determine the need to establish a Logistics Section on the incident.

Six functional units can be established within the Logistics Section. If necessary, a two-branch structure can be used to facilitate span of control. The titles of the units are self descriptive. Not all of the units may be required, and they will be established based upon need.

Refer to [Logistic Section Chief job aid](#).

5110 Logistics Section Planning Cycle Guide

Refer to Section 5001.01 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#)

5200 Support

5210 Supply

Supply is primarily responsible for receiving, storing and distributing all supplies for the incident; maintaining an inventory of supplies; and storing, disbursing and servicing non-expendable supplies and equipment.

5220 Facilities

Facilities is primarily responsible for the layout and activation of incident facilities, (e.g., Base, Camp(s), and ICP). Facilities provides sleeping and sanitation facilities for incident personnel and manages Base and Camp(s) operations.

5220.1 Incident Command Posts

Incident Command Posts needs vary from incident to incident.

Refer to [Incident Command Posts](#), a list of pre-vetted ICP facilities posted to the Sector San Francisco page on Homeport.

The [General Services Administration](#) (GSA) can also assist in securing an Incident Command Post

5220.2 ICP Needs (rooms, phones, fax, copiers, tables/chairs, security, radios, etc.)

Several basic features must be considered when selecting incident command post (ICP) sites. These considerations include:

- Location - The incident command post should be in the general

area of the incident. It does not need to be at the incident site and for many reasons should be located away from the incident, including preventing the administrative activities surrounding a spill from interfering with operations.

- Size - The command post must be capable of accommodating the number of people anticipated. An estimated need of 50-sq. ft./person will provide adequate workspace within the ICP. Additional support area for food service, etc. should be considered.
- Layout - The command post should be compatible with the NIMS organization. Individual spaces for the following are desirable:
 - Unified Commander Private Rooms
 - Unified Command Center
 - Planning Section
 - Logistics Section
 - Operations Section
 - Finance Section
 - Public Affairs (should be separated from the above)
 - Meeting Room (should be separated from the above)
- Parking - Parking for personnel plus visitors and command vehicles should be present.
- Electricity - Power demands at command posts are heavy. Computers, cell phones, and radios are becoming standard equipment for responders. Each person in the command post will likely have need for at least one outlet. Power strips can decrease the required number of building outlets provided the electrical supply is adequate for the load.
- Telephones - Telephones are critical. For planning purposes one phone line for every two people in the command post is used. Some of these phones should be designated "incoming only".
- Air Operations - Air over-flights will be a normal part of the incident response daily routine. Heliport/bases should be in close proximity to the command post. This will reduce staff and unified commanders' travel time to and from over-flights.
- Security - A security control station will be needed, along with sufficient security personnel to control access to the command center and associated peripheral equipment/facilities.
- Sanitary Facilities - Provisions should be made to accommodate large numbers of people on site around the clock.

5220.3 Berthing

ACP1:

[Del Norte County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Humboldt County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Mendocino County Visitors Bureau](#)

ACP2:

[Sonoma County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Marin County Visitors Bureau](#)

[Napa County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Solano County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Sacramento County Visitors Bureau](#)
[San Joaquin County Visitors Bureau](#) (Stockton)
[Contra Costa County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Alameda County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Santa Clara County Visitors Bureau](#)
[San Mateo County Visitors Bureau](#)
[San Francisco County Visitors Bureau](#)

ACP3:

[Santa Cruz County Visitors Bureau](#)
[Monterey County Visitors Bureau](#)

5220.4 Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

ACP1:

[Crescent City Harbor District](#)
[Humboldt Bay Harbor Recreation and Conservation District](#)
[Noyo Harbor District](#)

ACP2:

[Sonoma County Marinas and Harbors](#)
[Marin County Boating Facilities](#)
[Napa County Boating Facilities](#)
[Solano County Boating Facilities](#)
[Sacramento County Boating Facilities](#)
[San Joaquin County Boating Facilities](#)
[Contra Costa County Boating Facilities](#)
[Alameda County Boating Facilities](#)
[Santa Clara County Boating Facilities](#)
[San Mateo County Boating Facilities](#)
[San Francisco County Boating Facilities](#)

ACP3:

[Santa Cruz County Boating Facilities](#)
[Monterey County Boating Facilities](#)

5220.5 Staging Areas

Refer to Volume II, Section 9800. Geographic Response Strategies (Sensitive Site Strategies) lists potential staging Areas.

5220.6 Security Providers

[California's Bureau of Security and Investigative Services](#) can provide assistance with approved security providers.

5220.7 Airports/Heliports

See [Northern California NPIAS Airports](#).

5220.8 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDs)

Refer to Section 3240 (Disposal) of this plan.

5220.9 Maintenance and Fueling Facilities (land/water)

For fueling facilities, see 5220.4 of this plan.

[Thomasnet](#) lists limited ship repair facilities. Contracted Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) have capabilities for repair of assigned equipment.

5220.10 Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources

See Section 3600, Wildlife of this plan.

5230 Vessel Support

5230.1 Boat Ramps/Launching Areas

For fueling facilities, see 5220.4 of this plan

5230.2 Vessel/Boat Sources

For fueling facilities, see 5220.4 of this plan

5230.3 Maintenance

Each agency or contracted OSRO is responsible for maintenance of assigned vessels.

5240 Ground Support

5240.1 Vehicle Sources

ACP1:

[Eureka CA](#) vehicle sources.

ACP2:

[San Francisco Bay Area](#) vehicle sources.

ACP3:

[Santa Cruz and Monterey](#) vehicle sources.

5240.2 Maintenance

Maintenance of rental cars will be the responsibility of the rental company

5300 Services

5310 Food

5310.1 Catering and Messing

The Food Unit is responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations (e.g. Camps, Staging Areas), as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments.

Sources of supply will vary based on location (s) of incident. Food Unit Leader to be assigned as necessary to source the supply. Refer to Food Unit in [Logistic Section Chief](#) job aid.

5320 Medical

5320.1 Medical Facilities

ACP1:

[Del Norte County Medical Facilities](#)

[Humboldt County Medical Facilities](#)

[Mendocino County Medical Facilities](#)

ACP2:

[Sonoma County Medical Facilities](#)

[Marin Medical Facilities](#)

[Napa County Medical Facilities](#)

[Solano County Medical Facilities](#)

[Sacramento County Medical Facilities](#)

[San Joaquin County Medical Facilities](#)

[Contra Costa County Medical Facilities](#)

[Alameda County Medical Facilities](#)

[Santa Clara County Medical Facilities](#)

[San Mateo County Medical Facilities](#)

[San Francisco County Medical Facilities](#)

ACP3:

[Santa Cruz County Medical Facilities](#)

[Monterey County Medical Facilities](#)

5320.2 Ambulance/EMS

ACP1:

[Del Norte County Mobile Medical Services](#)

[Humboldt County Mobile Medical Services](#)

[Mendocino County Mobile Medical Services](#)

ACP2:

[Sonoma County Mobile Medical Services](#)

[Marin County Mobile Medical Services](#)

[Napa County Mobile Medical Services](#)

[Solano County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[Sacramento County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[San Joaquin County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[Contra Costa County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[Alameda County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[Santa Clara County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[San Mateo County Mobile Medical Services](#)
[San Francisco County Mobile Medical Services](#)

ACP3:

[Santa Cruz County Medical Services](#)
[Monterey County Medical Services](#)

5400 Communications

This section establishes the radio frequencies that will be used for inter-agency communication during an oil spill response. Most of the frequencies are within the marine band of the VHF-FM spectrum. Table 5-1 is a graphic representation of this frequency allocation. A secondary purpose is to identify the operating frequencies used by principal federal, state, and local agencies, and provide an overview of those agencies' capabilities and resources.

Implementation of this plan will be a slow process. No party involved in the response should expect communications to be established immediately. All aspects of this plan can be expected to be in place within the first two days.

5410 Unified Command Calling and Coordination Frequencies

VHF-FM Channel 81A (157.075Mhz) is the frequency for ground communication between the Unified Command and USCG units on-scene. It is also the secondary frequency for communication between the Unified Command and on-scene units from OSPR, U.S. Fish & Wildlife, local agencies, and Pacific Affiliates.

VHF-FM	Freq	Use	Remarks
6	156.3	Intership Safety	Also Sector SF Secondary, Public Liaison
12	156.6	Port Operations (VTS)	Also Sector SF (VTS) Offshore Sector
13	156.65	Bridge to Bridge	
14	156.7	Port Operations (VTS)	
16	156.8	International Calling and Distress	Only for hailing and distress
21A	157.05	Sector San Francisco Primary, Sector Humboldt Bay, Secondary	CG to CG
22A	157.1	USCG only, Public Liaison, Safety Boats	
23A	157.15	Station Monterey Primary	CG to CG
83A	157.175	Sector Humboldt Bay Primary	CG only
CLEMAR	TBD	US Fish & Wildlife, OSPR, CA Local Government Primary	CA and Fed Govt only
CALCORD	TBD	CA Local Government Secondary	CA and Fed Govt only
VHF	150.98	MSRC Primary	Not a Marine Band freq
UHF	381.8	CG Aircraft Primary	
UHF	459.0	MSRC Secondary	
UHF	459		

Table - Unified Command Calling and Coordination Frequencies

The primary frequency for communication between the Unified Command and OSPR, U.S. Fish & Wildlife, local agencies, and Pacific Affiliates during the initial phase of the response is CLEMAR, but is expected to shift at some point to CALCORD as additional organizations join the MAC.

5410.1 Unified Command/Responsible Party Calling and Coordination Frequency:

Due to the range of different possible responsible parties, it is impossible to predesignate a frequency for this purpose which would work in all cases. Therefore, as early as possible in a response, the communications unit and RP

should make contact by landline and choose a frequency accessible to both parties.

The UHF frequency 150.980Mhz is used by Marine Spill Response Corporation, while UHF frequency 454(Tx)/459(Rx) is used by Clean Bay cooperative. In the absence of direct communications with the RP, federal & state authorities might use these frequencies and communication with these parties as an interim measure.

5410.2 U.S. Coast Guard Working Frequencies:

- Channel 81A (157.075Mhz) - Communication between U.S. Coast Guard units and other Coast Guard personnel who are part of the OSC staff.
- UHF 381.8 - The primary working frequency between the Unified Command and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft.
- Channel 21A - Primary working/SAR frequency of Sector Humboldt Bay.
- Channel 83A - Primary working/SAR frequency of Sector Humboldt Bay.
- Channel 16 - (156.8Mhz) Designated under international convention for use for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore hailing and distress in international waters. ALL users are required to use channel 16 for only these purposes and then switch to other channels for subsequent communications. Oil spill response is no exception.
- Channel 13 - (156.65Mhz) Designated bridge-to-bridge hailing and navigation safety frequency in inland and offshore waters. It may be used only to establish contact and make arrangements between vessels in crossing, meeting, or overtaking situations in accordance with the International or Inland Navigation Rules.
- Safety Frequency - Ch. 06 (156.3Mhz) is designated as the frequency which may be used by all parties for communication on matters involving human health and safety. FCC regulations require all vessels equipped with VHF-FM capability to have this channel. As there is expected to be little other traffic on this channel during an oil spill response, this should be monitored by all involved units that have this channel available, and regarded as a tertiary channel for the response.

