

OIL SPILL ANNEX

MARIN OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



MARCH 2009

Marin County Local Contingency Plan (LCP)
in support of the San Francisco Bay & Delta Area Contingency Plan (ACP)



Marin County Sheriff, Office of Emergency Services
3501 Civic Center Drive, Room 266
San Rafael, CA 94903
415/499-6584
415/499-7450 (fax)
<http://www.readymarin.org>

*Insert Board of Supervisors Resolution
here*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION / PURPOSE	1
2. ACRONYMS / DEFINITIONS	3
3. ASSUMPTIONS	5
4. BACKGROUND	
• State and Federal oil spill response	6
i. Oil Spill Legislation	
ii. Oil Spill Response Plans	
iii. Oil Spill Response organizations and agencies	
iv. Other jurisdictions and agencies	
5. NOTIFICATION	9
6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	10
• State and Federal Oil Spill Response	
• Marin County Roles & Responsibilities	
7. FINANCIAL RECOVERY	14
8. REFERENCES	15
ATTACHMENTS	
A. SFBD ACP Sensitive Sites (Marin County Operational Area)	A-1

This document was developed by the Marin County Sheriff Office of Emergency Services.
Comments and suggestions should be directed to:

Marin County Sheriff, Office of Emergency Services
415-499-6584 or oes@co.marin.ca.us

1. INTRODUCTION

Oil is a vital energy resource and has a critical role in National, State and Bay Area economies. Oil is a resource in high demand throughout the globe. Marine vessels remain a popular means of oil transport, as do large ground transportation tankers.

Due to large-scale international, national and local marine commerce and transportation, Marin County and the San Francisco Bay Area coastal waters are distinctly vulnerable to large oil spills. The Ports of Oakland and San Francisco, numerous Bay Area ferry systems, two oil refineries, three major bridges and common dense fog present a high oil spill risk for the Bay Area. An oil spill can have an extraordinary negative impact on marine and inland water ecosystems, fish, wildlife, water resources and property, which can last for decades.

These risks to life, environment and property require a coordinated, timely and effective local government oil spill emergency management plan. This Oil Spill Annex addresses coastal and bay water spill response operations. The Marin County Department of Public Works Waste Management Division's Hazardous Materials Area Plan applies to inland spill response operations.

Response to oil spills is unique for several reasons. Unlike other hazards, an oil spill was created by an organization, usually a private sector firm, which is called the Responsible Party (RP). The RP is financially responsible for any damage. Federal and State legislation mandates oil spill response procedures and financial responsibility guidelines. RPs usually hire regulated Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs), which are regulatory first responders specializing in spill response. Numerous environmental agencies will also be involved with response operations.

Oil is a hazardous material with numerous and distinct life/health threatening characteristics and properties which affect response tactics. It is a toxic substance and human contact during response operations is subject to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines. Oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations are extraordinarily specialized and laborious.

A high level of Bay Area volunteer interest is guaranteed. Immediate and ongoing public information and press coordination will be essential. Local government must have an ongoing understanding of their affected areas and corresponding recovery needs to communicate to the Unified Command (UC). Working with UC response priorities and communication protocols will greatly assist local governments in achieving their operational area protection priorities, recovery needs and public concerns.

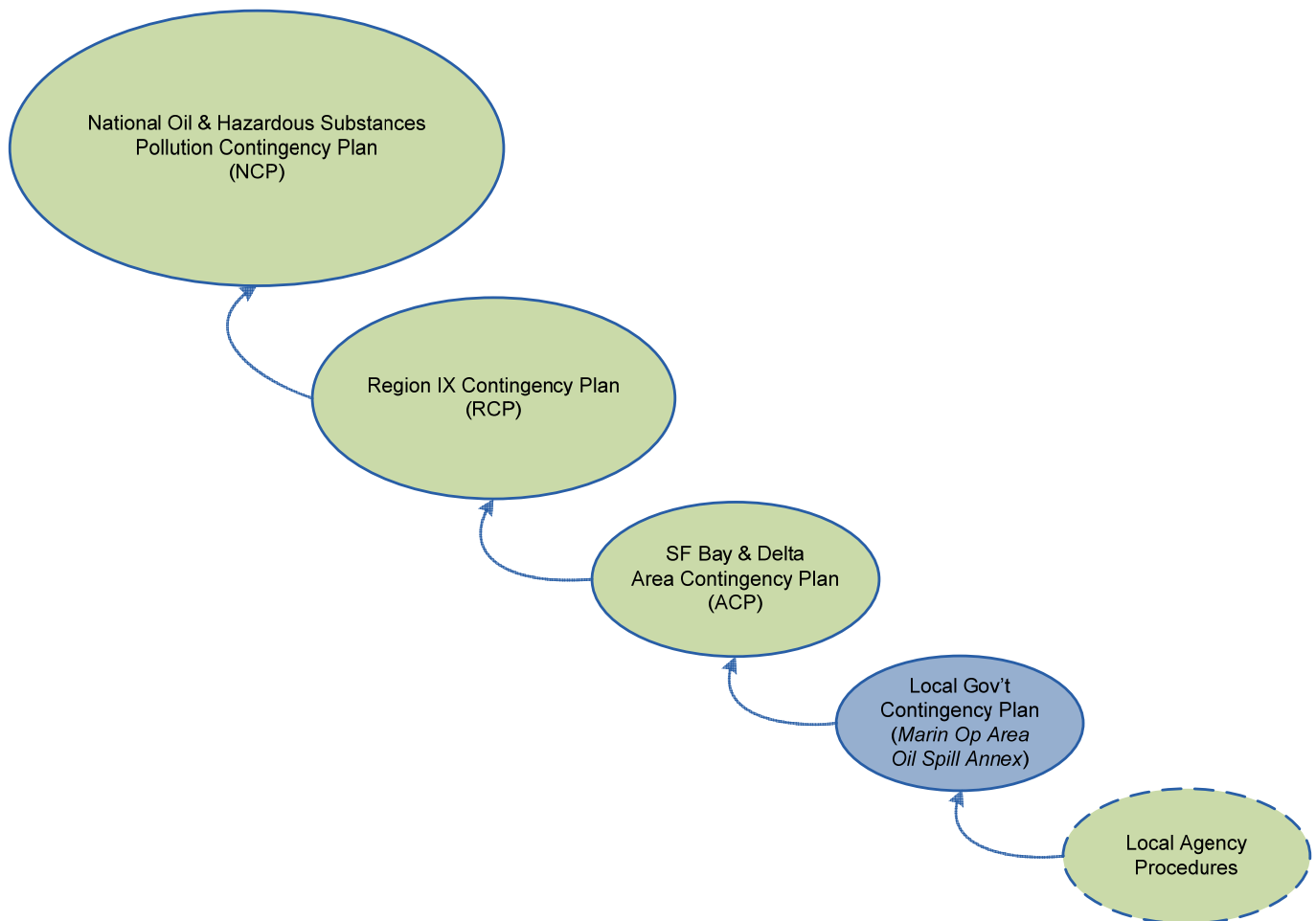
Due to the multi-agency response and intense public awareness during spill events, effective local government oil spill emergency management is necessary to work with Federal, State and private agencies in a National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) setting.

