

EF-10

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

Interim Draft

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I. Introduction and Overview

A. Overview

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function is an annex to the State of California Emergency Plan (SEP). The Annex defines the organization, scope, and coordination of oil and hazardous materials response and emergency management activities of the stakeholders and partners in a disaster or large scale incident.

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function (Emergency Function 10, EF-10) provides for a coordinated response from agencies and governmental entities with jurisdictional and regulatory authority to conduct all phases of emergency management in the response to and recovery from a release of oil or hazardous materials. The primary and supporting agencies named in the EF-10 will work together within their respective authorities to effectively and efficiently mitigate, as well as prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies involving the release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

EF-10 supports and coordinates the State's activities of its partners and stakeholders in the mission to protect life and property, and to preserve the environment from natural and human-caused emergencies and disasters. The California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function operate in all four phases of emergency management.

The Annex will be reviewed and maintained annually to reflect inclusion of additional stakeholders, the expansion of resources and capabilities, or the revision of policies and procedures, as necessary.

B. Description

EF-10 coordinates and directs resources to support the responsible jurisdictions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, assess, mitigate, respond to and recover from, a threat to the public or environment by actual or potential oil and/or hazardous material releases.

C. Authorities

1. The State of California Emergency Plan Establishes California the Emergency Functions

The California Emergency Functions are established in the State Emergency Plan (SEP, revised July 2009). The SEP provides a consistent, statewide framework to enable state agencies, local entities, tribal governments, federal partners, and the private sector to work together to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. Government Code §8560 establishes the SEP as the emergency plan for the State of California.

2. Agency Authorities

For purposes of this Annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, and the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 25316. Hazardous materials include chemical substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released and because of their quantity, concentrations, or physical or chemical characteristics, pose a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the community [HSC §25411(c) 3].

A “release” means any spilling, leaking, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment [HSC §25411(d)]. Public health, safety, and welfare may be endangered by airborne, waterborne, or soil releases of substances which are toxic or injurious to humans or the environment [HSC 39650(a)].

The agencies responsible for a role under EF-10 have various regulatory and statutory authorities governing their activities. Health and Safety Code §25358.3(a) authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to take action when the Department determines that there may be an imminent or substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment because of a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance.

Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5 (b) (3) authorizes the DTSC to expend funds from the Hazardous Substances Account and the Hazardous Substances Cleanup Fund without first taking the actions specified in Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a), if the Department determines that removal or remedial action is necessary due to an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

California Water Code, §13304, authorizes the State and Regional Water Boards to respond to any waste discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged into the waters of the state and impacts the beneficial uses of those waters or causes nuisance.

“Waste” is very broadly defined in the California Water Code §13050(d) and includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal. Water Code §13267 provides that the State and Regional Water Board may require current dischargers, past dischargers, or suspected dischargers to prepare and submit technical or monitoring reports with respect to discharges or suspected discharges of waste.

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is required to abate public nuisances related to matters within OEHHA’s state-wide jurisdiction (HSC 59010), to advise all local health authorities, and when the public health is menaced by matters within OEHHA’s jurisdiction, to control and regulate their actions (HSC 59011). Additionally, OEHHA has authority to conduct risk assessments for drinking water contaminants (HSC 115365(c)), recommend to the California Department of Fish and Game when and if fisheries should be closed in an oil spill affected area (GD 5644), and at the request of county health officials, provide assistance with investigations following pesticide illness outbreaks (HSC 105210).

The Department of Fish and Game - Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG/OSPR) serves as the public trustee agency for the protection and management of California’s native fish, wildlife and habitats upon which they depend. Under that authority, DFG/OSPR serves as the lead state agency for off-highway spill prevention, response and restoration. Through planning and

partnership with industry, local authorities, federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations and the public, DFG/OSPR seeks to prevent resource damage, minimize impacts, and restore and rehabilitate. DFG/OSPR is given the authority under §8670.7 of the Government Code to take any action to prevent, remove, abate, respond, contain, and cleanup all aspects of any oil spill in the marine waters of the state. Government Code 8670.1 et seq. established an Administrator who has primary State authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine waters of the state including the ports of Stockton and Sacramento and their deep-water channels. The Fish and Game Code (§5650) makes it a misdemeanor to deposit oil or any material deleterious to fish or wildlife or their habitat in any place where it may threaten or enter waters of the state.

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) provides essential monitoring, assessment, and distribution of incident specific air quality information to protect public health from acute unanticipated releases of airborne contaminants (HSC § 39602, 39650-39669, 41500-41507, 41800-41815, 41980-41983, 42500-42507, 44300-44394, et seq.).

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) under the authority of the Vehicle Code § 2453 shall function as the Incident Commander or part of Unified Command for all state highways, freeways, state buildings and grounds (excluding state hospitals under the Department of Mental Health or other agencies with specific jurisdiction such as the University of California), and will serve the position of State On-Scene Coordinator as designated in California Vehicle Code § 2454. CHP is also the Incident Commander at all hazardous materials incidents that occur on county roads. CHP also, upon request of the affected jurisdiction, provides technical support and expertise concerning commercial vehicle equipment regulations and/or hazardous materials transportation provisions; upon request, assist the Incident Commander in obtaining state assistance for hazardous materials incidents occurring within cities via the SEMS hierarchy; and, prevent unauthorized entry into contaminated areas as requested by the Incident Commander.

A complete list of primary and supporting agencies and their authorities is found in Appendix D.

II. California Hazardous Materials Emergency Function Organization

A. Purpose

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function (EF-10) provides coordination and support to actual or potential discharges and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials to save lives, protect health and safety, protect property, and preserve the environment when activated.

Through developing a unified concept of operations, EF-10 intends to build and enhance state and local response capabilities to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and effectively mitigate and recover from, the effects of release or potential release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

EF-10 also provides response recommendations and subject matter expertise to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for all phases of emergency management to the release or potential release of oil and hazardous materials.

B. Scope

The scope of EF-10 includes the appropriate actions to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats to public health and safety, property or the environment, caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous material incidents. Appropriate actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Minimizing or containing a release;
- Detecting and assessing the extent of a release of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring);
- Stabilizing the release and preventing the spread of contamination or the threat to the public, property and the environment;
- Analyzing options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition;
- Implementing environmental cleanup, including waste characterization, the storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials, the disposal of debris contaminated with oil and hazardous materials, and the restoration of the environment.

- Assisting local governments and special districts with permits, waivers, variances and the like to expedite the removal of hazardous materials and debris under an emergency declaration or proclamation; Work cooperatively with Regulatory and Compliance activities of responding and supporting agencies.
- Removal, transportation, and disposal of solid waste debris associated with a natural or man-made disaster. Assistance can include subject matter expertise for the characterization, segregation and disposal options for debris, household hazardous waste (HHW) handling and disposal, e-waste recycling and disposal, and oversight and guidance on compliance with state laws and regulations for proper characterization and disposal of all materials, including asbestos-containing material. (More information can be found in the Emergency Debris Removal Guidance listed in Appendix A.)

Examples of specific actions by participating agencies or their designees/contractors may include:

- Sampling of drinking water supplies to determine if there has been contamination;
- Stabilization of a release through dikes, berms, or impoundments;
- Capping contaminated soils or sludge;
- Implementing means to contain or slow the spread of the release or mitigate its effects;
- Setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels;
- Decontaminating buildings and structures;
- Using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions;
- Removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas;
- Removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers that contain hazardous materials or oil;
- Removal, transportation, and disposal of solid waste debris.

- Collecting, segregating, and disposal of household hazardous waste;
- Debris classification, monitoring and disposal;
- The removal of debris which may include hazardous substances that if left in place will present a risk to public health and the environment
- Water quality monitoring and protection;
- Air quality sampling and monitoring;
- Risk assessment and public health messaging; and,
- Protecting natural resources; and, other measures as deemed necessary.

C. Goals

This section identifies goals that will support the further development and implementation and potential activation of EF-10:

Goals	
1	Identify and coordinate local, state, and federal response organizations, assets, and resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from oil and hazardous material emergencies.
2	Each Agency will develop critical resource plans, and procedures in support of large scale incidents which include: development and implementation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffing plan; logistics support for significant hazardous material incidents and large scale natural disasters; crisis communication protocols and tools; and, debris management planning in support of large natural disasters.
3	Integrate and standardize the State’s oil and hazardous material emergency management activities within the CA Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
4	Conduct annual training and exercises to test internal procedures and joint agency systems, resources, and response readiness.

D. Emergency Function Agencies

1. Lead State Agency

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) serves as the lead agency for coordinating oil and hazardous materials response actions. Cal/EPA is responsible for facilitating the development, maintenance, implementation, and activation of EF-10 with input and assistance from all Cal/EPA Boards,

Departments, and Offices (BDOs), as well as primary and supporting state, local, federal, and tribal agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

2. Primary and Supporting State Agencies

The Primary Agencies have jurisdictional authority and capabilities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from oil and hazardous materials emergencies. The role of the Primary Agencies will be dependent upon the specific nature of the emergency including the type of material released, the scope of the response and recovery activities, and whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone, on state streets, highways, or state-owned buildings or grounds.

Supporting Agencies are those who can provide technical, policy, and subject matter expertise, and are generally requested by Primary agencies or the Lead Agency during an incident. Supporting Agencies may also have jurisdictional oversight role for the incident. The following State Agencies have responsibilities in EF-10:

Primary Agencies

California Environmental Protection Agency - **Lead**

Air Resources Board (ARB)

California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Department of Fish and Game – Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG/OSPR)

Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)

Department of Resource Recovery & Recycling (CalRecycle)

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB)

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

Supporting Agencies

Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC)

California Coastal Commission

California Conservation Corps (CCC)

California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

California Department of Public Health (CDPH)

California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA)

California Energy Commission (CEC)

California National Guard (CNG)

California State Parks

Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)

Department of General Services (DGS)

Department of Industrial Relations (DIR or CalOSHA)

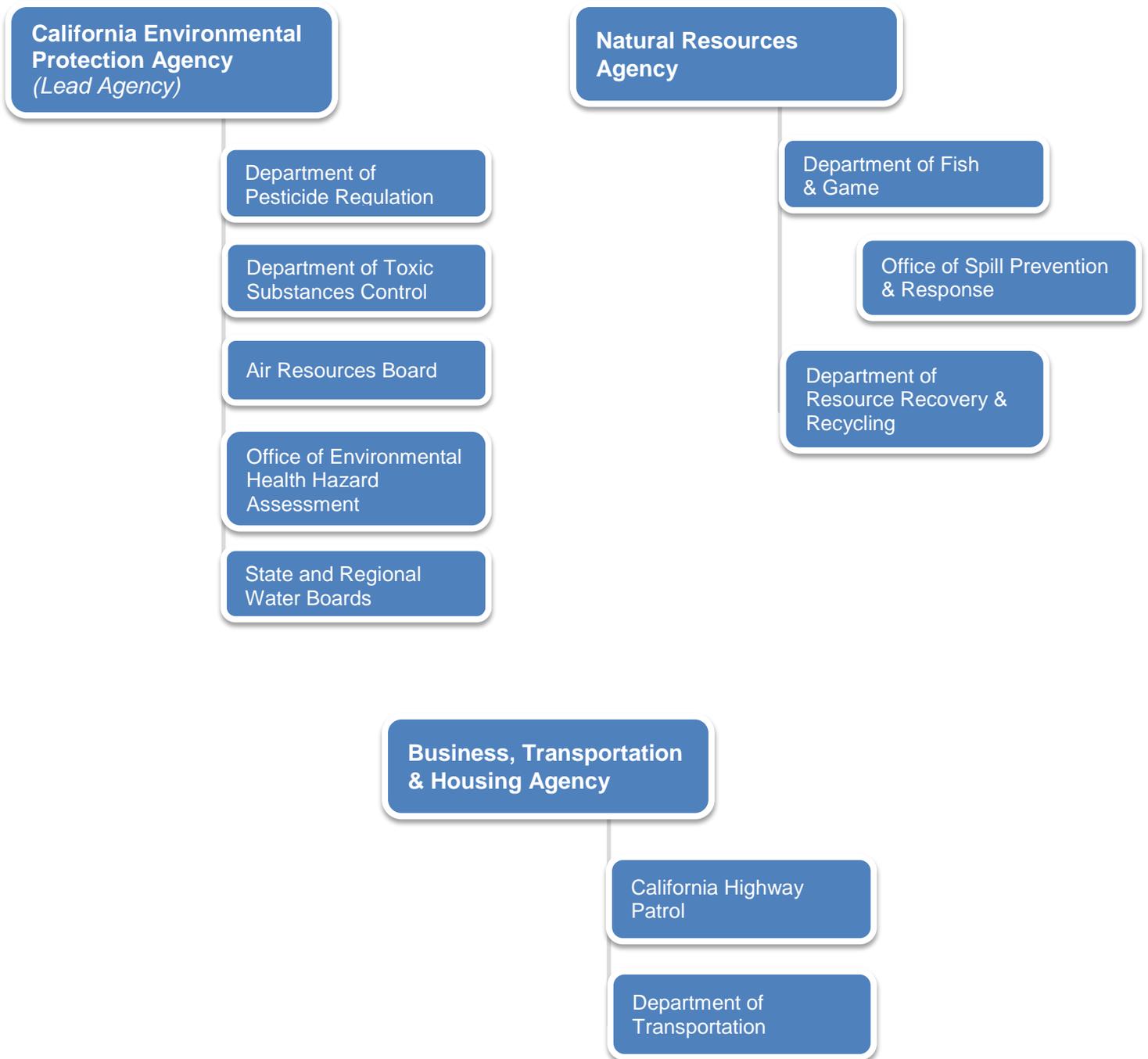
Department of Justice (DOJ)