5410.3 CA Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) working frequency:

In central and northern California, OSPR wardens' and biologists' working frequencies are 159.435Mhz(Tx) and 151.415Mhz (Rx). However, OSPR wardens have handheld radios with VHF channel 83A, and this may be the best way to establish and maintain contact between them and CG first responders during the initial stages of a spill response.

5410.4 County OES and local government agency operating frequencies:

County OES's and local government agencies such as police, fire, county sheriffs, and environmental health departments have frequencies and communications systems established within their counties. It is not the intent of this plan to interfere with or change those established systems. The primary frequency during the initial response is CLEMAR, but is expected to shift at some point to CALCORD as additional organizations join the MAC. Either frequency will be used for coordination among those agencies and between those agencies and the Unified Command.

5410.5 Intra-agency and Intra-company communications:

It is expected that each government agency and private company involved in the response operation will continue to use its own normal working frequency(s) for internal communication.

Alternate oil spill containment and cleanup frequencies: 47 CFR Part 90.60 designates the four primary VHF-FM frequencies and two primary UHF-FM frequencies listed below for use in oil spill containment and cleanup operations.

- 150.980Mhz VHF-FM*
- 154.585Mhz VHF-FM
- 158.445Mhz VHF-FM
- 159.480Mhz VHF-FM
- 454.000Mhz UHF*
- 459.000Mhz UHF*

* -- these are the primary operating frequencies used by Marine Spill Response Corporation. See Table 5-1.

5420 Coast Guard Communications Capabilities

Sector San Francisco has a Contingency Communications Kit in reserve for an oil spill response. The kit consists of a portable VHF repeater system, 2 portable VHF base stations and a cache of VHF handheld radios. The equipment in the kit will provide adequate communication capabilities for initial responders. All VHF radios are tuned to the frequencies within the marine band.

The Coast Guard has a system of high sites along the coast designed to provide VHF-FM and HF coverage of the entire coast. Coast Guard Sectors Monterey, San Francisco, and Humboldt Bay all have VHF phone patch capability; therefore the Sector San Francisco Command Duty Officer (CDO) should be able to communicate with any vessel within range of one of the repeaters. The locations of these repeaters are listed in Table 5-3. By phone patch through Communications Area Master Station Pacific (CAMSPAC), located at Pt. Reyes, the Sector San Francisco watch office could communicate on HF frequencies to a vessel offshore anywhere off the coast of California.

The Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team has a cache of programmable hand-held VHF-FM radios and a computer which can tune those radios to any desired

frequency. The Strike Team also owns several portable repeaters which can be tuned to a desired frequency and deployed wherever necessary. It also has one portable INMARSAT (satellite telephone) system.

5420.1 Pacific Strike Team Command Trailer:

Pacific Strike Team (PST) also has a Communications/Mobile Command Post trailer equipped with VHF-FM radio and multiple line telephones. The PST contact is 415-883-3311.

5420.2 Transportable Communication Centers (TCC'S):

The TCC is a self-contained, rapidly deployable Coast Guard manned and maintained Communications Module. It can provide a full range of telecommunications capabilities to support a large oil spill response. Its capabilities include:

- transmissions possible in all modes of communication in HF, VHF and UHF;
- different types of antennas for best propagation and coverage in remote and uneven terrain;
- cellular telephone (secure, non-secure, and computer/data link);
- INMARSAT (satellite telephone system); and
- Weather fax direct from National Weather Service.

One TCC is located at the Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team hangars in Novato, CA in a twelve hour (B-12) recall status. It can be towed by five-ton truck or airlifted in a C-130 fixed-wing aircraft. A modified van accompanies the unit if deployed by aircraft, but the van is not well suited for towing the TCC long distances. If the unit had to be deployed far from the destination airport, a five-ton truck would be required. A team of three persons (CG Electronic Technicians and Telecommunication Specialists) accompanies the unit for maintaining the operational status, the requesting unit is to provide personnel to man the TCC. The TCC can be powered by generators (which accompany the unit) or directly connected to a power source. Fuel for the generators will be supplied by the requesting unit. The power requirements for the TCC are:

- Five wire, three phase power
- 120/208-220/380 VAC
- up to 65 HZ, 42 AMPS

Adequate space is required for the set up of the TCC, approximately 200 feet by 200 feet. The antenna setup requires this space due to the power radiating from each of the transmit antennas. This is an important consideration in the decision where to locate the unit. After arrival, it will take approximately 2 hours to get the TCC on line.

The TCC is a Pacific Area controlled asset. If it is determined that the TCC is necessary for a response, requests must be made through PACAREA.

5430 OSPR Communications capabilities OSPR also has a system of repeaters

and high sites throughout the state. At present coastal coverage is approximately 80%. However, two portable repeaters are also available to provide coverage in remote areas and provide for a local net at a spill site. OSPR vehicles and personnel throughout the state have VHF-FM radios (150-174Mhz), and OSPR has a cache of 34 handheld "pool" radios for use by other agencies or groups assisting in spill response. The OSPR Communications Manager is Mr. Barnum Mesqua (916-324-7994).

5430 Local Government Communications

CALCORD (VHF-FM 156.075Mhz) is the primary frequency for coordination among state and local government agencies in a multi-agency response.

Local fire and emergency medical services agencies also use frequencies within the FIRESCOPE system.

Local law enforcement agencies, county sheriffs, and the California Highway Patrol use the CLEMAR system for inter-jurisdictional coordination.

5440 Mobile Communications Staging Areas

The selected shore-side staging area for multi-agency operations will be directed via land line, or on CH81A VHF-FM Coordination NET. Once a communications site has been selected, mobile communications vehicles and trailers should be located no closer than 25 feet to each other. The need for alternate or multiple staging areas and attendant communications coverage will depend on the extent of the coastal area affected by the spill.

5450 Communications Status Charts

In order for all response agencies to effectively organize communications efforts, information on communications status must be shared by all agencies at the staging area. Once mobile communications trailers are in place, and agencies have checked into CH81A, a communications status chart listing each agency's guard requirements should be prepared and updated as situations dictate. All agencies should fill in the appropriate information on a chart. The communications status chart should also be reproduced in paper form and distributed to all other response agencies located at the staging area. Additional updates or changes in unit status may be relayed via CH81A once communication status charts have been distributed.

REPEATERS:

HIGH SITE	LOCATION	CONTROL	ELEV
(A) Point St. George	41-45N 124-15W	Sector Humboldt Bay	200 Ft
(B) Trinidad Head	39-41N 124-10W	Sector Humboldt Bay	300 Ft
(C) Cahto Peak	39-41N 123-35W	Sector Humboldt Bay	4200 Ft
(D) Pt. Cabrillo	39-25N 123-45W	Sta Noyo River	50 Ft
(E) Mt. Jenner	38-29N 123-11W	Sta Bodega Bay	1330 Ft
(F) Mt. Umunhum	37-09N 121-54W	Sta Monterey	3380 Ft
(G) Pt. Sur Light	36-18N 121-54W	Sta Monterey	200 Ft
(H) Cambria	35-32N 121-15W	Sta Monterey	500 Ft
(I) Tranquillion Mt.	34-35N 120-33W	Sta Channel Isl	2170 Ft

COAST GUARD VHF-FM HIGH SITES:

HIGH SITE	LOCATION	CONTROL	ELEV
(J) Arcata	52-00N 124-05W	Sector Humboldt Bay	N/A
(K) Pt. Arena	38-57N 124-44W	Sector Humboldt Bay	N/A
(L) Pt. Bonita	37-48N 122-32W	Sector San Francisco	N/A
(M) Pt. Pinos	36-38N 121-56W	Sta Monterey	N/A
(N) Cambria	35-32N 121-15W	Sta Monterey	500Ft

5500 Reserved

5600 Reserved

5700 Reserved

5800 Reserved

5900 Reserved for Area/District

6000 Finance/Administration

6100 Finance/Administrative Section Organization

Finance Section Chief (FSC) is a member of the General Staff. The FSC is responsible for all financial, administrative and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of the Finance/Admin Section. This can be performed by one individual or can be expanded, as needed, into additional organizational units with appropriate delegation of authority.

Refer to the [Finance Section Chief Job Aid](#).

6200 Fund Access

[National Pollution Funds Center Guide](#)

[Funding Guidance for Oil Spills & Hazardous Materials Releases](#)

[USCG and EPA Superfund MOU \(CERCLA\)](#)

The person or persons responsible for discharges or releases are liable for costs 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 caused the discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, he/she may initiate appropriate response actions established by Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), Clean Water Act (CWA), or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). Action will be initiated by the agency administering the funding mechanism to recover such expenditures from the party responsible for the discharge. The FOSC may also issue an Administrative Order, either by consent or unilaterally, to require financially viable responsible parties to conduct the removal action.

6210 Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Access

FOSC's access the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) via the [Ceiling and Numbering Assignment Processing System](#) (CANAPS). CANAPS automates and centralizes the creation and management of project numbers and ceilings for federally funded responses initiated by Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs).

6220 State Access

The President, upon the request of a Governor of a State, or the individual designated by the Governor, may obligate the OSLTF through the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) for payment in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for removal costs consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Requests for access to the OSLTF must be made by telephone or other rapid means to the FOSC.

6230 Trustee Access

Federal Lead Administrative Trustees (FLATs) may submit an Initiate Request to the NPFC to fund the initiation of a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). Natural Resource Trustees designated by the President of the United States, state, territorial governor, or Indian tribal governing authority may submit natural resource

damage (NRD) claims to the NPFC for NRD costs not paid by the RP.

6300 Cost

The Cost Unit Leader is responsible for collecting all cost data, performing cost effectiveness analyses, and providing cost estimates and cost saving recommendations for the incident.

6310 Cost Documentation Procedures, Forms & Completion Report

Refer to the [National Pollution Funds Center Guide](#).

6400 Time

The Time Unit Leader is responsible for equipment and personnel time recording. Without accurate tracking of personnel and equipment time on an incident, the cost of the response cannot be computed with any confidence and individual responders may not be compensated for their efforts.

6500 Compensation/Claims

The Compensation/Claims Unit Leader is responsible for the overall management and direction of all Compensation for Injury Specialists and Claims Specialists assigned to the incident. The Compensation/Claims Unit must act quickly on claims so that there is no perception that the Unified Command is not taking action.

[OPA 90 Claims Regulations](#)

[NPFC Claimant's Guide](#)

6600 Procurement

Timely contracting for services and supplies is critical to the response effort. The Procurement Unit Leader is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts.