PURPOSE

This Annex to the Marin Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides information and guidance that is specific to the oil spill threat. The overall emergency management concepts, policies, and procedures contained in the Marin County EOP and the California Bay Area Regional Contingency Plan (RECP) remain in place.

This Annex establishes coordinated incident management and field-level procedures to be used in response to an oil spill large enough to trigger the implementation of the San Francisco Bay and Delta’s (SFBD) Area Contingency Plan (ACP). When using the SFBD ACP, this Annex is referred to as the Marin County Local Contingency Plan (LCP). The SFBD ACP is a supporting plan to the FEMA Region IX Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). In turn, the RCP supports the National Contingency Plan (NCP), which is the over arching guiding document for all oil spill response plans in the United States. The NCP, RCP, ACP and LCP are the primary response plans used during a large oil spill. These oil spill plans and their relationships are diagrammed below:

Oil Spill Response Plan Relationships



2. ACRONYMS / DEFINITIONS

Bbl

One barrel (= 42 gallons of oil).

Boom

On water equipment measured in feet (length) and inches (circumference and skirts) is used to contain, divert and absorb oil.

- Containment, “swamp” or “hard” boom is used to contain/divert oil to a location for clean up.
- Sorbant, “river” or “harbor” boom is used to outline shores, marshes, boats or docks for protection from and absorbing oil.

Decon

Decontamination function used to dispose of hazardous oiled waste, boom and other response items. Decon is a specialized hazardous material waste function and must be performed by authorized personnel and procedures.

Dispersant

Chemical agents formulated to emulsify, disperse, or dissolve oil into the water.

Emulsification

The process by which oil is mixed with water.

ESF #10

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function #10 Hazardous Materials Annex. See Section 4. *Background*.

FOSC

Federal On Scene Coordinator. See Section 4. *Background*.

Globs

Large (bucket) to medium (hand full) sized clumps of oil with a thick, liquid, gluey consistency. Globbs are generally suspended in water.

Hazwoper

Hazardous Waste Operations training. A minimum of 24 hours of Hazwoper training is required by OSHA regulations for oil spill responders.

Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act

Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990, California Government Code §8670.1 et seq. See Section 4. *Background*.

LGOSC

Local Government On Scene Coordinator. See Section 4. *Background*.

Oil weathering process

Oil moves through the water, emulsifies and creates a sheen residue. After a few days in water, oil breaks down into globbs. After a few more days in water, oil decomposes further into tar balls. Tar balls wash up on shoreline with the tide. Oil has a higher toxicity when it is liquid, shiny and has a strong odor.

OPA 90

Oil Pollution Act of 1990. 33U.S.C. 2701 et seq. See Section 4. *Background*.

OSPR

Office of Spill Prevention and Response. See Section 4. *Background*.

OSRO

Oil Spill Response Organization – See Section 4. *Background*.

OWCN

Oiled Wildlife Care Network. A network of 25 trained wildlife care organizations within California. OSPR collaborates with the UC Davis OWCN for oiled wildlife response during an oil spill incident.

PPE

Personal Protective Equipment. Approved equipment required to be used for oil spill response, including but not limited to gloves, goggles, Tyvek suits and breathing protection.

Returning to whole

A financial reimbursement policy guideline. See Section 7. *Financial Recovery*.

RP

Responsible Party. See Section 4. *Background*.

SCAT

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technology teams. SCAT is deployed by UC to assess and recommend OSRO clean up techniques for the next operational period. SCAT is more frequent at the beginning of an incident and tapers off towards the end.

Sheen

The shinny, opalescent residue left by oil as it moves through water.

Shoreline segment

Numbered shoreline areas designated in the ACP. Shoreline cleanup operations are organized by shoreline segment.

Shoreline segment sign off

Recommended by SCAT and coordinated with jurisdictional agency reps to end all shoreline clean up treatments.

Skimmer

A boat or drum used for on water oil clean up.

Snare or “Pom poms”

Strips of sorbant material, gathered in groups, tied at intervals on ropes. Light and easy to deploy quickly. Snare can be hazardous for birds and other sea life.

SOSC

State On Scene Coordinator. See Section 4. *Background*.

Tar balls

Fragments of weathered, sticky oil, shaped in small coin sized balls. Tar balls are generally found on shore.

UC

Unified Command. See Section 4. *Background*.