Emergency Medical Services Authority

Public Utilities Commission (PUC)

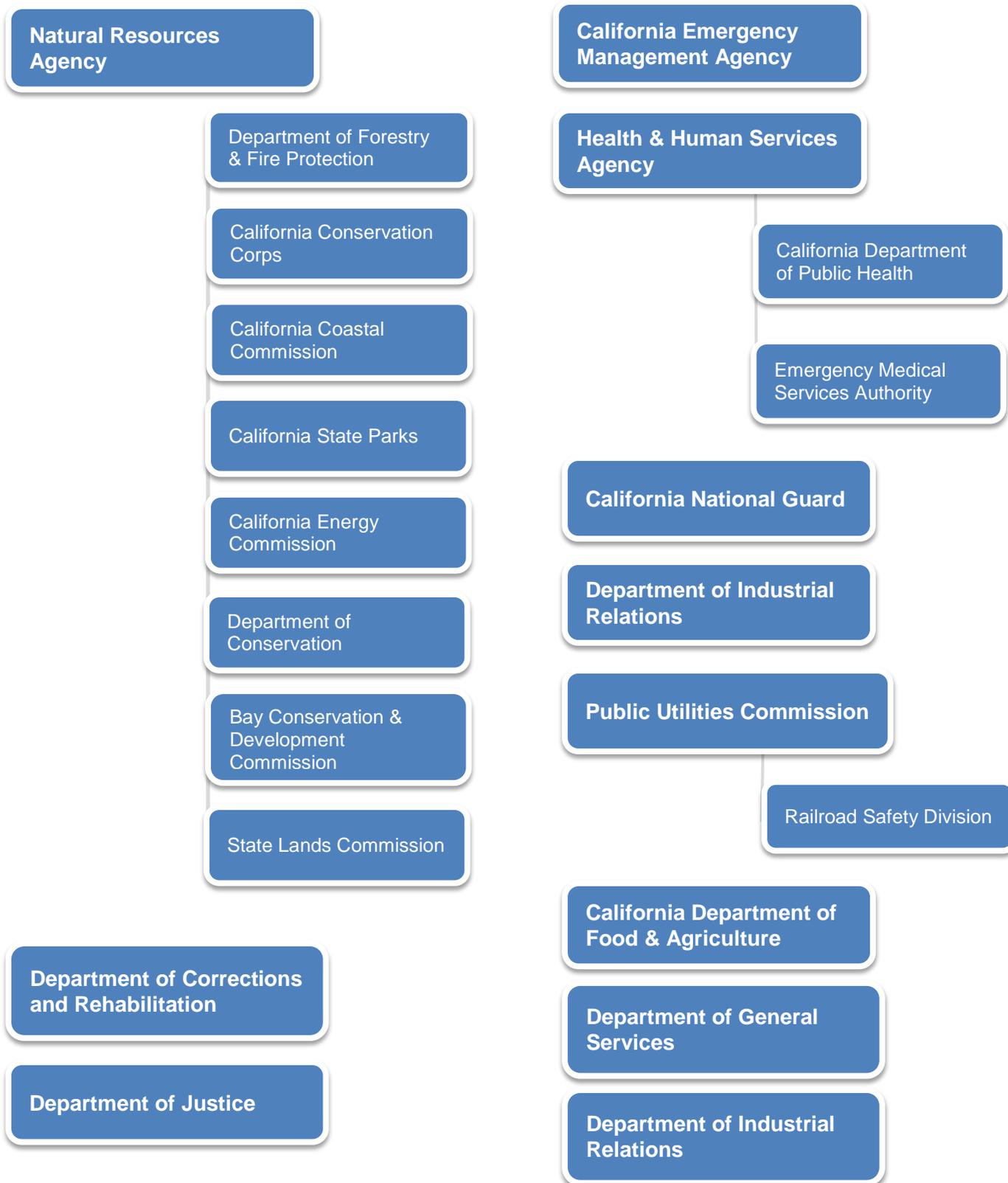
State Lands Commission (SLC)

Organizational Chart – Lead and Primary Agencies*



* Per the 2009 State of California Emergency Plan, Section 13, California Emergency Functions

Organizational Chart – Supporting Agencies*



* Per the 2009 State of California Emergency Plan, Section 13, California Emergency Functions

5. Emergency Management Community

As described in the SEP, EF-10 also involves other partners and stakeholders. Ongoing coordination and preparedness efforts will include supporting state agencies and other stakeholders such as local governments, special districts, federal agencies, and tribal governments, public/private partnerships, and non-governmental organizations and community based organizations.

6. Federal Agencies

The National Response Framework (NRF) organizes federal resources and capabilities under 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). ESFs have been developed and organized for the purpose of providing federally controlled resources to state and federal agencies during the response and recovery phases of a disaster or large scale emergency.

EF-10 corresponds to ESF #10 –Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex at the federal level (See Exhibit 13.1 of the SEP). Federal response assets under ESF #10 can be activated to support State response actions under the Robert T. Stafford Act, the NRF, or other federal to federal support incidents.

In conjunction with the affected State(s), ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to, and the overall management of, the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with federal, state, tribal, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

E. Emergency Function Organization

The California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function includes representation from all entities that respond, coordinate, direct, and support response actions to the release or potential release of oil and hazardous materials within the State of California. EF-10 is organized to utilize the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to communicate and coordinate Agencies and non-governmental organizations in support of the ongoing preparedness efforts as well as any potential activation of the EF-10 Plan.

1. Organization Structure for Planning and Preparedness under the EF-10 Plan

Cal/EPA is the Lead Agency for the coordination and maintenance of the EF-10 Plan. The primary agencies involved in plan maintenance, training, and outreach include the Cal/EPA Boards, Departments, and Office (BDOs); the Department of Fish and Game, Office of Oil Spill Response and Prevention (DFG/OSPR); the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the Department of Resource Recovery & Recycling (CalRecycle). Each of these agencies has jurisdictional or regulatory authority for addressing a release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

When CalEPA was formed in 1991, the Boards, Departments, and Office under the CalEPA “umbrella” were designed to create a cabinet level voice for the protection of human health and the environment and to assure the coordinated deployment of State resources. The Secretary of CalEPA does not direct policies and decisions of the BDOs on a day-to-day basis. However, as an officer of the Governor’s Cabinet, the CalEPA Secretary has the statutory responsibility to coordinate and supervise the overall performance of the Agency and provides the vision and leadership to focus all entities within CalEPA. Each BDO retains its independent regulatory authority through its own governance structure.

The governance of EF-10 reflects the same relationship between the Lead Agency (CalEPA) and all Primary and Supporting State Agencies. The Assistant Secretary for Emergency Response and Local Programs will act as a liaison to all agencies. No one agency will be subordinate to another, and all will retain their respective authorities.

The objective of EF-10 governance is to provide the means within which to develop consensus, collaboration, and resource sharing during response to and recovery from hazardous materials releases and oil spills.

EF-10 operates within the State Emergency Plan under the California Emergency Services Act which requires that State agencies carry out activities assigned by the Governor and the Emergency Management Agency. State agencies cooperate with each other, Cal EMA, and other political subdivisions to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of an emergency. The primary tools for defining these responsibilities are called Administrative Orders. Each agency also develops Emergency Response Plans that must be consistent

with the provisions of the applicable Administrative Orders and the statutory authorities of the individual agency. These plans are reviewed and approved by CalEMA. Each agency maintains its own Emergency Response Plans and procedures in accordance with SEMS and the State Emergency Plan to accomplish assigned emergency management tasks.

2. Organizational Structure for Activation of the EF-10 Plan

Governance of the EF-10 Plan when activated will largely follow the structure outlined for preparedness and planning efforts. That is, CalEPA will assume the position of Lead Agency, and will have the responsibility to activate the Plan and convene appropriate meetings. The specific Primary and Supporting Agencies involved in an EF-10 activation will depend on the nature of the emergency.

When coordinating during an EF-10 activation, each Primary and Supporting Agency retains its jurisdictional and regulatory authority. However, the structure of the EF-10 can be used to better coordinate resources, data, and personnel in support of emergency response and recovery efforts. The likely structure by which all responding agencies with hazmat and oil spill authorities will coordinate is via a Multi-Agency Coordination Group, or MAC-G.

More information on EF-10 Plan Activation and the formation of a MAC-G in support of EF-10 can be found in the *Emergency Function Organization: Activation and Deactivation* and *Appendix G, Multi-Agency Coordination Groups*, respectively.

Lead Agency	Roles and Responsibilities under EF-10 Activation/Implementation
Cal/EPA	Lead Agency, maintains close coordination between Cal EMA and the primary and support agencies. Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to EF #5 – Emergency Management.
Primary Agencies	Roles and Responsibilities
Air Resources Board (ARB)	ARB provides essential monitoring, assessment, and distribution of incident-specific air quality information to protect public health from acute unanticipated releases of airborne contaminants.
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	Lead for oil and hazardous material incidents that occur on state highways, county roads, and state-owned buildings and grounds. Also responsible for radiological monitoring on state highways. Functions as the Incident Commander (IC) for areas within its jurisdiction.
Department of Fish & Game – office of Oil Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	Lead Department for oil spills affecting inland and coastal waterways, lakes and reservoirs. Functions as the Incident Commander (IC) for areas within its jurisdiction. Act as the trustee for resources for wildlife and responding to deleterious materials that can affect waterways.
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	OEHHA provides essential toxicological risk assessment for exposures to hazardous material releases and oil spills. OEHHA can assist responders in assessing exposure scenarios for decisions on sheltering-in-place, evacuation and reentry, and provide the IC with human health effects information. OEHHA also provides health-based recommendations on fishery closures during oil spills.
Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle)	CalRecycle is responsible for protecting the public's health & safety and the environment through the proper management of solid waste (including waste tires, used oil, and household hazardous waste). The DRRR works in partnership with local government, industry, and the public to divert or recover valuable resources from the waste stream to reduce waste disposal and ensure environmentally safe landfills and waste tire facilities. DRRR also manages the oversight of household hazardous waste (HHW) programs within California.
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	DTSC can provide emergency response staff as well as contractors to oversee and mitigate releases of hazardous materials. Provide or facilitate access to technical information regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.
Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	In coordination with other response agencies, ensures the proper cleanup and restoration of highways. Coordinate cleanup efforts between the responsible parties, public and private sectors. Provide hazmat techs to assist in the identification and containment of hazardous materials.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	The Regional Boards can provide emergency response staff and resources, including sampling and analytical services, to respond to releases of petroleum and hazardous materials that impact water quality. Permitting and enforcement related information can be provided for Class 2, CCR Title 27 and other Regional Board-regulated waste disposal facilities. Can also provide technical expertise and regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.
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3. Steps for EF-10 Activation and Deactivation

Activation of EF-10 will likely occur under circumstances unique from routine emergency activations of the Lead, Primary, and Supporting State Agencies listed in this Annex. It is anticipated that EF-10 will be activated when emergency incidents significantly impact or involve multiple agencies, mutual aid regions, a wide geographic area, multiple population centers, or multiple human and environmental targets. The activation of EF-10 reflects a potential or significant incident with regional or statewide impact requiring resources from multiple agencies.

Activation of EF-10 could also result from multiple related or unrelated incidents that impact limited personnel and resources from the same agencies. Incidents such as a major heat wave, large scale wildfire, major rail or transit catastrophe, or localized flooding could require increased resources to address hazardous materials and oil. (Please see Appendix F for examples of scenarios where EF-10 is expected to activate, and the agencies that would be necessary for response and recovery efforts.)

Suggested Triggers for EF-10 Activation:

- Multiple agency response/effort addressing a catastrophic release or threatened release of hazardous materials or oil.
- Incident(s) expected to last for an extended period of time.
- Incident(s) that may significantly affect multiple agencies resources.
- Incidents of significant public interest.

Once the triggers for activation have occurred, EF-10 may be stood-up in several ways, including self-activation by the Lead Agency (CalEPA), a request for activation by CalEMA, a request for activation by an impacted local or state agency seeking

assistance, including EF-10 Primary and Supporting Agencies, or when a chief executive (e.g., Governor, Agency Administrator, etc.) requests that EF-10 elements be activated in support of an eminent emergency. In all cases, EF-10 activation will follow the principles of the State Emergency Management System (SEMS).