6610 Contracting Officer Authority

Unless the contractor cannot provide a timely and adequate response, selection of a non-BOA contractor by an FOSC is not authorized. A Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) contracting officer is generally the only person authorized to hire a non-BOA contractor. If the contracting officer cannot be reached in a timely manner, the FOSC is authorized to issue non-BOA purchase orders, on an emergency basis only, with an initial limit not to exceed \$5000, and a total limit not to exceed \$25,000 per incident. The FOSC must contact the contracting officer within 24 hours after exercising this emergency authority. If the FOSC determines that another agency can assist in a removal effort, the FOSC may authorize that agency to perform removal actions, before executing a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization.

6700 Reserved

6800 Reserved

6900 Reserved for Area/District

7000 Hazardous Materials

7100 Introduction

This section is intended to meet the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ([FWPCA](#)) requirement for hazardous-substance-release contingency planning. Public Law 101380, which created the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ([OPA 90](#)), also amended the FWPCA (codified as Title 33, United States Code, Section 1321(j)(1)). Among other things, that amendment requires contingency planning for releases of hazardous substances in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP), and requires response plans for waterfront facilities and vessels handling hazardous substances. The substances designated by the FWPCA as hazardous, and therefore requiring contingency planning in accordance with the FWPCA, are listed in [Title 40 CFR 116.4](#). Only three of those substances are handled in bulk in the Sector San Francisco (SF) Area of Responsibility (AOR). While the law requires planning for “hazardous substance (HAZSUB)” releases, the developers of this section have chosen to use the broader term “hazardous materials” (HAZMAT) for plan development, as defined in ACP Volume I, section 1200. The Coast Guard has authority, jurisdiction, and resources that may be used to assist a HAZMAT incident response even if the substance released is not a FWPCA-designated substance, and we should, therefore, plan for assisting a HAZMAT incident response. Essentially, this section addresses response to any undesirable non-oil substance leaked into the environment. This section outlines the jurisdictional boundaries of HAZMAT incident response between federal, state, and local agencies, and identifies some of the potentially available response assets to address a hazmat incident.

7110 Background

For the purposes of this section, the discussion will be limited to hazmat incidents occurring during marine transportation only. This approach has been taken in order to isolate the issues of jurisdiction and response procedures to one clearly defined area. However, the authorities, jurisdictions, and resources identified herein may be useful in any hazmat incident impacting waters where the CG Sector SF has jurisdiction as the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

In accordance with the [California Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit \(Tool Kit\)](#), a supplement to the [State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan \(STDCP\)](#), response and management of a hazmat incident is primarily the responsibility of local government acting as the lead for public health and safety within their jurisdiction. This is especially true when an incident occurs in an inland location. Local fire and police departments and other emergency personnel who have been trained in response procedures for hazmat incidents will respond and be the first officials to begin handling the emergency. If other local assistance is required, or, due to the size of an incident, state, or federal resources are needed, a larger response network is built through the Incident Command System (ICS) and a Unified Command (UC) representing joint decision-making authority. The vast majority of relatively routine hazmat incidents are handled in this manner.

However, hazmat-incident response in the marine environment offers a unique set of variables that do not lend themselves to traditional jurisdictional lines. Local government personnel may have the resources and proper training to respond to land-based incidents, but may not have expertise in dealing with marine fire-fighting or emergency responses on water. Conversely, the CG has the expertise to manage

many marine incidents, such as marine fires, disabled vessels and personnel rescue. Response management is also complicated when state and federal specialized response teams, with proper training to assist in an incident response, must be correctly requested and integrated into the management structure in order to properly aid the Unified Command (UC).

The agency or person in charge of an incident and who actually manages the incident may be two separate entities. Section 311(c)(1)(B) of the CWA (33 USC §1321), as amended by [OPA 90](#), gives the President (i.e., FOSC) authority to “direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge” (emphasis added). (Sidebar note: since the authority cited is issued in the CWA, it only creates jurisdiction over discharges of those hazardous substances designated under Section 311(b)(2) of the CWA, and published in Title 40 CFR 116.4. There are only three such hazardous substances carried in bulk as cargo and discharged to just five facilities in the Sector SF AOR. Smaller discharges of such substances may, of course, result from other sources.) The National Contingency Plan ([NCP](#)), states that “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.” [40 CFR 300.135(d)] Thus, a local government may manage a response, and the FOSC’s only involvement would be notification and ensuring that the local official, serving as the FOSC on scene representative, had the capabilities to conduct a safe and effective response, with FOSC assistance as needed.

The method by which a hazmat emergency is managed is contingent upon two variables: the incident’s location and size. If pier-side, where local responders can have direct access to a site, local government may take the lead. If the incident is on an anchored vessel or at sea, the CG will likely begin as the incident commander. Initial response to marine hazmat emergencies will involve the responsible party, local government responders, the CG, and appropriate state agencies, but as the incident grows and the need for specialized personnel and resources increase, the ICS will expand and the UC will be formed with the responsible decision makers. Given the specifics of a particular incident, the lead authority in the UC team would likely be the local government or the CG, with potential involvement by the responsible party (spiller) and the state.

Communication and coordination will be paramount in any hazmat incident in order to ensure a proper response structure and clear lines of authority exist.

7120 Government Policy and Response

7120.1 Introduction

The response system for the governmental agencies widely differs depending on which level of government is involved. Each level has its own unique capabilities, responsibilities, response strengths, jurisdictions, and authorities. The following sections describe the response actions and systems for the federal, state, and local agencies as viewed by the agencies themselves.

7120.2 HAZMAT References

[Regional Contingency Plan](#) (Section 7730)

[Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams](#)

[Federal Water Pollution Control Act](#), as amended

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ([NCP](#))
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
([CERCLA](#))

[COMDTINST M16465.29](#)

[COMDTINST M16465.30](#)

[MOU between US Coast Guard and EPA](#)

[Homeland Security Presidential Directive \(HSPD\)-5: Management of Domestic Incidents](#)

[Presidential Policy Directive \(PPD\)-8: National Preparedness](#)

[National Incident Management System \(NIMS\), 1 March 2004](#)

[National Response Framework \(NRF\)](#)

[State Emergency Plan \(2009\)](#)

[State of California OES Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit \(Tool Kit\)](#)

[LEPC 2 Regional Plan](#)

7120.3 Federal Policy and Response

Under the [NCP](#), the FOSC is the senior official for all response efforts. These responsibilities are shared between the CG and the EPA. The CG provides the FOSC for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the coastal zone. EPA provides FOSCs for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the inland zone. The CG FOSC has additional responsibility for spills, releases, and threatened spills and releases from vessels and CG-regulated marine-transportation-related facilities. The boundaries between the CG and EPA zones can be found in this Area Contingency Plan, section 1200.

The role of FOSC is radically different depending on the material(s) involved in a spill or threatening to impact federal waters. In incidents involving oil, the CG FOSC takes a very active role in the response. The FOSC serves as the senior member of the UC and directs the response activities. For hazmat releases or threatened releases, the FOSC looks after federal interests and provides support to the local, county, or state responding agency. The FOSC would assume an active role only under specific circumstances, such as when an incident exceeds response capabilities of local agencies. The FOSC would assist the state and local agencies with any technical advice, obtaining specialized assistance, and monitoring of the response.

See Federal On-Scene Checklist in Section 7130.1.

There are seven areas of CG response in the event of a hazmat release:

- Conducting local contingency planning for response to hazardous chemical releases
- Conducting traditional COTP response measures such as restricting access to the affected area and controlling marine traffic; notifying facilities operating vulnerable water intakes of the release; coordinating with state and local emergency forces; and assisting as resources and capabilities permit
- Conducting a preliminary assessment of the incident to: (a) evaluate the magnitude of the threat to the public health and welfare and the environment, (b) determine if response action by the spiller and/or the state and local government is adequate, (c) establish jurisdiction for a

- Federal response, and (d) collect the data necessary to formulate a response plan if a Federal response is warranted
- Contacting the owner and/or operator of the source of the release, if known, to inform them of their potential liability for government removal costs, to explain the CG's role as FOSC, and to gather information for response and port safety purposes; administrative orders shall be used when appropriate to direct actions of the responsible party
 - Based on the findings of the preliminary assessment, carrying out first aid mitigation actions if the situation warrants immediate action; first aid mitigation actions are those response actions taken by response personnel necessary to address immediate concerns prior to the arrival of cleanup contractors or action by the responsible party.
 - cleanup actions of responsible parties or, in the case of Federal removals, providing on-scene supervision of removal activities, ensuring the employment of a sound removal strategy. The FOSC is not expected to be capable of designing and carrying out a complex removal plan. In certain situations, support from Special Forces (E.G. National Strike Force (NSF), EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)) may be necessary to assist in the development or review of a removal strategy. In either case, the FOSC shall ensure that guidelines regarding worker safety are adhered to by all parties involved in the response.
 - For Federal removals, arranging for the services of contractors and supervising their actions, ensuring that response costs are documented as required by the C G Marine Safety Manual 16000.14 VOL IX, Chapter 5.

Federal resources that may be utilized for hazardous materials response are described in the [USCG Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams - Capabilities and Contact Handbook](#).

USCG SECTOR SAN FRANCISCO 24-hour phone: 415-399-3547 24-hour fax: 415-399-3554

7120.4 State Policy and Response

In California, generally state government emergency management directs and conducts state-level emergency operations and coordinates support for local emergency services. Certain resources exist at the state level, and if requested can be made available to assist federal and local responders in a marine hazmat incident. Hazmat responses will be conducted under the auspices of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as directed by Governor's Executive Order S-2-05. NIMS defines the principles of the incident-command system, incident resources and facilities, and common responsibilities.

A release or threatened release of a hazmat within the State of California must be reported. Hazmat includes any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health or safety or to the environment, if released. This can include materials like sediment, wine, and sewage, etc.. There is no minimum reportable quantity. An immediate verbal report of any release or threatened release of hazardous material must be made to (1) the local emergency response agency (such as 9-1-1, or the fire or

health department, as directed by local laws), then (2) to the California Office of Emergency Management (Cal-OES) at 800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911. This immediate report should include: location of the release or threatened release; the name(s) of the person(s) reporting; hazardous material involved; estimates of the quantity, and potential hazards presented by the material. The volume or other details should be provided in a follow-up report if they were inaccurate, incomplete, or significantly differ from the initial report.

Cal-OES will notify appropriate federal, state, and local government contacts depending. Additionally, the responsible party (RP), reporting party, or responders may request that Cal-OES contact specialized state agencies for additional assistance.

The 2009 California State Emergency Plan (SEP) establishes Emergency Functions (CA-EF) similar to the Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF). CA-EF 10 applies to hazardous materials spills. The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) has been designated the lead agency to coordinate CA-EF 10. For large, complex, or multi-jurisdictional incidents CalEPA could coordinate resource issues among state agencies for the purpose of supporting the response activities.