3. ASSUMPTIONS

The plan is based on the following assumptions:

- The primary oil spill threat in Marin County is the transportation of petroleum products via large tanker or cargo vessels in the San Francisco Bay and along the northern California coast.
- A large or complex Bay Area oil spill incident will trigger the activation of a Unified Command (UC) Incident Command Post (ICP). OPA 90 legislation will apply and response operations will be conducted according to the San Francisco Bay & Delta Area Contingency Plan (ACP).
- A large Bay Area oil spill will require regional coordination between Bay Area jurisdictions.
- The Unified Command will coordinate with Local Government operations via Liaison Officer and/or the Local Government On Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) option.
- Unified Command will provide the most experienced personnel and response equipment to an oil spill and will need few resources from Local Government.
- Unified Command will coordinate with and possibly request Local Government assistance to provide beach closure procedures, security access to affected shorelines and property, public information coordination (JIC), local area specific information (cultural, logistical and operational) and spontaneous volunteer coordination.
- Local government agencies and citizens will expect swift and immediate response in the early stages of an oil spill incident. Many local government first response agencies will take appropriate actions, per their jurisdictional authorities, to carry out public safety and wildlife rescue missions.
- On-water clean up will be handled by air and marine operations in the first few days. Shoreline clean up will begin once oil has hit the shoreline and progress until the oil is cleaned up to an agreed upon status.
- Oiled wildlife care will be handled by the Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN). Other wildlife care organizations will coordinate with the Unified Command and OWCN.
- There are many types and grades of oil. The public and environmental health threat, as well as response techniques, will vary depending on the specific properties of the oil spilled.
- Controversial containment and remedial actions may be employed such as chemical countermeasures (dispersants, shoreline cleaners, solidifiers, de-emulsifiers) and in-situ burning.
- Media interest will be significant. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established by UC to coordinate with local agency JICs and Public Information Officers (PIO). UC and local government JICs will release immediate and ongoing, timely public information.
- Volunteer and Bay Area non-government organizations (NGO) interest will be significant.

4. BACKGROUND

The following is an overview of the various legislative policies, response plans, organizations and agencies involved in a Bay Area oil spill incident.

State & Federal oil spill response

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) legislates that a Unified Command be established for response operations using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). A Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC), a State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and the Responsible Party (RP) sit in Unified Command. The US Coast Guard Captain of the Port (COTP) acts as the FOSC for marine water spills and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inland spills. California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) acts as the SOSC. The RP has the right to first decision regarding response tactics. The FOSC effectively has 51% of the authority and responsibility in Unified Command. The FOSC can commandeer and re-direct response if the operations are not effective.

Local Government concerns are communicated by the Liaison Officer. A Local Government On Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) option can be activated (by the FOSC) via the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Contingency Plan (RECP) to sit as a full member of Unified Command. Local governments can also request the LGOSC option be activated. The LGOSC will enter UC with an understanding of the concerns of all operational areas affected, as well as the ability to authorize and deploy resources on behalf of local governments in the Bay Area region.

i. Oil Spill Legislation

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

OPA 90 is federal legislation which establishes Federal guidelines for oil spill response, procedures, actions and financial responsibility of all parties and agencies involved in an oil spill incident. OPA 90 determines the legal response actions during an oil spill.

Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990

The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act is California legislation which outlines the State's responsibilities, procedures, actions and financial responsibilities in response to oil spills. This Act created the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR). OSPR officials are the public trustees of the California jurisdictions affected. OSPR performs the SOSC function in Unified Command.

ESF #10

The Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex to the National Response Framework (NRF) details federal emergency management policies during an oil and hazardous materials event. During a Presidential Declaration of a catastrophic event, when an oil spill is a secondary disaster, ESF #10 policies supersede OPA 90 policies.

ii. Oil Spill Response Plans

National Contingency Plan (NCP)

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP is the federal response blueprint for both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP outlines national response capability and promotes overall coordination among the hierarchy of oil spill responders and contingency plans. The NCP establishes the National Response Team (NRT) and the Regional Response Team (RRT) for national oil spill response support and resources. The NCP also establishes the Superfund and the National Pollution Fund to facilitate federal funding for oil spill response and clean up.

Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)

The Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) outlines the oil spill response plan and resource coordination for FEMA regions within the NCP. The County of Marin is in FEMA Region IX, which includes California, Nevada and Arizona.

Area Contingency Plan (ACP)

The Area Contingency Plan (ACP) outlines the oil spill response plan and resource coordination for a specific geographic area of response. The County of Marin is included in the San Francisco Bay & Delta (SFBBD) area in Geographic Response Areas (GRAs) 1, 2, and 4.

Local Contingency Plan (LCP)

The Local Contingency Plan (LCP) outlines the oil spill response plan and resource coordination for a specific operational area. This Oil Spill Annex to the Marin County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan serves as the County of Marin's LCP.

iii. Oil Spill Response organizations and agenciesUSCG, US EPA, CDFG-OSPR

The US Coast Guard, US Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Fish and Game-OSPR act as both incident management and incident response agencies. They each bring updated resources and trained personnel to oil spill response and clean up efforts.

- United States Coast Guard (USCG) belongs to the Department of Homeland Security. National Marine Environmental Protection falls under the USCG stewardship. The USCG is the “keeper” of the SFBBD ACP. The USCG is the FOSC for spills in navigable waters.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) leads the nation's environmental science, research, education and assessment efforts. The EPA is the FOSC for inland spills.
- The California Department of Fish & Game's (DFG) Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) acts as the state's trustee to local government jurisdictions. OSPR serves as the SOSC.

Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO)

OPA 90 mandates that Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) be contracted in order to ensure currently trained personnel and updated spill response clean up techniques and equipment is immediately available to remove oil from the environment. OSROs are regulated and rated through OSPR for spill response in California.

Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) and the National Response Corporation (NRC) are the two primary OSROs used in oil spill response. The RP will contract with the OSRO. The RP and OSROs will hire temporary personnel and equipment as needed.

iv. Other Jurisdictions and Agencies

Clean up response and segment sign offs must be coordinated with the numerous agencies who are trustees or have jurisdiction over Marin County shorelines.