Once EF-10 is activated, the appropriate Primary and Supporting Agencies will be notified by the Lead Agency. The Lead Agency will in turn begin a concerted multi-agency coordination effort and decision making process regarding the sharing and use of resources, data, and personnel. The most likely form of activation of EF-10 will be the formation of a multi-agency coordination group. A MAC-G will be formed with representatives from each Agency or organization that has a primary role for that particular incident. Please see Section III, CONOP, and Appendix G for more information on the role of a MAC-G.

Demobilization or deactivation of EF-10 would occur once the situation has stabilized and can be coordinated and addressed by the local or regional authorities. Demobilization events can be characterized by the following examples:

- When the need for response and recovery is reduced and resource coordination among Primary and Supporting Agencies is no longer necessary;
- Ongoing recovery efforts can be handled at an appropriate level within an agency's normal authorities and workload.
- Once the EF-10 MAC-G has completed its primary objectives.

It is important to note that EF-10 may be deactivated, however the agencies that have response and recovery responsibilities may remain activated under their individual emergency plans.

4. Decision Making Process

EF-10 will operate under SEMS, and NIMS/ICS when coordinating a response to an oil and hazardous material incident. If necessary, the lead agency or MAC-G will facilitate a group decision making process that seeks agreement of all agencies involved in the incident under this Annex. Representatives of the primary and supporting agencies should have knowledge of their authorities for

the organizations they represent and decision making authority during EF-10 development and activations. If representatives cannot reach consensus, they will be asked to state their concerns so that they can be specifically addressed in any resulting recommendation.

The decision making process under EF-10 will be consistent with the governance of the emergency function and the relationships between the, lead, primary, and supporting state agencies. Cal/EPA is identified as the lead agency for EF-10. However, this role in no way subordinates any authority or jurisdiction of other agencies involved. Most importantly, any decisions, recommendations, waivers, and the like issued during EF-10 activation will be done to support Unified Command/ Incident Command (UC/IC) in responding to releases of oil and hazardous materials.

Decision Making during EF Plan Development & Maintenance

Decision making during the development and ongoing maintenance of the emergency function will be done in coordination with all responsible agencies under the Annex. All additions, changes, and modifications to EF-10, will be undertaken by the EF-10 Workgroup as a sub-group of ERMaC. It will be the responsibility of the EF-10 Workgroup to obtain consensus on any recommended EF-10 modifications. Supporting agencies will be made aware of any broad changes and updates and be given a chance to provide feedback in a timely manner. Cal/EPA also makes a commitment to communicate at least annually with the primary and supporting agencies to provide a status report of EF-10 Plan review, revision, and implementation.

Decision Making During EF Activation

All activations and actions carried out under this Annex will be made in accordance with SEMS, NIMS, and ICS.

It is extremely important that EF-10 agency representatives have full authority from their respective agencies to commit resources, equipment, and personnel, and to fully represent their agency or department in EF-10 decisions. Response actions carried out under activation will not preclude the ability of each separate Agency, Board, Commission, Department, and Office from carrying out its own mission. Potential decisions during EF-10 activation may involve:

- Forming Multi-Agency Coordination Groups (MAC-G);

- Developing statewide incident priorities and strategies for response or recovery efforts;
- Allocating critical resources based on agreed upon priorities;
- Reviewing the need for participation of other agencies;
- Data interpretation, analysis, and dissemination;
- Message integration and coordination;
- Information sharing; and,
- Documenting and tracking incident-specific recommendations, guidance, waivers, and enforcement issues.

During activation, the Lead Agency will designate an EF-10 coordinator to ensure resources and capabilities are deployed to support response and recovery of the incident. The EF-10 Coordinator (or designee) will also be responsible for overall EF-10 coordination with a MAC-G, and the State Operations Center. They will also facilitate the decision-making process by ensuring that all necessary information regarding the incident is communicated to EF-10 agency representatives. The Coordinator will also oversee the documentation of formal proceedings, maintaining records of decisions, and facilitation of EF-10 or MAC-G meetings.

5. Communications

EF-10 is focused on multi-agency coordination of jurisdictional and agency authorities. When activated, EF-10 will consist of assets, procedures, subject matter experts, and internal and external communication systems integrated into a common operating system that ensures coordinated messaging.

During activation, information and communication coordination will be essential to support the emergency function. Information exchange should be coordinated through the MAC-G or through the Primary or Supporting Agency providing the lead role for EF-10. The MAC-G or Lead Agency will be responsible for analyzing current situational information and disseminating information to EF-10 agencies representatives, as well as, other Emergency Functions, or local authorities involved in the incident. The scale of the incident will determine the building-out of a coordinated communication system, which may include any or all of the following:

- An updated contact information/distribution list for EF-10 agency representatives;
- A common (non-personal) email account that can be monitored and used by assigned staff;
- A set schedule for daily briefings and conference calls among EF-10 agencies;
- A daily submission summarizing EF-10 activities for the CSWC Daily Situation Report;
- Providing a Liaison Officer to the PIO/JIC; and,
- Electronic and hard-copy documentation and information tracking system for EF-10 decisions, recommendations, guidance, and waivers.

The Primary or Supporting Agency providing the lead role under EF-10 activation is designed to handle the information management needs for the EF. However, the lead or supporting agency is not intended to serve as a single statewide source and repository for all information concerning hazardous materials and oil releases incidents. Each responding agency is still responsible for maintaining their own internal information systems and reporting up through their individual chains of command. The lead or supporting agency should be responsible for establishing and operating an information nexus for summary information on EF-10 priority issues. Examples of the type of information that may be prepared during activation include:

- Name and total number of incidents which necessitated EF-10 activation;
- Name of agencies activated under EF-10;
- Priorities of EF-10;
- Total number of personnel and assets assigned or available;
- Actions taken to mobilize additional assets per priorities;
- Costs of response and recovery activities;
- Contact information for subject matter experts;

- Information on public health guidance, regulatory waivers, and enforcement actions;
- Summary of current threats to public health or the environment; and,
- Contact information for the EF-10 Public Information Officer.

6. Coordination with other Emergency Functions

EF-10 is only one of many Emergency Functions called out in the State Emergency Plan. CalEPA and the Primary Agencies listed within the EF-10 Plan act as supporting agencies in other Emergency Functions, including EF-8 (Public Health and Medical), EF-3 (Construction and Engineering), EF-11 (Food and Agriculture), and EF-15 (Public Information).

III. Concept of Operations – CONOPs

A. General

This section describes the EF-10 Concept of Operations (CONOPs), which documents how the emergency function members will, through collaboration and joint activities, support each phase of emergency management. EF-10 coordinates the provision of support to, and the overall management of, the various response sites to ensure action is taken to mitigate, cleanup and dispose of oil and hazardous materials, and minimize the impact of the incidents. EF-10 operates within the SEMS, NIMS, and ICS framework and promotes close coordination and communication with local, state, tribal and federal officials, and the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

Documentation of all response actions is required to support after action and corrective action requirements, and justify actions taken by the primary and supporting agencies. This includes documentation to support financial transfers between federal, state, and local agencies necessary to conduct oil and hazardous material activities.

1. Mitigation Phase of Emergency Management

Chemicals in industry, agriculture, research, and commerce are used and stored in various locations through the state as well as shipped on the state's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. Of greatest concern are communities and sensitive environmental receptors adjacent to potential spill and release locations. Hazard mitigation is generally understood as the steps taken to reduce or eliminate the risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Hazardous materials release mitigation is more specific and refers to the steps and processes necessary to help prevent the intentional or accidental release of materials that can pose a threat to infrastructure, public health, or the environment.

State Agency members of EF-10, such as those under Cal/EPA (ARB, DTSC, SWRCB, DPR, and OEHHA) and the California Department of Resources (DFG/OSPR and CalRecycle), enforce state regulations that address hazardous

and solid waste management and oil spill prevention and response to protect public health and safety and the environment, to prevent or minimize the effect of releases to the environment (air, water and soil), and to provide for timely reporting, detection, monitoring and remediation of releases. Federal laws were enacted to ensure that hazardous chemicals and wastes are properly managed during their transportation, storage, use and disposal. They also provide contingency response plans for the release of hazardous chemicals to air, water, and soil. Examples of these statutes and regulations include:

- California Code of Regulations (CCR)
- California Fish & Game Code
- California Health & Safety Code
- California Government Code
- State Oil Spill Contingency Plan [GC §8574.1, et seq.; GC §8670.5; GC §8670.7(a)]
- Regional Contingency Plan, Federal Region 9
- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act
- Comprehensive Environmental Restoration Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

State agencies which regulate activities that use hazardous materials, mitigate and/or minimize potential releases through permits, enforcement and compliance processes. For example, RWQCB's issue waste discharge requirements for activities within the state that utilize hazardous materials and or generate hazardous waste that may potentially impact water resources (surface or groundwater). These activities may need to install groundwater monitoring wells or perform surface water sampling in order to detect releases or monitor water quality parameters. DTSC permits hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal facilities as well as the transportation of hazardous wastes (uniform hazardous waste manifesting system) to ensure that they are properly handled to protect public health and safety and to ensure proper disposal. CalRecycle and the RWQCB's permit and regulate solid waste disposal facilities to ensure that the disposal of solid wastes does not pose a threat to public health and safety and the environment.

California also has two major programs to provide planning tools for minimizing the impacts from oil or hazardous material releases. The Area Plan Program is a planning tool for local government agencies to respond to and minimize the impacts from a release or threatened release of a hazardous material. The Business Plan Program satisfies federal emergency response and community right-to-know laws and addresses prevention of the accidental release of the most toxic materials used in California. In addition, California institutes the Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) program which is a planning tool for local government agencies to respond to and minimize the risk that extremely hazardous substances will cause immediate harm to the public and environment. It requires that an owner or operator of a business handling more than the threshold quantity of a regulated substance evaluate the use of the substance, to determine the potential for and impacts of an accidental release. When properly

implemented, these plans provide for multi-agency notification and coordination, training, pre-planning, and emergency response.

2. Preparedness Phase of Emergency Management

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Preparedness Activities for EF-10 include:

- A. Develop a Functional Annex to the State Emergency Plan containing a concept of operations, plans, and supporting agreements such as Administrative Orders.
- B. Establish decision-making and communication processes.
- C. Identify member roles, responsibilities and statutory authorities.
- D. Establish and maintain a contact roster for Primary and Supporting State agency members using the Cal EMA Warning Center Emergency Contact List (updated annually)
- E. Initiate and oversee pre-emergency planning and coordination activities.
- F. Participate in State Exercises as directed by Cal EMA.
- G. Coordinate with the Preparedness Branch of Cal EMA.
- H. Develop, host, and conduct EF-10 specific exercises including workshops, table top exercises, functional exercises, etc.

For Agency's with roles and responsibilities under EF-10, each Agency shall:

- A. Conduct resource inventories, categorize resources, establish agreements for acquiring needed resources, manage information systems, and develop processes for mobilizing and demobilizing resources.
- B. Plan for short-term and long-term emergency management and recovery operations.

- C. Integrate After Action Reports (AAR) and Corrective Action Planning (CAP) into the California Emergency Function Annex and California Emergency Function exercise process.
- D. Support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, integrates communications systems and information coordination.
- E. Begin to identify and document resource types.
- F. Create Emergency Resource Directory providing the list of resources necessary to support operations.
- G. Inventory agreements that are in place to support sharing of resources.

3. Response Phase of Emergency Management

A. Notification

When an Oil Spill or Hazardous Material Incident occurs where local agencies request assistance from the state, the CalEMA Warning Center will notify designated duty officers from the Primary Agencies (i.e., DTSC and DFG/OSPR). Additional EF-10 members may be notified after determining the nature of the incident. Likewise, EF-10 members may observe an event through the media, contact the affected jurisdiction, and then notify the Warning Center of the response actions proposed and undertaken.

Notification of EF-10 will begin with the primary state agency members, who will after convening and receiving the situation status, determine the supporting agencies to be notified based on the needs of the incident. At the Cal /EPA level, EF-10 will focus on the following actions:

1. Confirm that Primary EF-10 members are notified.
2. Receive situation briefings from State and Local Emergency Operations Center staff and the Incident Commander. The EF-10 will monitor

situation reports for the incident posted on Cal EMA's Response Information Management System (RIMS).

3. Establish communications with the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) or Operational Area (OA).
4. Deploy agency liaison(s) to the local incident.
5. Form MAC-Gs comprised of representatives for the agencies involved in the response to prioritize incident sites, and the sharing and use of critical resources.
6. EF-10 may provide available expertise as necessary for various oil spills and hazardous material incidents to include:
 - a. Shipping vessel releases in coastal and inland waters;
 - b. Tanker trucks on California roadways;
 - c. Rail tank cars on railroad systems;
 - d. Stationary industrial processing plants and storage sites;
 - e. Toxic gas releases from incidents (waterway, roadway, rail, stationary site);
 - f. Fires and explosions;
 - g. Pipeline utility releases, fires and explosions;
 - h. Debris management;
 - i. Determining pathways to human and environmental exposure;
 - j. Health assessments for chemical, biological, and radiological exposure of responders and the public;
 - k. The trajectory and analysis of hazardous material releases; and,

- q. Radiological assessment, survey, and decontamination (CDPH/RHB)

See Appendix F for EF-10 Resource Matrix and Resource Sourcing.