In California, in accordance with HMICP Figure 2.1, there is no express pre-designated state IC for hazardous materials spills except for on-highway spills, where the CHP is the IC. The primary state agencies that will perform as state on-scene commander or assist the incident responders are the following:

- **On-Highway Hazardous Substance Incidents** – The California Highway Patrol shall function as the IC for all state highways and freeways, and will serve the position of SOSC as designated in California Vehicle Code § 2454. Cal-OES may provide support and coordination of resources when requested by CHP.
- **Off-Highway Hazardous Substance Incidents** – When off-highway spills of hazardous substance impact human health and safety as the primary concern DTSC or a local agency will assume the role of IC . During these off-highway incidents the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) may function in a support capacity for wildlife issues in order to assist the lead agency or SOSC. When a hazardous substance spill is no longer a threat to public safety, but continues to pose a threat to wildlife or habitat, DFW-OSPR may assume the lead role as IC for the remainder of the cleanup. DFW is the trustee for the state’s fish, wildlife, and their habitat (Fish & Game C. §711.7) Thus, DFW has traditionally accepted the role of lead state agency at off-highway spills whenever fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat are threatened or injured by a spill of hazardous substance, or other deleterious material. During these off-highway incidents Cal-OES may function in a support capacity in order to assist the SOSC when requested by DFW-OSPR.
- **Oil Spills in State Waters** – The Administrator of OSPR is the IC for oil spill incidents in marine waters and inland waters, as designated in Gov. C. §8670.7 and Fish & Game Code §5655. Cal-OES may provide support and coordination of resources when requested by OSPR. ([Ref. California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan](#)).

The following are supporting agencies that may be called on to assist in the incident:

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) - as part of Cal EPA, DTSC has expertise handling and responding to a situation involving hazmat;

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) - also part of Cal EPA and is concerned with researching and responding to a substance's impact to human health and the environment. This responsibility includes assisting with State fisheries closures during a marine oil spill incident;

State Air and Water Boards - are both part of Cal EPA and have certain jurisdiction for air and water quality. Regional water boards enforce discharge permit aspects of state law and the Clean Water Act associated with spills and response. Local air quality management district's generally focus on facilities (fixed sources).

Further responsibilities and resources are contained in the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) and further detailed in the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (Tool Kit), compiled by the Cal-OES. The HMICP & the Tool Kit contain a listing of additional federal, state, and local resources available during a response to a hazmat incident. The HMICP & the Tool Kit also outline the policy and process that should be followed during a hazmat incident in California. The HMICP is currently being rewritten to be consistent with NIMS and other state response programs that the Legislature has created since its last edition.

For most hazmat emergencies, local-government responders will be on scene first at an incident within their jurisdiction. If not present on the scene, local-government representatives should be brought into the management of the incident as soon as possible. Generally, in any hazmat incident assisting agencies will respond from three functional areas:

Fire Services - Certain fire departments have established a hazmat response team whose organizational structure will provide the necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at a hazmat incident.

Law Enforcement - The local law-enforcement agency will respond to most hazmat incidents. Depending on the incident factors, law enforcement may be a partner in the unified command of the incident, or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by law enforcement include: isolating the incident area; managing crowd control; traffic control; providing protective public action, such as evacuations or sheltering-in-place; and managing criminal investigations.

Environmental-Health Agencies - In most cases, the local or state environmental health agency will be at the scene and a partner in the Unified Command of the incident. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by environmental-health agencies include: determining the nature and identity of the hazardous material; establishing the criteria for cleanup and disposal of the material; declaring the site safe for reentry by the public; providing the medical history of exposed individuals; monitoring the surrounding environment; assisting in the cleanup of the site; and providing technical advice.

These three functional areas will be addressed through local, state and federal officials responding to the incident utilizing ICS. The design of the ICS structure and the

makeup of the UC will be determined by the specifics of a particular incident, and the agency or department with primary jurisdictional authority. A system of hazmat mutual aid is being developed in California. A specific subset of the master mutual-aid program, it will simplify and organize procedures for responding agencies to share personnel and resources during an incident, however large.

7120.5 Local Policy and Response

Pursuant to Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code, local governments are required to develop local area plans, (which differ from the Federal ACPs) documenting policies and procedures for responding to hazardous materials incidents. These policies and procedures cover agency notification and coordination, communications, utilization of the incident-command system, pre-emergency planning, public safety and information, supplies and equipment, and roles and responsibilities of local response agencies. The primary objectives for local responders are the rescue and treatment of victims, fire suppression, isolation of contaminated areas, control and containment of hazardous materials, and facilitation of any public evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. The local area plans also delineate who is responsible for management of the incident and may differ on the designee of the incident commander. Depending on the nature and scope of the hazardous materials release, representatives from local police, fire, health department, or offices of emergency services may serve as incident commander or collectively as a group of incident commanders under a Unified Command.

Local area plans may specify areas of responsibilities of hazardous materials response agencies. These jurisdictions may include one or multiple counties, cities, unincorporated areas, or any combination thereof, which may include adjacent waters. In the coastal zone the FOSC authority/responsibility resides with the CG. However, the on-scene management of the incident may reside with the appropriate local government agency responder based on the scope of the response.

Local agencies may encounter a number of limitations when responding to hazardous materials releases in waters or from vessels. These limitations include but are not limited to:

- Access to marine vessels;
- Communications with the master of the vessel;
- Experience with hazardous materials carried on vessels;
- Experience with vessel operations;
- Knowledge and access to booming resources; and
- Experience with marine contractors.
-

Local agencies will vary in their ability to respond to incidents which occur in coastal waters. The following is a summary of local agency capabilities:

Docked Vessels. Most local agencies should be able to respond to incidents occurring at docked vessels. They may still require assistance from the CG to control vessel traffic, notify facilities with vulnerable intakes, conduct booming, investigation and law enforcement efforts.

Vessels at Anchorage. Some local agencies may be able to respond to incidents on vessels at anchor in bays or inlets. They may have the transportation and communication capabilities to handle the incident. There will be greater CG assistance

and coordination in hazardous material responses to vessels at anchor.

Vessels Underway. Few, if any, local agencies will be able to respond to incidents which occur off the coastal waters in the Pacific. For most incidents, the CG will be the initial responding agency. In all cases where hazardous materials incidents in coastal waters may impact local jurisdictions, local agencies must still be notified, even if they are unable to take mitigation actions. Local governments are responsible for the public health and safety of its citizens and property. They can control public access to contaminated areas. Local agencies can notify and possibly protect impacted coastal facilities such as marinas and ports. Local governments can also provide logistical assistance, lending personnel and other response resources to the lead responding agency.. Most local governments have regional mutual aid agreements in which response assets can be requested and deployed.

7120.6 The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

A CUPA, or Certified Unified Program Agency, is a local government agency that is certified by Cal/EPA to implement the Unified Program within its jurisdiction, which can be a county, city, or Joint Powers Authority (JPA). Following amendments of the California Health and Safety Code by SB 1082 in 1994, the Unified Program was created to consolidate six state environmental programs under the authority of the CUPA. These six programs are the Hazardous Materials Business Plan/Emergency Response Plan, Hazardous Waste/Tiered Permitting, Underground Storage Tanks, Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks, California Accidental Release Prevention, and the California Fire Code Hazardous Materials Management Plan. The CUPA can designate a Participating Agency, or PA, to administer one or more of these programs within their jurisdiction on its behalf. <http://www.calcupa.net/>

Within the San Francisco Bay and Delta Area, CUPAs are typically run by the health departments or fire service agencies. While most CUPAs have county jurisdictions, individual cities can administer the CUPA function such is the case in Alameda County, and with permission of their county, may potentially serve as the Local Government On-Scene Coordinator.

The statutory requirements of the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program allow the CUPA to be a repository of hazardous materials inventory and emergency response information, which is vital to pre-emergency planning and the early stages of a response effort to a hazardous materials incident. The CUPA reviews Business Plans and Emergency Response Plans and inspects these facilities to verify accuracy of hazardous materials inventory reporting and training and implementation of response plans. Facilities that store and handle hazardous materials must annually report this information to the CUPA. Effective January 1, 2013, facilities must begin electronically submitting their Hazardous Materials Business Plans and other facility information to the web-based California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) or directly to the CUPA's electronic portal. Information submitted to statewide CERS can be accessed by CUPA regulators and other regulatory or response agencies and the public. Nevertheless, the local CUPA may/should still have current copies of their facilities' Hazardous Materials Business Plan if they were not electronically submitted to the portal or CERS. Hazardous Materials Business Plans are accessible to the general public under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

<http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/>

7120.7 Joint Hazardous Materials Workgroup

In 2013 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was forged between the San Francisco Bay and Delta Area Committee HazMat Workgroup (co-chaired by the USCG Captain of the Port), LEPC Region II, and CRHMRO to conduct quarterly joint meetings due to similarities in their mission scopes and objectives. During these meetings, information is exchanged amongst public and private hazardous materials emergency responders and other stakeholders with regard to post-incident reviews, best response practices, training opportunities, and grant funding to provide regional training and studies.

SFBD Area Committee Hazardous Materials Workgroup

The Sector SF AC Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Workgroup was established with the intent of improving the San Francisco Bay, Delta, North and Central Coast Area Committees' awareness of HazMat emergency response activities and identification of HazMat lessons learned during drills and actual incidents which result in recommended changes to the Area Contingency Plan (ACP).

The HazMat Workgroup is tasked with:

- Tracking future drills and other exercises within the AC area involving HazMat
- Sharing HazMat incident responses (non-proprietary/industry sensitive) and lessons learned with the AC and recommend changes to the ACP
- Promoting HazMat training opportunities within the AC area.

This Workgroup meets at least twice a year and may meet more frequently as required or needed. At all regular AC meetings the workgroup chair will announce future meetings. The Chairperson will provide the AC a bi-annual written report delineating lessons learned, recommendations and all future exercises within AC's applicable Area of Responsibility.

Region II Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and the CUPAs were established under Federal and State statutes to implement the federal EPCRA program at the state level. The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) coordinates and provides staff support for the SERC and LEPC. Also known as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Title III in the U.S. Code, EPCRA was established to provide information to the public and local governments about hazardous materials present in their communities and to support emergency planning efforts for response to hazardous materials releases. To implement these goals, each state is required to establish a SERC. In California, the SERC delegated the collection and dissemination functions of hazardous materials information and local area plan development to the CUPAs. The SERC oversees six (6) LEPC regions. LEPCs serves as forums for emergency management agencies, responders, industry, and the public for information sharing and coordinating efforts on emergency planning and training for chemical hazards found in their respective communities.

Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization (CRHMRO)

CRHMRO or the Coastal Region Hazardous Materials Response Organization can be seen as a subset of the LEPC function with regard to being a venue in which hazardous

materials emergency responders and industry can share experiences, lessons learned, response practices and methodologies, and training opportunities. CRHMRO has been meeting monthly in Martinez since June 25, 1992. Its mission is to ensure that hazardous materials response resources and training are integrated between the coastal counties within LEPC Region II. CRHMRO is currently a work group under the Contra Costa County Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Group. Biennially, CRHMRO hosts a Hazardous Materials Transportation Workshop, which offers training and course offerings on a wide array of topics such as response practices to and responder safety around the various modes of hazardous materials transport.