Department of the Interior (DOI)

The Department of the Interior (DOI) is the nation's principal conservation agency for fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats. The DOI oversees that National Park Service (NPS).

National Park Service (NPS)

NPS has Federal jurisdiction over most Marin County shorelines from Stinson Beach north to Sonoma County.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA)

GGNRA is a Bay Area division of NPS. GGNRA has federal jurisdiction over most Marin County shorelines from Stinson Beach south to Sausalito.

Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS)

PRNS is a unit of NPS. PRNS has Federal jurisdiction over the Marin County shoreline from Bolinas north to Tomales Point, including Tomales Bay.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA is a Federal agency focused on the condition of the oceans and the atmosphere. UC coordinates with NOAA during oil spill response.

Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary

Gulf of the Farallones is a sanctuary of NOAA and protects 1,255 square miles of Bay Area coastal waters. Gulf of the Farallones oversees the Bolinas Lagoon. UC coordinates with Gulf of the Farallones and other sanctuaries during oil spill response.

Non-Government Organizations (NGO)

There are a number of Bay Area NGOs which will have an impact on oil spill response operations and public information. They are usually non-profit organizations. A few of the primary Bay Area organizations are Baykeepers, Beach Watch and Surf Riders. Volunteer outreach and public perception of the response will be influenced by organizations such as these.

California State Parks (CSP)

CSP has jurisdiction over Angel Island, China Beach, Tomales and Samuel P. Taylor and other Marin County park areas.

Marin County Operational Area, Cities, Towns, Special Districts, Private Land Owners

UC coordinates with the Marin County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services for outreach to Marin County cities, towns, special districts and private land owners. When a specific jurisdiction is affected, Marin County OES will coordinate as appropriate with that jurisdiction on response and recovery information and operations.

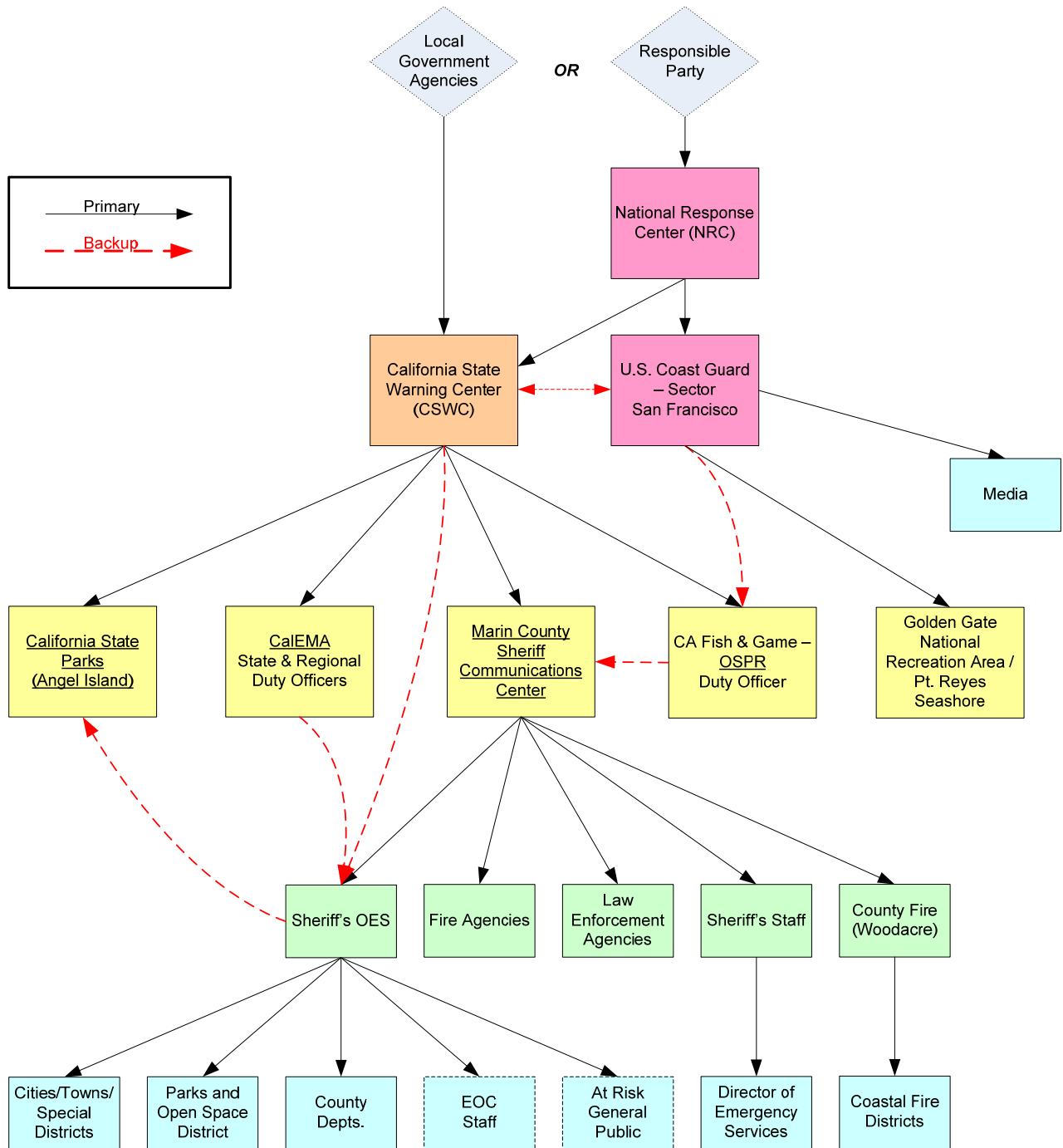
Local Harbors and Marinas

Most Marin County harbors and marinas own boom and/or absorbent pads for initial protection response in an oil spill. Marina/harbor managers will handle this initial protection deployment. Additional protection equipment and deployment operations could be needed for an extended incident.