B. EF-10 Organization

EF-10 will operate in a collaborative environment with federal, state and local agencies under the SEMS/NIMS/ICS framework. Effectiveness in delivering EF-10 technical expertise and resources requires structure with respect to organization and communications. Once resources are sourced EF-10 will need to ensure through organization and planning that resource delivery is executed. Without such cooperative actions, Unified Command may be impaired to manage response and recovery operations.

1. **Basic Organization:** Once activated, a MAC-G and possibly one or more Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) will be activated to support EF-10 activities. The MAC-G may integrate into Incident Command/Unified Command for hazardous materials and oil spill response and recovery actions and act as technical specialist for environmental and resource protection, public health actions, and regulatory issues and guidance. The EOCs, if activated, will be organized according to SEMS and may include Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration to assist in organizing, planning and executing EF-10 mission assignments or tasks.
2. **Key Meetings** may include MAC-G meetings conducted to maintain situational awareness, to assist in decision-making, and to determine priorities and direct tasks or resources. In the beginning of a response, these meetings will likely occur on a daily basis, tapering to less frequently towards the end of recovery operations. Meetings may be convened as conference calls, online meetings, or video conferencing. Additional meetings or specific sub-groups (e.g., radiological safety, debris

management) may be called to help to coordinate and collaborate on the type of capabilities required and the allocation of resources.

C. Communications

1. A web site or data management system such Google Earth, WebEOC or the like may be utilized to develop a common operating picture of the incident. This will be helpful for coordinating tasks, situation reports, checklists, contact roster, email distribution list, references, etc.
2. Contact Roster. An incident contact roster will be immediately developed of all EF-10 members assigned during the incident, as well as those unavailable (but may be available by email or phone). Contact roster will include name, organization, phone (preferably with voice mail) or cell phone numbers and email address. Contact roster can also include key agencies and organization that may provide resources.
3. E-mail Distribution Groups: EF-10 will maintain an e-mail distribution with all EF-10 members, key experts and collaborating organizations
4. Situation Reporting will be done in RIMS Situation Reporting Module. Status of technical and resource requests will be reported every operational period and as necessary.
5. Operations and Planning meetings will be conducted by EF-10 to ensure that Cal EMA assigned tasks are planned, organized, staffed and executed.

4. Recovery Phase of Emergency Management

Once the emergency response phase is declared complete by Incident Command / Unified Command or Local or State EOCs, CalEMA will transition activities into the recovery phase. Long term recovery focuses on community restoration. The REOC and SOC may stand down and recovery activities coordinated through local assistance centers. For oil and hazardous materials incidents, recovery is the coordinated cleanup and removal of contamination to

eliminate or reduce the threat it poses to human health and the environment. Primary or Supporting Agency staff will continue to provide technical expertise and resources to manage the recovery portion of the incident through the formation of a MAC-G. The MAC-G will be comprised of Primary and Supporting EF-10 agencies that have regulatory and jurisdictional authority for the hazardous materials released in the incident(s). Recovery activities for EF-10 at a minimum include:

- Identify support needs and establishing priorities in coordination with local agencies;
- Maintain MAC-G representation at local assistance centers;
- allocate resources using incident management priorities;
- facilitate logistics support and resource tracking;
- Maintain MAC-G staffing to support the needs to continue recovery operations; and,
- Coordinate and resolve interagency and intergovernmental issues for policies, priorities, and strategies.

In almost every case of and EF-10 activation, a MAC-G will be formed to coordinate response and recovery actions. These MAC-Gs will vary depending on the type and characteristics of each incident. A brief description of a MAC-G based on a particular scenario, natural disaster or deliberate incident, can be found in Appendix G.

IV. Plan Maintenance

The EF-10 Workgroup, as a subcommittee of CalEPA's Emergency Response Management Committee (ERMAC), is responsible for maintenance, review, and proposing any revisions to the Annex. Members of the EF-10 Workgroup will meet at least annually to review the EF-10 Plan and propose any revisions or updates. Any suggested revisions will then be shared with the broader ERMAC and members of the Primary and Supporting State Agencies.

Additionally, it is the hope of the EF-10 Workgroup that the EF-10 Plan be exercised at least annually to support the further development of coordination and collaboration around multi-agency response to major events in California.

APPENDICES

EF-10

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

Appendix A

Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents from Primary and Supporting Agencies

Appendix A – Supporting Plans

Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures			
Document Title and Description	Agency	Repository	Version / Date
Debris / Hazmat			
2007 Angora Wildfire Recovery Operations	CalRecycle	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/AngoraFire07/default.htm	Dec 2009
California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs)	CalEPA	http://calepa.ca.gov/Brownfields/SB32.htm	Jan 2005
Disaster Plan for Debris Management	CalRecycle	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/DisasterPlan/	Jan 2010
Guidance for Conducting Emergency Debris, Waste & Hazardous Material Removal Actions Pursuant to a State or Local Emergency Proclamation	CalEPA	http://www.calepa.ca.gov/disaster/Documents/2011/GuideRemoval.pdf	Sept 2011
Guidance for the Management of Animal Mortalities under a Declared Emergency	CDFA/ CalEPA	http://calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Documents/EADisease.pdf	2004
Handling Ash, Debris and other Hazardous Materials from Burned Structures	DTSC	http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/Fire_Emergency_Guidance_FS_1.pdf	Oct 2007
Human-Exposure-Based Screening Numbers for Contaminated Soil	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk/pdf/screenreport010405.pdf	Jan 2005
Management Options for Expedited Collection of Hazardous Wastes from Burned Areas	DTSC	http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/Emergency-Guidance-on-Wildfires-2.pdf	Oct 2007
Request to FEMA for Reimbursement of Debris Removal Operations (San Diego County Sample)	CalEPA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/default.aspx (login required)	Nov 2007
Soil Screening Values – Human Health	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/soil.html	Ongoing
Toxicity Criteria Database	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk/ChemicalDB/index.asp	Ongoing
Toxics Directory – Hazardous Materials	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public/info/TDhazmat.html	Ongoing

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Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures			
Document Title and Description	Agency	Repository	Version / Date
Emergency Management			
ARB Administrative Orders	ARB	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required)	Dec 2011
ARB Emergency Response Plan	ARB	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required)	June 2003
CalEPA Administrative Order	CalEPA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required)	Dec 2002
CalEPA (Agency) Emergency Plan	CalEPA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required) Hard copy: Steven Monk's computer	June 2009
CalEPA Facility Emergency Preparedness Plan	CalEPA	CalEPA Building Property Management Office 1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814	Aug 2006
DPR Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	DPR	Steven Monk's Computer and Office Hardcopies	July 2012
DPR Emergency Plan	DPR	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required)	June 2003
DTSC Administrative Order	DTSC	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required)	Jan 2012
DTSC Duty Officer Manual	DTSC	8810 Cal Center Drive Sacramento, CA 95812 (And at DTSC offices statewide)	Dec 2009
DTSC Emergency Plan	DTSC	8810 Cal Center Drive Sacramento, CA 95812 (And copies at DTSC offices statewide.)	June 2003
ERMAC Charter	CalEPA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/	Oct 2008

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Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures			
Document Title and Description	Agency	Repository	Version / Date
		(Login required) Hard copy: Steven Monk's computer	
ERMAC Contact List	DPR	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ (Login required) Hard copy: Steven Monk's computer	Updated monthly
OEHHA Administrative Order	OEHHA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ERMAC%20Management/All%20Admin%20Orders.pdf (Login required) Hard copy: MS 12B, Office 59B, 1001 I St. Sacramento, CA 95812	2002
OEHHA Emergency Plan	OEHHA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ERMACManagement/OEHHA_Emergency_Plan.doc (Login required) Hard copy: MS 12B, Office 59B, 1001 I St. Sacramento, CA 95812	June 2003
Oil Spills			
California Coastal Act	CCC	http://www.coastal.ca.gov/ccatc.html	2010
Draft Protocol for Fisheries Closure	OEHHA	OEHHA Fisheries Closure Staff have electronic and hard copies	April 2010
Report: Safety of Consuming Fish and Shellfish – Cosco Busan Bunker Oil Spill	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/pdf/SF%20BayFishShell112907.pdf	March 2008
California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan	DFG/OSPR	http://www.nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=16612	Jan 2010
Wildlife Response Plan (Appendix to Regional Response Plan)	DFG/OSPR	http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/fedregion_9.aspx	June 2005
In-Situ Burning Guidance for Oil Spills (Appendix to Regional Response Plan)	DFG/OSPR	nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=15890	May 2006

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Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures			
Document Title and Description	Agency	Repository	Version / Date
Public Health			
Acute Health Effects of Chemical Agents	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public/info/emergency/chemicals.html	Aug 2007
Acute, 8-Hour, and Chronic Reference Exposure Levels	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html	Ongoing
California Microcystin Database	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/ecotox/db/ecotox.zip	Jan 2009
California Wildlife Biology, Exposure Factor and Toxicity Database	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/cal_ecotox/	Ongoing
Child-specific Reference Doses	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public/info/public/kids/chrtable.html	June 2009
County/City Contacts for Reporting Known or Suspected Pesticide-related Illnesses	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides/pdf/pestnums.pdf	Aug 2007
Conditions for Declaration of Public Health Emergency	OEHHA	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/Nov_2008/Wildfires/DeclarationofOEHHA_Nov_2008.doc (Login required) Hard copy: MS 12B, Office 59B, 1001 I St. Sacramento, CA 95812	Nov 2008
Fish Contaminant Goals and Advisory Tissue Levels for Common Contaminants in Sport Fish	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/gtl/sv/crn062708.html	June 2008
Guideline for Physicians – Medical Supervision – Cholinesterase Monitoring	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides/pdf/docguide2002.pdf	2002
Hot Spots – Unit Risk Values and Cancer Potency	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/pdf/CPF042909.pdf	Ongoing
List of Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer or to Have Reproductive Toxicity	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html	Ongoing
Map of State-wide Fish Advisories	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/pdf/AdvMapMar09.pdf	March 2009
Maximum Contaminant Levels for Chemical	OEHHA	http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/DWdocu	Ongoing

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Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures			
Document Title and Description	Agency	Repository	Version / Date
Contaminants in Drinking Water		ments/EPAandCDPH-11-28-2008.pdf	
Medical Supervision Program for Pesticide Exposed Workers	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides/pdf/docguide2002.pdf	2010
Online Training – Pesticide Illness, Recognition, Management, and Reporting	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides/pdf/docguide2002.pdf	2006
Pesticide Illness Reporting System and Procedure	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides/programs/Pestrpt.html	Ongoing
Public Health Goals for Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/water/p/hg/allphgs.html	Ongoing
Public Health Impacts from the Sacramento Trestle Fire	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/publicinfo/emergency/pdf/FinalTrestleReport.pdf	Aug 2007
Public Health and Medical Emergency Operations Manual	CDPH	http://bepreparedcalifornia.ca.gov/NR/rdonlyres/8325E0BE-A6D0-4465-ABB5-F19C9B188FFB/408/FinalEOM712011.pdf	July 2011
Public Notification Levels for Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/water/p/als/index.html	Undated
Safe Harbor Levels – Carcinogens - No Significant Risk Levels	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html	Feb 2009
Safe Harbor Levels – Reproductive Toxicants -Maximum Allowable Dose Levels	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html	Feb 2009
Tire Fire Report	OEHHA	http://calepa.ca.gov/publications/Reports/Mandated/2002/1871.pdf	May 2002
Toxic Air Contaminants – Risk Assessment Documents	OEHHA	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/toxic_contaminants/tactable.html	Ongoing
Wildfires			
Emergency Incident Management Handbook	CalFire	http://webmain02.fire.ca.gov/Pubs/Issuance/7700/7741.pdf	Nov 1993

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Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures			
Document Title and Description	Agency	Repository	Version / Date
		Hard copy: CalFire Emergency Command Center (916) 845-8680	
Interim Recommendations for Disposal of Animal Carcasses Associated with Fires	SWRCB RWQCB	http://calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Documents/Carcasses.pdf	Nov 2003
Protect Your Lungs from Wildfire Smoke	CDPH	http://bepreparedcalifornia.ca.gov/NR/rdonlyres/1DD5F76C-68A9-49FB-9A2E-42FB7E280029/0/ENG_ProtectLungsSmoke7208color.pdf	June 2008
Safe Cleanup of Fire Ash	Multiple	http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Fire2003/FireAsh.pdf	Undated
Wildfire Ash and Debris Analysis Report (2007 Southern California Wildfires)	DTSC/ CalEPA	http://calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Documents/AshReport07/Report.pdf	Dec 2007
Wildfire Preparedness	CalRecycle	www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/WildFires/default.htm	June 2008
Wildfire Smoke – A Guide for Public Officials	Multiple	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/risk_assess/wildfirev8.pdf	July 2008

Appendix B

Glossary

Appendix B – Glossary

Below is a list of acronyms and terms and their associated definitions for the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex.