Link to CRHMRO website: <http://crhmro.org/>

7130 On Scene Checklist Template

On Scene Checklist can be found on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#).

7130.1 Federal Special Team Contact Information

Hazardous Materials contact information can be found on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#).

7140 Protective Actions

7140.1 Introduction

When a circumstance exists where a hazardous atmosphere may place the public in danger, there are two main options available to emergency responders:

- Evacuation; or
- Sheltering-In-Place (also known as in-place protection).

The Unified Command may have to decide whether an evacuation of an area or a sheltering in-place is warranted. The need to take some form of protective action is a decision that must be determined quickly and often with a lack of definitive data to assist the decision-makers.

Evacuations have the benefit of removing impacted individuals from the area, but may result in a greater exposure than by allowing the individuals to remain in a protected area within the exposure zone.

Sheltering-In-Place activities operate on the theory that toxic vapors pass over structures without moving inside them. Research and accident investigations indicate that staying indoors may provide safe haven during toxic cloud releases; however, sustained continuous releases may eventually filter into a structure and endanger the occupants.

Community air monitoring is the responsibility of the local health officer.... For emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions, coordination of community-level air monitoring efforts can be accomplished through involvement of the California Air Resources Board and/or local air districts, in consultation with the Safety Officer of the unified response.

7140.2 Evacuation or Sheltering in Place

To choose either evacuation or sheltering in-place, the following information should be obtained:

- The hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics,

amount, condition, configuration location, level of certainty of information, and other relevant data;

- The effect of present and predicted meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions;
- The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency;
- The capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action;
- The population at risk and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action; and
- The time factors involved in the emergency and their effect on the selected protective action.

7140.3 Authority

In California, the authority to close an area is generally vested in persons with certain peace officer powers or the local health officer, by authority of Section 409.5 (a) and (c) of the California Penal Code.

Public highways may be closed for the protection of the public by the department of Public Works, the California Highway Patrol, the county board of supervisors, police departments, or the sheriff's office by authority of various sections of the California Vehicle and Streets and Highways Codes.

In situations where the Governor has declared a State of Emergency or local government has declared a local emergency, the appropriate official may authorize an evacuation as according to provisions of the California Government Code.

In some instances, specific state or local agencies, in conjunction with a court order, may be empowered to close or isolate an area.

The question of who actually orders an evacuation may be decided on a case-by-case basis. Issues to be considered are the ownership of the property; the level, type, and impact of the problem; operating agreements or plans; applicable court orders; statutory authorities; and any overlapping responsibilities. It is quite likely that concurrent, and perhaps even conflicting, responsibilities exist and should be worked out by mutual agreement. For more information, refer to OES' guidance document "Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency".

7140.4 Termination

Similarly, the power to terminate an evacuation may be concurrent with several entities and it would be possible for those entities to have differing opinions and considerations as to when and where an area needs to be closed or to remain closed. Theoretically, one entity might terminate the closure and another re-institute it because of its particular concerns. This would be possible whenever concurrent powers are involved and where no operating agreement or plan defining those types or command decisions has been adopted by all of the concerned parties. The preferred method of initiating and terminating an evacuation is through NIMS ICS processes under a Unified Command.

7150 Public Information and Emergency Alert System

7150.1 Media Right to Access

In exercising their First Amendment rights, duly authorized representatives of the media (any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network) are allowed to enter a closed area, according to the California Penal Code § 409.5 (d).

All reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate members of the media in their collection of the news; however, “upon determination by authorized personnel (409.5 of the Penal Code authorizes more than just police to close areas) that unrestricted access of press representatives to a disaster site will interfere with emergency operations, restrictions on media access may be imposed for only so long and only to such extent as is necessary to prevent actual interference, and members of the press must be accommodated with whatever limited access to site may be afforded without interference [Leiserson v. City of San Diego (Appellate.4 Dist.1986)].”

Further, “a sheriff has a statutory duty to enforce the laws of the state and maintain public order and safety, and such duty implicitly carries authority to limit public access to certain events, including discretion to permit or not permit press and reporters to cross police lines [Los Angeles Free Press, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1970)].” Members of the media should be aware that any personnel and/or equipment exiting the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) may be subject to decontamination. Access may also be restricted if a site is determined to be a crime scene.

7150.2 Emergency Public Information Checklist

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to hazardous material incidents and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist within a jurisdiction’s emergency plan. EPI actions are initially taken by the on scene IO Team, using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested from the jurisdiction). The EPI staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. Media should be briefed periodically throughout the year on hazardous material incident response procedures and related EPI procedures. Sample News Media Releases can be found in Attachment 8 of the Tool Kit.

NOTE: According to ICS, all press releases must be cleared through the on-scene Incident Commander/Unified Command! The EOC Manager is authorized to release information about EOC issues only.

Unidentified Material

- If the incident is in a heavy traffic area and alternate routes are available, notify media (radio) and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area (coordinate announcements with responding law agency).
- Notify media with full explanation as soon as material has been identified (clear with Incident Commander and technical adviser to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public).
- If traffic will not impede response efforts, simply respond to media inquiry as necessary.

Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

- If appropriate, notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred. Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.
- Indicate nature of incident and precautions for the public.
- Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).
- Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency IOs) cleanup efforts underway, and time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- Release all of the above information.
- Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established Emergency Alert System (EAS) procedures as appropriate.
- Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the care and Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).
- Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take. Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below.

Suggested responses or cautions are given in quotations:

- How many deaths/injuries are there? Any property damage?
- What response agencies are involved?
- Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.
- What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note: Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.
- What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?
- What company/agency is involved? Is legal action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the _____ and I can't answer for them."
- Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
- Does this jurisdiction have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas for improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, indicate so.
- What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel? How could similar incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate. "This is a subject all the agencies involved, including the _____ company, will be delving into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."

7200 Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Refer to Section 7300 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#).

7200.1 Hazardous Substances (HAZSUB) use in WMD

For the identification of high-risk Coastal Zone HAZSUB sources, particularly those that could be used as a WMD, refer to Table 9500 of the San Francisco Area Maritime Security Plan (AMSP)

7300 Radiological Weapons

Refer to Section 7300 of the [Region 9 Contingency Plan](#).

7400 Response Assets

This section identifies response organizations, beginning with regionwide (generally nongovernmental) organizations. These include chemical mutual-aid organizations, individual companies with response units, and information sources. Then county and municipal organizations are listed, spreadsheet-style, with the applicable home county, which is usually the SEMS Operational Area, listed on each page.

Included with each response unit entry is a FIRESCOPE description of that unit's capability. FIRESCOPE is the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies, a mutual-aid organization originally based on fire response, but also involved with ICS development and, now, hazmat response.

Their hazmat-response unit descriptions are as follows:



CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire and Rescue Division
 3650 Schriever Ave
 Mather, CA. 95655
 Phone (916) 845-8711
 Night-Weekends: (916) 845-8911
 Fax: (916) 845-8396



Fire & Rescue Division Special Operations Unit – Hazardous Materials

HAZ-MAT Company Resource Types – Quick Reference:

Haz-Mat Company resources are "typed" based upon an identified operational capability. Three levels (tiers) of Haz-Mat Company operational capability have been identified. These levels are based upon an increasing capability of intervention with an identified minimum amount of training and equipment.

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Type of Incident:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals WMD / CBRN Substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known Industrial Chemicals
Air Monitoring:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustible Gas Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide Specialty Gases WMD/CBRN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustible Gas Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide Specialty Gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustible Gas Carbon Monoxide Hydrogen Sulfide
Chemical Protective Ensembles:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid-Splash Protective Vapor Protective WMD/CBRN Protective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid-Splash Protective Vapor Protective Hi-Temp. Protective Gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid-Splash Protective
Ancillary Protective Clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hi-Temperature Gloves Cryogenic Protective Gloves WMD/CBRN Protective Gloves Radiological Protective Gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hi-Temperature Gloves Cryogenic Protective Gloves 	
Radiation Monitoring:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamma Beta Alpha Radionuclide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamma Beta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamma Beta
Technical Reference:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed & Electronic Plume Air Modeling, Overlays WMD/CBRN Sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed & Electronic Plume Air Modeling, Overlays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed & Electronic
Intervention Capability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyking, Absorption Liquid & Solid Plugging, Patch Vapor Leak Plugging, Patch Neutralization WMD/CBRN Containment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyking, Absorption Liquid & Solid Plugging, Patch Vapor Leak Plugging, Patch Neutralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyking, Absorption Liquid & Solid Plugging, Patch
Decontamination:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals WMD / CBRN Substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known Industrial Chemicals Unknown Industrial Chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known Industrial Chemicals
Training:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous Materials Specialist (240 hour) Terrorist Technician/Specialist (16 hour) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous Materials Specialist (240 hour) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous Materials Technician (160 hour)

S:\Hazardous-Materials\HazMat Team Typing\DUNBAR Documents & Files\FIRESCOPE Stuff\ABEEL 3 HM Typing Quick Reference.doc

7410 National Resources

CHEMTREC (Emergency: 1-800-424-9300, Non-emergency: 1-800-262-8200)

<http://www.chemtrec.com/responder/services/Pages/HowCHEMTRECAssistsEmergencyResponders.aspx>

CHEMTREC is a 24-hour public service of the American Chemistry Council committed to providing emergency response personnel, law enforcement agencies and other interested persons with information and advice necessary to better mitigate emergencies associated with hazardous materials. CHEMTREC can provide a wealth of information using its network of company contacts, its extensive reference library, several product-specific mutual-aid networks, and other resources.

CHEMTREC can provide:

- Immediate emergency action information for spill, leak, exposure, or fire control measures;
- precautionary information;
- assistance in identification of a hazardous substance if the manufacturer is known or if shipping papers are present; and,
- immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers through their emergency contacts or notification of industry mutual-aid networks.

CHEMTREC can also assist with the following specific actions:

- They can contact the chemical manufacturer for detailed technical information, and, in some cases, activation of the manufacturer's response team.
- They can contact carriers for technical information, waybill or cargo manifest printouts, and some carriers can assist with chemical- and wreckage-removal operations.
- While the Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) is organized by the Chlorine Institute, it is activated by CHEMTREC.

For mutual aid resources available thru CHEMTREC registrants (note there is a list of CHEMNET contractors at the following webpage):

<http://www.chemtrec.com/responder/services/Pages/MutualAid.aspx>

The CHEMNET® program is a network of for-hire contractors (primarily in the USA) for CHEMTREC registrants who may need the services of an emergency response contractor at the scene of an incident involving their product. The CHEMNET list is the primary resource for shippers, carriers and others that require the services of a contractor for response to a incident involving hazardous materials. Upon request, CHEMTREC can link the shipper with the [CHEMNET contractor](#) closest to the scene. Manufacturers of certain basic chemicals and related industry associations have developed Mutual Aid Networks that are available to assist with incidents involving those specific hazardous materials. Products covered by Mutual Aid Networks include chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen peroxide, phosphorus (through the Phosphorus Emergency Response Team - PERT), and compressed gases.