5. NOTIFICATION

Oil spill incidents and oil sightings are called into the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC notifies the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and the State Warning Center (CSWC) via email or fax. The CSWC is responsible for all local government notifications. Local governments may also initiate notification by contacting the National Response Center (NRC) or the State Warning Center (SWC).

Marin Operational Area agencies are subsequently notified by the Sheriff's Communications Center and the Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services as per the procedure diagrammed below.



6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Once an oil spill report is validated, all parties are notified and the FOSC, SOSC and RP determine a response level. In a large spill, an ICP location will be identified and UC operations set up. The Coast Guard will manage on water clean up. The RP will hire OSROs and response personnel to assist in on-water and shoreline clean up. An Environmental Unit is activated in the Planning Section of the UC and will coordinate with the numerous environmental protection agencies. A Wildlife Branch is activated under the Operations Section of the UC and will coordinate wildlife rescue and rehabilitation response with the Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN).

Local government will report to the ICP via the Liaison Officer or, if activated by the FOSC, the Local Government On Scene Coordinator (LGOSC). Via the Regional Coordination Group (RCP), local government may also request the LGOSC position be activated. The JIC will coordinate public information and press releases. Local agencies can coordinate with the JIC and the Op Area EOC to request field PIOs if necessary.

The UC will facilitate an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each Operational Period (OP). The UC will establish protection strategies for each OP and direct operations for shoreline clean up response using Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams. The UC OP objectives will be established giving Sensitive Sites first priority, Cultural Sites second priority and Economic Sites third priority. Beach closures will be determined by Unified Command.

Local agencies with jurisdictional authority will post signs and enforce beach closures. Ongoing clean up operations will be managed by identified ACP shoreline segments and coordinated via the IAP. The Marin County EOC will make use of existing public safety agencies, including fire districts to logistically support distribution of oil spill response equipment to local county agencies. The Marin Humane Society (MHS) will coordinate with the Marin County EOC and OWCN and activate their local wildlife rescue and response plans.

Once clean-up operations have restored the affected area to an agreed upon status, shoreline segment sign offs will be coordinated with the appropriate jurisdictions and clean up will be terminated. Beach openings will be coordinated by UC and the appropriate jurisdictional authority.

If oil reappears, the appropriate jurisdictions will be notified and the oil will be tested to determine its origin. When oil is traced to the RP, SCAT and clean up operations will begin. Shoreline segment sign offs will be conducted and operations will be terminated.

A high level of volunteer interest is assumed. The UC will make an incident specific decision as to what capacity volunteers will be used and determine the training level required. Local government can activate Emergency Volunteer Center (EVC) operations and work with UC to manage volunteer influx.

Oil Spill Response Emergency Management

The following outlines the Unified Command structure in oil spill response. Unified Command determines the response objectives during an oil spill.

i. Unified Command structure

The NCP and OPA 90 require a UC be established to manage oil spill response tactics. A Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC), a State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and a member of the Responsible Party (RP) are required to reside in UC. A Local Government On Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) option can be activated via the Bay Area Regional Emergency Contingency Plan (RECP). Either the FOSC or local government can request a LGOSC be present in UC. See diagram below.

Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

The FOSC has 51% of the authority and responsibility in the Unified Command. For marine water spills, the FOSC is the US Coast Guard (CG), usually the USCG Captain of the Port. For inland spills, the FOSC is the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The USCG and US EPA can act as coordinating and supporting agencies to each other during an oil spill incident. The FOSC can commandeer and re-direct response if the operations are not effective.

State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC)

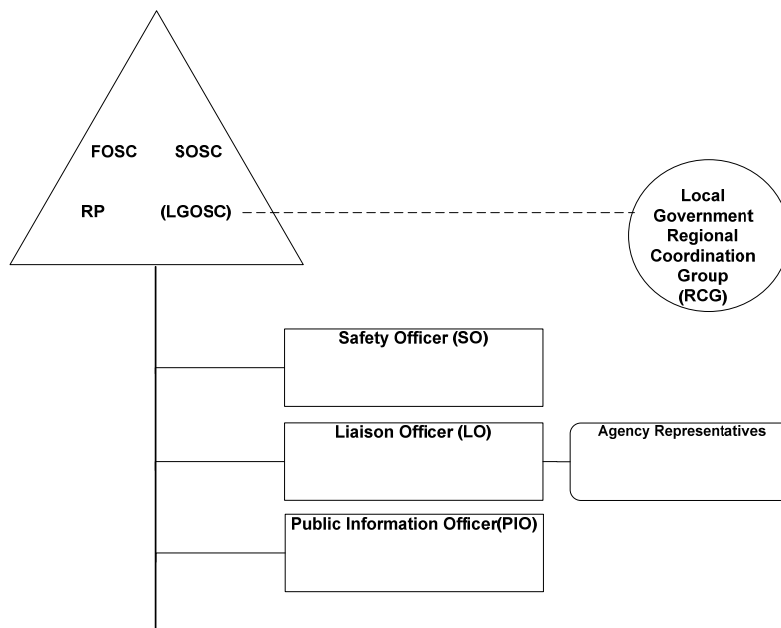
The SOSC is the public trustee and custodian of the State's natural resources. The SOSC for the State of California and the SFBD area is DFG OSPR.

Responsible Party (RP)

The RP is the owner, or a hired representative of the owner, of the oil spilled. The RP has first right to determine what response actions will be used. The RP is responsible for payment and/or reimbursement of all containment and clean up operations related to the oil spill incident.

Local Government On Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) Option

A LGOSC option can be activated via procedures outlined in the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Contingency Plan (RECP). A LGOSC will communicate with the Regional Contingency Group (RCG) to set regional priorities, request and commit local resources, anticipate possible problematic situations and develop regional solutions where possible. The LGOSC represents the responsibilities and interests of all cities, towns, special districts, and county governments in the affected areas. Either the FOSC or local government can request a LGOSC be present in UC.