AAR – After Action Report

AO – Administrative Orders

ARB – Air Resources Board

BCDC – Bay Conservation and Development Commission

BDO – Boards, Departments and Offices

BS – Bio-Solids

CCC – California Coastal Commission

CCR – California Code of Regulations

CA EF – California Emergency Function

CA-HMO EF – California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function

Cal EMA – California Emergency Management Agency

Cal/EPA – California Environmental Protection Agency

Cal Fire – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CDPH – California Department of Public Health

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CHP – California Highway Patrol

CONPLAN – Concept of Operations Plan

CUPA – California Unified Program Authority

CST – Civil Support Team

CSWC – California State Warning Center

DFG – Department of Fish and Game

DHS – United States Department of Homeland Security

DOC – Department Operations Center

DOE – US Department of Energy

DOGGR – Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

DPR – California Department of Pesticide Regulation

DRRR – California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle)

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DTSC – California Department of Toxic Substances Control

DW – Drinking Water

EF – Emergency Function

EMB – Environmental Management Branch

EMSA – Emergency Medical Services Agency

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

ERMaC – California Emergency Response Management Committee

ESF – Emergency Support Function

FCP – Forward Command Post

FD – Fire Department

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FOSC – Federal On-Scene Coordinator

GC – California Government Code

HHS – Health and Human Services Agency

HHW – Household hazardous waste

HSC – California Health & Safety Code

IAP – Incident Action Plan

ICP – Incident Command Post

ICS – Incident Command System

IMT – Incident Management Team

IP – Improvement Plan

JFO – Joint Field Office

JIC – Joint Information Center

LEA – Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency

LIO – Liaison Officer

MACC – Multi-agency Coordination Center

MAC-G - Multi-agency Coordination Group

MCP – Mobile Command Post

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NG – National Guard

NIMS – National Incident Management System

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NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRF – National Response Framework

NPS – U.S. National Park Service

OA – Operational Area

OEHHA – California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

OSFM – Office of the State Fire Marshall

OSPR – Office of Spill Prevention and Response

PST – U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team

PHO – Public Health Officer

PIO – Public Information Officer

REOC – Regional Emergency Operations Center

RHB - Radiological Health Branch

RPU - Radiological Preparedness Unit

RIMS – Response Information Management System

RDO – Response Duty Officer

RSC – Response Support Corps

SCSA – State and Consumers Services Agency

SD – Sheriff's Department

SEMS – Standardized Emergency Management System

SEP – State Emergency Plan

SitRep – Situation Report

SO – Safety Officer

SOC – State Operations Center

SOSC – State On-Scene Coordinator

SOG – Standard Operating Guides

SS – Social Services

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

TDO – Telephone Duty Officer

USCG – United States Coast Guard

USEPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix B – Glossary

Appendix C

Lead and Primary Agency Membership Roster

for

EF-10

Appendix C – Primary Agency Membership Roster

Name of Organization	Responsible Department or Branch
California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) <i>[Lead Agency]</i>	Office of the Secretary
Air Resources Board (ARB)	Office of Emergency Response
California Highway Patrol	Environmental Crimes Unit, Commercial Operations
Department of Fish & Game (DFG)	Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)
Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	ASD - Management Analysis Unit
Department of Resources, Recycling, & Recovery (CalRecycle)	Engineering Support Branch
Department of Toxics Substances Control (DTSC)	Enforcement & Emergency Response Unit
Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Emergency Management and Homeland Security Branches
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	Air Toxics and Epidemiology Branch
State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Boards	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Cleanup and Compliance Branch

Appendix D

Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Attorney General – Department of Justice (DOJ)		Provides general enforcement powers under criminal and civil statutes.	During hazardous materials incidents, DOJ can assist in criminal intelligence, evidence gathering and analysis, providing surveillance, communications equipment, and forensic services and legal advice to state agencies. Can assist local agencies in the identification of deceased, injured or missing persons.
California Air Resources Board (ARB)	CA HSC§ 39602, 39650-39669, 41500-41507, 41800-41815, 41980-41983, 42500-42507, 44300-44394	ARB provides essential monitoring, assessment, and distribution of incident-specific air quality information to protect public health from acute unanticipated releases of airborne contaminants.	Trained staff is available to generate data about air quality impacts, including toxicant identity and concentration, potential exposure scenarios, and geographic dispersion. Resources include field, laboratory, and network sampling and monitoring assets, meteorological forecasting, and mathematical dispersion models for estimating concentrations at downwind receptor sites.
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)		Laboratory analysis (chemical and biological); Agricultural Inspection Services; Agricultural Animal Disease Response; Plant Pest and Disease Response; liaison with agricultural industry; liaison with fairgrounds; coordination of animal emergency response; quarantine agriculture facilities and products.	CDFA is the lead for EF 11, Food and Agriculture as such it coordinates resources used to protect food and agricultural products. The department is also responsible for coordinating resources the protect animals during disasters through the California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES). The Department owns laboratories, has scientific experts in biological and chemical hazards, has offices throughout the state, has an oversight role for state and local fairs, responsibility for setting weights and measure standards for equipment and products including petroleum products, and regulatory responsibilities for county agriculture commissioners.

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
California Department of Health Care Services	42 U.S.C. 1396r-4 14105.98-DSH Hospital Payments 14163-Intergovernmental Transfers Title 22 CCR, Sections 51545-51556	The Department of Health Care Services' (DHCS) mission is to preserve and improve the health status of all Californians. DHCS works closely with health care professionals, county governments and health plans to provide a health care safety net for California's low-income and persons with disabilities.	DHCS finances and administers a number of individual health care service delivery programs, including the California Medical Assistance Program (Medi-Cal), California Children's Services program, Child Health and Disability Prevention program and Genetically Handicapped Persons Program. DHCS also helps maintain the financial viability of critical specialized care services, such as burn centers, trauma centers and children's specialty hospitals. In addition, DHCS funding helps hospitals and clinics located in underserved areas and those serving underserved populations. DHCS programs are designed to: Deliver health care services to low-income persons and families who meet defined eligibility requirements; Emphasize prevention-oriented health care measures that promote health and well-being; Ensure access to comprehensive health services through the use of public and private resources; and, Ensure appropriate and effective expenditure of public resources to serve those with the greatest health care needs.
California Department of Public Health (CDPH)	Radiation Control Law (CA HSC § 114960 et seq.) Radiologic Technology Act (CA HSC Sec. 27(f).)	CDPH is responsible to protect public health from the effects of hazardous and radioactive materials.	CDPH will respond to all incidents for which it has statutory authority and will provide technical advice and assistance to any incident upon request of local, state, or federal agencies. The various departmental programs maintain equipment for radiological monitoring, personal air monitoring, environmental and product sampling, and remote plume monitoring. CDPH laboratory support is available for sample analysis of materials including air, water, food, and fiber for radiological or other

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	<p>Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification (HSC §107150- 107175.)</p> <p>Radiation Protection Act, CA HSC §114650- 114655; 114662; 114960- 114985; 115000; 115250- 115270;</p> <p>CA HSC §100250 – 100255;</p> <p>CA HSC § 106600-</p>		<p>hazardous materials contamination. CDPH does not have staff trained for hazardous materials first response capability, or for entry into contaminated areas. CDPH response activities will only be conducted outside of the control zones for the incident. §100250 – 100255 Provides oversight for clinical and public health laboratory operations. HSC§106600-106735 Provide assistance to state and local agencies and others as requested in the assessment of risk to responders and the public from hazardous materials incidents.</p> <p>Develop procedures for investigating health effects of exposure to hazardous materials in collaboration with other agencies and organizations such as Cal OSHA, California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), CDC and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>§114650 – 114655, Establish measures to mitigate damage to property and protect public health from radiation hazards including incidents involving commercial nuclear power plants. Augment local radiological monitoring and decontamination programs for emergency workers and evacuees in the event of a nuclear power plant or other radiological disaster.</p> <p>Coordinate CDPH’s role as lead technical agency in ingestion pathway issues, relative to the reentry/recovery phases of a nuclear power plant disaster.</p> <p>§114662: Maintains plans for coordinating the dissemination of public health information during the recovery phase of a nuclear power plant emergency. Maintain a radiological advisory team. Support local government nuclear emergency planning, training,</p>

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	106735; Regulations implementing the above laws are in CCR Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapters 4.0, 4.5, & 4.6.		exercises, and response. §114905. Covers the use of atomic energy and radiation, including protecting the public from exposure and coordinating regulatory activities. §114960 – 114985. Radiation Control Law – Protects public health and safety by establishing policy and regulation for sources of ionizing radiation. Establishes the Radiation Control Fund to cover the costs of reinforcement. Waste Disposal Compact. §115260: Provides authority for on-highway routing by the California Highway Patrol and enforcement related to low-level radioactive waste. §115270: Regulations specifying the modes of transportation which are most protective of public health and the environment related to low-level radioactive waste within the State of California.
California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)	CA HSC § 1797.150 & 1797.151 and CA GC 8569	EMSA plans for and coordinates the state's medical response to disasters.	EMSA can arrange for emergency procurement and distribution of medical supplies. EMSA provides funding and management for State Regional Poison Control Centers. In coordination with local EMS agencies, helps mobilize medical mutual aid, notifies regional disaster medical/health coordinator for regional medical mutual aid.
California Highway Patrol http://www.chp.ca.gov/	California Vehicle Code 2401.1 and CA HSC § 25180	Notification co-located at the California State Warning Center; Isolate incident area;	The CHP function as the Incident Commander (IC) or part of the Unified Command for HazMat incidents that occur on all state freeways, state buildings, and grounds. The CHP is also the IC at all HazMat incidents that occur on county roads. CHP serves as statewide information, assistance, and notification

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		<p>Manage crowd control; Manage traffic control; Manage public protective action; and Provide scene management for on-highway incidents.</p>	<p>coordinator for all on-highway HazMat incidents occurring on highways within California. CHP is also the agency designated for radiological monitoring on state highways. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides Safety, Service and Security to the motoring public and residents of California. The CHP enforces the state's traffic safety laws statewide primarily on freeways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the state. The CHP has also assumed the responsibility of protecting state property such as The Capitol, state employees and elected state officials including the Governor. The CHP has been heavily involved in homeland security duties for California. In addition to protecting the state infrastructure such as the power grid and water supply, the CHP provides intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination with other law enforcement agencies.</p>
California National Guard (CNG)		<p>Provides support to law enforcement operations, aviation, general transportation, and other support for emergency operations.</p>	<p>In the event of a large hazardous materials release, CNG can provide support operations, at Cal EMA request, including population evacuation, mass care facilities, communications, mass decon units, access national and mobile laboratories, security forces, air and rotary wing transportation, aerial assessment, and search and rescue teams.</p>
California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)	Public Utilities Code and General Orders and 49 Code of Federal	<p>The Railroad Operations and Safety Branch of the CPUC have responsibility and authority for investigation of railroad accidents. This includes those accidents</p>	<p>CPUC headquarters and field offices throughout the state provide field investigations to conduct on-site investigations of transportation incidents.</p>

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	Regulations	involving hazardous materials. It performs railroad safety oversight of daily operations and inspections of new and existing facilities.	
California Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development Agency		<p>The Agency was created in 2002, and is the first cabinet-level agency to coordinate workforce programs. The goals of the Agency are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to employment and training programs. - Ensure that California businesses and workers have a level playing field in which to compete and prosper. 	The California Labor & Workforce Development Agency is an executive branch agency, and the Secretary is a member of the Governor's Cabinet. The Agency oversees seven major departments, boards and panels that serve California businesses and workers. The budget for all Agency operations totals about \$11.2 billion, and includes approximately 11,600 staff working throughout California.
California State Lands Commission (SLC)	Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990,	The CSLC, acting as trustee for the people of the State, holds and manages all sovereign lands (land underlying the State's navigable and tidal waterways). CSLC has	CSLC is a member of the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC) and Review Subcommittee of SIOSC. CSLC reviews marine facilities' oil spill contingency plans and provides comments to the oil spill administrator for consideration. The Act specifies CSLC will assist the administrator in determining cause and quantity of an oil spill. CSLC can commit a variety of staff specialists to an emergency, including engineering,

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	Division 7.8 of the Public Resources Code	specific statutory jurisdiction over the marine oil facilities located in the State, as well as trustee responsibility at other marine facilities on lands leased from the State.	environmental, geological, and biological, boundary determination, marine safety and mineral resources inspectors. CSLC will participate in the Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) as formed by an incident commander.
Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	Food and Agriculture Code Division 6. Sections 11401-12258 Division 7. Sections 12501-15206.6 Division 13. Sections 29000-29103 CCR Division 6. Sections 6000-6920	Regulates all aspects of the registration, review and use of pesticides in order to protect human health and the environment.	DPR, in concert with the County Agricultural Commissioners, respond to a broad range of emergency situations involving pesticides: Provides technical information regarding pesticide identification, determines sources, evaluates its hazard, toxicity and exposure potential, recommends decontamination procedures, and provides resources for medical treatment. Conducts investigations and environmental sampling to determine possible enforcement actions and/or to evaluate workplace safety issues.
Dept. of Fish and Game (DFG); Office of Spill Prevention & Response	Fish & Game Code §5655, 12015.	Provide emergency response personnel and First Responder law enforcement	DFG law enforcement (Game Wardens) and DFG / OSPR personnel serve as emergency responders and general support on all off-highway oil and hazardous material incidents. DFG /

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
(DFG/OSPR)	CA GC §8670.4, 8670.5, 8670.6, 8670.7. Fish and Game Code Section 711.7	officers on oil and hazardous material incidents. In addition, DFG / OSPR is the State's lead responder to all inland and marine oil spills. Section 711.7 of the Code designates DFR as the State Resources Trustee.	OSPR provide Incident Command authority on all oil spills impacting State waters, as well as general law enforcement support and oversight of clean-up contractors. Also, DFG / OSPR personnel are responsible for general incident management, Natural Resource Damage Assessments, and oil spill Area Contingency Plans.
Dept. of General Services http://www.dgs.ca.gov/default.htm	State Administrative Manual (SAM)	Consists of six Divisions: The Real Estate Services Division, Procurement Division, Division of the State Architect, The Office of Legal Services, Administration Division, and, the Office of Administrative Hearings.	Department of General Services (DGS) serves as business manager for the state of California, with more than 4,000 employees and a budget in excess of \$1 billion. DGS helps California state government to better serve the public by providing a variety of services to state agencies through innovative procurement and acquisition solutions, creative real estate management and design, environmentally friendly transportation and funding for the construction of safe schools.
Dept. of Industrial Relations http://www.dir.ca.gov/	CCR Title 8 (Cal-OSHA), CA LABOR CODE	Comprised of six boards and offices: Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation (CHSWC) ; Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board (OSHAB) ; Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board	The Department of Industrial Relations was established to improve working conditions for California's wage earners, and to advance opportunities for profitable employment in California.