For CHLORINE-related emergencies, see the CHLOREP webpage;

<http://www.chlorineinstitute.org/emergency-preparedness/chlorep/index.cfm>

CHLOREP, CHLORine Emergency Plan administered and coordinated by The Chlorine Institute, is a program to provide an organized and effective system for responding to chlorine emergencies in the United States and Canada. It operates on a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week basis with established phone contacts.

For HAZARDOUS MATERIALS poisonings, see the American Association of Poison Control Centers;

<http://www.aapcc.org/>

or the California Poison Control Center;

<http://www.calpoison.org/>

Note that the number for each is the same as they are connected to each other.

The California Poison Control System (CPCS) provides immediate, free and expert treatment advice and referral over the telephone in case of exposure to poisonous or toxic substances.

Pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and poison information providers answer the calls to 1-800-222-1222 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Language interpreters are always available.

For community assistance with hazardous materials incidents see TRANSCAER website:

<http://www.transcaer.com/>

TRANSCAER® (Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response) is a voluntary national outreach effort that focuses on assisting communities to prepare for and to respond to a possible hazardous materials transportation incident. TRANSCAER® members consist of volunteer representatives from the chemical manufacturing, transportation, distributor, and emergency response industries, as well as the government.

For API (American Petroleum Institute) resources to assist with oil spills see website:

<http://www.oilspillinfo.org/respond.html>

7410.1 Inventory and Resource lists

The following figure and table shows regional hazmat response resources.

State of California
 CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
Certified Hazardous Material Teams

By Type as of April, 2018



Certified Haz-Mat Teams

- Unit Type
- Type 1
 - Type 2
 - Type 3
 - Type 2 - Cal OES Sponsored
 - Mutual Aid Regions
 - County Boundaries



- IDF - Agency (Unit)**
- 1 - Roseville Fire (HM-1)
 - 2 - Sacramento City Fire (HM-7)
 - 3 - Sacramento City Fire (HM-30)
 - 4 - Sac Metro Fire (HM-109)
 - 5 - Long Beach City Fire (HM-24)
 - 6 - Fresno City Fire (HM-16)
 - 7 - USMC Camp Pendleton (HM-1)
 - 8 - Contra Costa JPA (HM-1)
 - 9 - Glendale Fire (HM-24)
 - 10 - Truckee Fire (HM-1)
 - 11 - Alameda Co. Fire (HM-12)
 - 12 - Fresno City Fire (HM-1)
 - 13 - Clovis Fire (HM-40)
 - 14 - Vernon Fire (HM-151)
 - 15 - San Ramon Valley Fire (HM-35)
 - 16 - Marin County JPA (HM-1)
 - 17 - Sonoma County OES (HM-2936)
 - 18 - Santa Clara County Fire (HM-72)
 - 19 - Butte County Interagency Team (HM-5)
 - 20 - Humboldt Bay Fire (HM-8190)
 - 21 - Ventura County Fire (HM-50)
 - 22 - Sunnyvale Dept. Public Safety (HM-2)
 - 23 - Orange County Fire-Santa Ana (HM-79)
 - 24 - Palo Alto Fire (HM-2)
 - 25 - Anaheim Fire (HM-6)
 - 26 - Napa County - Cal FIRE (HM-27)
 - 27 - Los Angeles County Fire #76 (HM-150)
 - 28 - Bakersfield Fire (HM-15)
 - 29 - San Jose City Fire (HM-29)
 - 30 - Burbank Fire (HM-12)
 - 31 - Fremont City Fire (HM-57)
 - 32 - Santa Monica Fire (HM-4)
 - 33 - San Francisco City Fire (HM-1)
 - 34 - Mountain View Fire (HM-55)
 - 35 - Orange County Fire-Irvine (HM-4)
 - 36 - Solano County JPA (HM-1)
 - 37 - Kern County Fire (HM-66)
 - 38 - Visalia City Fire (HM-55)

- IDF - Agency (Unit)**
- 39 - Shasta-Cascade JPA (HM-24)
 - 40 - Santa Clara City Fire (HM-9)
 - 41 - Santa Rosa City Fire (HM-1)
 - 42 - Santa Fe Springs Fire (HM-851)
 - 43 - Livermore-Pleasanton Fire (HM-92)
 - 44 - Merced County Fire (HM-62)
 - 45 - Corona City Fire (HM-4)
 - 46 - Riverside County Fire (HM-34)
 - 47 - Hemet City Fire (HM-1)
 - 48 - Oakland City Fire (HM-2599)
 - 49 - Santa Barbara County Fire (HM-31)
 - 50 - Salinas JPA (Monterey Co) (HM-1)
 - 51 - Riverside City Fire (HM-2)
 - 52 - San Bernardino County Fire (HM-74)
 - 53 - San Diego City Fire (HM-1)
 - 54 - San Diego City Fire (HM-2)
 - 55 - Belmont FPD (San Mateo Co) (HM-14)
 - 56 - Santa Barbara City Fire (HM-1)
 - 57 - Placer County-Central (HM-10)
 - 58 - San Manuel Fire (HM-241)
 - 59 - Ontario City Fire (HM-133)
 - 60 - San Luis Obispo County Fire (HM-1)
 - 61 - Presidio of Monterey (HM-H2MT61)

- Cal OES Sponsored Teams**
- IDF - Agency (Unit)**
- HM-11 - Los Angeles County (HM-11)
 - HM-12 - Los Angeles City (HM-12)
 - HM-21 - Contra Costa County (HM-21)
 - HM-22 - Seaside Fire (HM-22)
 - HM-31 - Yuba City Fire (HM-31)
 - HM-32 - Susanville Fire (HM-32)
 - HM-41 - Modesto Fire (HM-41)
 - HM-42 - South County Fire (HM-42)
 - HM-51 - Kern County Fire (HM-51)
 - HM-52 - Fresno City Fire (HM-52)
 - HM-61 - San Diego County Fire (HM-61)

May 3, 2018
 Produced by: Cal OES GIS
 Source: Cal OES Hazardous Materials Division
 1411 Daily Operations/Response/Prevention and Response
 (Project) Fire Response Hazardous Material Project
 Hazardous Material Teams.mxd

CERTIFIED CALIFORNIA HAZMAT TEAMS, BY TYPE (Items highlighted is new data since last update) - 11/8/18										
	Orig. Req. #	Orig. Insp. #	Recent Pass #	AGENCY	Operational and Local Identifier	Region	Unit Designation	Most Recent Attained	Zip Code	
TYPE 1	46	41	28	Anaheim Fire	XOR-ANA	1	HM-6	1/13/2017	92807	
	14	13	32	Burbank City Fire	XLC-BRK	1	HM-12	6/08/2017	91505	
	10	10	9	Glendale City Fire	XLC-GLN	1	HM-24	7/06/2017	91208	
	7	7	Sup	Long Beach Fire Dept.	XL-F-LOB	1	HM-24	10/08/2016	90802	
	18	17	30	Los Angeles County Fire	XLB-LAC	1	HM-150	12/15/2010	91351	
	51	48	37	Orange Co Fire Authority	XOR-ORC	1	HM-4	8/15/2017	92612	
	49	44	26	Orange Co Fire Auth. (formerly Santa Ana hm-5)	XOR-ORC	1	HM-79	8/15/2017	92705	
	45	40	23	Ventura County Fire	XVE-VNC	1	HM-50	6/07/2017	93010	
	28	25	15	Vernon City Fire	XLE-VER	1	HM-181	7/15/2017	90058	
	55	58	47	Santa Fe Springs Fire	XLE-SFS	1	HM-851	4/29/2018	90670	
	54	48	48	Santa Monica Fire	XLA-SMA	1	HM-4	10/27/2016	90404	
	6	6	11	Alameda County Fire	XAL-ACF	2	HM-12	5/23/2017	94546	
	5	5	7up	Contra Costa County JPA	XCC-CCH	2	HM-1	10/20/2016	94553	
	33	31	17up	Marin County Fire Haz-Mat JPA	XMR-MRN	2	HM-1	8/02/2016	94960	
	43	62	52	Oakland City Fire	XAL-OKL	2	HM-2999	8/23/2013	94607	
	61	60	50up	Salinas City Fire - Monterey County JPA	XMY-SLS	2	HM-1	6/14/2017	93901	
	22	50	31	San Jose City Fire	XSC-SJS	2	HM-29	4/05/2017	95134	
	24	23	19	Santa Clara County Fire	XSC-CNT	2	HM-72	3/14/2017	95014	
	50	45	38up	Solano County O.E.S. (Fairfield City FD)	XSO-FRF	2	HM-1	7/18/2017	94533	
	1	1	1	Roseville City Fire	XPL-RSV	4	HM-1	5/17/2016	95678	
	2	2	2	Sacramento City Fire	XSA-SCR	4	HM-7	12/01/2016	95823	
	3	3	3	Sacramento City Fire	XSA-SCR	4	HM-30	12/01/2016	95835	
	4	4	4	Sacramento Metro F.P.D.	XSA-SAC	4	HM-109	11/17/2017	95608	
	42	37	25up	Sakersfield Fire Dept	XKE-BKF	5	HM-16	3/18/2017	93314	
	27	26	13	Clovis City Fire	XFR-CLV	5	HM-40	12/21/2016	93611	
	17	16	12	Fresno City Fire	XFR-FRN	5	HM-1	4/28/2018	93703	
	16	15	6	Fresno City Fire	XFR-FRN	5	HM-16	4/28/2018	93722	
	11	11	14up	Merced County F.D.	XMD-MRD	5	HM-62	5/10/2018	95301	
	32	30	41	Visalia Fire	XTU-VSA	5	HM-55	7/18/2017	93291	
	67	73	62	Ontario City Fire	XBO-OTO	6	HM-133	8/7/2015	91761	
	57	55	44u	Riverside City Fire	XRI-RIV	6	HM-2	4/7/2014	92503	
	68	66	55	San Bernardino County Fire	XBO-BDC	6	HM-73	4/7/2014	92335	
	9	69	56	San Diego City Fire	XSD-SND	6	HM-1	5/30/2014	92126	
	48	70	57	San Diego City Fire	XSD-SND	6	HM-2	5/30/2014	92126	
	71	72	61up	San Manuel Fire Dept.	XBO-SMI	6	HM-241	4/25/2017	92346	
	15	14	7	U.S. Marine Corp Camp Pendleton	XSD-MCP	6	HM-1	8/25/2017	92055	
	64	65	51	Riverside County Fire (Old HM-81)	XRI-RRU	6	HM-34	7/19/2018	92596	
	TYPE 1 TOTAL:								37	
	TYPE 2	59	67	50	Santa Barbara City	XSB-STB	1	HM-1	11/03/2014	93101
		66	65	53	Santa Barbara County	XSB-SBC	1	HM-31	10/07/2013	93427
		72	74	63	San Luis Obispo County / CAL Fire	XSL-SLU	1	HM-1	1/05/2016	93446
		63	71	58	Belmont City Fire	XSM-BEL	2	HM-14	7/03/2014	94002
		41	35	33	Fremont City Fire	XAL-FRE	2	HM-61	4/04/2018	94538
		31	29	22	Humboldt Bay Fire Dept	XHU-EUR	2	HM-8190	2/26/2018	95501
		53	51	48	Livermore-Pleasanton	XAL-LAP	2	HM-92	1/18/2018	94588
		20	49	36up	Mt. View Fire	XSC-MTV	2	HM-55	3/08/2017	94043
		35	32	29	Napa Interagency Hazardous Incident Team	XNA-NPA	2	HM-27	10/25/2018	94558
		73	75	64	Presidio of Monterey	XMY-POM	2	H2MT61	9/20/2017	93955
		44	39	35	San Francisco Fire	XSF-SFR	2	HM-1	10/02/2018	94102
		28	27	16	San Ramon Fire Prot. Dist	XCC-SRM	2	HM-35	2/01/2017	94506
		23	52	45	Santa Clara City Fire	XSC-SNC	2	HM-99	5/16/2018	95051
		58	56	46up	Santa Rosa City Fire	XSN-SRS	2	HM-1	2/16/2018	95404
		8	8	18	Sonoma County Fire	XSN-SSR	2	HM-2936	3/07/2017	95403
		25	24	24	Sunnyvale Dept. Public Safety	XSC-SNY	2	HM-2	11/30/2016	94085
		36	33	20	Butte County Fire	XBU-BUT	3	HM-5	2/02/2017	95928
		12	54	42	Shasta-Cascade HM JPA (Redding Fire)	XSH-SHS	3	HM-24	7/20/2012	96002
		69	68	60	Placer Co. Fire (CDF)	XPL-PCF	4	HM-10	2/01/2015	95603
		13	12	10up	Truckee Fire Prot. District	XTB-TRK	4	HM-1	4/11/2018	96161
		47	42	40	Kern County Fire	XKE-KRN	5	HM-86	3/18/2017	93308
		60	59	49up	Corona City Fire	XRI-COR	6	HM-4	4/05/2013	92879
		56	57	43up	Hemet City Fire	XRI-HMT	6	HM-1	6/05/2013	92545
		65	64	53	Riverside County Fire (Old HM-34)	XRI-RRU	6	HM-234	7/19/2018	92596
	TYPE 2 TOTAL:								24	
	TYPE 3	21	20	27	Palo Alto Fire Dept.	XSC-PAF	2	HM-2	8/02/2016	94304
TYPE 3 TOTAL:								1		
TOTAL TEAMS PASSED INSPECTION								62		
THIS CHART IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE ON OUR WEB SITE:										
http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Pages/Team-Typing-Information.aspx										