Marin County Roles and Responsibilities

The following Marin County first responders should be prepared to act as Cooperating or Assisting Agencies to Unified Command in a large Bay Area oil spill.

Sheriff's Communications Center

- Make initial notifications as needed:
 - Sheriff's OES
 - Sheriff's Staff
 - Sheriff's Watch Commander
 - Fire agencies with potentially affected areas
 - Law agencies with potentially affected areas
 - Woodacre Fire Command Center

Woodacre Fire Command Center

- Notify Duty Chief.
- Notify potentially affected coastal fire districts.

Fire

- Be prepared to provide EMS and emergency response as necessary.
- Be prepared to escort volunteers in teams.
- Be prepared to logistically support distribution of oil spill response equipment to local county agencies via EOC operations.

Law Enforcement

- Facilitate shoreline security and other affected property closing security as appropriate.

HazMat Team

- Be prepared to provide Hazmat consult to EOC.

Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services

- Make initial notifications as needed:
 - Environmental Health
 - Parks and Open Space Department
 - Department of Public Works
 - Potentially affected cities/towns
- Staff Unified Command with a Liaison Officer.
- Activate and staff EOC as necessary.
- Be prepared to staff the LGOSC function if option is activated by FOSC.
- Activate PIO staff and perform public information duties as directed.
- Staff and coordinate with Unified Command JIC as appropriate.
- Perform as Assisting or Cooperating Agency with UC operations.
- Assess UC operations regarding Marin County needs, report to Marin County leadership.
- Be prepared to coordinate purchase and distribution of oil spill response equipment to local county agencies via EOC operations.
- Activate local EVC operations as requested by UC or Marin County leadership.
- Activate OES Emergency Conference Call to inform cities, towns and special districts.
- Participate in Cal EMA conference calls as scheduled.
- Communicate ongoing clean up/recovery status through segment sign off to cities, towns and special districts, as needed.

Environmental Health

- Assess potential impact to public health; report to Sheriff's OES.
- Be prepared to staff JIC with PIO.

Marin Municipal Water District

- Assess impact to Marin County water sources; report to Sheriff's OES.

Other Water Districts

- Assess impact to Marin County water sources; report to Sheriff's OES.

Public Works

- Assess impact to inland creeks and waterways, report to Sheriff's OES.
- Be prepared to conduct inland creek and waterway protection strategies as necessary.
- Be prepared to support purchase and distribution of oil spill response equipment to local county agencies via EOC operations.
- Be prepared to conduct volunteer training as necessary.
- Be prepared to provide hazardous material disposal support as necessary.

Parks and Open Space (POS)

- Assess impact on Parks and Open Space jurisdictions, report to Sheriff's OES.
- Facilitate POS beach signage and other signage affecting property closing as appropriate.
- Be prepared to conduct protective booming operations as necessary.
- Be prepared to escort volunteers in teams.

Marin Humane Society (MHS)

- Assess impact to local wildlife; report to Sheriff's OES.
- Coordinate wildlife rescue and response procedures with Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN).
- Be prepared to perform wildlife rescue missions per jurisdictional authority.

Emergency Volunteer Centers (EVC)

- Be prepared to activate emergency volunteer operations as requested.
- Receive, register and facilitate volunteer training as requested.
- Coordinate volunteer management with regional Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) as necessary.

Auditor/Controller

- Coordinate all County of Marin claims for a single submission to the RP.
- Facilitate follow up claim submissions for three years.
- Using Sheriff's OES as a point of contact, be prepared to assist in financial reimbursement guidance for cities, towns, special districts, private land owners, harbors and marinas.

7. FINANCIAL RECOVERY

Oil spill clean up and recovery is extremely specialized and expensive. Since a responsible party spilled the oil, oil spills have a financial reimbursement mechanism for resources used in response to and recovery from a spill. It is assumed UC will provide the most experienced personnel and response equipment to an oil spill and will need few resources from local government. However, there may be a need for local government, private land owners and business owners to act independently for effective environment and property protection.

The RP will pay for efforts that functions to return the affected area to "whole." The term "whole" can apply environmentally or financially. A financial reimbursement claim can be submitted to the RP's insurance company for these efforts.

Proper documentation is essential for timely reimbursement. A daily operational record of response and recovery needs, staff or contractual hours used and response/recovery equipment expenses will be essential to facilitate reimbursement. Contractual agreements and invoices for all personnel hours and equipment purchased will be important back up for an oil spill financial claim. A comprehensive After Action Report (AAR) can substantiate claim back up.

The RP will hire an insurance company, which publishes an 800 number for claim contacts. The insurance company will often contact the Operational Area affected, usually as directed by the State. The Operational Area can distribute the 800 number to affected areas. A claim number can be assigned through the 800 number. Once a claim number is assigned, the claimant has three years to file for reimbursement.

The following is an overview of funding resources:

Responsible Party Insurance Third Party Claims

By law, any ship coming into the San Francisco Bay must carry an insurance policy with minimum coverage of \$300 million. When the insurance cap is reached, the RP may apply for access to the National Pollution Fund Center to continue to pay for spill response and recovery.

National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

The US Coast Guard's NPFC was created to implement Title I of OPA 90, which establishes oil spill liability and compensation requirements. This includes the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for expeditious oil removal and uncompensated damages.

Natural Restoration Damage Assessment (NRDA) Funds

The goals of NRDA are to restore the habitats and resources to the condition they had been prior to the spill and to compensate the public for the loss of their use or enjoyment of natural resources. Public outreach is facilitated to identify potential losses. Beach closures are tracked. This damage assessment process can take a number of years to complete and is handled by OSPR.

Special Environmental Project (SEP) Funds

US EPA will work with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to facilitate any criminal charges brought against the RP. Often the RP will use the fines from the criminal charges to make restitution to the area(s) affected by a spill. Local governments can work with EPA to funnel the SEP funds into the operational area through a project related to an oil spill.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Commonly known as the Superfund, CERCLA is the federal government's program to clean up the nation's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Immediate response funding can be acquired from the Superfund via the EPA FOSC.