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		(OSHSB); Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC); Self Insurance Plans (SIP); Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB)	
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	CA HSC Chapters 6.5 & 6.8	Provide assistance in the assessment, evaluation, and control phases of a hazardous materials incident.	DTSC can provide emergency response staff as well as contractors to oversee and mitigate releases of hazardous materials. Additionally permitting and enforcement related information can be provided for facilities regulated by DTSC. Provide or facilitate access to technical information regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	CA HSC § 59010, 59011, and 59016; Fish and Game Code 5654; CA HSC § 105210	Provides scientific evaluation of human health risks posed by chemicals and can provide guidance to local authorities.	<p>Authorizes the Director to abate public nuisances, to advise all local health authorities when public health is nuisanced, and to control and regulate actions of local health authorities.</p> <p>OEHHA provides human health risk assessment for hazardous materials and oil spills and has extensive expertise in evaluation of toxic substances.</p> <p>OEHHA recommends to Fish and Game when and if fisheries should be closed and reopened in oil spill-affected areas.</p> <p>OEHHA, at the request of local county health officers, provides assistance with epidemiological investigations following pesticide illness outbreaks.</p>

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Office of Planning & Research	The California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., and the CEQA Guidelines promulgated by the Secretary of Resources, including amendments as of 2007	<p>Formulate long-range goals and policies for land use, population growth and distribution, urban expansion, land development, resource preservation, and other factors affecting statewide development patterns.</p> <p>Assist in the preparation of functional plans by state agencies and departments which relate to protection and enhancement of the state's environment.</p> <p>Ensure that all state policies and programs conform to the state's adopted land use planning goals and programs.</p> <p>Create regional planning districts.</p> <p>Establish a Planning Advisory and Assistance Council.</p> <p>Prepare the state's Environmental Goals and Policy Report (EGPR) every</p>	<p>OPR is designated in statute as the state comprehensive planning agency. Accordingly, it is responsible for the programs and activities listed at left and below:</p> <p>Prepare the state's Environmental Goals and Policy Report (EGPR) every four years.</p> <p>Develop and adopt guidelines for the preparation of city and county general plans.</p> <p>Provide general planning assistance to local governments.</p> <p>Serve as the state's "single point of contact" for evaluation of federal funding proposals.</p> <p>In conjunction with other agencies, assist with an Inter-Regional Partnership State Pilot Project (administered by HCD).</p> <p>Prepare guidelines for the newly-required comprehensive service review and for fiscal analysis of incorporation proposals, as required by legislation that reforms local agency formation commission (LAFCO) duties, powers, and procedures.</p>

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		<p>four years.</p> <p>Develop and adopt guidelines for the preparation of city and county general plans.</p> <p>Provide general planning assistance to local governments.</p> <p>Serve as the state's "single point of contact" for evaluation of federal funding proposals.</p> <p>In conjunction with other agencies, assist with an Inter-Regional Partnership State Pilot Project (administered by HCD).</p> <p>Prepare guidelines for the newly-required comprehensive service review and for fiscal analysis of incorporation proposals, as required by legislation that reforms local agency formation commission (LAFCO) duties, powers, and procedures.</p>	
Secretary of Business		Dept of Corporations, Dept of	The Business, Transportation and Housing Agency includes 13

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
(Business, Transportation, Housing Industry) http://www.bth.ca.gov/		Transportations (Caltrans), California Highway Patrol (CHP), Dept of Housing Finance Agency, Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), Dept of Financial Institutions, Dept of Housing and Community Development, Dept of Managed Health Care, Dept of Motor Vehicles (DMV), Dept of Real Estate (DRE), Dept of Patient Advocate, Dept of Real Estate Appraisers, Dept of Traffic Safety	departments and several economic development programs and commissions consisting of more than 44,000 employees and a budget of \$20 billion, a budget larger than that of almost half the states in the nation. The Agency's portfolio is one of the largest and most diverse in the State of California. Its operations address myriad issues that directly impact the state's economic vitality and quality of life including transportation, public safety, affordable housing, international trade, financial services, tourism, and managed health care. BTH Department Descriptions: http://www.bth.ca.gov/pdf/BTH_Agency_Overview.pdf
Secretary of Health and Human Services Agency		The California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) oversees twelve departments and one boards that provide a range of health care services, social services, mental health services, alcohol and drug treatment services, income assistance and public health services to Californians from all walks of life. More than	Major programs include no-cost and low-cost health care coverage for low-income Californians (Medi-Cal); income support for the aged, blind or disabled (SSI/SSP); income support for CalWORKs recipients, low-cost public health insurance (Healthy Families) for children from working families. Other large programs administered by CHHS departments include food stamps, child welfare services, in-home supportive services, support for the developmentally disabled, foster care, mental health services, drug and alcohol treatment, and vocational rehabilitation. CHHS directly serves millions of Californians in health and human service programs, while touching the lives of all Californians through statewide efforts such as public health protection and emergency preparedness

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		33,000 people work for departments in CHHS at state headquarters in Sacramento, regional offices throughout the state and residential facilities serving individuals with mental illness and people with developmental disabilities. CHHS' receives more than \$24.95 billion from the state's General Fund, second only to education.	and response. The Secretary of CHHS oversees employees in the twelve departments and also directly manages a team of fiscal and program experts who advise the Departments on budget, policy, and legal and external affairs issues. Agency officials are responsible for coordinating with other state agencies, the legislature and the Office of the Governor. Additionally the Agency oversees cross-departmental initiatives, including those dealing with child welfare and quality of care issues for California's aging population. Agency officials sit on a variety of boards and commissions, including the First 5 Commission, the Olmstead Advisory Committee, the Child Welfare Council and the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, which oversees the Healthy Families program.
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs)	Division 7 of the California Water Code; Delegated Powers under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C 1251, et seq.)	Provide assistance in the assessment, evaluation and control phases of incidents involving the release, or threatened release, of pollutants that could adversely affect the quality of surface or ground water.	The Regional Boards can provide emergency response staff and resources, including sampling and analytical services, to respond to releases of petroleum and hazardous materials that impact water quality. Permitting and enforcement related information can be provided for Class 2, CCR Title 27 and other Regional Board-regulated waste disposal facilities. Can provide technical expertise and regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	McAteer-Petris Act (CA Government	Permitting for some response actions. Responsible for implementing	Authority to approve on emergency basis activities within BCDC jurisdiction requiring permit. (Majority of emergency actions do <u>not</u> require a permit.)

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	Code Sections 66600 <i>et seq.</i> Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act (CA Government Code Sections 8670.23 and 8670.36-.37)	the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) for the San Francisco, Suisun, and San Pablo Bays. Assist the OSPR Administrator in coordination with other state and federal agencies through the Unified Command.	
CalFire		CAL FIRE provides emergency response personnel, equipment, crews, logistical and technical support, and Incident Command Teams to all types of emergencies Statewide.	The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is an emergency response and resource protection department. CAL FIRE protects lives, property and natural resources from fire; responds to emergencies of <u>all types</u> , and protects and preserves timberlands, wildland, and urban forests. Because of CAL FIRE's size and major incident command experience, the department is often asked to assist or take the lead in disasters, including the Northern and Central California floods 1997, 1998, and 2006; the 1994 Northridge earthquake in Southern California; the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in the Bay Area; Major Fire Sieges. CAL FIRE covers the state with 803 fire stations (228 state and 575 local government), 39 conservation camps, 13 air attack, and 9 helitack bases. It operates over 1,095 fire engines (336 state and 759 local government); 215 rescue squads; 63

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
			paramedic units; 12 hazmat units; 38 aerial ladder trucks; 58 bulldozers; 5 mobile communication centers; 11 mobile kitchen units, 13 air tactical planes, 11 helicopters and 23 air tankers. CAL FIRE, in addition to protecting wildland, provides emergency services of all kinds within 36 of California's 58 counties through local government contracts.
Natural Resources Agency, Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources	Public Resources Code Division 3. Oil and Gas	Technical expertise on well drilling, operations and plugging and abandonment operations.	The Division oversees the drilling, operation, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment of oil, natural gas, and geothermal wells. The regulatory program emphasizes the wise development of oil, natural gas, and geothermal resources in the state through sound engineering practices that protect the environment, prevent pollution, and ensure public safety.
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	California Coastal Act (CA) of 1976 [Public Resources Code (PRC) Div. 20, §§30000 to 39000]. Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA) (16 USC §1456(c) (1) (A) and (c) (3) (A)].	The mission of the CCC is to protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources.” The CCC is responsible to manage the conservation and development of California’s 1,100 mile coastline (excluding San Francisco Bay east of the Golden Gate Bridge). The Coastal Act contains explicit policies for the	The CCC’s responsibilities during an oil spill or hazardous materials emergency response focus on preventing and mitigating oil or hazardous materials spills from the land or sea that may affect the coastal and marine resources of California. During an oil spill or hazardous materials emergency response, some clean-up activities (e.g., berms, dikes, or excavation in sensitive habitat areas) in the coastal zone may require an coastal development permit, which can be issued expeditiously by telephone as an “emergency permit.” Some post-spill follow-up activities may also require a CCC coastal development permit, including repairs to the spill source (e.g., pipeline), and restoration and remediation activities (e.g., wetland and beach restoration). The CCC responsibilities also include the review of proposed development projects in the coastal zone to ensure mitigation

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		<p>prevention of and response to oil and hazardous substance spills (PRC §30232); protection of coastal waters and marine resources (PRC §30214 – 30236); protection of environmentally sensitive habitats, and rare or especially critical species of wildlife and plants (PRC §32040 and 30107.5); and protection of fishing activities (PRC §30234.5).</p> <p>The CCC exercise its responsibilities, in part, by the issuance of coastal development permits for projects proposed within the coastal zone that qualify as “development” [PRC §30106]. The CCC is also the state agency responsible for implementing the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). Under the CZMA, the CCC has authority to review any activity conducted</p>	<p>measures have been taken to avoid and prevent oil and hazardous material spills. These include oil and gas projects (e.g. leasing, exploration, development, transportation, processing, and refining) and other commercial or industrial development projects that have a risk of hazardous material or oil spills.</p>

Appendix D – Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		by or permitted by federal agencies that “affects any land or water use or natural resources of the coastal zone” for consistency with the Coastal Act.	

Appendix E

Work Plan Timeline

Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline

Strategic Plan Goal – Operational Readiness

Maintain operational readiness of the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function by conducting outreach to local government entities on the roles responsibilities and capabilities of state agencies.

Work Task	Action	Assigned To:	Projected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
Strategic Planning: Review and update Work Plan every other year (even years).	Review	Cal/EPA		
Contact List: Develop a roster to identify and maintain points of contact for primary and supporting agencies to the EF-10 Annex.	Develop and maintain annually			
Outreach Materials: Develop presentation and handouts on oil and hazardous material response capabilities within the state.	Develop			
Listserv: Develop list serve to communicate with all EF-10 members.	Develop and maintain			
Common Operating Picture (COP) Website to provide situational awareness and resources during an incident.	Develop			
Coordinate Communications Issues: interoperability, viability, communication center integration, coordinated messaging and JIC				

Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline

Strategic Plan Goal – Organizational Structure, Technical Expertise, and Training

Provide organizational structure for communicating and coordinating multi-agency resources for planned and unplanned incidents. Provide professional technical assistance, expertise and recommendations to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) for potential or actual incidents. Maintain readiness through training and exercises.