7410.2 County and Local CUPA Resources

Contact information can be found on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#)

8000 Marine Fire Fighting

8100 Marine Firefighting

Refer to [Coast Guard Sector San Francisco Marine Fire Fighting Contingency Plan](#). This document is published as a stand alone document under a separate cover.

8200 Potential Places of Refuge (PPOR)

8210 Purpose and Scope

In accordance with National Response Team Region [Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making](#) and the Coast Guard Marine Environmental Response Manual [COMDTINST M16000.14A](#), this Potential Places of Refuge (PPOR) section provides information/guidance for both an effective and efficient response to requests from ships in need of assistance and seeking a place of refuge. The objective of this section is to identify docking, anchoring, mooring, and/or grounding locations that may be selected as a Potential Place of Refuge and to provide decision-making tools in order to enhance the overall effectiveness of the response process. While information on possible sites is located in the [Pre-Incident Survey Database](#), this does not imply that any of these sites will be the location of choice in a future event. Decision-makers must address both environmental and operational issues when determining where to direct a stricken vessel. The Sector San Francisco Captain of the Port (COTP) has jurisdiction over approving a PPOR site for a vessel in distress. The COTP will confer with other federal, state, and local officials when deciding where and when to move a stricken vessel. In some cases urgency may preclude the COTP from formal stakeholder consultations and formal risk analysis processes. In such cases the COTP will make every attempt to conduct appropriate notifications. Selection of a Place of Refuge by the COTP, in consultation with other agencies and stakeholders will always be made on a case-by-case basis. Prior coordination and identification of PPOR sites significantly enhances the decision-making process and facilitates the overall response operation. Taking these actions helps prevent or minimize potential adverse effects to the vessel, public, environment, and resource users.

PPOR Guidance and Job Aid can be found in Appendix D of the USCG [Marine Environmental Response Manual](#). The PPOR Guidance and Job Aid relies on the [Pre-Incident Survey Database](#) containing information for each identified place of refuge. The database information is necessary to complete the PPOR Risk Analysis Tool for vessels in distress. The pre-incident surveys, the PPOR charts, contain specific geographic and navigational data in addition to information about concerns for the potential impacts on human health and safety, natural resources, and economic consequences for all options a distressed vessel may have to mitigate their situation. The PPOR Guidance and Job Aid also contains the PPOR Risk Analysis Tool and a Vessel Information Checklist. Pre-identified PPOR sites can also be found on the [Environmental Response Management Application \(ERMA\)](#). Collectively these serve as the job aid designed for use during an incident.

Additional guidance which may be used in the PPOR decision making process include: [USCG Marine Environmental Response Manual](#), National Response Team [Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making](#), [IMO Resolution A.949\(23\)](#) Guidelines on Places of Refuge for Ships in Need of

Assistance.

The process for identification of additional geographic-specific PPOR sites within the USCG San Francisco COTP zone may be identified and implemented at a future date. Future selection and designation of PPOR sites shall be in accordance with stated policy and guidance.

8220 Definitions

Deep Draft – Vessel having a draft between 25ft – 60ft.

Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps – NOAA and CDFW-OSPR resource that provide a concise summary of coastal resources that are at risk if an oil spill occurs nearby. Examples of at-risk resources include biological resources (such as birds and shellfish beds), sensitive shorelines (such as marshes and tidal flats), and human-use resources (such as public beaches and parks).

When an oil spill occurs, ESI maps can help responders meet one of the main response objectives: reducing the environmental consequences of the spill and the cleanup efforts. Additionally, ESI maps can be used by planners--before a spill happens--to identify vulnerable locations, establish protection priorities, and identify cleanup strategies.

Place – An area that is delineated by geographic locale, jurisdictional boundaries, environmental considerations, controlling authorities, or other such methodology that groups or links a site or many sites. A place may also be a site, where the place and site are the same and no other sites are designated within the place.

Place/Site Identification – The place identification number is composed of the ACP number, place letter designator, and two digit site number each separated by a hyphen that is assigned to a pre- incident place/site survey.

“Potential Place(s) of Refuge” (PPOR) - Is defined as a location where a vessel needing assistance can be temporarily moved to, and where actions can then be taken to stabilize the vessel, protect human life, reduce a hazard to navigation, and/or protect sensitive natural resources and other uses of the area. A place of refuge may include constructed harbors, ports, docks, anchorages, a natural embayment, potential grounding sites, or offshore waters.

Pre-Incident Summary – Site specific summary which contains detailed geographic and navigational data in addition to information about concerns for the potential impacts on human health and safety, natural resources, and economic consequences.

Site – A subdivision of a place that is a more specific location than the place itself.

ACP #		Place Letter		Site Number
2	-	B	-	50

9000 Appendices

9100 Emergency Notification

9110 Initial Awareness, Assessment & Notification Sequence

9110.1 Initial Assessment Check-off List

The Initial Assessment and Initial Action Check-off List is maintained by the Sector SF Command Center: [Pollution Incidents QRC](#).

9110.2 Initial Action Check-off List

The Initial Assessment and Initial Action Check-off List is maintained by the Sector SF Command Center: [Pollution Incidents QRC](#).

9110.3 Notification Check-off List

National Response Center	800-424-8802
District 11 Command Center	510-437-3701
California Office of Spill Prevention & Response	800-852-7550
Sector Los Angeles Long Beach	310-521-3801
Sector San Diego	619-278-7281

9200 Personnel and Services Directory

9210 Federal Resources/Agencies

Trustees for Natural Resources

[Department of the Interior](#)

Regional Environmental Officer: 415-420-0524

- U. S. Fish & Wildlife:

ACP 1: 707-822-7201

ACP 2: 916-414-6464

ACP 3: 805-644-1766

[Bureau of Land Management](#)

[Bureau of Indian Affairs](#)

Pacific Regional Office 916-978-6000

[Coastal National Monument](#) 916-978-4400

[Golden Gate National Recreation Area](#) 415-561-4700

Department of Commerce, NOAA:

[National Marine Fisheries Service:](#)

Santa Rosa: 707-387-0737

Sacramento: 916-930-3600

[National Marine Sanctuaries:](#)

GFNMS and Cordell Banks: 650-479-5311

Monterey Bay: 831-236-6797

9210.2 USCG

Sector San Francisco Command Center: 415-399-3417

Sector LA-LB Command Center: 310-521-3801
Sector San Diego Command Center: 619-295-3121

9210.2.1 USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

NSF Coordination Center:..... 252-331-6000
CDO: 252-267-3458
Pacific Strike Team: 415-883-3311
CDO: 415-559-9908
Gulf Strike Team: 251-441-6601
Atlantic Strike Team: 609-556-9376

9210.2.2 USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)

D11 DRAT:..... 510-437-3697

9210.2.3 Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

NSFCC:..... 252-331-6000

9210.2.4 USCG Reserve

Sector SF Reserve Force Readiness: 415-399-7470

9210.2.5 USCG Auxiliary

Sector SF Auxiliary Liaison: 415-399-7445

9210.3 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

24-hour NOAA spill hotline:..... 206-526-4911

9210.3.1 Scientific Support Coordinator

office: 510-437-5344
cell:..... 206-321-3320

9210.3.2 Discharge & Release Trajectory Modeling

See 9210.3.1

9210.3.3 Oceanic & Atmospheric Modeling

See 9210.3.1

9210.4 U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

Automated attendant select prompt # for [division staff](#): 202-781-1731

9210.5 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Response Teams (ERT)

Contact by topic as listed on [ERT website](#).