8. REFERENCES

Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), FEMA Region IX Regional Response Team
www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/response/acp/marine/2005RCP/RCPRegion9.pdf

Area Contingency Plan (ACP), San Francisco Bay Area / Delta Area Committee, 2008
www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/response/acp/marine/2005ACPs/2005SFACPs/sf_acp_index.html

Spontaneous Volunteer Management Annex, Emergency Operations Plan, Marin Operational Area, 2007.
www.marinsheriff.org/uploads/documents/Marin%20Spon%20Vol%20Annex%201.06.pdf

RCP Volunteer Management Plan, Section 4002, TBP

ACP Volunteer Plan, Section 4300, TBP

Marin County Hazardous Materials Waste Plan, Marin County, 2008
(www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/PW/Main/pdfs/hazmat_plan.pdf)

ATTACHMENT A: SFBD Sensitive Sites (Marin Operational Area)**Ecologically (Environmentally) Sensitive Sites**

Ecologically Sensitive Sites are designated areas of wetlands, estuaries and lagoons with emergent vegetation, sheltered tidal flats, habitats for rare, threatened or endangered species or of significant concentrations of vulnerable and sensitive species; major seal haul out areas during non-pupping seasons; moderate concentrations of vulnerable and sensitive species; and areas important to large numbers of sport or commercial value species and species of scientific interest or experiencing significant population declines though not yet threatened.

Geographic Response Area (GRA) 1 (w/ site ID)

2-155-A	Estero Americano
2-158-A	Estero de San Antonio
2-161-C	Dillon Beach Rocks
2-164-A	Tomales Bay
2-166-A	Sand Point to Toms Point
2-168-A	Walker Creek and Delta
2-171-A	Hog Island
2-174-A	White Gulch
2-177-A	Pelican Point
2-179-A	Cypress Grove Preserve
2-181-A	Sacramento Landing
2-184-A	Tomasini Point
2-186-A	Millerton Point
2-188-A	Inverness
2-191-A	Lagunitas Creek & Delta Marsh
2-194-A	Bird Rock
2-197-A	Abbott's Lagoon
2-198-A	Point Reyes Beach

Geographic Response Area (GRA) 2 (w/ site ID)

2-201-A	Point Reyes Headlands
2-203-A	Drakes Beach (West)
2-205-A	Drakes Estero - Site Summary
2-207-A	Limantour Spit - Site Summary
2-210-B	Point Resistance - Site Summary
2-213-B	Miller Point - Site Summary
2-216-A	Double Point and Stormy Stack - Site Summary
2-219-B	Duxbury Reef - Site Summary
2-222-A	Bolinas Lagoon - Site Summary
2-225-A	Redwood Creek/Big Lagoon/Muir Beach - Site Summary
2-228-A	Rodeo Lagoon - Site Summary
2-231-A	Bird Island - Site Summary
2-234-C	Point Bonita and Bonita Cove - Site Summary
2-236-C	Pt. Diablo to Lime Point - Site Summary

Geographic Response Area (GRA) 4 (w/ site ID)

2-420-A	Richardson Bay Marshes
2-421-C/X	Paradise Cove & Tiburon Peninsula
2-422-B	Keil Cove
2-423-C/ X	Angel Island
2-424-B	Paradise Cay Eelgrass & Marina
2-425-A	Corte Madera Marshes
2-426-A	San Rafael Creek Marsh
2-427-A/C	Marin Islands

Cultural and Historic Resource Sites

Marin County contains sites designated as culturally and historically significant. Most cultural resource information is very confidential and is only available from specific sources. The Office of Historic Preservation of the California Department of Parks and Recreation maintains the Cultural and Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) database. Access is restricted and similar information is not contained in this Annex.

Economically Significant Sites

Economically Sensitive Sites are designated areas of economic activities and resources which require high water quality for their operations or existence. This category includes commercial fishing areas, aqua culture, mariculture, marine labs, salt pond intakes, aquarium water intakes; facilities, businesses, resources which directly use coastal or bay waters; marinas, harbors, commercial piers, industrial intakes, parks, recreational areas, waterfront hotels, restaurants, shops, and residential areas.

Geographic Response Area (GRA) 1 (w/ site ID)

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Site Function</u>
2	McClures Beach	38.19	-122.96	Federal Recreation Area
3	Avalis Beach	38.23	-122.98	Federal Recreation Area
4	Tomaes Beach	38.17	-122.92	Federal Recreation area
5	Tomaes Bay Aquaculture / Mariculture	38.17	-122.9	Private Mariculture Leases Boat Ramp, Picnic Facilities
6	Miller County Park	38.2	-122.92	Recreational Area
8	Dillon Beach	38.25	-122.97	Recreational Area
48	Lawson's Landing	38.25	-122.97	Campground - fishing and boating resort
49	Golden Hinde Inn & Marina	38.11	-122.86	Hotel and Berthing

Geographic Response Area (GRA) 2 (w/ Line Number)

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Site Function</u>
1	Rodeo Lagoon	37.83	-122.53	GGNRA, Public Recreation Area
2	Stinson Beach	37.9	-122.65	Public Recreation Area
3	Bolinas Lagoon	37.92	-122.68	Open Space Preserve, Nature Preserve, Public Recreation Area
4	Bolinas County Park	37.92	-122.69	Public Recreation Area
5	Agate Beach Park	37.9	-122.71	County Recreation Area
6	Limantour Beach	38.03	-122.9	Federal Recreation Area
7	Drakes Beach and Drakes Bay	38.03	-122.96	Federal Recreation Area and Mariculture Leases (In Bay)
8	Muir Beach	37.86	-122.58	Recreational Area
9	Fort Funston Beach	37.71	-122.5	Recreation, Surfing, Fishing, Swimming, Hang Gliding