Work Task	Action	Assigned To:	Projected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
SEMS: Provide liaison to CalEMA and the SEMS Advisory Committee to clarify issues and ensure compatibility.	Initiate and Monitor			
Identify Subject Matter Expertise of various experts in chemical, toxicology, debris, and drinking and wastewater capabilities.	Appendix F to be developed, maintained by each Agency			
Training: Each agency will ensure that its emergency response personnel are sufficiently trained in accordance with all laws and regulations. Including compliance with NIMS, SEMS, and OSHA.	Maintain and Monitor			
Exercises: Participation in a minimum of one local, state or federal exercise annually.	Monitor			
Training: Each agency will ensure that its emergency response personnel are sufficiently trained in accordance with all laws and regulations. Including compliance with NIMS, SEMS, and OSHA.	Maintain and Monitor			

Appendix F

EF-10 Resource Matrix

Appendix F – EF-10 Resource Matrix

EF-10 Support Matrix	STATE AGENCY															
	DTSC	DFG OSPR	DPR	ARB	SWCRB	CalRecycle	CHP	CalTrans	DGS	CA NG	Nat Res	RWQCB	OEHHA	Cal Fire	DOGGR	CPUC
Logistics Support																
Tactical Comm Sys		X					X	X		X				X		
Satellite-Cell Comm		X		X				X		X						
Mass Notification System														X		
ARC/GIS Mapping		X				X		X		X			X	X		
GPS Survey Equipment		X						X								
HAZMAT Contractor	X	X			X			X	X							
Mobile Air Lab				X												
Analytical Lab	X	X		X	X	X										
Air Sampling/Analysis			X	X												
HAZCAT Kits	X									X				X		
Spill Control Equipment	X	X														
Contract Hauler	X							X								
Heavy Equipment Contract	X					X		X	X					X		
40-Ton End Dump	X							X								
Dump Trucks (5 &10 CY)	X							X		X						
Forklift	X							X		X						
Dozer	X							X		X				X		
Loaders	X							X		X						
Excavator	X							X		X						
Backhoe	X	X						X		X						
Air Monitoring	X	X	X	X						X						
Field Instrument (CGI/PID/FID)	X	X		X				X						X		
XRF	X															
PPE	X	X	X	X						X				X		
Spill Kit	X	X						X								
Booms	X	X						X								
Absorbent	X	X						X								
Secondary Containment	X	X														
Exclusion Zone Equipment	X	X								X				X		
Decontamination Equipment	X	X	X							X				X		
UAV/UAS (FMV)							X			X						
Fixed Wing Surveillance		X					X	X		X				X		
Rotary Wing Surveillance										X				X		
Modeling/Forecasting				X												
Meteorology				X												

Appendix F – EF-10 Resource Matrix

EF-10 Support Matrix	STATE AGENCY															
	DTSC	DFG OSPR	DPR	ARB	SWCRB	CalRecycle	CHP	CalTrans	DGS	CA NG	Nat Res	RWQCB	OEHHA	Cal Fire	DOGGR	CPUC
Technical Expertise																
Aircraft Crash	X															
Oil Ship Tanker Spill/Fire/Exp (CA Ports)	X	X											X			
Drill Rig Spill/Fire/Exp	X	X	X												X	
Oil Refinery Spill/Fire/Exp	X	X														
Chemical Plant Fire/Exp	X			X												
Natural Gas Utility Fire/Exp		X										X				
Fuel Line Fire/Exp	X	X														
Chlorine Tank Release			X	X												
Fuel Tank Farm Release		X														
Petroleum Refinery Fire		X		X												
Natural Gas Line Explosion																
Railcar Crash - Pesticides	X		X													X
Railcar Crash - Fuel		X														X
Railcar Crash - Chlorine			X	X												X
Railcar Crash - Mil UXO																X
Big Rig Crash - Flammable	X															
Big Rig Crash - Oil		X														
Big Rig Crash - Pesticides	X															
Big Rig Crash - Mil UXO																
Big Rig Crash - Chlorine				X												
Water Quality Analysis	X	X										X				
Mobile Laboratory Analysis	X			X								X				
Personal Protective Equipment	X	X						X								
Wildfire/ Smoke/ Ash Exposure	X			X												
Pesticide Drift / Exposure	X		X										X			
Health Assessment/ Toxicology	X	X	X	X									X			
Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians/Specialist	X															
Personnel Resources																
Incident Commander		X					X	X								
Operations Chief	X	X	X				X	X								
Logistics Chief	X	X	X				X	X								
Administration Officer	X	X	X				X	X								
Mass Notification	X	X														
Incident Characterization & Assessment	X	X	X							X						X
Public Affairs	X	X	X					X		X						
Crew Chief (40 Hr HAZWOPER)	X	X								X						
Equipment Operator (40 Hr HAZWOPER)	X	X														
Risk Assessment / Hazard Analysis	X			X				X					X			X
Environmental Sampling/Assessment	X							X								

Appendix G

Multi-Agency Coordination Groups for Specific Incidents and Emergencies

Appendix G – Scenario-Specific Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC-G) The principal mission of an EF-10 Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group is to provide support to local emergency response actions for oil and hazardous material incidents. This is accomplished through planning, communications, situation monitoring, need projection, and expediting resource orders between the various agencies.

A MAC-G will normally be activated when the character, intensity, and technical needs of the emergency situation significantly impacts or involves other agencies. A MAC Group represents the agencies with jurisdictional responsibility, or which are heavily supporting the effort, or are being significantly impacted by the shortage of local resources at the Local/Region level which are involved with incidents or support. These representatives or their designees will have agency administrator authority to:

- Assist and advise on prioritizing incidents;
- Establish resource allocation priorities; and,
- Commit to expenditure of resources and/or emergency funds.

MAC Groups are not an expansion of the Incident Command System (ICS) but rather an expansion of the coordination and management system that supports on-the-ground incident management organization(s). Decisions made from EF-10 MAC Groups go up through SEMS to the state MAC Group.

Under EF-10, incident specific MAC Groups will be formed dependent upon the specificity of the incident. Examples of the types of MAC-Gs to be formed under EF-10:

- Animal and Contaminated Food Disposal (EF-11 is lead)
- Earthquakes
- Industrial or petrochemical facility Incidents
- Floods
- Oil spills (marine, pipeline, AST, drill rig)
- Radiological incidents
- Urban and wildland Fires

Appendix G – Scenario-Specific Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

The MAC-G will be activated when emergency incidents involve a significant impact caused by oil or hazardous materials as defined in the State Emergency Plan, pose a threat to human health and the environment, or significantly impact or involve agencies within California. The MAC-G will conduct the following activities:

- Situational awareness;
- Determine incident priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for responding and stabilizing releases of oil and hazardous materials based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal hazardous materials, contaminated debris, and contaminated animal carcasses;
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding oil and hazardous material incidents;
- Coordinate with other MAC elements and the State MAC group;
- Coordination with elected and appointed officials; and
- Coordination of summary information.

The following pages provide examples for scenario specific MAC-Gs. These descriptions provide a general outline and framework for agency roles and responsibilities for each type of incident.

Appendix G – Scenario-Specific Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Animal and Contaminated Food Disposal

Scenario Description

The authority and disposal options associated with contaminated food waste depend on the contaminant. If it is a hazardous contaminant then DTSC would have authority and be the lead State Agency on a MAC. If it's a zoonotic, and potentially health or human disease related, then CDPH would take the lead for MAC coordination. If it's an animal disease, CDFA has the lead for characterization and disposal. Aside from these extreme examples, there have been several instances of non-hazardous, non-contagious material, such as hamburger meat contaminated with *E. coli*, where CalRecycle has been involved in decisions on disposal options. These are very unique events that required special consideration as to the contaminant, volume, and location for disposal.

The following summary of the Emergency Animal Disposal Guidance prescribes the following hierarchical set of animal mortality management practices:

- Temporary Storage of Carcasses for Transport to Rendering;
- Disposal at Permitted Landfills;
- On-Site Composting; and,
- On-Site Burial.

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a major flooding event significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies. The flood MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for the response and recovery of contaminated animal and feed stock based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide coordination for processing emergency permit waivers to allow timely staging and disposal of animal carcasses;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist citing and monitoring landfill disposal facilities; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding the segregation and disposal of contaminated food and animal carcasses.

Appendix G – Scenario-Specific Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency (LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, Cal/EPA	MAC Liaison: Coordination with County/City Health Depts., for collection and removal of contaminated animal carcasses, application and approval of emergency permitting waivers disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Primary authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
CDPH, Local Health Officer	Issuance of public health warnings, health advisories; coordination for disposition of animal carcasses if human disease related, and right-of-entry.
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)	Developing agriculture emergency identification, containment, and waste removal procedures, including the use of quarantines.
Local Air Quality Management Districts	To advise on and waive restrictions for incineration.
State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (SWRCB) (RWQCB)	Provides regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.

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Multi-Agency Coordination for Earthquake

Scenario Description

Earthquakes are extremely common in California. EF-10 response actions will typically be required for earthquakes greater than magnitude 6.5. While initial response actions will require extensive situational awareness to provide containment and control to a release of oil and hazardous materials at the local level, predominate activity will be on recovery and cleanup efforts.

Earthquakes of magnitude 7.0 and greater in large urban populated areas would be expected to create widespread damage to buildings, non-structural and contents damage, utility, lifeline and critical infrastructure damage, and resulting in major fires. Initial actions within the first few days of a response would entail lifesaving and life sustaining activities. Under this scenario, there is the potential for multiple oil and hazardous material releases over a widespread geographic area.

State and local responders would begin to obtain situational awareness to address oil and hazardous materials releases by conducting the following activities: 1) Assessment and reconnaissance; 2) responding to high-priority hazardous material releases; 3) infrastructure support for wastewater and drinking water facilities; and, 4) waste management support.

The following are examples of earthquake response, recovery, and cleanup activities that would require the formation of an EF-10 MAC:

- Air monitoring of atmospheric chemical releases and fires that could affected populated areas and during demolition activities;
- Oil and chemical spills from storage tanks at fixed facilities;
- Transportation incidents involving railroad tank cars, highway tank trucks, marine vessels;
- The segregation and disposal of contaminated debris;
- Household hazardous waste (HHW);
- Identification of alternate drinking water sources;
- Damage assessment and emergency repair of drinking water systems; and,
- Citing emergency landfills, monitoring new and existing landfills.

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MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when an earthquake significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies. The earthquake MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for responding and stabilizing releases of oil and hazardous materials based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal hazardous materials and contaminated debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding hazardous material incidents.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Primary State authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
Fire Marshall, Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency (LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Damage assessment, disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry.
CDPH, Local Health Officer, OEHHA,	Issuing public health advisories/warnings, acute hazard assessment, risk analysis for re-occupancy cleanup levels, health advisories.
CalEPA, CalRecycle, CalEMA, SWRCB and Regional Boards	Application and approval of emergency permitting waivers.
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	DW & WW facility operating status determinations, health advisories, erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater, DW health advisories.

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Agency	Responsibility
CalFire, ARB, Local Air Districts, OEHHA, Local Fire/HazMat, CUPA	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, fire behavior monitoring and containment strategies, air monitoring, hazardous materials identification, right-of-entry, re-entry decision-making guidance; monitoring health and safety of the general public.
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	Primary State authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine or surface waters of the state.
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
CalOSHA/DIR	Monitoring health and safety of recovery workers.
Civil Support Team (CST)	Field assessment teams for chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Mobile laboratory for field screening of high hazard samples; advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

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Multi-Agency Coordination for Industrial Incident

Scenario Description

A MAC provides coordination and support to local agencies to mitigate emergency hazmat situations. Emergency is defined as a hazmat situation involving a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance where there is a threat to public health and/or the environment. In the event of a natural or man-made disaster affecting an industrial facility, CAL/EPA's Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDO's) would be responsible for the following:

- Provide permit information for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) regulated by CAL/EPA;
- Provide permit information for generators and transporters regulated by CAL/EPA;
- Provide a contact list for the permitted TSDFs and generators;
- Maintain lists of qualified contractors for hazardous materials removal, transportation and removal including those currently under contract to CAL/EPA;
- Provide field staff and contractor resources to assist with assessment and inventory of TSDF facilities and generator facilities;
- Dispatch Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians and Specialists to assist with hazardous materials operations;
- Assist with sample collection and laboratory analytical lab services;
- Provide a cache of HAZMAT response equipment for field deployment;
- Assist or assume lead for investigations for hazmat releases or hazardous waste violations;
- Assist with hazardous waste determinations;
- Assist in screening and evaluating impacted areas to facilitate return of displaced members of the public and businesses;
- Provide CAL/EPA staff to assist with expediting emergency variances, permits, or exemptions; and,
- Provide public information support as required.

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MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a natural or man-made disaster involves or impacts other state and local agencies. The Industrial Incident MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for responding and stabilizing releases of oil and hazardous materials based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal hazardous materials and contaminated debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding hazardous material incidents.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	MAC Liaison, Primary State authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
Fire Marshall, Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle	Damage assessment, disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry. Application and approval of emergency permitting waivers.