9210.6 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

[ASTDR Region 9](#)

9220 State Resources/Agencies

9220.1 Government Official Liaison

Office of the Governor: 916-445-2841

9220.2 Trustees for Natural Resources

[California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention & Response:](#)

Report Spills:.....	800-852-7550
Sacramento HQ:	916-445-9338
California Natural Resources Agency	916-653-5656
California Coastal Commission:	415-693-8375
Native American Heritage Commission	916-373-3710
Office of Historic Preservation	
State Historic Preservation Officer	916-445-7000

9220.3 State Emergency Response Commissions (SERC)

[Cal OES SERC](#)

[Cal OES Emergency Services Coordinators:](#)

Ports and Harbor.....	510-816-7416
Tribal	916-926-9854
Alameda	510-883-7145
Santa Clara	916-628-5897
Marin/Sonoma.....	707-330-6240
Solano	916-698-4909
San Mateo.....	916-330-0933
San Francisco	916-926-9524
Santa Cruz/Monterey	916-500-2544

9220.4 State Environmental Agencies

[California Environmental Protection Agency](#)

[California Conservation Corps](#)

[California Water Resources Control Board](#)

[California Department of Public Health](#)

9220.5 State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

See 9220.2

9220.6 Law Enforcement Agencies

[California Highway Patrol:](#)..... 800-835-5247

[California Department of Justice](#)..... 916-210-6276

9220.7 Hazardous Substance Response Teams

[Cal OES Hazardous Materials Section](#)

916-845-8292

[California Department of Toxic Substances Control](#)

Emergency Response Duty Officer:..... 800-260-3972

California National Guard 95th Civil Support Team

562-413-1516

9230 Local Resources/Agencies

9230.1 Trustees for Natural Resources

[Bay Conservation & Development Commission](#)

415-352-3600

9230.2 Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

[LEPC Region II](#) Emergency Services Coordinator: 831-444-1351

9230.3 Local Environmental Agencies

[Bay Area Air Quality Management District](#) 415-749-4900

9230.4 Law Enforcement Agencies

[Alameda County Sheriff](#): 510-268-7905
[Contra Costa County Sheriff](#): 925-655-0000
[Del Norte County Sheriff](#): 707-464-4191
[Humboldt County Sheriff](#): 707-445-7251
[Marin County Sheriff](#): 415-473-7250
[Mendocino County Sheriff](#): 707-463-4086
[Napa County Sheriff](#): 707-253-4440
[Sacramento County Sheriff](#): 916-874-5115
[San Francisco County Sheriff](#): 415-554-7225
[San Joaquin County Sheriff](#): 209-468-4400
[San Mateo County Sheriff](#): 650-363-4911
[Santa Clara County Sheriff](#): 408-808-4400
[Santa Cruz County Sheriff](#): 831-471-1121
[Solano County Sheriff](#): 707-784-7000
[Yolo County Sheriff](#): 530-668-5280

9230.5 Port Authority/Harbormaster

[Crescent City Harbor District](#): 707-464-6174
[Humboldt Bay Harbor District](#): 707-443-0801
[Noyo Harbor District](#): 707-964-4719
[Spud Point Marina, Sonoma County Parks](#): 707-565-2041
[Port of San Francisco](#): 415-274-0400
[Port of Richmond](#): 510-620-6792
[Port of West Sacramento](#): 916-617-4880
[Port of Stockton](#): 209-946-0246
[Port of Oakland](#): 510-627-1100
[Port of Redwood City](#): 650-306-4150
[Santa Cruz Harbormaster](#): 831-475-9558
[Moss Landing Harbor District](#): 831-633-2461
[Monterey Harbor and Marina](#): 831-646-3950

9230.6 Fire Departments

[Alameda County Fire Department](#): 510-632-3473
[Costa County Fire Protection District](#): 925-941-3300
[Humboldt – Del Norte](#): 707-725-4413
[Marin County Fire](#): 415-473-2631
[Monterey County Regional Fire District](#): 831-455-1828
[Napa County Fire Department](#): 707-299-1464
[Sacramento Metro Fire District](#): 916-859-4300
[San Francisco Department](#): 415-558-3200
[San Joaquin County Fire Authority](#): 209-831-6700
[San Mateo County Fire](#): 650-345-1612
[Santa Clara County Fire Department](#): 408-378-4010

Santa Cruz County Fire :	831-335-5353
Solano County Department of Emergency Services :	707-784-1600

9230.7 Hazardous Substance Response Teams

Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team :	415-883-3311
EPA Region IX Duty Officer :	800-300-2193
FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit :	202-324-3000

9230.8 Explosive Ordnance Detachments (EOD)

See Section 9230.4 or dial 9-1-1.

9230.9 Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments

Alameda :	510-267-8000
Contra Costa :	925-313-6712
Del Norte :	707-465-6701
Humboldt :	707-445-6200
Marin County Health and Human Services :	415-473-7000
Mendocino :	707-472-2600
Monterey :	831-755-4500
Napa :	707-253-4540
Sacramento :	916-875-5881
San Francisco :	415-554-2500
San Joaquin :	209-468-3411
San Mateo :	650-573-2346
Solano :	707-421-6618

9240 Private Resources

9240.1 Clean-up Companies (BOA and Non-BOA)

Patriot Environmental :	800-624-9136
US Ecology :	800-899-4672
MSRC :	800-645-7745
Ponder Environmental Services :	877-256-8265
Marine Express :	510-523-8900
Clean Harbors :	352-573-1538
Global Diving & Salvage :	707-561-6810
SoCal Ship Services :	707-745-8411

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response maintain a list of State rated OSROS on their [website](#).

9240.2 Media (Television, Radio, Newspaper) Television

- [KTVU:](#)
- [KRON:](#)
- [KPIX:](#)
- [KGO:](#)
- [KNTV:](#)

Radio

KCBS All News(106.9FM 740AM)	415-765-4000
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Newspaper

San Francisco Chronicle:	415-777-7102
Oakland Tribune:	510-208-6300
The Press Democrat:	707-575-7500
The Sacramento Bee:	800-284-3233

9240.3 Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers

Global Diving & Salvage:	800-441-3483
Ardent Global:	832-850-4150
DonJon Smit:	703-299-0081
Resolve Marine Group:	954-764-8700
T&T Salvage:	713-534-0700

9240.4 Wildlife Rescue Organizations

Oiled Wildlife Care Network:	877-823-6926
International Bird Rescue:.....	707-207-0380
The Marine Mammal Center:	415-289-7325
Marine Animal Rescue Specialists.....	800-399-4253

9240.5 Volunteer Organizations

American Red Cross:	415-427-8000
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD):	sfvoad@gmail.com
California VOAD:.....	661-477-3202

9240.6 Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives

Marine Exchange of San Francisco:	415-441-6600
<u>Propeller Club of Northern California</u>	

9240.7 Academic Institutions

Cal Poly Humboldt:	707-826-3011
UC Berkeley:	510-642-6000
UC Santa Cruz:.....	831-459-0111
UC Santa Barbara Marine Science Institute:	805-893-8062
UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine:	530-752-4167

9240.8 Laboratories

[Bureau Veritas Oil and Gas Laboratory](#)

9300 Draft Incident Action Plan (IAP) for WCD Scenario

Under development by Area Committee.

9400 Area Planning Documentation

9410 History of Spill and Discharge

Total Reported Oil Pollution Incidents for Sector San Francisco/Year - Chart 1							
Column1	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Avg
Total # of Incidents	444	365	363	331	367	1870	374

Total Reported Oil Spills By Source/Year - Chart 2							
Column1	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Avg
Facilities (all non-vessels)	107	85	117	104	96	509	102
Military / Public Vessel	16	5	9	15	11	56	11
Fishing Vessel	12	13	11	11	14	61	12
Commerical Vessel	30	14	27	16	17	104	21
Non-Commercial Vessel	134	149	121	99	145	648	130
Unknown Source	145	99	78	86	84	492	98

For additional details, see ACP Statistic on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#).

9420 Risk Assessment

Risk assessments have been archived and can be found on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#).

9430 Planning Assumptions

Planning assumption can be found on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#).**9440 Worst Case Discharge**

Complete details for Worst Case Discharge, Maximum Most Probable Discharge and Average Most Probable Discharge can be found on Sector San Francisco's [Homeport](#).

Worst Case Discharges for Sector San Francisco ACP1, 2, and 3				
All Transportation Modes				
Federal On-Scene Coordinator: Commander Sector San Francisco				
ACP 1 North Coast				
Type	Owner Operator – Vessel/Facility Name	Location	Amount	Product
MTR Facility	Chevron Eureka Marine Terminal	Humboldt Bay	2,500 Barrels	Refined Oil
Pipeline	n/a	n/a	n/a	Natural gas pipelines
Vessel	Crude Oil Tanker	All Coastal Areas	1,200,000 Barrels	Crude Oil
Barge	Sause Bros Company	Humboldt Bay	86,586 Barrels	Refined Oil
Rail	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ACP2 San Francisco Bay and Delta				
MTR Facility	Chevron Richmond Refinery	Chevron Long Wharf	300,000 Barrels	Crude/Refined
Pipeline	Kinder Morgan Valero Chevron Pipeline	Carquinez Straights	8,218 Barrels	Crude/Refined
Vessel	Crude Oil Tankers	Farallon Islands Coastal Counties SF Bay Anchorage 9 thru Carquinez Straights	1,200,000 Barrels	Crude Oil
Rail	BNSF Union Pacific	Benicia-Martinez Railroad Drawbridge	75,000 Barrels	Oil Products
ACP3 Central Coast				
MTR Facility	Mobile MTR Tank Trucks	Moss Landing Harbor	262 Barrels	Refined
Pipeline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vessel	Crude Oil Tanker	All Coastal Areas	1,200,000 Barrels	Crude Oil
Rail	Union Pacific	Elkhorn Slough	n/a	Agricultural Hazardous Material

9500 LIST OF AGREEMENTS

A list of Marine Environmental Response and Preparedness Interagency and International Agreements can be found in Enclosure (2) to the [Marine Environmental Response Manual](#), COMDTINST M16000.14A.

9600 Conversions

Conversions can be found at www.conversiontables.info/.

9700 List of Response References

9710 Relevant Statute/Regulations/Authorities List

A brief description of these statutes/regulations along with Coast Guard responsibilities is available in Chapter 2 of the [Marine Environmental Response Manual](#), COMDTINST M16000.14A.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Clean Air Act, as amended (CAA)

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA)
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA) Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (CZMA) Intervention on the High Seas Act of 1974 (IHSA)

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA)

9720 Relevant Instructions/Guidelines/Standard Procedures and Practices List

[Marine Environmental Response Manual](#), COMDTINST M16000.14A

CG Portal (CG Personnel):

[MER Pollution Response Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures \(TTP\), CGTTP 3-75.4](#)
[MER Oil Sampling Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures \(TTP\), CGTTP 3-75.6](#)

9730 Geographic Response Strategies

Geographic Response Strategies are located in [Section 9800/Volume II](#) of the ACP.

9740 Technical References List

9740.1 NCP Product Schedule

The National Contingency Plan Product Schedule is located on the EPA website via the following link:

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-04/documents/schedule.pdf>

9740.2 Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties

Environment Canada (US EPA counterpart) maintains a database of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties at the following website:

http://www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/databases/OilProperties/oil_prop_e.html

9800 Geographic Response Strategies

Geographic Response Strategies are located in [Section 9800/Volume II](#) of the ACP.