Geographic Response Area (GRA) 4 (w/ Line Number)

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Site Function</u>
1	Rodeo Lagoon	37.83	-122.53	GGNRA, Public Recreation Area
2	Stinson Beach	37.90	-122.65	Public Recreation Area
3	Bolinas Lagoon	37.92	-122.68	Open Space Preserve, Nature Preserve, Public Recreation Area
4	Bolinas County Park	37.92	-122.69	Public Recreation Area
5	Agate Beach Park	37.90	-122.71	County Recreation Area
6	Limantour Beach	38.03	-122.9	Federal Recreation Area
7	Drakes Beach and Drakes Bay	38.03	-122.96	Federal Recreation Area and Mariculture Leases (In Bay)
8	Muir Beach	37.86	-122.58	Recreational Area
9	Fort Funston Beach	37.71	-122.5	Recreation, Surfing, Fishing, Swimming, Hang Gliding
31	Loch Lomond Marina	37.97	-122.48	250 Berths
32	Marin Yacht Club	37.97	-122.49	150 Berths
33	Lowrie Yacht Harbor	37.97	-122.51	150 Berths
34	San Rafael Yacht Harbor	37.97	-122.51	150 Berths
35	Pickleweed Park	37.97	-122.49	150 Berths
36	Remillard Park	37.94	-122.5	1 Acre Park w/Pond and Windsurfing Access
37	Larkspur Landing Ferry Terminal	37.94	-122.51	12 Acre, 1300 Car Parking Area and Commuter Ferry Facility
38	Greenbrae Public Access	37.94	-122.52	Rowing Club Dock
39	Bon Air Landing	37.94	-122.53	1 third Acre Park with Dock
40	Hamilton Park	37.94	-122.54	1 third Acre Park
41	Creekside Park	37.95	-122.54	Hiking, Exercise Area, Wetland
42	Piper Park	37.94	-122.53	22 Acre Park with Sport Fields
43	Corte Madera State Ecological Reserve	37.93	-122.5	Wetland, Wildlife Habitat
44	San Clemente Creek	37.93	-122.5	140 Waterfront Homes
45	Tiburon Yacht Club	37.91	-122.47	300 Berth Marina with Waterfront Homes on Cay
46	Paradise Beach Park	37.89	-122.46	Recreation Area with Fishing Pier and Anchor Out Area
47	Romberg Tiburon Lab San Francisco	37.89	-122.45	State University and National Marine Fisheries Marine Research Lab
48	Angel Island	37.87	-122.43	Public Recreation Area
49	Tiburon Ferry	37.87	-122.46	Commuter Ferry
50	Corinthian Yacht Club	37.87	-122.46	Private Recreational Marina
51	San Francisco Yacht Club	37.87	-122.46	176 Berths, Private Recreational Marina
52	Belvedere Lagoon	37.88	-122.47	260 Waterfront Homes on 66 Acre Lagoon. Two Closed Tidal Inflow Gates
53	Strawberry Point Tidal Area	37.89	-122.51	Wetland/Wildlife Habitat
54	Corinthian Villas, Richardson Bay Apts	37.89	-122.52	Waterfront Residential Community
55	Bayfront Park	37.90	-122.52	Community Waterfront Park
56	Bothin Marsh Open Space Preserve	37.89	-122.52	Biking/Hiking Trail

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Site Function</u>
57	Raccoon Strait	37.88	-122.45	Waterfront Homes
58	Belvedere Island	37.87	-122.47	Waterfront Homes
60	Commodore Harbor	37.88	-122.51	11 Houseboat Berths
61	Gate 6 & 6	37.88	-122.51	117 Houseboat Berths
62	Kappas Yacht Harbor	37.88	-122.5	200 Houseboat Berths and Rec Boat Berths
63	Yellow Ferry Harbor	37.87	-122.5	22 Houseboat Berths
64	Waldo Point Harbor	37.87	-122.5	245 Houseboat Berths
65	Clipper Yacht Harbor, LLC	37.87	-122.5	640 Berths Harbor 2, 3, 4, approximate Major Fuel Source for Sausalito
66	Fuel Dock	37.87	-122.5	Waterfront
67	Jerry's Yacht Harbor	37.87	-122.5	40 Recreational Boat Berths
68	Marina Plaza	37.87	-122.49	150 Recreational Boat Berths
69	Clipper Y Harbor #1	37.86	-122.49	60 Recreational Boat Berths
70	Schoonmaker Marina	37.86	-122.49	250 Recreational Boat Berths
	Galilee Harbor	37.86	-122.49	36 Houseboats
72	Sausalito Marineways	37.86	-122.48	100 Recreational Boat Berths and Vacant Boat Repair Yard
73	Pelican Yacht Harbor	37.86	-122.48	100 Recreational Boat Berths
74	Sausalito Yacht Harbor	37.86	-122.48	700 Recreational Boat Berths
	Sausalito Yacht Club, Sausalito			
75	Fire	37.86	-122.48	Club Facility on Piers
76	Sausalito Ferry	37.86	-122.48	Golden Gate Transit
77	Downtown Business	37.85	-122.48	Commercial Buildings on Piers
78	Bayfront Residential District	37.84	-122.48	Single and Multi-Family Homes, w/limited beaches
79	East Fort Baker	37.84	-122.48	Presidio Yacht Harbor
80	Dunphy Park	37.86	-122.49	Recreational Area
110	Hi Tide Boat Sales & Services	37.97	-122.51	
114	Arques Shipyard and Marina	37.87	-122.5	
115	Cass Marina	37.86	-122.49	
120	Presidio Yacht Club	37.83	-122.47	Yacht harbor w/70 berths, guest docks, maintenance facilities
121	Travis Sailing Center	37.83	-122.47	Sailboat rentals and lessons; in Horseshoe Cove
125	Paradise Cay Yacht Harbor	37.92	-122.48	