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Agency	Responsibility
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	MAC Liaison: Oil or hazardous material(s) release that impact adjacent waterways or wetlands.
Air Resources Board (ARB)	MAC Liaison, hazardous material(s) release that result in airborne release
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	MAC Liaison, hazardous material(s) release that may impact surface waters of the state.
County or Local Health HazMat department	MAC Liaison, provide information on types of hazardous material(s) released, also provide hazmat response teams if necessary.
Civil Support Team (CST)	Field assessment teams for chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Mobile laboratory for field screening of high hazard samples; advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

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Multi-Agency Coordination for Major Flood

Scenario Description

The majority of flooding events in California are localized along the major rivers and streams, occurring after significant precipitation during the winter and spring months. Concern over the integrity of the California Delta levee system has led to increased planning and preparation to respond and recover from the widespread damage that will be caused if a breach in the levee system should occur.

Environmental impacts of flooding can range from the contamination of drinking water supplies, to the spreading of industrial wastes into residential areas and wildlife habitat. The environmental effects from major flood events can be characterized as follows:

- Contamination of drinking water supplies, including groundwater aquifers, from agricultural pollutants, animal carcasses, and industrial toxic chemicals;
- The dispersion of industrial waste and toxic chemicals from oil refineries, wastewater treatment plants, off-shore oil rigs, petrochemical facilities, and even the corner gas station;
- Contamination of wildlife habitats and geographically sensitive areas from the dispersion of industrial and agricultural materials and wastes;
- The dispersion of household hazardous wastes (HHW); and,
- Hazardous and non-hazardous debris.

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a major flooding event significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies. The flood MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for the response and recovery of drinking water supplies and wastewater treatment systems based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide health and DW advisories to the public on the impacts that oil and hazardous materials may have on drinking and wastewater systems, groundwater, and surface sediments and soil;

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- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal of contaminated sediment, soil and debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding hazardous materials.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	MAC Liaison: DW facility operating status determinations, health advisories, erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater
CalEPA, CalRecycle, CalEMA, SWRCB and Regional Boards	Application and approval of emergency permitting waivers, disposal facility citing.
Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency (LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Damage assessment, disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry
Local Health Officer, Local Fire/HazMat, CUPA, County Officials	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, acute hazard assessment, hazardous materials identification and removal, right-of-entry
CDPH, Local Health Officer, OEHHA	Issuance of public health warnings, DW boil orders, risk analysis for re-occupancy cleanup levels; health advisories
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Primary authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	Primary authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine or surface waters of the state.
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
CalOSHA/DIR	Monitoring health and safety of recovery workers.

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Multi-Agency Coordination for Oil Spills

Scenario Description

Oil spills to surface and coastal waters in California may occur from sources such as pipelines, fixed oil and petrochemical facilities, offshore drilling rigs, ocean-going vessels, recreational watercraft, natural oil formation seeps, and transportation incidents involving tank trucks and large ships.

The environmental impact from oil spills along surface and coastal waters may significantly affect fish, shellfish, wildlife, habitat, shorelines, beaches, public and private property, and/or living and non-living natural resources under the jurisdiction and control of the State of California. Source control and containment are critical actions to prevent environmental and economic impact to wildlife and marine fisheries.

Oil spills that impact the surface and coastal waters of California are categorized by the DFG/OSPR into five Types, ranging from automobile accidents (Type 5 oil spill response) to a multi-jurisdictional incident requiring national spill response resources (Type 1 oil spill response). The following are descriptions of each oil spill response Type:

Type 5:

- The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel;
- Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated;
- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required;
- The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene;
- Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop.

Type 4:

- Command staff and general staff functions are activated only if needed.
- Several resources are required to mitigate the incident.
- The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase.
- The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegations of authority are updated.
- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources.
- The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans including objectives and priorities.

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Type 3:

- When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident.
- Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions.
- A Type 3 Incident Management Team (IMT) or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or Type 2 team.
- The incident may extend into multiple operational periods.
- A written IAP may be required for each operational period.

Type 2:

- This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the operations, command, and general staffing.
- Most or all of the Command and General Staff positions are filled.
- A written IAP is required for each operational period.
- Many of the functional units are needed and staffed.
- Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only).
- The agency administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and the written delegation of authority.

Type 1:

- This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate.
- All Command and General Staff positions are activated.
- Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000.
- Branches need to be established.
- The agency administrator will have briefings, and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated.
- Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended.
- There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.

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MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

An oil spill or hazardous material spill to the surface waters of California poses significant challenges due to the State’s unique environmental settings, economic activities, and political sensitivities. State and local governmental agencies require the ability to address operational coordination and policy issues as part of their statutory obligations to protect life, property and the environment.

Should a significant spill occur in or near the surface waters of California, the Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) and the State On-scene Coordinator (SOSC) will evaluate the nature and severity of the spill, jurisdictions that may be affected, potential for public involvement, and the need for the establishment of a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. In addition to the MAC Group, the FOSC and/or SOSC may exercise the option to appoint a Local Government On-scene Coordinator (LGOSC) as a member in the Unified Command. Local governments may request appointment of a LGOSC via the SOSC utilizing the coordination procedures outlined under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when an oil or hazardous material spill significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies.

The oil and hazardous materials MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for geographic area allocation of resources for responding, controlling, and the cleanup associated with a release of oil;
- Coordinate volunteer resources;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the geographic area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal of oil, hazardous materials and contaminated debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding oil or hazardous materials.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	MAC Liaison, Lead State authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine or surface waters of the state.

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Agency	Responsibility
SLC, Cal Fire/OSFM – Pipeline Division	Damage assessments for offshore oil facilities, marine oil terminals, and pipeline facilities
LEA and/or Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry.
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	Erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater.
DTSC, Local Health Officer, Local Fire/HazMat, OEHHA, CUPA, County Officials	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, acute hazard assessment, hazardous materials identification and removal, right-of-entry to address the release and cleanup of hazardous materials.
California Volunteers	Assist with training and accepting volunteers to help with cleanup and recovery efforts.
California Coastal Commission	Issuance of coastal development permits for cleanup and recovery operations along coastal zones.
U.S. Coast Guard	FOOSC to assist with the response and recovery for oil spills within the coastal zone.

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Multi-Agency Coordination for Radiological Incident

Scenario Description

Response authority and coordination for a radiological or nuclear incident depends upon the source of the material released. For those incidents that involve a nuclear power plant (reactor), jurisdictional authority remains with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the Cal EMA Radiological Preparedness Unit (PRU). For incidents that involve low level radioactivity such as, licensed medical sources, radioactive material, and radiologic and nuclear medicine technology, then CDPH's Radiological Health Branch (RHB) would have authority and be the lead State Agency for MAC coordination. These are very unique events that required special consideration as to the identification, assessment, cleanup, health effects and determination of re-occupancy levels for areas affected with radioactive materials.

The following prescribes the responsible State Agencies for responding to a release of radioactive or nuclear material:

- The CA National Guard, Civil Support Team (CST) is responsible for radiological defense with emphasis on response and recovery from threats of nuclear terrorism, transportation accidents, and radiological incidents at fixed facilities other than nuclear power plants.
- The Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan establishes the State of California's emergency response organization and defines the role of Cal EMA as the coordinating agency for utility, local, state, federal and volunteer agency response to a nuclear power plant incident, and the CDPH EMB serves as the lead technical agency in the ingestion pathway, recovery, and re-entry phases of a nuclear power plant emergency; and,
- The CDPH, Radiological Health Branch enforces the laws and regulations indicated below designed to protect the public, radiation workers, and the environment. RHB is responsible for providing public health functions associated with administering a radiation control program. This includes licensing of radioactive materials, registration of X-ray-producing machines, certification of medical and industrial X-ray and radioactive material users, inspection of facilities using radiation, investigation of radiation incidents, and surveillance of radioactive contamination in the environment.

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MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a radiological or nuclear incident significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies.

The radiological MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for the response and recovery of a release of a radioactive or nuclear material based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist the identification, containment, cleanup and re-occupation of areas affected with radiologic contamination; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding radiological incidents.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Ca/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Cal EMA	MAC Liaison: Maintains and establishes programs of planning, training and exercises for response to nuclear power plant accidents, foreign spent nuclear fuel shipments, Waste Isolation Pilot Program and shipments of radioactive waste, originating in and traveling through California. Responsible for emergency planning issues related to the two fixed nuclear sites in California - San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station and Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Responsible for radiological defense with emphasis on response and recovery from threats of nuclear terrorism, transportation accidents, and radiological incidents at fixed facilities other than nuclear power plants.
CA NG Civil Support Team (CST)	Field assessment teams for chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Mobile laboratory for field screening of high hazard samples; advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

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Agency	Responsibility
CDPH, Radiation Health Branch (RHB) and Environmental Management Branch (EMB)	MAC Lead Agency. Responsible to regulate the use of radioactive materials through licensing and compliance programs. In the event of a spill or release of radioactive material, RHB will provide technical expertise and assistance to evaluate the incident, provide protective action recommendations to protect public health and the environment, and provide on-site expertise to support field response activities. The Sanitation and Radiation Laboratory support RHB for analysis of materials for radioactive contamination. The Nuclear Emergency Response program within the EMB serves as the lead technical agency in the ingestion pathway, recovery, and re-entry phases of a nuclear power plant emergency.
CDPH, Local Health Officer	Issuance of public health warnings, health advisories; coordination for disposition of animal carcasses if human disease related, and right-of-entry.
Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, Cal/EPA	Coordination with County/City Health Depts., for collection and removal of contaminated debris, application and approval of emergency permitting waivers disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry

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Multi-Agency Coordination for Wildfires

Scenario Description

California has been victim to numerous large-scale wildfires since 2003, the largest affecting hundreds of thousands of acres and resulting in widespread loss of property, forest destruction, infrastructure damage, and threats to public health and safety.

During a wildfire, exposure to high quantities of smoke and ash is a concern to downwind communities. After a wildfire is contained, residents and recovery personnel re-entering burned areas may be exposed to contaminants in fire ash and debris which may cause adverse health effects. Constituents of concern in smoke, fire ash, and debris include:

- Toxic metals from batteries, treated wood, plumbing, building materials, and automobiles;
- Pesticides and herbicides, and other lawn, garden, and home products;
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including dioxins and furans from burning tires, plastics, and other hydrocarbon- or petroleum-based products;
- Asbestos from building materials, insulation, flooring, and roofing materials;
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from appliances, transformers, and automotive parts;
- Solvents, paints, and other volatile organic compounds;
- Fuels remaining in compromised underground storage tanks; and,
- Partially spent or damaged ammunition and other explosives.

Environmental contamination is also a concern in the aftermath of a wildfire. Destruction of surrounding vegetation may result in soil erosion during rain storms. Fire ash is very hydrophobic and can contribute to surface water decrements, including increased turbidity and pH. Runoff and debris flows can contaminate streams used for drinking water or that feed drinking water reservoirs. Particulate matter and ash are easily dispersed by wind and, depending on particle size, may deposit directly into surface water. In addition, groundwater is at risk of contamination from toxic chemicals from the burned areas as they migrate into the vadose zone.

Beyond the public health and environmental impacts, wildfires can cause economic instability and community upheaval. A comprehensive program of public health and environmental protection, including hazardous material identification and removal, debris removal, and watershed protection, is necessary to be able to return a community back to normal as quickly as possible. A Wildfire Response and Recovery Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC) can assist with that goal.

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Wildfire MAC Roles, Responsibilities, and Organization

When a wildfire significantly impacts a community or communities in California, a MAC will form to coordinate response and recovery efforts focused on public health and environmental protection.

The Wildfire Response and Recovery MAC Group will be responsible for efficiently and effectively coordinating the following:

- Supporting incident management policies and priorities;
- Facilitating and expediting the resolution of critical issues relevant to hazardous material and debris removal;
- Providing local jurisdictions with information and documents relevant to the planning and implementation of coordinated removal and environmental protection operations, and assisting with such operations;
- Providing experienced subject matter experts to consult on public health issues and watershed protection; and,
- Addressing and resolving interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding recovery efforts and community stability.

The Wildfire Response and Recovery MAC will, at a minimum, be comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
CalEPA	MAC Coordinator
Fire Marshall, Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works	Damage assessment
DTSC, Local Health Officer, Local Fire/HazMat, CalEPA, CUPA, County Officials	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, acute hazard assessment, hazardous materials identification and removal, right-of-entry
LEA and/or Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry
CalEPA, CalRecycle, CalEMA, SWRCB and Regional Boards	Application and approval of waivers
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	Erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater
CalFire, ARB, Local Air Districts, OEHHA, Local Health Officer, CDPH	Fire behavior monitoring and containment strategies, air monitoring, issuance of public health warnings, re-entry decision-making guidance; monitoring health and safety of the general public

Appendix G – Scenario-Specific Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
CalOSHA/DIR	Monitoring health and safety of recovery workers

Appendix H

ERMaC Roster

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Member Agencies	Supporting Agencies
Air Resources Board	California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response
Cal/EPA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
California Department of Pesticide Regulation	California Department of Public Health
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle)
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	California Emergency Management Agency
State Water Resources Control Board	U.S. EPA Region 9 Emergency Response